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HISTORY
OF
Lawrence and Monroe Counties
INDIANA

THEIR PEOPLE, INDUSTRIES
AND INSTITUTIONS

ILLUSTRATED

1914
B. F. BOWEN & CO., Inc.
Indianapolis, Indiana

DEDICATION.

This work is respectfully dedicated to

THE PIONEERS,

long since departed. May the memory of those who laid down their burdens
by the wayside ever be fragrant as the breath of summer flowers,
for their toils and sacrifices have made Lawrence and Mon-
roe Counties a garden of sunshine and delights.

PREFACE

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and suffering. The deeds and motives of the men that have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of Lawrence and Monroe counties, Indiana, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin land, it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, grand educational institutions, splendid industries and immense agricultural and mineral productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. A specially valuable and interesting department is that one devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of these counties whose records deserve preservation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to the gentlemen who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Lawrence and Monroe counties for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking, and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing the "History of Lawrence and Monroe Counties, Indiana," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our effort to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

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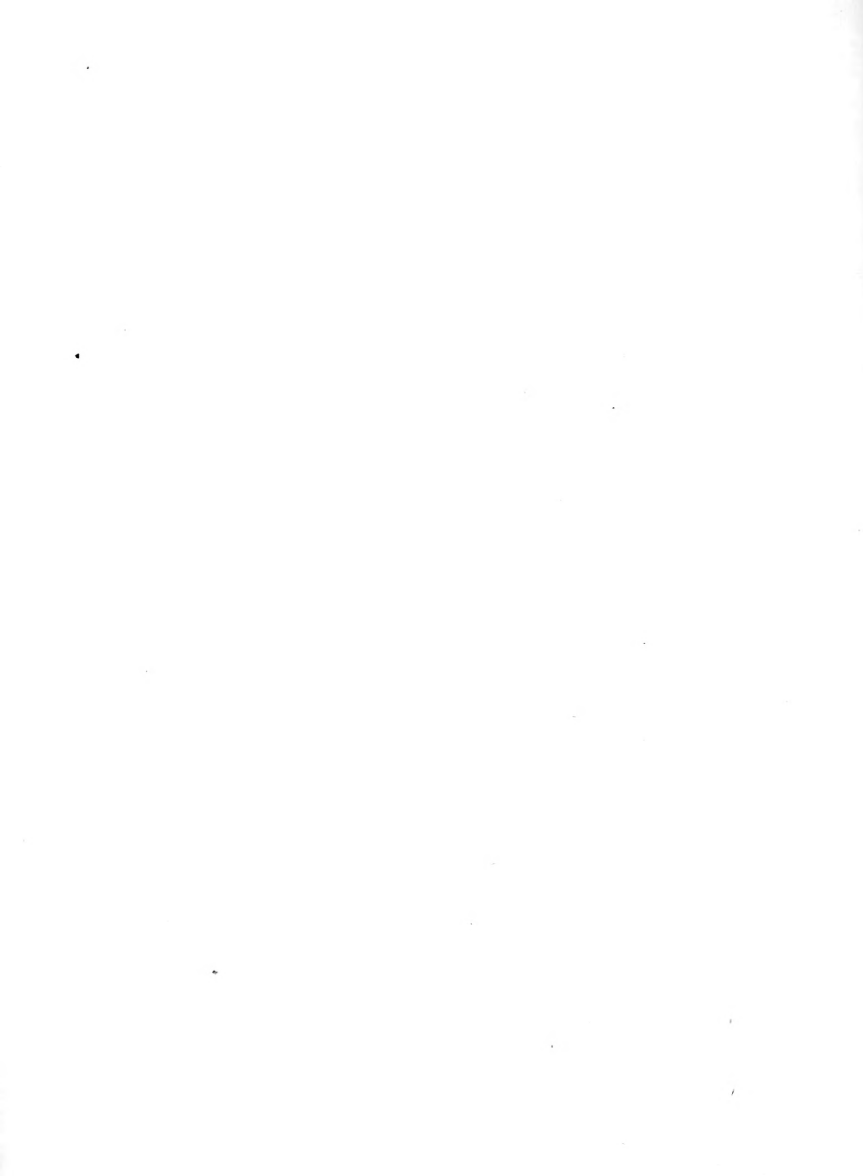
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LAWRENCE COUNTY, INDIANA

CHAPTER I.

THE GEOLOGICAL AND SURFACE FORMATIONS.

From various state geological reports the following has been deduced concerning the geology of Lawrence county, in a general way:

Undulating or gently rolling plateaus, drained by deep, narrow valleys, obtain in the eastern and northeastern portions of the county. The central region north of White river is very hilly, and the western and southwestern is rough and broken. Each of these divisions is covered with a soil almost wholly formed from decomposition of underlying rocks. In that part of the county underlaid by St. Louis limestone, comprising a broad belt twelve miles in width, passing centrally from northwest to southeast, "sink-holes" are very numerous. The chief streams are the East fork of White river, Indian, Big Salt, Little Salt, Leatherwood, Guthrie, Back, Sugar, Fishing and Beaver creeks. Originally, the county was well timbered with large forests of oak, hickory, beech, maple, chestnut, walnut, elm, etc.

The geological formations of this county comprise three divisions of the quarternary age, two of the coal measure group and four of the sub-carboniferous group. The formations dip slightly, with a variable rate, from east northeast to west southwest, and the outcrop from east to west in the county represents a vertical measurement of about seven hundred feet. From east to west the formations, in the order of age, outcrop as follows: Knobstone group, Keokuk group, St. Louis group, sub-carboniferous group, carboniferous group, quarternary group. No drift is to be found in the county, save occasional traces brought down by streams which have their origin farther to the north.

Briefly, the geological sections and stratas are these: The quarternary system; the carboniferous group; the sub-carboniferous group; the St. Louis beds; the Chester beds; Keokuk beds; Knobstone formation; the coal measure, in the western portion of the county, represented only by beds of shale

and shaley sandstones on the tops of some of the high elevations and hilltops; the conglomerate or millstone grit below the coal measure. Then comes the real Chester formation the upper member being a valuable limestone, whitish gray to dark brown.

Number 21, known as "Bedford stone," is the material so well known and so extensively used by builders throughout the country, especially in the West. It appears to be formed almost entirely of minute fossil cemented together with shell and coal dust. It varies in color from gray to creamy white, and is found in almost endless quantity as thick as twelve feet, suitable to saw, cut, carve and mold in any desired shape. Beneath this is the famous fossil bed, containing seventy species, and it is from a few inches thick to four feet in some localities. All are very small and some even microscopic, yet very perfect and beautiful.

The knobstone shale is the lowest visible formation in the county, and is nearly five hundred feet thick and outcrops on the eastern and southeastern portions. Outcrops are seen at Ft. Ritner, Guthrie and at other places in this county.

A mile or so southwest of Bedford is what is known as Dunihue's cave. It contains many beautiful chambers, with stalactites of rare purity and many other beautiful, curious formations. Here the fine white limestone, so valuable in this section of Indiana, is found in immense quantities. As long ago as 1883 it was written of this location: "The stone is so soft at first that it is easily chiseled and moulded, and it is peculiarly suited for door and window caps and sills, columns and highly ornamented capitals and brackets. Weather hardens it. The hard laminated limestone is four feet thick; the white quarry limestone is ten feet thick and the blue quarry limestone is seven feet thick. The quarry of N. L. Hall was extensively worked in this stone. A powerful engine drove three gangs of saws. The white limestone has all the excellent qualities above described. It has been used in the Bedford court house, the postoffice at Indianapolis, the State University at Bloomington, the new state house of Illinois, the Louisville custom house, etc. It is a famous stone."

The St. Louis section in the valleys of Salt and Leatherwood creeks near Bedford, the whole depth of the St. Louis limestone outcrops, have a perpendicular measurement of about one hundred feet.

In the vicinity of Fayetteville the blue and gray limestone measures thirty-five to forty feet in thickness.

The hills north of White river are generally capped with members of the Chester formation, and sometimes almost six hundred feet above the river bed. A half mile west of Chester Huron, the Chester beds are found, and

at one time were extensively worked, and the material was known as "Huron stone." The bed is twenty-five feet thick.

At Connelly's Hill, the flint bed section was worked by the Indians. Here they quarried material for their arrow and spear points. Fire hearths are seen in the adjoining valley, surrounded with flint chips. Mounds are also found on this hill.

The country around Mitchell was originally a valley of erosion, and later the flood plain of White river. The surface rocks are of the upper cherty member of the St. Louis beds. Here fossils abound in great quantities. In numerous wells have frequently been found eyeless fishes. Here the soil is rich in plant food.

On section 26, township 4, range 1 west, is a coral reef. Valuable specimens of coral have been found and sent to national collections. The pre-historic people here evidently made their reddish colored stone implements and ornaments. Years ago large amounts of lime were burned near this point. Asa Erwin made fully twenty thousand bushels, which found ready sale on account of its superiority. The waste lime was then used for compost. There are many caves near this point. Hamer's cave, on section 32, township 4, range 1 west, is forty-five feet above the valley. The floor is level, six feet wide, and covered with a swift stream of water eight inches deep, though in some places twenty feet in depth. Three-fourths of a mile from the entrance is the first fall. The "grand cascade" is found three hundred feet farther on. Eyeless fish, crawfish, etc., are here seen in great numbers.

Donnelson's cave, with its blind fishes, is on section 33 of this same township and range. Here, at one time, was a large line of mills, including a saw mill, grist mill, woolen factory, etc., all driven by a positive water power. The interior shows that at one date gunpowder was manufactured here. Within this wonderful cave the roar of a magnificent cascade may be heard. Here one finds a well formed hall, twelve feet high by three hundred feet in length and forty-four feet wide. There thousands of bats congregate; eyeless fishes and crickets are also found.

In 1884 it was written of the great kaolin mines of Spice valley: "The substance known as kaolin is a variety of clay produced by the decomposition of the mineral feldspar, fused with other minerals, and is used for the production of porcelain ware. These mines are by far the best in the state—not surpassed anywhere. They were first opened in 1874 by Dr. Joseph Gardner, E. T. Cox, state geologist, and Michael Tempest, potter, of Cincinnati. They made a fine white earthenware. In 1877 these interests were taken over by

the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia and near Pittsburg. For years they shipped annually two thousand tons of this clay to their factories in Pennsylvania. From the product they made alum of a superior quality."

Mineral springs abound at many places within this county. Their waters are highly medicinal in their composition, and in many instances have been found to do what the more celebrated waters of French Lick will not do. Some of these springs have been used with good results, but the lack of developing and keeping them advertised before the general public has kept them in the background. In an early day, when salt was scarce and high priced, many salt wells were made in Lawrence county, some of these being along Salt creek. One was sunk a hundred and fifty feet on section 8, township 5, range 1 west. Long years since these salt wells were abandoned as not being profitable, with the discovery of better methods of procuring salt.

In conclusion, it may be added that the stone industry of this county has made it famous and this will form a separate chapter, hence need not be further mentioned in this connection.

CHAPTER II.

OCCUPATION BY PRE-HISTORIC AND INDIAN RACES.

In taking up the early settlement of Lawrence county it is fitting that the aboriginal inhabitants, the discoveries, and the various treaties and other deals incident to the settlement of the county, should be given introductory space. The Indians had practically disappeared as a nation from the south of Indiana when the first settlements were made in the county. The war with Tecumseh was just nearing the close, which came with the battle of Tippecanoe on November 7, 1811, and the Indian opposition to the land grants made to the United States by various tribes was being destroyed.

These famous treaties, ceding the land of southern Indiana to the government, were three in number, and were all written before Tecumseh and his Shawnees rebelled against the white man. The first treaty was made at Fort Wayne, on June 7, 1803, and was called the Vincennes tract. It included in Lawrence county all of the area south of a line commencing on the western boundary near the middle of section 31, township 4, range 2 west, and running in a direct line to the southeast corner of section 14, township 3 north, range 1 west, where it leaves the county on the southern border. This tract includes nearly a third of Spice Valley township, and a part of the southwest corner of Marion. The treaty was signed by chiefs of the Shawnee, Delaware, Pottawatomie, Eel River, Kickapoo, Piankeshaw and Kaskaskia tribes and granted to the United States about one million six hundred thousand acres of land, of which over twelve thousand were in Lawrence county proper.

The second treaty was made at Grouseland, near Vincennes, on August 21, 1805, and in this compact tribes of Pottawatomies, Miamis, Delawares, Eel Rivers and Weas gave to the United States all their land south of a line running from a point north of Orleans, Orange county, to the old Greenville boundary line near where it crossed the Whitewater river in the eastern portion of the state. This line traversed Lawrence county in a northeast direction, from the middle of section 17, township 3 north, range 1 east, to the point where the county corners with Jackson and Washington counties, making a total area in this county of nine thousand, nine hundred and twenty acres.

The remainder of the territory comprising Lawrence county was acquired by the government in what was known as the Harrison Purchase, a

treaty made at Fort Wayne on September 30, 1809. This included a large area of land mostly on the east side of the Wabash river and below Raccoon creek near Montezuma, Parke county, and running to a point near Seymour, Jackson county, where it intersected the line mentioned in the previous treaty. The area included in this compact was approximately two million nine hundred thousand acres.

French, English, and American financiers, in this early day, formed immense land companies, for the purpose of trading or buying immense tracts of valuable territory from the Indians. In the Northwest most of these real estate deals were executed, and in the number was one to the Wabash Land Company, for an area two hundred and ten miles wide, extending from Cat creek, near Lafayette, Tippecanoe county, down the Wabash river to the Ohio, covering a total area of nearly thirty-eight million acres. For all of this the remuneration was as follows: "400 blankets, 22 pieces of stroud, 250 shirts, 12 gross of star gartering, 120 pieces of ribbon, 24 pounds of vermilion, 18 pairs of velvet laced housings, 1 piece of malton, 52 fusils, 35 dozen large buckhorn handle knives, 40 dozen couteau knives, 500 pounds of brass kettles, 10,000 gun flints, 600 pounds of gunpowder, 2,000 pounds of lead, 400 pounds of tobacco, 40 bushels of salt, 3,000 pounds of flour, 3 horses, 11 silver armbands, 40 wristbands, 6 whole moons, 6 half moons, 9 earwheels, 46 large crosses, 29 hairpipes, 60 pairs of earbobs, 20 dozen small crosses, 20 dozen nose crosses and 110 dozen brooches." On October 18, 1775, the deed was signed in Vincennes by eleven Piankeshaw chiefs. Congress refused to recognize the validity of this deed, even though the agents of the land company made many efforts, the last being in 1810. A portion of Lawrence county was included in this treaty as the land here was originally the home of the Piankeshaw tribes.

In saying that the Piankeshaws were the original Indian inhabitants of the land of Lawrence county, some exceptions must be noted. At certain times the Delawares, Shawnees and Pottawatomies acquired a part of this land. However, upon the first advent of the white settlers very little trace of the Indian remained. A few scattering camps and burying grounds were all that constituted the Indian occupancy of the time. The towns were, even in the days before the pioneer, very small, and unproductive of records available for history, Heltonville, Springville and Dougherty's Mill, on Indian creek, marking the sites of the most prominent of the Indian settlements. Nomadic bands fished along the banks of Salt creek (We-pe-pe-moy), the east fork of White river (Gun-dah-quah), or White river proper, which was called Ope-co-mee-calh.

The white men were seldom molested by these roving bands. The murder of Pierre, a trapper, supplies the chief incident of this character in the early history of the county, and even his death has been a question. The Rawlinses were living in a shanty in Bono township, a temporary home during the corn crop season. Just the men of the family were there, the women having been left at Maxwell's Fort, on Lost river, Orange county, as the Indians were known to be on the warpath. Arising one morning the men discovered that their horses were gone. Upon returning to the camp they found additional evidences of Indian depredations there and they immediately made all preparations for their own protection. On the following morning the men began the journey to the fort, meeting, on the way, the old trapper, Pierre, who was told of the presence of hostile Indians. This old Frenchman was on the way to tend to his traps along Fishing creek, and declined to abandon his journey, being slightly credulous as to the danger from the tribes. The Rawlinses reached the fort, procured mounts, and joined Captain Bigger's company of rangers. After a few days they ventured back to their former camp in Bono township, and discovered that the Indians had been there before them, as everything had been destroyed or stolen. The old trapper, Pierre, was missing, and a search was made for him. Finally, his canoe was sighted in the branches of a tree which had fallen in the river. In the bottom lay the body of the old trapper, shot through the heart, and scalped. It is almost an unquestioned fact that he was murdered by the tribes.

In the year 1810 two families, the Flims and the Guthries, built a fort near Leesville for their protection, the fort being located about a mile north of the village. By March, 1815, the usual vigilance had been relaxed due to the apparent absence of Indian troubles. A band of Pottawatomies suddenly appeared from the north, however, and swooped down on the fort. The men were engaged in felling a tree nearby, and were attacked before they were aware of even the presence of Indians. John Guthrie was shot through the breast, but retained strength to reach the gates of the fort, where, in the face of the Indian bullets, his courageous wife dragged him inside. He was not wounded mortally, but his comrade, Josiah Flinn, was tomahawked and scalped, which caused his death four days afterward. Jacob Flinn, the other of the three attacked, was made prisoner, and taken to the chief Pottawatomie village at the headwaters of the Wabash river. Forced to undergo the severest hardships and nearly perishing from starvation, he was kept four months in this Indian village. One night he escaped in a canoe and started down the river, traveling at night and hiding during the day, subsisting all of the time

on frogs, fishes and roots of trees. He at last reached the post of Vincennes in a desperate condition. Strangely, he made the statement that he could have fled sooner, but he wanted to wait until he could take Guthrie's axe, which had been stolen at the time of the attack. It is difficult to appreciate how an axe was worth the risk of a life unless we know that the axe, in those days, was the prime necessity of life.

Lawrence county has scattered over her territory many evidences of a prehistoric race. The mysteries of these early peoples, their habits, customs and modes of living, have been lost to mankind, and the silent, tomb-like mounds left have resisted every effort of the archaeologist to fathom their dark secretiveness. The Mound Builders they have been called, because no other name was possible. Where they sprang from or whether the Indian was a descendant has never been learned. They existed thousands of years ago, but, notwithstanding, there is a well founded supposition in the minds of the scientific world that they were further along in the scale of civilization than the American Indian as the white man found him. "Not entirely voiceless, they tell of a people who once possessed the valley of the continent. Peaceful and law-abiding, they were skilled in agriculture and the arts of the 'stone age,' and executed works that required the united and persistent efforts of thousands under the direction of a well matured design. In the comparative absence of war-like implements, we conclude that this work was a labor of love, and not of fear; that it was inaugurated and directed by a regal priesthood to erect votive temples in honor of the sun, a visible creator of comfort, food and life."

There are three types of these mounds, as classified by the scientists who have investigated them, namely: Mounds of habitation, the temple and sepulchral mounds. The sepulchral mounds, of course, were for the burial of the dead, and inside of them have been found human bones and diverse instruments and ornaments buried with the body. The temple mounds were evidently used as a place of devotion.

John Collett, in the Geological Survey of Indiana for 1873, writes: "On the southeastern slope of the hill over Connelly's cave, two miles east of Huron, is a group of seven mounds, from two to four feet high, and an obscure winding way may be traced leading from the cave spring to the top of the hill. On the summit fragments of sandstone, reddened by burning, and small shell heaps are seen. The mounds were probably habitations. From protruding pieces of stone seen on the sides, the internal construction was of that material instead of timber, as was usual in similar structures on the Wabash and Mississippi. A central tumulus, having a double circular

wall, was probably for sepulchral purposes. A mound similar to the last at the site of the former county seat, Palestine, or 'Old Palestine,' as it is called, was explored in 1870, by Messrs. Newland, Dodd and Houston. On the surface of the hill a confused mass of stones, such as a man could conveniently carry, were noticed, indicating a circular wall twenty feet in diameter. It was found to be a vaulted tomb. The first or upper vault contained the bones of many women and children; a layer of flat stones divided this from the second, which contains the bones of men; another layer of flags, and at the bottom, six feet below the surface, two skeletons were found with their heads placed to the east and faces to the north. The last were persons of great size, being not less than six and a half feet high. With the skeletons were found a quantity of flints, arrow-points, etc.; near the head of the largest individual a pair of hammered copper earrings and a globular 'war-whistle.' The keen noise of the latter may be compared to the sound of a policeman's whistle and can be heard nearly a mile. Stone axes and pieces of pottery are found on the surface near this tomb."

Immediately after the period of time in which the Mound Builders had their existence, there was another race known as the fishermen. Lawrence county has a number of tombs, shell heaps and mounds. Human bones and antiquities supposed to have belonged to this primitive race have been found in different parts of Lawrence county. The Indian was the next inhabitant of Lawrence county, and as history records he probably came from the ancient country of Scythia when continents were formed differently and Asia was connected with the land now North America. The Indian was a cruel, barbarous race, and their position in the scale of civilization was very low. Just treatment was extended to his race, but he reciprocated with murder, treachery and bloody outrage, and today he is approaching a well-deserved extinction as a race.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF LAWRENCE COUNTY, WITH TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

Lawrence county was at first a portion of Knox and Harrison counties. In the year 1814 it became identified with Washington county, and in 1816 a part of Orange county. The county of Lawrence itself was created in 1818, and named for Capt. James Lawrence, a United States navy officer, commander of the frigate "Chesapeake." Captain Lawrence lost his life in the battle with the English frigate "Shannon."

The first years of the nineteenth century saw very little settlement in this county by white men. The Indians were hostile and the perils of making a home were great. The slow immigration of the tribes to the West had not yet begun, and the pioneer hesitated to be the first to combat with their treacherous customs. The Ohio river was then the avenue of commerce to the Middle West, and consequently the settlement of the state proceeded northward from this river. The advance was slow, made so by the necessity for large numbers to keep together in order to repel the Indian attacks. Not until the year 1811, the year of the battle of Tippecanoe, did Lawrence county receive any number of white families.

Records show that probably the first settlement of any consequence was made at the spot where Leesville, Flinn township, now stands, on the eastern boundary of the county. The settlers of this place had left Lee county, Virginia, in 1809, and passed the next winter in Kentucky. In February, 1810, they came to the above mentioned place and built a fort near the present grist mill in Leesville. The block-house completed, the men journeyed back to Kentucky after their families. These families were the Guthries and Flinns, who were attacked by the Pottawatomies later, and their names have been perpetuated in the history of the county as the highest types of honor, courage and self-sacrifice, and today their descendants are numbered among the most respected citizens of Lawrence county. Daniel Guthrie and his sons and Jacob and William Flinn were the men of the group, and each was a frontiersman skilled in all the arts of pioneer life, in hunting, fishing, farming, and in fighting the warlike tribes. Daniel Guthrie is noted as being one of the Continentals who defeated General Braddock prior to the Revolutionary war.

FLINN TOWNSHIP.

Flinn township is situated on the eastern border of the county near the center, and was called after the Flinn family, whose history is written above. The early settlers were classed as squatters, or, in other words, men who lived on the land without any title. Not until the year 1817 was there a land entry made in the township, and then they followed in rapid succession. Some of these were: R. Hunton, 1820; M. Wooley, 1820; Noah Wright, 1819; Thomas Hodges, 1817; Israel Hind, 1819; John Parr, 1819; H. Nichols, 1820; James Ellison, 1820; Enoch Parr, 1817; T. Carr, 1820; Arthur Parr, 1819; Martin Flinn, 1820; Patrick Welch, 1817; Noah Wright, 1820; William White, 1820; D. Flinn, 1820; James Taggart, 1820; John Guthrie, 1820; Thomas Flinn, 1820; Benjamin Drake, 1818; William Flinn, 1820; J. Allen, 1820; Hugh Guthrie, 1820; Robert Flinn, 1819; Benjamin Newkirk, 1820. George Stell, John Speer, Ephraim D. Lux, John Trespey, Abraham Sutherland, David White, Alfred Alexander, Jacob Weaver, Moses Flinn, William Smith, Elijah Curry, Micajah Poole, and Gamaliel Millgar were early residents around Leesville.

Perhaps the most important feature of the early settlement of Flinn township was the grist mills. A "stump" mill, at the place where Leesville now stands, was owned by John Speer, and was the first mill in the township. The next was the Forgey mill, on Guthrie creek, a half mile from Leesville. The first mill built here was constructed by William Flinn about the year 1817. This structure descended to his son, Robert Flinn, whose successor was Andrew Forgey. The mill bore the name of the last owner, and was in operation for many years; in the year 1840 it was run by horsepower, the tread-mill method, although in a great many cases a steer was used in place of the horse. Hiram Guthrie owned the mill for a time, and then it passed into the hands of the Hollands. The latter owners supplied the mill with steam motive power, and three sets of buhrs, two for wheat and one for corn. John C. Voyles was the last owner, and after he discarded the plant it remained abandoned.

A Mr. Phillips owned a horse mill at Pin Hook about 1830, and on Back creek, northwest of Leesville, a water mill known as the McGlemery mill was built about the same time. Edward Montgomery possessed a water mill on Back creek in 1840, operated by a turbine water wheel. This mill was the last in the township, failing in 1872 while under the ownership of Matteson Broiles.

Distilleries were also operated in this part of the country during the early days. A great many of the settlers were from Virginia and Kentucky, where "stills" were a common feature, so it is not surprising that they should continue the practice here. Also it is a well known fact that corn was the principal produce of the pioneer region, and the facilities for conveying the crop to market were very poor. Consequently, the corn was brewed into whiskey, which commodity was easier handled and yielded a better profit than the grain itself.

LEESVILLE.

Leesville is the namesake of Lee county, Virginia, from whence the first settlers came to this locality. The town was laid out in June, 1818, and is next to the oldest town recorded in Lawrence county, Bono leading. John Speer was the first merchant, and he owned a small huckster shop about 1817. George Still began the same trade in 1819, and was followed by merchants whose names became well known in the entire county. A few of them were: Turner J. Holland, William Turpen, William McNealy, William and John Holland, Norman Benton, John Ferguson, W. C. Richards and John Hunter. In 1831 Leesville decided to incorporate by election, and accordingly did so. However, the incorporation did not last very long. The population is now one hundred and twenty-five.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

The two Carolinas and Virginia supplied the first settlers of Marion township. The township was named after Gen. Francis Marion, the famous Southern commander in the Revolutionary war. The township is about sixty-six square miles in area, about eight miles square. The northern boundary is the east branch of White river, the south is Orange county, the east Bono township, and on the west Spice Valley township.

In the early fall of the year 1815, Lewis Phillips built himself a cabin at John Tolliver's upper spring, near the meridian line, on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 31, town 4 north, range 1 east. The cabin was made of round poles and was primitive in every respect. The last of the family was Mary Ann White, who died near Juliet in 1883; there are now no descendants of the Phillips family living.

In November, 1815, when the first drear signs of approaching winter were seen in the seared leaves and gray skies, Samuel G. Hoskins, who had broken through the rough country from South Carolina, pitched his quarters

on Rock Lick creek, on the southeast quarter of section 19, town 4 north, range 1 east. At this spot Hoskins built a cabin of hewn logs, and prepared to brave the winter through. This occurred when Phillips' family was the only other family in the township. The winter passed quietly enough; Indians passed by, and frequently stopped, but not one lived in the township. Hoskins afterwards became prominent in the affairs of the county. He was a justice of the peace, and captain of the first military company organized in this county south of White river. He was a member of the first grand jury, was a surveyor and a teacher. In the spring of 1816 many new settlers began to come in from North and South Carolina, among them being George Sheeks, William Erwin, John Finger, Joseph Pless, Elijah Murray, Thomas Rowark, John Sutton, James Boswell, and Joseph Boswell. All of these men followed farming as an occupation, except Rowark, who was a blacksmith.

In 1817 many families came into the township from the South, and built their cabins along the banks of White river, and in the valleys of Rock Lick and Mill creek. Robert Hall erected his home on the George Field place. Squire Hoskins built a hewn-log house on the old Erwin place, and there the first election was held the first Monday in August. There were thirteen voters, ten Federalists and three Republicans. The former were Samuel G. Hoskins, William Erwin, Joseph Pless, James Boswell, Joseph Boswell, Elijah Murray, James Mathis, Robert Erwin, Thomas Rowark, and Arthur Dycus. The Republicans were George Sheeks, John Finger and Joseph Culbertson. The voting place was afterward changed to Hoskins' new home on the Terre Haute and Louisville road until 1842, then the precinct was moved to Redding, thence to Woodville, and in 1856 to Mitchell.

A rifle company was organized in Marion township in 1817, and some thirty men enlisted, a few from Bono. The men armed themselves and were clad in blue hunting shirts, trimmed with red, and cap with a feather.

Some time previous to 1815 Sam Jackson—not Samuel—had entered the southwest quarter of section 32; the entry antedates the Lawrence county records. This Jackson was a Canadian, and had seen service in the war of 1812 along the Canadian border. For his services he was given a land warrant, which accounts for the taking up of this land. On the tract is the noted Hamer's cave and the picturesque valley in which the old stone mill stands. During the period of Jackson's ownership there was a corn mill erected there, close to where the mill stood, built of logs, and the water was carried from the cave by poplar logs hewn into troughs. William Wright, of Orange county, was the miller. In September, 1816, Jackson sold the land to Thomas Bullett and Cuthbert Bullett, and in the spring of 1817 the stone was quarried

for the stone mill. In 1808 the mill was finished and was a model for the day. The Bullets sold the mill in 1823 to the two Montgomery brothers, who improved the property and started a distillery. There had been one distillery previous to this one, owned by William Mallett and Dennis Frost, on Rock Lick, below Tomlinson's lime kiln. In 1825 Hugh Hamar bought the property of the Montgomery boys, paying seven thousand dollars in seven annual payments. The new owner re-established the distillery, started a store, gathered many laboring men about him, hauled produce to Louisville, built flatboats at the boat yards on White river, and shipped flour, whiskey, pork, etc., to New Orleans by water. In 1826 the first postoffice was established at Mill Springs, and Hugh Hamar was named postmaster. The mill property descended to Robert B. Hamar, who in turn sold it to Jonathan Turley.

Isaac Fight built a mill, with overshot wheel, at Shawnee cave in 1819. This mill passed into the hands of Shelton and William Smith, and they erected a distillery in connection in 1831. Fulton had a distillery at the head of Fulton's creek about 1825, and ground his grain on a treadmill. James Beasley also had a distillery afterwards at Lindsey's Spring.

The early land entries of Marion township are as follows: Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, 1820; Tetlow, Hughes and Geiger, 1820; Moses Gray, 1816; R. Hall, 1820; Abraham Hartman, 1818; Samuel Jackson, 1816; Ambrose Carlton, 1816; Robert Lewis, 1817 and 1816; Samuel Brown, 1820; John Edwards, 1820; John Maxwell, 1819; William Terrilk 1816; William Tolliver, 1818; Robert McLean, 1817; William McLean, 1816; Zachariah Sparling, 1818; John Workman, 1817; William Baldwin, 1817; Theophilus Baldwin, 1819; Jesse Hill, 1817; Martin Hardin, 1817; William Maxwell, 1819; Charles Tolliver, 1817; Wiliam Connerly, 1817; William Denny, 1818; Alfred Maden and John Hays, 1818; John Lowrey, 1817; William Blair, 1817; John McLean, 1817; James Fulton, 1816; Lewis Byram, 1817; Henry Speed, 1816; William Trueblood, 1816; Jonathan Lindley, 1816; G. Eli, 1817; Joshua Taylor, 1817; Robert Fields, 1817; William Connelly, 1818; George Hinton, Jr., Arthur Henrie and Benjamin Drake, 1818; Ezekiel Blackwell, 1818; John Finger, 1817; Joseph Culbertson, 1818; William Erwin, 1818; Isom Maden, 1816; William Carmichael, 1818; Joel Conley, 1817; Josiah Trueblood, 1818; William Connelly, 1817; Aaron Davis, 1819; Lewis Phillips, 1817; Zebedee Wood, 1820; Michael Dumihue, 1817; David Harris, 1817; John Sutton, 1817; Robert Hollowell, 1816; Robert Fields, 1816; Jacob Piles and Jonathan Williams, 1815.

Hunting was a great diversion and pastime in the early days of Marion township. There were many interesting incidents which happened in con-

nection with these sports, the first of which occurred in the fall of 1816. Thomas Rowark killed a panther near his cabin on Rock Lick creek. Rowark espied the animal in a tree and shot it. Everyone went to see the beast, and all pronounced it the largest ever seen in the township. The animal measured three yards in length. Many bears have been killed in the township. Neddy Edwards chased a bear into a cave in Allen C. Burton's orchard and, calling assistance, smoked Mr. Bruin out and killed him. In the same year, 1820, a party of hunters killed a large bear in a cave on John L. Dodson's farm, just west of the Solomon Bass residence. The last bear killed in the township was shot from a tree by William Edwards, in 1821. An interesting and amusing incident occurred in 1825, in which the chief actors were John Sutton and a very credulous bear. Sutton was searching for his hogs in the woods north of Mitchell, when he discovered fresh bear tracks in the snow. He urged his horse on and took up the trail. He had not gone far when bruin loomed up before him. Sutton's horse cavorted and beat a retreat, leaving his rider lying in the snow and within arm's length of the bear. Sutton was too much frightened to move, so he lay still. The bear lowered himself and smelled of the prostrate man, then unexpectedly walked away. Sutton, once sure of his solitude, arose and made off in the direction the horse had gone. The many caverns and caves of Marion township were ideal homes for packs of timber wolves, and up until 1832 it was next to impossible to raise sheep, for the nightly raids of the packs were common. The sport of wolf baiting became very popular, among the most skilled being Hugh Hamar and Benjamin Turley, and it was not long until the animals were exterminated. Deer and turkey and numerous other small game were plentiful, and constituted the chief meat supply. The present population of this township is 6,482.

THE CITY OF MITCHELL.

Mitchell, Marion township, was named in honor of Gen. O. M. Mitchell, an officer in the Federal army, who died at Huntsville, Alabama, in 1862. The location of the town is on the south half of section 36, town 4 north, range 1 west, and on the north half of section 1, town 3 north, range 1 west, and was platted on September 29, 1853, by G. W. Cochran and John Sheeks. Good railroad facilities are afforded the people of this town, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville, or the Monon, passing through the town at present. West Mitchell, an addition, was laid out January 17, 1859, by Jonas Finger, and on November 26, 1865, there was another addition by D. Kelley & Company. Since that time other additions have been

made, and now the town covers quite an extent of territory. Some earlier merchants were Silas Moore & Son, John R. Nugent, and Robert Barnard. J. T. Biggs and G. W. Dodson were early druggists. Sam Cook was the premier blacksmith, and J. T. Biggs was the hotel keeper. In 1860 the town contained six hundred and twelve people, and in 1880, one thousand, four hundred and forty-three.

INCORPORATION AS A TOWN.

On December 23, 1864, Mitchell was incorporated as a town. Joshua Budd, R. Barnard and Z. L. Warren were named as the first trustees, and A. T. McCoy, the first clerk. McCoy resigned later in favor of H. S. Manington. The same officers served in 1865. In 1866, S. Moore, J. D. McCoy and F. M. Lemon were elected trustees, and H. S. Manington, clerk. In 1867, the trustees were S. Moore, J. D. McCoy, and William A. Burton. In 1868, S. Moore, J. D. McCoy and Z. L. Warren. The following list gives the successive trustees, with the year of their entrance into office, from 1869 until the time of incorporation as a city: 1869, W. V. T. Murphy, A. L. Munson, Samuel Cook; 1870, same officers; 1872, Allen Edwards, J. P. Tapp, William A. Burton; 1873, Isaac B. Faulkner, Isaac H. Crim, James A. Head; 1875, Allen Edwards, Dennis Coleman, Jacob J. Bates; 1876, James D. Moore, A. A. Pearson, David L. Ferguson; 1877, John Mead, I. H. Crim, Milton N. Moore; 1878, John O'Donnell, James Richardson, Jacob Bixler; 1879, John O'Donnell, James Richardson, Jacob Bixler; 1880, George Z. Wood, James D. Moore, George W. Burton; 1881, Thomas Richardson, Wilton N. Moore, William J. Humston; 1882, Milton N. Moore, William H. Edwards, Thomas Richardson; 1883, Milton N. Moore, Charles W. Campbell, William H. Edwards; 1884, John Mead, M. N. Moore, Thomas Welsh; 1885, A. Edwards, F. J. Wolfe, H. H. Crawford; 1886, M. N. Moore, H. A. Trendley; 1887, Abbott C. Robertson; 1888, H. A. Trendley, 1889, Allen Edwards, Gus Levy; 1890, Sam Cook, F. R. Blackwell; 1891, Allen C. Burton; 1892, James D. Moore, F. R. Blackwell; 1893, Milton N. Moore; 1894, William Newby, John Mead; 1895, J. L. Hohnes, Sr., Ralph Prosser; 1896, Charles Coleman, Ralph Prosser; 1897, M. N. Moore; 1898, Thomas W. Welsh, Fred R. Blackwell; 1899, same; 1900, David Kelly, M. N. Moore, James F. Mitchell; 1901, David Kelly, Henry Scott, James F. Mitchell; 1902, G. W. Walls, Lewis Barlow; 1903, George W. Walls, Henry S. Scheibe, Lewis Barlow; 1904, M. N. Moore, H. Scheibe, Henry Chapple; 1905, H. S. Scheibe, Harry Chapple, and Noble L. Moore; 1906, Harry Chapple, John L. Murphy, and N. L. Moore; and in 1907, Chapple, N. L. Moore and John T. Murphy.

INCORPORATION AS A CITY.

On July 29, 1907, an election was held in Mitchell to determine whether or not the town should be incorporated as a city, under the statutes of Indiana. The result was a majority of four hundred and nine in favor of incorporating. The town was divided into three wards, and an election ordered for August 23, 1907, to elect the mayor, clerk, treasurer, and five councilmen, one for each ward, and two at large. The result was as follows: Mayor, William L. Brown; treasurer, Harry V. Shepherd; clerk, Clyde A. Burton; councilmen, Thomas W. Welsh, William H. Dings, John L. Holmes, John B. Sims and John A. Dalton. E. Massman later took the place of Dalton. Frank L. Dale was appointed chief of police, Dr. James D. Byrnes, health officer, and Sam S. Doman, city attorney. The first regular meeting of the common council was held on September 2, 1907.

Mayor Brown resigned on January 30, 1909, and Clyde A. Burton took the office, Perry M. McBride succeeding as clerk. Burton, in turn, resigned on June 11, 1909, and William H. Dings was appointed mayor pro tem, which office he held two weeks. William Stipp was elected by the council on June 25, 1909. At the regular election on November 2, 1909, the following city officers were chosen, and are at present active: Mayor, Joseph T. Dilley; clerk, Kenley E. Harn; treasurer, Edward M. Keane; councilmen, Will D. Ewing, Joseph A. Munger, Frank Collier, Albert Morris and Walter C. Sherwood.

The city of Mitchell has had a wonderful growth during the last ten years. The population by the census of 1900 was 1,772, and in 1910 the startling increase was made to 3,438. In 1910 the total assessed valuation, less mortgage exemptions, was \$953,505. In the city clerk's report for 1910, the city bonds outstanding amounted to \$15,500, which has since been reduced to \$13,700. The gross debt then was \$27,702, but this has been lowered to less than \$23,000. The cash in the city treasury at present amounts to \$4,563. The electric light plant of Mitchell was established in February, 1907, with a one-thousand-light dynamo. Seven thousand dollars in bonds were authorized by the council when the subject of a light plant was first forwarded, and accordingly the money was borrowed. The plant in 1910 embraced thirty-six arc lights, and twenty-six hundred incandescents. The Central Union Telephone Company was granted a twenty-five year franchise on July 16, 1897.

BUSINESS INTERESTS OF 1913.

The present attorneys of Mitchell are Calvin Ferris, John W. Edwards, W. H. Edwards and Harry Kelley. There are two banks, the First National and the Bank of Mitchell. The physicians are J. C. Kelley, J. D. Byrnes, John Gibbons, George Gibbons and W. C. Sherwood. Clothing stores are operated by W. T. Moore & Company and Jacob Effron; Van Ray and Reed & Son conduct meat markets; Samuel Gray, Harry Sanders and Hiram Gerkin conduct blacksmith shops; John Shamer has a harness shop; Harry Clemmons and N. P. Martin are jewelers; in the lumber trade are the Randolph Lumber Company and H. H. Crawford; Henry Schiebe is a tailor and clothier; Kate Mischoe and Miller & Alexander have millinery stores; John Clark runs a barber shop; W. M. Shanks and Emmett Brown have furniture stock, the former being also an undertaker; the grocery industry is managed by W. F. Lagle, C. W. Coleman, Ewing & Son, J. T. Dille & Company, M. Mathers, J. F. Matthews, Holmes Brothers, T. J. Wood, William Sutton and Terrell Brothers; John Shanafelt, Charles Coyle, F. R. Braman & Son, W. G. Oldham and William Mantler have general stores; W. A. Burton, W. R. Richardson, Carr & Jones and M. C. Reed have drug stores; Noah Cassiday and Smith O. Smith have dray lines; H. H. Crawford, W. F. Thorne and J. F. Collier are grain dealers; Frank Chastain manages a garage; H. H. Crawford and Botorf & Simmons own hardware stores; Evans & Gordon have restaurants; Harry Sanders is a veterinary, and R. J. Seigmund and J. B. Gambrel are dentists. The hotels in Mitchell are the Putnam and the Grand. There are two newspapers in the city, the *Tribune* and the *Commercial*.

BANKING INTERESTS.

In 1884 the Bank of Mitchell (private), with a capital of \$50,000, was being successfully conducted, and it was doubtless the pioneer bank of the town. It was organized in September, 1882, by Milton N. Moore, with a cash capital of \$25,000, which it still carries. It now has deposits amounting to \$350,000. Their building was erected in 1896. The first officers were: Milton N. Moore, president; W. T. Moore, cashier. The property was, however, all owned by Milton N. Moore. The officers at this date (1913) are: Edward P. Moore, president; W. T. Moore, cashier. It was chartered in 1905.

The First National Bank was organized in 1903 by William A. Holland, president; Henry C. Truelblood, vice-president; Walter W. Burton, cashier.

Its first capital was \$25,000, same as today. They now have a surplus of \$3,500, with deposits amounting to \$180,000. In 1903 a banking house was erected, at a cost of \$5,000. The present officers are: W. H. Burton, president; A. B. Hall, vice-president; Walter W. Burton, cashier; Edward M. Keane, assistant cashier.

These two banks afford ample banking facilities for one of the best of the smaller cities in all southern Indiana. The officers and directors of these banks are well known and highly respected in their enterprising city and county. The financial affairs are well cared for and depositors never question the integrity of the banks. The deposits in both banks, today, show a good business and a well settled financial policy in the community in which they are situated.

LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

At Mitchell, Indiana, are two branch factories of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, employing a thousand men, and under the active management of William H. Weitknecht. The daily production of these two factories is six thousand five hundred barrels. The raw products used in the manufacture of the cement are limestone and shale, which, after being pulverized to a fineness of ninety-five and ninety-six per cent. on standard of one hundred-mesh silk, is burned into a clinker at two thousand five hundred degrees Fahrenheit, and the resulting clinker is again ground into the pulverized condition. The cement from these factories is shipped to various states between the Alleghany mountains and the Mississippi river. All the exportation is done by the Eastern mills.

The Lehigh Portland Cement Company is capitalized at twelve million dollars, and the general offices are situated in Allentown, Pennsylvania. The main sales office is at Chicago. The officers of the company are: Col. H. C. Trexler, president; E. M. Young, George Ormrod and A. Y. Gowan, vice-presidents. Gowan resides at Cleveland, Ohio, and the others at Allentown, Pennsylvania. There are eleven mills in the company, located as follows: Five at Allentown, two at Newcastle, Pennsylvania, one at Wellston, Ohio, two at Mitchell, Indiana, and one at Mason City, Iowa.

Mill No. 1, at Mitchell, was built in 1901 and 1902, and mill No. 2 was constructed in 1905 and 1906. The limestone quarry which supplies these two mills is located at Mitchell, but the two shale quarries are in Jackson county. Twelve hundred acres of land are detached for factory purposes. The factories manufacture their own steam and electric power.

GUTHRIE TOWNSHIP.

Guthrie township was the last to be formed in the county, and was named for one of the most prominent families of the early days. The township was formed in the early sixties, and is bounded on the south by the East fork of White river, on the north by Shawswick and Flinn townships, and on the east by Jackson county. When the county was organized in 1818, all of the present Guthrie township was included in Shawswick township, but on the formation of the new township land was taken from Shawswick, Flinn and Bono.

Although some portions of Guthrie township were settled very early, the record of land entries until 1820 is surprisingly small. As is the case of many others of the Lawrence county townships, Guthrie is too hilly to be valuable as an agricultural region.

Land entries until 1820 included: Israel Hind, 1819; Ambrose Carlton, 1817; Edward Johnston, 1820; William Barnhill, 1819; John Kerns, 1820; Solomon Bowers, 1817; Robert Millsap, 1820; Conrad Hoopingarner, 1818; Thomas Butler, 1820; Daniel Guthrie, 1816; J. Edwards, 1820; Preston Beck, 1820; Elisha Simpson, 1820; George W. Mullis, 1817; Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, 1820. Others included in this early list were Thomas Dixon, William Shadrach, William Holland, Sr., John Allen, Robert Millsap and his sons, William and James, Abner Walters, Samuel and William Foster, Benjamin and Isaac Newkirk, Jacob Mullis and John Dowland.

Probably the first settler of Guthrie township was James Connelly, a squatter, and a native of North Carolina, from whence he came to Orange county, Indiana, shortly afterward settling here. The year was about 1815. Connelly brought his family with him, and for their home he built a double log cabin. Ambrose Carlton, with his large family, came after Connelly, and in 1816 also Pleasant and Ambrose Parks came from North Carolina to this township, after a short sojourn in Bono township. Edward Johnston came in 1816, raised a crop, and the next year brought his family. One of the first mills of this section was that built by James Connelly in 1817. James Heron later had a mill on Guthrie's creek, and Robert and Thomas Carlton also constructed mills. In 1840, the latter mill burned, but was rebuilt by the owners. Distilleries were scattered over the township, and were of varying ownership. Wild hogs were abundant along the streams, and every year large quantities of the pork was loaded into flatboats and started for New Orleans and the South. Wild hog hunting was one of the popular sports of the day, the animal being a dangerous foe, much different from his domesticated brother.

DIXONVILLE.

William and Thomas Dixon platted this village in the northeast corner of the township on April 8, 1853. It comprised twenty-four lots. The first merchant of the village was Thomas Dixon, and he was followed by Elder T. N. Robertson.

TUNNELTON.

On the north part of section 19, township 4 north, range 2 east, on the 28th of April, 1859, the town of Tunnelton was platted. An addition was added in 1863. The first merchant of this thriving little village was Alfred Guthrie, who began in 1859 with a stock of merchandise. The first drug store was owned by J. L. Linder, who was succeeded in this line by L. A. Crim & Bros. The first physician was Hugh L. Kimberlin. Henry Kipp operated the first mill, which was of the steam circular saw type. Alfred Guthrie became the first postmaster in 1860.

The town of Tunnelton at present has an advantageous position on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The country surrounding the village is valuable, part of it being the most productive of Guthrie township. In the commercial side of the village, Reed & Huddleston and Malott Brothers own general stores, and carry a large and varied line of merchandise. H. E. Flinn has a blacksmith shop. There is one saw mill, operated by the Tunnelton Milling Company. Dr. H. J. Matlock is the resident physician.

The Knights of Pythias have a lodge in Tunnelton, and in religious matters the interest is divided between the Methodist and Christian churches.

The present population of Tunnelton is about two hundred.

FORT RITNER.

The town of Fort Ritner was named in honor of Michael Ritner, a foreman in the construction of a tunnel on the old Ohio & Mississippi railroad nearby. Ritner was also the first merchant, having started a store while engaged in the construction work. Later merchants included the firm of Reed & Waters, Moses Wortham and one Brosika, John and William A. Holland. Gabriel Brock was the first postmaster, the office having been established in 1858.

BONO TOWNSHIP.

Bono township is situated on the southeast corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by the East fork of White river, and on the west by

Marion township. Due to its location, being near to the older settlements in the southern part of the state, and on the early roads to the north, also its place on the river which was a much traveled highway, the township has always claimed the first white settlement of the county. William Wright made the first land entry in the county on September 22, 1813. The entry consisted of one hundred and forty-two acres in the northeast quarter of section 5, township 3 north, range 2 east.

The other entries up to and including the year 1820 were by the following persons: Henry Fulton, September, 1817; Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, September, 1820; J. Hikes, 1820; Richard C. Anderson, 1820; John Edwards, 1820; Edward Johnson, 1820; Clark Hoggatt and Kitchell, 1818; Thomas Blank, 1816; Samuel Brown, 1816; John Brown, 1820; John Hammersly, 1818; Thomas Jolly, 1820; David Green, 1818; Conrad Grass, 1818; Solomon Fitzpatrick, 1816; David Hummel, 1818; Asher Wilson, 1820; Elisha Simpson, 1817; William Hoggatt, 1818.

Bono township originally included a part of what is now Marion and Guthrie townships, being one of the five original townships of the county. The first elections were held at the town of Bono, and were under the supervision of Inspector Elisha Simpson. In 1819 David Green became inspector of elections, but the voting place remained the same. Moses Lee and Thomas Jolly were the first overseers of the poor and were elected to the office in 1819. Robert Henderson was the first constable.

There is no doubt that Bono township was the scene of the second settlement in the county. Roderick Rawlins and his two nephews, James and Joseph, settled in the spring of 1812, on a farm in section 22, later owned by William Turley, and near the village of Scottville. These men were very prominent in the early development of the county, and took active part in the ranger warfare along the frontier.

Beck's mill, on Blue river, in Washington county, was the place the early pioneers did most of their milling. The building of Hamar's mill in Marion township was an advantage later, and there the Bono settlers took their grain. However, mills began to spring up in numerous places, and the task of going to the mill was lessened. John Hammersly made a business of building these mills and then selling them to others. In the river at Bono Hammersly constructed a grist mill out of the ordinary. He built a cone-shaped dam, permitting the water to go through an opening in the center, at a point where a large undershot wheel was placed between the flat-boats. The buhrs were on these boats and the grinding was done in midstream. This mill

worked well until a flood washed the whole construction away. The buhrs were later used in a mill in Indian Creek township.

BOHO.

Bono has the distinction of being the oldest town in Lawrence county, having been settled in 1816. The town was laid out on April 4th and the proprietors were William Hoggatt, Marston G. Clark and Joseph Kitchell. The first merchant to settle in Bono was William Holland, about 1818. Other early merchants, mostly "Down-East Yankees," drifted in during the later years, some of the more prominent being John Kelly, Charles Miller, Thomas Lemon, James W. Prow, James Batman, Asher Wilcox, Ephraim Brock, Uriah Dilly, Albert Johnson, John Shade, Thomas W. Stevens and Gabriel Harvey. Walker Kelso is known to have been the first physician to settle in Bono, and Williamson D. Dunn was another early doctor. James Oldham built the first grist mill here sometime during the fifties. Patrick Callan was probably the first postmaster, the office having been established about the year 1820.

Bono was one of the most flourishing towns in the county in agriculture and commercialism until the building of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, now the Monon railroad. At that time, the trade was drawn to the west, and Bono suffered immeasurably by the change.

LAWRENCEPORT.

The village of Lawrenceport was laid out on May 17, 1837, and consisted at that time of one hundred and seventy-nine lots. The village is situated at the mouth of Fishing creek on White river. S. P. Moore has the honor of being the pioneer merchant of this town, who also owned a mill there. S. B. Barnes and Henry Harnyer were future owners of the mill. A few of the early merchants and store keepers of Lawrenceport were William Turley, J. T. Andrews and Brice Newkirk. Dr. Knight was probably the first physician of the town.

MARSHALL TOWNSHIP.

Of the three townships which form the northern end of the county, Marshall is the center, and is next to the smallest in the county. The township was named for John Marshall, the eminent chief justice of the United States. Land entries were made in this township as early as 1816, and this

is hard to account for, as the agricultural facilities in the greater part of the county are poor, the land being broken and hilly. The southern portion, however, contains some excellent soil, and has been the scene of stone quarrying on a large scale, the stone being shipped to all parts of the country.

Until the year 1820 the land entries were as follows: Jacob Hattabaugh, 1816; William Curl, 1816; Hamilton Reddick, 1817; John Fairley, 1819; John Goodwin, 1818; Robert Anderson, 1819; John Hargis, 1816; William Sackey, 1817; Jesse Brown, 1816; James Cutley, 1816; Michael Hattabaugh, 1816; Jacob Bruner, 1818; Henry Brown, 1818; John Zumwald, 1818; Henry Leonard, 1818; Patrick Tyler, 1817; Nicholas Bruner, 1816; William Quillen, 1818; John Dryden, 1817; Joshua Gullett, 1816; Adam House, 1816; Thomas Reynolds, 1817; and Absalom Sargeant, 1817.

The first mill of the county was built at Avoca about the year 1819, by a man named Fitzpatrick. The next owner of this mill was Absalom Hart, an experienced miller, having owned a mill on Indian creek. After fifteen years of success, Hart sold the mill to the Hamer brothers, who owned the mill for ten years, and then sold out to Levi Mitchell, who in turn disposed of the property to Dr. Bridwell. The Doctor sold out to George Thornton, of Bedford. Short & Judah were the next owners, and while in their possession the mill burned down. Samuel Short rebuilt the structure soon after, and in 1865 Hayden Bridwell obtained a half interest in it, holding the same until 1868, when he became the sole owner. The mill was operated by a turbine water wheel, and had three sets of buhrs, one each for corn, wheat and chop feed.

About 1830 the Humpston mill was built. It was on the farm later owned by Ephraim Decker, and was operated by an undershot wheel and the current of Salt creek. There was but one set of buhrs. The plant was abandoned in the late forties. Kinser & Whisman erected a steam grist and saw mill in 1870 near the present site of Guthrie. This plant was successful from the first, and in 1880 the necessary machinery for making spokes was added at a large cost.

The first merchant in Marshall township was Eliphalet Pearson, the father of Judge E. D. Pearson of Bedford. His former occupation had been as a keeper of the ferry on the Ohio river, at Jeffersonville, but he traded that business for a stock of merchandise valued then at about five thousand dollars. After this he moved to the McCrea farm, in section 5, in the northwestern part of the township. This spot was on the old stage line from Leavenworth, on the Ohio river, to Indianapolis, stopping at Springville, Bedford and Orleans and Paoli in Orange county. Pearson's ideal location made his venture a profitable one, and for three years he conducted a thriving business.

He also owned an oil mill there, and manufactured quantities of linseed oil, as flax was grown then in this locality in large quantity. The method of making the oil, of course, would seem primitive in this day of labor-saving machinery; the seed was ground by a large stone operated by horse-power, and the oil was pressed out by a common bean press. Later Pearson moved his mercantile business to Springville, in Perry township, where he continued until 1840. In that year he constructed a wool carding machine, operating the same for eight years. He also started a tan yard in 1846, but a few years later resumed the merchandise business, and followed the same until his death, in January, 1863.

In the town of Avoca, while operating the grist mill, Doctor Bridwell opened a general merchandise store. He also established the first postoffice there, and acted in the capacity of postmaster. This office was abandoned after a few years, but was taken up again by O. A. Owens in 1866. Owens began to keep articles of merchandise, and built up a good trade. The successor to Owens in the merchandise line was John Heaton, and he continued for two years, at the end of which time he removed to Newberry, in Greene county, the business at Avoca being conducted by the Blackburn brothers. Heaton, however, soon returned.

AVOCA.

One mile and a half northwest of Oolitic, in Marshall township, is the little village of Avoca. There are about two hundred and fifty people in this village. There are no officers, not even a constable. Two churches provide places of worship for the people, the Baptist and the Missionary Baptist. L. S. Stout conducts a general store, and P. H. Bedwell owns a grocery. Earl Martindale is the barber, and the physicians are Claude Dollins and O. M. Stout. T. A. Hudson is the postmaster.

GUTHRIE.

Winepark Judah was responsible for the laying out of Guthrie on December 10, 1865. The first merchant was undoubtedly W. W. Owens, and he located in Guthrie about 1854, at the time of the building of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, now the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville railway. Wesley Brown, James Bryant, George Bascomb and James Tincer were later merchants. W. W. Owens was the first postmaster, the office having been established during the time he was engaged in the merchandise busi-

ness. This town has never grown to any considerable extent, but is still a small hamlet. In 1910 it had a population of one hundred and fifty.

SPICE VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

Another of the five original townships in the southwest portion of the county is Spice Valley township. The present area of this locality is approximately fifty-two miles square. Beaver creek flows through the southwestern part, on the west and south it is bounded by Martin and Orange counties, on the north the East fork of White river is situated, and on the east is Marion township. For the most part, the land in this township is too broken to be of much value for agriculture, but is well suited for grazing. The ground along the river is an exception, and it is to this that the early settlement of the county is indebted. To the year 1820 there were thirty-four purchases of land, while in Indian Creek township there were fifty-eight during the same time, thus indicating the relative value of the land. These entries were Simon Gilbert, William Ludley, C. and T. Bullitt, Ezekiel Blackwell, Jonathan Lindley, Aquilla Gilbert, Henry Speed, Absalom Field, Thomas Lindley, Joseph Hastings, Abraham Holaday, Thomas Coulter, Josiah Trueblood, Joel Connelly, Josiah Connelly in 1816; Josiah Connelly, Joel Connelly, Robert Fields, John Chapman, Gideon Coulter, Henry Cosner, John Connelly in 1817; Jesse Beazley, Nichols Koon, John Quinn, David Bruner, William Cochran, John Luttrell, Roger McKnight, and John Swaim in 1818; William Maxwell, Francis Timcher, in 1819; John Sanders, William Hoard, in 1820.

Absalom Fields was the first inspector of elections in the township, and the elections were held first at his home, but were later changed to the home of Richard Beazley. Josiah Connelly was the first constable, and Absalom Fields and Joel Connelly the first overseers of the poor. These latter offices have long since passed out of existence.

The milling industry of Spice Valley township in the early days was mostly confined to Hamer's mill in Marion township, in the eastern part. Until 1840 or later the people of this locality patronized this mill, because the mills in this township were small and inadequate. Josiah Trueblood owned a very primitive horsemill. Near 1830 a horse mill was in operation near Bryantsville, owned by Henry Weathers, but has since disappeared. Distilleries were an important feature in the early industrial life, and many things have been attributed to the large practice of making liquor. The flowing springs and various features of the land, also the early training of the settlers, contributed to the occupation. Joshua Barnes owned the most important of these distilleries about 1850, and he also did a great deal of fruit distilling.

The following interesting items are from the pen of T. M. Brinkworth:

"William Hoard, at the time of his death, in 1853, owned about six hundred acres of land and out of this farm the town of Huron was platted in 1859 by his heirs and descendants. No one of the earlier settlers has left so many direct descendants in this and neighboring townships as William Hoard. They furnished twelve or fifteen soldiers to the Union army during the Civil war.

"This township was settled very slowly until about the year 1850, when the land entries became frequent; a large per cent. of these entries in the west end of the township bear dates between 1850 and 1858.

"Owing to the lateness of her settlement Spice Valley cannot boast of any Revolutionary or 1812 veterans and only two Mexican veterans (known to the writer) sleep within her borders, Joseph Bosler and George Brinkworth.

"But it was in the Civil war that Spice Valley made a record that is unequalled by any of her sister townships in Lawrence county and doubtless by few in the entire state. Her quota was always full and the draft was never resorted to. I feel safe in saying that this was true of no other township in Lawrence or the neighboring counties of Orange and Martin. I dare say that there are more old soldiers residing in the vicinity of Huron in proportion to the population than any community in the state, barring a soldier's home.

"This township was heavily timbered with oak, poplar, walnut, hickory, beech and ash, but less maple than the eastern townships. The working of this timber was the chief industry from the time of the building of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, which was completed about 1855, until these fine forests were almost entirely exhausted some twenty years ago, since when more attention has been given to the cultivation and fertilization of the soil, and, while the improvement in the methods of farming from year to year is slow, yet it is steady and perceptible.

"The schools of Spice Valley were few and the teachers indifferent until about the year 1857, when the Legislature created the office of township trustee, giving the system some head, and a marked improvement both in the number of school houses and in the character of teachers is noted. John McGinness, one of the old teachers, far above the average of that time, was elected as the first trustee at the April election, 1857, reelected in 1858 and 1859 (the last time for a term of two years) and served till 1861, at the April election of which year Jesse Connerly was elected trustee and served continuously until 1868. He bears the unique distinction of being the only Democrat elected to that office during the entire history of the township. He was not of much

education, but possessed a remarkable personality that drew men to him. The writer regards it one of the greatest fortunes of his life to have known Jesse Connerly. He lived at the old Connerly Switch, on the farm his father bought in 1823, and he lived in that same spot until his death in 1891. His home was a rendezvous for the neighbors for miles around and the traveler never asked in vain for a rest at his place. To him and George W. Jones must largely be ascribed the credit for the good showing of the township during the Civil war. They saw to it that the families of the absent soldiers did not want and this assurance induced many a man to go to the front. Mr. Jones still lives, at the advanced age of eighty-six. His grandfather, Thomas Jones, settled a mile east of Huron in the early twenties and on this farm he was reared and later owned it and collected together a farm of over one thousand two hundred acres. He is the last of the early settlers and soon will sleep with the stalwart pioneers, by whose side he struggled so faithfully to build up a community.

"There were many noble men who cast their lot in Spice Valley, but this sketch must be too brief to mention all. However, there are some that stand out above the rest and we will mention a few of them. The township is indebted to two branches of the powerful Burton family which did so much in the development of the sister township of Marion. Eight of the ten brothers settled in Marion, but two came to Spice Valley, Hardin and Eli. The first was a Baptist preacher and farmer and a great deal more. He was a splendid type of man. He reared an intelligent family. Drs. John W. Burton and George W. Burton were his sons and did splendid service in their profession. Two other sons, Isom and Hardin, taught many schools in Spice Valley and were instrumental in bringing the schools to the high plane they have attained. A grandson, Jackson Burton, also did yeoman service in the uplift of the schools of this section. For the last twenty years he has been engaged in the mercantile business and is now a leading merchant in this part of the country.

"Eli Barnes, son of Joshua Barnes, heretofore mentioned, was one of the old teachers and served in the capacity of township assessor for many years.

"Richard Williams, who owned much fine land near Port William, was among the most substantial and respected of our early citizens. Dr. A. W. Bare was another leading citizen who lived a pleasant, gentle and useful life in the beautiful valley of Bryantsville.

"Spice Valley has quite a deposit of kaolin and aluminum clay and at one time this industry employed several men, but of late years the mines have not been worked.

"Some of the men of recent years who have been most active in the affairs

of this township are Leonidas W. Spencer, Daniel W. Sherwood, Thomas J. Daniel and William Trowbridge. And now, as I close this short story, I wish to mention one of the latterday and present teachers, William McNabb. Since 1882 he has taught school almost continuously. He is original in his methods and never fails to inspire his pupils to strive for better things. There is hardly a district in the township in which he has not taught and always with the highest success. Were I asked the question, what man in the last thirty years has performed the greatest service in Spice Valley, the answer would be without a moment's hesitation, "Bill" McNabb."

HURON.

On February 12, 1859, John Terrell platted the town of Huron, on a part of the northeast quarter of section 6, township 3 north, range 2 west, and in April, 1868, an addition was made. In 1857 Anderson Beasley began as the first merchant, later was succeeded by James Coleman, also a blacksmith. The first mill at Huron was built by L. Prosser in 1857. In January, 1873, Huron was incorporated. The United States census for 1910 gives this town a population of one hundred and ninety-seven.

BRYANTSVILLE.

The date of the platting of Bryantsville was May 28, 1835, and Henry Connelly was the first settler. The town was first named Paris, but was later changed to its present name. Among the early merchants of the village were numbered Henry Weathers, Tucker Williams, Frederick R. Nugent, James Taylor and William Weathers. Alexander Coleman was the first blacksmith, and the first physician was S. A. Raridan. With the passing years not much growth has attended this town. Its population in 1910 was only seventy-five souls.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Perry township is situated in the northwest corner of Lawrence county, and is composed of the congressional thirty-six sections in township 6 north, range 2 west. The name Perry was given in honor of the famous sea commander who conquered the British on Lake Erie during the war of 1812. When Lawrence county was organized in 1818, all of the territory now in Perry township was a part of Indian Creek township. It was converted into an independent township on May 14, 1822, and included all of the land west of Salt creek and north of the line between townships 5 and 6 north.

The following is a list of some of the early land entries in Perry township, including some of the most prominent men in the county: Eli Powell, 1817; Alexander Clark, 1817; Jesse Davis, 1818; Warner Davis, 1816; Robert Holaday, 1816; Ralph Lowder, 1819; Benjamin Phipps, 1818; Michael and Mathias Sears, 1817; William Newcomb, 1817; William Sackley, 1817; William Kern, 1817; Thomas Hopper, 1817; William Hopper, 1817; Jonathan Osborn, 1816; Azel Bush, 1818; Isaac V. Buskirk, 1818; Joseph Taylor, 1816; Benjamin Dawson, 1818; Archibald Wood, 1816; John Gray, 1817; William Kerr, 1817; William Tincher, 1817; Reuben Davis, 1816; Seymour Cobb, 1816; John Armstrong, 1817; Samuel Steel, 1817; John Duncan, 1817; Coats and Samuel Simon, 1817; John Dishman, 1818; Adam Hostetter, 1817. Others noteworthy among the early settlers were: Wesley Short, William Whitted, Aden Gainey, Samuel Owens, Caleb Odell, Nathan Melton, Kenneth Dye, John Jarvis, William McDowell, James McDowell, Thomas Cobb, Dixon Cobb, and later, Noah Bridwell, Elza Woodward, Zedekiah Robinson, Melcart Helmer, Samuel Tincher, Franklin Croke, M. C. Rafferty, Milton Short, John and Thomas Hert, Thomas Armstrong, John Hedrick, John Rainbolt, Andrew McDaniel, James Beaty, Booker Wilson, Martin Holmes, James Garton, Eliphalet Pearson, John D. Pedigo, John Vestal and A. H. Gainey.

Milling was the chief pioneer industry in the township, and the first mill was operated by Benjamin Dawson, beginning probably in the year 1818. This mill was a very primitive affair, and was abandoned in 1835, when water mills began to be built. Noah Bridwell conducted a horse mill run by a tramp wheel until 1840, also had a still in connection. Wesley Short also owned a small mill on his farm about 1835. In the early forties Levi Butcher and Eliphalet Pearson had carding mills in the township, and they carded considerable quantities of wool brought in by the farmers. Pearson sold out to Elza Woodward, who in turn placed the mill in the hands of Zachariah Purdy. Under the last ownership the mill was abandoned in the fifties. Cotton was another produce raised in this portion of the county during the early days, and several cotton gins were constructed. Aden Gainey and Samuel Owens operated a gin for about seven years. This gin gained notoriety at the time from the fact that Lorenzo Dow preached a sermon there to one of the largest crowds ever assembled in the township.

Hunting constituted the prime sport of those days, deer and bear being very plentiful. John Gray, who came up from Kentucky in the fall of 1815, became noted for his skill as a hunter, and he killed enough game to support his family. He performed the feat of killing four deer with one

bullet; he shot two, recovered the bullet from the second deer, and later had two others lined up for a shot, using the same slug of lead.

SPRINGVILLE.

Samuel Owens laid out the village of Springville on July 11, 1832, on section 22, in the central portion of Perry township. Later additions were made in 1836 and 1846. Samuel Owens himself was the first merchant, and he began about 1825. Other men followed him, some of whom were A. H. Gainey, John Vestal, Eliphalet Pearson, Giles Gainey, Samuel Reddle, Cornelius Wells, Franklin Crooke, Jabez Owen, Thomas Butler, Winepark Judah, Dr. W. B. Woodward, James Tincher, J. E. Dean. The postoffice was established in 1825, and Samuel Owens was the first postmaster. Jabez Owens was the first blacksmith. Henry Lingle was the first doctor to locate in the village, and he came in about 1835. Springville today has about three hundred population and the usual number of stores and shops found in towns of its size. Its people are seemingly contented and happy.

INDIAN CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Indian Creek township is the center one of the three which form the western border of Lawrence county. The name is taken from the creek that enters at the northwest corner, leaving near the southwest corner. Salt creek and the East fork of White river form the eastern and southern boundaries. The township is one of the original five, and now is much smaller than at first, at present comprising about fifty-three square miles. In the agricultural life of the county this township stands very high, by virtue of the excellence of the soil. The ground is rich bottom land in most places and is very productive, although not the most valuable in this respect in the county.

A few of the men who entered land in this township during the days up until 1820 were: Henry Speed, John Towell, Simon Ruebottom, Benjamin Beeson, Silas Dixon, Jonathan Lindley, Ephraim Lee, Isaac Williams, Joseph Richardson, Seymour Cobb, Archibald Wood, Felter Hughes, James Garton, David Sears, Jesse Towell, and Peyton Wilson, in 1816; David Ribelin, James Duncan, Adam Siler, John Duncan, John Cloud, John Roberts, Reuben Short, Jeremiah Boone, Elijah Boone, John Rochester, Wesley Short, John Crook, Daniel Todd, Abraham Kern, Robert Garton and R. Browning, William Dillard, John and Michael Waggoner, Joseph Sargeant, Henry

Waggoner, Elbert Howard, Sullivan and Duncan, John Duncan, in 1817; Robert Wood, William Gartin, Henry Piersoll, Holland Pitman, William Dougherty, James Mulloy, Isaac Waggoner, William Cochran, Robert Mitchell, Peyton Wilson and Martin Ribelin, in 1818; Andrew Howard, Sterling Sims, John Short, Albert Howard, Benjamin Chestnut and William Woodrun, in 1819; John Donaldson, in 1820.

The first elections of Indian Creek township were held by Joseph Sullivan as inspector at Stepp's, but a little later were held at the house of Samuel Owens, not far from the present site of Springville. James Cully held the office of constable for the first time, and Patrick and Adam Tyler were overseers of the township poor in 1819. In 1822, when Perry township was formed out of part of Indian Creek, the southern border was extended to White river, and the election place changed to the house of Frederick Hamer.

In the early days of Indian Creek township there were many grist mills situated within her borders. One of the earliest was situated on Indian creek, and was operated by water power. Robert Dougherty operated it in the year 1818, and then sold it to a man named Bowers. Henry Purcell owned it next, and in his hands it was shut down. John Craig, in 1824, built a horse mill on his farm, and ran it successfully for about ten years. This mill failing, Mr. Craig erected a new and better one, which descended to his son, Robert Craig. Elijah Garton had a "corn cracker" near what is now Fayetteville, and the power was furnished by an inclined wheel and a young steer. John Short, Simon Ruebottom, Oliver Cox and Isaac Rector also owned small mills.

The making of salt was at one time a good industry in the township. The value of the product was high, due to the poor transportation facilities with the outside world. In 1824 Joseph Laughlin dug a salt well on the farm owned by Jackson Kern, but the produce was not sufficient to pay for the expense of manufacture.

Samuel Simons, one of the earlier settlers, kept a tavern where Fayetteville now stands. The bill of fare was very simple, consisting at times of roasting ears and sweet milk, for which a sum of twenty-five cents was charged. This tavern was kept for a period of two years, when the owner abandoned it and went to farming. Among the first merchants was John Vestal, who came to Fayetteville in 1816 or 1817, and there set up a stock of merchandise in a log house. He replenished his stock from Louisville, the goods being hauled from there in wagons. Frederick Hamer also undertook the merchandise trade in 1826, and enjoyed a very lucrative trade.

WILLIAMS.

On the banks of the East fork of White river, in the southwestern portion of Indian Ceek township, is situated the village of Williams, located on the Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern railroad. The village is one of the most individual in its artistic beauty of any in the county. The houses are built upon and at the base of a thickly wooded hill, and the winding bank of White river encloses the whole into a spot of natural beauty and unconventional form.

There are three hundred and fifty people in Williams. McCarty & Ferguson, C. Wagner, Mundy Brothers, and J. H. Beavers own the general stores and have complete stocks. S. O. McClung, "the prophet of Eden," conducts a hotel and store. H. Barnes, Z. R. Craig and J. L. Sullivan have blacksmith shops. The physician is J. T. McFarlin.

One church is located here, the Church of Christ. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias both have lodges in Williams, the former having been established in 1907.

SOUTHERN INDIANA POWER COMPANY.

One of the strongest, if not the strongest, contributing forces to the importance of Williams is the presence of the main station of the Southern Indiana Power Company on White river, just below the village. This plant was built during the years 1910 and 1911, and its purpose is to supply the stone industry of Indiana with electrical power. The plant also lights the villages of the surrounding country and the cities of Bedford and Bloomington. There is at present a sub-station located at Bedford, one at Bloomington, and one near Saunders. The officers of the company are: H. C. Stillwell, president; H. M. Mansfield, vice-president, and Charles B. Fletcher, secretary-treasurer. The construction of the plant was in charge of the Mansfield Engineering Company, F. H. Burnette, chief engineer, and the electrical equipment and apparatus was designed by the Easterline Company, and installed by D. G. Angus, who is the present general manager.

The present generating capacity is 8,000 K.; 4,000 K. water and 4,000 K. of steam being generated. The plant is equipped with a hollow, reinforced concrete dam, three hundred feet long, spanning the river, and it impounds the water to the water wheels, which are directly connected to umbrella-type generators. There are four of these units, 1,000 K. each, and with a maximum available head of seventeen feet. The steam plant consists

of two 750 K. generators directly connected to steam turbines, and one 2,500 K. generator, directly connected. A 2,442 horse-power boiler is being installed. From the main station power is transmitted to the sub-station at Bedford over double transmission lines, supported on steel towers. A transmission line is being constructed from Bedford to Bloomington.

FAYETTEVILLE.

The village of Fayetteville was laid out on February 6, 1838, by Ezra Kern, and in October, 1874, an addition was made to the original by Noah Kern. Near the year 1818 John Vestal opened up the first merchandising house, his place being constructed of logs, and his stock very small, but large for the day. The goods in his store were hauled by wagon from Louisville, Kentucky. Solomon R. Frazier, Ambrose Kern, Ambrose Parks, Robert Boyd, William C. Pitman, Milton Short, John Lackey, Ezra Kern and George W. Morris were later merchants. The earlier doctors of the village were E. F. Allen and Harvey Voyles. In 1910 Fayetteville had a population of about one hundred and twenty-five, being a mere country town trading place.

SILVERVILLE.

Robert C. McAfee platted the village of Silverville in 1855, on the 26th of July, and the whole originally comprised seventy-six lots. Lewis J. Baker was probably the first merchant, doing business here as early as 1850. Soon after Wallace Craig joined him. Dr. S. D. Honnochre was a druggist and doctor, also Dr. J. S. Blackburn. J. E. Kern owned a valuable grist mill, operated by steam power. In 1910 the census tables show this town to have a population of two hundred and seventy.

PLEASANT RUN TOWNSHIP.

The northeast corner of Lawrence county is the location of Pleasant Run township, and it was created when the county was organized in 1818. The township now comprises sixty sections, being all of township 6 north, range 1 east, and the western half of township 6 north, range 2 east. As in Spice Valley township, the land is much too rough to be of great value for crops, although along the streams may be found some excellent land. Back, Leatherwood, Little Salt and Pleasant creeks cross the township, and from the latter the name is derived. In the list of Lawrence county townships

Pleasant Run had the fewest settlers until 1829, having but twenty-three land entries, as follows: Jesse Gilstrap, 1820; William Clark, 1820; Adam Helton, 1820; William J. Anderson, 1818; Arnold Helton, 1818; E. Terrill, 1820; Heirs of Abraham Martin, 1820; Rene Julin, 1818; R. Brooks, 1820; Samuel Gwathney, 1820; Joseph Dayton, 1816; Joseph Trimble, 1820; E. Parr, 1820; Edmund Garrison, 1820; James Mundell, 1816; John McClellan, 1820; David McKinney, 1816; Edward Moore, 1820; Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, 1820; Vana Wilson, 1817; Jacob Woolery, 1820; Edward Tewell, 1820; and John N. Nichols, 1817.

Mills and distilleries were the chief vocations during the early days of the county. Adam Helton and a man named Mitchell owned a few of these mills, but on account of the scarcity of water they were compelled to wait until a storm before they could grind at all. Among the distilleries probably the most important one was that kept by William Clark, familiarly called Billy. John Hunter also kept a still on his farm.

The first elections of the township were held at the home of Joseph Dayton, with Thomas Henton as inspector. William Fish and Drury Mobley were overseers of the poor in the township.

HELTONVILLE.

The town of Heltonville, Pleasant Run township, was platted on September 8, 1845, by Andrew Helton, on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 26, township 6 north, range 1 east. The town originally comprised twenty-seven lots, but since that time several additions have been made, enlarging the town. Before 1839 Andrew Helton opened the first merchandise store, first being a partner of William Templeton. Houston & Ragsdale were also among the first merchants. J. C. Foster, John R. Browning, George Brock, A. M. Ramsey, J. W. Browning, William Logan, James S. Denniston, William Elston, Jefferson Ragsdale, W. C. Denniston, M. D. Reid and Andrew S. Fountain, Dr. W. T. Ellison were following merchants and business men of the town. David Carson was one of the first blacksmiths, and John Raney, Ziba Owens, the Hamer brothers, Luke, James and John, and John Lane were wagon makers.

The present population of Heltonville is about four hundred and fifty. The town has no officers other than the township justices of peace, William F. Kinser and William Stackleather. G. N. Norman and B. L. Store have general stores; J. S. Hanna, the postmaster, conducts a drug store; Don Browning has a saw mill and the grain mill is run by the Williams Milling

Company; J. M. Butchre, the East brothers, W. M. and George W., are blacksmiths; J. W. Grubb has a dray line; Otto White is the proprietor of the hotel; R. E. Martin has a drug stock; D. B. Stafford is an undertaker; Ragsdale & Alexander also have a general store, and L. R. Thompson owns a barber shop. The physicians are Drs. Jasper Cain, W. T. Ellison and Perry Woolery.

There are three churches in Heltonville, the Methodist, the Baptist and the Church of Christ. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows have a lodge in Heltonville, No. 532, which was granted a charter May 18, 1876. The first noble and vice grands were William Denniston and G. T. Starr, and the original lodge started with ten members. The Masons also had a charter in Heltonville in the early fifties and until 1822, when the charter was surrendered, and their building sold to the Odd Fellows. Major Bemen was the first worshipful master. There are many men in Heltonville, however, who belong to outside bodies of the Masonic order.

SHAWSWICK TOWNSHIP.

In the central part of the county is Shawswick township. On the south the East fork of White river flows, and on the west Salt creek. The land adjacent to these streams comprises the best agricultural ground within the borders of the county. Also, Leatherwood creek flows diagonally across the township from northeast to southwest, and the land through which this stream flows is named the Leatherwood district, and is famous for the richness and fertility of the soil. Nearly all the land to the east of Bedford is under cultivation and the farms are supplied with the latest and best improvements all indicative of the prosperity of the region. The bottom land along White river is a strong rival of the land of the Leatherwood district, and it is even claimed by some to be richer. The number of land entries made prior to and in 1820 proves how inviting the locality was to the settler coming on his way to the northward. These early land entries were as follows: James Mandell, Samuel Lindley, Ezekiel Blackwell, Hiram Kilgore, Charles Kilgore, Preston Beck, William Bristoe, Reuben and Simpson Kilgore, Marguis Knight, Joseph Glover, James Gregory, John Hays, William Thornton, William Foot, John Gardner, John Williams and William Fisk in 1816; Dixon Brown, David Johnson, Thomas Thompson, John Horton, Melcher Fehgelman, Robert Whitley, Vinson Williams, Peter Galbert, Martin Ribelin, William Dougherty, John Hawkins, Thomas McManus, Ross and McDonald, James Maxwell, Samuel Dougherty, Robert Dougherty, Alex-

ander Butler, George Silver, Thomas Elrod, Roger McKnight, Jacob Castleman and Thomas Allen in 1817; Pleasant Padgett, Lewis Woody, James Blair, Andrew Owen, James Riggins, Mark Tully, William Denson, Stephen Shipman, Absalom Hart, Abraham Mitchell, John Spears, David Wilson, Timothy Ward, Arta Garrison, Ebenezer McDonald, Fetler and Hughes, Peter Harmonson, James Erwin and Henry McGree in 1818; T. McAfee, Michael Johnson, R. Bowles, James Blair, James Denson, Joseph James, James Owens, in 1819; Jacob Hikes, Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, Dixon Brown, Roger McKnight, Jacob Geiger, Bartholomew Thatcher, Fetler and Hughes, Phillip Starr, J. Thompson, James Allen, Jonathan Henderson, Isaac Jamison, Samuel Gwathney, Thomas Maffith, James Pace, Thomas Hill and Jacob Clark, in 1820.

Shawswick was one of the original five townships, and the name came in the following manner: A judge in the early history of the state bore the name of Wick, and he had many admirers in this county who insisted that the township should be named after him. One of the county commissioners at the same time, by the name of Beazley, had a comrade by the name of Shaw, who was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe. Beazley advocated the name of **Shaw** and had many supporters in his desire. The two parties finally compromised on the name Shawswick.

It is highly probable that the first elections were held at the town of Palestine. Pleasant Parks was the inspector at the first voting, but in the following year was succeeded by William Kelsey. Joshua Taylor and James Mundle were chosen overseers of the poor in the same year. Instead of one constable, Shawswick township maintained that the dignity of the law could be upheld by no less than three, so accordingly Nathaniel Vaughn, William Dale and John Sutton were appointed as constables.

The many streams in the township gave rise to many water mills of various types, some for grinding grain and others for sawing timber. Early in the twenties Alexander Butler and Robert Dougherty built a saw mill on Leatherwood creek, about a mile and a half southeast of Bedford. The mill was run by a flutter wheel, which was faster and easier of operation than the undershot wheel. Edward Humpston, whose name was prominently identified with mills over the whole country, built another saw mill above the above mentioned one and on Leatherwood creek. After a time, and as was his custom, he sold the mill to Richard Evans, who ran the plant for seven years before abandoning it. Humpston also built a grist mill in 1826, which lasted for several years. It was operated by a breast water wheel. Farther up the creek, and near the present site of Erie, a grist and saw mill was

built in 1832 by Wesley and Michael Johnson. Also the Rawlins mill was among the best of the day, and was built by Joseph Rawlins about 1835. It was one of the largest in the county, having three runs of buhrs, and quantities of flour were shipped from here to all parts of the country. By railroad it was shipped north to Detroit and other northern cities, while the southern transportation was conducted by means of flatboats, principally down the Mississippi to New Orleans. There were many other mills, but each in turn suffered an ignominious end, either being abandoned by the owners or being washed out by a sudden rise in the streams.

OOLITIC.

Three miles and a half northwest of Bedford in Shawswick township, is situated the town of Oolitic with a present population of about two thousand, a substantial growth since the census of 1910, when it was 1,079. Under the statutes of Indiana, the village of Oolitic was incorporated as a town in 1900. The present town officers are: Trustees, Marshall Miller, S. L. Roberts and Ira M. Carmichael; marshal, Joseph Pace; clerk and treasurer, R. V. Worman. The town has no water system, but is supplied with electricity by the Oolitic Light, Heat & Power Company, which was established in April, 1913. The city has a town hall.

The business interests of 1913 are as follows: H. L. Paxton and Walter Mosier, attorneys; blacksmiths, M. Anderson and H. L. Clark; barbers, Smallwood & Johnson, and Noah Harney; clothing stores, E. H. Riddell; dry goods, R. Dobbins, Berney Mitchell and Isaac Siletz; drug stores, L. A. Smallwood, C. V. George and Harvey H. Belton; furniture, Oolitic Furniture Company, Meadows & Meadows, proprietors, and the Miller Furniture Company; grocery stores, Cook & Cook, D. Watson, W. M. Cuddy, Harry Byers, Deford Brothers; dray lines, H. L. Clark, Ira M. Carmichael; shoe stores, J. A. Bush, also a jewelry and general store keeper; grain dealers, William Cuddy, Claude Cook and Delbert Watson; livery, H. L. Clark and Thrasher Brothers; hardware, A. C. Clark; lumber, Ziba Owens, Gilbert Pierce and the Oolitic Lumber Company; grain mill, Arch Anderson; millinery, Mrs. Joseph Pace and Mrs. Clarinda Smallwood; meat markets, Delbert Watson and Deford Brothers. The physicians of Oolitic are R. B. Short, Oliver McLaughlin, Claude Dollins and Dr. Ray. Dr. J. B. Blessing is the dentist. There is one newspaper, the *Progressive*.

The town of Oolitic owes its existence mainly to the stone industry. The town is a center of many quarries and mills bearing a world-wide reputa-

tion. Among the principal ones surrounding the town are: The Indiana Stone Company, the Reed Stone Company, the Indiana Quarries Company, the Consolidated Stone Company, the Furst-Kerber Company, and the Ingles Stone Company. A drive through the country nearby reveals mammoth stacks of cut stone, black smoke from myriad mill chimneys, and stone-heaped cars sidetracked ready to be rushed to different points of the country. The workers live in the picturesque and beautiful hills of Lawrence county, close to their working ground, little noting the magnificent proportions and impressive detail of the wooded and rocky elevations around them.

In Oolitic there are three churches, the Baptist, the Methodist and the Church of Christ. The lodges are the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, including the encampment and the Rebekah.

ABANDONED TOWNS.

Scattered over the county are several towns, or rather, sites of towns, which stand as lonely monuments to villages once flourishing, but abandoned to decay on account of some climatic or commercial reason.

Liberty, four miles and a half southwest of Bedford, is one of these. This village was platted in 1829, and several small buildings immediately sprang up. John S. Daughton, Frank Tilly, Alexander H. Dunihue were among the early merchants. The health conditions finally became so bad that residence there was dangerous, and accordingly the town was abandoned.

Woodville, laid out December 10, 1849, by Edwin Wood, was located on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad. The proprietor of the town manufactured lumber.

Redding was laid out by Robert Porter and John R. Nugent, on August 25, 1842, and was situated on the southwest quarter of section 15. This town has passed into history.

Juliet, also, has been relegated to the ages. This village was opened in 1850 on the southwest corner of section 11. During the first years, the town was the terminus of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, and consequently became a trade center. The completion of the road to the north ruined the town, however, and early death was its fate.

For other defunct places see "Village Plats" in Miscellaneous chapter of this work.

CHAPTER IV.

ORGANIZATION OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

At one time Lawrence county was a part of Washington and also, at another date, of Orange county. The act of the Legislature creating Lawrence county out of a part of Orange county was approved January 7, 1818, and reads as follows:

“Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That from and after the third Monday of March next, all that part of the county of Orange contained in the following bounds shall form and constitute a separate county, viz.: Beginning at the range line dividing ranges 2 and 3 west, at the center of township 3 north, and running thence east to the line dividing the counties of Washington, Orange and Jackson; thence north with said line dividing townships 6 and 7 north; thence west with said line dividing ranges 2 and 3 west; thence south with said range line to the place of beginning.

“Section 2.—The said new county shall be known and designated by the name and style of the county of Lawrence, and shall enjoy all the rights and privileges and jurisdictions which separate counties do or may properly belong or appertain: Provided, that all suits, pleas, complaints, actions and proceedings in law or equity which may have been commenced or instituted before the third Monday of March next, and shall be pending in the county of Orange shall be prosecuted and determined in the same manner as if this act had not passed; provided, also, that all taxes which may be due on the said third Monday of March next shall be collected and paid in the same manner and by the same officers as if the said new county of Lawrence had not been formed.

“Section 3.—Abraham Huff, of Jackson county, Abraham Bosley, of Orange county, Joel Holbert, of Daviess county, William Hobbs, of Washington county, and George Boone, of Harrison county, are hereby appointed commissioners agreeable to the act entitled ‘An act for the fixing the county seat of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off.’ The commissioners above named shall convene at the house of James Gregory in said county of Lawrence on the third Monday of March next, and shall immediately proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law. It is hereby made

the duty of the sheriff of Orange county to notify the said commissioners, either in person or by written notification, of their appointment on or before the first day of March next, and the said sheriff of Orange county shall receive from the said county of Lawrence so much as the county commissioners shall deem just and reasonable, who are hereby authorized to allow the same out of any moneys in the county treasury, in the same manner other claims are paid.

“Section 4.—The circuit and other courts of the county of Lawrence shall be holden at the house of James Gregory, in the said county, until suitable accommodations can be had at the seat of justice, and so soon as the courts of said county are satisfied that suitable accommodations can be had at the county seat, they shall adjourn thereto, after which time all the courts of the county shall be holden at the county seat of Lawrence county established as directed by this act.

“Section 5.—The agent who shall be appointed to superintend the sale of lots at the county seat of Lawrence county shall receive ten per cent. 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 library for the county, which he shall pay over at such time or times as may be directed by law. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the third Monday of March next.”

Approved January 7, 1818.

From this enactment it will be observed that originally Lawrence county did not comprise two tiers of sections north and south along the eastern side which now fall within her borders. These two tiers included the towns of Leesville and Fort Ritner, both of which were in existence in 1822, at which date, through the influence, mainly, of these towns, by means of petitions, the following enactment of the Legislature was secured:

“Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That from and after the first day of January next, all that part of the county of Jackson included within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of section 16, township 5, range 2 east, thence east two miles to the northeast corner of section 15, thence south to the Driftwood fork, of White river, thence down said river to the line which at present divides the counties of Jackson and Lawrence, thence to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby attached to the county of Lawrence, and shall after the date above mentioned be deemed and taken as a part of Lawrence to all intents and purposes to form and constitute a part of said county of Lawrence: Provided, however, that all suits, pleas, complaints and proceedings which shall

have been commenced and pending within the said county of Jackson previous to the said first day of January next, shall be prosecuted to final effect in the same manner as if this act had not been passed; provided, further, that the state and county taxes which may be due on the said 1st of January next shall be collected and paid in the same manner and by the same officers as if this act had not been passed. This act to be in force from and after the first day of January, 1823."

Approved December 31, 1822.

FIRST CIVIL TOWNSHIPS.

Before the organization of Lawrence county in 1818, and while the territory was yet attached to Orange county, all the present county north of the river, except two tiers of sections on the east and a small tract on the southeast, was organized as Leatherwood township, and that portion of the present county south of the White river was part of the northern tier of townships in Orange county, except the old township of Bono, which had been created by the commissioners of Orange county, in January, 1817, with the following limits: Beginning on White river at the northwest corner of Washington county, thence south to the Cincinnati road, thence west to Fishing creek, thence north to White river; thence north with the section line which crosses at the mouth of said creek three miles, thence east to Jackson county, thence south to the beginning. Leatherwood township had been created early in 1816. The following is the results of the August, 1816, election, in Leatherwood township:

For Governor—Posey 12, Jennings 4; for Congress—Hendricks 16, Thom none, Sullivan none; senator—Rawlins 16, DePauw none, Clark none; representative—Jonathan Lindley, 13, Pinnick, none, Lewis none; sheriff—Roberts 7, Lindley 6; coroner—Crawford 13, Clendenin, none.

ACTS OF THE FIRST COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

March 11, 1818, the county commissioners, Ambrose Carlton, Thomas Beagley and James Stotts, met at the house of James Gregory for the transaction of such business as might come before them. The election of the circuit clerk was contested and a new election was ordered. James Stotts, Jr., was appointed lister; John Anderson, county treasurer, and Robert M. Carlton, county agent. On the third day of this session, the commissioners proceeded to divide the county into two civil townships, Shawswick and Spice

Valley. Shawswick was as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Salt creek, thence up to the line dividing townships 5 and 6; thence east to the county line; thence south to Guthrie creek; thence down the same to where sections 11, 12, 13 and 14 unite; thence west with the line dividing sections 11 and 14 one mile; thence south with the line dividing sections 14 and 15 to the county line; thence west to the southwest corner of section 17, township 3, range 1 west; thence north to White river; thence up to the beginning.

Spice Valley township included all of the present Spice Valley township, together with all of Indian creek township south of the dividing line of sections 19 and 30, township 5, range 2 west. Indian Creek township included all of Lawrence county west of Salt creek and north of the line dividing sections 19 and 30, township 5 north, range 2 west. Bono township comprised all of the county southeast of Shawswick township. Pleasant Run township comprised all of the county east of Indian Creek township and north of Shawswick township.

Pleasant Parks was appointed inspector of elections in Shawswick and elections were ordered held at the cabin of Thompson, on the north bank of White river, near Palestine. Elections in Spice Valley were ordered held at Absalom Field's, with himself as inspector; Indian Creek, at the house of Mr. Stipps, with Joseph Sullivan, inspector; in Bono, at Bono Village, with Elisha Simpson, inspector; in Pleasant Run, at the house of Joseph Dayton, with Thomas Henton, inspector. Two justices of the peace were ordered elected in each township, April 25, 1818. The report of the county-seat-locating commissioners was adopted and spread upon the county's record as follows:

THE COUNTY SEAT FIXED.

“To the Board of Commissioners in and for the County of Lawrence, State of Indiana: We, the Commissioners appointed by an act bearing date January 7, 1818, to fix the seat of justice in the county of Lawrence have in conformity to our appointments met at the house of James Gregory, and in pursuance of the duty assigned us by law, after being sworn, proceeded to discharge the duty enjoined upon us by law, and therefore take the liberty of reporting accordingly that we have selected and fixed upon two hundred acres of land on the north side of White river and on both sides of the second principal meridian line, which said land is given as a donation to the county aforesaid by Benjamin and Ezekiel Blackwell, Henry Speed and Henry H. Massie. Said land is bounded as follows: Beginning on the river below the meridian line sixty-four poles; thence north sixty-nine degrees west thirty

poles to a gray ash; thence north thirty-six degrees west eighty-two poles; thence north fourteen degrees west eighty poles; thence north fifty-four degrees east one hundred and sixty-seven poles to the river; thence west with the meanders of the same to the beginning—containing two hundred acres. Having taken the necessary bond for the title, your commissioners find nothing further to do in the discharge of the duty assigned them by law, and beg leave to report. Given under our hands and seals this 21st day of March, 1818. Furthermore, we the commissioners aforesaid have thought proper to make a reserve of one lot for Benjamin Blackwell, provided the said Blackwell will for the same pay such price as lots lying in the same situation and in value sell for at the sale of lots in said town.

“ABRAHAM HUFF,

“ABRAHAM BOSLEY,

“JOEL HOLBERT,

“WILLIAM HOBBS,

“GEORGE BOON,

“Locating Commissioners.”

“We, the Commissioners as above, do state that we spent each the number of days affixed to our names: Abraham Huff, 8 days, \$24; Abraham Bosley, 8 days, \$24; Joel Holbert, 8 days, \$24; William Hobbs, 8 days, \$24; George Boon, 11 days, \$33.”

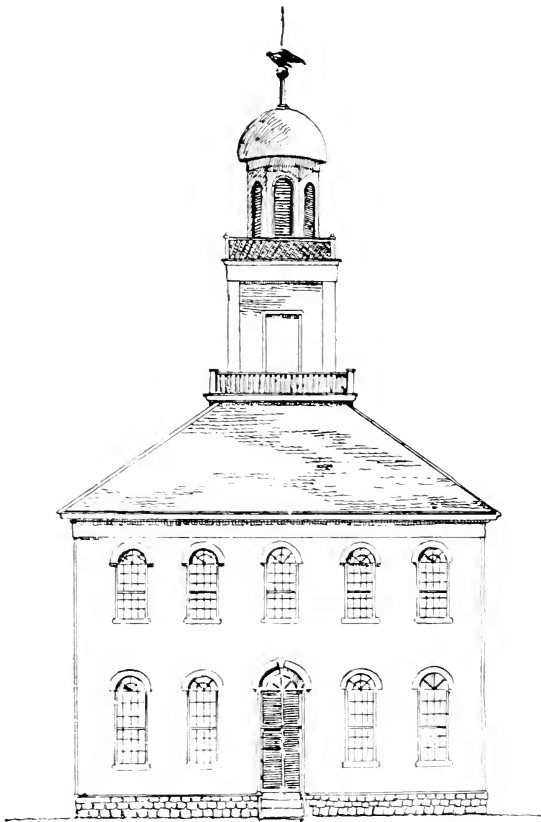
PALESTINE—FIRST COUNTY SEAT.

At the suggestion of Benjamin Blackwell, the first county seat of Lawrence county was named “Palestine.” The commissioners were given warrants for their services and to be paid out of the first money paid in on the sale of town lots. Under the direction of the county commissioners, early in May, 1818, County Agent Robert M. Carlton laid out two hundred and seventy-six lots in Palestine, which were ordered advertised for sale May 25, 1818, in the *Louisville Correspondent*, the *Indiana Gazette*, the *Western Sun*, the *Salem Tocsin* and the Madison paper. Steps were immediately taken to build a courthouse and jail.

Thus fairly launched on the sea of a separate county, Lawrence began to transact her own business, which will be treated in the following chapter.

From time to time, the county has created new townships and changed the boundaries of other townships, until it is now well sub-divided.

After the first township divisions above mentioned, came the creation of



PALESTINE COURT HOUSE

Drawn from memory by the late Alfred C. Hamm, who, as a carpenter's apprentice, assisted in building it.

Perry township in May, 1822, and Indian Creek township was extended south to the river. Flinn township was created about that date. That portion of the county to the south of Fort Ritner, in the bend of the river, was attached to Bono township. January 23, 1826, Marion township was created, with its limits eight miles east and west, and from Orange county to the river, north and south. In June, 1855, Marshall township was created, its limits being all and no more than congressional township 6 north, range 1 west; all south-west of Salt creek was in 1856 attached to Shawswick. In March, 1866, a petition signed by one hundred and eighty residents of the territory concerned was presented to the commissioners, asking for a new township to be formed out of Shawswick, Bono and Flinn, asking that the same be called Morton township, but after much deliberation the township was named Guthrie, after an old pioneer family of Lawrence county. It was bounded about the same as it still exists.

The latest changes in township boundaries in this county was effected in the winter of 1910-11, when Flinn township met with several changes, which also affected other townships surrounding it. It was ordered by the board of county commissioners at their December meeting in 1910 that the lines be changed as follows:

"Beginning at the southeast corner of section 35, township 5, range 1 east; thence running east to the southeast corner of section 31, township 5 north, range 2 east, thence north to the northeast corner of section 6, township 5 north, range 2 east; thence west to the northeast corner of section 2, township 5 north, range 1 east, and the territory east of the present boundary line of Shawswick township, including in the aforesaid is added and annexed and from said date shall be a part of said Shawswick township.

"And be it further ordered, that the boundary line of Guthrie township in said Lawrence county, Indiana, be and the same is hereby altered and extended from and after the first day of January, 1911, as follows:

"Beginning at the southeast corner of section 31, township 5 north, range 2 east; thence north to the northeast corner of section 18, township 5 north, range 2 east, thence east to the corner of section 15, township 5 north, range 2 east; thence south to the southeast corner of section 34, township 5 north, range 2 east, and all the territory north of the present line of said Guthrie township and including within the aforesaid boundaries hereby annexed to and after January 1, 1911, will be a part of Guthrie township.

"And be it further ordered that the southern boundary of Pleasant Run township, Lawrence county, Indiana, on and after January 1, 1911, be and the same is hereby altered and extended as follows: Beginning at the north-

east corner of section 6, township 5, range 2 east, thence south to the northeast corner of section 15, township 5 north, range 2 east; thence east to the northeast corner of section 3, township 5, range 2 east, and that all the territory south of the present line of said township and included within the aforesaid boundary is hereby annexed to and after said date will be a part of said Pleasant Run township."

CHAPTER V.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Under a democratic form of government, counties, like states and nations, must needs have their local organization, and so here in Lawrence county; after the organization steps were perfected, it remained for the board of county commissioners and the various county officials to organize such local government as would, in their own judgment, best meet the demands of those pioneer days. The following chapter will treat of the doings of the commissioners and the county officers, and enter into detail regarding the building of county buildings and the choice of a permanent seat of justice, etc.

Among the first acts of the county board were the looking into various petitions for roads and appointing road viewers. The following county tax levies were made: On each hundred acres of land (first class), thirty-seven and a half cents; on second class land, thirty-three cents; on third class land, twenty-two cents. A license was granted to Blackwell & Company to operate a ferry, at twenty dollars; Towell & Dixon, for same privilege, same rate; also one very early, to Milroy & Collins, at six dollars; horses were taxed thirty-seven and a half cents each.

In August, of the first year, meetings were held at Palestine. John Lowery was paid thirty-seven dollars for county record books. A seal was adopted, being a scrawl with the words "Commissioner's Seal." Numerous roads were projected and superintendents appointed. John Brown, John Milroy and John Lowery assisted in the survey of Palestine. The following ferry rates were established: Wagon and four horses, seventy-five cents, and on each extra horse six and a fourth cents; a two-wheeled, one-horse vehicle, twelve and a half cents; with a lead horse, six and a fourth cents more; each person over twelve years, six and a fourth cents; under twelve, two cents; sheep, each, one and a half cents; hogs, one cent each. The tavern rates were fixed at: Each meal, twenty-five cents; bed, twelve and a half cents; horse over night, fifty cents; single feed, twelve and a half cents.

The second sale of lots was held in Palestine in November. Robert Mitchell, who listed the county in 1818 instead of James Stotts, Jr., was paid thirty dollars. The sheriff under whose supervision the elections of February and April, 1818, were held, was paid twenty-two dollars.

Early in 1819 the board adopted a seal for Lawrence county, which was designed with a harp, a plow and three sheaves of wheat, and a pair of scales, and a weathercock on top.

Andrew Evans, contractor, cleared off the public square at old Palestine, for which he was allowed thirty-eight dollars. Up to this time court had been held at the house of James Benefield. In 1819 the tax on each hundred-acre tract of land was thirty-seven, thirty-three and twenty-five cents, respectively. Robert Mitchell was paid thirty-two dollars for listing the county in 1819. It was during that year that the work of pushing the courthouse to completion went forward. In November, 1819, County Agent Carlton reported total receipts for town lots, \$6,579.38; paid to the county treasurer, \$5,303.56; paid to the county library, \$657.93; balance on hand, \$618.09. For some reason now unknown, the county agent failed to make a satisfactory settlement with the board and was removed. William Templeton being appointed to take his place; Carlton refused to settle with him, or to turn over the funds to him. Then Winthrop Foote, attorney was engaged by the county to commence action at law on his bond. Finally, County Agent Carlton made a sufficient showing and was allowed to hold the responsible position of agent for more than thirty years consecutive years.

John Brown took the census in 1820. Isaac Farris furnished a house in which court was held in March, 1820. The following bills allowed county agent in 1820 may be of interest to the reader of these later years:

Laying out lots in Palestine	\$132.00
Selling 249 lots, giving bond, etc.....	13.50
Drawing 432 notes at six and a fourth cents.....	27.00
Superintending erection of temporary court house....	7.00
Taking Bonds, advertising courthouse, etc.....	10.00
Taking Bonds, advertising jail, etc.....	6.00
Letting the clearing of the public square.....	4.00
Letting the Building of the stray pen.....	2.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$201.50

By the 3rd of February, 1821, the sale of lots amounted to \$17,580; cash, \$8,639; notes, \$5,551; due bills, \$2,927. It was early in that year that Allen Brock was appointed inspector of flour, beef and pork. Much of the money received for the town lots was in the shape of bills of all the banks of the Southwest, the value of which was variable and at all times exceed-



PRESENT SITE OF OLD PALESTINE COURT HOUSE

ingly doubtful. In 1821 the county had on hand several hundred dollars of very doubtful bills, which were sold to the highest bidder. Money affairs in these days were not what we find them today, with all the fault some citizens find with the banking system of this country. In June, 1821, \$49 in counterfeit bills, taken in by mistake, were burned by the county board; also \$126.50 in doubtful bills were sold at auction for \$29.98. In connection with this incident the record has the following entry: "Ordered that William Kelsey (treasurer) be paid out of the treasury, out of moneys arising from the sale of town lots in Palestine, the sum of three dollars for liquor furnished by him and for his attendance at the sale of uncurrent money belonging to the county." The county agent was ordered to receive nothing but specie for debts due the county, but this order was soon rescinded. Robert Mitchell was county lister (assessor) for the years from 1818 to 1821, inclusive. Among the great cases in the circuit court about the time last named was that of the State against James Chess, for counterfeiting gold coin.

In August, 1822, Samuel Dale was appointed agent to have a well dug on the public square at Palestine. John Brown made the first map of Lawrence county, for which he received two dollars.

In 1823 all inn-keepers were compelled to adhere to the following charges: Meals, twenty-five cents; lodgings, six and a fourth cents; one half pint of French brandy, twenty-five cents; one half pint rum, eighteen and three-fourths cents; half pint of wine, twenty-five cents; half pint of apple or peach brandy, twelve and a half cents; one half pint of whisky was six and a fourth cents; horse feed over night, twenty-five cents; single feed for one horse, twelve and a half cents.

RE-LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT.

Notwithstanding the elevated position in which Palestine, the first seat of justice of the county, had been located in, it was decided very unhealthy, as many deaths had occurred within a brief space of time after its settlement. This led to the demand for a change of location, which was seized upon by speculators, no doubt in the near-by section of country, and these men greatly exaggerated the condition at Palestine. The matter finally came up in the Legislature and that body appointed a new commission to re-locate the county seat. This act was approved February 9, 1825. The subjoined is the report of such commissioners:

"To the Board of Justices of the County of Lawrence, State of Indiana: The subscribers, being the commissioners appointed by an act of the General

Assembly of the said State entitled 'An act appointing commissioners to relocate the seat of justice of Lawrence county,' approved February 9, 1825, make the following report, to-wit: That we all met at Palestine of said county of Lawrence, on the second Monday of March, instant, were duly sworn as the law prescribes for the faithful performance of our duties, and immediately proceeded to the discharge of the same and have continued in from day to day until the present time, and have obtained by donation the following described tract or parcel of land for the permanent seat of justice of said county, to-wit: Beginning on the dividing line of sections 23 and 24, in township 5 north, range 1 west, one hundred poles south of the corner of sections 23, 24, 13 and 14; thence west one hundred and sixty poles to a stake; thence north two hundred poles; thence east one hundred and sixty poles to a stake on the line dividing sections 13 and 14; thence south two hundred poles to the beginning, containing two hundred acres of land, for which said tract we have taken a bond for conveyance to the board of justices of said county, as the law provides, within twelve months from the date hereof in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, conditioned also that the donors shall within six months from the re-location or survey of said town plat, dig and stone on the public square of said town a well of living and durable water, and within the same time erect and finish in a suitable manner a temporary courthouse of hewn logs to be at least of equal dimensions with the old temporary courthouse at Palestine, which bond is executed by Samuel F. Irwin, Joseph Glover, John Owens, Reuben Kilgore, Moses Woodruff and Isaac Stewart as principals, and Moses Fell, Joseph Rawlins, Robert M. Carlton, Marquis D. Knight, John D. Laughlin and Joseph Lowery, as sureties, and which we now give to the board as a part of our report. We have therefore agreed on the tract of land before mentioned and selected the same for the permanent seat of justice of said county. We have also valued the donation which was given to said county of Lawrence for the county seat at Palestine, agreeably to the provisions of the act aforesaid mentioned, and have appraised the valuation thereof at the sum of three dollars per acre. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 9th day of March, A. D. 1825.

"JONATHAN LYON,

"AMASSA JOSELYN,

"JOHN KETCHUM,

"WILLIAM MARSHALL,

"E. S. RILEY."

Immediately after the report of the re-locating commission, arrangements were made to improve the new county seat location, and to dispose of the town lot interests in the old town of Palestine. The name Bedford was selected for the new county seat. The ground for a public square was ordered cleared off. At that date the business of the counties in Indiana was conducted by a board of justices, who assisted the county agent to lay out the new county seat town, Bedford. This was accomplished March 30, 1825. Roads were then projected in almost every direction from the new town site, like the spokes in a wagon wheel. The county clerk was directed to remove his office to Bedford at the earliest moment after the completion of the temporary courthouse. Committees were appointed to appraise the values of the lots in both the old and new town, according to legitimate enactment, so that no lot owner in the former seat of justice should be the loser by the change. The county buildings located at Palestine were ordered leased to merchants there and to others. Numerous claims were filed against the county, differences in valuations in the two places being the main issues. The men who had originally donated the lands were to receive three dollars per acre for their lands. Every lot owner in Palestine could claim a corresponding lot in Bedford by complying with the law. Many did not do this at first through neglect and ignorance of the inevitable consequences, so finally the Legislature passed the following act as a means of honorable relief to the suffering parties:

"Be it enacted, etc.—That John Rawley and all such other persons, their heirs and legal representatives and lawful attorneys, as may have been, on the 9th day of February, 1825, owners of any lot or lots in the town of Palestine in Lawrence county, for which the purchase money has been paid to the agent of said county, and who may have neglected to apply for the benefit of the act to which this act is supplemental, shall and may within eighteen months from the first day of February, apply for an exchange of lot or lots so by him or them owned in said town of Palestine, for the corresponding lot or lots in the town of Bedford, according to the provisions of this act. And if such corresponding lot or lots shall have been sold, such owner or owners shall be entitled to receive from the county treasury of said county by order drawn by the board of justices of said county, the price such corresponding lot or lots sold for." Approved December 26, 1828.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

The county records were hauled from Palestine to Bedford by Richard Evans.

The public well on the square in Bedford was completed in September, 1825.

Abraham Music was allowed twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents for clearing the public square of trees and grubs in Bedford.

In May, 1826, the townships were all laid off into road districts. That year brass clocks, watches and pinch-back jewelry were taxed for the first time in this county.

Samuel S. Francis was paid fifty-five dollars for a pump in the well on the public square.

In 1827 it was found necessary to bring suit on the bonds of the donors of land to the county at Bedford, to enforce the signing of the deeds of conveyance. Town orders were received in payment for town lots. Considerable money commenced to be paid out for wolf scalps.

In 1830 the county agent was authorized to dispose of the property held at Palestine by the county. He was allowed to sell on credit in case no better terms could be made with purchasers.

In September, 1831, the Legislature re-established three county commissioners instead of the board of justices.

John Brown was employed to make the second county map of Lawrence county; this one was to show all the streams within the county, also the section lines.

The postoffice, that had been kept in the county clerk's office for several years up to 1834, was then ordered removed to other quarters.

The first sale of lots in Bedford was in June, 1826, and amounted to only one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine dollars, and two hundred old dollars of this was not realized. Of course the sale was necessarily smaller than at Palestine, owing to the even exchange of lots to men who had purchased over there.

In 1840 the rate of liquor license was placed as follows: Bedford, \$40; Leesville, \$40; Bono, \$30; Lawrenceport, \$30; Fayetteville, \$30; Springville, \$30; Paris, \$25; Port William, \$25; Pinhook, \$25; Helton's store, \$25 (this was in Pleasant Run township), and each of all other places in the county \$25.

That year a fence was constructed around the courthouse by Robert M. Alexander and William Stone, at a cost of \$140. Richard Butler was paid \$100 for laying a stone pavement around the public square. The several banking brokers who held offices in Bedford in those days had to put up a hundred dollars a year to do business. The county had a surplus in 1840 of \$10,202.91, and it was in the hands of George G. Dunn.

In 1845 the Masonic lodge was allowed the use of the jury room once each week, at nighttime.

In 1848 the county offices were built by B. F. Huston. All shows and dances were then excluded from the courthouse. In 1851 all secret orders, including the Masons and Sons of Temperance, were excluded from the courthouse. A lot owned by the county library in Bedford was sold in 1851. In 1853, G. A. Thornton, county clerk, was paid seventeen dollars for registering seventeen slaves, negroes and mulattoes.

In the month of August, 1861, the first year of the Civil war struggle, the county board began to furnish means from the county treasury for the relief of the soldiers' families; but it was not long before this act was not approved by many within the county, hence the question was submitted to the people at the 1861 October general election, and was approved of by a large majority who voted to sustain the appropriations. Under the call of December, 1864, for more volunteers, Lawrence county's quota was one hundred and forty-nine men. To raise this number of men a bounty of one hundred dollars was offered by the board for each volunteer, and bonds to the amount of fourteen thousand nine hundred dollars were ordered sold. Large amounts of funds were distributed for the relief and keeping of soldiers' families. In this the county acted liberally and wisely, notwithstanding there were not a few who showed their hatred for the Union cause by trying to thwart the plans of the loyal men and women of the county.

The records of the board show that in 1868 the commissioners paid one hundred and fifty dollars for a new county map for each of the leading county officers.

In the summer of 1869 it was decided to commence preparations for the erection of a large courthouse.

COURTHOUSE HISTORY.

Of the various courthouses built and owned by Lawrence county, it may be said that the first was the temporary log house erected in the spring of 1818, at Palestine, which was ordered built twenty by twenty-four feet of hewed logs "that will face one foot front," and to be two stories high, "built in a good and workmanlike manner," with a cabin roof. This building was completed late in the autumn of 1818, and was used about two years until the first real courthouse was erected at Palestine, which was the first county seat of this county.

FIRST COURTHOUSE AT PALESTINE.

It was in November, 1818, when steps were first taken to erect a courthouse at the newly laid out county seat, Palestine. John McLane was appointed to superintend the construction of this building. It was first designed to be built in octagonal form, with stone foundation and brick walls, with forty-five windows of twelve lights each, and to be two stories and "twenty-three feet to the square." Wisely, in December of that year, this order was rescinded. In January, 1819, the sale of the building of the courthouse was ordered advertised in the *Salem Tocsin*, and the *Indiana Gazette* at Corydon, the plan of the structure to be drawn by Robert M. Carlton and John Lowrey. It was to be a two-story brick building, the height of first story to be sixteen feet and the height of the second story fourteen feet, the foundation to be of stone, forty-five by forty-five feet, with walls of brick, two feet thick, three doors, thirty-six windows, four chimneys, six fire hearths, each window to have twenty-four lights of ten by twelve each, the judge's bench to be fifteen feet long and five feet wide, the building to be surmounted with a cupola bearing an iron rod and two brass balls with a brass eagle between the latter, three feet from tip to tip, "the body to be hollow and the eagle to be curiously and artistically wrought," the building to have four rooms above and to have a steel lightning rod and a bell weighing three hundred pounds and to be ready for occupancy within two years. The contractor was to receive one thousand five hundred dollars in advance, two thousand dollars when the roof was on, and the balance when the building was finished. James Gregory and John Anderson took the contract, and were allowed the privilege of making brick and dressing stone on the public square. Work was commenced at once, and numerous changes in the plans were made from time to time. In February, 1819, the contractors received their advance payment of one thousand five hundred dollars. Sixteen windows were omitted from the first plans. The second installment was paid the builders December 17, 1819, showing that the roof of the structure was on. From that date on, the work lagged, and, for a reason not now understood, the contractors failed to go ahead with the building operations, and in July, 1821, the board appointed a committee of three bricklayers and three masons, William Rodman, Peter Nagel, Lemmel Ford, James S. Means, John E. Clark and Jabez Anderson, to examine the building and estimate the value of the work already done. They reported the building worth \$3,670.70, and Samuel D. Bishop was engaged to finish the structure, which he did in the autumn of 1821 at a cost of \$1,791.37. This made the

building cost, all told, \$5,500. It was not ready for real occupancy until August, 1822.

The old courthouse was then leased at fifty dollars a year to Kelsey & Mitchell, merchants. It was weatherboarded and painted a Spanish brown color. Later the rental was reduced to thirty-three dollars per year.

The history of the Palestine courthouse having been given, the reader will be interested to know of the change to Bedford, the relocated county seat town.

FIRST COURTHOUSE AT BEDFORD.

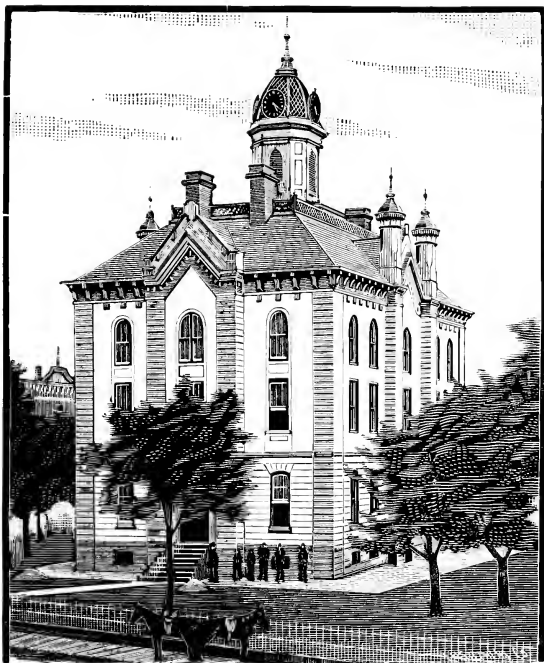
At Bedford, early in 1825 a temporary courthouse was erected of logs, twenty-two by twenty-six feet, two stories high, and in all ways similar to the one just mentioned above, as the county's first log courthouse, both being designed only for temporary use.

The cost of the Bedford building was about five hundred dollars. This building was used for many purposes for a long period of years. In 1827 it was weatherboarded by Samuel D. Bishop for thirty-four dollars and sixty-six cents. No one thought of providing a new courthouse for a number of years, "let well enough alone" being the policy of the county at that pioneer date. In 1831 the board of county commissioners took up the matter of building a more suitable temple of justice and advertised for bids for a courthouse similar to the one at Salem. Robert M. Mitchell was accordingly sent to Salem in May, and there obtained complete plans of that structure. The old buildings at Palestine were ordered sold, the proceeds to be used in the construction of the new building. The contract was finally awarded to John Lowrey at five thousand dollars, to be paid in three equal installments, except the one thousand dollars allowed him in advance. His bond, still in the county records, bears date of May 3, 1831, with Winthrop Foote, William Kelsey and Moses Fell as sureties. The contract was carried out to a letter and the building finished and accepted in May, 1834. This courthouse served well its purpose until after the Civil war period. In the summer of 1869 the commissioners looked into the matter of providing Lawrence county with its

FOURTH COURTHOUSE.

Plans were prepared in July, 1869, and the work was let to William and George Muir for twelve thousand seven hundred dollars. It was advertised that the old courthouse could be used in the construction of the new. The contract with the Muirs was not fulfilled, and July 16, 1869, Napoleon B.

Wilson bid to erect the building for sixteen thousand nine hundred dollars, but he finally withdrew his bid. The record shows that on August 11, 1869, Thomas N. Stevens and Thomas A. Whitted proposed to erect the structure for eighteen thousand three hundred dollars, and gave bonds to fulfill such contract. It was just at that time that a strong pressure was brought to bear on the commissioners to locate the building at some other point in the city of Bedford, claiming that the noise and dirt occasioned by the nearby Monon railroad (as now known) was objectionable. Other reasons advanced were that the old buildings, if torn down, would not be of the value they might be if left standing, to lease, etc., for business purposes. The commissioners finally went so far as to purchase Lot No. 27 of W. C. Winstandley for seven hundred dollars and Lot No. 28 of Clarissa Acoam for one thousand dollars, intending to erect the building thereon. The matter did not materialize until in April, 1870, when the board were petitioned to erect the house on the public square, and a donation of about one thousand five hundred dollars was tendered as an inducement, which offer was accepted by the board. But with this change there came a demand for a better structure, and hence new plans were drawn, and a contract entered into with Thomas N. Stevens for the erection of a court house to cost \$75,000, including the two lots 27 and 28, which had been bought by the board as before stated and which were turned over to Stevens for one thousand seven hundred dollars. Prior to this, however, Hall & Harrison had laid the foundation for the courthouse at an expense of about \$8,000. In September, 1870, courthouse bonds were issued to the amount of \$10,000, bearing ten per cent. interest and sold at par. June 5, 1871, the courthouse bonds to the amount of \$50,000, in denominations of \$1,000 each, bearing ten per cent. interest, \$12,000 due in two years, \$12,000 in three years, \$13,000 in four years and \$13,000 in five years, were issued and sold at par, \$48,000 to Joseph Rawlins and \$2,000 to E. D. Pearson. With the sale of bonds, the work went forward rapidly and the building was completed in 1872. The old courthouse was sold in June, 1871, to Davis Harrison for \$1,100. In September, 1872, bonds were floated to the amount of \$7,000, with which money the county graded and made suitable the public square. These bonds only run nine months, when they were redeemed. This building was constructed of the celebrated Bedford stone (St. Louis gray limestone), and cost, everything included, about \$100,000. This is the present courthouse, and holds its age remarkably well. While the architecture would not be selected today, it was well planned for the date in which it was erected and has been a comfortable, safe home for the various county officials during all these two score and more years.



PRESENT BEDFORD COURT HOUSE

HISTORY OF COUNTY JAILS.

The first jail in Lawrence county was constructed in May, 1818, and the building was both a jail and jailor's house. It was at old Palestine and was built under the bid of Thomas Beagley. It was about fifteen by seventeen feet in size and two stories high, of heavy logs one foot square, eight feet between floors, lined with heavy planks spiked on perpendicularly. In February, 1819, Thomas Beagley was paid one thousand dollars on his contract, and in August, 1819, five hundred dollars more, but then the work dropped. In 1820, on petition of twelve citizens, suit was brought upon the contractor's bond, which, after search, could not be found, and therefore proceedings were suspended. The committee appointed to value the court house also placed a valuation on the "gaol and gaoler's house," making a reduction of two hundred and thirty-seven dollars on the contract price, which was two thousand dollars. The balance due was paid and the building immediately completed.

The second jail was proposed ten years later, 1828, and in May of that year proposals were called for to build a jail in Bedford and in July the contract was let to Samuel D. Bishop for six hundred dollars. This house was of logs, and was paid for in installments of two hundred dollars, and finished late in 1829. It was used for many years and had it been gifted with the power of speech what a tale it could have told of life among the lowly and lawless.

The third jail of this county was the one known as the "1858 Jail." In December, 1857, the work of building a new jail and jailor's residence was commenced. Specifications were made calling for a brick jailor's house and a stone jail to be built together, and proposals were called for. During that winter the contract was awarded to John X. Miller at nine thousand nine hundred dollars, and early spring found the work being pushed forward. It became necessary to issue county bonds to the amount of four thousand three hundred dollars. The building was completed in September, 1859. This served the needs of the county until 1904, when jail bonds were floated to the amount of thirty-three thousand dollars, with which the present massive stone jail and sheriff's house were built. It is but a few blocks to the southwest of the public square.

THE COUNTY ASYLUM.

"The poor ye always have with you," is as true today as when spoken by the Master nearly two thousand years ago. The care given the unfortun-

ate poor in any community bespeaks the true character of the people of such community. Here in Lawrence county the records show that a year after the organization of the county, 1819, there was an order issued by the authorities to pay to James H. Johnson, of Bono township, who furnished the first relief to the poor of this county. The order called for thirty dollars. The pauper was Matthew Rose, who continued upon the county for several years. The same year Mr. Johnson received twenty-nine dollars more for such relief and Dr. Winthrop Foote received five dollars for medical attendance upon this poor person. Soon afterwards each township had a person appointed and known as the overseer of the poor. He hunted out the poor persons within his township and farmed them out to the lowest responsible bidders, received and audited the expense accounts of the keeper, and sent the bills to the county board for final allowance. In 1820 there was spent for paupers \$73.20, and in 1822, \$103. In 1825 the amount was \$122; 1827, \$130; 1830, \$157; 1833, \$187, and in 1835, \$467. By this time the poor had come to be a burden to the taxpayers of the young county. Dr. John C. Cavins was appointed county physician at about this date.

The first poor asylum was provided for in June, 1842, when William Newland was appointed agent to purchase a site for a poor asylum, in amount not to exceed a quarter section of land, nor not less than eighty acres, and to be within eight miles of Bedford. By the fall of that year he had purchased a hundred-and-sixty-acre tract of Greenbury Owens, for eight hundred dollars. There was on this farm an ordinary dwelling, which was at once refitted and new floors provided for the rooms, and Mr. Owens appointed superintendent of the poor, he being provided with all needful articles by the county board. Dr. Winthrop Foote was engaged as county physician at one dollar per visit, medicines to be paid for extra. In March, 1843, there were seven inmates in this institution for the keeping of the county's poor. Owens filed his bills, which were paid by the board, the bill of March, 1843, being ninety-seven dollars and thirty-five cents for the quarter for pork, lard, corn, coffee, sugar, dressed deer-skins, etc. One cold night, James Bird, an inmate, wandered away from the asylum and was found frozen to death later. In 1846 new and improved arrangements were enacted for the caring for the paupers at this place. In 1845-46 the expense was greatly reduced and only amounted to about one hundred and sixty-five dollars. Messrs. Fredman, Malott and Owens were then superintendents. In 1847 an apple and peach orchard, also cherry trees, were planted out on the poor farm. There were only seven inmates in the asylum in 1847. In 1849 a new roof was put on the poor farm, or asylum as it is now styled.

In 1851 there was a new building erected on the farm by Levi Overman, costing \$790, and was moved into in November of that year. At that date a visiting committee has charge of the asylum and farm. The expense of the place in 1855-56 was \$1,619. Each permanent pauper cost the county \$80 per year in those times. The rules of maintaining this institution remained the same from 1855 until about 1869. The cost of keeping the poor in 1859-60 was \$2,132; 1862-63, \$1,941. In 1867 the farm rent was free to the superintendent and he was allowed \$140 a year to keep each permanent pauper. In 1864-65 the expense had grown to \$4,412; 1868 it was \$5,004. In 1873 there were eighteen paupers in the asylum. Early in the seventies Archibald Anderson was paid \$1,700 to erect a new frame poor house. It was two stories high. In 1884 there were thirty inmates in the asylum.

Among the superintendents of this institution may be recalled the following: Greenbury Owens, 1842 on for a number of years; James W. Freeman, John Colwell and Owens served jointly for some time. In 1846 M. A. Malott was superintendent. In 1847 came J. T. Woodward; Jonathan Loveall was superintendent three years in the forties. In 1857-58 Daniel Baker was superintendent; then came John Henderson, 1859-60; W. C. Mitchell, 1861-70; William Day from 1870 on into the eighties.

The state reports show that in 1911 the poor relief fund amounted to \$3,067. The receipts from the farm that year was only \$249.50.

The present superintendent is Clay Tirey, who is paid a salary and all supplies purchased for the asylum are by bidders among the merchants in the county. The same old asylum buildings that were named above are still in use by the county.

FINANCES OF THE COUNTY.

Like individuals, counties are known by their financial standing. No record of the finances of Lawrence can be given for the earlier years, as the records have long since been scattered. For the year 1833 the total receipts of the county was \$3,145 and the expenditures for that year were, elections, \$12.75; wolf scalps, \$3.00; poor, \$187; attorneys, \$40; county board, \$48; bailiffs, \$41.50; third payment on court house, \$1,333; jailor's fees, \$32.31; assessor's fees, \$50; fuel, \$19.50; the pay of road viewers, \$3.00; contested election, \$14; road supervisors, \$102.25; associate judges, \$36.00; grand jurors, \$67; petit jurors, \$88; delinquencies, \$246; treasurer's fees, \$79; collector's fees, \$161; orders redeemed, \$450; cash on hand, \$123.27.

At the end of 1835 the county treasurer had on hand \$271.65. At the close of 1845 there was a balance on hand of \$1,415, and the expenses of the

county that year had been \$3,541. In 1850 the county's expense was \$2,730 and the year closed with a balance on hand of \$1,352; in 1853 the balance on hand was \$809; in 1856 the county expended for all purposes, \$5,170, and had on hand at the close of the year \$1,669; in 1860 the cash left on hand, after spending \$13,203, was \$4,836; in 1863 there was on hand, after paying out \$7,821, the sum of \$6,679; in 1868, after paying out expenses, \$36,988, the sum of \$8,998; in 1870 there was on hand \$4,098, after paying the running expenses of \$26,987; in 1873 there was on hand \$11,932, after paying out \$36,141. In 1875-76 there was on hand \$22,140; in 1877-78 there were receipts amounting to bridge bond sales, \$19,800; county revenue, \$49,701; bridges, \$23,402; county officers, \$3,983; balance on hand, \$1,454. In 1884 the county indebtedness amounted to \$68,248.00, according to the account kept by Auditor Isaac H. Crim.

With the passing of years and the growth of the county the expenses have necessarily grown higher. The matter of providing modern roads, bridges, schools and many other internal improvements have all added to the expenses and made the amounts collected much greater.

For example, as early as 1819 a bridge two hundred and eighty feet long and sixteen feet wide was built over Guthrie creek on the Palestine and Bono road, at a cost of over \$2,000. The next bridge of importance was over Salt creek, built in 1832-33, at a cost of \$1,258; various other bridge structures prior to 1870 cost the county \$25,000. From that date up to 1884 the main bridges of Lawrence county were the Salt Creek, in 1870, \$2,400; White River, at Davis Ferry, \$27,000; White River, at Tunnelton, \$27,000; White River, at Dawson's Ferry, \$25,000; White River, at Williams' Ferry, \$19,000. These bridges were all built nearly thirty years ago, and many if not all have now been replaced by better structures and have cost vast sums of money. Then the improvement of the roads of the county has called for an endless number of bridges, large and small, which have to be kept in good repair by the taxpayers of the county.

The financial statement of the county officers for 1911 gives this exhibit: Total receipts of treasurer, \$136,511.91; total expenditures, \$96,532.02. The county's debt in 1911 was, for county bonds, \$83,000; the amount on hand was \$35,801, and the net debt amounted to \$47,198.00.

In January, 1912, there were gravel roads in Lawrence county to the amount of three hundred and sixty-five miles. The cost of repairs on these roads at that time was about \$36,722 per year. The total outstanding road bonds December 31, 1911, was \$354,805.00.

ASSESSED VALUATION IN 1912.

The assessed valuations of property in Lawrence county, by townships, in 1912, less exemptions, was as follows: Bono township, \$406,910; Flinn township, \$290,000; Guthrie township, \$889,185; Indian Creek township, \$945,075; Marion township, \$1,662,915; Marshall township, \$1,112,195; Perry township, \$409,845; Pleasant Run township, \$689,820; Shawswick township, \$1,796,435; Spice Valley township, \$692,635.

CHAPTER VI.

COUNTY, STATE AND NATIONAL POLITICAL REPRESENTATION.

While it is not the aim of the writer to go in detail into the political conditions that have obtained in Lawrence county during its history, yet it will be well to note the men who have held local and higher offices from this county, with a few facts concerning the political campaigns, especially the results in presidential elections, etc.

During the early days in this county the vote was usually Democratic, and generally by large majorities. The returns for many years were not preserved, hence it is impossible to note them in this chapter. However, the votes cast in the fifties, as shown below, will give the reader of today an understanding of the complexion of politics at that period of the county's history. When very popular, a Whig candidate sometimes slipped into office, but generally it was Democrats who held the offices from this portion of Indiana. The Free Soil movement, of the forties, had but little following here. From 1858 to 1860 the county gradually went toward the Republican side in politics, and so remained for many years. The Greenback and other independent parties have also had a respectable following among the voters of Lawrence county.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Commencing with 1852, the results at presidential contests have been as follows: In 1852, the standard bearers of the Democratic party were Pierce and King, who polled, in this county, a total vote of 1,113, as against the Whig candidates, Winfield Scott and Graham, who had 1,054 votes in the county.

In 1856 there were three Presidential candidates in the field, Democratic, Republican and American parties. The total vote for the first named party, with Buchanan and Breckenridge as candidates, was 1,126; Fremont and Dayton, Republican, had 480 votes, and Fillmore and Donelson, of the American party (the "Know Nothings"), polled 660 votes.

In 1860 four tickets were in the field, Republican, Democratic, Southern

Democrats, and Union party. By townships the vote of that eventful campaign was as follows:

Townships.	Lincoln, Republican.	Douglas, Democratic.	Breckenridge, Southern Dem.	Bell, Union.
Shawswick -----	317	130	216	61
Bono -----	80	87	4	5
Marion -----	217	167	37	79
Spice Valley -----	132	91	8	41
Indian Creek -----	96	56	50	5
Perry -----	141	41	23	—
Marshall -----	79	18	28	12
Pleasant Run -----	55	96	31	1
Flinn -----	41	101	128	4
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total -----	1,158	787	525	208

In 1864 the result was: Total in county, for Lincoln and Johnson, Rep., 1,423; for McClellan and Pendleton, Dem., 1,087.

In 1868, the total vote for Grant and Colfax, Rep., was 1,781; for Seymour and Blair, Dem., 1,468.

In 1872, Grant and Wilson, Rep., had 1,833, and Greeley and Brown, Liberal Democrat, 1,503.

In 1876, Hayes and Wheeler, Rep., had 1,941, as against Tilden and Hendricks, Dem., 1,669; Cooper and Cary, Ind., 90.

1880, the three tickets were the Republican, Democratic and Independent. The votes cast stood as follows: Garfield and Arthur, Rep., 2,057; Hancock and English, Dem., 1,701; Weaver and Chambers, Ind., 146.

1884, Blaine and Logan, Rep., 2,336; Cleveland and Hendricks, Dem., 1,716.

1888, Harrison and Morton, Rep., 2,256; Cleveland and Thurman, Dem., 1,814.

1892, Harrison and Reed, Rep., 2,529; Cleveland and Stevenson, Dem., 2,134; Bidwell, Proh., 34; Weaver, Nat. Dem., 157.

1896, McKinley and Hobart, Rep., 3,103; Bryan and Sewall, Dem., 2,421; Levering, Proh., 29; Palmer, Nat. Dem., 13.

1900, McKinley and Roosevelt, Rep., 3,535; Bryan and Stevenson, Dem., 2,558.

1904, Roosevelt and Fairbanks, Rep., 3,924; Parker and Davis, Dem.,

2,672; Swallow, Proh., 97; Thomas E. Watson, Peoples, 11; Socialist, 58; Socialist Labor, 12.

1908, Taft and Sherman, Rep., 3,834; Bryan and Kern, Dem., 3,118; Chafin, Proh., 93; Socialist, 119; Social Labor, 4; Independent, 3.

1912, Taft and Sherman, Rep., 1,631; Wilson and Marshall, Dem., 2,579; Roosevelt and Johnson, Prog., 2,106; Proh., 91; Socialist, 308; Social Labor, 33.

STATE SENATORS.

John DePauw, 1818; James Gregory, 1821; Samuel Chambers, 1822; John Milroy, 1826; John G. Clendenin, 1829; Samuel Chambers, 1832; Richard W. Thompson, 1836; Gustavus Clark, 1838; George W. Carr, 1841; Hugh Hamer, 1844; M. A. Malott, 1847; George G. Dunn, 1850; * * *; A. J. Hostetler, 1855; Thomas R. Cobb (Lawrence and Martin counties), 1858; Aaron Houghton (Martin and Lawrence), 1867; James Hughes (Lawrence and Monroe), 1869; George W. Friedley (Lawrence and Monroe), 1872; W. B. F. Treat (Lawrence and Monroe), 1877; William Taylor (Lawrence, Monroe and Dubois), 1881; James H. Willard (Lawrence, Martin and Dubois), 1883.

The recent state senators have been: William N. McDonald, 1890; Louis Schneck, 1894; T. J. Brooks, 1898; William N. Matthews, 1902; Henry P. Pearson, 1906; Oscar Ratts, 1910.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Samuel Chambers (Orange county), 1818; Joseph Glover, 1822; Vinson Williams, 1823; William Erwin, 1824; Lewis Roberts, 1826; Vinson Williams, 1828; Pleasant Parks, 1829; Hugh L. Livingston and William B. Slaughter, 1832; John Brown and Absalom Fields, 1833; Pleasant Parks and Richard W. Thompson, 1834; R. W. Thompson, Noah Boone, 1835; Vinson Williams and Noah Boone, 1836; Vinson Williams and Melcher Helmer, 1837; M. Helmer and George W. Carr, 1838; Hugh Hamer and Robert M. Carlton, 1839; H. Hamer and G. W. Carr, 1840; Ralph G. Norvell and John J. Barnett, 1841; same 1842; R. G. Norvell and William Burton, 1843; W. Burton and Lucian Q. Hoggatt, 1844; G. W. Carr and John Edwards, 1845; same 1846; Samuel W. Short, 1847; G. W. Carr, 1848 (speaker of the House); G. W. Carr, 1849; George Isom, 1850; Melcher Helmer, 1851; David S. Lewis, 1852; * * *; D. S. Lewis, 1854; * * *; Robert Boyd, 1856; Nathaniel Williams, 1861; Robert Boyd, 1864; Moses F. Dunn, 1866; William H. Edwards, 1872; A. J. Williams, 1874; Alfred Guthrie, 1876; Lycurgus

Dalton, 1878; Joseph Gardner, 1880; James McClelland, 1882; J. H. Willard, 1888; E. A. Gleazen, 1890; Stewart, 1894; Porter, 1894; T. J. Brooks, 1896; R. B. Scott, 1898; S. Adamson, 1900; John H. Edwards, 1902; Edwards, 1904; Edwards, 1906; Calvin Faris, 1910; William E. Patton, 1912.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

John Anderson, March, 1818; Samuel W. Biggs, 1819; William Kelsey, 1819; Rollin C. Dewey, 1822; Ezekiel Blackwell, 1823; Rollin C. Dewey, 1824; John Brown, 1828; R. C. Dewey, 1829; Francis F. Williams, 1831; Edward C. Moberly, 1832; William Templeton, 1834; A. H. Dunihue, 1835; Joseph Rawlins, 1836; Winthrop Foote, 1839; John W. Thompson, 1841; Henry Davis, 1853; George Sheeks, 1856; Dean Barnes, 1858; Thomas H. Malott, 1862; Hugh Erwin, 1864; John B. Glover, 1868; Robert Kelly, 1872; E. C. Newland, 1874; F. A. Sears, 1877; J. D. Moore, 1880; Robert Kelly, 1882. Robert Kelly, 1884; J. McClelland, 1888; J. N. Daggy, 1890; J. N. Daggy, 1892; J. N. Daggy, 1894; J. N. Daggy, 1896; ——— Brown, 1898; William H. West, 1900; William H. West, 1902; Curtis E. Ray, 1904; Curtis E. Ray, 1906; B. Frank Pitman, 1908; B. Frank Pitman, 1910; Lincoln Burton, 1912.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

Robert C. Stotts, March 2, 1818; John Lowrey, 1819; John Brown, 1829; John Vestal, 1831; John Lowrey, 1845; Andrew Gelwick, 1852; Charles G. Berry, 1860; W. A. Mathes, 1864; John F. Richards, 1868; William Erwin, Jr., 1875; William Erwin, 1880; James H. McPheeters, 1884; James H. McPheeters, 1888; Frank B. Hitchcock, 1892; ——— Keithley, 1896; Charles H. Allen, 1904; Charles H. Allen, 1908; Thomas N. Chapman, 1912.

COUNTY CLERKS.

John Lowrey, 1818; John Brown, 1829; Robert Mitchell, 1832; Gustavus Clark, 1845; George A. Thornton, 1852; David Harrison, 1860; John Riley, 1864; John M. Stalker, 1872; Robert H. Carlton, 1880; Thomas V. Thornton, 1884; Thomas V. Thornton, 1888; Isaac H. Crim, 1892; Isaac H. Crim, 1896; Boone Leonard, 1900; Boone Leonard, 1904; Elbert J. Stalker, 1908; Fred E. Jackson, 1912.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

Before 1841, the clerk was ex-officio auditor. John Peters, 1841; James A. Pender, 1855; John M. Harson, 1859; Andrew Gelwick, 1863; Charles T. Woolfolk, 1867; J. E. Dean, 1874; Isaac H. Crim, 1878; Isaac H. Crim, 1882; J. R. Overman, 1886; J. B. Mallott, 1890; J. B. Mallott, 1894; John M. Gainey, 1898; Walter G. Owens, 1902; Walter G. Owens, 1906; Ezra W. Edwards, 1910.

SHERIFFS.

Joseph Glover, 1818; Moses Fell, 1882; Joseph Glover, 1826; Robert Mitchell, 1828; Joseph Glover, 1831; Isaac Fish, 1835; Lucian Q. Hoggatt, 1841; Felix L. Raymond, 1843; Andrew Gelwick, 1847; Jesse K——, 1851; William W. Cook, 1852; Thomas S. Enochs, 1852; Dixon Cobb, 1855; E. S. Thompson, 1856; J. R. Glover, 1858; Joseph Tincher, 1862; William Dagg, 1864; V. V. Williams, 1868; Isaac Newkirk, 1872; M. A. Burton, 1876; F. T. Dunihue, 1878; J. M. McDowell, 1882; William Day, 1886; William Day, 1888; R. W. Day, 1890; George W. Holmes, 1892; George W. Holmes, 1894; E. R. Dobbins, 1896; E. R. Dobbins, 1898; James F. Smith, 1900; James F. Smith, 1902; Thomas W. Box, 1904; Thomas W. Box, 1906; James L. Gyger, 1908; William H. Sitler, 1910; William H. Sitler, 1912.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Robert Mitchell, 1818; William Duncan, 1828; Boliver Duncan, 1852; Lycurgus Duncan, 1858; Dodridge Short, 1870; John B. Mallott, 1872; John Mallott, 1874; J. B. Mallott, 1876; John B. Mallott, 1878; John Mallott, 1880; John B. Mallott, 1880; John B. Mallott, 1884; L. Duncan, 1886; L. Duncan, 1888; L. Duncan, 1890; Henry McIntire, 1892; Henry McIntire, 1894; L. Duncan, 1896; Quincy Short, 1898; Noble McPheeters, 1902; Ernest Hunter, 1902; William M. James, 1906; William M. James, 1908; William H. Field, 1910; Henry Kindred, 1912.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Benjamin Blackwell, 1824; William Erwin, 1829; Rollin C. Dewey, 1832; Asher Wilcox, 1833; William Duncan, 1836; Isaac N. Senter, 1844; William Newland, 1846.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

John Milroy and William Erwin, 1818; William Field, 1890, vice Milroy; Joseph Athon, 1831; Pleasant Padget, 1831; Elzy Woodward, 1835; John Whitted, 1838; Joseph Hostetler, 1841; Alexander Butler, 1845; John Whitted, 1849; Zachariah Whitted, 1851.

COUNTY JUDGES.

Judges court common pleas: Jeremiah Bundy, 1860; William Herod, 1868; Archibald C. Voris (circuit court), 1870; E. D. Pearson (circuit court), 1878; E. D. Pearson, 1884; H. C. Duncan, 1890; W. H. Martin, 1896; James Benjamin Wilson, 1902; James B. Wilson, 1908; Joseph Shea, 1910; Oren O. Swails, 1912.

COUNTY PROSECUTORS.

Ambrose B. Carlton, 1860; Archibald C. Voris, 1868; Joseph Throop (circuit court), 1870; Wilson Swingle (circuit court), 1870; George G. Dunn, 1876; W. H. Edwards, 1878; L. Duncan, 1880; J. E. Henley, 1882; J. E. Henley, 1884; Simpson Lowe, 1886; S. B. Lowe, 1890; Edmondson, 1892; Edmondson, 1894; J. A. Zaring, 1896; J. A. Zaring, 1898; Robert G. Miller, 1900; Robert G. Miller, 1902; Fred N. Fletcher, 1904; Fred N. Fletcher, 1906; John H. Underwood, 1908; William M. Loudon, 1910; John H. Underwood.

SCHOOL EXAMINERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

Wiley Dixon, Newton F. Malott and James T. Shields, 1858; Newton F. Malott, Eli Baldwin and Wiley Dixon, 1859; A. C. Vorhis, John L. Stewart and Dodridge Short, 1860; W. N. Bullett, A. C. Vorhis and Dodridge Short, 1861; George Sheeks, June, 1861, under new law for three years alone. A. D. Lemon, September, 1861, vice Sheeks, gone to the war; J. M. Stalker, 1866; William M. May, 1867; James B. Crowe, 1868; William B. Chrisler, 1872; James P. Funk, 1873; first superintendent, William B. Chrisler, 1874; E. B. Thornton, 1879; W. B. Chrisler, 1881; W. D. Ellison, 1883; G. M. Morman, W. E. Stipp, R. W. Tirey, L. B. Sanders.

CORONERS.

Thomas Henton, 1818; Peter Harmason, 1819; Joseph Rawlins, 1820; Samuel F. Irwin, 1824; T. H. Briggs, 1826; Elbert Jeter, 1828; Russell Mitchell, 1832; E. P. Kennedy, 1833; Lewis Younger, 1837; E. P. Kennedy, 1841; James W. Freeman, 1845; Henry Anderson, 1847; L. W. Thompson, 1850; Henry C. Hardy, 1852; Christian Seibert, 1854; Henry Anderson, 1856; William A. Cook, 1857; J. P. Potter, 1860; H. C. Hardy, 1861; John Reath, 1863; A. G. Young, 1864; Charles Cramer, 1865; W. C. Carson, 1867; Lewis Younger, 1870; Joseph Stinehazen, 1872; Ezekiel Stout, 1874; Joseph Stinehazen, 1876; Alfred C. Harrison, 1877; Alfred Hamm, 1878; A. C. Hamm, 1880; A. C. Hamm, 1882; Hamilton Stilson, 1884; Julian Calonge, 1886; J. C. Pearson, 1888; J. C. Pearson, 1890; James Pearson, 1892; Dr. Rariden, 1894; Harvey Voyles, 1896; Harvey Voyles, 1898; Perry Woolery, 1890; Richard E. Plummer, 1902; Richard E. Plummer, 1904; Harvey Voyles, 1906; Harvey Voyles, 1908; George L. Gibbons, 1910; Thomas L. Harris, 1912.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Ambrose Carlton, Thomas Beazley and James Stotts, March, 1818; James Fulton, 1819, vice Carlton; Richard Williams, 1819, vice Fulton; James Wagoner, 1820, vice Stotts; James S. Mitchell, 1820, vice Wagoner; Benjamin Blackwell, 1821, vice Beazley; Winthrop Foote, 1821, vice Blackwell; William McLain, 1821, vice Williams; Moses Lee, 1822, vice McLain; John R. Crooke, 1823, vice Mitchell; John D. Laughlin, 1823, vice Foote; John Brown, 1824, vice Crooke; Winthrop Foote, 1824, vice Laughlin. In September, 1824, the justices of the peace took the place of the county commissioners in the transaction of county business, but were replaced by the following commissioners in September, 1831: Samuel F. Irwin, Absalom Fields, John Newland, 1831; Hugh Hamer, 1833, vice Fields; Joseph Rawlins, 1834, vice Irwin; Vinson Williams, 1835, vice Rawlins; Thomas Lemon and William Fish, 1836, vice Williams and Newland; William Johnson, 1838, vice Lemon; Felix G. Rawlins, 1839, vice Hamer; Vinson R. Williams, 1840, vice Fish; Thomas Dixon, 1841, vice Johnson; Ephraim Brock, 1842, vice Rawlins; Vinson Williams, 1843; Thomas Dixon, 1844; Ephraim Brock, 1845; Vinson Williams, 1846; Thomas Dixon, 1847; David S. Lewis, 1848, vice Brock; Abraham Kern, 1849, vice Williams; Thomas Dixon, 1850; John Rains, 1851, vice Lewis; David McIntire, 1852, vice Kern; Thomas

Dixon, 1853; Uriah Dilley, 1854. vice McIntire; John Rains, 1854; Lewis J. Baker, 1855, vice Rains; Thomas Dixon, 1856; David McIntire, 1857, vice Dilley; James W. Prow, 1858, vice McIntire; John Rains, 1858, vice Baker; Robert R. Stewart, 1858, vice Prow; Henry C. Huston, 1859; J. W. Prow, 1860; Stewart; Ambrose Kern, 1861, vice Rains; W. A. Holland, 1861, vice Huston; Allen C. Burton, 1862, vice Huston; William H. Anderson, 1864, vice Kern; H. M. Guthrie, 1865, vice Holland; Allen C. Burton, 1865; Alfred Guthrie, 1866, vice H. M. Guthrie; Oliver P. Anderson, 1867, vice W. H. Anderson; Thomas Reed, 1868, vice Guthrie; Allen C. Burton, 1868; David L. Sheeks, 1870; Ari Armstrong, 1870; William A. Holland, 1871; Wesley Edwards, 1872, vice Sheeks; Ari Armstrong, 1873; William Hunter, 1874, vice Holland; Wesley Edwards, 1875; Alexander C. Glover, vice Armstrong; Cranston T. Dodd, 1877; David L. Sheeks, 1878, vice Edwards; A. C. Glover, 1879; William Stickles, 1880, vice Dodd; Tilghman H. Williams, 1881, vice Sheeks; A. C. Glover, 1882; William Stickles, 1883; John M. Sellers, Aaron Wright, 1884; T. S. Stipe, Wesley Edwards, 1886; J. W. Cossner, ———— Stipp, 1888; J. W. Cossner, W. Edwards, 1890; Aylett R. Houston, William H. Bryant, 1892; J. W. Cossner, M. Robertson, 1894; ———— Sears, Henry C. Trueblood, 1896; Wesley C. Denniston, Henry C. Trueblood, 1898; Amos Scoggan, George B. Ross, 1900; Amos W. Scoggan, Anselm Wood, 1902; James M. Sowder, Anselm Wood, 1904; Preston M. Mavity, Joel L. Hobbs, 1906; Preston M. Mavity, William T. Embree, 1908; Joel L. Hobbs, David S. Cox, 1910; Walter A. Jones, 1912.

CHAPTER VII.

LAWRENCE COUNTY NEWSPAPERS.

The newspaper has always, since its first introduction into civilized life, been a potent factor toward advancing the best interests of the community in which it is published. It is true that sometimes designing men get control of a newspaper and through its columns mislead the rank and file of the people, but this only lasts a short time, because public opinion, as a general rule, especially under a democratic form of government, can be relied upon as standing for the right. So, as a general rule, editors are in harmony with the best interests of a community. The weekly and daily press has, of late years, come to be the household guide and these publications are read with interest by almost all thinking, reasoning men and women. It is the greatest medium for the dissemination of truth and knowledge.

The first paper published in Lawrence county was the *Western Sun*, a small five-column folio, subscription rate two dollars per year, and its politics was Whig. It was owned by a stock company of about seven leading Whigs, who bought the material and placed it in charge of C. H. Allen, as publisher, and whose name appeared as editor, though R. W. Thompson was in fact the editor of the paper, and he gave full tone and strength to the publication. Allen was succeeded by several others, including Marcus L. Deal. For five years it was conducted under many disheartening circumstances, and was at last abandoned.

In 1841 Isaac Smith founded the *Bedford Review* and conducted it three years, more or less. He had William Newland associated with him for a short time. This paper also had the Whig banner at its head. In 1845 Coningore and Marts commenced the publishing of a paper known as the *Bedford Sun*, a Democratic sheet, edited by Judge James Hughes, but published by Jacob Marts. It was discontinued about 1848.

In the spring of 1848 James V. S. Maxwell began the publication of the *Bedford Herald*, and continued for about two years, and it is believed that it was succeeded by the *People's Advocate*, conducted for a short time early in the fifties by James C. Carlton. In September, 1849, the *White River Standard* made its appearance with Leonard Green as its editor and proprietor. Green was an able man, far above the average, and his was the best paper

published in Lawrence county up to that date. It was a strong Whig organ. In November, 1852, it passed to Judge E. D. Pearson, who ran it until 1855, when it was sold to Mathis & Berry, who, after a few issues, on January 24, 1856, changed the name to the *Bedford Independent*. In May, 1856, C. G. Berry was alone in its management, and later his son was associated with him, as well as others. Still later a religious journal was issued here by S. H. H. Mathis. Just how long Berry conducted the *Independent* is not now known. It is certain that in the year 1863 it was in the possession of Eli Dale, who had changed its name to the *Bedford Press*. October 6, 1863, number 7, volume XIV, was being issued. Early in 1864 it passed into the hands of William A. Gable, who changed the name after a few issues back to the *Independent*. Later in 1864 and early part of 1865 S. H. H. Mathis was again at the head of this paper, but was later succeeded by Gable, who continued until May, 1867, when the property passed into the hands of W. S. Benham. At this time the paper was a seven-column folio and was an excellent newspaper. In April, 1868, I. H. Thomas took the property over as his own and became its editor, conducting it until 1874, having for his associate, for some time, A. B. Cole.

The *Lawrence Democrat* was established in 1856 in the month of June, by Messrs. W. R. Johns and N. F. Malott. It was from the outset a bright, sparkling local sheet, and, as its name signifies, the organ of undefiled Democracy. It went through several changes and after three years was discontinued. Its successor appeared in February, 1860, under the management of George Sheeks and A. D. Lemon, and it was called the *Bedford Enterprise*, a Democratic paper, carrying Davie Crockett's famous saying, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." It only lasted one year and a few days. In September, 1863, Henry M. Beadle commenced the publication of a paper called the *Bedford Appeal*, a seven-column folio, strong in the Democratic faith, politically. It was issued about a year and a half.

The *Bedford Weekly News* was established in January, 1870, by Yockey & Conley. This was an eight-column folio. Nothing much is known of it.

The *Bedford Leader*, a seven-column folio, was founded by James Glover about June, 1872. In 1876 the *True Republican* was established by G. A. J. Thomas. In May, 1879, appeared the first issue of the *Bedford Republican*, under the editorial management of R. A. Connor and W. S. English. John V. Smith, a veteran newspaper man, purchased the two named offices and united them and commenced the publication of the *Bedford Journal*, which publication lasted, with success, until August, 1884, when he sold to F. B. Hitchcock. August 2d that year Mr. Smith commenced the publication of

a small daily paper to be conducted during the campaign of 1884,—the Blaine-Cleveland campaign,—but after fourteen issues, owing to the sale of the office to Hitchcock, abandoned the enterprise.

In February, 1873, M. A. Gelwick commenced the issue of the *Lawrence Gazette*, which was continued some time with much success. In 1876 H. H. Friedley was the editor of this journal.

The *Democratic Banner* was launched by Yockey & Conley, editors and managers, about 1868-69. The material was largely furnished by the leading Democrats of the vicinity. This paper soon had great influence in this county, among the Democratic portion of the county, and in fact continued so many years. It was sold, however, in 1871, or possibly a year later, to James Carlton, but soon went back to Mr. Yockey, who later sold an interest to A. J. Hostetler, who worked up a large circulation and did an extensive job business and had his columns full of paying advertising matter.

The *Bedford Star*, a Democratic organ, was established in 1875 by John Johnson, Jr. It was started as a four-column folio, then enlarged to a five and still later to a six-column paper.

James Glover established the *News* about 1875, but in two months' time it was counted among the defunct papers of Lawrence county.

A paper known as the *Morning Call* was issued for a time by Mr. Vestal. The *Bedford Magnet*, a Republican paper, was founded in 1879 by Henry S. Osborne, first as a daily, then a tri-weekly, then as a bi-weekly. In August, 1884, it was consolidated with the *Bedford Journal*, just purchased by Frank B. Hitchcock, of Flora, Illinois. This new paper was first called the *Lawrence Mail*, but the name was afterward changed to the *Bedford Mail*. Osborne & Hitchcock were the proprietors and editors. In 1889, nearly two years after the death of Mr. Osborne, Fred B. Otis bought his half interest, the firm becoming Hitchcock & Otis. In 1892 the daily edition of the *Mail* was started. In 1896, soon after the death of Mr. Hitchcock, Thomas J. Brooks bought the Hitchcock half interest, and the firm became Otis & Brooks, with Messrs. Brooks and Otis as editors and proprietors. In 1912 the *Mail*, having outgrown the building on the south side of Sixteenth street, half a block east of the public square, which it had occupied for twenty-three years, the firm exchanged its old building and lot for a larger lot directly across the street, and erected a handsome stone-front brick building forty by seventy-five, and installed a modern plant, with a No. 8 linotype and Duplex press.

In 1885 John Johnson, Jr., owner of the *Bedford Star*, an independent Saturday paper, bought the *Bedford Banner* of A. J. Hostetler, and merged

the two papers under the name of the *Bedford Democrat*, the new paper becoming the Democratic organ of the county, with John Johnson, Jr., as owner and editor. In 1892 the daily edition was started. In 1903, following the death of Mr. Johnson, the paper was bought by Charles P. Butler, of North Vernon, Indiana, who established the plant in its own building, erected for the purpose, on the west side of J street, one-half block north of the public square, put in a new cylinder press and linotype.

In 1895 Fred Way, a job printer, started a little paper called the *X-Ray*, and later, taking F. A. Likely into partnership, changed the name to the *Republican*, making it both daily and weekly. In 1900 D. Y. Johnson and O. H. Griest purchased the paper, but afterward sold it to Lee Robinson. The paper did not prosper, and after changing hands at short intervals for a while, finally suspended and the plant was "scrapped."

Another newspaper was established in 1873, called the *Bedford Mirror*, but it was not long lived.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

The first newspaper to brighten the homes of the town of Mitchell was the *Republican*, which paper was established just at the close of the Civil war period by J. M. Griffin, who brought his presses from Vincennes, Indiana, in the summer of 1865. He did not prove to be the right man in the right place, so after a few issues it was discontinued and the press was sold to parties in Paoli, and from it was issued the *Republican* of that place.

In February, 1866, a man named Rumrill, of Seymour, associated himself with Mr. Woodward, under the firm name of Woodward & Rumrill, and they started the *Mitchell Commercial*. The paper was under the control of Mr. Woodward, as editor, publisher and printer. He was a racy writer and made an interesting paper for the people of Mitchell, but, with the coming of the spring sunshine, he sought other fields. Mr. Rumrill then sold the office fixtures and good will (what there might have been of it) to Messrs. Simpson Burton and J. K. Howard, who were at that date joint principals of Mitchell Seminary, and Frank H. King, who was their music teacher, took editorial charge of the paper. His time being devoted to music more than to his editorial duties, the paper did not fill a great and "long-felt want" in the town and community 'round about. King also issued from that office *The Musical Monthly*. In 1867 Charles G. Berry became editor and publisher of the *Commercial*. Berry was a fine scholar, a good man and well suited for such position. He was also a practical printer, which also counted for

much in the running of a paper. For a time his son, H. L. Berry, was associated with him. In July, 1872, Dr. E. S. McIntire bought the office and became its editor and publisher. Under his administration the paper was radically Republican, but thoroughly independent, which, of course, made him many warm friends and also not a few bitter enemies, politically. The circulation was extended and his advertising was liberal. In the autumn of 1881 a new fast press was added to the office's equipment, and the old Franklin hand-press, then supposed to be the oldest in southern Indiana, was shipped to the foundry, after having been in constant use since 1835. The good Doctor, however, tiring of this sort of professional career, sold the office to M. N. Moore & Son in May, 1883. M. T. Moore, the son, was a brilliant head-line writer, but he, too, soon tired of the dingy walls of a country print shop, and the office was sold, in October that year, to George Z. Wood, who, in 1884, was still publishing the paper, with T. J. Tanksley as his local editor. At that date the *Commercial* held the distinction of being the oldest paper within the radius of forty miles. In September, 1884, it was sold to John V. Smith, late of the *Bedford Journal*. Since then there have been many changes. Judge W. H. Edwards was in charge for some time, then E. L. Lee and Hane & Thurston and they followed by McShane & Thurston. January 1, 1897, the office was sold to Woolheather & Chitty, who came here from Kansas, this being the birthplace of Howard Chitty, the junior member of the firm, and for three years they worked hard, getting out two pages at home and two "patent" from Cincinnati, and printing one seven-column page at a time on a large job press. On account of the antiquated condition of the material in the office and the limited amount of business in sight at that time, it was decided there was not profit sufficient to support two heads of families, so, on January 1, 1900, H. E. Woolheater sold his interest in the *Commercial* to Howard Chitty, who is yet in charge, and has been connected with the *Commercial* for sixteen years. There is now nothing in the office of the original purchase excepting two solid black walnut type cabinets, prized for their antiquity, and the fact that type cabinets made of solid black walnut are not on the market, and not to be had at any price. There is also one small job press that was bought with the office. The equipment now consists of a rapid two-revolution news press, two jobbers, linotype machine, cabinets for all type, instead of the old home-made racks of yore, and the *Commercial* issues from four to six pages each week, all printed at home. At this time four people are employed in the *Commercial* office. Howard Chitty, as editor and publisher; Mrs. William Shanks, city editress; Roy Lanham, of Seymour, foreman, and Miss Maude Hamilton, of Shoals, as linotype operator.

The *Mitchell Times* was established January, 1876. Charles L. Yockey at that date published the *Bedford Banner*, and he made one side of his sheet the *Mitchell Times*, and the joint newspaper was issued in the two towns that year. The local editor at Mitchell was Dr. John T. Briggs. In 1877 this two-sided paper was abandoned, and Dr. Briggs gave the *Times* a separate existence in the field of journalism. He made it a Democratic organ for the south side of Lawrence county. It was, from the start, a bright, newsy sheet, intensely partisan, and not unfrequently sparkled with genuine wit. He continued as its editor until January 18, 1884, when he sold the office to Charles L. Yockey, a practical printer, and a man of many years' newspaper and editorial work.

There were a few other newspaper ventures in Mitchell, in early days, not already mentioned, but all were short-lived attempts. One Albert Johnston, when a mere boy, published an amateur sheet called the *Star*. The *Enterprise* was another paper started by Harry Davis, a printer of the *Commercial* office. This was launched in 1874, but it was soon snuffed out of existence.

At Leesville a miniature newspaper was established in 1877 by Micajah Allen. This was known as the *Sun*, but later called the *Index*. These were both very small concerns. The *Graphic* was established in May, 1882, by McHenry Owen. It was a four-column folio sheet, but changed later to a six-column paper. It was running in 1884, and was Democratic in its politics.

At Oolitic the *Progress* was launched a few months since, but no history of it was to be obtained by the historian.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ETC.

In the march of civilization the common school has been a potent factor. Before the present system of public schools, this county had only the subscription and private, select schools. The pioneer band who invaded the wilds of Lawrence county did not neglect the education of their children, but sought out every then known means of providing at least a fair schooling for their rising sons and daughters. Four years prior to the county's real organization, or in 1814, the first school was taught in the territory now within Lawrence county. This school was taught at Leesville, and for two, and probably three, years was the only school in this county. It was taught by an Irish monk named Langdon, who was highly educated. He continued hereabouts until 1817. It was during that year that the second school in the county was opened and he became its teacher. This term was taught on the farm of James Conley, in what is now Guthrie township. The house was located three hundred yards west of the small tunnel, near Lawrenceport. Three months was the duration of this second school in Lawrence county. The building in which it was held was built for the purpose by Mr. Conley, whose children, Charles, Joshua, Hugh, Joseph, Nancy, Peggy and Diana, principally composed the school. After this term, Langdon, the Irishman, went down the river to the Johnston settlement, where he taught for two years. Probably the third school in what is now Lawrence county was on the present site of Lawrenceport in 1818, by Thomas Fulton. The school building stood near the mouth of Fishing creek, and among the scholars may be remembered James and Elizabeth Chess and a Miss McManis. In 1820 a term was taught near where later stood the Guthrie bridge, on land subsequently owned by George Foster. Later, an old cotton-gin house was pressed into service for school purposes. About that date numerous schools were being held in log cabins here and there over the settled portion of the county.

In Indian Creek township there were several early-day schools, for there were many settlers in that part of the county. The first of such schools was doubtless the one kept a few hundred yards south of present Fayette-

ville. This has been graphically described as "A small round log house, with a clapboard roof, a 'cat-clay' chimney, a puncheon floor and greased-paper windows." The furniture was of the roughest type, the benches having been made from saplings split in two, with legs inserted in auger holes through them. Writing desks were made by hewing out a slab and hanging on pegs on the side of the walls, where the light was the best. No wonder so many of the earlier generations were poor writers, or could not write their own names at all. The school children of the present age do not begin to appreciate the comforts and advantages which are thrown around them in their school life. The conditions that confronted our fathers and grandfathers were entirely different, yet those days really produced many illustrious men and gifted, accomplished women. The first to teach in the last named school was a Mr. Ditto, who taught but one term. In 1822 a new school house was provided for this settlement, on land later owned by Noah Kern, but then by Peter Smith. Here John R. Cooke was first to serve as master, as school teachers were commonly styled then. A few years after it was erected, this school house was destroyed by a whirlwind, and a child of Abraham Martin was killed by the falling of a beech tree. The building was finally repaired and served for school purposes several years longer.

In Marion township, where schools early took front rank, the first school house was the hewed-log structure built in 1824, and was the first one of its kind in Lawrence county. Wiley G. Burton later owned the land where this building stood. Probably John McLean was first to teach there, and following him came the one-legged teacher, Samuel Dalton. Next to teach here was Mr. Evans, who lost his position as teacher because he was frequently caught napping during school hours. He was succeeded by one of a different temperament, a Mr. Bethey, who, it is related, cleared off ten acres of land outside of his regular school hours. Daniel Watkins came next. He was a Welshman and remained a teacher in this hewed-log house for seven years.

Year after year educational matters in this state took on better phases, until finally the common free school system was established in the thirties and early forties. It would be useless to attempt to trace all the schools in the early settlement, for it is impossible to do so.

Coming down to 1883, thirty years ago, the records of the county show that the various townships made the following showing in way of schools carried on at the expense of the taxpayers:

The total number of persons between the ages of six and twenty-one years in 1883 was 6,658. Of these, there were, of white, 3,339 males and

3,125 females; of colored, 56 males and 78 females. The school reports for 1884 have this exhibit, in substance:

Flinn township, 290 pupils, six school houses.
 Pleasant Run township, 619 pupils, twelve school houses.
 Perry township, 307 pupils, five school houses.
 Indian Creek township, 601 pupils, fourteen school houses.
 Spice Valley township, 722 pupils, thirteen school houses.
 Marion township, 665 pupils, twelve school houses.
 Bono township, 264 pupils, seven school houses.
 Shawswick township, 627 pupils, fifteen school houses.
 Marshall township, 437 pupils, seven school houses.
 Guthrie township, 362 pupils, seven school houses.
 Mitchell, Town of—755 pupils, one school building.
 Bedford, City of—956 pupils, two school buildings.
 Total number of pupils, 6,604; number of houses, 101.

At that date the teachers' wages were: Males averaged \$1.58 per day; females averaged \$1.50 per day. The total number of teachers in the county was 51 male and 68 female.

SCHOOLS A THIRD OF A CENTURY AGO.

From a description of educational facilities written about a third of a century ago, it is learned that Flinn and Pleasant Run townships ranked above the average in the country districts of Lawrence county. Longer terms were then taught there than elsewhere in this county; however, the school buildings were not in as good repair as in other portions of the county. The one in the township styled Jackson was nearly new and was provided with patent seats and other modern appliances for the children's comfort. In 1858 there was organized at Leesville a very excellent high school. This was owned and established by a joint stock company organized for that purpose. The building was a two-story brick structure, with two study rooms and one recitation room. Its cost was not far from five thousand dollars. After 1883 there was no school held here, however. The first teacher was a Mr. Maxwell, who was followed by Messrs. Boston, Rev. Stalker, L. W. Johnson, ———— Hobbs, R. W. May, Albert May, W. T. Branaman and D. H. Ellison, who became the superintendent of schools for Lawrence county in the early eighties.

Next after Flinn township came Pleasant Run, where fully one-third of the school houses were frame, nearly new, and the balance in good condition.

This township in 1884 had the only log school house in use in Lawrence county. One of the best school houses in the county was at that date in Springville, Perry township. It was a two-story building, covered by a slate roof. In Indian Creek township, in the eighties, the school buildings were in the poorest condition of any in this county. In Spice Valley the houses were but little better, although there were some almost new ones, which were soon followed by others. In Marion township at that date there were some of the best buildings in the county. The furniture and fixtures were modern for that time, but the terms of school were the shortest of almost any within the county. The best school in Bono township was then kept at Lawrenceport, yet there were several others nearly as good. In Shawswick township the schools were far more numerous than in any other section of Lawrence county in the early eighties, in fact in some parts they were said to have been too numerous, exhausting the resources of the township without doing the general good they might have done if there had not been so many to maintain. The only brick school building in the county in 1884, aside from the one at Bedford, was the one located at the town of Mitchell. That was well equipped with everything up-to-date, and no school in any township of the county was doing better work, week in and week out, than this one. A house was erected at Guthrie in 1881 at a cost of one thousand five hundred dollars. One of the best township schools in the county was at Tunnelton, in Guthrie township.

At Mitchell there was erected in 1856 a small brick school house. The first term of school there was taught in the winter of 1856-57 by E. M. Baldwin. All the terms of school taught in that building were on the old-fashioned subscription plan. The school of 1859-60, which used the public money, supplemented this, and the building later was used for the colored people of the town for meeting house purposes.

THE MITCHELL GRADED SCHOOL.

This educational institution was established in 1869, and it was one of the first in southern Indiana. The first high school building was constructed at an expense of three thousand dollars; it was a two-story frame, and was utilized until the erection of the 1879 school house. The last mentioned was a brick building costing ten thousand dollars. In 1882 the prospectus of this school stated "forty-five teachers have gone out from Mitchell graded school, six physicians, six attorneys and two ministers."

BEDFORD'S FIRST SCHOOL.

The pioneer school of Bedford was taught by Captain Hill during the winter of 1826-27, in the old court house, and it was attended by thirty-six pupils. This was in the days of "select schools," maintained by subscriptions. The pupil was required to pay in advance two dollars each quarter, and instructions were given in grammar, algebra, rhetoric, higher arithmetic and lower branches. This was continued until the change of policy and the establishment of the County Seminary, through the act of Legislature dated January, 1931. Indeed, the contrast between those years and the first decade of the twentieth century is very striking. Now the schools are first class; the buildings are first class; the fixtures and apparatus are excellent and the instructors none but the highest type of scholars. But, to go back a step in the school history of the county seat town, it should be stated that in 1869 an attempt was made to establish a graded school for the benefit of the entire civil township, and the enterprise had proceeded so far as that a foundation was laid for such a building. The movement caused much trouble in the community, between those within and those living outside the town plat of Bedford. This really resulted in the incorporation of Bedford as an independent school district. This resulted further in the completion of the already commenced building in town by the town people, which was accomplished in 1871. It was a six-room structure and seated three hundred pupils. Its cost was not far from twenty-seven thousand dollars. School opened in it September 1, 1871, and in November, the same year, it was destroyed by fire, from some unknown cause. There was no insurance on the property, hence it was a total loss. The day of this fire the citizens ordered the trustees to go ahead and build a larger, better building over the ashes of the one just consumed by the angry flames. Rooms were temporarily leased throughout the town, in which the schools were kept running until the completion of the new building in 1873. This house had nine rooms, and seated five hundred scholars. It was constructed from brick, was two stories high, and cost twenty-seven thousand dollars. In 1872 a separate school was opened in Bedford for the colored children of the town. From that time on the school history here is known well to the older readers of this work, and the late reports of the schools will appear elsewhere in this work.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE COUNTY.

In this connection will be mentioned the Southern Indiana Normal College, the Lawrence County Seminary and the select schools.

The last named was the outgrowth of the going down of the County Seminary, by the repeal of the law by which it was created. In the autumn of 1854 Rev. J. M. Stalker opened an academy in the basement of the Presbyterian church at Bedford. In 1856 Professor Conley began the Lawrence high school. In this J. M. Stalker and others taught until about 1869, when this school was merged into the Bedford Male and Female College. This institution was incorporated by Messrs. Stever Younger, J. M. Mathes, Joseph Stilson, A. J. Hostetler, David G. Gray, John M. Daggy, George W. Adams, J. N. Hostetler and William B. Chrisler. The corporation articles stated, among other things, "establish and perpetuate in the town of Bedford, Lawrence county, Indiana, an institution of learning of the highest grade, for the education of males and females; to promote the arts and sciences and inculcate the evidences and morality of the sacred Scriptures." This school was held in the basement of the Christian church, and it continued until 1880, and then went down.

What was known as the Lawrence County Seminary was just such a school as was provided for all over Indiana by an act of the Legislature. For a time (until the free school system came into existence) these schools bid fair to be of great value to the people. A good brick building was built. The attendance was large, pupils coming in from all sections of the county. The first to instruct here was Professor Lynn, who did not remain very long and was succeeded by others better known. In 1832-33 the institution was headed by that well-known man, Hon. Richard W. Thompson. His successor was Hon. George W. Dunn, after whom came Joseph Stilson, who was long one of Bedford's best physicians. The school was managed by a board of trustees appointed by the district court. In March, 1838, the trustees reported to the county commissioners as follows: "Upon examination they found the seminary building considerably out of repair, and in a condition subjecting it to rapid decay, destitute of a teacher, under the control and supervision of the trustees, the institution in debt and without a very exalted reputation as a high school. The board caused the necessary repairs to be made to the building without delay and have it now in good order for the comfort and accommodation of two teachers and at least a hundred pupils. All debts except some trifling amounts against the institution have been paid off and there is yet remaining in the treasury the sum of \$93.59, which, together with such sums as may be constantly coming in from fines assessed before the justices of the peace and in the circuit court of said county, will be amply sufficient to keep up repairs, make all necessary improvements and in a short time we trust to purchase a suitable library for such institution. A

female school, by Miss Lovey Kittredge, has been taught in one room of the building under the inspection of the board, and by the reports of the examining committees of the schools it appears that the conditions of that department of the school are highly creditable to Miss Kittridge and beneficial to those under her care. The best of order is observed in her school, although large; entire harmony and good feeling exists in her school between the pupils themselves and between them and the teacher, and the scholars are making rapid improvement in all the useful branches of female education. The other room is occupied by Mr. Minard Sturgis, a young gentleman of superior acquirements, amiable disposition, gentle manners, industrious habits and strict morality. These qualities render him a valuable acquisition to the seminary, as he proposes taking it permanently under his charge. The present condition of his department is prosperous and interesting in every respect, we believe meeting the entire approbation of the public. The following are the rates of tuition: Reading, writing and arithmetic, three dollars per quarter; English grammar, bookkeeping, geography, composition and declamation, three dollars and fifty cents per quarter; the classics and other higher branches, six dollars per quarter, to which is added upon each pupil the sum of twenty-five cents per quarter as a contingent fund, out of which are defrayed all expenses necessary for the comfort and convenience of the pupils and teachers connected with the seminary. The board thought it necessary to fix the rates thus high in order to secure competent teachers and guard the institution from degenerating into a mere town school, benefiting only a few individuals, instead of being, as it was intended, the resort of all who desire to procure the advantages of a liberal education."

This report was signed by G. R. Dunihue and George D. Dunn, as committee and gives a good idea of the school at that time. In May, 1841, another board was appointed and of this Gustavus Clark was president, John Vespal, treasurer, and Michael A. Malott, secretary. In September, 1842, the report was made by the secretary and from that it is learned that John Dale had for some time before then been in charge of the school as teacher and part of the time employed an assistant. The institutions lingered along under various instructors until the Legislature, in 1852, provided for the sale of county seminaries and applying the proceeds to the common school fund. This was sold at public sale to R. M. Parks, who had formerly been one of its teachers, for one thousand fifty dollars, and thus died the Lawrence County Seminary.

SOUTHERN INDIANA NORMAL COLLEGE.

This was one of the most prosperous and popular educational institutions in the state. It was located at Mitchell, this county, April 6, 1880, and received its articles of incorporation June 7th, that year. Many prominent men in southern Indiana felt the need of a training school where teachers could be instructed for the profession of teaching. Mitchell was chosen the place for this school, because of the enterprising, untiring zeal her people took in the matter. Among those who aided in securing this school may be recalled Prof. J. N. Selby, Prof. W. F. Harper, Dr. H. L. Kimberlin, M. N. Moore, Dr. J. L. W. Yost, J. Y. Bates, John Dodson, Alfred Guthrie, Dr. W. A. Burton, Allen C. Burton, Anselm Wood, M. A. Burton, Isom Burton, Dr. G. W. Burton, E. P. Eversole, James D. Moore, Dr. E. S. McIntire and many more.

About the beginning of 1880 active steps were taken in securing a faculty and advertising the opening of this normal school or college. Prof. W. F. Harper was selected as president, and Prof. J. N. Selby, business manager. A very acceptable corps of instructors headed each department. April 6th, the morning on which the school was to open, orders had gone forth that all bells in Mitchell should be rung for a full half hour. The stores were closed, and merchants and their families all repaired to the Baptist church to witness the organization. In July of the first year, a class of six were graduated, the number in attendance being in all departments about one hundred and fifty. This was a good start for the first year's work. On account of overwork, Professor Harper was forced to resign in 1882, and was succeeded by one of his professors, W. E. Lungenbeel, who built the school up wonderfully in a short time. In 1883 a small-pox epidemic (mostly a scare) injured the school for a year, but its president went forth and succeeded better than ever before, so that in 1884 he had enrolled over five hundred teachers and those seeking training for this profession. The fame of the school spread throughout the entire Union and men of prominence everywhere backed it and talked for its policy. This school certainly did revolutionize the common schools in southern Indiana. A similar school was established at Milan, Tennessee, September, 1884, the same being promulgated by this Mitchell College, and its teachers were all of the Mitchell College alumni. The Tennessee college had two hundred and fifty pupils on hand at its first day of opening. With the passing of years these institutions have been superseded by those of better value.

PRESENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Today educational advantages are to be found in every township in the county, where good buildings obtain, where thorough teachers are employed, and where general interest is taken. The summing up of the schools of Lawrence county, with the buildings, teachers and enrollments, may be found by reading the following digest from the annual report of the county school superintendent, issued for the last year:

Township or Town.	Average Attendance.	High Schools.	Teachers.	School Houses.
Bono -----	219	0	9	6
Guthrie -----	329	1	15	10
Indian Creek -----	492	2	22	14
Marion -----	437	0	19	16
Marshall -----	471	1	19	13
Perry -----	115	1	8	5
Pleasant Run -----	372	1	16	12
Shawswick -----	657	1	29	17
Spice Valley -----	501	2	17	12
Total -----	3,503	9	154	105
Towns and Cities.				
Bedford -----	1,606	—	55	5
Mitchell -----	625	—	20	3
Total -----	2,331	—	75	8
Grand total -----	5,734	—	229	113

Of the one hundred and thirteen school houses in Lawrence county, seven are brick and one hundred and six are frame.

CHAPTER IX.

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, ETC.

While the greatest industry of Lawrence county is that of the Bedford stone quarries and the shipment of this wonderful material to all sections of the country, it may be stated that long before this valuable mineral product was discovered and developed to any great extent, the lands of this portion of Indiana had attracted many settlers. While there are much more fertile soils, there are many more sterile. The forests of excellent timber, the running streams and numerous never-failing springs, found bubbling up from the earth, all had their value and charm for the hardy pioneer who first looked upon this county. The soil is well adapted to raising blue grass and it has been produced in large amounts from the earliest settlement. It was first sown in Indian Creek township by Abraham Kern and Stever Younger during the winter of 1819-20 on sections 13 and 24 in township 5, range 2 west, and from that small beginning has grown to be a leading crop and has had much to do with the raising of live stock throughout this county. The early settlers were well satisfied that the richest portion of the county was in the fertile bottom lands, and there they naturally located and built homes for themselves. While Indian township was at first considered the choicest in the county, as years went by other sections were found equally productive, and soils that were once thought almost valueless for the production of crops have come to be known as excellent farming sections.

This county is fast becoming famous as a fruit region. Joel A. Burton's great orchards, lying near the southern boundary line of the county, where many fine bearing trees are now growing, is a rare sight to behold. Many smaller orchards are found around Mitchell.

The dairying business is also coming into prominence, on account of the greater growth of Lawrence county's famous blue grass, which produces an excellent grade of butter.

The state agricultural reports for 1911 show these figures: Acres of wheat, 11,247; average yield, thirteen bushels. Corn, 33,812 acres, with a million bushels, averaging twenty-eight bushels per acre. Oats, 7,112 acres, less than twelve bushels per acre. Rye, 614 acres. Barley, seven acres.

Buckwheat, thirteen acres. Irish potatoes, 334 acres, 13,622 bushels. Tobacco, three acres, producing 2,000 pounds. Tomatoes, 126 acres, producing 421 tons. Timothy hay, 10,000 tons. Alfalfa, 170 tons. Prairie hay, 1,017 acres, producing 1,224 tons. Clover, 4,324 acres, made 3,838 tons. Horses and colts on hand January, 1912, 4,792. Mules, 1,485. Average of cows milked, 4,008. Butter made, 472,000 pounds. Cattle on hand, 9,416; cattle sold, 5,590. Hogs sold, 12,964; hogs died, 1,250. Sheep on hand, 4,722; sold, 2,763. Wool sold, 20,452 pounds. Poultry sold, 5,867 dozen; average number of hens, 6,500. Dozen eggs produced, 617,000.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The first attempt at organizing a county agricultural society in Lawrence county was at a preliminary meeting held at Bedford on the Fourth of July, 1851, when a committee was appointed, of which William Duncan was chairman, to prepare a constitution and by-laws of the proposed agricultural society. The same season, on August 9th, a large mass meeting was held at the Bedford court house to effect the organization. John McCrea was made chairman and Leonard Green, secretary. Then the constitution and by-laws were adopted and many signers were placed on the file as members of the County Agricultural Society. No fair was held that year, but full plans were effected for holding one in 1852. It was determined to make this first fair largely a stock show. It was to be held just to the southwest of Bedford, on land of Jesse A. Mitchell, and the date was fixed upon as November 9th. The officers for 1852 were: Pleasant Parks, president; John Whitted, vice-president; Isaac Rector, treasurer; R. R. Bryant, secretary. There was quite a respectable number of Lawrence county's citizens—farmers, stockraisers and townspeople—in attendance. Premiums were awarded on cattle to G. M. Brown, Lewis Rout, Isaac Rector, Jesse Johnson, William Stipp and G. B. Owens; on sheep to Enoch Faubion and Jesse Johnson; on horses to Fred Stipp, William Fisher, John Rogers, William Duncan, G. M. Brown, Ben Newland and David Ikerd; on jacks to William Duncan and Daniel and Peter Myers; on poultry to R. R. Bryant; on manufactured articles to Enoch Faubion; best beet was exhibited by John B. Buskirk, and it weighed eight and three-fourths pounds. Judge Duncan read an essay on the management of stock, and R. R. Bryant one on fowls.

In 1853 there was no regular fair, but rather a stock sale took its place. This was an interesting gathering and was well attended by many farmers and stockmen. In 1854 a strong effort was made to merge the Lawrence

county society with those of Orange and Washington counties, but the majority ruled against this plan. So far there had been no gate fees charged to the county fairs here. In 1851 the membership fee was eighteen dollars; in 1852 it was placed at fourteen and in 1853 at thirteen dollars.

In the spring of 1854 arrangements were made to purchase fair grounds by means of a stock subscription. Before that grounds had always been leased. Nothing, however, was accomplished along this line until April, 1856, when a committee was appointed to purchase grounds, and they reported in June, that year, that they had bought a tract of land just west of and adjoining the town, thirty by forty rods, or equal to about eight acres, of Jesse A. Mitchell. But for some unknown reason no fair was held there, and in 1857 the grounds were sold, and a more suitable tract bought northwest of town, consisting of ten acres, which was purchased from William Fisher for one thousand dollars. The original subscription stock was fifty dollars per share, and the total amount subscribed was two thousand three hundred dollars, a portion of which, however, was never raised.

THE FIRST REAL AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

Lawrence county's first real agricultural fair was held in 1857, and was a very successful affair. The total receipts from all sources were \$2,369.15, mostly raised by the payment of stock subscriptions. The value of the real estate and improvements was \$2,090. The liabilities of the society were \$1,941. The ten acres of ground were surrounded by a tight board fence, seven or eight feet high, and there were a hundred and fifty stalls for stock, and also a trotting track and an ampitheater capable of holding two thousand people, besides smaller buildings for floral and domestic displays.

The second fair was held in 1858, and this was also highly creditable to the people of Lawrence county. The total receipts were one thousand two hundred dollars, while the premiums amounted to four hundred and seventy dollars. There were five hundred and twenty entries and one hundred and seventy premiums awarded. In 1857 the president had been Robert Boyd; in 1858, Isaac Denson. By the last date the fair grounds were covered by a mortgage. There were then two hundred and twenty-eight stockholders, and so large was the debt that all hopes of holding a fair in 1859 faded and the cloud had not been cleared away by 1860. In the month of November, 1860, however, a joint-stock company was formed to pay off the debt then due the estate of George G. Dunn. Matters were getting in fair shape when the Civil war cloud of 1861 made its appearance and all local and home interests were

forgotten when the flag of the Union was assailed by traitors on the Southern soil.

Nothing further was attempted at holding an agricultural exhibit in this county until 1869. On October 8th, that year, a meeting was held to reorganize the old society, Henry Davis being chairman, with Isaac Rector as secretary. Committees were selected to form a new constitution and to circulate a subscription list with which to procure funds, on the stock-membership plan. Later a constitution was adopted and officers as follows were elected: Jesse A. Mitchell, president; Henry Davis, vice-president; C. T. Woolfolk, secretary; W. C. Wintstandley, treasurer. William Daggy was made superintendent. Several meetings were subsequently held and the one which convened October 30th appointed a committee to purchase grounds, and then the shares of stock were fixed at twenty-five dollars each. July 14, 1870, the committee reported that they had purchased of Thomas A. Whitted land described as follows: The south part of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 11, township 5, range 1 west, in all 13.75 acres; also two and a half acres of the same tract of Stever Younger. These grounds were then ordered improved, and a fair seems to have been held in 1869, the gross receipts of which were \$1,304. Thus well begun, the fairs continued in their annual order. In 1870 the fair continued for four days, and gave gross receipts amounting to \$1,189.50, all of which was awarded in premiums, as follows: \$774 on horses; \$25 on mules; \$141 on cattle; \$46 on swine; \$30 on sheep; \$3.00 on poultry; \$74 on farm implements; \$19 on domestic manufactures; \$16.50 on equestrianism, etc. The treasurer reported that year \$2,377.75 spent on the grounds, and that the fair had cost incidentally, \$278.70. In August, 1871, ten acres of adjoining timber land was bought of Mrs. George A. Thornton for \$200. Extensive plans were effected for the fair of 1871, and the awards that season amounted to \$1,128 in premiums on 470 entries, and in special premiums the awards were increased to \$1,443.90.

In 1872 there were one hundred and twenty stockholders and the debt of the society was about \$313.

The figures for several years were as follows: 1873, \$1,763, expenses, \$1,698. 1874, receipts, \$847; expenses, 767. In 1875, receipts, \$321; expenses, \$285. In 1877, receipts, \$1,120; expenses, \$1,030. In 1878, receipts, \$1,596; expenses, \$1,427. In 1880, receipts, \$1,056; expenses, \$1,033.

The fairs were held until about a dozen years ago, but finally the society went down for lack of agricultural interest.

CHAPTER X.

BENCH AND BAR OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Law is a necessity in any civilized community. The opinions of men differ on many questions of right and wrong, and honestly, too. Then there are always law-breakers in every section of the world, men who have no just regard for the rights of their fellow men. It is the lawyer who comes in to adjust and try to make right these matters. While the lawyer follows his profession primarily for the pecuniary remuneration it affords, yet he is a man of great value in his community and no profession can boast of men who have been of more service to the world than the attorney at the bar. He it is who most frequently becomes a law-maker himself. Look over the list of illustrious statesmen in this and foreign lands, and in a majority of cases the men who have had to do with the making and enforcing laws have come from this profession. It is generally looked upon as among the most honorable of all professions. The standard of legal ethics has advanced some with the passing years, but even way back hundreds of years ago, the lawyer was noted for his honor and integrity, and among themselves and in court their word was as good as a bond. The profession has as few bad men, in proportion to the number who engage in the legal practice, as any other profession. In this country one has but to point with pride to Webster, Choate, Everett, Marshall, Lincoln, Douglas, and those of more recent years, to note that they were all men of great learning and prominent factors in the placing of important legal enactments upon the statute books of many commonwealths.

The pioneer lawyers had not the advantages of those of today, but many of them were legal giants. In this chapter will be recited some things concerning the early courts and members of the bench and bar in Lawrence county.

At the house of James Gregory, in Lawrence county, on June 4, 1818, the first circuit court of the county was held. Those present were Thomas H. Blake, John Milroy and William Erwin. The home of James Gregory was located in Leatherwood, east of the site of the present Bedford, on the David Ikerd farm, afterwards belonging to Capt. Isaac Newkirk. James Gregory was a native of North Carolina, and came to Indiana in 1813. In

the war of 1814 he was a Ranger. In 1818 he located in Lawrence county, and in 1820 was a representative in the Legislature. His death occurred in Yucatan, whither he had gone on a trading expedition in 1842. He was the father of R. C. Gregory, later one of the judges of the Indiana supreme court.

Among the first circuit court judges were Thomas H. Blake, John Milroy and William Erwin. Jonathan Jennings, as governor, signed their commissions, and each was sworn to support the Constitution of the United States. Blake was later, in 1839, a candidate for the United States Senate, but was defeated. John Lowrey became clerk, and also at this term of court John F. Ross, of Charlestown, was admitted to the bar. The first grand jury was composed of the following men: Jeremiah Rankin, foreman; John Horton, James Fulkerson, Samuel G. Hoskins, William Leaky, Reuben Kilgore, Robert Brooks, Isaac Anderson, James Mundle, Thomas Henton, William Tulley, David Cummings, Isaac Mitchell, Daniel Piles, Dixon Brown, Joel Vanderveer, Beverly Gregory and John Ikerd. The sheriff, in all probability, was Joseph Glover.

Ebenezer McDonald, George R. C. Sullivan and John Law were admitted to the bar at this term of court. The early cases included an assault and battery, in which Eli Powell was the complainant and Thomas House the defendant; another, of Joseph Thompson vs. Richard Evans, and another of similar nature.

The court met again in September, 1818, and Jeremiah Rowland, Isaac Naylor, William Hoggett and Henry Stephen were admitted to the bar. The circuit court at this time included several counties. The case of Thomas House came up again, and he was fined ten dollars by the judge. The Thompson-Evans case also was argued, and the judge imposed a fine of one dollar each on the men. The jury in these cases was composed of the following men: John Leaky, Robert Mitchell, Joseph Rawlins, James Cully, Albert Howard, William Elrod, George McNight, John Gardner, Robert Hunter, William Dougherty, Joseph Sullivan and James Garten.

The first civil case tried in the county was that of Phillis, the slave, and was called Susannah Witcher vs. Phillis (a woman of color), recognizance. As Phillis was a negro, she could not testify against Susannah, and accordingly the court decided that she was the legal property of the Witcher woman. The record of this case has strangely passed from memory of the oldest inhabitant, and the details have been forever erased from the legal records of the county.

The judgment taken by James Kitchell against John Brown for seventy-

three dollars, stayed by Patrick Callan, was the first. At this term of the circuit court there were twelve indictments returned, eleven of them on the charge of assault and battery, a notable fact. Four of these were made against one man, namely, John Andreson, who must have been very much of the nature of a "bruiser." James Cusick, John Laughlin, Francis Williams and Robert Erwin were the individuals who bore the brunt of his pugnacity. For his clean-up, Anderson was fined a paltry fifteen dollars.

Gen. W. Johnson, commissioned by the governor of the state, took his seat as judge of the first circuit at the March term, 1819. Having had a brilliant military record, there evidently was much local apprehension as to his methods of settling a dispute, and accordingly his oath of office contained words that he had neither "directly or indirectly given, accepted or knowingly carried a challenge to any person or persons, to fight a single combat, or otherwise, with any deadly weapon, either in or out of this state, since the 29th day of June, 1816; and that I will not directly give, accept or knowingly carry a challenge to any person or persons, to fight in single combat or otherwise, with any deadly weapon either in or out of this state, during my continuance in office." At this term of court, Robert Holly, Jr., and Winthrop Foote were admitted to the bar. At this term Joseph Benefield was allowed two dollars for the use of a house for a court house, and the grand jurors were allowed one dollar and fifty cents each for the term.

FIRST COURT AT PALESTINE.

On the banks of beautiful White river rested the little town of Palestine, once the premier village of the county, but long since relegated to become a mere hamlet. The first term of the court was held at this town in June, 1819, at the court house, which was built of brick. Until 1825, Palestine was the location of the seat of justice, and at that time was abandoned owing to the fever and ague developing in the community. At the first term of court held here, Jonathan Doty was the judge, and James R. Higgins and Daniel Shell were admitted to the legal practice. The first divorce in Lawrence county was granted at this session, the principals being Benjamin and Nancy Dawson.

In October, 1819, court was again held here. John Martin, a traverse juror, was fined for contempt of court. However, a non-suit was ordered, a juror withdrawn, the rest discharged, and thus the plaintiff reserved the right to bring his suit again. Winthrop Foote became prosecutor in place of John Ross.

In the March term, 1820, the first sentence of the lash was executed in

the county. The prisoner was John Workman, and his indictment was for larceny. He pleaded not guilty. The jury, which was composed of John Short, David Green, David Love, James Fulkerson, John Grey, Joseph Rawlins, Robert Hunter, Samuel Simons, George Sheeks, John Bates, William Elrod and Samuel McBride, heard the evidence in the case, and returned the verdict of guilty, and assessed "his fine at one dollar, and that he receive five stripes." Trouble ensued over this verdict, and unquestionably justice was given a twist in the case. There was a damage suit brought at this term of court by the commissioners of the county vs. Robert M. Carlton, Alexander Walker, Reuben Kilgore, George Sheeks, Pleasant Parks, Edward Johnson and Joshua Taylor. However, the case never came to trial. At the June term, 1820, Charles Dewey and Hugh S. Ross were admitted to the bar. Twenty-one indictments were returned by the grand jury, fifteen for assault and battery, four for affray, one for counterfeiting, and one for attempting to steal a hog.

ROLLIN C. DEWEY, FIRST RESIDENT ATTORNEY.

Rollin C. Dewey and James Branin were admitted to the legal practice during the October term, 1820, and the former became the first resident attorney of the county. Rollin C. Dewey was a native of Massachusetts and a very competent lawyer, although in many ways a failure, in part, due to lack of direction. He was afterwards elected justice of the peace, an office which he filled very creditably. His death occurred in 1832, of the cholera.

At this October term, 1820, John Bailey was fined thirty-seven and one-half cents for assaulting Winthrop Foote, the prosecuting attorney. Also the order of the court to pay Foote seventy-five dollars for service during the year was rejected by the altruistic prosecutor. John Anderson, mentioned before, was again in the dock for his characteristic ferociousness, and was fined the startling sum of six dollars, four and one-tenth cents. William Fields gave his commission of associate judge for seven years, and, being qualified, entered the position. At this term, the name of the sheriff appeared, Joseph Glover, in his case with Robert M. Carlton.

At the March term, 1822, William W. Wick, of another circuit, was the presiding judge. It was he who quit after three years service because "it was starving him out." Judge Wick also presided at the June term, and then the following were admitted to the bar: Addison Smith, John Kingsbury, Thomas M. Allen, Henry A. Coward and James Whitcomb. This was the Whitcomb who later became governor of Indiana. At that time he was

a struggling young lawyer in Bloomington, Monroe county, and practiced at this bar until 1836. He died while a member of the United States Senate.

SLANDER SUITS.

The Hon. Ben Blackwell took the office of presiding judge in the September term, 1822, and in this session came the first slander trial of the county. The case was James L. Mitchell vs. Thomas McMannis. The plaintiff received thirty-five dollars. With the inception of this slander case, they became the fad. The majority of trials for the next few years were for abusive words, or other causes, which make up a slander charge. At one time there were eleven cases on the docket. The Glover-Foote case was perhaps the most notable of these old cases, and from that particular one many others were born, and assumed equally as large proportions.

In the June term, 1823, Henry P. Thornton, Edgar C. Wilson, Thomas H. Blake and James Whitcomb were admitted to the bar. This was the second time for Whitcomb, and it probably resulted from an oversight. Thornton was a picturesque example of the old-time attorney. He was born in North Carolina, educated in Kentucky, and trained in the law courts of southern Indiana. His legal experience had included clashes with such men as Amos Lane, James Marshall, Stevens, Carpenter, Howk, Harbin H. Moore and others. He was not a great and powerful lawyer; he was too lenient with his opponent to be so, but he was a conscientious, faithful and exact attorney, and commanded the universal esteem and respect of his friends and clients.

The Indiana Farmer, published at Salem, was ordered to receive and publish record of the John Connelly-Susannah Connelly divorce case, and in the same term of court it was ordered that Rollin C. Dewey be appointed prosecuting attorney, in place of Winthrop Foote, who resigned. Three indictments were returned against supervisors of highways, namely: Hiram Donica, Elijah Curry and Bartholomew Thatcher. At this time the first alien was made a citizen of the United States in this court. Samuel Wilson, an Irishman, so declared his intention. Samuel Lockhart also renounced the English government, and was made an American citizen.

In the April term, 1824, John F. Ross, his commission duly signed by Governor William Hendricks, took his seat as judge of the second circuit. John H. Sampson was the only gentleman admitted to the bar during this term. An application was made at this time by John A. Smith for a pension, in return for his services during the Revolutionary war. After this, there were many such cases before the court.

FIRST ARSON CASE.

In the same term, April, 1824, occurred the first arson case of Lawrence county. It was listed in the records as "The State vs. James Taylor, Pleasant Taylor and William Leaky." James Taylor and Leaky were exonerated, but Pleasant Taylor was not so fortunate. He was given a year in the state prison. At this session Daniel Rogers was recommended to the county bar; Ebenezer Post applied for benefits due him for Revolutionary service. Rollin C. Dewey was appointed to the office of master of chancery.

At the April term, 1825, William Connelly and John D. Laughlin were qualified as associate justices. John Lowrey was continued for seven years as clerk of the circuit court, he having already served seven years. William W. Wick (late judge), Reuben W. Nelson and Hugh L. Livingston were admitted to practice. Mr. Livingston, a native of South Carolina, was another resident attorney of Lawrence county for a number of years, sharing the honor with Mr. Dewey. He afterward moved to Bloomfield and Sullivan, where he practiced. In the August term, 1825, John Kingsbury was selected as state prosecutor.

FIRST COURT AT BEDFORD.

On February 6, 1826, the first term of the circuit court was held in the city of Bedford, the seat of justice having been removed from Palestine. On the east side of the public square, in a two-story log house, on the ground afterward occupied by the Gardner building, this court was held. The building was in poor condition, the cracks between the logs open, the house without paint, and a general air of destitution about the place. Often the juries reached a verdict while sitting on the logs back of the building. The records kept by the clerk and recorder were in the upper story.

Harbin H. Moore and Milton Stapp were admitted to the bar in the August term, 1826, and in the April term, 1827, Henry Handy, N. G. Howard, Isaac Howk, William K. Howard and Albert S. White were admitted. Mr. Howk was the father of Judge Howk, later of the state supreme court. Mr. White was in after years a member of Congress, serving two terms. In the August, 1827, term, John Farnham was admitted. Many cases were tried during this term, chief among them being the application of Patrick McManus for a pension; the furnishing of a guard for Jameson Hamilton, convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill George Miller. In April, 1828, James Collins was admitted to the legal bar.

Perhaps one of the most notable cases of this day was the one of Ezekiel Blackwell vs. the Board of Justices of Lawrence county. Blackwell had refused to take lots in Bedford corresponding to his lots in Palestine, and he had sued the county for the value of his lots in that town before the removal of the county seat. The supreme court reversed the lower court, and the case went, on change of venue, to Washington county.

The April term, 1829, saw the admission of Enos Fletcher to the bar, and the trying of a hog marking case, by a jury of three, namely, Stever Younger, Horatio Jeter and Elbert Jeter. John Lowrey, clerk, resigned, and John Brown was appointed pro tem. Brown was regularly commissioned for seven years at the next court. Another Bedford lawyer appears on the records at this juncture, William B. Slaughter, a native of Virginia. He began the practice of law in a frame shanty, represented the county in the Legislature, and was afterwards appointed register of the land offices in Michigan.

Other distinguished men were admitted to the bar soon after this, among them being Tilghman A. Howard, partner of James Whitcomb at Bloomington. He was elected to Congress, and came near being both senator and governor. He held the office of charge d'affaires to Texas, a republic then, in 1844, and in that southern land he met his death. Howard was admitted to the bar in March, 1831. In March, 1832, Pleasant Pagett and Joseph Athon were made associate justices, and Robert Mitchell, clerk. Richard W. Thompson was admitted in September, 1833, and at the September term, 1833, Oliver H. Allen and Phrelan G. Paugh were admitted. John H. Thompson presided at this term, and was later succeeded by John H. Allen. In September, 1835, Elsy Woodward was placed as associate judge in place of Joseph Athon, who resigned.

FIRST MURDER CASE.

The first murder indictment returned by the grand jury in Lawrence county was in May, 1843, and against Polly Ann Wymore. The jury pronounced the verdict of not guilty.

EMINENT ATTORNEYS AND JUDGES.

There are certain names linked with the legal history of Lawrence county which became notable in the annals of the state as a whole. Some of them are as follows: James Hughes, Jonathan K. Kinney, George H. Monson, John H. Butler, Cyrus L. Dunham, John J. Cummins, Daniel Long. William

T. Otto took the place of David McDonald on the bench, and Alexander Butler became an associate judge. William W. Williamson, William A. Porter and Frank Emerson were also admitted to the bar. In the November term, 1846, McDonald presided, the clerk was Gus Clark, and the sheriff, Felix Raymond. Andrew J. Simpson, George A. Thornton, Samuel W. Short, John A. Miller, J. R. E. Goodlet and Curtiss Dunham were admitted during this year and in 1847. In 1848, Lovell H. Rousseau, Jesse Cox, Jacob B. Low, A. B. Carlton and George A. Buskirk were added to the list of attorneys. In 1850 A. G. Cavins, Alexander McCleland and E. D. Pearson were admitted.

NEW COURTS.

George A. Bicknell took his seat as sole judge in March, 1853, and the reversion to the one-judge style of court created no little dissatisfaction among the legal men of the time. The associate justices became a thing of the past. John Edwards, Morton C. Hunter, Nathaniel McDonald, Horace Heffron and Newton F. Malott were admitted during the term this change was made.

Others who became members of the Lawrence county bar in the years following shortly after were: John D. Ferguson, Thomas L. Smith, Jonathan Payne, J. S. Buchanan, Frank Emerson, Thomas M. Brown, I. N. Stiles, W. W. Browning, Samuel P. Crawford (ex-governor of Kansas), S. H. Buskirk, A. C. Voris, William Weir, William R. Harrison, Francis L. Neff, E. E. Rose, P. A. Parks, C. T. Woolfolk, William Herod, Oliver T. Baird, A. D. Lemon, Newton Crook, William Paugh, Gideon Putnam, Theodore Gazley, John H. Martin, Thomas L. Smith, Michael C. Kerr, Fred T. Brown, R. C. McAfee, Lycurgus Irwin, Madison Evans, Alfred Ryers.

MURDER CASES.

In the September term, 1860, the case of the State vs. John Hitchcock, murder in the first degree, came up for trial. Hitchcock shot a man named Graham, who was pursuing him for stealing a horse. The court sent Hitchcock to prison for a life term, but he afterward escaped and was never heard from. At one time during his incarceration he begged Governor Morton to be allowed to enlist in the army, but his request was refused.

In September, 1862, Jefferson Brannan was indicted for the murder of Thomas Peters. After nine years of haggling, the case finally came up for trial, in September, 1871, and Brannan was given a prison sentence, during the service of which he died.

The case of the State vs. William Sanders, charged with a triple murder in Orange county, came up in the March term, 1867, and the defendant had such attorneys as Daniel W. Voorhees, Thomas B. Buskirk and Putnam and Friedley. The prosecutor was Robert M. Weir, assisted by Francis Wilson, of Orange county. The jury failed to agree, and the defendant gave bond for eight thousand dollars for each of the three cases, in security for his appearance next term. He never appeared, and nothing was ever done with the bond.

The State vs. John H. Morrow and Luzetta V. Christopher was one of the most conspicuous of the early murder trials. Morrow was residing at the home of Mrs. Christopher's husband, and late one night the neighbors found the body of Christopher, wounded by knife cuts. Morrow himself, Mrs. Christopher, and the children were all more or less injured by knife wounds. Morrow and Mrs. Christopher were indicted and the first trial resulted in a "hung jury." Afterwards, however, the two were convicted for a term of years. Mrs. Christopher died in the woman's prison at Indianapolis.

In February, 1874, W. T. Walters, W. A. Land and D. O. Spencer were admitted, and in May Samuel C. Wilson, William Farrell and John R. East. In 1875, M. C. Hunter, Jr., Albert H. Davis, Allan W. Prather and C. W. Thompson were admitted; in 1876, B. E. Rhoades, C. F. McNutt and Harry Kelly; in 1877, James McClelland, Ben Hagle, H. H. Edwards, S. B. Voyles, Frank Branaman and Fred T. Rand; in 1878, John Q. Voyles, H. H. Friedley, Thomas G. Mahan, Gen. W. T. Spicely, C. H. Burton, Joseph R. Burton, Aaron Shaw, John T. Dye and L. C. Weir; in 1879, John S. Denny, D. H. Ellison, J. H. Willard, Ferdinand S. Swift, George A. Thornton; in 1881, Simpson B. Lowe, S. S. Mayfield and John M. Stalker; in 1882, Harry C. Huffstetter, and in 1884, Francis B. Hitchcock and Eli K. Millen. Official records show that the resident attorneys of Bedford at this time were E. D. Pearson, George W. Friedley, John Riley, Newton F. Crooke, George O. Iseminger, James H. Willard, Moses F. Dunn, George G. Dunn, Robert N. Palmer, W. H. Martin, Samuel D. Lockett, Simpson Lowe and F. B. Hitchcock.

About the year 1882 the narrow gauge railroad case was the main interest of the county. Subscriptions had been made to the road, and a tax amounting to forty thousand dollars voted by Shawswick township. Efforts were made to nullify the payment of this tax, but was unsuccessful after going through many courts and employing the efforts of the ablest lawyers of the day, the case being heard in the Monroe, Washington and Orange county courts and in United States courts.

The court of common pleas, when established, was very limited, but afterward was given more scope. It did all probate work, with limited criminal and civil jurisdiction. The first judge was J. R. E. Goodlet, and he took his seat in January, 1853. Others who occupied the position were Col. Frank Emerson, Ralph Applewhite, Beaty McClelland and J. D. New.

PRESENT BAR OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

The following is a list of the attorneys practicing at the Lawrence county bar in 1913:

At Bedford—John D. Alexander, James E. Boruff, Ray R. Boruff, Thomas J. Brooks, William F. Brooks, Logan R. Browning, William E. Clark, Moses F. Dunn, Fred N. Fletcher, Albert J. Fields, Charles R. Gowen, George O. Iseminger, Joseph S. Ikerd, Harold Kelley, Simpson B. Lowe, William H. Martin, Walter J. Mosier, William R. Martin, Lee E. Ragsdale, Robert L. Mellen, McHenry Owen, Henry P. Pearson, Robert N. Palmer, Eli B. Stephenson, John L. Smith, John H. Underwood, Thomas C. Underwood, F. Marshall Woolery, James A. Zaring.

At Oolitic—H. L. Paxton.

At Mitchell—Samuel S. Doman, John H. Edwards, Calvin Faris, Joseph Giles.

CHAPTER XI.

LAWRENCE COUNTY MEDICAL HISTORY.

Perhaps there is no harder topic to write upon, in the annals of any county, than that of the medical profession, from the fact that physicians, either through lack of time or inclination, seldom keep records of their practice and of the various meetings of medical associations that in almost all counties are formed from time to time. Yet, the family physician is always on hand with the earliest settlement in almost every community. He goes with the tread of pioneer life and is ever watchful after the health and life of his fellow men. He has ever been noted for his daring and self-sacrificing life, even braving the severest of wintry storms, over almost impassable roads, in the face of great hardships, frequently at the jeopardy of his own life. He was in an early day ready to leave his own warm bed to face a biting frost to gain the bedside of some sick man, woman or infant, without regard to the financial standing of his patient. The books of early-day doctors were filled with accounts for services for which not a farthing was ever forthcoming. Unaided by the modern hospitals and surgical appliances, these old-time doctors used to manage to set the broken or dislocated limbs and care for the ugly wounds of their patients, in a most remarkable manner, and usually with great success.

With the march of years and decades, the science of medicine has greatly advanced, until today the cases that once seemed hopeless are treated with ease and a good degree of certainty. The mode of administering medicine has also materially changed in the last fifty years. The schools of medicine, whose name has come to be Legion, are all more liberal than in former days, and the day has forever gone when a "regular" looks down with a sneer on the work of a homeopath or even an osteopath practitioner.

It will be impossible, for the reasons given, to give much concerning the life and character of the early physicians in Lawrence county, but some tribute should be here appended to their memory.

EARLY AND SUBSEQUENT PHYSICIANS.

It is not positively asserted, but generally believed, that the first doctor to practice medicine in Lawrence county was Dr. Winthrop Foote, who was

in Bedford when the town was laid out as a county seat. He was also admitted to the legal profession here in 1819, and became an attorney of some note, but he is said to have been a better judge of medicine than of law. He was a native of Connecticut and had superior educational advantages. He was a man of eccentric manners, of extended information, of pungent wit and fine conversational powers. He was universally known throughout this county in the early days of its settlement.

Dr. William W. Yandell, a native of Tennessee, born in 1828, had an exciting youth and young manhood. He was one of a number who caught the 1849 California "gold fever" and crossed the plains in that eventful year. He also visited the Sandwich islands, as well as the uncivilized man-eating Fijis. He carried on speculation and mined much until 1855, when he came home and took up the study of medicine. He attended medical schools in Louisville, Kentucky, and located at Bryantsville, this county, in 1858, remaining until 1861, when he became a private soldier in Company K, Seventeenth Indiana Regiment. He served until honorably discharged in 1865. He then resumed practice at Knoxville, Indiana, but in 1874 removed to Huron, Lawrence county, where he continued in active practice.

Dr. A. W. Bare, born in Indiana in 1826, died in 1910. He graduated at Hanover College, Indiana, in 1848, read medicine and entered Louisville Medical University, practiced medicine at Brownstown, finally locating in Bryantsville, where he built up an excellent practice. From 1864 to 1865 he was assistant surgeon, located most of the time at Louisville.

Dr. William H. Smith, born in Salem, this state, in 1830, died in Bedford in 1912. He entered the Corydon Seminary, and later the college at Bloomington, and studied medicine under Dr. Elijah Newland, of Salem. He attended Louisville Medical College and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. He located at Leesville, this county, in 1863, practiced medicine, and also was a merchant and successful farmer. He owned at one time nine hundred acres of land and had much live stock. He was a Freemason and in politics was a Democrat.

Dr. Elihu S. McIntire, born in Marietta, Ohio, in 1832, was reared on his parents' farm in Spencer county, Indiana, began teaching at the age of nineteen years, and soon thereafter took up the study of medicine. In the autumn of 1856 he entered the medical department of the Iowa University at Keokuk, graduating in the spring of 1858, and at once commenced the practice of his profession at Dallas City, Illinois, but in 1862 enlisted and was appointed assistant surgeon of the Seventy-eighth Illinois Regiment. He resigned in 1863 and went to practicing in Crawfordsville, Indiana, re-

mained there until 1865, then came to Mitchell, this county, where he soon became a leading doctor of his community. Subsequently, the Doctor abandoned his profession and edited the *Mitchell Commercial* for eleven years. He was a strong anti-slavery man; in church connections a Methodist, and was a member of the Masonic order. As both a physician and editor he had few superiors in Lawrence county.

Dr. John B. Larkin was born in Burlington, Vermont, in 1833, of Irish parentage. He followed farm life with his father, attending the common schools. He also worked in cotton and woolen mills in the New England states and at Newburg, New York, until 1852, then went South, visiting several cities by flat-boat. In 1854 he went to Ripley county, Indiana, taught school and went to Shelbyville, Illinois, where he attended an academy, taught and studied medicine. He then attended medical college at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and commenced the practice of medicine at Huron, this county. In August, 1862, he enlisted and was made an assistant surgeon, later surgeon, serving till the end of the Civil war, then located in Mitchell, this county, where he was still in practice in the eighties. He was a graduate of the Hospital Medical College of Louisville and won class honors there. He was made secretary of the board of medical examiners for pensions at Mitchell. He was an Odd Fellow, and in his church relations was of the Methodist faith.

Dr. William T. Ellison, born in 1849, in Lawrence county, Indiana, remained at home until his father's death in 1867, when he began the study of medicine with Dr. May, with whom he remained some time, finally graduating at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He commenced practice in Illinois, but two years later located at Heltonville, this county, where he soon won a fine medical practice. He was a consistent member of the Christian church, and in politics was a Democrat.

Dr. John H. Faucett was born in Orange county, Indiana, in 1840. In 1861 he enlisted in Company K, Forty-ninth Indiana Regiment, and was at the famous siege of Vicksburg, where he was severely wounded. Having been honorably discharged in 1863, he came home and in 1866 commenced the study of medicine at Kecksville, Indiana; graduated in 1874 from the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, having practiced some, however, prior to that time. He first located at Trinity Springs, Indiana, remained until 1876, when he went to Fayetteville, Lawrence county, where he was last known as being among the leading doctors of that section.

Dr. Harvey Voyles, born in Indiana in 1840, was educated at the public schools and worked at farm labor. He attended the Salem Academy and

also Bloomington College (Indiana State University). In 1874 he commenced the study of his profession in the offices of Dr. James B. Wilson, at Salem, later attending the medical department of the Louisville University, from which he graduated in 1877, immediately beginning practice at South Boston, Indiana, remained two years, then located at Trinity Springs. After three years there he came to Fayetteville, this county, where he remained in practice many years. He was a Republican and cast his first vote for President U. S. Grant.

OTHER EARLY PHYSICIANS.

At Leesville, prior to 1880, was Dr. John C. Cavins.

At Fayetteville an early-day doctor was Dr. Henry Voyles.

At Silverville were Drs. S. D. Honnocher and J. S. Blackburn.

At Mitchell were Drs. A. J. McDonald, J. B. Larkin, G. W. Burton, E. S. McIntire, J. C. Pearson, A. L. Goodwin.

At Bono were Drs. Walter Kelso, James Montgomery, George L. Dunn, Hicks, Mannel, Hugh Montgomery, Henry Malott, E. P. Gibson, I. J. Hopper.

At Lawrenceport were Drs. Knight, Charles A. Pearson, Maybury, Brice, Newkirk, William A. Sloss, I. D. Kulkley, Ebberley, George Hortbin, I. N. Plummer, G. W. Durment, A. F. Berry, T. W. Bullitt and J. A. Andrews.

At Tunnelton were Drs. Hugh L. Kimberlin, William Graves, J. L. Linder, Davis, L. A. Crim, H. C. Dixon, Samuel B. Howard.

At Huron were Drs. McCullough, David Chase, G. W. White, Springer, Rodney N. Plummer, Edward Millis, H. Gather, William Yandell.

At Bryantsville were Drs. James Wilson, I. A. Rariden, A. L. Goodwin, A. W. Bare, Laban Palmer.

At Springville were Drs. John Lyon (first), Henry Lingle (1835), P. G. Paugh, S. Lamb, R. G. Norvell, L. S. Spore, J. Huntington, F. W. Beard, Macey Sheldon, J. T. Woodward, W. B. Woodward, J. G. Gunn, Milton Short, James Beatty.

Dr. Voyles moved to Bedford in 1890, since which time he has been in active practice, being the present health officer of the city.

Dr. Samuel A. Rariden, who was born July 1, 1814, was a prominent physician in Bedford from the early fifties till his death, on May 29, 1897. He was also a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church many years and was a great power for good, leading many a man toward a higher and better life.

Dr. Samuel Denson was born on August 8, 1802, and died September 18, 1888. He attended the Indiana University, but on account of the cholera scare he left that institution and finished at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

Dr. John Wesley Newland was born in this county in 1827, died in October, 1909. He studied with his cousin, Dr. Benjamin Newland, of Bedford, graduated at the University of Louisville, came to Bedford in 1857, was two years at Leesville and was in active practice in Bedford till he retired in 1900. He was very successful in a business way. He was a popular preacher in the Christian church many years and was an elder in the First Christian church at Bedford over fifty years. He enjoyed a distinction which rarely comes to any man, having ushered one baby girl into the world, as attending physician; officiated as minister when she was married; ushered her eldest daughter into the world and performed the ceremony when she was married. His death was touching, in that immediately after he offered a fervent prayer in the First Christian church, he was stricken with apoplexy and died.

Dr. Benjamin Newland, born in this county in 1821, the son of William Newland, was for many years one of the most prominent physicians in all southern Indiana, being in 1879 president of the State Medical Society. He died April 5, 1889.

Dr. Joseph Stillson, a native of the East, located here in the forties and practiced his profession probably forty years, dying about 1878.

PRESENT PRACTICING PHYSICIANS.

In the autumn of 1913 the following, and possibly a few more, were in the practice of medicine in Lawrence county:

At Bedford—Drs. H. Voyles, J. T. Freeland, R. B. Short, J. H. Hattager, J. R. Pearson, N. E. Mattox, O. B. Norman, H. K. Corey, M. Simpson, C. H. Emery, E. L. Perkins, A. J. McDonald, C. E. Rariden, E. E. Mitchell, J. B. Duncan.

At Williams—Dr. J. T. McFarlan.

At Mitchell—Drs. J. C. Kelley, J. D. Byrnes, John Gibbons, George Gibbons, W. C. Sherwood.

At Oolitic—Drs. R. B. Short, Oliver McLaughlin, Claude Dollins, Ray.

At Leesville—Dr. S. W. Smith.

At Lawrenceport—Dr. J. A. Andrews and T. N. Bullitt.

At Tunnelton—Dr. H. J. Matlock.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

Here, as in nearly every county, there have been efforts to maintain medical societies, or associations. Some have succeeded for a time and some have "died a bornin'." The first attempt at these societies was in 1853, when a famous mal-practice suit had brought a large number of physicians together, and a meeting was held and a partial organization was effected, a code of medical ethics and a fee formulated. This was short-lived, though many interesting meetings were held as the result. In 1864 a meeting was held at Bedford to try and revive the society whose early days had been so checkered in its career. The following physicians were at this meeting, and are here given, as they will show who were among the physicians of that day: Drs. John C. Cavins, W. H. Smith, Ben Newland, S. A. Rariden, J. W. Newland, Joseph Stillson, W. Burton, J. B. Larkin, Isaac Denson, John A. Blackwell, G. W. Burton, W. B. Woodward, F. W. Beard, John Burton, James Dodd, P. G. Pugh, A. W. Bare, T. P. Conley, H. C. Malott, H. L. Kimberlin, J. T. Biggs, J. J. Durand, Hiram Malott, John Gunn and several others.

This organization seems to have been postponed until 1866, at which time it was really effected, and was then conducted for several years, with much profit to the members and was still in existence in the eighties. In 1875 it became a branch of the State Medical Society. In 1883 its officers were: Drs. E. D. Laughlin, president; E. S. McIntire, vice-president; G. W. Burton, secretary; S. A. Rariden, treasurer; W. H. Smith, A. L. Berry and Hamilton Stillson, censors. The records further cannot be given, as they were unfortunately lost. The society is now in a flourishing condition and meets each month at some convenient place in the county. It has about thirty members at present, September, 1913. Its officers are: President, Dr. Richard B. Short; vice-president, Dr. John A. Gibbons; secretary and treasurer, Dr. F. S. Hunter; censors, Dr. Claude Dollins, Dr. J. D. Byrnes and Dr. Morrill Simpson; delegate to state society meeting, Dr. J. T. McFarlin; alternate, Dr. E. E. Mitchel.

CHAPTER XII.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

That the pioneer band who first settled the wilds of Lawrence county were of a religious turn of mind and believed in rearing their sons and daughters in the way of religious teachings, is made clear to the reader of this chapter, for it will here be seen that no sooner had the pioneer set his stakes and provided a shelter for his little flock, than he set about supplying his neighborhood with rude churches and invited the itinerant preachers who chanced along this way to preach the Word to them.

Guthrie township, as now understood, has the honor of being the first to entertain a preacher in Lawrence county. Something more positive than mere tradition says that early in 1816 Armenius Milligan, a Methodist preacher, located near present Tunnelton, and there held a meeting and continued to do so at his and neighboring cabins. These were no doubt the earliest religious services held within Lawrence county.

Among those who worshiped with him were the Chitties, Bakers, Becks, Guthries, Flinns, Conleys, Brittons and Barnhills. Ambrose Carlton landed December 24th on Guthrie creek from North Carolina. But he had a merry Christmas with his neighbors the next day, and talked religion from the start. His little log house used to stand on the hill by Carlton's graveyard, and here he constituted a Baptist church in the first year of his sojourn. Soon he built a large brick residence, in which was a very large room, with unusual high ceilings, and the young people of modern times would say, "What a glorious place to dance." But this place was known as the Carlton home, and this room was designed for religious services, once each month, at most.

METHODIST CHURCHES OF THE COUNTY.

Among the first, if indeed not the first, Methodist societies formed in this county was that in Indian Creek township, before the first Shiloh church was erected. Several families by the name of Garten had immigrated from Kentucky, all of whom were of this religious faith. Richard Browning was a Methodist "circuit rider" in old Kentucky and became a local preacher

at Shiloh. In 1821 a small log church was built on Mr. Pitman's place and it was named Shiloh church. It was three miles to the east of Fayetteville. Rev. Browning served as pastor eight years, when he was drowned. At one time Bishop Roberts preached on this charge. In 1840 a large frame church was built and was still in use. The Presbyterians also used this building for services some years.

The Springville Methodist Episcopal church was formed about 1822 or 1823. It was at the old pioneer Athons school house, where meetings were held; Josiah Athons gathered a small company and held services there. The first preacher was John May. In 1838 a new church was provided through the efforts of the minister, James Williams, and his good wife. The building stood in town at Springville, and it was a neat, solid brick building, placed on land donated by Mr. Athons. It was destroyed by fire in 1868, but in 1874 another was erected and in 1884 the society numbered seventy.

The Bedford Methodist Episcopal church dates back to 1826, when a band of Methodist people organized themselves into a class. Among the first members were such honored names as George McKnight, and wife, Mrs. Joseph Rawlins, Mrs. Joseph Glover, Ellen Peters, Mrs. Campbell and daughters, Alexander Butler and wife and Robert Dougherty and wife, with a score more others. The first minister, Rev. Edmond Ray, was a remarkable man. Also another preacher here was none less than Bishop Roberts, so well known in the Indiana conference. The first presiding elder (district superintendent now) was John Armstrong. In September, 1835, land was bought of John J. Barnett, on which a large building was erected. Later it was used by the Roman Catholic denomination, and stood on the corner of High and Culbertson streets. It served the Methodists thirty-five years. Its bell was the first that ever sounded out to churchgoers in Bedford. About 1870 the society purchased the Old-School Presbyterian church building, which was used until 1899, when the present church was erected. In 1884 the church had a membership of one hundred and twenty-five and was out of debt. In 1899 the present magnificent edifice was erected at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars. In a few years the parsonage was added and an annex, connecting all three buildings, all constructed of Bedford stone. The entire property was valued in 1913 at fifty-six thousand dollars. The present membership of this church is one thousand thirty-six.

The Methodist church at Lawrenceport originated from the little colony of settlers that accompanied Mr. Lawrence from Maryland. Among these were Alonzo Taylor, Stuart Moore, Joseph Moore, Dr. Samuel K. Knight, Charles and John Reed. Many returned to Maryland, but not until a church

had been planted. Almost the first buildings erected were a school and church house in 1837. To them came Bishop Roberts. In 1885 this society had sixty members, but no regular church building.

The Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal church was formed by the Craigs, Hacklers and others about 1847, and that year they built a church. It was, of course, of logs and was situated near the later Hackley residence, and it had open windows for lack of glass. The first preacher in charge was Rev. James McCann. The church served ten years and was then burned, but was rebuilt in 1865; however, being too small, a larger house was erected two years later. Bishop Simpson dedicated this church. Thirty constituted its membership in 1885.

From an accurate account of the Methodist Episcopal church at Mitchell, published in the *Commercial* in 1874, the following is learned:

In a grove near where the church later stood, the first class was formed in the somber days of the autumn of 1856. Thirteen united in this effort, and a few weeks later regular services were had. The first appointed minister there was Rev. F. Walker, he having been sent there by the 1858 Indiana conference. At the close of his third year he reported twenty-eight members, and a Sabbath school of thirty members. In 1860 a frame building was erected. In 1884 this church enjoyed prosperity, with a membership of about two hundred. A new church was built in 1874, at a cost of eight thousand dollars, including the lot. One member, Jacob Finger, contributed two thousand dollars towards this fine church edifice. With slight changes, this building is still serving the congregation. In 1911 a parsonage was commenced, which, with other improvements, amounted to an outlay of three thousand dollars. The present membership of this church is three hundred and seventy-five.

There is an account of where there were Methodist meetings held at private homes as early as 1840, a mile and one-half from Mitchell.

Other churches of this denomination in the county are: The church at Heltonville, with a membership of three hundred and seventy-four, in 1912; the church at Mitchell, with two hundred and fourteen; the church at Oolitic and Springville, with a membership of five hundred and twelve, in 1912; one at Tunnelton, with a membership of three hundred and fifty-three, in 1912, and the Bedford circuit.

THE BEDFORD GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH.

This society was organized first as a Presbyterian society, whose building stood where later stood Thomas Whitted's mill. The first and only pastor

this society ever had was Rev. Koph, who, in 1864, organized a church, but he was not acceptable to his flock, and when, in 1866, Frederick Ruff, a Methodist minister from New Albany, preached in Bedford, he won most of the members to his faith. In 1871 Philip Duhér preached for these people regularly. In 1872 a small frame school house was purchased on Eastern avenue, between Mitchell and Culbertson streets, which they converted into a church. In the early eighties the membership numbered fifty-three.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The followers of Alexander Campbell, now styled "Christians," have always been a strong denomination in Lawrence county. Thirty years ago they had twenty churches, but the following are all for which statistics can now be given: Bartlettsville, 125 members; Bedford, 400; Bryantsville, 52; Christian Union, 60; Indian Creek, 32; Leatherwood, 300; Leesville, 13; Mount Pleasant, 60; Port William, 67; Popcorn, 25; Springville, 100.

Indian Creek Christian church was at first a Baptist society. In 1818 a small company of believers of this faith met at the house of Wesley Short and there an organization of a church took place. To Wesley Short and Jonathan Jones must be ascribed the honor of founding this church, the first in the township. In 1821 a building was erected; it was small and constructed of poles and had open windows. There was a large double chimney in the center, with a double fire-place fronting each end of the room. So much wood was consumed there that it was no uncommon sight to see some good brother deacon coming to church with his Bible under one arm and a sharp axe under the other. This building served until 1827, when the membership had grown to be one hundred and twenty-seven. This was all under the care of Wesley Short. It was in 1827 that the Old-School, Regular Calvinistic, Iron-side, Hardshell Baptists, all of which names were applied to them, withdrew and formed the Indian Creek Christian church. The chief leaders were the Shorts, Mayfields and Armstrongs. A new church was built that year, on Indian creek. It was made of logs, cut near by, and this served for fifteen years, and some say twenty years. In 1846 John Short and wife deeded land near Indian Creek bridge, upon which to erect a neat frame church. It was thirty-five feet square and cost one thousand five hundred dollars. From that date on the society was prosperous many years.

Leatherwood Christian church was first of that denomination ever established in Lawrence county. This was effected in 1830, at the house of Robert Woody, five miles east of Bedford. The first members were inclusive of

these: William and Susan Newland, Robert and Norman Woody, Peter and Margaret Smith, Martin Smith, Benjamin Hensley and Katy Peed. Martin Smith was chosen evangelist. At the first meeting Stever Younger donated one acre of ground on which to build a church. It was a log house, twenty-five by thirty-five feet in size, furnished with slab seats. In 1840 a better building was provided, which was of brick, forty by sixty feet, costing about two thousand five hundred dollars. Later a finer edifice was erected. In 1850 the membership had reached four hundred. In 1884 it was the second largest church of the denomination in this county, and had three hundred membership.

Springville Christian church was established really through the breaking away of Wesley Short from the old Baptist church in 1830 and accepting the teachings of Alexander Campbell. In 1848 Campbell visited Mr. Short. In the eighties, a grandson of Mr. Short, Quincy Short, was pastor of this church.

The Bedford Christian church has a history reaching back as far as 1835, although its written history only goes to 1846. In 1835 Elder J. M. Mathes was induced to leave an appointment and preach at the Bedford court house. For the next eleven years many of this faith came to this locality and in May, 1846, Elders O'Kane and Jameson effected a permanent organization. For a few years they met at the school house and at the Baptist church, later at the Presbyterian church, after which they provided themselves with a church building of their own. The corner stone of their building was set in 1854. The basement was partly finished and occupied in the fall of 1855. In 1853 the membership was fifty-one; in 1856 it was seventy-six; in 1858 it was one hundred and eighteen; in 1864 it was two hundred and fifty-two; in 1884 it had reached four hundred. Its present membership is about fourteen hundred.

The present magnificent stone edifice, near the federal building, was erected in 1900 at a cost of thirty-seven thousand dollars. It occupies lots next to the Methodist church, the two denominations holding the whole front of the block, and their two buildings are the finest and largest within the entire county.

The New Union Christian church was the result of a division in the old Shiloh church. In a protracted meeting held by the Christians in 1867, Rev. J. M. Mathes was reminded of the terms under which the society used the building, that no sectarian sermons were to be preached. This hint was taken and the Christian people went to a school house near by and conducted the remainder of their services, and many Methodists united with them. Ground

for church and cemetery purposes were donated by William Tannehill and a large church was built. It cost one thousand dollars and was situated about three miles to the west of Bedford.

The First Christian church of Mitchell, Indiana, was organized on May 27, 1906. Previous to this formal organization much thought had been given to the work, and many private exchanges of opinion had been made, when a few would meet after the day's business had closed. On September 3, 1905, a very important meeting was held in the Methodist church, at which meeting plans were agreed upon and never for a moment were these plans altered or forgotten. The following scripture texts were read at that meeting: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature"; "Neglect not the assembling of yourselves together as the manner of some is"; "Ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you." Another very important meeting was held in the Baptist church, in February, 1906. During this meeting L. H. Stine, then of Tipton, Indiana, encouraged the people to a more determined effort. The Ladies Aid Society was organized December 18, 1905, with sixteen members. Mrs. James W. Batman was the first president, and Mrs. Wayne Gilly has the same position at present. This organization has done a wonderful work for the advancement of the church, having earned and collected several thousand dollars, which has been spent in the Lord's work. The church building is a cement brick veneer, erected by Ball Brothers, of Brownstown, Indiana. The seating capacity is three hundred and twenty-five. The corner stone was laid on June 8, 1907. This service was conducted by Brother Harley Jackson, of Seymour, Indiana. The building was dedicated to divine worship on September 8, 1907, by F. M. Rains, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The total cost of building and equipment was seven thousand dollars, and all loans have been paid. They have the following evangelists and ministers to conduct special meetings: T. J. Legg and Mrs. Lola Calvert, H. H. Clark, Harley Jackson, Rufus Finnell and Miss F. Kimble, R. W. Abberly and William Leigh. Regular ministers have been as follows: E. S. Lewis, I. Konkle, H. J. Bennett and H. A. Wingard. Others who have visited and encouraged the society are the following: M. C. Hughes, Dr. J. W. Newland, E. Richard Edwards, Levi Batman, John Williams, Ira Batman, Amzi Atwater, Quincy Short and John W. Marshall. The church building has been open, and the Lord's table spread every Lord's day since the building was dedicated to the Lord's work. Their purpose is to exalt the Christ, and bring men and women into His kingdom. The church was organized on May 27, 1906, by W. T. McGowan, of Indianapolis, Indiana. There were about eighty charter members, and there

has been a steady growth, having enrolled five hundred and fifty names, with a president resident membership of three hundred and twenty-five. The present (1913) elders are J. W. Batman, W. S. Burris and John Cutsinger (non-resident). The deacons are J. H. Landreth, Howard Chitty, Ambrose Hostetler, A. O. Hackney, Marcus Smith, Harve Porter, Joseph Duncan. Trustees, J. W. Batman, Columbus Smith and Ambrose Hostetler.

PRESENT CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

In the autumn of 1913 there were the following churches of this faith within the county, and possibly a few more smaller ones: Bedford, where there is a membership of 1,513 enrolled, and property valued at \$50,000. A \$37,000 church was erected in 1900 and in 1913 was all paid for and the society had no debts hanging over its head.

At Mitchell the church had a membership of 325 and property valued at \$8,500.

At Guthrie, 50 members, with property valued at \$600.

At Popcorn, a membership of 24 and a church valued at \$300.

At New Union the value of the church is only \$100, and the membership is 55.

At Mount Union the church property is valued at \$500, and the membership is 80.

The Bridge church, near Springville, is valued at \$500, and the membership is 12.

The Mundell church is valued at \$800, and the membership is 101.

There are churches at Tunnelton, Barlettsville, the Fishing Creek church at Stonington, a work at Inhook, Heltonville, Mt. Pleasant and Bugs Chapel, near Peerless. Also a good society at Leatherwood.

Perhaps the present property of this denomination in the county is valued at about \$75,000.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

This is a branch of the original Christian, or earlier the Campbellite church, founded by Alexander Campbell. It has been styled the "Anti church" on account of its people not believing in the numerous modern attachments to church society life, such as Sunday schools, with the different leagues and young people's societies, etc. Also they are opposed to the use of instrumental music in the churches, and also to the numerous missionary societies carried on in most of the evangelical churches of Christendom. Among the

followers in this county of this particular church are very many excellent men and women, who tie their faith, as they see it, on the teachings of Christ.

This denomination has societies at Leesville, Mitchell, Bryantsville, Fayetteville, Oolitic and Bedford, Williams, Port William, Mount Olive, Fairview, Pin Hook, Bartlettsville.

The Bedford church of this denomination have a building on the corner of Twelfth and K streets. It is a frame structure, erected in October, 1891, on a lot donated the society by Thomas A. Whitted.

The church society was organized May, 1891, with about twenty-five men and women of this faith. The first elders were William B. Church, William Day, William H. Boruff. The first deacons were John W. May, Elmer U. Johnson, Walter Quackenbush. Trustees were Thomas A. Whitted, William Day, William H. Boruff. The membership in the autumn of 1913 was about three hundred.

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES OF THE COUNTY.

The Baptists date back to about 1818 in this county. The church in this county, known as Salt Creek Baptist church, was one of the first to be formed here. It was organized in October, 1821, and was a strong society. It was really constituted in 1819. The first church, which stood near the old Major Williams farm, was of logs and stood until about 1874. It was this church that split on the question of sending missionaries abroad and denounced the doctrines of Alexander Campbell. In 1835 the church had difficulty over doctrines and was divided. The church finally, in 1842, went down midst the many wrecks of dogmas and foolish creeds.

Spice Valley Baptist church was formed June 1, 1822, with Abram Mitchell as first pastor, under whose ministry the first log church was built. In 1842 a great revival occurred and many were added to the church, seventy-five being immersed at one time. The first church was made from round poles and it had a stick-and-dirt chimney at one end. It was built in 1827 and was very low to the ceiling. A stove was first put into it in 1832. The house was burned about 1835, when it was being used as a school room. In 1837 a brick church was erected. For many years this was a strong society.

The Leesville Baptist church had its inception about 1837 three miles southeast of Leesville and was called Brown's meeting house. It was only four logs high, but so large were these logs that when hewn four of them made the walls sufficient in height for a church building. When torn down, many years later, these logs were taken to Leesville and there used for "side-walks." In 1857 the membership was removed to the village of Leesville.

Spring Creek Baptist church is one of the oldest in the county. It commenced its history at Springville, but in 1850 a division arose, causing a portion of the members to remove to Avoca. Those who remained built a neat frame church in 1878.

Guthrie Creek Baptist church was once with the White River Association, and in Jackson county at one date. It was three miles northeast of Leesville and was established in 1820 by John Kinkaid, John Woodmonson, Joseph Hanna and Walter Owens. It never attained any considerable strength as a church.

The Bedford Baptist church was the outgrowth of a two-weeks' revival at Bedford in 1840 by Thomas Robertson, in the old court house. He continued in the Presbyterian church building a long time, and with success. In June, that year, or possibly the next, a regular organization was perfected and the membership grew rapidly. In May, 1843, land was procured by Mr. Phelps at three hundred dollars on which to build. This was carried out and the old brick church was erected, at a cost of one thousand five hundred dollars. The first called pastor was Rev. T. N. Robertson. In 1850 the enrollment was one hundred and ten. Today (1913) the church has a membership of about six hundred. It has a beautiful church home in an edifice built of stone in 1899, which, with their parsonage, is valued at twenty-two thousand dollars. The church is on the corner of Thirteenth and M streets.

The Springville Baptist church, not now in the field, had a wonderful interesting history. It was constituted in 1825, chiefly through the influence of Samuel Owens, who then owned much of the present site of Springville village. He was one of the first ministers and members of the society whose history would be interesting, if it could be collected. Many of the members finally went elsewhere.

The Baptist church of Mitchell was organized January 30, 1864, with the following members: Rev. Simpson Burton, Carrie Burton, Allen C. Burton, Adeline Burton, John Edwards, Lucy Edwards, Rachel Pless, Mary J. Pless, Thomas Giles, Adeline Giles, Margaret Giles, Kate Owens, Mary Montanya, Ann Giles, Matilda Dodson, Sarah Blachwell, Hugh McNabb and Sarah McNabb. A brick building, costing some three thousand dollars, was erected in connection with the Mitchell Educational Society. In this building was conducted a school for several years, known as the Mitchell Seminary. The church grew in influence and numbers. On the 15th day of December, 1901, the building burned and on the 8th of February, 1903, a ten-thousand-dollar building was dedicated. The church was organized with a membership of nineteen, and the present membership is three hundred forty-six. The first pas-

tor was Wright Sanders, followed by Revs. Albert Ogle, 1868; A. J. Essex, 1872; Noah Harper, 1876; W. L. Greene, 1879; G. C. Shirt, 1881; B. J. Davis, 1883; A. C. Watkins, 1887; C. M. Carter, 1888; D. M. Christy, 1891; I. A. Hailey, 1892; J. B. Thomas, 1894; I. M. Kimbrough, 1898; E. R. Clevenger, 1901; G. O. Webseer, 1905; C. L. Maryman, 1906; C. A. Sigmon, 1908; W. E. Denham, 1911; Charles Bebbs, 1912. The salaries have ranged from five hundred to one thousand dollars, and after the first pastorate the church has maintained all-time service.

Pleasant Grove Baptist church was formed in the sixties, when Michael Waggoner donated land upon which to build a small frame meeting house. J. Gregory was an early preacher and a faithful one, too. In 1874 the building had to be enlarged. At many of the revivals there fifty and seventy-five were brought into the church.

In the fifties there was a Missionary Baptist church formed at Heltonville. A frame church was erected and good work continued for some time, but nothing of recent years.

The churches of this denomination in this county today are those at Bedford, Gullet Creek, Avoca, Oolitic, Mitchell, Heltonville, Fayetteville, Silversville, Springville, White River church, Huron, Tunnelton. These are all the Missionary Baptist churches.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

The history of this denomination dates back, in this county, to 1819. Two societies commenced work in Lawrence county during that year. The one at Bedford commenced with the history of Palestine, the original county seat town. In 1819 Isaac Reed, who was a missionary from some one of the Eastern states, entered Indiana to establish Presbyterian churches. He was a genuine Yankee and traveled in a wagon, encountering many hardships and exposures, which experience he preserved in a book of his own writing. He preached in the temporary court house at old Palestine and there organized a small church society, of which Samuel Henderson and Philip Ikerd were elders. The first members were S. Henderson and family, P. Ikerd and family, William Crawford and family and William Barnhill. Rev. Reed continued to preach there until 1825, when the county seat was removed to Bedford. W. W. Martin, father of C. B. H. Martin, D. D., also preached and was the pastor for a time. The church at Palestine, however, did not remove its headquarters until 1831. On May 7th of that year, Isaac Reed called the church members together, and it appears of record that the first membership

to organize at Bedford were William Crawford, Samuel Henderson and Philip Ikerd, elders, and Lawrence Ikerd, Christian Ikerd, Philip and Susana Ikerd, Jonathan Henderson, Jane Henderson, Samuel and Rhoda Henderson, William and Jane Crawford, Sarah McClelland, Sally Ikerd, James and Sarah Wilson, Robert and Margaret Robinson, Alexander and Rebecca McKinney, and Henry Lowrey. The majority of these persons resided to the east of Bedford. Meetings were at first held at the court house and at the homes of the membership. About 1840 a peculiar shaped brick house was erected where later the Presbyterians erected their permanent church. It was built by Jonathan Jones, and it was used until 1868, when a small brick church was built. The last named was erected by Thomas Stephens, at a cost of seven thousand dollars, and was considered a fine building at that date. It stood on the corner of Lincoln and Sycamore streets. In 1848 the church was divided into the Old and New-School factions. The Old School, being in the minority, withdrew, leaving the New School in possession of the church property. For their use the Old School, in 1850, built a large brick church where later the Methodist church stood, on the corner of Church and Locust streets. It was arranged for both school and church purposes, with a double flight of stairs on the east end, outside. The lower story was divided into several rooms for school purposes. When the Old and New Schools united in 1859, the first building was the one occupied by the church thus formed. The Old School building became the property of the Independent church, but in 1866 it was purchased by the Methodists and by them remodeled for their church home, and was in use in the eighties. The Presbyterian church had a membership in 1884 of about eighty.

Today it has a membership of three hundred. The church edifice was rebuilt in 1901, the old church being used in the rebuilding. This society is said to be the strongest in this presbytery.

Beno Presbyterian church was formed in 1819 by Isaac Reed, the same minister who formed the church at Palestine. The first elders were David and William Green, Robert Kelso, Jonathan Huston and John Milroy. When the school house was erected at Beno in 1823, it was also used for church purposes, but early in the thirties a church house was built near the farm of David Green. Here this society met until 1845, when, moving their membership to Lawrenceport, they met in a school house and church building combined in one. In 1850 the Lawrenceport Presbyterian church was erected, and there two presbyteries were held, 1850 and 1852. By 1880 the membership was scattered and the Methodists held services in the old building.

Bethlehem Presbyterian church was really a branch from the Bedford

church, and it was located in the Crawford settlement about 1840. Three years later land was donated by William Crawford for church and graveyard purposes. The society went down before the Civil war period.

The Mitchell Presbyterian church, as seen by a descriptive article from the pen of Thomas A. Steele, began with the organization of the Presbyterian church at Woodville, two miles north of Mitchell, January 24, 1855. First services were held in the school house at Woodville and continued there up to 1860. At this date the society was moved to Mitchell, where a small frame church was erected and used for ten years. In 1870 it was moved to another part of town, and a large brick edifice erected, largely the work and influence of Silas Moore and wife, Mary E. Moore. It was a two-story building and in 1875 a high steeple was added, in which a town clock was placed. The first minister was Rev. John A. Tiffany, from 1855 to 1858. The same old two-story building of 1870 is still in use, with alterations and improvements. January 16, 1886, the auditorium of the church having been furnished, it was formally dedicated free of all debt and has served as a place of worship ever since.

The following have served as pastors, beginning with 1883: Revs. S. J. McKee, November, 1883, to November, 1884; J. H. Reed, May, 1885, to April, 1887; W. B. Harris, October, 1887, to April, 1891; H. J. Van Dyne, October, 1891, to October, 1896; W. C. Hall, December, 1896, to May, 1898; George W. Applegate, May, 1898, to May, 1900; H. C. Johnson, July, 1900, to August, 1904; E. O. Sutherland, July, 1905, to July, 1907; S. M. Morton, D. D., October, 1907, to October, 1912; A. F. Davis, July 1, 1913, and is the present pastor.

The various organizations of the church are now in a flourishing condition. The Sunday school is not the largest in town, but fully as vigorous as any in Mitchell. In 1906 this school established a rest station in Korea, for missionaries in the field. Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary societies are well cared for by the ladies of the local church. The present officers of this church are: Elders, W. M. James, W. E. Stipp, W. F. Logle, W. G. Oldham; superintendent of Sunday school, W. G. Oldham. The faithful deacons of the church are A. C. Ramage, Calvin Faris, W. H. Weitknech, Albert McBride, George James.

OLD UNION CHURCH.

The second church in Indian Creek township was known as White River Union, in later years as the "Old Union Church." It was situated a mile

south of the village of Fayetteville. The leader in this community was Abraham Kern, an earnest, aggressive, original, ideal church worker. To the first settlers he was truly an "Abraham of old," teaching what he believed to be only God's word and will, and really he walked with God! He taught the Dunkard faith. In September, 1821, they organized a regular Dunkard church, with charter members as follows: Abraham Kern and wife, William Kern and wife, David Sears and wife, David Ribelin, Jane Anderson and Daniel Oaks. Generally, they held meetings in the grove near their homes. In 1823 a small log church was built, which stood near where later they built a commodious church house. In 1843 they built a brick church, well lighted and ventilated, at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

At Bedford the work of the Salvation Army was commenced in October, 1909. The work was opened by Captain O. A. Schnarr and Ensign Ira Muncelle. In September, 1913, the company had a membership of forty-four soldiers and the original captain was in charge of the work. A temporary barracks was leased on East Sixteenth street, but plans are being matured by which a building will be erected for headquarters.

PENTECOSTAL CHURCH.

This religious society has been in existence in Bedford since about 1893, and has had a church building since 1896, at No. 941 North I street. Their membership now consists of about thirty faithful men and women. They aim to follow Christ's teachings and are "antiseoret society" in their belief and creed. At one time they held meetings in tents hereabouts. For eighteen years they have held street meetings near the public square, each evening, when the elements would permit.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Although there were some Catholics in Lawrence county as early as 1835, regular mass was not held until the year 1850. Through the efforts of Dr. Benjamin Newland, the court house was first used to hold the celebration of mass, which was conducted by Rev. Patrick Murphy, of St. Mary's, Martin county, in June, 1851. He visited them after that date until 1859, when Rev. Louis Neyron also visited the town. From 1860 until 1864 Rev. Joseph

O'Reilly took charge, and during that time mass was either said in private homes or in J. Francis's hall. The congregation then numbered about twenty-five families.

With the arrival of Rev. Philip Doyle, the next visiting pastor, came also the idea of building a new church. Every preparation was made, and work started, the corner stone being laid in 1866. A Methodist church next door was the cause of a cessation of building, but in the midst of the predicament Father Doyle departed, and Rev. Charles Mougin, of Crawfordsville, Montgomery county, began to attend. Under him the trouble was settled by the Catholics buying the old Methodist church, and converting it into a Catholic church. Rev. Mougin left in 1867.

Rev. Julius Clement, of Greencastle, now made one visit. From 1868, when Rev. Henry H. Kessing became pastor at Bloomington, he regularly attended Bedford until July, 1877, visiting the place once each month. His successor at Bloomington, Rev. Leopold M. Burkhardt, from July, 1877, until March, 1879, attended twice each month. After March, 1879, Rev. John B. Unverzagt had charge, and visited St. Vincent's church on alternate Sundays, during which time many improvements were made on the church property. In 1879 Rt. Rev. Francis S. Chatard, D. D., visited Bedford and administered confirmation. Rev. Unverzagt was succeeded by Rev. T. X. Logan.

On June 15, 1885, Rev. W. H. Bogemann, of Bloomington, began to attend Bedford on alternate Sundays, and he continued until the advent of Rev. Theodore J. Mattingly, the first resident pastor, on October 30, 1902. During his time of attendance, Father Bogemann constructed the present Catholic church, a magnificent structure of Bedford limestone, and costing \$21,191.60. The church was built in the year 1893, and was dedicated on July 29, 1894, although it had been used for services since March 11th of that year.

During his residence in Bedford, Father Mattingly succeeded in paying off all the debts incurred by the church, and also made improvements on the old rectory. He stayed here until the month of November, 1904. From this date until July, 1905, Father Bogemann visited again, holding services each Sunday in both Bedford and Bloomington.

Rev. G. J. Lannert took charge of Bedford on July 14, 1905, and since then has made many improvements.

Rev. Michael T. Shea arrived in Bedford in August, 1913, for the purpose of caring for the Italians in the limestone quarry districts. The work in these localities is pioneer effort, the benefits having to be built from the very beginning.

At Mitchell, this county, a Roman Catholic church was erected in 1871, due to the efforts of a few zealous Catholics who had previously held mass at the homes of the faithful, and in Johnson's hall, Main street. Being solicitous for the welfare of their children, the small congregation, fewer than a dozen families, set to work to raise funds for a church building. The trustees were John C. Donnell, William Boland, M. C. Keane and William Gorman. It seemed a great task for so few members, but by soliciting funds between Washington and Seymour, Indiana, also by contributions from people of all denominations at home, they were able to erect the present structure at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. The lot was donated by Col. John Sheeks, a Protestant. Since that time the church has been enlarged and otherwise improved, and a substantial rectory has been erected at a cost of four thousand dollars. The present priest in charge is Father J. L. Bolin. The church property is now worth about ten thousand dollars; the congregation has a membership of two hundred souls, and the society is in a flourishing condition.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Members of the Episcopal church have never been very numerous in Lawrence county until in recent years, since which time a number have settled in and near Bedford, being drawn hither largely by the stone industry, where many English and Welsh people have found employment. St. John's mission, at Bedford, now in charge of Rev. William Crossman Otte, has come to be a flourishing parish. In many ways a remarkable growth has attended the faithful ministrations of this most excellent rector, whose life is wrapped up in his church work and extension policies. In the late sixties Bishop Talbot visited Bedford, then a small town of little importance. During one of the good Bishop's visits here he baptized two children and confirmed one adult. In 1871 Rev. John L. Gay visited the place with a view of renewing the work and hoped to establish a parish. Services were occasionally held in halls and in the Presbyterian church, but lack of encouragement and support caused the work to fall again. In 1894 the Rev. Lawrence F. Cole, in the course of his missionary wake, paid, as an archdeacon, frequent visits to Bedford, holding services at private houses, and in February baptized two children. There were not to exceed six communicants in the town at that date. Later, the Rev. William F. Cook, archdeacon, resumed services in private houses and in May, 1900, presented the Bishop with a class of two for confirmation. This gentleman unfortunately had to leave the field, and nothing more was done until the Rev. Gilbert M. Foxwell, rector of the Bloom-

ington, Indiana, church, took up the work, devoting a part of his time here and a part at Bloomington. After he was sent elsewhere the work lagged again. The next move was when Archdeacon Walton took the field in charge in about 1902, when he found only eight communicants, but, full of true zeal, he steadily pressed his claims to organization. A lot was donated by two ladies and, aided by a few worthy men, a building was projected, and the corner stone of the present handsome chapel, St. James's church, was laid November 12, 1905, by Bishop Francis. The building was completed in June, 1906. In May, of that year, at the annual meeting of the diocesan council, the Bedford mission was received and recognized as St. John's church.

In August, 1905, Rev. William Crossman Otte was wisely selected to take charge of this mission. Under his excellent management and rare leadership, appointed services have been maintained ever since. A Sunday school was organized, and St. John's Guild is another active organization of faithful women. There are also other church societies, all of which have had their useful place in building up the church.

The church edifice, which is only one-third builded, but complete so far as it has gone, will be cruciform in shape and one hundred and six feet long when completed. Its width is forty-three feet in the transept. It is purely Gothic in style of architecture, and built of the famous Bedford stone. The membership in September, 1913, was one hundred and fifty communicants.

In addition to the handsome beginning toward a fine edifice, the society has the supreme enjoyment of possessing one of the finest Bedford stone rectory buildings in this section of the country. It was erected as a memorial to Miss Jane Crossman Otte, deceased daughter of the pastor, Rev. William Crossman Otte, who passed to the better world on August 18, 1908, dearly beloved by all who knew of her womanly virtues and rare goodness in every act of her life—charitable and faithful to all classes. With the coming and going of the future decades, this handsome two-story residence, just to the north of the church, facing M street, will stand as a lasting monument to one whose pure life and noble deeds have indeed made the world better by her having lived and labored for the uplift of her race. This building was built by both church members of all denominations and the outsiders, all taking pride in aiding toward its construction. It was dedicated on St. Peter's day, 1909.

CHAPTER XIII.

FRATERNAL AND SECRET SOCIETIES.

In almost every locality in the civilized world may be found one or more subordinate lodges of the three greatest civic fraternities—Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. In many communities all three are well represented, as is the case in Lawrence county, Indiana. It will not be the object here to go into a detailed history of such lodges in this connection, but to give a general description of where and by whom these societies were established.

The first secret organization formed in Lawrence county was the Masonic lodge at Bedford, in June, 1851, upon petition of R. R. Bryant, J. B. Buskirk, M. W. Houston, John Daggy, W. M. Leach, A. N. Wilder, Benjamin Newland, John P. Fisher, James W. Pro, James M. Warren, S. A. Raridon and William Malott. The grand lodge of the state granted them a charter, to work as a Free and Accepted Masonic lodge, known as Bedford Lodge No. 14, the first worshipful master being J. B. Buskirk.

Bedford Lodge No. 14 has a present membership of three hundred and fifty. The officers are as follows: Louis Roberts, worshipful master; Walter A. Pitman, senior warden; John MacMillan, junior warden; Herman E. McCormick, treasurer; McHenry Owen, secretary; Paul S. Higman, senior deacon; John Maddox, junior deacon; Claude J. Black, steward; Robert G. McWhirter, steward; John W. Findley, chaplain; William B. Reeve, tyler; Allen Conner, L. Berry Emery and Sherman L. Keach, trustees. The lodge meets on the second and fourth Saturdays at their hall at No. 1011 Fifteenth street.

Hacker Chapter No. 34, Royal Arch Masons, has a membership of two hundred. The officers are: Charles H. Strupe, high priest; Walter J. Bailey, king; Raymond H. Williams, scribe; Joseph R. Voris, treasurer; McHenry Owen, secretary; Jasper H. Wyman, captain of the host; Frederick F. Storer, principal sojourner; Fred N. Strout, Royal Arch captain; Julian Calonge, grand master of the third veil; John MacMillan, grand master of the second veil; Herman E. McCormick, grand master of the first veil; James B. Wilder, guard.

Bedford Council No. 62, Royal and Select Masters, was organized under

dispensation of date of July 16, 1891, and chartered October 21, 1891. Prior thereto a council of the same name, but No. 49, was granted a dispensation April 12, 1876, and chartered October 18, 1879, but the charter was arrested in October, 1888. The present council has about one hundred and forty members, and the officers are: L. Berry Emery, thrice illustrious master; James W. Malott, deputy master; Charles H. Strupe, principal conductor of the work; Joseph R. Voris, treasurer; McHenry Owen, recorder; John E. McCormick, captain of the guard; Jasper H. Wyman, conductor of the council; Julian Calonge, steward; James B. Wilder, sentinel.

Bedford Commandery No. 42, Knights Templar, was granted dispensation January 25, 1899, and was chartered as Bedford Commandery No. 42, on April 20, 1899. The old Commandery, No. 7, surrendered its charter in 1864. The officers at present are: Walter J. Bailey, eminent commander; Fred N. Strout, generalissimo; James W. Malott, captain general; James A. Zaring, senior warden; Ward H. McCormick, junior warden; Charles H. Strupe, prelate; Joseph R. Voris, treasurer; McHenry Owen, recorder; Walter H. Sherrill, standard bearer; Morris P. Keith, sword bearer; Walter A. Pitman, warder; James B. Wilder, sentinel; William R. Grafton, Andrew Duncan, John E. McCormick, guards; Morton F. Brooks, Sherman L. Keach, L. Berry Emery, trustees. The commandery at present has a membership of one hundred and seventy-five.

In Bedford there are twenty-eight resident members of the Indianapolis Consistory, Ancient Accepted, Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree, and there are fifty-six resident members of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Another Masonic lodge at Bedford is Emmet Lodge No. 345, organized under dispensation and received a charter May 29, 1867, it being a branch of the old Bedford lodge. In 1884 it had a membership of sixty-eight. In 1888 this was consolidated with the parent lodge.

Mitchell Lodge No. 228, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered May 25, 1858. For many years before that John P. Burton was the only Free Mason residing within Marion township, and later this lodge at Mitchell was organized and has been sustained all these years. The first officers were: William V. T. Murphy, worshipful master; William Muir, senior warden; Edward Antonieski, junior warden; J. T. Biggs, secretary. The present membership of this lodge is eighty-nine, and its elective officers are: J. D. Byrns, worshipful master; Cealy Braman, senior warden; John L. Holmes, junior warden; John A. Rodarmel, treasurer; W. M. James, secretary; Hugo Siefker,

senior deacon; Howard Chitty, junior deacon; W. G. Oldham, senior steward; John A. Gibbons, junior steward; B. H. Sherwood, tyler.

Mitchell Chapter No. 23, Royal Arch Masons, was organized and chartered October 20, 1870.

Mitchell Council No. 48, Royal and Select Masters, was chartered October, 1876.

Lawrenceport Lodge No. 543, Free and Accepted Masons, was granted a charter August 31, 1876, with the following officers and charter members: A. F. Berry, worshipful master; John Mitchell, senior warden; and Harrison Field, junior warden. The other members were W. G. Todd, G. W. Hamer, H. T. Hamer and John Laswell. The lodge worked under dispensation until May 22, 1877, when a charter was obtained. From its organization the lodge for many years was among the most prosperous in the county. It owned a good building in 1883 and had money in its treasury.

At Huron, Masonic Lodge No. 381 was organized May 27, 1868, with Thomas J. Cummings, worshipful master; Joseph Bosler, senior warden, and Benjamin F. Prosser, junior warden. It was never very prosperous in earlier days, and in 1884 had a membership of only seventeen.

At Springville, Lodge No. 177 was organized in 1855, by the following charter members: Jewett L. Messick, W. H. Cornelius, Dean Barnes, E. M. Stanwood, Thomas Graves, M. B. Garton, and a few others. They were compelled to surrender their charter in 1881.

At Heltonville, Leatherwood Lodge No. 116 was organized in the early fifties. The first worshipful master was Major Bemen. The lodge went down many years ago.

Cedar Lodge No. 161 was organized at Leesville. The first officers were: Thomas J. Reed, worshipful master; Robert Henderson, senior warden; Jonathan C. Todd, junior warden. In 1884 there was a membership of about twenty.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

This order, one of the greatest on earth today, has a splendid following in Lawrence county. It has lodges of strength and usefulness at Rivervale, Bedford, Oolitic, Heltonville, Fort Ritner, Williams, Springville and Mitchell.

Shawswick Lodge No. 177, at Bedford, was instituted by John B. Anderson, grand master of Indiana, May 21, 1856, with the following charter membership: Francis A. Sears, John Baker, W. C. R. Kemp, C. S. Kauffman, Joseph J. Dean and W. C. Hopkins. The first noble grand was F. A. Francis. Up to 1884 there had been two hundred and twelve members uniting with

the lodge and only eleven had died, the membership then being eighty-five. Its present membership is three hundred and eighty-five, and its present elective officers are: Walter Chilton, noble grand; Walter Thomas, vice grand; Basil Miller, secretary; Fred Pitman, financial secretary; J. J. Johnson, treasurer. The trustees are McHenry Owens, Read Cathers and H. L. McKnight. The lodge owns a hall, the approximate value of which is twenty-two thousand dollars.

Bedford Encampment No. 80, of the Odd Fellows order, was instituted in Bedford, July 24, 1866.

Mitchell Lodge No. 242, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted September, 1865, by G. W. Webb and Major David Kelley. Its present membership is two hundred and seventy-two. The first noble grand was William Wilson. The present officers are: Jesse F. Ewing, noble grand; R. W. Smith, vice grand; C. W. Colman, treasurer; J. Lee Horton, recording secretary; Will D. Ewing, financial secretary. The order erected a hall for lodge room purposes in 1895, at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars.

Lawrenceport Lodge No. 780, at Rivervale, this county, was instituted November 14, 1901, and now has a membership of one hundred and two. They own their own hall property, which is the second story of a business house; its cost was eight hundred dollars. The present officers of this lodge are: James B. Ewing, noble grand; William Leatherman, vice grand; Clyde Quillen, recording secretary; John C. Kane, financial secretary; Albion Bullitt, treasurer.

Springville Lodge No. 846 was instituted February 1, 1907. The present elective officers are: Charles Stevenson, noble grand; Elbert Adamson, vice grand; F. A. Brinegar, secretary. The hall was erected in July and August, 1910, at a cost of one thousand two hundred dollars. The lodge has a good-standing membership of twenty-four.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Palestine Lodge No. 137, Knights of Pythias, was organized in the city of Bedford many years since. The officers serving during 1913 are as follows: H. G. Wilson, chancellor commander; J. C. McKinney, keeper of records and seal; F. W. Kennedy, master of finance; J. V. Strout, master of exchequer; T. C. Hassett, prelate; B. E. Hassett, master of the work; Leonard Woody, master at arms; Owen Rout, D. K. Hollowenn, William Barr, Mitchell Guthrie and J. G. Hogan, trustees.

Oolitic Lodge No. 523, at Oolitic, this county, was organized several

years ago. It owned a good hall, which was burned July 8, 1913, at a loss of four thousand dollars. The present trustees are Ora George, Albert Bryant and Jackson Temple. Its officers are: Elza George, chancellor commander; O. L. Brown, vice chancellor; William Bruce, master at arms; William Hesler, prelate; Claude Phillips, inner guard; Howard Blazew, outer guard; Charles Nichols, keeper of records and seal; William Mitchell, keeper of exchequer; Charles Gilbert, collector.

The Knights of Pythias Lodge at Mitchell is No. 150. It was organized in 1887, and has a present membership of one hundred and fifty. Its officers are: Walter Pierce, chancellor commander; Victor Prosser, vice commander; Warren Wright, keeper of records and seal; Lee Horton, master of finance; Walter Shanks, master of exchequer; A. O. True, prelate; James Coppey, master at arms. This lodge owns its own castle, erected in 1905, at a cost of seven thousand dollars.

There are lodges of this order at Leesville and Tunnelton, the facts about which were not obtainable by the writer. The Tunnelton lodge has a membership of sixty.

CHAPTER XIV.

RAILROADS, TRANSPORTATION, FERRIES, ETC.

The New Albany & Salem railroad was the first steam highway to cross Lawrence county. The county did not furnish any aid in way of appropriations, but the road was materially helped by various individuals. It is said that in each and every instance the right-of-way was given free of cost to the company. Besides this, different citizens contributed in way of the stock they subscribed for and the labor they did, in all amounting to more than one hundred thousand dollars. Thus the pioneer railroad was constructed through this county in 1851-3.

The next road projected was the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, that crossed the southern portion of the county from 1855 to 1857. It was aided by individuals, same as the road above mentioned, and to about the same extent in the total amount of aid.

In 1870 Marion township voted two hundred and sixty-four for and one hundred and sixty-nine against a two per cent. tax to aid the Rockport & Northern Central railroad. This tax was levied, but never collected, as the project was abandoned by the promoters. In 1872 the question again came up, the township voting three hundred and fifty-nine for and two hundred and thirty-nine against a two per cent. tax, which was levied, but, as in the former case, the road was not built. Other tax aids were asked at different dates, two of which were the matter of assisting the Indianapolis & Evansville Mineral railroad and the Bedford, Brownstown & Madison railroad.

The Bedford & Bloomfield narrow gauge railroad was built under the name of the Bedford, Springville, Owensburg & Bloomfield railroad. The capital was fixed at one million dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of fifty dollars each. The line covered a distance of thirty-six miles. In November, 1874, Clark, Buel, Donahey & Company contracted to build this road and secure the bonds for the individual stock subscriptions. This was to include the right-of-way and they were to have a two per cent. tax from the territory through which the line was to run. The matter of voting the tax in Shaws-
wick township was seen to in February, 1875, resulting in 402 in favor and 160 against the tax. Indian Creek voted 157 for and 75 against. The tax in Shaws-
wick township amounted to \$42,000; in Perry it was \$10,900; in Indian

Creek, \$13,000. In June, 1875, one per cent. of this tax was ordered levied. In 1875 Conley, Mason & Company, residents of Greene county, bought the railroad in its then unfinished condition, but soon thereafter went into bankruptcy, and the Indianapolis Rolling Mill Company, as assignees, took the road in July, 1876, and completed it by October that year, but did not obtain complete control of it until December, 1882. This company, in turn, in February, 1883, sold all the stocks, bonds and franchise to the Bedford & Bloomington Railway Company, a local organization, which still owned the property in 1885. In February, 1884, the company bought the short line from Bloomfield to Swartz City. Among the principal stockholders were A. C. Voris, W. P. Malott, Frank Landers, W. W. Mason, Acquilla James and J. W. Kennedy.

THE PRESENT RAILROADS OF THE COUNTY.

Of the railroads in this county operating in 1913, it may be said that the old New Albany & Salem line is now known as the "Monon," the legal title of which is the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company.

The Bedford, Springville & Bloomfield railroad was first built in 1876, having been completed on the 4th of July, that year. A great amount of trouble was experienced in the construction of the line, and consequent financial difficulty compelled the abandoning of work. However, the citizens of Bedford and the surrounding country came to the relief, and by subsidies and subscriptions money was secured to complete the road. V. V. Williams acted as receiver, and managed the collection of the funds. The line is now owned by the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville road, or the Monon.

The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, running through Mitchell, was completed through the county in 1855-56, and has also a branch from Bedford to Rivervale, where it forms junction with the main line.

The Terre Haute & Southeastern line is also an important line in Lawrence county today, and was the result of many railroad schemes, but is now permanent and successful.

THE BEDFORD BELT RAILROAD.

The following was written concerning this railroad in 1895, and will ever remain as good history in Lawrence county railroading:

The most valuable property owned by the Bedford Quarries Company is the Belt railroad. The railroad, which is twelve miles in length, with the necessary accessories in way of yards, switching tracks, etc., was finished in the early nineties (about 1893), and while it affords the necessary shipping

facilities from the several quarries of the company, it is of still further importance in the fact that it has become an indispensable feature of the entire stone industry in and around Bedford. Before its completion each quarry was dependent for the transportation of its product upon the one railroad which ran near its property or that could be induced to lay a switch thereto. The consequence was, the quarry owners were practically at the mercy, so far as shipping their product was concerned, upon some one railroad corporation. We do not know that this was ever taken advantage of by the railroad companies, but that it could have been done if desired is very evident.

When the subject was brought up of building a railroad owned and controlled by capital most interested in the stone industry, which road should connect each quarry with every railroad system entering Bedford, and therefore afford to all an equal opportunity of placing their product on the market, it was the source of much encouragement to the quarrymen. Not only its connection with all railroads was an accommodation, but the fact that the new company proposed to make such arrangements as would give them a sufficient number of cars at all times to supply all demands for transportation facilities, was a source for congratulation, for it had been a source of great annoyance and delay that the railroad companies were not prompt in furnishing cars and many a claim for damages because of delay in receiving stone was made by contractors against quarry owners, who were unable to send forward stone because the railroads did not send cars when needed. This, the Belt line people promised to remedy, and did.

But the construction of the road was beset by many difficulties owing to the peculiar "lay of the land" around and among the quarries. Hilly to a degree a little short of mountainous, the problems of engineering presented were numerous and varied. Trestles, bridges, rock cuts and grades, and very many of them in most inaccessible places, were but a part of the difficulties to be overcome, but brains, backed by capital, overcame the obstacles and the road was completed in due time, but at a cost of over twenty-five thousand dollars per mile, because of the unusual character of the country through which it passed. A ride over this road convinces one that there is more picturesque scenery crowded into that twelve miles than be found in an equal distance of any other road. But it is for utility that this road was constructed and the many train loads of stone constantly passing back and forth over the line testifies that it is meeting the end for which it was built.

The Bedford Belt railway is fully equipped for doing the business demanded of it. The company owns three large Mogul engines for the heavy hauling over the line and one of lighter build which is used for shipping in

the yards and for a passenger service that is operated between the stations at Bedford and Limestone and from quarry to quarry. Altogether, the Bedford Quarries Company has in the Bedford Belt railway a valuable piece of property, valuable to themselves and valuable also to every person identified with the quarrying interests in and around Bedford.

CHAPTER XV.

MILITARY HISTORY OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

In the days of the early settlement of Lawrence county there existed a military organization of similar character to that of the county of Monroe. This somewhat crude, but effective, system was based on the militia. The organization of the county militia was impelled by government orders, and each county in the state was required to consolidate bodies of men into companies, and drill them in the art of military tactics at certain stated periods. The Indian tribes were by no means pacified at this time, and they resented every inroad the white men made into their hunting grounds. This characteristic sullen discontent was apt to break into a bloody onslaught on the whites at any time, and consequently the militia was kept in formation to combat these attacks should they occur. The hostile tribes in the Hoosier state were not troublesome very long, however, and the need of a militia to cope with them ceased. Nevertheless, the people of Lawrence county took a great pride in maintaining these organizations, but the interest was not sufficient to justify the expenditure of much money on equipment. Each man who desired to be a soldier furnished his own arms, and if they did not have a gun, they brought broom handles, corn stalks, hoes, sticks, or anything with which they could employ in going through the manual of arms. The Lawrence county citizens dubbed the companies the "cornstalk militia," which appellation was the beginning of the end. As occurred in Monroe county, the militia soon degenerated into an absurd farrago, and instead of orderly drills and serious training, the meeting days became festivities, featured by all sorts of sports, such as horse racing, gambling, pugilistic encounters, and contests of markmanship. There were many early settlers prior to 1815 who joined companies of rangers, raised in neighboring portions of the county; these rangers were mounted and formed a very efficient body. These veterans of the war of 1812 were occasionally called out for the pursuit of troublesome Indians, but otherwise saw no active service.

The year 1846 marked the next step of any consequence in the military affairs of the county. Under act of Congress, approved May 13, 1846, the President of the United States, James Knox Polk, called for volunteers to go to Mexico, and the quota for Indiana was fixed at three regiments. Imme-

diately following this call several prominent citizens of county, including Henry Davis, G. G. Dunn, L. Q. Hoggatt, Cyrus Dunham, George Carr, John C. Cavins, E. W. Rice and James Carothers, began an effort to raise a company at Leesville, war meetings being held in that town and at Bedford, Springville and in other localities. The work progressed rapidly and within a week a full company was raised and their service offered to the governor of the state. The personnel and organization of the company were very satisfactory, and they were accepted and ordered to report at New Albany and be assigned to the Second Regiment. Henry Davis was chosen captain of the company, L. Q. Hoggatt, first lieutenant, Josiah S. Foster, second lieutenant, and Edmund W. Rice, third lieutenant. The old court house was used for a time as a barracks, while the formation of the organization was completed.

On June 19, 1846, the company was drawn up on the public square to say farewell to those left at home, and preparatory to their departure for New Albany to join their regiment. The time was in the early morning, to avoid, as history records, one of the hottest days of the summer. George G. Dunn spoke the farewell for the townspeople, and at the conclusion of his address each man in the company was presented with a Testament. The sorrow of the leave-takings was somewhat softened by the cheers and strains of martial music which were accorded the boys. Upon their arrival at New Albany the men were assigned to the Second Regiment as Company F, and later became known as the "Lawrence Grays," and bore a reputation for bravery and fortitude unsurpassed in the American army.

In July, 1846, the Second Regiment was taken to the city of New Orleans, and thence across the gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Rio Grande river. In this position the regiment remained until February, 1847, in the meantime losing several men by death, and growing more impatient every day for a movement against the "greasers." On the above date, they were assigned to a division of five thousand men under the command of Gen. Zachary Taylor, and placed in the Buena Vista pass to await the advance of the Mexican army of twenty thousand men under Santa Anna. Buena Vista means "beautiful view," and indeed the spot justified the description. The pass was narrow and ridged by numerous ravines across the sides, and running across it was a broad plateau about two hundred feet above the level. General Taylor threw his line of battle across this plateau, and the Second Regiment was designated to the extreme left of the line, near the side of the mountain. The Mexicans soon appeared at the head of the pass in solid column, and an imposing sight it was. Their flags and pennants waved, their carbines and accoutrements glittered in the bright sun, and their gaudy uni-

forms made bright splotches of color against the horizon. They endeavored to carry the pass by solid formation at first, but the Washington Battery, on an elevation to the right, threw canister and shrapnel into the thickly crowded ranks so rapidly that they were compelled to fall back in confusion, strewing the ground with their dead. Their next move was to flank the American forces on the left, and in this maneuver they were successful. The Indiana and Kentucky regiments received the weight of hundreds of mounted and foot soldiers, and the Mexican lancers, on ponies, stormed the rear, capturing several pieces of ordnance of Bragg's battery. The Second Regiment fired twenty-one rounds, and then the bugle sounded the retreat. Unfortunately, the correct tactics of retreat had been omitted from their training, and when they made the effort their flight became a rout, and they were literally crowded down off the plateau. In the fork made by the convergence of two ravines, the Americans halted, and, once at bay, poured a terrific storm of lead into the oncoming Mexicans, and stopped them completely. This encouraged the Indiana and Kentucky men, and they reformed their battle line. Until night the Americans resisted every charge of the Mexican infantry and cavalry, and stubbornly contested every minute of the time. When night came the Mexicans drew off, and thus the Americans won a glorious victory from defeat. This was practically all of the fighting for the Second Regiment, and, after serving in various way, part of the time in doing guard duty, they were ordered home, their year of enlistment having expired.

The people of Lawrence county were greatly excited when the news came of the battle of Buena Vista, but were frightened by the first report that the Lawrence county boys had been among those who fled before the Mexicans. All refused to blame the fact to cowardice, and waited anxiously for further details of the battle. These were brought by W. A. Gorman, of Bloomington, Monroe county, who had been a member of the regiment, but who came home in advance of the others. He tarried at Bedford and delivered a public speech, wherein he detailed the events of Buena Vista; how the boys, having used their ammunition, were ordered three times by their commanders to retreat. The people rested easier when they learned that their men were not cowards.

On the 30th of June, 1847, the Bedford troops returned home. The citizens, with the Bedford band, met them at White river, and escorted them into town. On account of the brilliant victory a large barbecue was held on July 6th in Foote's woods, north of town, and it was estimated that fully six thousand people were present. The procession formed in town and marched to the grounds, where a large ox was roasted in a pit. Dr. Benedict delivered

the principal address of welcome, and Captain Davis and Lieutenants Hoggatt and Lewis made the responses. The soldiers from Leesville were also given a barbecue similar to that of Bedford.

The brave fellows who fought for the States during the war with Mexico are oftentimes forgotten in the blaze of glory which surrounds the later heroes in the war for the Union. This should not be true. Their patriotism was just as high, their courage as great, and their willingness to sacrifice life and home was just as sincere. The graves of the Civil war men far outnumber those of the Mexican, but the honors to be accorded the honored dead should be distributed equally among the silent mounds, whether of '46 or '61.

The muster roll of Company F included the officers already mentioned, and the following: Isaac Carothers, Calvin R. Fox, William F. Dodds, and Virgil Vestal, sergeants; John Bishop, Ambrose B. Carlton, Eli H. Alexander and Nathaniel B. Stearns, corporals; Levi Bailey, Dillard Bell, Alexander Caldwell, John R. Carmon, Mathias Clampitt, William Clampitt, John C. Crawford, Lewis Crawford, Jabez Cox, Housan Clifton, William Day, J. F. Deckert, William Dougherty, L. G. Fell, John Foote, James Franklin, Caleb Fry, Callahan Fisher, Thomas Goens, Joseph Gough, Alexander Hawkins, William Hawkins, Davis Hart, John Helton, David P. Houston, Stephen Humphreys, Philip Huff, Daniel Jackson, James Kilgore, Benjamin McFarland, George Miner, E. W. Moberly, James Owen, Daniel A. Peck, Chalfant Purcell, W. H. Pender, John W. Pool, Finley Reynolds, Charles Ross, Abraham K. Smith, Austin G. Shear, John Thomas, John Tressler, Reuben Pitcher, I. N. Templeton, Oscar Foote, William Purcell, John McCoy, George Tyler, Robert Brown, William McPike, Elijah C. Litton, Davis Harrison, Josephus Talbot, John Woody, James H. Boyd, Charles Myers, Joseph Dayton, Henry N. Brown, and the two musicians, James J. Brown and James Duncan.

Two boys of the Winegar family were called by death by disease, and Harrison Wilson, N. W. Irwin and Harvey Mathis were killed at Buena Vista, on February 22, 1847. The following men were discharged during their period of service on account of disability: Oscar Foote, John McCoy, William Purcell, George Tyler, H. N. Brown, John Woody, Joseph Dayton, Davis Harrison, J. H. Boyd, Robert Brown, William McPike, Josephus Talbot, E. C. Lytton, Charles Myers and Oscar Templeton.

Robert Mitchell was a quartermaster of the Second Regiment, and he died at Matamoras, Mexico. The Fourth Indiana Regiment had in its complement William H. Bivens and Benjamin F. Brinegar, and they were a part of the company under command of Jesse Alexander. Ebenezer S. Thompson, Oscar Foote, James C. Carlton, William Purcell, Thomas Purcell and James

Purcell were members of Company F, Fifth Regiment, under Capt. John S. McDougall; Jerry E. Dean, afterwards captain in Company F, Fifteenth Indiana, Absalom Veach, James Hughes, Ralph G. Norvell, Samuel Reynolds, John Wallace, Phelps Reed, Charles Burkley, Seymour Cobb and James Rupert were members of Company I, Sixteenth United States Regulars, under Capt. Thomas F. Bethel. McHenry Dozier, former deputy clerk under Robert Mitchell, joined the company of Captain Rousseau at Bloomfield, and was killed at the battle of Buena Vista. His death is described as brutal murder by Mexican lancers, while he was lying, wounded, in an ambulance. Samuel Mitchell and Rice M. Brown were both in the service, the latter in the capacity of officers' cook, being unfit for active service on account of a crippled leg.

THE UTAH WAR.

After the Mexican war the next military activity was in 1858, when Brigham Young and his Mormons were creating disturbance in the state of Utah. Albert Sydney Johnston, a regular army officer, had received orders from the President to start for the scene and subdue the bigamists. On March 30, 1858, the young men of Bedford met at the court house, to make preparations for the raising of a company of volunteers for the so-called "Utah war." Their military aspirations were short-lived, however, for no sooner had they organized a company and elected officers than the following notice appeared in the *Lawrence Democrat*: "Attention Company! The company of officers lately organized in this place for the Utah war are hereby notified, that they need not meet again until President Buchanan is heard from; there is some doubt yet whether he needs them. They are still expected, however, to keep on in their drilling exercises on stove boxes and grindstones." This bit of sarcasm ended the affair in Lawrence county.

THE CIVIL WAR.

In the early sixties the question of politics was largely based upon the paramount topic of states' rights. The secession of South Carolina from the Union had brought matters to a near issue, and the controversy in Lawrence county was as hot as any place in the Hoosier state. The truth of the matter was that many of the thinking class of people were in doubt as to which side of the question they really did favor. Many adopted the view that the confederation of states was at the beginning a voluntary act on the part of each individual state, and that any or all of them had the right to withdraw

from this union if thereby she saw the opportunity to better herself. Notwithstanding, these same people hated to see the prosperous Union broken, and they questioned the constitutional legality of the course. Those opposed to coercive measures by the North, saw in that course the destruction of the institution which had made the South the rich country it was at the time, namely, slavery. Without that class of people, they argued, the rich sugar, rice, cotton and tobacco plantations would be lost to the country. Then, on the other hand, the people in favor of coercion declared that the existence of the Union was of greater advantage to the country than a few plantations. As in Monroe county, these two factions were ever at sword's points, and the discussion was not always confined to words. The Southern families were well represented in Lawrence county, as in the adjacent counties, and consequently they hesitated on the question of combative measures. President Buchanan's dilatory tactics were not popular with the majority of Lawrence people, and his refusal to quell the secession by force on the grounds of violating the Constitution was not favored very strongly by the Union adherents. When Abraham Lincoln took the presidential chair, there was an added effort to settle the state difficulty by peaceful methods, and there was a subsequent feeling of despair in the hearts of those who wanted war. The outlook was indeed forbidding and doubtful, when instantly the solution arrived. Sumter was bombarded and had surrendered to the Confederate forces. The call to arms followed immediately from Washington.

Bedford received the news of the fall of Fort Sumter on Monday morning, April 15, 1861, and great excitement and anxiety were caused in the town. The people of the county gathered in the streets of Bedford and awaited breathlessly for further details. The ordinary business of the day was forgotten in the general turmoil, and the preparations begun for the raising of troops to fill the quota of the county. George J. Brown, Robert McAfee and Samuel W. Short took the initiative in the soliciting of names preparatory to enlistment, and in a very few hours a full company was on hand. The town of Mitchell was also very successful in these first enlistments.

The first call for men from Lincoln, after the fall of Sumter, was for seventy-five thousand men. Nearly two hundred left Lawrence county shortly afterward, on April 22d, most of them going to the city of Indianapolis, in hopes of getting in the three-months service. In this, however, they were disappointed, as the first enlistments had been so heavy that the quota was more than filled. They remained in the capital city, thinking to get into the one-year service, and in this they would have been successful had it not been for the calls in July and August for three-year men, the total asked for being

close to five hundred thousand. These men, now reaching a total of about three hundred, accordingly joined this longer service. The Fifteenth Regiment received almost a full company from this number. About twenty-five men from Lawrence county were in the regiment, and they were assigned the letter F, with the following officers: Frank White, Greencastle, captain, and afterward succeeded by Jeremiah E. Dean. Dean was, at the beginning, first lieutenant, but was succeeded by Alfred F. Berry, once second lieutenant. Lycurgus Irwin became second lieutenant. The Fifteenth Regiment assembled at Lafayette for the one-year state service, but was reorganized and mustered into the three-year service on the 14th of June, 1861, with George D. Wagner as the colonel.

Perhaps no regiment in the Civil war saw harder service or suffered more loss than the gallant Fifteenth. From beginning to end they were in the maelstrom of warfare, and the men who fell before the rebel bullets were many and constituted the flower of the regiment. On July 1, 1861, the regiment entrained at Indianapolis, and were transported to western Virginia. On the 11th, while the battle of Rich Mountain was in progress, the regiment reached the spot, but were too late to participate, except in the pursuit and capture of prisoners. Until November 19th the regiment occupied Elk Water valley, and engaged in the meantime in the battle of Greenbrier, which resulted in the repulse of Lee. In the latter part of November the regiment joined the division commanded by Buell at Louisville, Kentucky. As Buell's campaign was a strenuous one, including the sanguinary struggle at Shiloh, the siege of Corinth and the battle at Perrysville, the boys underwent a rigorous life during those days; the regiment was also among the troops which pursued the army under Bragg to Cumberland Gap. In the month of November, 1862, it was at Nashville, where Gustavus A. Wood became colonel. It engaged at Stone River on December 31, 1861, and January 1 and 2, 1863, and out of the four hundred and forty men engaged, the loss by death and disability by wounds was one hundred and ninety-seven. Until June 24th the regiment quartered around Murfreesboro, participating in several small expeditions. The next step of any importance was in the movement on Tullahoma, then encampment at Pelham, Tennessee, and on the 17th of August began the advance toward Chattanooga. The routine here was monotonous, and the boys failed to get a taste of battle until the bloody combat at Mission Ridge, when the regiment suffered frightfully, losing by death and wounds two hundred and two men out of the three hundred and thirty-four engaged. The next day the regiment marched to the relief of General Burnside at Knoxville, and they made the remarkable record of covering the one hundred miles in six

days, on short rations and lack of other necessities. They stayed in Knoxville until February, 1864, then went to Chattanooga, where part of the men veteranized. On June 16th they departed for Indianapolis to be mustered out. The veterans and a company of recruits remained, and were assigned to the Seventeenth Regiment, serving until being mustered out on August 8, 1865.

Company B, of the Eighteenth Regiment, was made up mostly of men from Lawrence county, and was commanded by Capts. Samuel W. Short, William S. Cook, D. R. Bowden and Francis M. Dugger; First Lieuts. William S. Cook, D. R. Bowden, Napoleon H. Daniels and Robert Hardwick; Second Lieuts. Parker Pearson, N. H. Daniels, Coleman Duncan and William Mitchell. The regiment was mustered in on August 16th, along with several other companies, under Col. Thomas Pattison. N. H. Daniels was made a major and Doil R. Bowden a colonel. The Eighteenth was also once in command of Henry P. Washburn. The regiment left for St. Louis immediately after being mustered in. During the war which followed the gallant Eighteenth ever distinguished itself, participating in the engagements at Elkhorn Tavern, Cotton Plant, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Fort Esperanza, Pea Ridge, Opequon, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. In the latter engagement the regiment lost heavily. In the other battles the regiment was not fortunate by any means. Their quota of dead and wounded always mounted high, a stern testimony to their courage and undaunted devotion. In the spring of 1863 the regiment was joined with Grant's army, and in the next year was with Butler's division, and then that of Phil Sheridan. On August 28, 1865, the regiment was mustered from the service at Indianapolis.

In the month of July about twenty-five men from Bedford and the western portion of the county entered Company F, of the Twenty-first Regiment, four or five men joining the regimental band. Henry F. McMillan, of Bedford, became adjutant in August of 1862, and continued as such under the reorganization of the Heavy Artillery. James W. McMillan, also of Bedford, was commissioned colonel of the regiment in July, 1861, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in November, 1862, and breveted major-general on March 5, 1865. Benjamin Newland was appointed to the office of surgeon of the Twenty-second on August 12, 1861, but resigned on November 4, 1862.

The Twenty-first was mustered in on July 24, 1861, and was immediately ordered east. After a period of service there, the regiment was taken to the vicinity of New Orleans, and there underwent the hardest campaigning experienced by them during the war. In the battles of Baton Rouge, Port Hud-

son and Sabine Pass the men won renown for their colors and always were in the thick of the fight wherever it waged. During the New Orleans campaign with Butler, part of the men were transferred to gunboats and accompanied Weitzel's advance up the Bayou Teche, fighting at Cornet's Bridge, and also destroying the "Cotten." At Baton Rouge the regiment sustained a loss of a hundred and twenty-six men, including Adjutant Latham and Lieutenants Seeley, Grimstead and Bryant. Most of Company F, in which Bedford was represented, were captured during the fighting around Brashear City. In 1863 and 1864 large numbers of the men re-enlisted, and were re-mustered at New Orleans.

Company A, Twenty-fourth Regiment, was the third raised for the war, and the period of enlistment covered June and July, 1861. Hugh Erwin, George Sheeks and Charles H. Dunihue were captains during the period of service; George Sheeks and C. H. Dunihue, first lieutenants; Hiram F. Braxton, Jesse L. Cain and Richard F. Cleeland, second lieutenants. By regimental reorganization, John L. Stewart, of Mitchell, became second lieutenant of Company I; John S. Bailey, of Bedford, second lieutenant of Company G; David Kelley, of Mitchell, major, and Francis A. Sears, of Bedford, lieutenant-colonel. Alvin P. Hovey, afterward brigadier-general, and Governor of Indiana, and William T. Spicely were colonels of the Twenty-fourth Regiment. The regiment was mustered in at Vincennes on July 31, 1861, and immediately marched to St. Louis, joining Fremont's army, which was in Missouri at the time. The regiment engaged in the battle of Shiloh, and lost many men, among them Major Gerber. The companies of the Twenty-fourth also participated in the siege of Corinth. In the campaign against the city of Vicksburg, the regiment was a part of Grant's army. With this division they also engaged at Champion's Hill and Port Gibson. Their ultimate destination was Louisiana and New Orleans. On December 10, 1864, the Sixty-seventh Regiment consolidated with the Twenty-fourth, the new organization retaining the latter name. In July, 1865, the regiment was re-organized as a battalion of five companies, and was mustered out on July 19, 1865. The regiment had also been in the movement against Mobile in April of that year.

William Guthrie, of Tunnelton, second lieutenant in Company G, Twenty-fifth, was commissioned on April 10, 1862, and died on April 28, 1862, in the hospital at Mound City, Illinois.

In the month of August, 1861, there was a fourth company organized in Lawrence county and sent into the field. At Indianapolis the company was joined to the Twenty-seventh Regiment, which organization was mustered

into the three-year service on September 12th, under Col. Silas Colgrove. The company was given the letter D, and during the progress of the war had the following officers: Captains, John A. Cassady, Theodore E. Buehler and Thomas J. Box; first lieutenants, James M. Kern, Thomas Peters, T. J. Box and George H. Stephenson; second lieutenants, Meredith W. Leach, Daniel R. Conrad, T. J. Box and Joseph Balsley. In 1863 Balsley became captain of Company H, and was mustered out as such on November 4, 1864.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment joined Banks' Army of the Shenandoah, after a short time spent at Washington City. The winter was passed at Camp Halleck, near Frederick City, Maryland, and in the month of March, 1862, the troops crossed the Potomac river into the Shenandoah valley. They marched into the city of Winchester on the 9th of March, and after the engagement of Winchester Heights, joined in the pursuit of Stonewall Jackson's army. May 23d the regiment fought at Front Royal, and was in the historic retreat the next day along the Strasburg road. That night they reached Winchester, and at the break of dawn the next day engaged hotly with the Confederates. The brigade of which the Twenty-seventh was a part stood off twenty-eight rebel regiments for a period of three and one-half hours, repulsing every onslaught made upon them. The Southerners finally massed and attempted to flank the brigade and in this maneuver were successful. The brigade gallantly held together, and for a time held the rebel host on even terms, but sheer force of numbers prevailed and they fell back in order to Winchester, where the fighting continued unabated in the streets. On May 26th the regiment crossed the Potomac.

Afterward the Twenty-seventh was transported into Virginia, and fought at Cedar Mountain; then moved north of the Rappahannock, and took prominent part in the Maryland campaign. The ranks were depleted by the clash at Antietam on the 17th of September, and its regiment was placed on picket duty along the banks of the Potomac until the vacancies had been supplied with new men. The winter months were spent near Stafford Court House. In May, 1863, the regiment was at the front at Chancellorsville and suffered great losses. Close on the heels of Robert E. Lee the regiment proceeded northward, and during the first three days of July, 1863, engaged on the blood-red field at Gettysburg, and was one of the regiments which helped repulse the famous Pickett charge of July 3d. Heavy losses occurred on this field, but the gallant Twenty-seventh won her spurs and bore the reputation afterward of the utmost courage in the time of danger. After following the Army of Northern Virginia to the Potomac, the regiment rested until September, and then was transferred to the West, along with the Twelfth Corps.

During the fall and winter following, the regiment remained at Tullahoma, and early in 1864 a portion veteranized and returned home on a furlough. On May 15, 1864, the regiment won conspicuous renown by engaging with two Alabama regiments on the field of Resaca, Georgia, and defeating them, killing and wounding a large number and capturing some one hundred prisoners, besides the enemy's battle flag. The Twenty-seventh lost sixty-eight killed and wounded. They moved to the city of Atlanta and fought in all of the battles of the Atlanta campaign. Here the non-veterans were mustered from the service and the veterans and recruits were transferred to the Seventieth Regiment, which organization served well in the Carolina campaign, later becoming a part of the Thirty-third Regiment. On July 21, 1865, the regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky.

Springville, this county, placed a company in the field in September, 1861. The organization bore the name of Company F, and was assigned to the Forty-third Regiment. They were mustered into the three-year service on September 27th, under the command of Col. George K. Steele. The company from Springville had as officers during the war the following: Alexander H. Gainey, Joseph Lane, and James B. Dyer, captains; Joseph Lane, John P. Potter, John Bugher, James B. Dyer, John East and Miles F. Richeson, first lieutenants; Ira H. Rainwater, John Bugher, John R. Hall, James B. Dyer, Charles W. Holland, second lieutenants. They assembled at Terre Haute, and shortly after being mustered in moved to Spottsville, Kentucky, and from there to Calhoun. In February, 1862, the regiment went to Missouri, where it participated in the siege of Island No. 10 and New Madrid. The Forty-third was a unit in the division which moved on Fort Pillow, the scene of one of the cruelest and barbaric massacres of the war, and was one of the leaders when Memphis was entered, remaining in the latter city for about two months.

In July, 1862, the Forty-third traveled up White river, to Helena, and on Independence day, 1863, won a hotly contested battle against a force triple their number, in support of a battery, holding off three successive attacks and capturing the entire rebel regiment. The regiment moved against Little Rock and, as a part of Steele's expedition, engaged at Elkin's Fork, Jenkin's Ferry, Camden and Marks Mills. On April 30th, at Marks Mills, while on guard over four hundred supply wagons, the regiment was attacked by a large force under General Marmaduke, and in the fight which resulted lost nearly two hundred men killed, wounded and missing. Veterans numbering one hundred and four were captured (the regiment had veteranized in January, 1964). Soon after this disaster the Forty-third returned home on a furlough, but en route went to Frankfort to aid in repelling Morgan's cavalry, also to

engage briefly with Jesse's guerillas near Eminence. The next period of service for the regiment was at Indianapolis, on guard duty over Confederate prisoners. The final muster out occurred on June 14, 1865. A dozen or so of the Forty-third's men met their death in the miasmatic filthy horror of Southern prisons.

Two and one half companies were raised for the Fiftieth Regiment in October, 1861; which regiment was organized at Seymour, under the command of Cyrus L. Dunham. Company G was made up entirely of men from Lawrence county, and was officered during the war by the following: Isaac Carothers, captain; Hiram Malott, Austin G. Spear and William C. Newkirk, first lieutenants; Caswell R. Burton, A. G. Shear, W. C. Newkirk and John F. Flinn, second lieutenants. Company I was also made up mostly of Lawrence county boys, and their officers were: Abraham H. Miller, captain; Jacob McHenry and Daniel A. Baker, first lieutenants; Daniel J. Dean, Thomas J. Falkenburg and Alva West, second lieutenants. Company D, of the Residuary Battalion, was also largely from this county. William C. Newkirk was captain; S. A. Harrah, J. F. Leonard, James H. Watts, W. C. Newkirk and John T. Flinn were first lieutenants; Albert Adams, John Judy, John F. Leonard, John T. Flinn and James Gray, second lieutenants. Henry C. Huston, of Bedford, was a first lieutenant in Company A.

In January, 1862, twenty-five men entered Company E, of the Fifty-second Regiment, and about ten in Company K, of the same regiment. John W. McCowick was the captain of Company E. A great deal of Company D, after the reorganization, was from the county of Lawrence, and their officers were: John T. Flinn, captain; John T. Flinn and James Gray, first lieutenants; James Gray and Alexander Marley, second lieutenants. All of the men from Lawrence county were mustered into the service on February 1, 1862. The regiment participated in the Civil war to a large extent, and performed meritorious service during all the years of its service. In these movements the Fifty-second was engaged at the siege of Fort Donelson, siege of Corinth, skirmish at Durhamville, Tennessee, other skirmishes with guerillas, raid on Meriden, battles of Jackson, Fort DeRussey, Pleasant Hill, Moore's Plantation, Yellow Bayou, Lake Chicot, Tupelo, Hurricane Creek, Franklin, Missouri, Nashville, Tennessee, pursuit of Hood, Spanish Fort, Blakely, and in addition many other less important expeditions. The regiment was mustered out of the service on September 10, 1865. In the month of August, 1862, fifteen men entered Company F, of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, and an added ten recruits joined in 1863. James Marley, of Lawrence county, was a second lieutenant, and later a first lieutenant.

Company A, of the Sixty-seventh Regiment, had a great many Lawrence county men in its ranks. They were mustered into the service on August 19, 1862, and during the subsequent term of enlistment had the following officers: Francis A. Sears, George W. Rahm and Jacob Smith, captains; G. W. Rahm, Leander P. Leonard, David T. Mitchell, Jacob Smith, Thomas Hendricks and John S. Bailey, first lieutenants; L. P. Leonard, David T. Mitchell and Jacob Smith, second lieutenants. Company H also was from Lawrence county, and its officers were: David Kelly, captain; Allen C. Burton, Benjamin N. Hostetler and John T. Stewart, first lieutenants; Wiley G. Burton and Benjamin Hostetler, second lieutenants.

The Sixty-seventh was mustered in at Madison, under Col. Frank Emerson, and then moved to Louisville, thence to Munfordville, and in this latter place, on the 14th of September, was engaged with Bragg's army, and after a losing fight and a loss of forty-three men killed and wounded, was surrendered to the enemy. The regiment was paroled, and forced to remain at home until the month of December, when it was exchanged. Immediately the men were re-equipped and dispatched to Memphis. Their first engagement after exchange occurred in the assault on Arkansas Post, where they suffered severely in killed and wounded. The regiment later moved to Young's Point, and then joined the Vicksburg campaign. The men of the Sixty-seventh fought valiantly at Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, and at the siege and capture of Vicksburg. In succession the troops were advanced against Jackson's companies, then to New Orleans, and then fought at Grand Coteau, Louisiana, where two hundred of the men were captured. In January, 1864, the regiment went to Texas, and joined the Red River expedition, fighting at Sabine-Cross Roads, Cane River and Alexandria, and losing heavily. After this southern campaign the men were moved against Forts Gaines and Morgan, and were thus engaged for twenty days. Then, and until December, 1864, the regiment was located at Morganza, Louisiana, in the meantime taking part in several small expeditions. The Sixty-seventh was next consolidated with the Twenty-fourth Regiment, under the latter name, and moved in the campaign against Mobile, and then was taken to Galveston, Texas. In this place the men were mustered out of the service on July 19, 1865, the recruits continuing, however, in active service. The record of this regiment is remarkable in several ways. Not only did they suffer great losses in battles, but in the number of battles engaged, eighteen in all, they had the uniform misfortune to receive more than their share of rebel bullets. They were under fire a total of one hundred and forty seven days, and traveled a distance of seventeen thousand miles.

Company G, Fourth Cavalry (Seventy-seventh Regiment), was organized in July, 1862, and mustered in on August 7, 1862. The roll of officers during the war was as follows: Jesse Keithley and Isaac Newkirk, captains; Isaac Newkirk, Elihu C. Newland and Thomas C. Williams, first lieutenants; E. C. Newland, T. C. Williams and James Kern, second lieutenants. Under Col. Isaac P. Gray the regiment was organized at Indianapolis, and when the time came to enter the field the regiment was divided and distributed among various places in Kentucky. One of the battalions, under command of Major Platter, participated in light skirmishes at Madisonville on August 26th, and at Mount Washington on October 1st, suffering slight casualties. On the 5th of October this division again fought at Madisonville, and lost several men. The other battalion, under Colonel Gray, was first taken to Louisville, thence to Madison, then to Vevay, then to several Kentucky counties, to Frankfort on October 24, from there to Gallatin, then up the Green river in pursuit of John Morgan. On Christmas day they engaged the rebel Morgan near Munfordville, and defeated him with severe loss. In the early part of 1863 the regiment moved to Murfreesboro, and on the 10th of March were in battle at Rutherford Creek. Under command of Shuler, they skirmished near Murfreesboro, on March 28th.

It was not long before the two battalions of the Fourth Cavalry were united, and the regiment as a whole joined the army under Rosecrans. In this army they participated in the battle of Chickamauga, on September 19 and 20, 1863, and on the 23d. The battle of Chickamauga, not excepting Gettysburg, was the largest in the Civil war, and the gallant Fourth received their baptism of fire along with hundreds of other troops, and were forced to withdraw from the fated field. Had the Confederates followed up their advantage on this historic field, the Civil war would have been historically different. But, as it was, the Army of the Cumberland recuperated, and lived to see the destruction of the rebel host. On the first of November the regiment fought at Fayetteville. During the winter of 1863-1864 the men harbored in eastern Tennessee, during which time they fought at Mossy Creek, Talbot's and Dandridge, and performed valiantly the duties assigned to them. Their work on January 27, 1864, when both battalions engaged at Fair Garden, dispersing the enemy and capturing many, besides a battery and battle flag, deserves special mention in the military record of Lawrence county. Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie was killed by a bullet while he was cheering his men on to victory. In the month of May the regiment started on the Atlanta campaign, and fought at Varnell's Station, Georgia, and at Burnt Church, on June 2nd. In the McCook raid and fight at Newman on July 31st the Fourth was very

active. Atlanta once captured, the regiment moved to the state of Tennessee, and fought at Columbia in October. The regiment was afterward placed at several different points, including Nashville, Waterloo, and were under fire at Plantersville and Selma. The men were mustered out of the service on June 29, 1865, at Edgefield, Tennessee.

There were numerous other companies sent to the front from Lawrence county. Every new enlistment from Indiana was sure to have a strong representation from this county. In the months of July and August, 1862, a complete company was sent to the Sixteenth Regiment, three-year service, and was known as Company D. At different periods of the war, Columbus Moore and David B. Moore, of Mitchell, acted as captains; William Mannington, Milton N. Moore, D. B. Moore and Cyrus Crawford were first lieutenants; Milton N. Moore was second lieutenant. The Sixteenth Regiment was under the command of Col. Thomas J. Lucas, of Lawrenceburg. In August, 1862, nearly sixty men from the county entered Company F, Ninety-third Regiment, the remainder being from Monroe county. Samuel J. Bartlett, Lafayette Bodenhamer. George W. Reeves were captains; Alexander Hawkins, L. Bodenhamer, G. W. Reeves and James S. Harvey, first lieutenants; L. Bodenhamer, G. W. Reeves and William S. Sowder, second lieutenants. DeWitt C. Thomas was the colonel of the regiment. Six or eight Lawrence county men also entered Company E, of the Ninety-seventh Regiment, which organization went from Springville. William T. Butcher was commissioned a first lieutenant in 1865. Other men left the county from time to time to join regiments made up in other places, and it is certain that Lawrence county did not get full credit for her services. Henry Davis, Leesville, remembered as a captain in the Lawrence county company which went to the Mexican war in 1846, was made a lieutenant-colonel of the Eighty-second Regiment on August 27, 1862, but resigned on October 1, 1863.

Lawrence county, as her neighboring county, Monroe, managed to escape the draft of October 6, 1862, being one of the fifteen counties in the state of Indiana to escape the draft. Many of the counties and townships in the state had been slow in filling their quotas, consequently the state military authorities decided to hold a draft in September. In order to give the backward districts an opportunity to make up their deficiency the draft was postponed until October 6th, at which date it was executed. Charles G. Berry was appointed draft commissioner in Lawrence county; James R. Glover, provost marshal, and John W. Newland, surgeon. However, these men had nothing to do on the day of the draft, for the condition of the county was perfect. The report of the state enrollment commissioners on September 19, 1862, in

regard to the military status of the county, gave the locality the following credits; Total militia, 1,732; total volunteers, 1,500; total exempt, 358; conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, none; total volunteers in the service, 1,500; total subject to draft, 1,374. This very excellent record was unsurpassed in the state. Taking into consideration the fact that many men, possibly three hundred, enlisted several times, and were counted each time, the record shows that from April, 1861, to September, 1862, the county sent approximately twelve hundred men into the service of the country, a record of which to be proud.

MORGAN'S RAID.

In July, 1863, the news that Morgan and his cavalry were in the state threw the people of Lawrence county into a furor. The proximity of trouble created excitement unequalled at any other time during the war. Only a few days passed when six full companies were sent into Mitchell from the county, and they were joined by four companies from Orange, Washington and Monroe counties. The organization was called the One Hundred and Twelfth Minute Men, under command of Col. Hiram F. Braxton, of Bedford; Samuel P. Dade, also of Bedford, was adjutant; Ferdinand W. Beard, of Springville, surgeon, and Addison W. Bare, of Bryantsville, assistant surgeon. The companies and their officers from Lawrence county were: Company B, Capt. David T. Mitchell, First Lieut. Henry Paugh, Second Lieut. Bolivar Duncan; Company D, Capt. William Muir, First Lieut. George W. Douglass, Second Lieut. Olly Owens; Company F, Capt. Willoughby Blevins, First Lieut. Milton McKee, Second Lieut. William Withers; Company G, Capt. John H. Bartlett, First Lieut. Alexander Hawkins, Second Lieut. Elisha Lee; Company H, Capt. Zachariah B. Wilson, First Lieut. Benjamin R. Smith, Second Lieut. Theodore Stackhouse; Company K, Capt. John Beaty, First Lieut. Josiah C. Foster, Second Lieut. John P. Potter. The period of service of this regiment of minute men was from July 10th to the 17th, 1863. From Mitchell they went to Seymour, and from there to North Vernon to meet General Morgan and his raiders, thence to Sunman's Station, and then home again. At this same period of fright, three other companies, E, H and I, entered the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, minute men. Company E was under Capt. A. F. Tannehill, First Lieut. Henry Cox and Second Lieut. H. F. Pitman. Company H was under Capt. Francis M. Davis, First Lieut. Samuel Lynn and Second Lieut. John Dean. Company I was under Capt. Luther Briggs, First Lieut. George W. Burton and Second Lieut. Anderson Beasley. They were in service six days, ending July 16, 1863. They went from

Mitchell directly to North Vernon, then to Sunman's Station, then Indianapolis, and home.

On June 15, 1863, there was a call for six months' men, and in compliance with this order Lawrence county responded with a full company, which became Company D, of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, and officered by Hiram F. Braxtan, captain, Robert R. Stewart, first lieutenant, and James H. Crawford, second lieutenant. Very little active fighting fell to the lot of these men, but they performed well their services as provost guards, and experienced hardships on field and march equally as disastrous as the rebel bullets.

As late as 1864 there were many enlistments from Lawrence county. In the spring of that year twenty-five men went to Company H, and fifty-six men to Company I, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, three-year service. Of Company H, John H. Bartlett, second lieutenant, and in Company I, William J. Cook and John V. Smith, captains, J. V. Smith and William Day, first lieutenants, Henry H. Reath and W. Day, second lieutenants, were from this county. They were mustered in during the months of February and March, 1864, under command of Col. Richard F. Prather, and took the field at Louisville, then Nashville, and Charleston, Tennessee, and then joined the Atlanta campaign, fighting at Resaca, where the boys won renown by charging and routing the enemy. Other notable engagements which this regiment experienced were Lost and Kenesaw Mountains, Atlanta on July 22nd, and Jonesboro, Franklin, Nashville, Wise's Fork on March 8, 1865. The men joined in the pursuit of Hood after Atlanta. In the sanguinary conflict at Franklin, the regiment lost its major and forty-eight men were killed and wounded; their losses in other battles were also large, as they were ever in the thickest of the fight. At Franklin they formed a part of the solid blue line which the enemy, by thirteen successive charges, failed to break. At Wise's Fork, after their removal to North Carolina, of the One Hundred and Twentieth seven were killed and forty-eight wounded. The regiment was mustered from the service in the early part of 1866.

In the fore part of 1864 twenty-five men joined Company H, of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment, were mustered in on April 5th, and the company had as officers the following men from Lawrence county: John W. Mannington and William M. Munson, first lieutenants and W. M. Munson and Samuel Cook, second lieutenants. The regiment was properly named the Thirteenth Cavalry. Among the engagements in which it participated were Overall's Creek, Wilkinson's Pike, Nashville (dismounted), the investment of Mobile, and in many other small raids and skirmishes. Their losses

totalled sixty-five men killed and wounded, and the command was mustered out at Vicksburg on November 18, 1865.

The call for one-hundred-day men was answered in May, 1864, by the county. A full company was sent to the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment. The company was assigned the letter E, and was officered by David Mitchell, captain; Francis L. Parkison, first lieutenant, and William Patterson, second lieutenant. This company was mustered into service on May 21st, and were assigned to provost duty in Kentucky and Tennessee. In September, 1864, Company A was raised in Lawrence county for the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment. Charles P. Pendergast and Robert R. Stewart were captains; R. R. Stewart and James T. Andrews were first lieutenants; J. T. Andrews, Eli M. Dale and John R. Smith, second lieutenants. Pendergast was commissioned a major, E. M. Dale, adjutant, and David T. Mitchell, a lieutenant-colonel. The men were mustered in for one year's service, under command of Col. Thomas J. Brady. On the 15th of November they were taken to Nashville, and then to Murfreesboro, where there were quite a number of skirmishes and small engagements. In December the regiment moved to Columbia, and in January, 1865, to Washington, D. C. Shortly afterward, they were transported to North Carolina, in time to aid in the attack on Fort Fisher. Also the regiment was in the movement on Fort Anderson, was under the fire of the Federal gunboats, and captured the flag of the garrison. The men were in the struggle at Town Creek Bridge, where the enemy were completely defeated and captured. Subsequent movements included Kingston, Goldsboro, Raleigh, and Greensboro, and at the latter place the men were mustered from the service on July 11, 1865.

The last volunteering in Lawrence county occurred in the early months of 1865, when the Union forces were being concentrated around the Army of Northern Virginia. Men who had hitherto failed to enlist saw the approaching crisis and were anxious to join the victorious forces. In January, 1865, Company B, of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth, was nearly all raised in Lawrence county, and seventeen men for Company C and fifty for Company D of the same regiment. Vinson V. Williams and Michael A. Gelwick of this county were captains in Company B; Gelwick, Samuel Hostetler, James McClelland were first lieutenants and Hostetler, McClelland and William J. Owens were second lieutenants. In Company C Archibald Anderson was a first lieutenant and later a captain. In Company D George W. Burton was a captain, David A. Goodin, a first lieutenant, and John Stotts and Adolphus W. Trueblood, second lieutenants. The regiment was under the command of Col. W. A. Adams, Joshua Budd, of Mitchell, adjutant, and Vinson V.

Williams, major, and later lieutenant-colonel. The men were mustered in in January and February, 1865, and on the 18th of February left Indianapolis for Nashville, Tennessee, arriving there on the 21st, and on the 23d reported to General Steadman at Chattanooga. Their period of service consisted mostly in provost duty near Dalton, and in Marietta where they remained until August 1865. They were removed to Cuthbert, Georgia, in January, 1866, and were mustered from the service at Macon, Georgia.

The Lawrence County Legion was an organization consisting of twelve companies. The following is a list of these companies, the date of their organization, and the officers of each. Reserved Guards of Bedford, June, 1861—John M. Harron, captain; W. N. Bivins, first lieutenant; G. W. Rahm, second lieutenant. Union Guards of Bedford, June, 1861—Charles G. Back, captain; W. P. Malott, first lieutenant; A. P. Lemon, second lieutenant. Perry Guards, June, 1861—John P. Potter, captain; B. F. Dean, first lieutenant; F. W. Beard, second lieutenant. Independent Grays of Fayetteville, July, 1861—John Foot and A. F. Tannehill, captains; Eldridge Williams, J. H. Reynolds and Henry Cox, first lieutenants; H. F. Pitman, second lieutenant. Mitchell Light Infantry, July, 1861—William Muir, captain; G. W. Douglas, first lieutenant; William Hammersley, second lieutenant. Big Spring Guards, July, 1861—Samuel Hostetler, captain; John L. Stewart, first lieutenant; R. R. Stewart, second lieutenant. Lawrence Guards of Bedford, July, 1863—Henry C. Hardy, captain; William Cook, first lieutenant; J. W. Glover, second lieutenant. Marshal Guards, July, 1863—A. Anderson, captain; B. F. Kingrey, first lieutenant; T. J. Boruff, second lieutenant. Heltonville Guards, August, 1862—J. J. Durand, captain; Hiram Malott, first lieutenant; William Gray, second lieutenant. Leatherwood Sharpshooters, August, 1863—Silas N. Whitted, captain; Eli Younger, first lieutenant; John Malott, second lieutenant. Bartlettville Guards, August, 1863—J. H. Bartlett and S. J. Bartlett, captains; Alexander Hawkins, first lieutenant; J. H. Clendenin, second lieutenant. Jefferson Grays, August, 1863—G. W. Burton, captain; Obed Mercer, first lieutenant; Michael Voorhis, second lieutenant. Henry Davis was a colonel.

Many other regiments which participated in the war of the Rebellion had varying numbers of men from Lawrence county in their personnel. Twenty-seven men enrolled in Company F of the Ninety-third Regiment late in 1862 and early in 1863. In June, 1863, about ten men were recruited for Company F, of the Sixty-fifth. Later in the same year and in the beginning of 1864 twenty-six men joined Company G of the Fourth Cavalry. Several entered the Twenty-fourth and a few the Eighteenth. Late in 1864 and early

in 1865 thirty-five men enlisted in Company D of the Sixteenth. About the same time eighty-five recruits left Lawrence county for Company F of the Forty-third.

The second draft for enlisted men occurred in Indiana in October, 1864. Lawrence county came within the bounds of the third district, and the officers were: John R. B. Glasscock, commissioner; Albert G. Collier, surgeon; Simeon Stansifer, provost marshal, to March, 1865, and then James B. Mulky. These district officers were appointed in May, 1863. The county was not fortunate, as she had been in the draft of October, 1862, and several men were forced to enlist. The reports show that eighty men were drafted in Lawrence county. The third draft for Indiana occurred in February, 1865. The demand on the county was very light, as the records show only two men credited. It is questionable whether or not the draft ever took place in the county, but if it did, it was extremely light. Doubtless, had the county been accredited with all the men who enlisted in other counties, she would have never been burdened with the draft.

In summarizing the number of men furnished by the county of Lawrence for the Federal army, it is well to give a few of the figures compiled by reliable authorities, relating to the subject. Before December 19, 1862, the county was credited with a contribution of 1,500 men prior to that date. Under the call of June 1, 1863, for six months' men the county supplied a complete company of one hundred men. In October, 1863, she furnished 149 men. By a table prepared on the last day of the year, 1864, the calls of 1864 are tabulated by counties, and the total, that is, the report for Lawrence county as a whole, is as follows: First enrollment, 1,874; quota under call of February 1, 1864, 299; quota under call of March 14, 1864, 120; quota under call of July 18, 1864, 310; total of quotas and deficiencies, 729; credits by voluntary enlistments, new recruits, 586, veterans, 101; credits by draft, 80; total credits by enlistments and draft, 767; one year, 150; three years, 617; surplus, 38. On April 14, 1865, the following figures were prepared by authority, at which time all efforts were abandoned in raising men: Second enrollment, 1,191; quota under call of December 19, 1864, 147; total of quotas and deficiencies, 147; new recruits, 148; credits by draft, 2; total credits by enlistments and draft, 150; deficiency, 43; and surplus, 46. Taking all enlistments together it is shown that 2,669 men enlisted from Lawrence county during the progress of the war, but as some men enlisted as high as three or four times, and were counted each time, the number is much too large. It has been estimated that fifteen hundred men left Lawrence county for the Federal army, which record is an excellent one in the scale of Indiana counties.

One of the chief reasons for the success of the great Northern armies is the fact that in the homes and towns where the brave fellows hailed from there were preparations constantly being made for relief and aid. **Mothers** and sisters and sweethearts sewed and collected sundry articles to be sent to the field, entertainments of all kinds were given and the proceeds invested in supplies, and many a helping hand was extended to the soldiers' families who were destitute, their support at the front risking his life for the country. Pleasures were sacrificed, luxuries forgotten, and just the necessities were spent by the Northern people, in order that the hardships of the men in the field might be lessened and a measure of comfort given the battlefield and camp. In the adjutant general's report on the amount of bounty and relief furnished by Lawrence county during the war, the following figures will be interesting: The county, bounty, \$61,700, relief, \$2,815; Flinn township: bounty, \$4,600, relief, \$500; Pleasant Run township: bounty, \$1,000, relief, \$300; Perry township: bounty, \$1,650, relief, \$500; Indian Creek township: bounty, \$8,400, relief, \$1,500; Spice Valley township: bounty, \$1,426, relief, \$650; Marion township: \$5,000, relief, \$1,000; Bono township: bounty, \$3,200, relief, \$1,000; Shawswick township: bounty, \$3,125, relief, \$4,000; and Marshall township: bounty, \$2,600, relief, \$300. Making a total of bounty, \$92,701 and relief, \$12,565.

In a county history of the scope and importance of this volume, there are a thousand and one little incidents of war-time public meetings, celebrations, societies, supplies furnished, mass meetings, eulogies, speeches, and personal notes which can be gained through but one source, the newspaper files. Past historians have discovered that such a file is absent in the county of Lawrence, due to a theft or accidental destruction. These interesting parts of the chapter on the military history are consequently lost for all time.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

When the Spanish-American war broke out in 1898, there was a great amount of excitement in the city of Bedford and the surrounding country. The young bloods prepared to enlist immediately, and, as there was no regularly organized company in Bedford, the most of the recruits went to Indianapolis and Louisville, where they joined the National Guard being rendezvoused at those points. With a few exceptions, these men saw little service, for their regiments were transported to Camp Thomas at Chickamauga, Camp Alger, and other places, and there kept during the summer without receiving

opportunity to get to the firing line in Cuba. Certain men enlisted in the regular army, and thus were able to participate in the fighting.

After the peace between the two countries, many other men enlisted in the regular United States army, and were sent to the Philippines, to quell the insurrection there. The Thirty-fifth United States Regiment, the Fortieth, and the Second United States Artillery received most of these men. All together, during the war period, approximately three hundred men joined the American forces from Lawrence county.

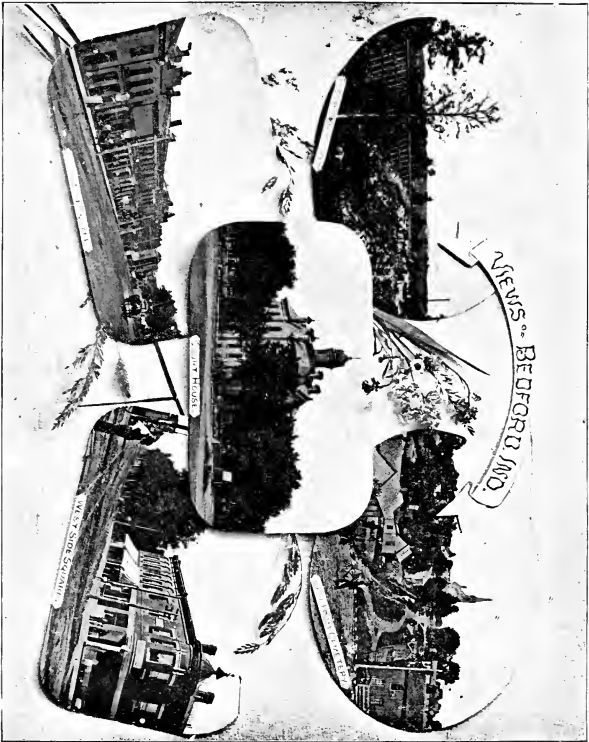
CHAPTER XVI.

THE CITY OF BEDFORD.

Bedford exists because the location was selected by the county seat locating commissioners in 1825 as the seat of justice for Lawrence county, after it had been located at old Palestine (now defunct) for about seven years, mention of which is made in the chapter on "County Government." The original plat contained two hundred acres; in length this tract was two hundred rods and in width one hundred and sixty rods. The survey was to begin, as per order of the county board, on March 30, 1825. It took several days, but when finished the platting was a fac simile of the original town of Palestine. Many lots were lawfully exchanged in Palestine for ones in Bedford, but other lots were sold at public auction commencing June 2, 1826. The proceeds of the lot sales was \$1,849.25. The geographical situation of the city is (or the first platting was) in sections 14 and 23, township 5 north and range 1 west.

The land was located in consideration that the county seat should be located here. The donation was made by Samuel F. Irwin, Joseph Glover, John Owens, Reuben Kilgore, Moses Woodruff and Isaac Stewart. It is a beautiful town site now, but when first occupied was not of the most charming, although the eminence of its higher lands and general landscape view was even by nature always sightly and fine to behold.

Among the first to reside in Bedford were John Lowrey, clerk and recorder of the county; Henry Lowrey, merchant, of the firm of Lowrey & Simpson, the latter being a non-resident, however; Samuel F. Irwin, merchant; Joseph Athon, hotel proprietor; Rollin C. Dewey, a lawyer; L. N. Livingston, lawyer; John Vestal, merchant; Samuel D. Bishop, carpenter; John Brown postmaster; Jacob Mosier, a Methodist minister; Samuel Wilson, laborer; Richard Evans, miller; Gotleib Byrer, a hatter; David Borland, tanner; Joseph Cowan, stone mason; Turner Sullivan, wagoner; William Sullivan, blacksmith; Joseph Cuthbertson, cabinetmaker; Henry Parsell, laborer; William Benefield, hotel keeper; William Kelsey, deputy sheriff; Henry Hendricks, saddler; John Quackenbosh, carpenter; Henry Quackenbosh, laborer; Jacob Huff, wagoner; Winthrop Foote, physician; A. H. Dunihue, merchant for Isaac Stewart; Andrew Hattabaugh, liquor dealer. These men, with their



families, and possibly a half dozen more, constituted the first to locate at Bedford, all having settled here by the spring of 1826. The next five years saw many additions to the population, and they were too numerous to here enumerate. But suffice it to state that many of their offspring still reside in and near the city.

FIRST BUSINESS HOUSES.

The start in merchandising here was effected by the firm of Irwin & Stewart (Samuel F. Irwin and Isaac Stewart), who occupied the first frame building in the town. They carried a four-thousand-dollar stock of general merchandise. A. H. Dunihue, who came to the town in 1826, entered this store as a clerk, continuing as such for a number of years. In 1830 the store was sold to Joseph Rawlins, and he followed mercantile business for thirty years, accumulating a fortune.

The second store was opened by Lowrey & Simpson, who commenced soon after the first store started. They thrived many years.

The first "grocery" was started by Andrew Hattabaugh in 1826. It was really a saloon, but then known as a "wet grocery"; it was kept in a log building on the east side of the public square. In 1827 came a man of much prominence named Moses Fell and he opened a general store which he successfully conducted until his death, in 1840. William McLane, who had been dubbed colonel, and who had conducted a store as early as 1815 at Orleans, Orange county, located at Bedford, where for many years he was engaged in merchandising. For a time he was president of the Bedford Branch of the old Indiana State Bank, and was the owner of a large drygoods business at Louisville, Kentucky. He amassed a fortune of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and in 1854 removed to Texas, where he died in 1873, aged eighty-five.

In 1828, John Vestal, who had been engaged in trade at Springville, opened a general store in Bedford on the southeast corner of the public square, continuing until about the date of his death in 1873.

William Benefield opened the first tavern in Bedford in 1825. David Kelley opened a liquor store in 1829. Foote & Fell opened another liquor store at about that date and the following is a true copy of their "recommend":

"Bedford, January 4, 1830.

"We, the undersigned subscribers, do certify that Winthrop Foote and Moses Fell are men of good moral character." Signed by John Brown and eleven more.

FROM 1830 TO 1840.

This was a very prosperous decade for Bedford. In 1834 the first newspaper was founded and a little later the branch of the old Indiana State Bank was established here. This bank brought the town much ready money and advertised it far and near, so that many speculators found their way here. It was this class who started to buy and transport much pork, grain, etc., down the rivers to the Southland. Vaughn & Moberly dealt extensively in liquors. There were no less than seven firms engaged in this business at one time here in that decade. Some became very wealthy from the profits of the whisky trade. In fact nearly all of the pioneer merchants got their start in this business. The only exception among these merchants was perhaps A. H. Dunihue, who refused even to attach his name to certificates of "good moral character" for those who sought a license to deal in liquors. But it must be admitted that the sale of liquor those days was not fraught with the debauchery seen in later times. Good, moral, religious men countenanced the sale, and even conducted "groceries," as saloons were then styled, of their own. Other merchants during the thirties were E. C. Moberly, D. R. Dunihue, Lankford Trueblood, John Brown, Mason & Harvey, Jacob Clark, Medicine, Vestal & Crooke, M. A. & W. H. Malott, F. W. Dixon, and others whose names are lost from view with the passage of years.

DURING THE FORTIES.

The decade from 1840 to 1850 saw many changes in the role of business men in Bedford. Henry J. Acoam at first sold liquor, but later opened a large merchandise store. In 1845 permission was granted the citizens by the county board to erect a market house, which was carried out. It was during this eventful ten-year period that the effort to banish the sale of liquors from "groceries" in the town was almost successful, at least the number was greatly reduced, but a few old establishments, like Phillip Reuter's, continued to thrive in spite of opposition. Strong efforts were made to prevent the issuance of licenses for Reuter, and several petitions with that object in view, after consideration by the county board, were duly granted, but the sale did not stop. One of these petitions which was granted was as follows, being given here as an example of the times and for the old-time names attached thereto:

"Bedford, Indiana, December 24, 1844.

"To The Honorable Board of Commissioners of the County of Lawrence, if in session; if not in session, to the Auditor and Treasurer of said county:

The undersigned citizens of the Town of Bedford, believing that retailing spirituous liquors within the town limits is pernicious in its effects, therefore respectfully remonstrate against the granting of license to any person or persons to retail spirituous liquors within the limits of said town for the term of five years.

"D. R. Dunihue, Isaac Denson, William Newkirk, W. V. Daniel, M. W. Houston, William Smith, Daniel Dunihue, Sr., C. P. Reed, A. G. Young, Horatio Jeter, John Vestal, Joseph Rawlings, T. N. Robertson, James R. Glover, James G. Duncan, Robert Biggs, Eli Dale, Henry Quackenbosh, John Webb, Edmond B. Kennedy, William McLane, William S. Watson, Solomon Eldridge, John Gyger, S. F. Irwin, H. B. Richardson, William Perkins, A. S. Ferguson, John Owen, A. H. Donihue, Elizabeth Barner, Isaac Rector, Alexander Wall, William Ross, F. T. Raymond, Olly Owens, J. G. McDonald, Nancy Wilder, Edith H. Hendricks, Levi H. Dale, David Borland, William Porter, Dr. Laforce, Luke Barker, W. W. Williamson, Ezekiel Blackwell, N. D. Glazenbrook, R. M. Parks, James C. Lynn."

Mr. Reuter was denied a license, but, through his attorney, James Hughes, demanded a re-hearing, but this was refused, and an exception was filed. The matter was settled in the circuit court in such a manner that Reuter was permitted to go on with the sale of liquor. During this time a full list of the resident families of the town was made up, but it is too lengthy to here append. These families represented a population of five hundred people.

CIVIL WAR PERIOD.

The business interests of Bedford from 1850 to 1870 were largely in the hands of the following men and firms: In the fifties, Dunihue & Kelley, M. A. Malott, Joseph Rawlins, John Vestal, J. C. Cavins, drugs; W. M. Northcraft, clothing; John Sues, Portman & Francis, E. & E. M. Braxtan, hardware; Houston & Buskirk, furniture; Krenking & Schmidt, grist mill; Godfrey Schlosser, marble dealers; J. G. Unkel, jeweler; W. W. Owens, postmaster; Malott & Sons, general store; J. S. Wigmore, watches and clocks; James Calvert, furniture; R. H. Carlton & Company, drugs; Malott & Reed, general store; Newland & Hostetler, drugs; B. Lepman, dry goods and clothing.

In the sixties the business was carried on by some of the above, with others as follows: Park & Williams, general dealers; Henry Ewald, grocer; Adam Ruth, furniture; J. P. Francis, general store; Charles Kramer, bakery; Kahn & Brother, clothing; George Roberts, drugs; Glover & Driscoll, dentists;

A. G. Gainey & Company, general store; Howell & Johnson, drugs; J. V. & Z. C. Mathes, hardware; D. Barnes & Son, furniture; J. J. Hardy, livery; Mrs. S. A. W. Brown, millinery; Abderson & Hamilton, books, etc.; J. W. Acoam, harness and saddles. The merchant tailors were Palmer & Messick.

EARLY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

One of the first manufacturing plants of Bedford, odd as it may now sound, was a distillery operated by steam, fitted up by Samuel F. Irwin in a log cabin. At the same time he started a horse mill to supply his distillery with ground grain. These two enterprises were popular and well patronized by the surrounding farming community. Then, there was scarcely any other market for corn than at the distilleries of the country. The present uses for corn, such as glucose, etc., were then unknown. Corn was fed to hogs, which were packed and shipped in large numbers to the South, on flat-boats. Sometimes the corn sold for cash, but usually it was made up into liquor on the shares. The large amounts of whisky and brandy made at the Irwin still house were sent mostly to Louisville, Kentucky. An average of about three barrels per day were turned out at this one distillery. This represented the consumption of thirty-five bushels of corn, or an annual capacity of about ten thousand bushels, equal to eight hundred barrels of liquor. Rye was also used for the same purpose. Whisky sold at a shilling a gallon. After ten years distilling by Irwin his business was abandoned.

In about 1836, a cotton factory was erected by William McLane, Samuel F. Irwin, Moses Fell, John Vestal and a few more. The machinery came by two-horse wagons from Lexington, Kentucky. H. B. Richardson and six workmen operated this factory, he being the superintendent. The cotton was purchased in Kentucky and hauled out to Bedford by wagons. Yarns were made here, but no cloth was woven. In 1840 the factory was sold and shipped to Salem.

In 1834, Barker & Phelps started an ashery, which they conducted three years. They paid three cents a bushel for ashes and sometimes had to pay as high as seven cents per bushel. From these they manufactured a fair quality of black salts, which found sale in Louisville markets. Connected with this plant was also a shingle factory owned and operated by the same men and propelled by the same steam. The rough shingles, made from native woods, found ready sale at home. As early as 1826, Richard Evans built a tread-power saw mill near Bedford, which he conducted until about 1830; at first it was well patronized.

A large tannery was built in 1826, some say earlier, by David Borland. He conducted this twenty years. It had forty vats, and he did an extensive business, the leather here made going mostly to Louisville. About a year later another tannery was started by Samuel and Thomas Biggs, consisting of twenty vats. Later this was sold to Biggs & Young and operated for about fifteen years longer, or probably up to 1855. These tanneries, in a good season, made work for about a dozen workmen.

In 1826 Thomas and Robert Carlton bought the machinery of the old woolen factory of the Lockharts, at Palestine, removed it to Bedford and installed a factory here. Carding in all of its various forms was carried on here on a large scale. A large custom business was done and from May to September six hands were kept busy. Wool raised over a wide scope of country was brought here to be carded and then returned to the families, where it was woven into cloth. The Carltons also bought and shipped to Louisville large amounts of wool. This industry lasted several years. In 1834, John Lynn started a carding factory and continued to operate it a dozen or more years. His plant was really of more importance than that of the Carltons, and gave work to as many men, also advanced beyond carding to fulling and coloring without dressing. His work was known by its roughness, its warmth and wearing qualities.

At an early day there were three important cabinet shops in Bedford. These were owned by Matthew Borland, William Templeton and Joseph Culbertson. Each made tables, stands, bureaus, cupboards, chairs, bedsteads, coffins, etc. About three workmen were constantly employed in each shop. Two of these shops ran for many years.

THE PORK-PACKING INDUSTRY.

The packing and shipment of pork was a lively industry in Bedford in the early history of the town. Chief among the operators were William McLane, Samuel F. Irwin, Joseph Rawlins and David Borland. Michael A. Malott also packed and shipped considerable pork. McLane & Irwin commenced this branch of business in 1827, when they erected a log building on Leatherwood creek, below town. It was thirty by one hundred and twenty feet in size, and it was occupied jointly by these two men, who, however, worked separately. Hogs were bought over a large section of the country, on credit, for which payment was made after the pork was marketed in the South. The great cotton and sugar plantations demanded a vast amount of this product, especially Mississippi and Louisiana, both sections liking the

flavor of the Indiana corn-fed hogs. The packing season extended from November to February, and from twelve to twenty workmen were employed in each packing house, where there were slaughtered and packed from five to nine thousand hogs, sufficient to load about six large flat-boats. Joseph Rawlins and David Borland each had a packing house on Salt creek, where they carried on about as extensive operations as the two last-named gentlemen. For many years from five to twelve thousand hogs were slaughtered and packed by these four men. It required about eight flat-boats to transport twelve thousand hogs. These boats were built as needed, from native lumber, at the packing houses, and sold in southern markets after having been unloaded. During those palmy days of flat-boating it is related that about seventy-five of these rude crafts were sent down the river from Lawrence county annually. During the busy months fifty men were employed by the Bedford packers. Nothing has ever been so large in the industrial line in Bedford until the opening of the Bedford stone industry a few decades since.

Another early industry was that of making hats. Gotlieb Byrer, John Hovious and William Cook each owned a hattery, each giving employment to three to five men. Each made hats from fur and wool. Byrer began as early as 1826, continuing ten years. Hats were made from mink, otter, beaver, coon and other furs, and from lamb's wool. As many as fifteen hundred hats were manufactured in Bedford in a single year. They sold at prices ranging from fifty cents to six dollars.

The Bedford Woolen Mills were built about 1859, by Charles Mason & Son, of Michigan. They had an excellent business. J. H. Mason & Company owned the mills at the close of the Civil war, and at the time sixty-cent cassimeres, sixty-cent jeans, sixty-five-cent satinets, forty-five to ninety-cent flannels, and four dollar and fifty cent blankets were the chief articles made. Also this firm did an extensive carding business, at ten cents a pound. Carding and spinning was twenty-seven cents per pound. Soon after this, however, the business declined and war prices no longer obtained, and the property was transferred to Dr. J. C. Cavins, who owned it until 1871, when it passed to Jesse A. Mitchell, who, with W. C. Windstandley, owned it in the middle of the eighties. At one time goods made here went freely into nine states and amounted in the aggregate to thirty thousand dollars annually. Weaving was discontinued in 1882 and within a few years the business, with hundreds of others in that line, took on a different mode of operation and got into the hands of trusts, etc., and at last closed down permanently.

A good flouring mill was built here about 1870 by Charles Cramer, who did an immense business for many years, until the flour industry also shaped

itself into milling trusts, such as the great mills at Minneapolis, after which the mills only ground for local demand.

Then there was the furniture factory of James McPheeters, with which was connected a large saw mill. All the patented and latest machinery for making chairs, tables, etc., was used and prosperity was with this branch of home industry, but in later years it went down with the inevitable change wrought out by the larger concerns of the country centralizing.

PRESENT INDUSTRIES OF BEDFORD.

In the fall of 1913 the following included about all the industrial concerns of Bedford:

The railroads were the "Monon," the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, the Terre Haute & Southeastern, and Belt Line.

There were four saw mills for timber sawing.

Within three miles radius there were stone quarries and stone dressing mills having a capital of not less than six million dollars.

The Bedford Boiler Works were located at No. 1306 Seventh street.

There was one bottling works; two brick-making plants; the car shops of the Chicago, Terre-Haute & Southeastern railroad; the United States Cement Company's plant in the eastern limits of city; the Lemon Flouring Mills, No. 1128 Seventeenth street; Bedford Foundry and Machine Shops, at Fifth and K streets; John Hartman's planing mills, at Sixth and J streets, and a few lesser plants.

CITY LIBRARY.

While the present city library is really a county institution from the fact that the people of the county are taxed a small amount annually for its support, yet it is styled a city library. Its history runs back many years as a city or town library.

Long before the great iron master, Andrew Carnegie, won fame at the steel works in Pittsburg and amassed his fortune, Bedford had a public library. In the organization of the various counties in this state, very wisely the lawmakers set apart ten per cent. of the sales of the county seat town lots for the establishment of a county library. As the proceeds in this county were considerable, the library was placed on a firm footing at a very early day in the history of the town and county. The books kept in this library were read and reread many times by several generations who had grown up in Lawrence county. The first books were purchased in 1819, and

were kept in the court house by John Lowrey, county clerk, and consisted of about one hundred volumes of standard books of that period. By February, 1823, the library fund had amounted to about seven hundred and fifty dollars, a greater portion of which was placed out on interest. In 1821 a neat book case was made and placed in the northeast room of the old court house at Palestine, the old seat of justice of this county. Nearly every old pioneer had been a member of the board of trustees for this library. In 1840 there were five hundred volumes of books. In 1824 the fund was nine hundred dollars, and reached at one time about twelve hundred dollars. About half this sum was used and the remainder was loaned out. At one time the library owned a lot in town, which was finally sold. In 1895 the permanent fund amounted to two thousand dollars and the books were being kept in the county recorder's office at Bedford.

In 1856 the state furnished the county with eight township libraries, distributed in proportion to the population. Each library composed three hundred volumes of general matter. But few of these survived more than twenty-five years.

Late in the fifties the McClure libraries were received, two or three in the county, but after six years the design of the benevolent testator was carelessly thwarted by the distribution of the books, to individual members, or in cases actually sold at auction.

But to return to the public library at Bedford, properly speaking, it should be said that the books were finally removed from the court house and taken to the old Baptist church building, near the present federal building on Fourteenth street, and there the library was kept until its removal, about 1902, to the present public library, the building of which was the gift of Andrew Carnegie, and the lot donated by the city. This fine stone structure cost twenty thousand dollars and now has about eleven thousand volumes on its shelves. A board of trustees, holding life-time terms, has charge of the library, which faces the new United States building, the postoffice on K street. The librarian is Georgia Friedley, who has been in charge since the removal to the new building.

POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

The postoffice at Bedford was established in 1825, having first been at the old county seat town of Palestine, where it was established in 1819, with John Brown as first postmaster. The following is a list of postmasters in



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, BEDFORD

Bedford, with date of appointment, as furnished by the department at Washington:

June 1, 1825—John Brown.	March 19, 1861—Isaac Rector.
October 17, 1829—Robert M. Carlton.	March 30, 1863—William S. Riley.
May 7, 1836—Robert Mitchell.	June 30, 1864—Paris T. Vestal.
May 31, 1841—Gustavus Clark.	September 21, 1864—James M. Mathes.
August 19, 1845—Samuel Mitchell.	August 17, 1866—James C. Carlton.
October 30, 1848—Benjamin Newland.	March 17, 1869—J. M. Mathes.
November 21, 1849—Willie W. Owens.	March 14, 1877—Henry Davis.
March 18, 1851—William M. Northcraft.	May 6, 1885—James C. Carlton.
May 7, 1852—Willie W. Owens.	December 21, 1889—William Erwin.
June 7, 1853—Robert M. Parks.	January 9, 1894—John Johnson, Jr.
March 5, 1855—J. Wesley Newland.	January 10, 1898—Vinson V. Williams.
March 13, 1857—James C. Carlton.	January 29, 1906—Sherman L. Keach.

Bedford is now a second class office and has six rural free delivery routes extending out into the surrounding country, with routes averaging about twenty-four miles each. It was made a free city delivery office in November, 1900, and now has five carriers. There are now thirteen mail trains a day in Bedford. The federal postoffice building, on K street, near Fourteenth street, was erected at a cost of seventy-one thousand dollars. It was completed in October, 1909. The site is included in the above cost of the building. The present are the employes and officers of the Bedford postoffice: Sherman L. Keach, postmaster; Doyle W. Graham, assistant postmaster; Albert H. Dunihue, postal savings department; Walter A. Pitman, Lew W. Cosner, William E. Cannedy, general utility clerks; Arthur J. Boy and Albert H. Fletcher, mailing clerks; Joseph L. Glover, Leroy R. Trueblood, Oliver L. Rayburn, Harrison M. Ramsey and Edward C. Consalus, city carriers; Frank M. Carlton, Lawrence Stutz, Isaac H. Crim, James W. Anderson, Opal Armstrong and Harley S. Abderson, rural carriers. Basil Miller is special delivery messenger; Dell Hazel, char-woman. Postal savings amount to \$15,811.

BANKING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Bedford is one of the oldest banking towns in the state. When the Bedford branch of the State Bank of Indiana was organized in 1834, twelve banks were to be established in as many districts. The eighth district was composed of the counties of Orange, Lawrence, Monroe, Morgan, Martin and Greene. After great rivalry the branch was located at Bedford, largely for the reason of its central location. The bank was chartered for twenty-five years, and the capital was furnished, one-half by the state and one-half by individual stockholders. The state directors of the Bedford Branch were Moses Fell, William McLane and Pleasant Parks, and its first officers were, William McLane, president; D. R. Dunihue, cashier, and John Brown, clerk. The second president was John Vestal, and in 1848, Mr. Dunihue was succeeded as cashier by Isaac Rector. At one time there were over one hundred stockholders in this bank, several residing outside the county of Lawrence. Among the leading stockholders at first were William McLane, Moses Fell, John Vestal, Joseph Rawlins, David and Matthew Borland, M. A. Malott and John Inman, John Bowland, William Fish, G. G. Dunn, A. H. Dunihue. At one date in 1838 there were upwards of three hundred borrowers at this bank. The liabilities of the directors as drawers were \$38,200; number of stockholders holding under \$500, twenty-five; number holding from \$500 to \$5,000, twenty; number holding over \$5,000, one. On December 14, 1839, there was in this bank specie to the amount of \$63,677.88, and August 24th of the same year there was \$100,590.96. This banking concern did a great deal for Lawrence county and Bedford in those early days. Its loans were extremely large in the fall and winter to pork and grain dealers. Its circulation exceeded \$100,000 considerably, and the individual deposits at times were even much greater than this amount. Its affairs were wound up in 1854 and from its effects came the organization of the old Bank of the State of Indiana, founded at Bedford with a capital of \$150,000. D. Ricketts was president and G. A. Thornton, cashier. It did a flourishing business, with many stockholders, and its issues were always received par value. In 1865, M. A. Malott became president and W. C. Winstandley, cashier. Under this management the bank was conducted until the spring of 1871, when its long career was honorably brought to a close and the issues all retired. In October, that year, the Bedford National Bank was organized with a capital of \$100,000, and M. A. Malott was president and W. C. Winstandley, cashier. This organization began with large deposits and continued to grow. At the death of Mr. M. A. Malott in the autumn of 1875, W. C. Winstandley

became president, and T. H. Malott, cashier. Succeeding this bank came the private bank called the Bedford Bank, whose stockholders were W. C. Winstandley, Mrs. Elizabeth Malott, Mrs. Elizabeth Gardner, Mrs. Mary H. Duncan, T. H. Malott, N. F. Malott and John E. Malott. In 1884 this was the only bank in the city of Bedford and was doing an extensive business for those days.

A private bank was conducted between 1857 and 1865, by Isaac Rector. It finally failed, and it is said that many in the community lost considerable by his failure.

The Indiana National Bank was organized by Thomas Marshall and others, about 1880, but was absorbed by the Bedford Bank shortly after its organization and liquidated.

The present (1913) banking concerns of Bedford are as follows:

THE BEDFORD NATIONAL BANK.

This banking house was organized in May, 1899, and its location is on the corner of Sixteenth and I streets, Bedford. It was organized by John R. Walsh, J. J. Brooks, Vinson V. Williams, Thomas O. Daggy and George W. McDaniel. Its first president was John R. Walsh; Dr. W. H. Smith, vice-president; Thomas O. Daggy, cashier; William Erwin, assistant cashier. and has a present surplus of \$20,000. Its recent deposits amount to \$380,000. The bank's first capital was \$50,000, but it has been increased to \$100,000. It owns its own bank building, worth \$25,000. Its charter from the United States is dated in 1899. The present officers are as follows: Thomas J. Brooks, president; George W. Hay, vice-president; W. A. Brown, cashier.

This institution has always been looked upon as one of the solid banks of southern Indiana, and its officers and stockholders have from the first been among the best class of citizens in the county and commonwealth. Its methods of transacting business are correct and the people have all confidence in the men at the various desks. To be a depositor in this bank is to be safe and secure.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK.

The Citizens National Bank, of Bedford, was organized in 1891, as a state bank, by A. C. Voris, S. B. Voris, W. H. Martin, F. D. Norton and John Haase. In 1898 it was converted into a national bank. Its first capital was \$50,000, but it is now working under a capital of \$100,000. Its surplus in the autumn of 1913 was \$20,000; undivided profits, \$20,000; deposits, \$550,000.

The present (1913) officers of this solid banking institution are as follows: J. R. Voris, president; H. G. Alderhagen, cashier. The original officers of the bank were, A. C. Voris, president, and J. R. Voris, cashier. In the twenty-two years that this concern has been doing business in the county it has opened thousands of accounts and received and paid out millions of dollars over its counters. It has come through the financial storms of the country, when others failed, but this bank has always met its obligations to the people who have from time to time deposited their money there. The gentlemen who have been at the head of it have all been men of good business judgment and have looked well to the interests of their patrons.

THE CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY OF BEDFORD.

This banking institution was organized in March, 1900, with a capital of \$25,000, and has been increased to \$35,000. It now has a surplus of \$15,000, with deposits amounting to \$300,000. It was organized by A. C. Voris, William M. Mathews, Michael N. Messick, I. N. Glover, Harry M. Voris, Edward K. Dye and John W. Cossner. The first officers were: A. C. Voris, president; M. N. Messick, vice-president; I. N. Glover, cashier. The officers today are: William H. Martin, president; Charles H. Emery, vice-president; E. E. Farmer, secretary and treasurer.

The statement of this concern in August, 1913, showed resources amounting to \$373,643, with liabilities the same amount. Of the resources exhibited in this statement, there were the items of \$285,034 as loans and discounts; bonds and stocks, \$21,440; bonds to secure postal savings deposits, \$7,000. In the list of liabilities there appears the items of undivided profits, \$1,954; surplus, \$15,000; interest, discount and other earnings, \$11,464.

THE STONE CITY BANK.

The Stone City Bank, of Bedford, was organized in 1890 with a capital of \$25,000, which has been increased to \$75,000, with a surplus of \$13,227, with deposits of \$350,000. The first officers and organizers were: J. M. Andrews, president; I. N. Glover, cashier; T. V. Thornton, vice-president; H. E. Wells, John W. Cosner, W. A. Webb, E. D. Pearson, J. Y. Bates, M. N. Messick, George W. McDaniel, V. V. Williams.

The bank erected a building of its own in 1893, in which they still operate their extensive banking business.

The present (1913) officers are: W. E. McCormick, president; Will-

iam Turley, vice-president; Henry D. Martin, cashier; H. E. McCormick, assistant cashier. The board of directors are W. E. McCormick, William Turley, Dr. J. T. Freeland, H. D. Martin, S. L. Keach, Frank W. Holland and C. H. Cobb.

Their recent statement shows items in the table of resources as follows: Loans and discounts, \$265,437; overdrafts, \$3,135; cash on hand, \$26,333, while in the list of liabilities are these items: Capital stock, \$75,000; surplus, \$10,766; undivided profits, \$2,461; demand deposits, \$328,831, making a total of \$419,501 for the resources, with the same in the column of liabilities, all showing an excellent banking business, handled by men of sound business principles, having the confidence of the community in which they operate a first class, modern bank.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY OF BEDFORD.

Before Bedford was ruled under a "city" government, which was not until 1889, it was a town incorporation for many years. On June 10, 1864, the Lawrence county commissioners were petitioned to order an election to settle the question whether the place should be incorporated or not. The proposed "town of Bedford" was to comprise one thousand four hundred and forty acres. The day of election was fixed as June 29, 1864, and on that day there were one hundred and twenty-two votes cast in favor of incorporation and only fourteen against the measure, whereupon on September 8, 1864, the county board duly declared Bedford to be an incorporated town. The first officers were M. N. Messick, D. W. Parker and J. D. Thompson, trustees; John M. Stalker, clerk; Levi H. Dale, marshal; A. H. Dunihue, treasurer. J. D. Thompson, trustee, immediately resigned and was succeeded by A. C. Glover, and J. M. Stalker, clerk, having resigned, was succeeded by H. F. Braxton. The first acts of the new board of trustees was to formulate a set of ordinances, which consumed several weeks' time. E. D. Pearson was appointed town attorney. The question of granting a liquor seller's license was up before the trustees, who submitted to Judge Bicknell, of the circuit court, that they had not that right. The records show that the receipts and expenditures in the new town of Bedford from October 28, 1864, to April 22, 1865, were as follows: Receipts—Liquor license, \$150.00; peddler's license, \$17.00; gymnastic performers, \$4.00; total, \$171.00. The expenditures were—Printing, \$31.95; copying ordinances, \$34.00; liquor license refunded, \$50.00; cash to balance, \$55.05, making the account to foot and balance, \$171.00.

The municipal government was in abeyance from 1866 to September, 1869, and was then revived by the election of the following officers: Alexander H. Dunihue, James C. Carlton and E. D. Pearson, trustee; M. N. Messick, clerk and treasurer; Erastus Ikerd, marshal. A new and complete code of ordinances were then made, Newton Crook having been chosen town attorney. One of the early acts of this board was to issue ten thousand dollars in school bonds to tide over the school fund, which was then insufficient to complete the building under course of erection. Four lamps were erected to illuminate the public square. Numerous streets and sidewalks were immediately ordered built. Seven dollars and fifty cents were paid for a corporation seal.

Steps were taken in May, 1870, to macadamize the streets surrounding the public square. Hall and Harrison's bids of thirty-seven and a half cents per cubic yard for the grading part were accepted; then the matter of macadamizing fifty feet wide, at three dollars and twenty cents per lineal foot; guttering, at thirty cents per lineal foot; depth of work, six inches.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

R. H. Carlton, the engineer in charge, made this report in January, 1871: Grading 1,722 yards, at thirty-seven and a half cents, \$645.75; guttering 2,017 feet, at thirty cents, \$605.10; macadamizing 1,516 feet, at \$3.20 \$4,851.10; high street culvert, \$93.15; curbing Sycamore street, \$10.00; change in grade, \$1.00; total, \$6,206.20.

Of the above amount, the town paid \$800.23 and Lawrence county, \$2,453.76; the New Albany railroad paid \$754 and the remainder was paid by owners of realty. The largest single individual payment was by Dr. W. A. Foote, \$126.56.

In March, 1873, Winstandley & Malott were allowed to put in a set of Fairbanks scales on the public square.

The same season, a metaled pavement was ordered built on the east side of the square, fronting lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, the pavement to be ten feet wide. D. C. Campbell contracted to fence the cemetery for \$70.50, Samuel Bristow furnishing the posts at \$185.38. The Messick pond was ordered surveyed and drained in the general cleaning up made in fear of the appearance of cholera. The contract for building a sewer or drain, with twelve-inch hard clay pipe, was awarded to Jennings Larter for twenty-nine cents a cubic yard.

November 5, 1877, a series of resolutions was passed by the town

board, deploring the death of Hon. Oliver P. Morton, in which his public career was greatly extolled.

In 1878 the liquor license was fixed at \$600.

In December, 1879, the Bedford Light Guards assumed the responsibility of a hook and ladder company, and steps were taken to provide them with the necessary fire-fighting apparatus. They were organized and accepted by the town board as the Fire Company of Bedford, in April, 1881.

In 1882 the board appropriated sixty dollars to erect a monument to the memory of George Carney, who was murdered while serving as marshal.

In 1884, upon petition from more than one-third of the voters, the question of making the "town" the "city of Bedford" was submitted to the people. John W. Marshall was the census taker on this occasion, and found that the place had a population of 2,451, hence an election was called for on May 12, 1884. That same year four large cisterns were ordered constructed for the streets, each to contain a capacity of five hundred barrels. These were to be located on the four corners of the public square and serve as fire protection to the town.

BEDFORD AS A CITY.

Not until 1889 was Bedford made a city, under the general laws of Indiana. The exact date of incorporation was July 26, 1889, when it was divided into three wards.

The mayors who have served Bedford under its city government are: John B. Thomasson, V. V. Williams, William Day, H. P. Pearson, David Y. Johnson, J. Hickson Smith, Peter Fillion, who died in office and his place was filled by J. B. Stipp, Albert J. Fields, the last named elected in 1908.

The present city officers (1913) are: Arthur J. Fields, mayor; Noah Mullen, treasurer; Joseph E. Pierce, marshal; John D. McMurphy, street commissioner; James F. Stephenson, clerk; W. E. Clark, city attorney.

The 1912 state reports give Bedford a total valuation of property (less exemptions), \$3,715,445. Expenditures of the city in 1910, were \$70,389; on hand, January 1, 1910, \$19,956; taxes that year, \$35,963; total receipts for the year, \$96,434.

The reports of the state for 1910-11 gives Bedford as having one hundred and twelve fire plugs or street hydrants. They owned their own water plant and were using the meter system. There were then five policemen, and the police department spent that year (1911), \$4,228. The firemen from the volunteer company were then receiving two dollars for each fire

they were called out to attend to. The fire department's building and equipment was then valued at \$4,000.

At present (September, 1913) the fire protection consists of the fire company, a three-horse combination wagon, and four paid firemen. The coming year the city will install another fire station in the north end of the city, where the present appliances will be kept, while the present fire house will be furnished with a motor engine truck and a complete new outfit.

The city is furnished with water from the White river, whose waters are filtered in a basin south of the city, and is supplied with power by the Southern Indiana Power and Light Company. The street lights of Bedford are now supplied by the Indiana State Light, Heat and Power Company, who also furnish steam heat and gas lights. This corporation purchased the old Bedford Heat, Light and Power Company's plant in 1912. Bedford now has fifty-two city blocks paved, equal to four and one-half miles of brick paving, of an excellent quality.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE BEDFORD STONE INDUSTRY.

Without doubt the greatest industry of Lawrence county is the stone industry, and from its magnitude the city of Bedford has long since been styled the "Stone City." But few localities in the entire United States domain affords better facilities for quarrying the best of workable building stone. This stone goes by various names. "St. Louis Limestone" "Bedford Stone," and "Bedford Oolitic Stone" are among the commercial and geological terms used in describing these immense deposits of building stone. Owen, Lawrence and Monroe counties are all underlaid with about the same grade of stone, with some variations as to hardness and fineness. While the real development of these valuable quarries does not date back more than thirty years, the stone from these quarries was worked and known far and near many years prior to that time.

Among the earliest settlers in this county was that prince of gentlemen, Dr. Winthrop Foote, of Connecticut, a man well versed in both law and medicine who invaded the wilds of this county and settled at the old county seat, Palestine, in 1818, but moved to Bedford when this city became the seat of justice. He was a firm believer in the future of Lawrence county and in the possibilities of the stone found here, so lavishly bestowed by the hand of the Creator. He it was who acquired, by purchase and the "taking up" of government land, nearly all the sites upon which the most productive quarries are now located, at least all that were worked a quarter of a century ago. He early remarked to a friend that some day they would be sending that stone to New York city, and was met with the assertion that it could not be so, on account of there being no way to transport such heavy commodities so great a distance, but Dr. Foote remarked that there would be found a way by the time the stone was demanded there.

In 1832 Dr. Foote went to Louisville, Kentucky, and there interested a stone cutter named Toburn, who returned with him and located at Bedford. He was probably the first regular stone cutter who ever entered this county. Among the evidences of his having lived and labored here are numerous pieces of his handiwork in way of monuments and buildings from stone. Important and interesting among these is the vault cut from a large boulder

which lies in the position it was left by some mighty upheaval, on the eastern slope of the hill overlooking what is now known as "Blue Hole" quarry, about a mile from the center of Bedford. This vault is known as the Foote vault. The Doctor had a brother, Ziba Foote, who, while acting as a government surveyor, in 1806, had been drowned, in what is now known as Foote's Grove pond, and he was buried on its banks. As soon as the vault was completed the body was exhumed and placed therein, and here also, in 1856, Dr. Winthrop Foote himself was buried. This spot was selected by the Doctor on account of its being in a quiet spot, away from the rush and noise of the city life. But things have changed with the march of time and the wonderful development of the great stone industry, and today numberless trains of cars rush madly by, upon two lines of railroad. The sound of the steam channeling machines, steam derricks and stone saw-mill machinery is ever heard in that locality, but the dead sleep on and heed it not.

THE OPENING WEDGE.

What may be termed the opening wedge to this industry was when the building of the first railroad, the old New Albany & Salem line, brought to this county Davis Harrison, a civil engineering expert. He became firm in the belief that the marketing of this stone was practicable, and when his railroad work had ended he moved his family here from Kentucky, taking up his residence in Bedford. Here he made a systematic study of the stone measures hereabouts, and labored long to interest capital to aid in developing the quarries. It was not until 1877, when the Dark Hollow Quarry Company was organized, that his efforts met with any degree of success, although he was interested in several enterprises before that date. His knowledge and careful research made the present success possible.

Nathan Hall was another pioneer in this industry. He, at the suggestion of Mr. Harrison, was induced to begin operations directly adjoining the quarry of what is now styled "Blue Hole." This was long before the discovery of the modern channeling machines, in fact it was before the Civil war period, when all the stone had to be blasted out with powder. To Mr. Hall the credit belongs for first making this stone known and valued by the outside world, or to give any commercial value to it. He shipped the first stone out of Bedford on the railroad, hauling it by ox team from the quarry, about one mile distant from a railroad track. He invented and had made the wagon for hauling these huge stone upon, now so common. Later he employed steam power at his quarries and was in direct communication with

the railroad. In 1881 Mr. Hall sold his interest to the Hinsdale-Doyle Granite Company, but the face of his old quarry was left about as he last worked it.

One of the earliest quarries operated was that of John Glover, a mile and a half south of Bedford. But little stone had been taken out of this quarry before the Civil war, at which time operations were completely suspended, and that ended his work. Some of the stone from his quarry, however, are still to be seen in the earlier buildings of Bedford. He used a very primitive saw for cutting stone with. It reminded one of a large sized wood-saw operated by two men.

FIRST SHIPMENTS TO CHICAGO.

With the whirling trains of Bedford stone that go whizzing by day after day now to Chicago, it may be of interest to know that the first shipment was made by the owners of "Dark Hollow Quarry," and was sent to John Rawle, who had just been appointed agent at Chicago for this building stone. It was billed to him at about eighty-five cents per cubic foot. Mr. Rawle had worked on the oolitic limestone in the Portland quarries of England and knew the good value of this Bedford stone. He at once entered with zeal upon his duty of trying to interest Chicago builders in this commodity. He fashioned a huge vase cut from this stone which attracted great attention. He also employed a stone cutter one entire winter cutting paper weights from Bedford stone which he distributed among architects and builders the country over. He also contracted to erect the first Bedford stone building ever gracing the streets of Chicago, the Mandel building on Dearborn street. The first year this stone was shipped to Chicago there were only three car loads used there. Contrast that date with the present era. Then three car loads lasted a whole season, whereas now thousands upon added thousands of cars go to that city alone annually.

Again, the state and government geologists have done all in their power to bring the right understanding of this material before the American builders. From them we are able to draw many clear conceptions of just what this wonderful stone is and its high value to the world at large.

A careful examination of oolitic limestone shows that, while it varies in the nature and arrangement of its particles, its more striking characteristics are general and permanent. Shells more or less minute—scarcely discernible to the naked eye—and fragments of shells, cemented by carbonate of lime, make up the mass. Indeed is the cementing so meager that it is

scarcely observable even with the aid of an ordinary pocket-glass. This structure gives this stone the oolitic appearance—hence the name.

It is when we reach the sub-carboniferous area of the state that we discover the true wealth of Indiana limestone. The formation known as the St. Louis division or group covers a large area of the state, but it is the surface rock of a much smaller space, and while outlined in several counties it is only in Lawrence and Monroe counties that it exists as the surface rock throughout the entire county. Along the line of St. Louis outcrop from Putnamville southward to near the Ohio river is found the famous oolitic limestone. It lies in a narrow strip of country running somewhat diagonally, from northeast to southwest, a distance of about one hundred miles, and varies in width from three to fifteen miles. Every indication seems to be that the oolitic limestone has been deposited in deep sea waters, filling a basin whose shores are now marked by these lines where the rock is lightly, unevenly and irregularly bedded and formed of coarser and more loosely cemented materials than those of the main body of the stone. In Lawrence county as we pass eastward from her outcrops of most excellent stone, the struggling edge of the deposit is soon reached, and it takes on a coarser and looser structure.

If, then, the geologist has hit upon the true scientific theory and oolitic limestone owes its fine and even grain to a deep sea, still teeming with minute shell-bearing animal forms, whence came the carbonate of lime that bound together this innumerable multitude of shells? It seems reasonable to suppose that the shores of the then prevailing sea were surrounded by the deposits and rocks of a still older sea of the sub-carboniferous age, and from these more ancient rocks the water took up in the solution or suspension the carbonate of lime, which when precipitated along with the animal remains served as a cement to bind together the shells that form the body of this building stone.

The strata in which oolitic stone is found are homeogenous, equally strong in vertical, diagonal or horizontal sections. The stone comes from the quarry so soft as to be readily worked by saw and chisel or planing machines, while on exposure it hardens to a strength of from ten to twelve thousand pounds to the square inch, a strength sufficient to sustain the weight of the largest structure in the world. Its tone, when struck, is a clear, musical bell-note, indicative of thorough metallic sympathy throughout the mass. The elasticity of this stone enables it to adapt itself without cleavage to our changeable climate, where material will be subjected to a change of from twenty to sixty degrees in a few hours' time.

PROGRESS AND PRESENT DEVELOPMENT.

It has been the aim of the writer of this chapter to give as clear and full an account of this Bedford stone industry as the data that is obtainable by a writer of local history can secure. It is not given to build up one section of the state or to tear down any other section dealing in the same commodity, though perhaps under another, or even the same name. But before entering into a description of the present, with a mention, too, of some of the older quarries of the past decades, it may be well to inform the reader as to the true chemical analysis of this stone with such a remarkable reputation.

THE ANALYSIS.

When the state house was built in Georgia the committee in charge had the state chemist make a test of the quality of this, with other stone, and the result shows the Bedford oolitic stone in the following constituent parts:

Carbonate of lime -----	96.04 per cent.
Carbonate of magnesia -----	.72 per cent.
Oxides of iron and alumina -----	1.06 per cent.
Insoluble silicates -----	1.13 per cent
Chlorides of soda and potash-----	.15 per cent.
Water expelled at 212 degrees F. -----	.10 per cent.
Combined water, etc. -----	.80 per cent.
<hr/>	
Total elements -----	100.00 per cent.

It is possible that with the passing of years the names of some of the stone operators have been overlooked, though not intentionally, but it is certain that the following constitutes a large majority of the captains in this noted industry. Indeed to be connected with so laudable a work as the furnishing of building material for great structures is an honor not to be overlooked. "Limestone," one writer has said, "has been the material out of which many of the greatest and most magnificent structures of the world have been constructed, both in ancient and modern times. The old Egyptian builders used it in the construction of the pyramids, and they have stood for centuries as monuments to the enduring qualities of limestone. The English House of Parliament, in which the British lawmakers have met for more than two hundred years, is constructed of oolitic limestone from the Portland quarries, whose product, though perhaps the best to be

found in England, does not compare with that taken from the Indiana quarries in point of strength and durability."

Among the important companies operating in this county in 1895,—eighteen years ago,—as we learn from a publication known as *Stone*, published in Chicago, were these:

The Dark Hollow Quarry Company, in 1877, was composed of Col. A. C. Voris, S. B. Voris, Davis Harrison and R. Rogers. All but one of these men were new at the stone business and little dreamed of its possibilities. Their first large contract was to furnish the stone for the Indianapolis state house. At the end of nine years they had distributed \$146,400 among the stockholders, and purchased much new, improved machinery for their quarries. It was first styled the Dark Hollow Stone Company, and in 1890 it was sold and went under the name above given.

Hollowell Stone Company.—This was organized in 1878, in the vicinity of Bedford, and ranked first in importance twenty years ago. It had a name from the ocean on the east to that on the west and from lake to gulf. They were among the first to employ improved and superior machinery in their extensive quarries. They began on a small way, with few men, but the virtues of their stone made them forefront and famous. Its first great contract was furnishing the stone for the Chicago city hall building in 1882, when it came into the possession of the Hinsdale-Doyle Granite Company. Four steam channeling machines and four steam derricks were employed in 1895. Another great contract by this company was furnishing stone for the immense Mutual Life Insurance Building, the Farmers Trust Company, Bank of America and Merchants Bank, all of New York City; also the Cotton Exchange of New Orleans, and still later the Vanderbilt mansion of North Carolina. In the eighties they put in planing and sawing machinery, then little known to this industry. This mill was located a half mile north of Bedford, and was driven by a hundred-horse-power engine.

Chicago and Bedford Stone Company, known as the "Blue Hole," was the old Nathan Hall quarry of remote date, just east of the city of Bedford. It is the pioneer of all the quarries hereabouts. This is the original blue-stone quarry of Indiana, and today its stone is unsurpassed. W. K. Vanderbilt's Fifth avenue mansion in New York city was from this quarry. The main building of the Missouri University was from this quarry, also.

The Bedford Steam Stone Works, one of the busiest, most prosperous plants in the region of Bedford, began business in 1886. Here the finest of oolitic stone is found in immense ledges. Seven cuts of fine material are found here. The upper eighteen feet is the finest grade anywhere discov-

ered. The stone for the old custom house at Louisville was shipped from this quarry. Also the large blue capitals for the Illinois state house.

The C. S. Norton Blue Stone Company was originally organized in 1888, and commenced operations a mile southwest of Bedford, where they owned a large tract of land underlaid with excellent blue oolitic limestone. The trade-mark adopted by the re-organized company, in 1895, was "Royal Blue Oolitic." This stone takes a polish equal to marble. It has long been used for ornamental work and monuments. In 1895 the capacity was only three car loads per day, but it was soon increased materially. A portion of the great St. Louis union railway station was from this quarry. Also the front of the *New York Commercial* office.

Perry, Matthews & Buskirk Company took the highest rank in many particulars, in 1895, of any quarry in this wonderful stone belt. It was organized in 1889, when two hundred and forty acres were bought in the bluff ridge region, five miles to the north of Bedford. The company was not incorporated until 1893. W. N. Matthews was chosen president. The ledge is more than fifty feet in thickness; is slightly soft at first, but soon hardens. Ample capital always aided this concern to operate on an extensive plan. Eighteen years ago they were operating ten steam channel machines, six steam derricks, four steam drills, three steam pumps and sundry other machinery. Their annual capacity then was seven hundred thousand cubic feet. Eighty-five thousand feet were taken out in a single month. The Manhattan Life Insurance Company's building of New York city, a splendid type of modern "sky-scraper," was from this quarry. Hundreds of other buildings scattered all over the Union attest the value of the product from this company's quarry.

The Peerless Stone Company was organized in April, 1890, with a capital of \$100,000. The quarries are four miles north of Bedford, in about the center of the oolitic district. Here one sees forty feet of light bluff stone overlaying twelve feet of blue stone. This stone is within a few feet of the surface, making it easy of access. The residence of the late John Sherman, in Washington, D. C., was made from stone from this quarry. Scores, if not hundreds, of large structures in as many states and territories have been constructed from the stone here quarried by this company. The Peerless Stone Company was fitted up with the best of modern stone-working machinery, propelled by a fifty-horse-power engine. This is another of the quarries that have made Bedford and Lawrence county famous the country over for its excellent grade of building stone.

The West Bedford Stone Company commenced its operations in the

early spring of 1892. It is located three-fourths of a mile west of the city of Bedford. Most of the output here is a dark gray limestone, suitable for the construction of massive structures. The residence of Mayor Roach, of Chicago, was erected from this stone here obtained. It has stood the test of many years.

The Standard Stone Company was organized in January, 1893, with a capital stock of \$50,000, with A. B. Tressler as its president. The company purchased three hundred and twenty-five acres of land, about a half mile north of the city limits of Bedford. Modern appliances and machinery was employed from the beginning of their operations. The Bedford Belt railroad passes through their lands and thus the product is the more easily and cheaply removed to main lines for the far distant markets where their stone is ever in excellent demand. Here both the buff and blue oolitic stone are found in immense quantities. Stone from these quarries were a part of the once famous Rawlins Mill and the abutments of the rather ancient bridge that crosses the river at that point. For nearly seventy-five years these stone have held the clear tool marks and are in an excellent state of preservation even at this late day.

The Oolitic Stone Company of Indiana have great quarries fifteen miles north of Bedford, on the Monon railroad line, where the company in 1895 owned a quarter section of superior stone land. This is a part of the old David Reed estate and every stone operator knows what marked success attended this gentleman's efforts in years long since passed. Nearly a score of years ago the capital stock of this company was \$100,000, and the equipments of the plants there operated were of the most improved type. Ten car loads of stone per day were easily taken out there as long ago as 1895. Stone from here went into the great Auditorium in Chicago, now so famous in national history. Other immense structures recalled now in which this stone figured largely were the Criminal Court building and the celebrated Chicago Public Library; the Coffee Exchange, New York, and the Temple Beth Synagogue, New York, with a number of buildings in Philadelphia, Boston and other eastern cities.

The Bedford Quarry Company, of which W. J. Tubman, of Chicago, was formerly president, was incorporated with a capital of \$75,000, and at first they owned forty-eight acres a few miles to the north of Bedford. Dark blue stone was the specialty at these quarries. None but the best equipment was allowed place in the plant they installed. Five hundred thousand cubic feet of stone was their annual capacity, twenty years ago. It will be understood that this quarry is within the famous Dark Hollow district

where the stone crops out with bold perpendicular faces, which record plainly the stand points of streams through the long ages during which they have been engaged in hewing out of a solid rock their deep valleys. From ten to twenty-five feet thick, this stone ledge is of a workable grade of superior building stone. Among the buildings erected from this stone may be named those erected in the nineties and early in this century, the Catholic cathedral on Grand avenue, St. Louis, and the Brooks residence in Chicago.

The Bedford Quarries Company (not the same as above) is known wherever Bedford stone is known, and that is every part of this Union. The holdings of this giant concern in 1895 comprised nearly one thousand acres of choice stone land, with expensive, practical and up-to-date machinery to handle immense amounts of stone. They owned the "Hoosier," the "New Hoosier," "Buff Ridge," "Oolitic No. 1," "Oolitic No. 2," and the "Louisville and Bedford." So well and favorably is this company and their vast quarries known that it is idle to here enlarge upon their output of building material. They are situated in the Buff Ridge region, five miles northwest of Bedford, in a section about one mile wide and three in length. From forty to sixty feet of solid stone is here found waiting the future years, for after all the vast tonnage that has already come from these quarries, it seems as if it had not yet been touched by the puny hand of man.

Nearly twenty years ago the machinery required by this company embraced twenty channeling machines, ten steam derricks, all driven by ponderous engines. Here one saw many gangs of saws cutting and shaping into even, artistic stones a wonderful output. Electricity was the illuminating agency for the entire works. The number of buildings and monuments, that have been erected from the product of these quarries is very large, and only a few can here be enumerated. They are the Emigrant Savings Bank, New York City; Algonquin Club, Boston; Manufacturers' Club building, Philadelphia; Louisville & Nashville railroad bridge at Henderson, Kentucky, over the Ohio river; Illinois Central railroad bridge at Cairo; Merchants' bridge, over the Mississippi at St. Louis; Kansas City & Memphis railroad bridge, at Memphis; court house at Columbia City, Logansport, and hundreds of business houses of lesser magnitude.

One of the later additions to the machinery of this plant is the stone-crushing outfit for crushing stone for railroad and highway purposes. This was the first company to engage in this growing industry in the country, at Bedford.

The Achme-Bedford Stone Company, whose quarries are situated three miles west of Bedford, occupies the original site of one of the original quar-

ries in this famous section of limestone in Indiana. Several years after Nathan Hall opened his quarry to the east of Bedford and John Glover began his operations on the south, another quarry was opened in a small way at this point by Moses F. and George W. Dunn. Like Hall and Glover's quarry, this quarry was worked in the old-fashioned and crude manner, and operations soon ceased without the owners having discovered what an abundance of excellent stone there existed. Lack of the proper facilities caused these pioneer operators to become discouraged. Most of the men connected with this enterprise had no previous experience and the old quarry was after a time abandoned. It was not until 1890 that the Achme-Bedford company was organized and secured control of a very large tract of land, including the site of the old original quarries. This company was formed with John Rawle as its president and general manager, who had been interested in and connected with the stone industry from young manhood's days and was very competent and practical in all of his methods. He had mastered his calling in England. He came to America in 1868, but it was not until 1871 that he first saw the Bedford stone region. Through his expertness he soon won his way into the management of a quarry here and soon after was made the Chicago agent, and there spent his time in developing the interests of stone from this Bedford district. He it was to whom the first car of Bedford stone was billed at Chicago.

The state reports for 1911-12 stated that there were twenty-one stone mills in operation in this county at that time. The products of these mills were then being shipped to various parts of this country and Canada. "This county is also," says the report, "the seat of **great cement plants, two of** which are located at Mitchell, and these give employment to several hundred workmen, in one way and another. In the summer season many car loads daily of this superior cement go to many parts of the country. The limestone used in the making of this cement is quarried at Mitchell, while the shale that goes into the cement is shipped from Jackson county, Indiana. Bedford has one cement mill and is doing an extensive business, so far as their capacity will admit of."

PRESENT STATUS OF THE INDUSTRY.

Through the courtesy of one of the Stone Club's secretaries, Roy C Sowder, we are permitted to insert the following telling figures recently compiled by him for this special purpose:

Bedford Stone Company, one mill.

M. F. Brooks Cut Stone Company, one mill.
C. S. Norton Blue Stone Company, one quarry.
Consolidated Stone Company, two quarries, one mill.
J. P. Falt Company, one mill.
East Bedford Stone Company, one mill, one quarry.
Ingalls Stone Company, two mills, one quarry.
Indiana Quarries Company, three mills, three quarries.
Henry Struble Cut Stone Company, one mill.
Indiana Bedford Stone Company, one mill, one quarry.
Stone City Cut Stone Company, one mill.
Bedford Steam Stone Works, one mill and one quarry.
Bedford Stone Construction Company, one mill and one quarry.
Climax Stone Company, one mill.
Furst-Kerber Stone Company, two mills, one quarry.
E. F. Gilberson & Company, one mill, one quarry.
W. McMillan & Son, one mill, two quarries.
Shea & Donnelly, one mill.
Reed Stone Company, two mills, two quarries.
John A. Rowe Cut Stone Company, one mill.

Bedford is strictly a stone city. Here are located twenty-five of the largest cut-stone mills in the United States, shipping their product into almost every state in the Union, besides Canada, Cuba and the West Indies. At least sixteen large quarries supply these mills, besides shipping large quantities in the rough blocks east to New York and west to San Francisco. During the summer months, when the stone can be safely quarried and shipped, at least four thousand men are employed in all the lines of business and on the railroad to handle the output, at wages ranging from two to eight dollars per day. Ten switching crews are needed by the various railroads to handle the shipments.

THE BEDFORD STONE CLUB.

This club was organized in about 1900 by the members of various stone mill and quarry operators, at Bedford, and in a few years were incorporated. They had their club room at the corner of H and Sixteenth streets until recently, when the property was sold and now is the home of the Moose society. The members of the Stone Club expect to build a substantial home of their own in the city, in the near future. There are more than fifteen companies represented in this club, and it has proved of great service, both in a social and business way.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

Under this caption will appear numerous events of interest, not treated in the special and general chapters:

POPULATION OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

The several United States census enumerations give the following on the population of Lawrence county: In 1820, 4,116; 1830, 9,334; 1840, 11,782; 1850, 12,097; 1860, 13,692; 1870, 14,628; 1880, 18,543; 1890, 19,792; 1900, 25,729; 1910, 30,625.

In the enumeration of 1900 and 1910 the figures, by townships and corporations, was as follows:

	1900	1910
Bono township -----	1,060	1,095
Flinn township -----	880	823
Guthrie township -----	1,295	1,056
Indian Creek township -----	2,356	2,379
Marion township and Mitchell -----	3,869	6,482
Marshall township -----	1,854	2,125
Perry township -----	810	717
Pleasant Run township -----	2,004	1,769
Shawswick township and City -----	9,436	12,480
Bedford City -----	6,115	8,716
Oolitic (town of) -----	---	1,079
Spice Valley township and Huron -----	2,165	1,699
Huron township -----	---	197
Total -----	25,729	30,625

The last federal census gives these figures: Total population in Lawrence county, 1910, 30,625; number of males, 15,681; females, 14,598; colored males, 197; colored females, 148; foreign born white, 813; number dwellings, 6,916; number families, 7,050.

VILLAGE PLATS OF THE COUNTY.

Avoca was platted in the south half of the northwest quarter of section 32, township 6, range 1 west, July, 1819, by Hayden Bridwell.

Bedford was originally platted on a two-hundred-acre tract in sections 14 and 23, township 5 north, range 1 west, by the county seat locating commissioners, March 30, 1825.

Bono, platted April 4, 1816.

Bryantsville (first called Paris), platted May 28, 1835, by Dr. F. Crooke.

Bartlettsville, platted by Samuel J. Bartlett on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 8, township 6, range 1 east, January 19, 1860.

Dixonville, platted in the center of section 10, township 4, range 2 east, by Lucy and Sarah Dixon, April 8, 1853.

Erie, platted by Dr. Joseph Gardner, April 29, 1901, on the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 11, township 5, range 1 west.

East Oolitic, platted by James D. Farmer, in the west half of section 3, township 5, range 1 west, September 1, 1900.

Fort Ritner, platted by Michael Ritner, May 29, 1857.

Fayetteville, platted by Ezra Kern, February 6, 1838.

Georgia, platted February 14, 1853, by John and Alexander Case, on section 12, township 3, range 2 west.

Guthrie, platted January 3, 1866, on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 3, township 6, range 1 west, by Winthrop Rinser.

Heltonville, platted on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 26, township 6, range 1 east, by Andrew Helton and wife, September 18, 1845.

Hancock, platted by Mrs. Martha E. Hancock, on the southeast quarter of section 11, township 5, range 1 west, April 18, 1893.

Huron, platted March 15, 1859, on the northeast quarter of section 6, township 3, range 2 west, by John Tewell and others.

Leesville was platted February 27, 1840, by William Flinn, Sr., and William Flinn, Jr.

Liberty was platted May 25, 1829, by John Lackey and Silas Beezley.

Lawrenceport was platted May 17, 1837.

Limestone was platted December 11, 1888, by Isaac H. Crim, on section 4, township 5, range 1 west.

Mitchell was platted September 29, 1853, on section 36, township 4,

range 1 west, and on the north half of section 1, township 3, range 1 west, by John Sheeks and George W. Cochran.

Moore's Hill was platted November 10, 1904, on section 10, township 5, range 1 west, by William N. Matthews.

Oolitic was platted by the Bedford Quarries Company, March 23, 1896, on section 4, township 5, range 1 west.

Pattonville, platted March 10, 1891, by Enoch Patton, on the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 5, township 5, range 1 west.

Peerless was platted November 13, 1891, by John Williams, on section 27, township 6, range 1 west.

Redding was platted by Robert Porter and wife and John R. Nugent and wife, August 25, 1842, on the southeast of section 15, township 4, range 1 west.

Rawlins was platted April 20, 1893, by the Standard Stone Company, on sections 10 and 11, township 5, range 1 west.

Springville was platted on section 22, township 6, range 2 west, by Samuel Owens, July 11, 1832.

Silverville was platted July 26, 1855, on sections 19 and 20, township 5, range 2 west, by Robert C. McAfee.

Sunset was platted June 27, 1905, on section 15, township 5, range 1 west, by Euphennia R. Dunn.

Tunnelton was platted by Isaac Newkirk, on section 19, township 4, range 2 east, August 28, 1859.

Woodville was platted on section 26, township 4, range 1 west, by Edwin Wood and wife, December 10, 1849.

Williams was platted May 20, 1889, by Henry Cox, on sections 4 and 9, township 4, range 2 west.

Zelma, platted May 23, 1890, by Stephen and James Fountain, on the southeast quarter of section 21, township 6, range 2 east.

STORY OF PALESTINE, THE FIRST COUNTY SEAT.

The following is the substance of an article published several years ago, in the *Indianapolis News*, written by Hon. James H. Willard, and may be relied upon as authentic:

The story of Palestine, the first county seat of Lawrence county, is romantic and mournful. Since the days when Oliver Goldsmith wrote "The Deserted Village," a tinge of melancholy reminiscence has surrounded those

abodes where men had experienced the hope, the disappointments and vicissitudes of life, had made their homes for years and then relinquished them to silence and decay. The story of Palestine is indeed a strange one, for it is of a town that at one time promised to be a metropolitan city, but was abandoned by man and reclaimed by nature. Green meadows and forest trees now occupy its former site and not even a foundation stone tells of a vanished town.

Palestine was situated on a high bluff on the north side of White river, near in the center of Lawrence county. The conical hill which it surmounted is so high that the view over many miles of the broken country is magnificent.

The land on which the town was situated, two hundred acres in extent, was conveyed to the newly created county of Lawrence in the early part of the year 1818 by Benjamin and Ezekiel Blackwell, Henry Speed and Henry H. Massie, in consideration of the location of the seat of justice on the site. The site was accepted by the county and the land was laid off by a county agent into two hundred and seventy-six lots, surrounding a public square, on which the court house and jail were to be built. A sale of lots was ordered, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the expenses of the new county.

The first sale of these lots was advertised to take place on May 25, 1818, the following newspapers being the mediums employed in giving notice to the public: The *Louisville Correspondent*, the *Indiana Gazette*, the *Western Sun*, the *Salem Tocsin* and a newspaper printed at Madison, Indiana, the name of which has been lost. Not one of these newspapers, except the *Western Sun*, is in existence at the present time.

WANTED TO BE THE CAPITAL.

About the year 1818 there was great excitement regarding the relocation of the capital of Indiana, it being evident that Corydon, the first capital of the new state, was much too far south. The beautiful situation of Palestine on the high bluff, with its proximity to White river, so that it was accessible to the commerce of those days, impressed land speculators that in all probability this town would be chosen as the capital of Indiana and as a result they flocked to the sale of the lots from all quarters and the bidding of non-resident speculators was spirited and heavy. From all the sale of lots in Palestine there was realized the sum of \$17,826, partly in cash and partly in notes, and speculation was so rife that many of the first purchasers made great profits on their investments.

The following account rendered to the county may give an idea of the fees of real estate agents at that time:

Laying out 276 lots in Palestine-----	\$132.00
Selling 249 lots, bond, etc.-----	13.50
Drawing 432 notes at six and one-fourth cents.-----	27.00
Superintending erection, courthouse -----	7.00
Taking bonds, advertising, etc.-----	10.00
Taking bond advertising jail -----	6.00
Clearing public square -----	4.00
Letting building of stray-pen -----	2.00

Total -----	\$201.50

* * * * *

Immediately after receiving the contract for the court house, the contractor began its erection. It was known that on a certain day in January, 1819, he was to begin the cutting of the timber to be used for it. In order that he might have the occasion properly celebrated, he went to a settlement near where the Valonia now stands, to secure a good supply of whisky. Some of the young bloods of the new and ambitious town, knowing that he would not return until after nightfall and by a road cut through the dense forests, conspired to get the liquor. One of them was quite tall, was dressed in a bear skin, with a pair of horns on the top of his head. He met the contractor as he came through the woods, near the river, a little after dusk and, with awful groans, rushed toward him. The contractor fled. The boys were drunk for nearly a week, while every able-bodied inhabitant of the young town was entertained many days by the contractor's tale of his meeting Satan in the forest and the last, but not the least, result was that the cutting of the timber for the new court house was celebrated by those who participated in the ceremony without the customary formalities.

The father of Hon. Joseph A. Wright, afterward governor of Indiana, cut and laid the stone for the foundation for the Palestine court house. The governor, in early life, attended court at Palestine with his father, and it is said that it was here that he acquired the nickname "The Walnut-hiller." By this he was ever after known in his campaigns.

* * * * *

Several stores were opened in Palestine and a carding machine, a cabinet shop and two tan yards started as infant manufacturing industries. The town grew and in the course of about four years had a population of between six and seven hundred, being the seat of commerce for a territory of about

fifty miles in radius. It soon became one of the most flourishing towns in southern Indiana.

The surrounding forests of poplar, oak and walnut were very dense, the timber being of the best quality. Lawrence county even to the present time being celebrated for its fine timber. This gave impetus to the flat-boat industry and several of the boats, loaded with produce, started from Palestine each year on their voyage for New Orleans.

Game was plentiful, forming the main culinary resource of the inhabitants of Palestine during the winter season. Of the hunters of that day, one reminiscence remains. One winter day a hunter brought in four deer on a sled to sell to the residents and informed them that all the deer had been killed by one bullet from his rifle. He found two deer in range and killed both, recovering his bullet, which was imbedded in the neck of the second deer. He reloaded his rifle with this bullet and was lucky enough to find two deer again in range and brought them both down, but lamented that his lucky bullet had passed through them both and was lost to him. So it appears that the tales of what happened to a man when he is alone have not changed much with the years.

Some of the court records of old Palestine are very quaint. In the March term, 1823, Judge Wick and Associate Justices Field and Blackwell, pursuing their regular circuit, opened court in Palestine and the following comment regarding the clerk's entries was ordered spread of record: "Some improvement in neatness and mechanical execution and technicality, and conciseness of style, might be made and is earnestly recommended."

To show the ineffectiveness of the admonition, it may be noted that in the entry of this order there is one interlineation of several words and several erasures made by drawing the pen over the writing. A new trial was ordered in one criminal case because "the jury dispersed and mingled with the people after returning to consult." They had probably been in care of the bailiff under a shade tree near the court house, instead of being sent to a room.

APPLIED FOR BENEFITS.

One citizen applied for benefits under an act to aid soldiers of the Revolution, and he says in his affidavit that he has "one cow, one yearling, a bed and household furniture not exceeding ten dollars in value, and a contract for the value of three barrels of whisky in Kentucky, which it is doubtful if he ever gets; and he has eight children scattered abroad in the world."

Dr. Winthrop Foote, who had immigrated from Connecticut and who

was learned both in law and medicine, was probably the leading citizen of Palestine. He was eccentric in manner, but a man of great mental force and ability. He was prosecuting attorney and there is a record that says "John Bailey was fined thirty-seven and one-half cents for assaulting Winthrop Foote, prosecuting attorney." At the same term is the entry: "Ordered that W. Foote, prosecuting attorney, be allowed the sum of seventy-five dollars for services during the year," and on the margin is found in Dr. Foote's handwriting the characteristic indorsement "Rejected."

There was just one case involving the slavery question tried in Palestine, the first civil case tried in the county seat. The title was "Susannah Witcher vs. Phillis (a woman of color), recognizance." The evidence was heard and as, under the law, neither Phillis nor any of her color could be permitted to testify against Susannah (who was white), the jury had to return a verdict according to the evidence: "We the jury find Phillis to be the property of Susannah Witcher."

CHEAP WHISKY.

Joseph Glover was the first sheriff of the county and, being a most hospitable man, almost kept open house during the terms of court. He owned the first clock ever brought to the county, a fine old wall-sweep in mahogany case, with brass works. The clock showed the changes of the moon and the days of the month, a perfect clock, even in these days. It was the only clock in Palestine for many years.

With whisky at ten cents a gallon, the temptations were greater in those days, and on one occasion Sheriff Glover, about night-fall, found one of the prominent citizens of the county too much under the influence of liquor to reach his home. The sheriff promptly took him to his own house. In the middle of the night the unconscious guest woke up in total darkness and cried out, "Where am I, Where am I?" and then, pausing, he heard the clock ticking, and knowing it was the only one in the county, he said, "Oh it's all right! Good Joe Glover has taken good care of me, God bless him!" Palestine has passed into the realm of reminiscence, but that same old clock still ticks away in a modern residence in Bedford, keeping time as perfectly as it did three quarters of a century ago.

AN UNHEALTHFUL SITE.

From the beginning Palestine was very unhealthful. Deadly miasm rose from the river, and malignant fevers prevailed among the inhabitants. This

alone, in all probability, prevented Palestine from becoming the capital of Indiana. Judges and lawyers who rode the circuit and attended court there went into the country at night rather than encounter the malaria in the town and thereby incurring the danger of being exposed to disease. It is doubtful whether this sickly condition of the town came from the fact that the river was in front and tanyard branch behind, the miasm of the dense fogs sweeping across the town from both ways, or whether it was because the town was built on the site of an old and extensive grave yard of the Indians or Mound Builders. The town was slightly sandy, and the spring from which it drew its water supply was just below the old burying ground or Indian cemetery. Some of these mounds have of later years been excavated and many curious relics found in them.

After a struggle of seven years, the inhabitants found that their grave yard was growing faster than the town, and they decided to apply to the Legislature for relief, and an act was approved February 9, 1825, providing for the re-location of the county seat.

There was a very bitter feud, traces of which remain still in politics, between the citizens of the north and south sides of the river. The north side was the stronger numerically, and finally it was decided to move the county seat about four miles northeast, away from the stream of water courses, and the location was made at Bedford.

In September, 1825, it was reported that the public well had been completed, the temporary court house erected at Bedford, and the county officers removed their records to the new county seat. At the same time, about three-fourths of the population had abandoned Palestine and moved to the new town, amid jeers, recriminations and abuse from those who chose to still remain and occupy their old homes. It was several years before those who remained in Palestine finally abandoned their houses and moved to Bedford. The old county buildings were sold at auction. Moses Fell bought the old court house for forty dollars.

Some citizens removed their dwellings, taking down the log buildings in Palestine and setting them up again in Bedford, which city today contains about a dozen of the old log houses which once formed a part of Palestine.

In less than ten years the last resident of Palestine had departed, the log buildings that composed the town went to decay or were sawed up for fire wood. The lots were sold for taxes, and at last all came into the hands of one owner, Thomas Dodd, who lives near the site of the old town.

The Bedford branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railway skirts the hill on which Palestine once stood. Gradually the wilderness

encroached on the site of the abandoned town, and it became a forest of Lombardy poplars. These trees were finally cut down and the original native forest trees sprang up in their place. Many of the latter were also removed and the land turned into meadow, but a grove of native trees crown the hill, occupying the exact site of the old court house in the center of the town, whose inhabitants once hoped to make it the capital of a great state. Not a single trace or vestige of human habitation remains, but if the visitor will dig a few inches in the earth or on the top of the hill he will find bricks which formed a part of the old court house of this the first seat of justice of Lawrence county.

NOTES PRESERVED ON PALESTINE.

From various reliable sources the following has been preserved in connection with the history of old Palestine:

John Brown was appointed the first postmaster there in 1819 and probably was the only one who held this office there, as he was the first man to hold the office at Bedford. Robert M. Carlton established himself there as the county agent in 1818. Andrew Evans was another early settler, as were Isaac Mitchell, and James Benefield. The latter furnished rooms for the courts. Samuel M. Briggs, a tanner by trade, was one of the first county treasurers, and worked in the tan yard of Joseph and Wier Glover, which shop was built in 1819. This was the largest enterprise in Palestine, giving employment to six workmen. There were twenty-five or thirty vats in this tannery. The hides were sold chiefly in Louisville. The first store in the town was opened in the fall of 1818 by Samuel F. Irwin and Isaac Stewart. They brought in about eight hundred dollars worth of general merchandise, which were placed in the hands of Mr. Irwin, Stewart being a non-resident. In 1819, Patrick Callen also started a small store, selling lots of whisky as well. Dr. Winthrop Foote located as the first doctor of the new county seat town. Later he practiced law at Bedford. The first attorney of the town, or county for that matter, was Rollin C. Dewey, who settled in 1820. Winston Criuse, who dug the well on the public square, was an early resident. Henry Powell kept the first inn or boarding house and sold whisky. About 1820, possibly a year later, John and Samuel Lockhart built a large log house and installed a wool carding mill, which did an extensive business. They carded on shares, and did the spinning of their share, which they kept for sale. The first cabinet shop was opened by Ezekiel Blackwell. In the spring of 1819 the town had about fifteen families, and they were determined to put on a bold front and have the village of Palestine incorporated, as they

knew full well that it would sound bigger off East where they sent their advertising matter. The following election returns were had in the matter:

"Palestine, Monday, March 1, 1819.

"At a meeting of the qualified voters of the town of Palestine, Lawrence county, Ind., agreeably to the first section of an act providing for the incorporation of towns in the State of Indiana approved January 1, 1817, we, the President and clerk of said meeting, do certify that the polls stand thus: Eleven votes in favor and none against being incorporated.

"JOHN BROWN, President.

"WILLIAM KELSEY, Clerk."

At an election for trustees of the town the following were elected: Alexander Walker, William Kelsey, Lemuel Barlow, William Templeton and Stephen Shipman.

One of the early business enterprises of old Palestine, in her palmy days, is seen by the following certificate:

"We the undersigned do certify that Nathaniel Vaughn is of good moral character, and do believe it would be for the benefit and convenience of travelers for the said Vaughn to be licensed that he may retail spirituous liquors and keep a house for public entertainment in Palestine.

"Palestine, September 4, 1819.

"Vingand Pound	James Gregory
"Isaac Farris	Thomas Fulton
"John Anderson	John Sutton
"William Templeton	James Conley
"Willis Keithley	Weir Glover
"John J. Burt	Joseph Glover
"Samuel Dale	G. G. Hopkins."
"Ezekiel Blackwell	

FERRIES.

The number of small streams in Lawrence county raised the necessity of an easy and quick way to transport goods across them, in the commercial intercourse of one part of the county with another, and also to facilitate the traveler. Bridges were crude and unsafe, so numerous ferries along White river and Salt creek were constructed and form an interesting note in the early history of the county.

On White river, at the eastern boundary, Sinclair Cox kept a ferry near

the present site of Fort Ritner. A man by the name of Dixon came into possession of this ferry later, and it became known for a long time as Dixon's ferry. It was in section 22, township 4 north, range 2 west. Louden's ferry, at the town of Bono; Beck's ferry, near Tunnelton; one at the mouth of Fish creek, near Lawrenceport; William Fisher's ferry, below Lawrenceport; Ezekiel Blackwell's, at Palestine, during the time that town was the county seat; the ferry of Levi Nugent, in section 3, township 4 north, range 1 west; Drury Davis's ferry, at the mouth of Leatherwood creek in 1826; one at the mouth of Salt creek owned by Robert Woods in 1823; the Fields Ferry, a short distance below Woods'; Taylor's, Dawson's and Green's were among the important ferries established along White river. A bitter feud existed between Woods and Fields, caused by the close proximity of their ferries. One night Woods' boat was burned, but the owner immediately built another and continued his trade. Two men, Lackey and Taylor, were sent to the state prison for the deed.

On Salt creek there were also many ferries. On the Levi Bailey land a man named Lee kept a ferry for a long time; another where the Rawlins mill stood; Dougherty's ferry west of Bedford; these were perhaps the most important.

Dougherty's ferry was situated where the bridge is on the Fayetteville road. There was an Indian trace here in the early days, crossing the western part of the county to a government supply store, kept by a man named Bigger. This was called Bigger's trace, and passed near Davis Lick creek in the northern part, then south a mile east of Fayetteville, crossing the river where Taylor's ferry was afterward located.

TOWNS AND HAMLETS IN LAWRENCE COUNTY.

The following are the towns and hamlets within this county, at this date, 1913:

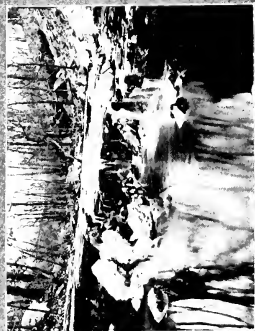
Armstrong, Avoca, Becks, Bedford, Bono, Bosler, Bryantsville, Buddha, Bartlettville, Buff Ridge, Carr, Coxton, Dark Hollow, Dodd, Fayetteville, Flatwood, Ft. Ritner, Georgia, Guthrie, Heltonville, Hoosier, Huron, Indiana, Keach, Lehman, Lawrenceport, Logan, Miles Standish, Mitchell, Oolitic, Peerless, Pinhook, Prosser, Reed, Rock Ledge, Rivervale, Sand Pit, Shaws-wick, Silverville, Springville, Thornton, Tunnelton, Wallner, Williams, Yockey, Zelma.

These towns, aside from Bedford, Mitchell, Heltonville, Oolitic and Tunnelton, are under two hundred population, and many are mere hamlets of no consequence historically.

THE SARAH SCHAFER MURDER.

On Friday night, January 21, 1904, occurred one of the most brutal and wanton crimes ever committed in Lawrence county. On that night at six-thirty o'clock, Sarah C. Schafer, a talented and pretty teacher in the Bedford high school, left her boarding house to return to her room, a few blocks distant. Her route lay north on Lincoln avenue, and as a cold drizzle of rain was falling, she shielded herself with her umbrella. At an alley on the west side of the street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, she met her murderer. Evidence has been conclusive that she was stunned by a blow on the head, the instrument being a piece of brick, and then dragged nearly sixty feet up the alley to a shed, a cab shelter. There, presumably to prevent her struggles and outcry, she was murdered. Early the next morning, the owner of the cab housed in the shed found the young woman's body, but no evidence other than her cast-off umbrella, a few strands of dark hair in her clutched fingers, and some smaller details, all of which availed nothing.

The motive, the exact character of the deed, and the identity of the murderer have never been learned, nor can the known facts of Miss Schafer's life and her relations with her fellows justify any tenable theory. She was a religious, straight-forward, conscientious girl, of simple habits, and loved sincerely by all of her acquaintances. The truth will probably never be uncovered, for had the act been the work of a degenerate, a transient madman, his motive would have been too clear, and with the twelve hours' time he had to escape, could have been hundreds of miles from the spot, his conscience protected by the depravity of his mind. There was no cause, no premeditated reason, for Sarah Schafer's murder; it was an act conceived on the moment, and any other woman who might have chanced along the alley entrance that night instead of Miss Schafer would undoubtedly have suffered the same fate.



MONROE COUNTY, INDIANA

CHAPTER I.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

That the reader may have a general idea of the surface and geological formation of the county, it will be well to take up such natural features by townships as follows:

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Perry township affords the best soil within the county. Clear creek, a clear, fine stream, having its source in the township, together with its many small branches, has heavy deposits of mingled silica and alluvium, fitted for the best production of cereals and grasses, especially for timothy and clover. No better soil is found for wheat, but corn, for the lack of certain elements, does not thrive so well, though parts of the township have deep, black soil such as is found in the great corn belt of Illinois. Springs abound in the township, some being sulphur.

BEAN BLOSSOM TOWNSHIP.

This portion of Monroe county is rough and stony. Outcroppings of fine stone were discovered by pioneers and as the county developed it was found that great wealth was their inheritance. No finer quality of limestone can be found in Indiana. This is of the Warsaw division of the Lower St. Louis group, and has taken the name of American marble, which is susceptible of high polish. See township history concerning this stone industry, as well as the chapter on Stone Industry.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

This section of the county possesses interesting features as it came from Mother Nature. Here one finds the bluffs, with soil of semi-sterility;

then the lower lands, where the farmer reaps his best harvests; there are also timber tracts of great value. The lower land is a rich combined soil of sand, lime, clay and alluvium. An abundance of excellent lime rock is found near the surface, and has for years been a source of much revenue to the owners and workers of the vast quarries. Many years since the state geologist stated that "The oolitic limestone of Monroe county, by reason of its accessibility and other valuable considerations, is of vast importance to the material prosperity and progress of the state of Indiana." This stone extends, with other grades of stone, from sixty-five to three hundred and seventy-five feet in depth from the surface.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

Here the surface is less rolling than in other portions of the county. It is well watered and drained, however. Several small streams take their rise here, and hence we find numerous cooling springs throughout the domain, that make glad the heart of man and beast. Originally there were found large bodies of timber, including both species of walnut, hard and soft maple, oak, chestnut, elm, beech, sycamore, all kinds of poplar, cherry, gum, sassafras, dog-wood, spice-wood, etc., but long since this timber has been cut away—too much, in fact. In the northwestern part is a large natural cave; its depth, which has often been tested, is yet not fully known. It covers at least a mile in extent. Here many lovers of nature and geologists find pleasure in making wonderful explorations, and from its caverns have been taken many rare and valuable mineral collections. It is known as Pruitt's Cave. Once a party of students became bewildered and finally lost in this cave, and had it not been for the teams they drove out there having been seen by a neighbor, who rescued them, no telling what might have been their fate.

INDIAN CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Here one finds one of the richest sections for soil of producing qualities to be found in Monroe county. There is more loam in the soil than is usually found in any Indiana county. Indian creek and Clear creek water and drain this township. Chester sandstone appears at the surface, and consists of gray and light red colored laminated stone, irregularly imbedded. The iron deposit on section 6 and parts of 7 is unusually rich and heavy, yet hardly rich enough to work, when there are better mines to draw from. The main stone of the township lies next underneath the sandstone and belongs

to the Upper St. Louis group of limestone, there being a total of sixty six feet. Both sand and limestone are found here in great quantities. The iron furnishes the springs of this section of Monroe with plenty of excellent blood tonic.

CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This, agriculturally speaking, is one, if not the best, for general use in Monroe county. It has an abundance of low lands and lies chiefly in the forks of Clear and Salt creeks. The soil is excellent for all kinds of crops grown in this latitude. The geological formation is revealed in quarries along the old New Albany railway right-of-way. At Harrodsburg the elevation is 510 feet above sea level, and at Smithville, 710 feet. Northwest of Bloomington, the highest elevation is 883 feet. Near Smithville the Keokuk group laps onto the knobstone strata. Wonderful geological specimens are taken from this section of the county. A strip along the west side of this township is covered with the St. Louis limestone. Hence the township has three distinct strata of stone, all excellent and workable.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Here one originally found excellent growth of timber, much of which, with passing years, has been utilized by the numerous mills. The surface rocks of the township belong to the knobstone and Keokuk groups. There are faint traces of the action of the glaciers.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

This part of Monroe county is, generally speaking, rough and stony, with many steep hills and huge bluffs, and is cut by numerous ravines, where small streams of pure water find their cool beds. Clay is too common to make it a first-class producing township; even on the lower lands this holds true. Yet within the township may be seen a goodly number of fine producing farms, well kept and paying. It is better adapted to grazing. Good stone is found here, as nearly every place in the county the home of superior stone for commercial and building purposes. Traces of more valuable minerals, such as copper, gold and iron, are also found, but not in paying quantities.

SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Here there is much good soil, but it is scattered here and there in small tracts. The lower lands and slopes are best for farm purposes. Hill-side land is usually found the best for cultivation. The higher lands are usually seeded down to profitable pasture grasses. Good springs of hard water abound everywhere, while in the western portion are seen fine sulphur springs, excellent for medicinal uses. An abundance of good stone can be had easily. Lime was manufactured in the seventies and eighties in great amounts in this township.

POLK TOWNSHIP.

This portion of Monroe county is generally very rough in its topography, and the soil none the best. Other portions are more fertile and rolling, containing numerous springs of excellent water, with a soil practically inexhaustible. Much of the land here, owing to its poor grade, was not entered from the government until the seventies. But with sturdy, scientific work the domain has come to be very valuable in these days of high-priced lands.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Some of the finest, most valuable farms in the county are to be viewed here. It is generally a rolling upland, largely of a clay, while along the numerous streams there may be seen rich alluvial soil, mingled with sand. The best source of wealth in early years was the fine timber. Fine springs everywhere are the rule here. They are pure and almost ice cold. The formation is six feet of clay, seven feet of dark blue limestone, one foot of bluish gray clay, and five feet of light gray Keokuk limestone. Near Monroe's mills, on Hacker's creek, the bed and banks are thickly strewn with granite boulders. A mile east is found knobstone one hundred feet thick. On Honey creek black sandstone (magnetic iron ore), similar to the gold-bearing sand of Bear creek, Brown county, may be seen. Granite boulders strew the ground. Black sand containing gold deposits is found in Wolf creek, which rises in Brown county.

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY AND FIRST WHITE MEN.

It is not the province of this work to treat what is termed the Pre-historic race, who possibly inhabited this portion of the country long years before the territory was held by the North American Indian tribes, but in compiling the annals of any county, in any state in this Union, it is of interest to the reader to know something concerning the Indian occupancy of the county, or group of counties, to be written about, hence the following brief account of the tribes who once held as their own the lands within what is now Monroe county, Indiana.

The territory now comprising Monroe county was formerly the rightful property of the Miamis. The same is also true of all Indiana, for at the treaty of Greenville, Ohio, in 1795, Little Turtle, or Mish-e-ken-o-quah, the head chief of the Miamis, and one of the most brainy and famous Americans of any tribe that ever lived, stated to the government commissioners that the Miamis formerly owned all the territory within the following bounds: From Detroit south to the Scioto river and down the same to the Ohio, then down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the same to near Covington, thence north to Lake Michigan, thence east to Detroit. Soon after the war of the Revolution, the efforts to colonize the lands west of the Atlantic coast were so extensive and persistent that the natives inhabiting those regions were forced back into the wilderness upon the territory of their western brethren, and thus the broad domain of the Miamis was invaded by homeless natives of various tribes, who were given tracts of territory upon which to hunt and live. At what time the Delawares, Shawnees, Wyandots, Pottawatomies, Piankeshaws, Weas, Kickapoos, etc., gained a footing upon the soil of Indiana cannot be stated for a certainty, but there seems no doubt that Little Turtle stated the truth when he claimed all the lands of the above bounded territory as the former domain of his people, the Miamis. It is possible that some of the tribes named above occupied portions of Indiana before the Revolutionary war. The former home of the Delawares was on the Delaware river, and later in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, and still later in Indiana. The original home of the Wyandots

was in Canada and later in Michigan and northern Ohio, and still later in southern Indiana. The Shawnees were of Southern origin, and also occupied a section of country on the Wabash about Lafayette. The Pottawatomies seem to have owned territory in northern Illinois, southern Wisconsin, and to have gained from the Miamis at some early period by invasion or conquest much of the land north of the Wabash. The Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Paincashaws seem to have owned lands along the western boundary of the state. At the Fort Wayne treaty, September 30, 1809, the second article was made to read as follows: "The Miamis explicitly acknowledge the equal rights of the Delawares with themselves to the country watered by the White river. But it is also to be clearly understood that neither party shall have the right of disposing of the same without the consent of the others, and any improvements which shall be made on the said lands of the Delawares or their friends, the Mohicans, shall be theirs forever."

As to the territory of Monroe county, it seems to have been on the boundary line between the lands of the Delawares and that of the Piankeshaws, so that it was the home and hunting ground of the three tribes as well as the Miamis.

CESSION TREATIES.

The lands now composing Monroe county were not obtained from the Indians wholly at one time. The old Indian boundary which extends from near Gosport in a southeasterly direction, leaving the country on section 26, Benton township, divides two important Indian cessions. The territory of Monroe county south of that division was part of Harrison's Purchase, obtained from the Indians by the treaty of Fort Wayne, September 30, 1809, and all of Monroe county above that treaty line was part of the New Purchase, obtained from the Indians by the treaty at St. Mary's, Ohio, October 2 to 6, 1818. As Monroe county was organized before the last named treaty was effected, it will be seen that all the present county north of the Indian boundary was not at first a part of the county. The exact boundary of the county when first formed will be seen from the act creating the county, which act is quoted further on in this work.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF WHITE MEN.

The survey of lands in this county, south of the Indian boundary, was executed in the fall of 1812, with Arthur Henrie and William Harris as government surveyors. All that portion to the north of this Indian bound-

ary was not surveyed until 1819 by Thomas Brown and J. Hedges. There was no land thrown open to the public until 1816, when many entries were made. None were entered before September, 1816, and all were within what is now styled the civil townships of Clear Creek, Indian Creek, Van Buren, Richland, Bloomington and Bean Blossom. Several tracts were entered by speculators, but, generally speaking, the land was taken up by actual settlers, or by those who at once sold to actual settlers.

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIZATION OF MONROE COUNTY.

January 14, 1818, was the date on which the act authorizing the organization of Monroe county was signed, hence from that day and date all legal matters within the county must conform to such period, for it was then that the first foundation stones of a civil organization were laid by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana. The act reads as follows:

"An Act for the Formation of Monroe County Out of the County of Orange:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, that from and after the 10th day of April next, all that part of the county of Orange enclosed in the following bounds shall form and constitute a new county: Beginning on the line of Orange and Jackson counties where the line dividing townships 6 and 7 crosses the same; thence west with the last mentioned line to the line dividing ranges 2 and 3 west of the second principal meridian; thence north with said range line to the Indian boundary; thence southeastwardly with the said boundary line of Orange and Jackson counties; thence south with the same to the beginning—to be known and designated by the name and style of Monroe. And the said county of Monroe shall enjoy all of the rights, privileges and jurisdictions which to separate counties do or may properly belong or appertain.

"Section 2. John Penicks and Jonathan Jones, of Orange county; Daniel Connor, of Daviess county; David Fouts, of Washington county, and Samuel Burcham, of Jackson county, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners for the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice in Monroe county, agreeably to an act of the Assembly, entitled 'An act fixing the seat of justice in all new counties hereafter laid off.' The commissioners above named shall convene at the house of Abner Blair, of the said new county, on the first Monday of April next, and then proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law.

"Section 3. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of the said new county to notify the above named commissioners, either in person or in writing, of their said appointment and of the time and place at which they are re-

quired by this act to meet, at least six days previous to the day appointed for their meeting, and the said sheriff shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for his services out of the first money in the treasury of the said county of Monroe to be paid as the county claims usually are.

"Section 4. The board of county commissioners of said new county shall, within twelve months after the permanent seat of justice shall have been established, proceed to erect the necessary public buildings thereon.

"Section 5. Until suitable accommodations can be had (in the opinion of the circuit court) at the seat of justice for said county, all the courts which by law become necessary to be held at the county seat shall be held at the house of Abner Blair aforesaid, or at any other place in the same neighborhood to which the circuit court may, for the purpose of getting better accommodations, think proper to adjourn to, after which time the said courts shall be adjourned to the seat of justice established as aforesaid.

"Section 6. The agent to be appointed for the county of Monroe shall reserve in his hands ten per centum out of the net proceeds of the sales of lots, which may be made at the seat of justice of said county for the use of a county library, which sum, or sums, of money so reserved shall be paid by said agent or his successor in office over to such person or persons as may be authorized to receive the same, in such manner and with such installments as may be directed by law. This act to take effect from and after its publication in print." (Approved January 14, 1818.)

The first election for the newly created county was held under supervision of the sheriff who had been appointed, in the person of John W. Lee, commissioned by the governor of Indiana. This election took place in 1818, but no records were preserved permanently, hence details cannot be here made use of, interesting though such records might be. It is known that at this first election the following officials were elected: Bartlett Woodward, Michael Buskirk and James Parks, county commissioners; William Love, county clerk; he was also auditor; Chesley Bailey, recorder; Joseph Berry and Lewis Noel, associate judges.

The first "court house" was the residence of Abner Blair, but Bloomington was immediately laid out as the county seat and a log court house was soon erected. The county seat locating commissioners, appointed by the governor and Legislature, met and deliberated, and finally submitted the following report of their work to the first county board of commissioners:

"To the Honorable Board of Commissioners for the County of Monroe: We, the undersigned commissioners, appointed by the act of the last Gen-

eral Assembly, for fixing the permanent seat of justice in and for said county, having met agreeable to the above recited act, and after being duly sworn, proceeded to business as the law directs in such cases, to receive donations from persons offering lands to fix the county seat on, and after examining the same and taking into contemplation the future as well as the present weight of the population, together with additions and divisions that may take place hereafter, do agree that the southwest quarter of section 33, in range 1 west, township 9 north, is the most eligible and convenient place for the permanent seat of justice for said county, and have accordingly purchased the same of D. Rogers, at one thousand two hundred dollars; also have purchased one hundred and fifty acres out of the northeast quarter of section 32, of Robertson Graham, for nine hundred dollars, in the same range and township above mentioned, the said Robertson Graham reserving the balance of the above described quarter section of land to himself in the northeast corner of said quarter section of land, beginning at the northeast corner and running south twenty poles, thence west eighty poles, thence north twenty poles, containing ten acres.

“Given under our hands and seals this 11th day of April, 1818.

“DAVID FOUTS,

“SAMUEL BURCHAM,

“JONATHAN JONES,

“JOHN PERKINS,

“*Locating Commissioners.*”

FORMATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

At the first session of the board of county commissioners the following townships were laid off as civil sub-divisions of Monroe county:

Bloomington Township.—Beginning at the corner of sections 18 and 19, where they intersect the line dividing ranges 1 and 2 west; thence north on said range line to the boundary line; thence southeast with said line to where the Jackson line intersects the same; thence south of the Jackson line to the middle of fractional township 8; thence through the middle of township 8 to the place of beginning.

Bean Blossom Township.—Beginning at the line dividing ranges 1 and 2 west, at the corners of sections 13 and 14, where they intersect the same; thence north on said line to the boundary line; thence northwest on the boundary line to the northwest corner of Monroe county; thence south on

the Daviess county line to the middle of township 8; thence through the middle of the township to place of beginning.

Indian Creek Township.—Beginning at the corner of Bean Blossom and Bloomington townships, on the line dividing ranges 1 and 2 west; thence south on said line to the line of Lawrence county; thence west on said line to where it intersects the county line of Daviess; thence north on said line to the corner of Bean Blossom township; thence on the line of the last mentioned township to the place of beginning.

Clear Creek Township.—Beginning at the corners of the townships interlocked on the line dividing ranges 1 and 2 west; thence south on said line to the county line of Lawrence; thence north on said line to the place of beginning.

Granville Ward was appointed inspector of elections in Bloomington township; John Cutler, in Bean Blossom township; James Trotter, in Indian Creek township, and John Storm, in Clear Creek township. Elections were held in the townships just enumerated on May 9 for two justices of the peace in each, the elections ordered to be held at the following places: In Bloomington township, at the house of David Rogers; in Bean Blossom township, at the house of Coleman Peets; in Indian Creek township, at the house of John Berry; in Clear Creek township, at the house of Thomas Graham. The above were Monroe county's original townships.

Lamb township was organized in May, 1821, in the New Purchase. Its bounds were fixed thus: Beginning at the old Indian boundary line, where the line of township 10 intersects the same; thence east on the line of township 10 until it intersects the meridian line; thence north with said line to the southeast corner of township 13; thence west on the line between townships 12 and 13 until it intersects the said boundary line; thence to the beginning. Subsequently, this township composed the southwestern portion of Morgan county, and derived its name from old Mr. Lamb, who settled in Lamb's Bottoms, that county, in 1819, before it was a county. At the same date Walnut Creek township was created or erected, as the record has it. Its bounds were fixed thus: Beginning at the northeast corner of Lamb township on the meridian line; thence north on said line to the northwest corner of township 15 north; thence west on the line dividing townships 15 and 16 until it intersects the boundary line; thence southeast on said boundary line until it intersects the line of Lamb township. This township composed the northwest portion of Morgan county.

At the same session of the commissioners' board, Raccoon township

was created and was given the following bounds: All of Wabash county north of Walnut Creek township. The Legislature had attached all this territory to Monroe county. Reuben Fullen was appointed inspector for Lamb township and Samuel Rogers the same for Walnut Creek township.

March 1, 1825, it was ordered that "a township be laid off in the northeast corner of the county, to be known by the name of Jackson, and designated by the following bounds, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of said county, thence west eight miles to the meridian line; thence south to the line dividing townships 8 and 9, thence east eight miles to the county line; thence north on said line to the beginning."

The election was held the last Saturday in April, 1825, at the house of Banner Brummett. Then a strip on the west side of Brown county, three miles in width, was a part of Monroe county.

In May, 1825, Salt Creek township was created. It began at the southeast corner of Monroe county; thence west to where the meridian line intersects the same; thence north on the meridian line to where the corner of townships 8 and 9 intersects the same; thence east on the line dividing said townships 8 and 9 to where the same intersects the county line; thence south on said line to place of beginning. Elections were held at the house of Boston Bails. John Pollard and Ezekiel Hendricks were appointed fence viewers, and George Todd and Solomon Butcher, overseers of the poor.

ANOTHER CHANGE IN TERRITORY.

In July, 1828, it was ordered that all the territory attached to Monroe county (on the east), by an act of the Legislature of 1827-28, should be attached to the townships of Salt Creek and Jackson, as follows: Beginning at a point on the line dividing townships 7 and 8, range 3 east, where the line dividing sections 31 and 32 intersect the same; thence north to the line dividing townships 8 and 9; thence west to the former county line on Monroe county; thence south to the line dividing townships 7 and 8; thence east to the place of beginning—such territory to form a part of Salt Creek township. Also, beginning at the northeast corner of Salt Creek township, as above enlarged; thence north to the line dividing Johnson and Bartholomew counties; thence west to the northeast corner of Monroe county; thence south to the northern boundary of Salt Creek township, thence east to place of beginning. Such territory was to form a part of Jackson township. The territory thus attached to Salt Creek and Jackson townships now constitutes much of the western half of the present county of Brown.

Two new townships were erected in Monroe county in July, 1829, as follows:

Washington Township.—Beginning at a point on the meridian line between townships 10 and 11 north; thence west with said line dividing townships 10 and 11 aforesaid to the line dividing ranges 1 and 2 aforesaid to Bean Blossom creek; thence in an eastern direction with said creek to the meridian line; thence north with said line to place of beginning.

Richland township (the other newly made).—Beginning at a point where the line dividing ranges 1 and 2 west intersects the line dividing townships 9 and 10 north; thence west with said line last mentioned to the Owen county line; thence south with said last-mentioned line to a point where the line dividing sections 18 and 19, in township 8 north, range 2 west, intersects the same; thence with said line last mentioned to the range line between ranges 1 and 2 west; thence with said range line to place of beginning.

At the January, 1830, meeting of the commissioners' board, it was ordered "That all territory attached by legislative enactment to the county of Monroe subsequent to the original formation of townships therein be and is hereby attached to and included and shall compose parts of said townships in the following manner: By extending the boundary lines of the townships which run in a direction perpendicular to the county boundary entirely thereto, and thereby attaching to the respective townships all such territory as lies adjoining thereto."

By petition of seventy-five citizens, the townships of Perry was formed in May, 1830. Its boundaries were fixed as: Beginning at the line dividing sections 12 and 13, township 8 north, range 1 west; thence west along said line to the west line of said township 8 north, range 1 west; thence south to the line dividing sections 6 and 7, township 7, range 1 west; thence east on said line of said township to place of beginning. An election was held at the old Clearwater place at the home of Benjamin Kenton.

In May, 1833, on petition of Jacob Romans and others, Jackson township was divided and Benton township was organized from a part thereof as follows: Jackson to be divided into two portions by the line dividing ranges 1 and 2 east, the eastern portion to retain the name of Jackson and the western portion to be known as Benton township, in honor of Thomas H. Benton, United States senator from Missouri.

Van Buren township was formed in March, 1837, and was to comprise all and no more than congressional township 8 north, range 2 west.

Salt Creek township was divided in September, 1840, and Polk town-

ship created as follows: Commencing in the bed of Salt creek on the line dividing township 7, range 1 west and range 1 east; thence due south on said township line to the county line; thence due east to the southeast corner of the county; thence north on the county line to Muddy Fork or Salt creek, or where the same crosses the county line; thence down said stream to the main Salt creek; thence down said stream to place of beginning. An election was ordered held at the house of John Todd, at Big Springs, with Peter Norman as inspector.

MORE TERRITORY ATTACHED TO MONROE COUNTY.

By legislative act, dated December 31, 1821, all of Monroe county lying west of White river was attached to Owen. The second section of this act reads as follows: "All that part of Monroe county lying west of the White river be and the same is hereby attached to Owen county, and that all suits, pleas, complaints, actions and prosecutions whatsoever shall be conducted in the same manner as if no change had taken place." Section 3 of this act reads as follows: "So much of the New Purchase as is contained in the following boundary, to-wit: Beginning on White river where the line dividing the townships 10 and 11 north crosses the same; thence east with said line to the corners of sections 4 and 5, township 10 north, range 2 east; thence south to the Monroe county line, shall form and constitute a part of Monroe county." It will be observed that this section attached to the county all of the present county north of the old Indian boundary, together with a strip three miles wide now a part of Brown county. By an act of the Legislature approved January 16, 1828, the following territory was attached to Monroe county: Beginning at a point on the line dividing townships 7 and 8, where the line dividing sections 31 and 32 intersect the same; thence north with the last mentioned line to the line dividing the counties of Johnson and Bartholomew; thence west with said line to the northeast corner of Monroe county; thence south to the line dividing townships 7 and 8; thence east with the last mentioned line to the place of beginning."

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLEMENT—GENERAL HISTORY.

The statement of old Colonel Ketchum, who settled in the northwest corner of Clear Creek township in 1817, shows that he believed the first white settler within Monroe county to have been David McHolland. Mr. McHolland's wife, who was still living, at a very advanced age, in the eighties, says her husband came to the county when Indiana was yet a territory, in 1815. Mr. Ketchum, just mentioned, came two years later and was well acquainted with the first settler, as it appears from many incidents. Of course prior to the settlement of David McHolland, there had been transient hunters and trappers, but, so far as is known, no white family had ever before invaded this county for the purpose of making permanent settlement. He was also a famous hunter and it is said supported his little family chiefly with his trusty rifle. He killed many bears at different points within what is now Monroe county, often under great difficulty and personal danger. His wife was frequently heard to boast of baking the first corn pone in Monroe county, and doubtless she was correct. The McHollands cultivated a few acres of land in Clear Creek township upon which they squatted, and after a few years went to the northwestern part of the county, where they continued to reside many years.

Settler number two has slipped from the records and from the memory of anyone now living here. Bartlett Woodward came to Clear Creek township in 1816 and entered a large amount of government land. He built a log house for himself and family. He reported several families as being in Clear Creek township when he came. Pioneer Woodward was a prominent citizen and was elected one of the county commissioners in 1818.

Colonel Ketchum built a grist mill on Clear creek as early as 1818, which was for many years famous in all the surrounding scope of country. Other mills were Greene's and Chambers' and Shirley's, each being waterpower mills. The Taylors sent the first flat-boat loaded with pork and grain down the stream of either Clear or Salt creeks from Monroe county.

By the time of the first land sales in the county, there had come to what is now Bloomington township more than a dozen families. During the

first four years after the land sale in 1816, the persons who entered land were inclusive of these: David Rogers, section 33, in 1816; Joseph Taylor, section 33, 1816; George Ritchey, section 33, 1816; George Hendrick, section 33, 1816; John Ketchum, section 6, 1816; Henry Wampler, section 6, 1816; Adam Bower, section 6, 1816; Thomas Smith, section 7, 1816; William Julian, section 7, 1816; William J. Adair, section 7, 1816; John Griffith, section 15, 1817; James Matlock, section 18, 1817; James Wood, section 19, 1817; John Buskirk, section 25, 1817; William Goodwin, section 13, 1818; Thomas Barker, section 19, 1818; Abraham Buskirk, section 24, 1818; Stephen P. Sealls, section 26, 1818; George Whisenand, section 6, 1820; Thomas Hardy, section 24, 1821. These and a few more were the only ones who entered lands in Bloomington township before 1822.

In Bean Blossom township the first settler is not now fully known, but certain it is that John Fullen and Nathaniel Gilbert located in 1816. Other early settlers of the county are given as from this township, in the township history in this volume.

In Richland township, many land entries were made in 1816, and it is usually believed that the first family to locate permanently was that of William Edmunson, near Ellettsville, where he built a small log cabin. It is not believed that he was a land owner at that date—simply a squatter. Later he bought his claim from George Cutler on section 9.

In 1815 there were a few white settlers in what is now Van Buren township, but just who is entitled to first place among the pioneer band is now unknown. The chief settlement and land entries here were made in 1816.

In Indian Creek township the first settlers were the Lambs and Walkers. The first settlers were scattered here and there throughout the entire township, living in rude log huts, many miles apart, though all did their part toward developing the country.

In Clear Creek township, the first settler was also the first in the county, as before stated—David McHolland, who came in 1815.

In Washington township the first to enter land and effect his settlement was James Bennington, who entered at the land office at Vincennes, September 12, 1817, the southwest quarter of section 30, township 10 north, range 1 west. The next settler was John Patterson in 1823, on section 31.

In Benton township the first land entry was made by Elisha Pollard, on section 34, September 27, 1822.

In Salt Creek township, Moses Williams purchased the first land on September 9, 1817, in section 7.

In Polk township the first to enter land was Elijah Elliott, who bought ninety odd (fractional) acres in congressional township 7 north, range 1 east, on section 4.

In Marion township, the first to enter land was Osborn & Brown, merchants, who claimed land on section 6, but not with the view of becoming actual settlers. This was in 1823. This township was among the last to be settled.

The various township histories, found elsewhere in this work, will give more in detail of the settlement of the county, hence need not here be mentioned further. This county has been settled almost one hundred years, and has made a wonderful history and its development will rank high among the sister sub-divisions of the great state of **Indiana**.

CHAPTER V.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

After the organization of Monroe county, the locating of the county seat at Bloomington, by the locating commissioners appointed by the governor of Indiana, and the holding of the original general election, at which officers, including the first board of county commissioners, were chosen, the real machinery of the county government commenced to do active service. The first meeting of the first board was held at the house of Abner Blair on April 10, 1818. The board consisted of Bartlett Woodward, Michael Buskirk and James Parks. The time which each was to serve was determined by the number of votes each had received when elected—a very fair manner of disposing of such choice, instead of drawing lots, as is the usual modern-day process for choice of long and short terms. Mr. Woodward received the highest number of votes and hence served three years; Mr. Buskirk had the next highest number and served two years; Mr. Peck, having the lowest number of votes, received the shortest term, or one year as member of the county board.

The first official act of the newly elected board was the appointment of William Lowe as county clerk, *pro tempore*, and the second was the appointment of Capt. James Bigger as lister or assessor of the county for the year 1818, his bond being fixed at one thousand five hundred dollars. Roderick Rawlings was then appointed by the commissioners as county treasurer, and he was required to put up bonds in the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The second day of the board's meeting, they adopted a county seal, which was only intended to be temporary, and was simply a scrawl enclosing the words "Temporary Seal of Monroe County."

William Milliken was appointed superintendent of the sixteenth section (school section) in township 10 north, range 2 west; George Parks the same in township 8 north, range 2 west; John Storm, the same in township 7 north, range 1 west; William Matlock, the same in township 9 north, range 1 west.

Benjamin Parks was appointed county agent, with bond fixed at twenty thousand dollars. By order of the board, the county seat was to be styled

and known as "Bloomington." The locating commissioners, who had served by appointment of the governor, were allowed the sum of thirty-three dollars to David Fouts; thirty dollars to John Pernicks; thirty dollars to Jonathan Jones; thirty dollars to Samuel Burcham.

The first road petition in the county was headed by William Hardin, and the highway sought was to extend from Bloomington to Scott's Ferry on Salt creek, and thence on to the Lawrence county line. The viewers appointed were William Jackson, John Scott and William Craig. This wagon road was ordered constructed and was the first wholly built by Monroe county.

The town of Bloomington was then ordered to be surveyed and laid off into lots, the whole matter being left in the hands of the county agent.

On the third day of the first session of the board of county commissioners, a log house was ordered constructed known as a "double-log house," which was to be used as a court house, and it was specified that it was only for temporary use.

The board also, on the third day of its first session, selected the first grand jury of Monroe county, which was composed of the following gentlemen: Dudley Carl, William Chambers, David Chambers, John Scott, John Mercer, Thomas Grimes, John Berry, William Newcomb, Jesse Tarkington, Solomon Green, Jonathan Nichols, George Sharp, William Millikan, George Parks, Sr., Coleman Puitit, Eli Lee, William Hadin and Henry Wampler.

The sheriff in attendance, John W. Lee, was ordered to notify these grand jurymen to meet for action at the house of Abner Blair. The traverse jury was then selected as follows: William Matlock, George Burdrick, John Thompson, Samuel Scott, Thomas Clark, Jonathan Rains, John Storm, Jr., John Couch, John Matlock, John Cutler, Joseph Peeshaw, David Sears, Elijah Morgan, James Wright and James Matlock.

Jonathan Rogers, Robert Russell and Samuel Scott were appointed first road supervisors. John W. Lee, sheriff, was paid eighteen dollars for notifying the locating commissioners of their appointment, and was also allowed seven dollars for making returns of the first election held in the county.

LATER PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

A full report of the sale of town lots in the newly located seat of justice will be found in the chapter on the township and city of Bloomington. In passing it may be said, however, that the money received from the lot sales

was the chief source of revenue to the county for a number of years. From the start the county board were compelled to issue warrants or orders at a discount, which were later ordered received for county dues. Wild-cat bank issues were the only paper money then, and almost every report of the treasurer of the county exhibits an entry of certain depreciation on the bank bills in possession of the county. A holder of a "bank note" those days was not sure in the morning that it was worth anywhere near as much as the night before. The contrast with today is indeed marked—now every bill, and every coin, whether copper, silver or gold, is worth what it carries in denomination upon its face.

EARLY TAX LEVIES.

When the county was first organized the rate of taxes on various articles was as follows: On each horse, thirty-seven and a half cents; on each hundred acres of first class land, fifty cents; on each hundred acres of second class land, forty cents; on each hundred acres of third class land, twenty-five cents; and many other items in like proportion.

The license fixed on tavern keepers in February, 1819, was seven dollars and fifty cents in Bloomington and five dollars in the country. The board also fixed the charges of tavern keepers (a thing that now might be considered "unconstitutional" by landlords) which run thus: For breakfast, twenty-five cents; for dinner, twenty-five cents; for supper, eighteen and three-fourths cents; lodging, six and one-fourth cents; corn or oats, per gallon, twelve and a half cents; horse at fodder or hay, twenty-five cents; one half pint of whisky, twelve and a half cents; same quantity of brandy, eighteen and three-fourths cents; one half pint of French brandy, thirty-seven and one-half cents; same amount of wine, same price.

In the summer of 1820 County Agent Benjamin Parks reported the total sales and rents of town lots and other donated lands amounted to the sum of \$27,874.58. He had paid over, \$9,383.73; discounts on bad currency, \$98.80; balance on hand, \$32.51. A fine financial showing for early-day Bloomington, indeed.

Addison Smith succeeded Benjamin Parks as county agent, in August, 1820, and later in that year James Boreland succeeded Roderick Rawlins as county treasurer. The census enumerator in 1820 was Addison Smith.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—COURT HOUSES, ETC.

As has been shown, the first business of the county was transacted at the private residence of Abner Blair, where the first courts assembled, but the order of the commissioners was carried out, in the erection of the double-log court house—two cabins, one being twenty by twenty feet and the other twelve by twenty feet in size. These structures were ten feet apart, with a covered "entry" connecting the two buildings—really the two houses and entry-way were all under one roof. The houses were to be built of round logs and later to be hewed down flat. Each was to be ten feet high to the eaves, each to contain one door and one window. The contractor was Samuel Elliott, and the price paid was about four hundred dollars.

Mr. Elliott also contracted to clear away the trees and bushes from around the pioneer court house. The work was pushed along so rapidly that the building was occupied in August, 1818.

THE SECOND COURT HOUSE.

Monroe county's second court house was planned for in February, 1819. The specifications as prepared by William Low stated that the structure was to be of brick with a stone foundation. It was to be two stories high and forty-five feet long, east and west, and forty feet wide, north and south. It was in May, 1819, when Robert Stafford took the contract, but failing to put up security—the bond being fixed at twenty thousand dollars—the contract was re-awarded to John Ketchum, for seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars. Work was commenced in June, and in August the first installment of one thousand dollars was paid the contractor. At this date posts and railings were placed around the old court house. Samuel Harryman was one of the brick-layers on the court house. In February, 1820, County Treasurer Rawlins donated certain commissions due him on receipts for lot sales, provided such donation should go toward the purchase of a clock for the new court house. His offer was thankfully received and accepted by the county commissioners and taxpayers of the county. It was not until 1824 that all the trees had been cleared from the public square, and such work was finally completed by David Teague, who received for such work the sum of twenty-four dollars. In February, 1820, the plans for the court house were somewhat changed, but the main work went forward. In August, 1821, Mr. Ketchum was paid four thousand dollars on his contract,

the rough work having all been completed at that date. David Armstrong was contracted with to build what the county clerk wrote in record as a "cubola" to the building. For three years prior to December, 1822, the clerk's office was maintained at the house of Jacob B. Lowe, and he was paid sixty dollars as rental money. Early in 1823 the court house was nearly completed and ready for occupancy. But as it was not fully finished it was not occupied for a long time afterwards, notwithstanding the county had paid the contractor for all the work. In 1824 Edward Borland was paid three hundred fifty-two dollars and twenty cents for additional work on this building, and David Armstrong the sum of one thousand five hundred five dollars and twenty cents; Benjamin Neeld, twenty-four dollars and other parties eighty-one dollars. Mr. Ketchum was never paid quite his full contract price, but nearly that amount. The court house was not completed, inside and out, before 1826, and its cost was eight thousand three hundred dollars.

Lightning rods were then termed "Franklin rods," in honor of Benjamin Franklin, inventor of the lightning rod. The county board had great faith in such electric conductors and purchased rods for the new court house, and by this act they had an endless amount of trouble. Austin Seward was engaged to paint the building a fire red and to pencil it off in white, and such work was all to be finished before September, 1826. In 1825 Samuel Dunning engaged to build a county clerk's office and county library room, which work was performed before November that year. At that date the public square was neatly fenced. Z. Williams executed the wood work on the clerk's office, while Ewing & Montgomery did the plastering. The finished building was occupied in May, 1826, and occupied for the first time that same month. Z. Williams was handed the keys to the court house and instructed by the board to keep it locked, permitting it to be occupied only by the courts, county commissioners, taking of depositions, Fourth of July celebrations, elections, "when any person shall want admittance for the purpose of acquiring agricultural knowledge, and in the discretion of the keeper to any preacher of the gospel."

This court house was a fine structure for that early day and was the pride of Bloomington and this portion of Indiana. Bloomington, the county seat, was looked upon as one of the most promising towns in all the Hoosier state.

THE BUILDING TO BE FENCED.

In March, 1827, the citizens petitioned the county board as follows: "To the Honorable Board of Justices of Monroe County: The undersigned petitioners respectfully represent that they conceive that the honor of the county and the future interests and importance of Bloomington, which now ranks among the best villages in the state, imperiously requires that the court house should be surrounded by a permanent inclosure, which would add to the convenience and beauty of our public square, and at the same time hold forth a powerful inducement to the citizens of the town to make corresponding improvements in the streets and alleys." The long list of suggestions as to how such fence should be constructed wound up by saying the same "should be built of brick on a stone foundation." The petition was heard and granted. The honorable petitioners were as follows, names still familiar in Monroe county: Thomas Graham, William Alexander, Edward Borland, John Hight, George Henry, James Whitcomb, Edmund Wyman, Granville Ward, Richard Hardesty, William S. Wright, James Slocum, Robinson Farmer, George H. Johnson, Frederick Butler, Jacob Harsh, John S. Barnes, "and others." William Bannister and John Robinson did the work of fencing the square. The final settlement with contractor Armstrong, builder of the court house, was not made until 1829.

In 1856-58 this court house was remodeled, the work being performed by John F. Rogers, who built the two brick wings at a cost of about seven thousand dollars. A few more changes were made on the property up to 1884, when it was stated that it was in as solid a condition as when first built, sixty years before. It served the purpose of Monroe county as a temple of justice until the erection of the present magnificent stone court house.

THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

The following tablet adorns the wall of the lower story (basement) of the present court house, and it gives much history in a condensed form:

Building ordered March 6, 1906.

Completed June 1, 1908.

County Commissioners—1906, James W. Davis, Isaac Mitchell, Jacob Miller;
1907, Jacob Miller, Isaac Mitchell, Benjamin F. Cooter.

Isaac C. Batman, County Attorney.

Auditor, Samuel M. Kerr.

Citizens' Advisory Board—Fred Matthews, M. H. Bogemann, J. D. Showers,
S. C. Freese, P. K. Buskirk.

Architects—Marshall S. Mahurin, Guy M. Mahurin, Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

Contractors—George W. Caldwell and Lester Drake, Columbus, Indiana.

Secretary—August H. Knosman; Superintendent, Herman Vergin.

The cost of the above structure was two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Its corner stone was laid with impressive Masonic ceremonies on the 10th day of May, 1907. It stands in the center of a beautifully kept public square, with stone and cement walks running to all the entrances. A rest room is found for ladies in the northeast corner of the cool basement. The room opposite is used by the Grand Army of the Republic. The county officers are found on the second floor, while the law library, jury rooms and court room are found on the third floor, as well as many of the county officers' rooms, such as school superintendent, etc. A fine tower surmounts this massive stone building, in which is hung a great bell and clock, that sounds the hours as they go by, year in and year out. The dials of this clock are illuminated and face each direction, and may be seen at a great distance.

COUNTY JAIL HISTORY.

In October, 1818, it was deemed a necessity to provide this county with a suitable and safe jail. Roderick Rawlins was engaged to draw plans for such a building. It was to be built of oak timbers, one foot thick, and was to stand north of the court house; was to be twenty by thirty feet in size; to be provided with a dungeon and a criminal's room, and a jailor's room, the latter to be constructed on the east side of the jail proper. Roderick Rawlins took the contract and hurried the building along to completion. John Rawlins built a "stray pen" for the town, for which he was paid the sum of twenty-three dollars. Joel Woodward and others dug a well on the public square. Early in 1819 it was ordered that the square be fenced in, but this work was delayed some time.

The jail was reported finished in February, 1820, but the inspecting committee found that the debtor's room was incomplete, and David H. Maxwell was employed to remedy the objections. So be it remembered that Monroe's first jail had a debtor's room, and that, too, in Bloomington, only ninety years ago!

The first jailor was Enos Blair. We have no records of the men and

women who were from time to time placed in this jail; however, it matters not now, for long years since they have been numbered among the dead!

In 1837 the county concluded to build a new jail and appointed John Bowland, E. T. Butler, William S. Wright, Samuel Hardesty, Joseph Baugh and John W. Lee a committee to remove the old wooden jail and build on the same lot a new one. The contract was awarded to Hardesty, Graham and Chapman, but the price is not now known. The new jail was a strong brick structure, costing five thousand dollars, and was not fully completed until early in the forties. That jail did duty until 1869-70, when bids were invited looking towards the erection of a new jail, which had really been needed since 1856. Four bids were received, and that of George Finley & Company being the best, it was accepted, the same being to erect a jail and sheriff's residence, all of stone work, for the sum of six thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars. That prison house was thirty-four by forty-one feet; the residence was to be twenty by forty-four feet, with a kitchen and guard-room fourteen by thirty-three feet. It was to be brick, on stone foundation.

The next jail was the present one, on Walnut street. It has a jailer's residence and jail proper. The former is a three-story brick structure, while the remodeled prison, or jail, in its rear, is constructed of stone, the chief product of the county. Its walls are very thick and heavy steel grating, set back to the back sides of the deep window openings, affords a safe retention of prisoners there incarcerated.

CARE OF THE COUNTY POOR.

Nothing speaks better for any county or state than to note that the unfortunate poor within their boundaries are well and humanely cared for. Of this one thing Monroe county may justly boast. No sooner had this county been organized than it commenced to look toward the care of the poor and distressed within its bounds. In every township overseers were appointed to look after the wants of the poor—those claiming citizenship. These officers reported to the county board and the commissioners allowed the necessary bills, same as any other claims against the county. It is now seldom that children are "farmed out," but in an early day this practice was quite frequent. The keeping of helpless children was put up at auction, and he who would provide for their necessary wants for the least money was burdened with the responsibility. Much care had to be exercised, other-

wise children would fall into the hands of cruel and hard-hearted men and women, who might half clothe and feed the little innocents. The whole system was bad, and but little comfort ever came to the children thus put into strange hands. It was, however, more humane than to let them die for lack of any care whatever. Much temporary and sometimes permanent relief was furnished by the townships, and no call made on the county board for reimbursement. Among the first orders for such relief for the poor reads as follows:

“State of Indiana, Marion County.

“Monroe County, Debtor to Solomon Green for an allowance for an injury sustained to his bedding in keeping, laying out and burying Louis Lee, a poor person.

“February 5, 1824.

“DAVID SEARS,

“WILLIAM MOORE,

“Overseer of the Poor.”

As the population of the county began to increase, naturally the expense of keeping the poor became larger. In 1827, the county paid \$46.20 and in 1830, \$75. Later in the thirties the expense was \$200 annually. In 1836, it amounted to \$204.63. These amounts did not include cases cared for by the individual townships. Some extreme years the county's expense ran as high as \$500. It ran so high that in 1836 the project of establishing a county poor farm was agitated. A petition was presented to the county board in November, 1836, praying for a poor farm, and, in response to this, John Hite, John Owens, and Jesse Davar were appointed a committee to inspect various farms with a view of purchasing. Nothing further was done until 1838 and in May of that year another committee, consisting of John Owens, Edward Borland and John Hite, were appointed for the same purpose, the farm to cost not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand five hundred dollars. The purchase price was to be paid in three equal annual payments. But for some unknown reason, the matter was allowed to rest until 1846, when another committee was appointed in the persons of Elias Abel, Henry Tanner and another, to inspect some half dozen farms for sale. The one owned by John Acuff was selected and bought at nine hundred dollars, half down and balance in one year. It was situated five miles from Bloomington and consisted of one hundred and twenty acres. Upon

the farm was an ordinary dwelling house, and the county board ordered an additional log house. Mr. Acuff was appointed superintendent and allowed one hundred dollars to look after the farm and care for the unfortunate poor that might there be assembled. The first pauper, Crazy Betsey, was taken to the asylum in June, 1846. Acuff continued superintendent until 1849 and was succeeded by Robert Ray. John N. York was the third superintendent and he found only three inmates to care for. During the fifties, some years the expense to this county at the farm was upwards of three thousand dollars. As high as eight inmates were at the place at one time. The greater expense, however, fell upon the several townships. Later in the fifties it was found that some better system must obtain to care successfully for the pauper element in the county. In 1862, a new farm of one hundred and sixty-eight acres was bought from Samuel A. Smith for six thousand dollars. It was parts of sections 30 and 31, township 8 north, range 1 west. One member of the board, Mr. Small, protested against the purchase, for various reasons, but his objection was of no avail and the land was bought. A building known as the Asylum, was constructed by Milburn & Phetridge, for one thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars. It was a frame structure, about thirty-five by seventy-five feet, and contained nine rooms on each side. The property was paid for on the installment plan and not seriously burdensome to the tax-payers. After three or four years the objections made by Mr. Small, member of the county board, were felt with much force. That the board made a mistake was then acknowledged by the people generally. In December, 1865, the farm was advertised for sale and soon sold to John-F. May for nine thousand one hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. May became superintendent, he agreeing to keep the paupers for two dollars a week each. Samuel A. Smith had just preceded him as superintendent. A new poor farm must now be purchased and in March, 1866, the board bought of Peter Bollenbacker six seminary lots known as the Cuff farm, a mile and a half west of Bloomington, each lot containing ten acres, for three thousand dollars. In May, 1867, sealed bids were received to build a brick asylum on this land. Samuel A. Smith's bid of five thousand eight hundred dollars seeming the best bid of the lot offered, it was accepted. A fine building was constructed within about two years.

The present county asylum, or poor house, was erected on the one hundred and sixty-acre tract of land owned by the county, four miles out from Bloomington, in Van Buren township, in 1892. It is a brick structure, with

a deep stone basement. The work and kitchen affairs, etc., are in the large basement, while the two upper floors are used for the convenience of the unfortunate poor, who in 1913 amounted to about thirty-six, divided about equally between the two sexes and nearly all aged persons. Thomas A. Cunningham, the present efficient superintendent, has been in office since 1907, and during his incumbency the average number of inmates has been about thirty-six yearly. The farm is well tilled and produces much of the meat and vegetables consumed by the inmates and the superintendent's family and hired help. About five hundred dollars surplus each year, after keeping the superintendent and family, is turned over for the maintenance of the institution, the balance having to be made up by the county fund set apart for such purpose. Here the poor are well cared for.

FINANCES OF THE COUNTY.

The records show the following concerning the finances of Monroe county from its organization, in 1818, to February, 1819, the first year: Total expenses of the county, \$3,685. In 1827 the expenses amounted to \$858; in 1836, \$1,364; in 1839-40, \$2,450; in 1842-43, \$3,411; in 1846, \$3,955; in 1852-53, \$6,446; in 1860-61, \$15,612; in 1864-65, \$106,054. Of this latter amount, the poor cost \$5,693; county officers, \$3,023; military bounties, \$81,000. This left the county in debt about \$88,250. In 1872-73 the expense was \$49,000. In 1876 the county owed, in round figures, \$10,000. In 1883 the county issued bonds to the amount of \$50,000 to aid in building a university building. Each bond was for \$500, and it ran six per cent, redeemable in ten years.

Thirty years ago—1883—the total state taxes of this county were \$8,525; the state school tax was \$10,945; the county tax was \$32,785; township taxes \$3,863; tuition tax, \$3,294; all of which shows a lively interest taken in educational matters.

On January 1, 1912, there was on hand in the county treasury the sum of \$63,334.85. The receipts for the year 1912 amounted to \$310,274.74, making a total in receipts up to December 31, 1912, of \$373,609.59. The disbursements of the county for that year were \$344,693, leaving a net balance of \$28,916.38, January 1, 1913.

ASSESSED VALUATION—ABSTRACT FOR 1913.

The subjoined shows the taxable property, of all kinds, in the county, by townships and incorporations:

Bean Blossom township--\$	489,080	Polk township -----	135,315
Washington township ---	228,020	Clear Creek township----	526,515
Marion township -----	109,150	Indian Creek township---	302,410
Benton township -----	223,120	Part of Bloomington city_	3,469,000
Bloomington township---	738,850	Part of city in Perry twp._	1,187,755
Richland township -----	608,545	Ellettsville, town of-----	198,455
Van Buren township----	469,265	Stinesville, town of -----	58,350
Perry township -----	1,273,135		
Salt Creek township-----	21,355	Total -----	\$10,181,430

THE OLD COUNTY LIBRARY.

When the Legislature authorized the organization of Monroe county, one of the considerations was that ten per cent. of the proceeds of the town lots at the county seat to be located was to be used to found and maintain a county library. A treasurer was appointed to take care of the funds thus derived. In 1821 the first books were bought, when sixty dollars was spent for a few dozen standard books (not cheap yellow-covered books), which laid the foundation for a good library in later years. In July, 1830, \$2,428.14 had been paid to the library treasurer, the most of which had gone toward the purchase of good books, and the library then boasted of eight hundred volumes. The ten per centum on the receipts of town lot sales in Bloomington proved a munificent fund for library purposes in those early days. In 1884, there were over two thousand volumes (some having been rebound several times) of standard works, and they occupied the old office building that was erected in the twenties. At present there is a small circulating library in one of the basement rooms of the new court house.

CHAPTER VI.

POLITICAL HISTORY AND REPRESENTATION.

While it is not intended by the author of this work to attempt to give any extended political history of the county, yet there are several matters that must of necessity be mentioned, as showing the general political trend of the people from the time of the organization down to the present day. All good forms of government have their political parties and every good citizen is allied with some one of these parties. While it is not practical to give a full and complete return of all local and general elections in Monroe county, a list of the men who have represented the county in some official capacity will be given and the general political complexion of the county will be thus indicated, especially will the Presidential vote show how the voters have stood on national issues.

THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

But little attention was paid to political parties here until 1840—that memorable Presidential campaign—because almost everyone was a Democrat until that date. Only three townships can be reported at the 1840 election, on account of the loss of the records. These townships are Bloomington, which gave the Democratic nominees, Van Buren and Johnson, 587 votes, against 541 for the Whig nominees, Harrison and Tyler. Salt Creek gave the Democratic candidates eleven votes, all that were cast in the township. Bean Blossom township gave the Democratic candidate 117 votes, as against 50 for the Whig candidates. This made 715 votes for Van Buren and Johnson, and 591 for Harrison and Tyler.

This was a memorable political campaign, in which Indiana put forth her idol, Gen. William Henry Harrison, the hero of the famous battle of Tippecanoe. The whole new West united their forces to make him the country's chief executive, and in this were triumphant, and for the first time the East had to bow to the power and opinion of the West. Monroe county, however, gave Van Buren a majority of her votes and, as usual, went Democratic. It was about this time that the question of slavery began to attract

much general attention. Anti-slavery societies were formed all over the Northern states and the struggle to maintain or overthrow slavery was fully in operation. This was enhanced by the new territories seeking admission to the Union, Nebraska and Kansas included, which were the scene of much violent strife just a little later on. In 1844 the campaign opened just after Texas had gained her independence from Mexico, and that territory asked admission; this pleased the slave states of the South, knowing that it would strengthen their cause to have annexed another slave state of such great territorial proportions. This, of course, was not relished upon the part of the Northern anti-slavery element. The Democrats put in nomination James K. Polk and the Whigs, Henry Clay. Much enthusiasm prevailed at this election in Monroe county, the first of much note, politically, in the county's history. The election resulted as follows: Polk and Dallas, Democrats, 1,118; Clay and Frelinghuysen, Whig, 721; Democratic majority, 397.

The records for the elections of 1848 and 1852 are not in existence.

1856—Buchanan and Breckenridge, Democrats, 1,191; Fremont and Dayton, Republicans, 498; Fillmore and Donalson, American, 392.

During the next four years, people, even in the North, were almost on the threshold of civil war. In 1858 the South began to prepare for the great struggle that was inevitable and which came in 1861.

1860—Douglas and Johnson, Northern Democrats, 716; Breckenridge and Lane, Southern Democrats, 395; Lincoln and Hamlin, Republican, 1,198; Bell and Everett, American, 64. It will be observed that the Southern wing of the Democratic party was very strong, thus showing that there was in this county a very strong sentiment in favor of slavery and the position taken by the South. The Democratic strength was broken down between 1856 and 1860, but during the Civil war it regained much of its former strength.

1864—McClellan and Pendleton, Democratic, 1,210; Lincoln and Johnson, Republican, 1,202.

In 1866 this county became Republican by a large majority, which has been hard for Democracy to overcome ever since. It was in 1868 that M. C. Hunter defeated H. W. Harrison, Democratic, for Congress; and Conrad Baker, Republican, was elected over Thomas A. Hendricks, Democratic, for Governor of Indiana. The following is a synopsis of the vote at subsequent presidential elections:

1868—Grant and Colfax (Rep.)	-----1,496
Seymour and Blair (Dem.)	-----1,369

1872—Grant and Wilson (Rep.)	1,597
Greeley and Brown (Dem.)	1,359
Bourbon (Dem.)	5
1876—Hayes and Wheeler (Rep.)	1,667
Tilden and Hendricks (Dem.)	1,559
1880—Garfield and Arthur (Rep.)	1,780
Hancock and English (Dem.)	1,682
Weaver and Chambers (Ind.)	165
1884—Cleveland and Hendricks (D)	1,732
Blaine and Logan (Rep.)	1,896
1888—Cleveland and Thurman (Dem.)	1,825
Harrison and Morton (Rep.)	2,055
1892—Harrison and Reed (Rep.)	2,000
Cleveland and Stevenson (Dem.)	1,910
Fisk (Prohib.)	93
Union Labor	344
1896—McKinley and Hobart (Rep.)	2,570
Bryan and Sewall (Dem.)	2,396
Prohibition	27
1900—McKinley and Roosevelt (Rep.)	2,750
Bryan and Stevenson (Dem.)	2,348
People's Party	20
1904—Roosevelt and Fairbanks (Rep.)	2,990
Parker and Davis (Dem.)	2,286
Prohibition	92
1908—Taft and Sherman (Rep.)	2,986
Bryan and Kern (Dem.)	2,704
1912—Taft (Rep.)	1,342
Wilson and Marshall (Dem.)	2,334
Roosevelt and Johnson (Progressive)	1,448

The political campaigns in the county during the war were hotly contested, and were generally in doubt until the returns had been counted. The question of the success of the Union cause depended greatly on the men in public office, and consequently the people were careful to select the man who favored the continuation of hostilities until the country was once more united. In 1863 the two parties were divided on the question of continuing the war, and public meetings were held everywhere for both sides. The result was a

Democratic victory by a majority of 170, in a total vote of 2,050. In February, 1864, a Unionist mass meeting was held to elect delegates to the Union state convention at Indianapolis, and they also passed a series of resolutions indorsing Lincoln for the Presidency of the United States and Morton for governor of Indiana. September 15th, the congressional candidates of both parties spoke at the court house. Mr. Harrington, the Democratic candidate, was unable to be present, and David Sheeks spoke in his place. Mr. Hill, the Union candidate, spoke with much eloquence; also a Mr. Gumm, of Kentucky, spoke. The October and November campaigns, however, were destined to be the fiercest and longest of any during the war. Each party knew that the balance of the war depended in large measure on the outcome of the election and each faction exerted every means within its power to win. Prominent speakers from over the country were brought to Monroe county, and every means was used to carry the voters to one side or the other. The October election showed a Republican gain over 1863, and Governor Morton ran ahead of his ticket, receiving a majority of four votes. The retention of Indiana's famous "war governor" was great news for the people in favor of continuing the fight against the South, and they increased their efforts in order that they might follow up their advantage in the November elections. Major Popp, of the Eighteenth Regiment, Hon. Henry S. Lane, General Kimball, Colonel Anderson, of the Twelfth Cavalry, Hon. M. R. Hull of Wayne county, and P. C. Dunning came to Monroe county and expounded political theories before the citizens. After the ballots had been counted it was found that the Democratic electors had a majority of eight votes, a gain of forty on the October elections, and one hundred and sixty on the election of 1863. The result was most satisfactory to the Union adherents, and they rejoiced in noisy and patriotic manner.

The subjoined is as complete a record of the various county officers as can be secured:

COUNTY AUDITORS.

1841—William C. Tarkington.	1888—William Blair.
1855—Robert C. Foster.	1892—Jonathan M. Hinkle.
1863—Milton McPhetridge.	1896—Fred Matthews.
1867—Henry F. Perry.	1900—Samuel Kerr.
1870—James F. Manley.	1904—Samuel Kerr.
1878—R. A. Fulk.	1908—Horace Blakely.
1882—W. M. Alexander.	1912—W. F. Kinser.
1886—Simeon Pedigo.	

COUNTY CLERKS.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1818—William Lowe. | 1874—William F. Browning. |
| 1826—Jacob B. Lowe. | 1882—D. W. Browning. |
| 1838—W. F. Browning. | 1886—E. Fuller. |
| 1844—David Browning. | 1890—J. W. Craven. |
| 1846—M. McPhetridge. | 1894—John T. Woodward. |
| 1860—David Carson. | 1898—Ed. F. Hall. |
| 1862—David Sheeks. | 1902—Joseph H. Campbell. |
| 1866—Robert C. Foster. | 1906—J. H. Campbell. |
| 1870—John R. East. | 1910—J. P. Fowler. |

SHERIFFS.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1818—John W. Lee. | 1880—Silas Grimes. |
| 1819—Jesse Wright. | 1884—Marion Hinkle. |
| 1822—Enos Blair. | 1888—Marion Hinkle. |
| 1830—James Alexander. | 1888—T. J. Farr. |
| 1834—Elias Blair. | 1890—T. J. Farr. |
| 1838—John M. Sluss. | 1892—Wilson Adams. |
| 1842—John Eller. | 1894—Wilson Adams. |
| 1846—William F. Browning. | 1896—George D. Thornton. |
| 1850—James Kelley. | 1898—W. F. Kinser. |
| 1854—P. L. D. Mitchell. | 1900—Peter Thrasher. |
| 1858—Andrew W. Reeves. | 1902—Peter Thrasher. |
| 1862—Acquilla W. Rogers. | 1904—B. J. Hough. |
| 1866—Lawson E. McKenney. | 1906—J. W. Ratliff. |
| 1870—Richard A. Fulk. | 1908—J. W. Ratliff. |
| 1872—L. E. McKenney. | 1910—J. W. Ratliff. |
| 1876—W. M. Alexander. | 1912—James G. Browning. |

COUNTY RECORDERS.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1818—Charles Bailey. | 1860—James M. Beatley. |
| 1831—James J. King. | 1863—P. W. Richeson. |
| 1839—David Browning. | 1867—William H. Jones. |
| 1844—Samuel Buskirk. | 1871—D. J. Hodges. |
| 1845—Robert Acuff. | 1875—Thomas Howard. |

1876—I. Milt Rogers.
 1877—Oliver McLahlan.
 1877—L. McKunney.
 1878—Robert Gilmore.
 1880—W. N. Hall.
 1886—Dillion Talbott.

1890—J. W. Jackson.
 1894—J. W. Jackson.
 1898—Andrew J. Lampkins.
 1902—Thomas Golliver.
 1906—C. T. A. Burch.
 1910—Frank W. Lamkins.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

1818—Roderick Rawlins.
 1820—James Borland.
 1826—William Alexander.
 1840—Stephen P. Seall.
 1841—Elias Abel.
 1853—Charles Abel.
 1855—Samuel Gentry.
 1858—P. L. D. Mitchell.
 1860—Johnson McCollough.
 1862—P. L. D. Mitchell.
 1866—David B. Buskirk.
 1870—J. M. Rogers.
 1874—John A. Reeves.
 1878—L. E. McKenney.
 1882—Isaac Clayman.

1884—Isaac Clayman.
 1886—Dr. Gaston.
 1888—Dr. Gaston.
 1890—T. H. Sudbury.
 1892—T. H. Sudbury.
 1894—T. H. Sudbury.
 1896—J. S. Woodward.
 1898—James S. Williams.
 1900—John P. Harrell.
 1902—Peter B. Martin.
 1904—James T. Clark.
 1906—Frank Register.
 1908—William W. Weaver.
 1910—W. W. Weaver.
 1912—Joseph D. Hensley.

CORONERS.

1818—Purnal Chane.
 1822—William Jackson.
 1827—James Slocum.
 1828—Richard Hardesty.
 1832—John M. Sluss.
 1834—John Hardesty.
 1836—John Deaman.
 1838—James Slocum.
 1844—Samuel Kirk.
 1850—Y. B. Pullen.
 1852—James McBride.

1854—John S. Moore.
 1856—Alexander McClelland.
 1858—Elbert Johnson.
 1859—J. R. Sluss.
 1862—J. W. Pullen.
 1863—John C. Hook.
 1865—William Adams.
 1867—W. A. Legg.
 1868—W. H. Slerum.
 1870—W. L. Adams.
 1872—G. P. Hines.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1876—A. J. Axtell. | 1900—O. F. Rogers. |
| 1878—James Dodd. | 1902—Charles F. Wier. |
| 1880—C. D. McLehlen. | 1904—O. K. Harris. |
| 1882—J. H. Gaston. | 1906—O. K. Harris. |
| 1890—J. D. Maxwell. | 1908—R. C. Rogers. |
| 1892—J. M. Rogers. | 1910—J. Kentling. |
| 1896—Robert C. Rogers. | 1912—Chas. E. Harris. |
| 1898—C. E. Harris. | |

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1818—Jonathan Nichols. | 1876—M. H. Buskirk. |
| 1820—William D. McCulloch. | 1878—G. W. Varroy. |
| 1826—James Borland. | 1880—M. H. Buskirk. |
| * * * * * | * 1882—M. Buskirk. |
| 1846—Henry Farmer. | 1890—George B. Rader. |
| 1849—James Woodburn. | 1892—E. E. Buskirk. |
| 1852—J. W. Spencer. | 1896—Charles Bowers. |
| 1854—John J. Poynter. | 1898—Frank P. Wood. |
| 1855—J. W. Spencer. | 1900—Lewis Deckard. |
| 1859—I. S. Buskirk. | 1902—Charles M. Bowers. |
| 1863—J. W. Spencer. | 1904—E. Buskirk. |
| 1864—J. W. Alexander. | 1906—Charles Bowers. |
| 1867—E. P. Cole. | 1910—Charles M. Bowers. |
| 1870—A. C. Spencer. | 1912—C. R. Wittaker. |
| 1872—Henry Henley. | |

SEMINARY TRUSTEES.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1818—William Lowe. | 1823—Samuel W. Moore. |
| 1819—William Jackson. | 1824—William Lowe. |
| 1820—J. Gregory. | 1829—P. M. Doty. |
| 1820—William Newcomb. | 1830—F. T. Butler. |
| 1821—Samuel Irvin. | 1831—Benjamin Rogers. |

PROBATE JUDGES.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1829—William D. McCulloch. | 1838—Stephen P. Sealls. |
| 1833—Aquila Rogers. | 1840—Henry Eller. |

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1840—William Edmundson. | 1852-53—The jurisdiction of probate |
| 1841—Aquila Rogers. | matters was transferred to the court of |
| 1847—J. B. Lowe. | common pleas, and the probate judge |
| 1847—E. T. Butler. | was abolished. |

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1818—Thomas H. Blake. | 1832—Amory Kenney. |
| 1819—Gen. Washington Johnson. | 1837—Elisha M. Huntington. |
| 1819—Jonathan Doty. | 1839—David McDonald. |
| 1822—W. W. Wick. | 1852—James Hughes. |
| 1824—John F. Ross. | 1856—A. B. Carlton. |
| 1825—B. F. Morris. | 1856—James M. Hanna. |
| 1830—John Law. | 1858—Solomon Claypool. |
| 1830—Gen. Washington Johnson. | 1865—D. R. Eckles. |

Since the last date the courts have been presided over by judges including Hons. Martin, Robert W. Myers, of Bloomington, and James B. Wilson, of Bloomington. Judge Myers was a member of Congress from this district, and is now engaged in legal practice at Bloomington.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1818—Joseph Berry. | 1832—Abram Buskirk. |
| 1818—Lewis Noel. | 1832—Stephen Sealls. |
| 1821—John Sedwick. | 1839—Joseph Reeves. |
| 1823—William Matlock. | 1839—John M. Berry. |
| 1825—Michael Buskirk. | 1846—Conrad Koons. |
| 1825—William Edmundson. | |

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1818—George C. Sullivan. | 1827—James Whitcomb. |
| 1818—John Law. | 1829—E. M. Huntington. |
| 1819—Addison C. Smith. | 1832—John P. Dowden. |
| 1820—John F. Ross. | 1833—Paris C. Dunning. |
| 1825—W. W. Wick. | 1833—McJunkin. |
| 1825—Calvin Fletcher. | 1835—David McDonald. |
| 1826—John Kingsbury. | 1838—D. R. Eckles. |

1839—John S. Watts.	1854—A. B. Carlton.
1843—W. G. Quick.	1855—Theodore Reed.
1844—C. P. Hester.	1855—Francis L. Neff.
1849—John S. Watts.	1857—Martin A. Osborn.
1850—James S. Hester.	1858—Issac N. Pierce.
1851—Samuel H. Buskirk.	1861—Willis G. Neff.
1852—William M. Franklin.	1865—M. A. Malott.
1853—William E. McLean.	1866—Jacob A. Broadwell.
1853—A. B. Carlton.	1868—John C. Robinson.
1854—G. A. Buskirk.	

SCHOOL EXAMINERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

Milton McPhetridge was school commissioner during the thirties and forties, and the examiners were Robert A. Milligan, James Woodburn and John J. Poynter, in 1853; James Woodburn, Ranson W. Akin, and Benjamin Wolfe, 1855; James Woodburn, M. C. Campbell and Theophilus A. Wylie, 1856; James Woodburn, T. A. Wylie and Elisha Ballentine, 1857; E. P. Cole, D. J. Shaw and W. C. Foster, 1859; E. P. Cole, 1859-63; D. E. Hunter, 1863; James H. Rogers, 1865; T. M. Hopkins, 1867; Edward Wright, 1869; James H. Rogers, 1871; M. M. Campbell, 1872; G. W. Ramage, 1877; John H. McGee, 1879; Frank Axtell, 1884; John Hazel, 1885; John H. Cravens, 1887; A. K. Dowden, 1891; Frank T. Tourner, 1893; Thomas J. King, 1897; A. C. Farr, 1898; W. V. Payne, 1899; B. O. Buzzaird, 1903; W. H. Jones, 1909.

EARLY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

As near as can be learned from the records the following served as justices of the peace in Monroe county, down to 1836:

- 1818—James Bigger, William Matlock, William Edmundson, John Barnes, William Chambers, Jonathan Nichols, James Wright, John Matlock.
- 1819—William Hardin, James Borland.
- 1820—Joseph Baugh and Joshua H. Ludes.
- 1821—Daniel Hawkins, Ellery Woodward and Samuel Dodd.
- 1823—John Swift, James Mitchell, Isaac Pauley, Samuel Hartsock, David Kellough, Elisha Pollard, James Crane, Joseph Reeves.
- 1824—William Hardin.
- 1825—Michael Buskirk, John Bowland, Mr. Banner, Mr. Brunnett, William Jones, Joseph Baugh, Acquilla Rogers.

- 1826—Elzy Woodward.
- 1827—James Mitchell, David Kellough, Elisha Pollard, Benjamin Chandler, Jacob Mosser, David Borrow, James Wright.
- 1828—William Hite, Alexander Buchanan.
- 1829—James Crane, Joseph Reeves, G. H. Johnson, Isaac Buskirk, Isaac Gillaspi, David Byers.
- 1830—George Parks, Henry Burkett, Acquilla Rogers.
- 1831—W. B. Mars, James Kippe, Jesse Renow.
- 1832—John W. Lee, James Snodgrass, Jonathan Rogers.
- 1833—David Kellough, David Paddock, David Barrow, James Brummett, John Davis, Benjamin Chandler, Samuel Martsock, John C. Marshall, Jacob Hudsonkiller, Ezekiel Hendrickson.
- 1834—Henry Berkley, D. G. Weddell, Alexander Buchanan, James Crane, G. H. Johnson, Joseph Baugh.
- 1835—Alexander Johnson, Hugh McClung, Isaac Buskirk, Robert Hicks, John McPhetridge, Emsley Wood, Joseph Mitchell.
- 1836—F. T. Butler, Andrew Wampler, John N. Berry, William Hite, Elmon Walker, William S. Wright, David Byers, Enos Blair.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

- 1818—Bartlett Woodward, Michael Buskirk, James Parks.
- 1819—Elijah Morgan, vice Parks.
- 1820—William Lowe, vice Buskirk.
- 1821—Henry Batterton, Michael Buskirk.
- 1822—Elijah Morgan.
- 1823—Joshua A. Lucas.
- 1824—Henry Batterton, vice Lucas. In September, 1824, the justices of the peace were empowered by law to transact the business previously done by the county commissioners. In 1831 the law was changed and three county commissioners were in charge of the affairs of this county.
- 1831—Joseph Reeves, Samuel Patten, William Jackson.
- 1832—Isaac W. Young, vice Jackson.
- 1833—Elijah Morgan, vice Patten. In 1834 county business again passed to the board of justices and so continued until 1839, since which time three county commissioners have without interruption done the business.
- In 1838 and 1839 as high as nineteen justices assembled to do the work which has since been transacted by three men. Gideon Walker, 1830, for one year; George Finley, 1839, for two years; Benjamin Rogers, 1839, for three

years; Isaac Buskirk, 1840; James Finley, 1841; Benjamin Rogers, 1842; Benjamin Neeld, 1843; Isaac Buskirk, 1844; George Finley, 1845; Benjamin Neeld, 1846; David Barrow, 1847; George Finley, 1848; John Graham, 1849; I. S. Buskirk, 1850; Joseph S. Walker, 1851; Henry Eller, 1852; David Barrow, 1853; Benjamin Rogers, 1854; Henry Eller, 1855; David Barrow, 1856; James Carmichael, 1857; Rueben Ward, 1858; Thomas Y. Rader, 1859; James Carmichael, 1860; James Small, 1861; David Barrow, 1862; Thomas Oliphant, 1863; George Eller, 1864; David Barrow, 1865; Clelland F. Doods, 1866; James Small, 1867; T. Y. Rader 1868; Samuel H. Phillips, 1869; George Eller, 1870; John Hupp, 1871; F. M. Oliphant, 1872; John Waldron, 1872; W. E. Wood, 1874; R. M. Wylie, 1875; George Eller, 1876; William Peterson, 1877; J. D. Handy, 1878; John Huntington, 1879; W. S. Walker, 1880; J. D. Handy, 1881; William B. Baker, 1882; B. P. Burton, 1883; Gilmore and McCulla, 1886; Patterson and Clay; Gilmore and Walker; Welch, Huntington and Sherlock, 1888; George W. Fletcher, James M. Miller, 1896; James F. Eller, John Sure, 1898; James Davis, George East, 1900; James W. Davis, J. W. Miller, 1902; Jacob Miller, Samuel Bennett, 1904; B. F. Cooter, O. W. Butcher, 1906; O. L. Fletcher, L. Dunlap, 1908; John C. Clay, L. Dunlap, 1910; W. S. Walker, S. Nisely, 1912.

LOCAL OPTION ELECTION, 1909.

At the local option election held in Monroe county, May 25, 1909, the number of votes for local option cast in the county was 2,619 and those cast against the proposition was 2,200, giving a majority for local option of 419.

CHAPTER VII.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

While the stone industry is, perhaps, of more financial importance than that of agriculture in Monroe county, yet as the early and many of the later years were blessed with the products of the soil in greater or less abundance, this branch of industry should find a place in the annals of the county. As will be observed later on in this chapter, the pioneers were enthusiastic in the organization and maintainance of agricultural societies and county fair associations.

In 1836, from the county auditor's reports it is gleaned that the county then had 1,252 voters who paid poll tax; it had 72,480 acres of cultivated land, valued at \$699,383.

The following statistical table will be admissible in this connection :

Townships.	Polls.	Cultivated Lands.	Value Lands.
Richland -----	181	20,435	\$162,905
Jackson -----	55	-----	-----
Perry -----	128	4,205	49,207
Bean Blossom ----	123	10,201	88,217
Clear Creek -----	76	5,517	47,134
Indian Creek ----	175	13,184	149,156
Salt Creek -----	85	2,027	7,975
Washington -----	60	1,064	9,600
Benton -----	66	1,050	8,400
Bloomington ----	303	14,797	176,739
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,252	72,480	\$ 699,383

In 1909 the state reports gave Monroe county the following array of agricultural statistics, which bespeak much for this branch of industry. The corn crop was 36,860 acres, producing in round numbers one million bushels, or an average of about twenty-five bushels per acre; its value was placed at \$604,000.

The wheat crop was placed at 16,444 acres, yielding 188,220 bushels, the value of which was one dollar per bushel.

The oat crop was listed at 7,923 acres, with a total number of bushels of 156,000, valued at \$62,540.

The rye crop was only 72 acres, with a total of 826 bushels.

The barley crop was in 1909 one acre, producing 25 bushels, valued at \$21.

The buckwheat crop amounted to 25 acres, with a yield of 25 bushels, valued at \$19.

The Irish potato crop was 348 acres, yielding 27,942 bushels, valued at \$14,000

The onion crop was five acres, yielding 616 bushels, valued at \$370.

The tobacco crop was confined to three acres, yielding 375 pounds, valued at \$26.

The tomato crop was thirteen acres, yielding 31 tons, valued at \$248.

Timothy hay, 11,000 tons; alfalfa, 72 tons; clover, 2,491 tons.

The number of horses on hand December 31, 1909, was placed at 3,998.

The number of mules and asses was 651, valued at \$73,000.

The number of gallons of milk produced was 2,228,000; butter, in pounds 353,401.

The beef and stock cattle sold was 2,514, valued at \$73,000.

The number of hogs over three months old was 5,375; died of disease, 266.

The sheep numbered 5,143; sold, 3,059; wool, 24,525 pounds, valued at \$4,764.

The number of hens and other fowls sold was 3,455 dozen; the average number of laying hens was 4,524; dozens of eggs produced, 405,294.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

May, 1835, seems to have been the date of the first attempt to form an agricultural society in Monroe county. By petition the county board of commissioners ordered that three hundred copies of a notice be published of a meeting to be held at the old court house on the last Saturday in May, in pursuance of an act of the state Legislature, entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Agriculture," approved February 7, 1835. This call was for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society. This meeting was held and there was an excellent attendance, the result being the formation of a society, as will be observed by the following certificate: "We, Michael Buskirk, chair-

man, and Craven P. Hester, secretary, of the Agricultural Society of Monroe County aforesaid, certify that we were elected according to law for the offices above mentioned, and that said society has elected its officers and organized itself agreeably to the act of the Legislature entitled 'An Act for the Encouragement of Agriculture,' approved February 7, 1835. Done on the last Saturday of May, 1835. Given under our hands June 4, 1835.

"MICHAEL BUSKIRK,

"C. P. HESTER."

There appears no record, or even a trace of an intimation, that anything further was done toward carrying out the original plans.

But about 1850 a society was formed here and one or possibly more annual fairs were held, but no positive record appears of even these exhibits of agricultural products in the county. In 1855 the society was revived and it is known that Austin Seward was its first president and Lewis Bollman its secretary. The directors of this society were Henry Eller, Asher Labertew, Austin Seward, W. S. Stormont, Joshua Shreve, Luke Sanders, Joseph Bunger, James Givens, Edward Blakely, Richard Moore, Willis Spencer, Monroe Houston, Thomas Payne and Lewis Bollman.

The first fair of this society was held at Bloomington, Wednesday and Thursday, October 10 and 11, 1855. There were premiums offered on one hundred and sixty-nine articles, covering all farm products, household articles, implements of agriculture, live stock, fruits, vegetables and garden products. No premiums ran higher than three dollars and none less than fifty cents. The terms of admission were, per day, twenty cents; each horse and buggy, twenty cents; single horse, ten cents; children under ten years of age, free.

The fair held in 1856 had receipts amounting to \$533.20 and the deficit at the close of the fair was recorded as \$61.55.

EQUESTRIAN FAIRS.

In 1857 a popular organization known as the Union Equestrian Society was established. It was a district society, and was very well received and attended for many years. It was alternately held at Gosport, Bloomington and Bedford. A Miss Jackson won the first prizes for a number of years, despite all opposers. The 1858 program read as follows:

"Open to the World—Second annual fair of the Union Equestrian Society, composed of Lawrence, Owen and Monroe counties, to be held at

the District Fair Grounds, near Gosport, Indiana, on Thursday and Friday, the 21st and 22d of October, next, 1858. The exhibition grounds, containing thirteen acres, are the most beautiful in the state, well fenced in, with two wells of water within the inclosure, and a splendid track for gaited horses—three times around for one mile. Two hundred and sixty-five dollars in cash premiums! So bring on all your fine saddle horses, harness and match horses. The premiums are worth competing for. A magnificent premium will be awarded to the best and second best female equestrian. Also to the best male equestrian. Young ladies and gentlemen from every section are invited to be present and make an exhibition of their proficiency in the art of horse management and equestrian merit. Certainly no art is more desirable than that of complete horsemanship, and every young lady and gentleman in our proud Hoosier state can lay some just claim to proficiency in the art. Come on, then; if you cannot make the display that your friends can, come and do your best, which is laudable.”

In these latter days of fast spinning automobiles and motorcycles, the art of horse-back riding has been cast aside by both men and women except in the larger cities, where it is still considered a great accomplishment and excellent as a health giver to both sexes.

These earlier fairs were all held just to the east of Bloomington on land owned at one time by Mr. Dunn, where a small yard was leased and enclosed, but it was too small to admit of racing. Here annual fairs were held until the opening of the Civil war, when all such matters were abandoned, men and women being all too busy in aiding the general government in putting down the unholy Rebellion. In 1868, however, these county fairs were resumed, and continued to be held, with few exceptions, each year until in the eighties, when they went down again. The later fairs were held on new grounds, west of Bloomington.

For various reasons, among which is the lack of interest, generally, and more especially on account of the growing interest and magnitude of the state fair, the county fair in more than sixty per cent. of the counties in Indiana has ceased to exist, so far as practical utility and annual exhibitions of stock, grain, fruits, grasses and the arts and domestic affairs is concerned. It has been a number of years since a county fair in Monroe county has been in the minds of the people, who really should have such things at heart.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF MONROE COUNTY.

The pioneers were not so much absorbed in land entries and clearing up farms that they neglected the education of their children, for it is found that in the winter of 1818-19, the same season that the town began its existence, school was taught in the log court house. The first teacher was probably Addison Smith. The next school was taught in a building erected in the summer of 1819, at a point where later stood the old seminary. Two years later another log school house had to be built in order to accommodate the rapidly growing village, it being located in the eastern portion of the town. In 1822, or possibly 1823, the first brick building was erected for school purposes, which, with the two log cabin buildings and other schools taught at private homes, supplied the place with suitable schools for a number of years. In the thirties, forties and fifties other houses were provided for schools, mostly, however, for the younger scholars. These schools were all of the old style subscription order, that being before there was a free school system in Indiana worthy of mention. Churches were frequently used for school purposes, and the second stories of business blocks on the Square were rented for a series of years by educators, who, in time, transformed them into seats of learning. These schools were largely for the younger pupils, too young to enter the seminary or university. Prof. D. E. Hunter was prominent as a teacher in the fifties and on into the sixties. The teachers of the schools were mostly young ladies, who were scattered throughout the town in various improvised school houses. No grading was attempted; scholars, large and small, attended the school nearest to their residence, or where the "school-man" or "master" was best liked by the parents. Many of these schools were of the highest excellence, being taught by graduates of the seminary or some university from abroad. Not until 1863—middle of the Civil war period—was there any attempt at grading the schools here in Bloomington, Professor Hunter being the first to lead off in this important feature of education. A public meeting was held in July, 1863, a large number being present. Professor Hunter explained the character of a high school. Other meetings were held and the first term of a

graded school in the county was opened early in September, with Professor Hunter as principal; assistants in the old Baptist church were Miss Mattie Cherry, Miss Lizzie Anderson and Miss Laura Verbryke; assistants in the new building, Miss M. McCalla; assistant in the Second Presbyterian church, Miss Mary Anderson, Professor Hunter held sway in the "new building," which was none other than the old tannery, then standing on the site of what was later the high school building. Milton Hite was trustee and announced that the school system was "free to all in the incorporation." It was necessary to increase the school fund by several hundred dollars, which amount was secured by subscription among the citizens.

Soon after the school started, another primary department was established with Mrs. S. S. Getzendanner as teacher. The old Center school house, as it was so long styled, was used, also a frame building on Seventh street, between Lincoln and Grant streets. The old tannery building was thoroughly fitted up and four departments were instituted in 1864. This seems to have been about the state of affairs until the high school building was begun in 1871 and completed in 1875, costing fifty thousand dollars. Here should be mentioned such principals and superintendents as Profs. D. E. Hunter, E. P. Cole, G. W. Lee, James M. Wilson, W. R. Houghton and Miss M. H. McCalla.

VARIOUS TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

In Perry township, where the schools were reported forty years ago as being superior to any other in the country districts of Monroe county, schools were commenced in the twenties—one in the neighborhood of the Pauleys and one in the southwestern corner of the township. By 1854 not less than five houses were standing in which school was taught, all being log structures. In every advancement, Perry was first to adopt advanced methods, and in 1883 there were eight school houses, and more of them brick than in any other section of the county. The six brick buildings in 1883 in one township in this county was indeed a monument to the good sense of Perry's people in educational matters. These buildings were mostly twenty-four by thirty feet in size.

In Bean Blossom township the first school was taught in the Putnam neighborhood, about 1828, by a Mr. Taylor. The house was a log cabin, vacated by some pioneer settler. A school was, about that date, started in the Buskirk vicinity. In 1836 there were four schools established—one east of Mt. Tabor, one west of that place, one a mile and a half south of Stines-

ville, and the fourth three miles west of the last named village. In 1846 there were six schools in the township. Three famous teachers during the decade of the thirties were Eusebius, Euraneus and Ambrose Hinkle, brothers, who were sons of wealthy slave-holders of Tennessee. All were fine young men. The elder of these was a Lutheran minister and used to preach the Word of Life to German members of his church, who could not well understand English. Clinton C. Owens was another well educated and polished teacher of pronounced success. In 1880 this township had nine good frame school houses, all about twenty by twenty-four feet.

In Richland township the first school was taught during the winter of 1822-23, in a log cabin which stood about where later was built the residence of William Draper. The building was of round logs and a huge fireplace graced its enclosure. It took in logs six feet long and as big as could well be rolled into place. A log of the walls was cut out on the south side, over which greased paper was placed instead of window glass, which was then but little in use in this part of the West. The first teacher, William Rawlins, was also the county's first treasurer. The term of school was three months. Many prominent men there learned the rudiments of their later higher education. The building referred to was used about five years. Porter Edmundson built at his own expense the next building and in it he taught school. Benjamin Reeves taught in the southern portion of the township in 1823-24. In 1856 the township had eight school buildings, some being good frame structures. In 1880 the reports show that the township had five frame and two good brick buildings. In Ellettsville, prior to 1855, various buildings were used for school purposes, and at that time a new building of frame, with two rooms, was erected, and used till the brick building was built at a cost of seven thousand dollars. It was built by the township and was occupied by five good instructors.

In Van Buren township the first school was taught about 1824, at what afterwards became known as Harmony, Jonathan Nichols being the first teacher. The building was a vacated log cabin of a pioneer, who had moved away from the county. Probably the next schools were held at the village of Harmony, under the supervision of the "Blue Springs Community" (see account of this community elsewhere). In 1828 a school was started in the southeast part of the township, and one about 1830 in the north part. In 1847 there were eight schools in this township. With the enacting of the 1853 school laws, new buildings went up here and there in this township, and delighted were both pupils and patrons, and teachers as well. In 1880-

81 the reports show the township to have had eight good frame school houses, all twenty-two by twenty-eight feet in size.

In Indian Creek township it is believed the first school was taught near the cabin home of Elmore Walker, about 1824, and it is certain that another was taught in the Burch neighborhood and one in the Dick neighborhood about that date. Two of these schools were held in vacated log cabins. Winter schools were the rule then. The Burches were among the earliest teachers. In 1846 the township had five school houses and ten years later eight were found, all prosperous for the day in which they existed. In 1880-81 the township had nine excellent frame school houses and nine school districts. From that date on the schools have kept pace with the advancement in state educational and public school affairs.

In Clear Creek township the first school was probably taught in 1822 near the old Woodward homestead, a short distance south of present Smithville. It was held in a vacated log cabin. Another early school was near Fairfax, and still another in the Rogers settlement. The Chambers were the founders of a school about 1830. In 1840 the old log school house at Harrodsburg was erected and used for both school and church purposes. A school was taught at Fairfax in 1838. The Harrodsburg building was burned in 1851, when a small frame store building took its place. Dr. James Beatley, who was a better teacher than physician, was among the pioneer instructors. A better, larger two-story frame building was provided at Harrodsburg, at a cost of one thousand dollars, in Civil war days. In 1881 the township had nine frame school houses, twenty by twenty-six feet in size, and there were nine districts.

In Washington township, during the thirties, in the Colier and Bales neighborhoods, there were probably the first schools of the township. These schools were taught in the rudest of rude school buildings—simply pole cabins, and in which the children of two, or sometimes three families assembled for instruction. Then it was that children in this part of the country went to school winter and summer barefooted. The child would get so used to going without foot protection that the foot became hard and calloused. Sometimes, on severe winter mornings the child might heat a seasoned hickory board by the fire at home and fasten it to his foot, then start on the run for the school house. These incidents actually happened in several neighborhoods in Washington township in the pioneer days. By 1880 the township had become fully equipped with good school houses, of which the reports say there were eight, all frame structures. Today one visiting

this section of the county would scarce believe that such hardships as have been recited could ever have transpired in the township.

In Benton township the first school was taught near the residence of Hugh McClung about 1838. The next was in the southern part of the township, and the third near what is now the village of Unionville. In the first school named were the children of early settlers—the Coxes, Richardsons, Robinsons, Youngs, Mosiers, McClungs, Alexanders and others. By 1856 the township had been provided with five fairly constructed school buildings. In 1881 there were eight good frame buildings and an average attendance of about thirty-six in each district. Since then the school system here, in common with all other Monroe townships, has materially improved.

In Polk township the first school was taught in the vicinity of the Todds, early in the forties; the name of the teacher has long since passed from the memory of those now living there. The house was of unhewed logs, and had been built by some squatter who had sickened of the country and left for greener pastures—to do better, or perchance worse! In 1856 the township had only four school buildings. Mr. Todd donated the land on section 26 for a school house, and William Hunter the land for a school on section 31, range 2 east; the latter included the fine spring of water near by. Early in the fifties the Methodist church, called Chapel Hill, was organized in this neighborhood. In 1880 the township had seven frame and two poor log school houses, with an average attendance of thirty-seven pupils.

In Marion township schools were not established until late in the forties, and even then they were few and poorly conducted and attended. The first houses were of logs, rudely built, and were indeed uninviting places until cold weather came on, when the huge fireplaces were filled with roaring logs of hickory and birch, casting a deep, dark red glow on the dingy walls. Early in the fifties a good school was opened in the Hendrickson neighborhood, and for a time was the only really good common school conducted in the township. Later, one equally as good was opened in the northern part of the township, in the Stepp neighborhood. In 1879 there were five fairly good schools within this township. The early residents in the southern portion were compelled to attend school at Unionville, in order to get the religious instruction desired by the parents.

THE MONROE COUNTY SEMINARY (FOR FEMALES).

This institution was organized as soon as the county itself was, though no building was erected until 1835. The funds from fines, penalties, etc.,

had continued to accumulate until at the time of the erection of the house they amounted to about two thousand dollars. The building was commenced in 1832 or 1833, and finished in 1835. Before that, however, aside from the Indiana College (now the University), Professor Pering had established in Bloomington a female institute, which grew into a considerable school. It will be remembered that at that date no females were admitted into the Indiana University (College), hence the demand upon the part of women for a schooling place for their sex.

It was this sentiment that caused the Legislature to establish the Monroe County Female Seminary, with the following persons as incorporators; John Borland, John Hight, William Alexander, James D. Robertson, Frederick T. Butler, Austin Seward, Richard Hardesty, Ellis Stone and John Graham. The building erected in 1835 was a brick structure thirty by fifty feet, two stories high, containing two large halls, and four smaller rooms. The trustees ordered that all doors and windows be thrown open at intermission for proper ventilation. Single desks were ordered to take the place of the long benches. The first principal was Prof. Cornelius Pering, A. M., a professional teacher direct from London, England. He had been well educated at the Royal Academy of London, and was thoroughly qualified for the duties he was called to perform here in Bloomington. From the summer of 1835 to 1842 nearly four hundred young ladies finished this seminary course. In all, eight hundred girls and misses attended this institution. The average attendance each term was about sixty.

Following Professor Pering came, in 1849, Mrs. E. J. McFerson, under whom the school was greatly improved in many ways peculiar to a woman's instruction of ladies. The school was the pride of the town and the faithful instructor was fairly idolized by all in the community. In 1857 Mrs. McFerson was succeeded by Prof. E. P. Colè, who had charge until 1863, when the high school system obtained for the first time in the history of this county. A few years more and the old seminary building was converted into a dwelling house and the history of the institution was ready to be written.

BLOOMINGTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

The law of 1852-53 provided for the sale of county seminaries and the transfer of the proceeds to the common school fund. The Methodists of Bloomington had talked some time of founding an academy or seminary of their denomination at Bloomington, and purchased the old seminary at

auction, but before the deed was signed it was learned that the title possibly might be defective, hence the sale fell through, but the church went ahead and organized the Bloomington Female College, using their church building for the purpose. Rev. T. H. Sinex was the first president, and was succeeded in 1856 by Rev. M. M. Tooks. A large college boarding hall was kept on Sixth street between Walnut and Washington. In 1858 Rev. A. D. Lynch succeeded Rev. Tooks as president of the college. He remained until the breaking out of the Civil war, when the institution closed forever.

CHANGE OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Strange as it seems to us today, the truth is that the people of Indiana, generally, including the citizens of Monroe county, did not favor the adoption of the new cherished free school system, as is seen by the following returns of the election held over that issue in 1849:

Townships.	For Free Schools.	Against Free Schools.
Bean Blossom -----	59	112
Benton -----	44	41
Bloomington -----	128	307
Clear Creek -----	76	85
Indian Creek -----	40	101
Marion -----	16	35
Richland -----	59	128
Perry -----	127	20
Salt Creek -----	39	60
Van Buren -----	43	113
Washington -----	36	38
	667	1,040
Majority against -----	373	

Not until the close of the Civil war did educational interests make any marked headway under the new school laws of the state. But when once understood and tested out, the system of free schools was greatly appreciated, notwithstanding there had been many "Doubting Thomases" in the county, as has been indicated by the above vote by townships.

SCHOOLS OF 1913.

According to a digest from the annual report of the county school superintendent, the following showing was made at the end of the school year in 1913:

Corporation.	Pupils of		
	Elementary School.	Teachers and High School.	below High Buildings.
Bean Blossom -----	400	15	10
Benton -----	207	9	9
Bloomington -----	370	10	9
Clear Creek -----	417	12	8
Indian Creek -----	212	9	9
Marion -----	74	5	5
Perry -----	385	10	8
Polk -----	265	9	9
Richland -----	187	8	8
Salt Creek -----	229	8	8
Van Buren -----	322	10	9
Washington -----	173	9	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total -----	3,241	114	101
Ellettsville (town) -----	177	5	2
Bloomington (city) -----	2,226	42	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand total -----	5,664	161	110

Perhaps no more fitting estimate of the Bloomington schools of this date can be had than to quote the language of the Commercial Club in its beautiful, well compiled souvenir issued in 1912, which reads as follows:

The city of Bloomington believes in supporting well its public school system. The history of the school from the time of its organization up to the present reveals this fact. Aside from supplying the schools with a maximum support from taxation, the community has on various occasions made individual donations for special purposes, such as decorating playgrounds and equipping the same, also furnishing pictures. In addition to all

this the patrons by their visits and encouragement have evidenced their interest and their faith in the schools.

It is this interest and this faith that has helped to build up and maintain the present educational standards here that demand well qualified school officials and teachers. The high school qualifications of school board members, and of teachers throughout the history of the schools, has been no accident. At present seventy per cent. of the teaching corps throughout the whole system are graduates of universities, colleges or normal schools. The high school faculty of sixteen members is composed entirely of graduates. A minimum requirement for appointment in the grades is successful experience and two years' academic work in addition to graduation from high school.

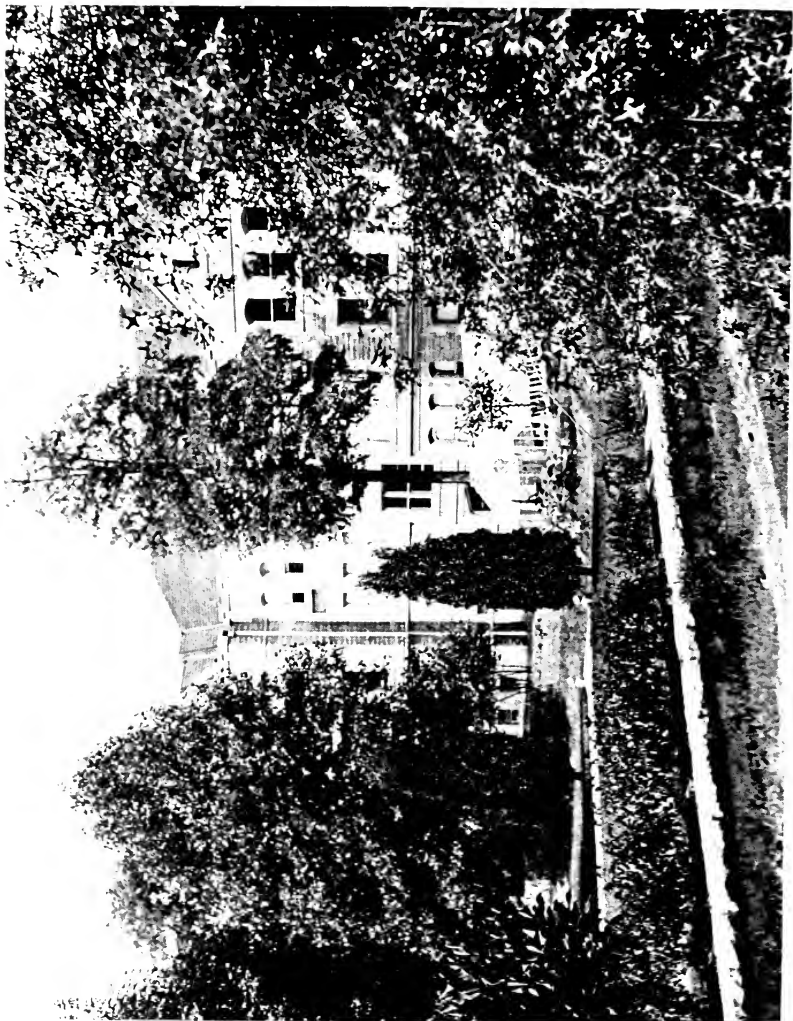
Another factor that has figured in the maintenance of a good school spirit and standard in Bloomington is the presence of the State University, where all connected with the public schools have access to the university library and can frequently arrange to attend lectures. There has been at work, too, for many years, a spirit of co-operation between the department of education in the university and the public schools of the city, which has resulted in mutual benefit. In connection with the university a plan has been worked out whereby pupils who need special attention more than the teacher of the room is able to give, can receive outside individual help, free of charge. Each summer, too, from seventy-five to one hundred of the city's two thousand pupils are in school from six to eight weeks, strengthening themselves in weak places, or getting assistance in making up a part or all of a grade. In this way Bloomington has been able to do a great deal toward adapting its schools to the special needs and opportunities connected with this particular community. This adaptation is further seen in the provision for promotion for subjects instead of by grades in the eighth year, by the introduction of commercial subjects in the high school, of manual training in grades, and of Latin, with special groups, in the grades.

In the matter of supervision of work, things are so organized that the principals of the buildings give from one-fourth to one-half of their time in the general oversight of the work. Drawing, music and manual training are in charge of special supervisors.

The buildings, though not all of recent construction, are supplied with modern heating plants and are in a satisfactory sanitary condition. With only one exception, each building is on a lot large enough to afford ample play-ground, the grounds ranging from a quarter of a block to ten acres in

extent. These grounds are being rapidly equipped with play ground apparatus. Supplementary material in way of readers, text-books, reference books, maps, globes, etc., have been generously supplied.

The fine spirit of support that the community is giving its school system makes the new undertaking of new educational problems promising. More than that, it provides teachers capable of and willing to cope with new conditions and new problems. It accounts also for the excellent spirit of the pupils, a spirit of co-operation and of work. Bloomington feels, therefore, that she has in her schools an inducement to offer to those that are considering a change of location.



CHAPTER IX.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

Bloomington, Monroe county, is the seat of the Indiana State University. Much has been written concerning this great educational institution which has sent out and is from year to year continuing to send forth to the world many men who have and will in the future become potent factors for great good to the world at large, perforce of the training they have received at this place. For the purpose of making a proper record of the university in the annals of the county in which it is situated, the following is deemed sufficient.

In 1838 an act was passed by the Legislature to establish a university in the state and John Law, of Knox county, Robert Dale Owen, of Posey county, Richard W. Thompson, of Lawrence county, Samuel R. Hosovuer, of Wayne county, P. C. Dunning, James Blair, Joshua O. Howe, Chesley D. Bailey, William Turner and Leroy Mayfield, of Monroe county, were appointed trustees to make the change from the Indiana College to the Indiana University. The history of the old seminary and college that preceded it will be found later on in this chapter.

The above board of trustees met May 24, 1838, elected Paris C. Dunning president of the board, and James D. Maxwell, secretary, and made such changes as they deemed necessary. A new building was erected of brick and the course of study was widened. Andrew Wylie, D. D., served as president until his death in 1851, when for two years Theophilus A. Wylie, Daniel Reed and Alfred Ryors acted as such. In 1853 William M. Daily was appointed president, serving until 1858, when serious trouble arose and he resigned. On All Fool's day, 1854, the college building was destroyed by fire, which loss embarrassed the institution very materially, as not only were the recitation rooms gone, but a valuable library of rare works was burned. It is supposed this fire was caused by an incendiary. The citizens at once went to work to raise funds for a new building. They received a meager sum from the state, and in 1859 completed the building that was still standing in 1883, and used by the university of that date. It stood on the old campus south of town.

After the resignation of President Daily, in 1858, T. A. Wylie acted as such for a year, and John H. Lathrop for a year, or until 1860, when Cyrus Nutt was appointed, the latter serving from 1860 to 1875. In the year last named Lemuel Moss, D. D., LL. D., was chosen president, in which capacity he served until 1884 and was succeeded by Dr. David Starr Jordan.

• The fine brick building, erected on the old campus late in the seventies for the use of the scientific department, was destroyed by lightning in July, 1883, incurring a loss of about three hundred thousand dollars. The library, of twelve thousand volumes, the Owen collection of fossils, etc., and other valuable articles were also destroyed. In 1883 the trustees of the university purchased a tract of twenty acres in Dunn's woods, fronting Fifth street, and made preparations to erect thereon two brick buildings, one for the main university edifice and another for the scientific department. This twenty-acre tract cost six thousand dollars. This appears to have been the brief history up to the autumn of 1883.

From year books, historical accounts, and various information published by authority of the state, and from personal interviews with those in authority at the university in the summer of 1913, the following is the condensed history of this institution, of which Bloomington, Monroe county and all the great commonwealth of Indiana take a just pride:

FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

The legislation which led to the founding of Indiana University begins with two acts of Congress setting aside portions of the public domain, within the limits of the present state of Indiana, for the endowment of an institution of higher learning. The first of these is an act, approved March 26, 1804, for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory; in it provision is made for the reservation "of an entire township in each of the three described tracts of country or districts [Detroit, Kaskaskia, and Vincennes], to be located by the secretary of the treasury, for the use of a seminary of learning." The second is the act of April 16, 1816, which provides for the admission into the Union of the district of Vincennes as the state of Indiana; in this an additional township is set aside "for the use of a seminary of learning, and vested in the Legislature of said state, to be appropriated solely to the uses of such seminary by the said Legislature." These two seminary townships for Indiana were chosen as follows: One in what is now Gibson county, October 10, 1806, by Albert Gallatin as secretary of the

treasury; the other by President Madison, in 1816, in what is now Monroe county.

VINCENNES UNIVERSITY.

The first act of local legislation looking toward a university in Indiana was the act of the Territorial Legislature, approved November 9, 1806, establishing in the borough of Vincennes "an university * * * to be known by the name and style of The Vincennes University," and appropriating to its use the township of land reserved by the act of Congress of 1804. Owing to a number of causes the institution thus founded did not prosper, so that when the Indiana Seminary, which was later to become the Indiana University, was established, the General Assembly turned over to it the Gibson county lands, together with the township of land in Monroe county. This action led to a long and tedious litigation, which resulted finally in a verdict of the supreme court of the United States, in 1852, in favor of Vincennes University. To compensate the university for the loss of endowment thus sustained, Congress granted to the state nineteen thousand and forty acres of public land in Indiana "for the use of the Indiana University." (Act of February 23, 1854.)

In the Constitution of the state, adopted in 1816 upon its admission to the Union, the following provisions occur with respect to education:

ARTICLE IX.

Section 1. Knowledge and learning, generally diffused through a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government, and spreading the opportunities and advantages of education through the various parts of the country being highly conducive to this end, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law, for the improvement of such lands as are, or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for the use of schools, and to apply any funds which may be raised from such lands, or from any other quarter, to the accomplishment of the grand object for which they are or may be intended: But no lands granted for the use of schools or seminaries of learning, shall be sold by authority of this state, prior to the year eighteen hundred and twenty; and the monies which may be raised out of the sale of any such lands or otherwise obtained for the purpose aforesaid, shall be and remain a fund for the exclusive purpose of promoting the interest of literature and the sciences, and for the support of seminaries

and public schools. The General Assembly shall, from time to time, pass such laws as shall be calculated to encourage intellectual, scientific, and agricultural improvement, by allowing rewards and immunities for the promotion and improvement of arts, sciences, commerce, manufactures, and natural history; and to countenance and encourage the principles of humanity, industry and morality.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law, for a general system of education, ascending in a regular graduation from township schools to a state university, wherein tuition shall be gratis, and equally open to all.

SEMINARY FOUNDED.

In accordance with this provision of the Constitution, the General Assembly, by an act passed and approved January 20, 1820, took the first definite step toward the establishing of the Indiana University. The act is as follows:

AN ACT to establish a State Seminary, and for other purposes.

[Approved January 20, 1820.]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that Charles Dewey, Jonathan Lindley, David H. Maxwell, John M. Jenkins, Jonathan Nichols and William Lowe be, and they are hereby appointed trustees of the State Seminary, for the state of Indiana, and shall be known by the name and style of the trustees of the State Seminary of the State of Indiana, and they, and their successors in office, shall have perpetual succession, and by the name and style aforesaid, shall be able and capable in law, to sue, and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer, and be answered unto, as a body corporate and politic, in any court of justice; and the trustees hereby appointed shall continue in office until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

Sec. 2. The trustees aforesaid, or a majority of them, shall meet at Bloomington, in the county of Monroe, on the first Monday in June next, or so soon thereafter as may be convenient, and being first duly sworn to discharge the duties of their office, shall repair to the reserved township of land in said county, which was granted by Congress to this state for the use of a

seminary of learning, and proceed to select an eligible and convenient site for a state seminary.

Sec. 3. It shall be lawful for the trustees hereby appointed to appoint an agent, who shall give bond with security to be approved of by the trustees aforesaid, payable to the governor and his successors in office, for the use of the State Seminary aforesaid, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office; and it shall be the duty of the agent aforesaid, after taking an oath of office, to proceed to lay off and expose to sale, under the sanction of the trustees aforesaid, any number of lots, or quantity of land, within the reserved township, aforesaid, and contiguous to Bloomington, not exceeding one section, or six hundred and forty acres thereof.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the agent aforesaid, first to expose to sale, such lots as may be selected most contiguous to the site which may be selected for the seminary aforesaid, and take of the purchase of any lots of lands which he may sell, under the provisions of this act, such payments and security therefor, as may be directed by the trustees as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. The trustees aforesaid, shall, so soon as they deem it expedient, proceed to the erection of a suitable building for a state seminary, as also a suitable and commodious house for a professor, on the site which may be selected by them for that purpose.

Sec. 6. The trustees aforesaid, shall within ten days after the meeting of the next General Assembly, lay before them a true and perfect statement of their proceedings so far as they have progressed under the provisions of this act, and a plat of the lots or lands laid off and sold, and the amount of the proceeds of such sales, and also a plan of buildings, by them erected, or proposed to be erected.

Sec. 7. The trustees hereby appointed, shall before they enter upon the duties of their office, give bond and security, to be approved of by the governor, in the sum of five thousand dollars, payable to the governor and his successors in office, for the use of the State Seminary, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their office; and if any vacancy shall happen in the office of trustees, the governor shall fill such vacancy by an appointment which shall expire on the first day of January next.

THE TITLE CHANGED.

As a result of this legislation the new seminary was opened in May, 1824. Within three years it had made such progress in number of students

and the general character of its work that a board of visitors, appointed by the General Assembly in 1827, recommended that the Indiana Seminary be raised to the dignity of a college. This recommendation, approved by Governor Ray in his annual message, induced the General Assembly to pass the following act:

AN ACT to establish a College in the State of Indiana.

[Approved January 24, 1828.]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that there shall be, and hereby is created and established a college, adjacent to the town of Bloomington, in the county of Monroe, for the education of youth in the American, learned, and foreign languages, the useful arts, sciences, and literature, to be known by the name and style of the Indiana College, and to be governed and regulated as hereinafter directed.

Sec. 2. There shall be a board of trustees appointed, consisting of fifteen persons, residents of this state, who shall be, and hereby are constituted a body corporate and politic, by the name of "The trustees of the Indiana College," and in their said corporate name and capacity may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of record, and by that name shall have perpetual succession.

Sec. 3. The said trustees shall fill all vacancies which may happen in their own body, elect a president of the board, secretary, treasurer, and such other officers as may be necessary for the good order and government of said corporation, and shall be competent at law and in equity to take to themselves and their successors, in their said corporate name, any estate, real, personal, or mixed by the gift, grant, bargain, sale, conveyance, will, devise or bequest of any person or persons whomsoever, and the same estate, whether real or personal, to grant, bargain, sell, convey, devise, let, place out on interest, or otherwise dispose of, for the use of said college, in such manner as to them shall seem most beneficial to the institution, and to receive the rents, issues, profits, income and interest thereon, and apply the same to the proper use and support of the said college, and generally, in their said corporate name, shall have full power to do and transact all and every business touching or concerning the premises, or which shall be incidentally necessary thereon, as fully and effectually as any natural person, body politic or corporate may or can do, in the management of their own concerns, and to sue, enjoy, exercise and use the rights, powers and privileges incident to bodies politic or corporate, in law and in equity.

Sec. 4. The said trustees shall cause to be made for their use, one common seal, with such devices and inscriptions thereon as they shall think proper, under and by which all deeds, diplomas, certificates and acts of the said corporation shall pass and be authenticated.

Sec. 7. The said board of trustees shall, from time to time, as the interests of the institution may require, elect a president of said college, and such professors, tutors, instructors, and other officers of the same, as they may judge necessary for the interests thereof, and shall determine the duties, salaries, emoluments, responsibilities, and tenures of their several offices, and designate the course of instruction in said college.

Sec. 9. The president, professors, and tutors, shall be styled the faculty of said college; which faculty shall have the power of enforcing the rules and regulations adopted by the said trustees for the government of the students, by rewarding or censuring them, and finally by suspending such as, after repeated admonition, shall continue refractory, until a determination of a quorum of the trustees can be had thereon; and of granting and conferring, by and with the approbation and consent of the board of trustees, such degrees in the liberal arts and sciences as are usually granted and conferred in other colleges in America, to the students of the college, or others who by their proficiency in learning or other meritorious distinction may be entitled to the same, and to grant unto such graduates, diplomas, or certificates, under their common seal, and signed by the faculty to authenticate and perpetuate the memory of such graduations.

Sec. 10. No president, professor, or other officer of the college, shall, whilst acting in that capacity, be a trustee, nor shall any president, professor, tutor, instructor, or other officer of the college ever be required by the trustees to profess any particular religious opinions, and no student shall be denied admission, or refused any of the privileges, honors, or degrees of the college, on account of the religious opinions he may entertain, nor shall any sectarian tenets or principles be taught, instructed or inculcated at said college by any president, professor, student, tutor or instructor thereof.

Sec. 12. That all moneys arising from the sale of the seminary townships, in the counties of Monroe and Gibson, shall be and forever remain a permanent fund, for the support of said college, and the interest arising from the amount of said sales, together with the three reserved sections in the seminary township, situated in the county of Monroe, and all the buildings which have been erected adjacent to the town of Bloomington, in said county of Monroe, for the use of the State Seminary, with all the real and per-

sonal property of every description belonging to or connected with the said State Seminary, as the property of the state, and all gifts, grants and donations which have been or hereafter may be made for the support of the college, shall be, and hereby are forever vested in the aforesaid trustees and their successors, to be controlled, regulated and appropriated by them in such manner as they shall deem most conducive to the best interests and prosperity of the institution: Provided, That the said trustees shall conform to the will of any donor or donors in the application of any estate which may be given, devised or bequeathed for any particular object connected with the institution, and that the real estate hereby vested in the said trustees and their successors, shall be by them held forever for the use of the said college, and shall not be sold or converted by them to any other use whatsoever.

Sec. 16. That the constitution of the said college herein and hereby declared and established, shall be and remain the inviolable constitution of said college, and the same shall not be changed, altered or amended by any law or ordinance of the said trustees, nor in any other manner than by the Legislature of this state.

TITLE CHANGED TO UNIVERSITY.

The continued growth and increasing importance of the institution led the General Assembly, in 1838, to confer upon it the name and style of the Indiana University. The material portions of this, the third charter of the University, are as follows:

AN ACT to establish a University in the State of Indiana.

[Approved February 15, 1838.]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that there shall be, and hereby is created and established a university adjacent to the town of Bloomington, in the county of Monroe, for the education of youth in the American, learned and foreign languages, the useful arts, sciences (including law and medicine) and literature, to be known by the name and style of the "Indiana University," and to be governed and directed as hereinafter directed.

Sec. 2. There shall be a board of trustees appointed, consisting of twenty-one persons, residents of the state, who shall be, and hereby are constituted a body corporate and politic, by the name of "the trustees of the Indiana University," and in their corporate name and capacity, may sue and

be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of record, and by that name shall have perpetual succession.

* * * * *

Sec. 12. That all moneys which have heretofore or which may hereinafter arise from the sales of the seminary townships of land in the counties of Monroe and Gibson, shall be and forever remain a permanent fund for the support of said university, and the interest arising from the amount of said sales, together with the amount of the sales of the three reserved sections in the seminary township, situated in the county of Monroe, the residue of the unsold sections aforesaid, and in all the buildings which have been erected adjacent to the town of Bloomington, in said county of Monroe, and which are now used by and belong to the Indiana College, together with all the estate, whether real, personal, or of any description whatever, belonging to, or in any wise connected with the Indiana College, as the property of the state, and all gifts, grants and donations which have been or may hereafter be made, previous to the taking effect of this act, for the support of the Indiana College, shall be and hereby are forever vested in the aforesaid trustees, and their successors, to be controlled, regulated, and appropriated by them in such manner as they shall deem most conducive to the best interest and prosperity of the institution: Provided, that the said trustees shall conform to the will of any donor or donors in the application of any estate which may be given, devised or bequeathed for any particular object connected with the institution, and that the real estate hereby vested in the said trustees, and their successors, shall be by them held forever for the use of said university, and shall not be sold or converted by them to any other use whatsoever.

* * * * *

Sec. 15. That the power and authority of the present trustees of the Indiana College, over and concerning the said institution, the funds, estate, property, rights and demands thereof shall forever cease and determine, from and after the organization of the board of trustees of [the] Indiana University named in this act; and all the funds, estate, property, rights, demands, privileges and immunities, of what kind or nature so ever, belonging or any wise pertaining to said Indiana College, shall be and the same are hereby invested in the trustees of [the] Indiana University appointed by this act, and their successors in office, for the uses and purposes only of said university, and the said trustees and their successors in office shall have, hold and possess, and exercise all the powers and authority

over the said institution and the estate and concerns thereof in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

Between the years 1838 and 1851 a number of acts relating to the university were passed by the General Assembly. Of these most are concerned with the sale of the seminary lands and with similar matters; but one, the act of February 15, 1841, reduces the number of trustees to nine, exempts students at the university from military duty and road taxes, and denies to the civil courts of the state jurisdiction of "trivial breaches of the peace committed by the students of said university within the college campus."

CHARTER OF 1852.

In the constitutional convention of 1851 the question of the relation of the state to the Indiana University had arisen, but no explicit statement was incorporated in the constitution as adopted. At the first session of the General Assembly, after the adjournment of the convention, it was therefore thought desirable to have an explicit statement concerning the matter. To this end the following act was passed, which may be regarded as the fourth charter of the university, and the one by which in the main the university is still governed:

AN ACT providing for the government of the State University, the management of its Funds and for the disposition of the Lands thereof.

[Approved June 17, 1852.]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that the institution established by an act entitled "an act to establish a college in the State of Indiana," approved January 28, 1828, is hereby recognized as the university of the state.

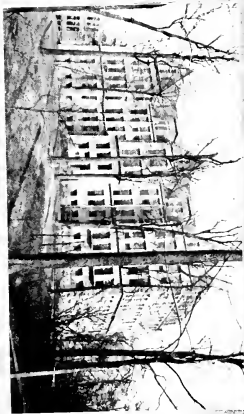
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Sec. 5. The trustees of the said university shall receive the proceeds of the sales and rents of the three reserved sections in the seminary township in Monroe county, and the same shall be paid to the treasurer of said trustees, on their order.

* * * * *

Sec. 7. The president, professors and instructors shall be styled "The Faculty" of said university, and shall have power:

First. To enforce the regulations adopted by the trustees for the government of the students.



Second. To which end they may reward and censure, and may suspend those who continue refractory, until a determination of the board of trustees can be had thereon.

Third. To confer, with the consent of the trustees, such literary degrees as are usually conferred in other universities, and in testimony thereof to give suitable diplomas, under the seal of the university and signature of the faculty.

Sec. 8. No religious qualifications shall be required for any student, trustee, president, professor, or other officer of such university, or as a condition for admission to any privilege in the same.

* * * * *

Sec. 13. The governor, lieutenant-governor, speaker of the House of Representatives, judges of the supreme court, and superintendent of common schools, shall constitute a board of visitors of the university, and any three thereof a quorum.

Sec. 14. In case the members of such board of visitors fail to attend the annual commencement exercises of the university, the president of the board of trustees shall report such of them as are absent to the next General Assembly in their annual report.

UNIVERSITY FUNDS.

The funds of the university, in its earlier days, were derived almost wholly from the proceeds of the seminary lands, from gifts, and from fees paid by students. In 1867, by an act approved March 8, the General Assembly provided for the increase of these funds by an annual appropriation. "Whereas," the act reads, "the endowment fund of the State University, located at Bloomington, Monroe county, is no longer sufficient to meet the growing wants of education and make said university efficient and useful; and whereas, it should be the pride of every citizen of Indiana to place the State University in the highest condition of usefulness and make it the crowning glory of our present great common school system, where education shall be free," therefore eight thousand dollars annually were appropriated out of the state treasury to the use of the university. This amount was found to be insufficient, so that from time to time the amount of the annual appropriation was increased.

In 1883, by an act approved March 8, provision was made for a permanent endowment fund to be raised by the levy for thirteen years of a tax

of "one-half of one cent on each one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property in this state," to be paid into the state treasury to the credit of Indiana University.

In 1895 an act was passed (approved March 8) levying an annual tax of "one-sixth of one mill on every dollar of taxable property in Indiana," the proceeds to be divided among the Indiana University, Purdue University and the Indiana State Normal School. Of this amount the Indiana University received two-fifths, or a levy of one-fifteenth of a mill on the taxable property in the state. By an act approved March 5, 1903, this law was amended to read as follows:

Section 1. That there shall be assessed and levied upon the taxable property of the state of Indiana in the year 1903, and in each year thereafter, for the use and benefit of the Indiana University, Purdue University, and the Indiana State Normal School, to be apportioned as hereinafter in this act provided, a tax of two and three-fourths cents on every one hundred dollars of taxable property in Indiana, to be levied, assessed, collected and paid into the treasury of the state of Indiana, in like manner as other state taxes are levied, assessed, collected and paid. And so much of the proceeds of said levy as may be in the state treasury on the first day of July and the first day of January of each year shall be immediately thereafter paid over to the board of trustees of the respective institution for which the tax was levied, to be distributed and apportioned among them severally upon the basis as follows, viz.: To the said trustees of the Indiana University upon the basis of four-elevenths ($\frac{4}{11}$) of the total proceeds of this tax; to the trustees of Purdue University upon the basis of four-elevenths ($\frac{4}{11}$) of the total proceeds of this tax, and to the trustees of the Indiana State Normal School upon the basis of three-elevenths ($\frac{3}{11}$) of the total proceeds of this tax; and the auditor of state of Indiana is hereby directed to draw proper warrants therefor, and on or before the tenth day of January and July of each year the trustees of the Indiana University, Purdue University, and the Indiana State Normal School shall file, or cause to be filed, with the auditor of state, a sworn and itemized statement of their receipts from all sources, including all tuition fees, and other revenues derived from students, contingent fees, interest from permanent endowment fund, the proceeds of the tax provided in this act, and all other receipts of every kind, character and description, together with a full, detailed, itemized and sworn statement of their expenditures for all purposes, including maintenance and permanent improvements, the amount paid each member of the

faculty, trustees, all officers of the institution, and file with such report a copy of the receipts for each separate item of the expenditures, it being the intention of this act that the reports hereinbefore provided for shall set out in full and in detail all expenditures of every kind, character, and description; and from and after this act is in force it shall be unlawful for the auditor of state to issue any warrants to the Indiana University, Purdue University or the Indiana State Normal School until they have filed their reports as required by this act.

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

A School of Law has been maintained continuously in the university, at Bloomington, since 1889.

A School of Education, for the professional training of teachers, was established by the trustees in 1908.

A School of Medicine was established in 1903, when the first two years' instruction in medicine was provided for at Bloomington. In 1905, provision was made, by affiliation, for the last two years at Indianapolis, and in 1908 this arrangement was strengthened by the union of the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis with the Indiana University School of Medicine. The last step in the process of evolution was taken in the passage, by the General Assembly, of the following act concerning the School of Medicine (approved March 2, 1909):

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the trustees of Indiana University are hereby authorized to conduct a medical school in Marion County, Indiana, and to receive gifts of real estate and other property on behalf of the state of Indiana for the maintenance of medical education in said county, conditioned that said trustees shall conduct as an integral part of the Indiana University School of Medicine a full four years' course in medicine in said Marion county, Indiana: Provided, That there shall be no discrimination for or against any school or system of medicine in the university, and that all or each of the schools or systems of medicine now recognized by the state shall have adequate opportunity to teach the practice of medicine in the university according to the principles advocated by them respectively, and that it shall be the duty of the trustees of Indiana University to provide such instruction in as thorough a manner as the means at their disposal will permit, and as nearly as possible to provide the same quality of instruction whenever a reasonable

demand shall be made for the same: Provided, further, That premedical or other collegiate work done in any college or university of Indiana, which is recognized by the state board of education of Indiana as a standard college or university, shall be received and credited in the Indiana University School of Medicine upon the same conditions as work of the same kind, grade and amount done in the department of liberal arts of Indiana University.

Sec. 2. Whereas, an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, the same shall be in force from and after its passage.

CO-EDUCATION.

Admission to the university was, until the college year 1868-69, restricted to men, but by a resolution of the board of trustees the doors of the university were at the beginning of that year opened to women on the same terms. Since 1868, therefore, the university has been co-educational in all its departments.

RELATION TO THE STATE.

By virtue of the state constitutions of 1816 and 1851, and the acts of the General Assembly thereunder, the Indiana University is the state university of Indiana, and the head of the public school system of the state. In order that there might be no doubt of the special relationship of the university to the state under the new constitution of 1851, the General Assembly in 1852 enacted that "the institution established by an act entitled 'an act to establish a college in the state of Indiana', approved January 28, 1828, is hereby recognized as the university of the state" (act approved June 17, 1852); and again in 1867 the General Assembly characterized it as the "crowning glory of our present great common school system" (act approved March 8, 1867). Finally, the supreme court of the state in the case of Fisher vs. Bower, rendered a decision June 24, 1902, in which these words were used: "The Indiana University is an integral part of our free school system"; "it was the special creation of the constitution"; "the university as well as its endowment has always been under the supervision of the state."

THE OLD CAMPUS.

The first site of the university adjoined the town on the south, and lay in Perry township, the township granted by Congress in 1816 for seminary purposes. Here, in a temporary structure, what was at first called the State

Seminary was opened in 1824, the style being changed to Indiana College in 1828, and to Indiana University in 1838. In 1836 a more pretentious building was erected, which, together with its contents in the form of libraries and collections, was destroyed by fire in 1854. The friends of the university then came to its aid, and another and better building was erected. This structure, one of the most picturesque in Bloomington, is now known as the Old College; it was purchased in 1897 by the board of education of the city of Bloomington, and is occupied by the Bloomington high school. In 1847 a second large building of similar design to the Old College, was erected for the libraries and museum; but in a second fire, in 1883, this building also was destroyed with all its contents.

REMOVAL TO NEW CAMPUS.

The fire of 1883 marked a turning-point in the history of the institution. It was decided to remove the university to a more ample site, away from the noise and disturbance of the railway. For this purpose the tract known as Dunn's woods was purchased, east of the city, facing what is now Indiana avenue on the west, and Third street on the south. Including later purchases, the college grounds have an extent of about seventy acres. The campus proper is well wooded and of a rolling nature; a portion of the remainder is more level, and is used for the athletic field and for tennis courts. The campus is cared for by an experienced gardener, who, under the direction of a faculty committee, has set out many native and exotic plants, shrubs and trees.

SITUATION OF BUILDINGS.

The chief university buildings form three sides of a quadrangle on the crest of the campus proper. Beginning with the one nearest the Kirkwood avenue entrance, they are as follows: The library building, erected in 1907; the student building, 1906; Maxwell hall, 1890; Owen hall, 1884; Wylie hall, 1884; Kirkwood hall, 1894; Science hall, 1902; the biological building, 1910. Lying outside the quadrangle are Mitchell hall, erected in 1884; the men's gymnasium, 1896; and the two power houses. Within the quadrangle is Kirkwood observatory, erected in 1900.

LIBRARY BUILDING.

The library building, completed January 1, 1908, at a cost, including equipment, of one hundred and forty thousand dollars, occupies a site at the

north of the Kirkwood avenue or main entrance to the campus. It is constructed of Indiana limestone and red tile. The style is collegiate Gothic. The main reading room, a well lighted and proportioned apartment, fifty-six by ninety-four feet, has seats for two hundred and four readers. Around the walls is shelving for six thousand volumes in the open reference collection. The stack house has provision for six book levels, three of which are at present installed. The third of these levels is continuous with the floor of the main reading room. The total book capacity of the stack house is in excess of two hundred and fifty thousand volumes. Nearly as many more can be housed in various parts of the building without detriment to its other uses. Over thirteen thousand square feet of floor space has already been divided, or is available for division, into department rooms. The university bookstore, which furnishes books and supplies to students at cost, is in the east basement of this building.

STUDENT BUILDING.

The student building was erected at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars from funds contributed half by the students and friends of the university, and the other half by John D. Rockefeller. The west wing of the building is used by women students; in the basement of this wing are plunge and shower baths and a swimming pool; on the first floor are parlors, rest rooms, and the women's gymnasium; on the second floor are the headquarters of the Young Women's Christian Association. The east wing is used by men students; in the basement are baths and lockers; the first and second floors contain the rooms of the Indiana Union and other organizations for men students. In the center of the building is an auditorium capable of seating six hundred persons, where vesper services are occasionally held on Sunday afternoons, and popular lectures and entertainments may be given during the week. Below the auditorium is a commons room, used for class, or club, meetings and banquets.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES.

Maxwell hall, which is occupied by the administrative offices and the School of Law, is named for Dr. David H. Maxwell, one of the most energetic promoters of the State Seminary and a lifelong friend of the university in the three stages of its development, and for his son, Dr. James D. Maxwell,

a member of the board of trustees from 1860 to 1892. The main part of the building is of white limestone, in Romanesque style.

BUILDINGS FOR RECITATIONS AND LECTURES.

To give additional space for the School of Law, a three-story addition to Maxwell hall was erected in 1907, connected with the main body of the building from the rear by a corridor, and separated by an inclosed court.

Owen hall, rebuilt in 1911, is named for Richard Owen, the geologist, who was professor of natural science in Indiana University from 1863 to 1879. It contains the lecture rooms and laboratories of the departments of physiology and anatomy.

Wylie Hall, the first building in the east side of the quadrangle, was partially destroyed by fire February 7, 1900, but is now restored and increased by one story. Like Owen Hall, it is built of brick trimmed with stone. Dr. Andrew Wylie, the first president of Indiana University, and Prof. Theophilus A. Wylie, the colleague of Professors Owen and Kirkwood, are worthily commemorated in this building, which was the principal one erected in 1884. Wylie hall is used by the departments of chemistry and mathematics.

Kirkwood hall, the next building to the south, is built of white limestone, as (with one exception) are all the buildings erected since 1884. A Romanesque portal, surmounted by a tower, is the most striking feature of the facade. The building contains the rooms of the following departments: Economics and social science (basement, first floor), history and political science (first floor), comparative philology (first floor), Greek (second floor), Latin (second floor), romance languages (first and second floors), and German (basement, first, second and third floors).

Science hall was completed in 1902 and dedicated January 21, 1903, at the installation of President Bryan. It is the last building in the east side of the quadrangle. Its interior construction is of brick, iron, and concrete, the exterior being of white limestone. It is one of the largest buildings on the campus. It contains a basement and four stories, and is occupied by the following departments: Physics (basement, first floor), philosophy (second and third floors), educational (second, third and fourth floors), and geology (third and fourth floors).

Biology building, an additional building for the use of the science departments, finished in 1910, is the first structure on the south side of the quadrangle. It is built of white limestone, and is fireproof throughout. It contains the lecture rooms and laboratories of the departments of botany and zoology, and the rooms of the department of English. A greenhouse for the use of the department of botany is connected with the building.

OBSERVATORY.

Kirkwood observatory, situated south of the student building, is built of white limestone. It contains six rooms, including a circular dome room twenty-six feet in diameter. Both the observatory and Kirkwood hall are named in honor of Dr. Daniel Kirkwood, one of the most eminent of American astronomers, who was for many years a member of the faculty of the university.

OTHER BUILDINGS.

Mitchell hall, named for the Hon. James L. Mitchell, a graduate of 1858 and trustee from 1883 till his death in 1894, is a wooden structure, east of Science hall. Until the completion of the student building it was used for the women's gymnasium. It is now used by classes in music.

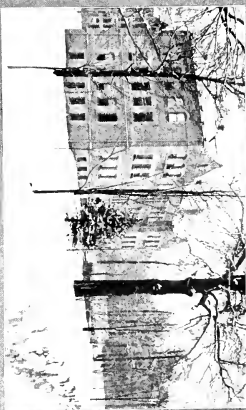
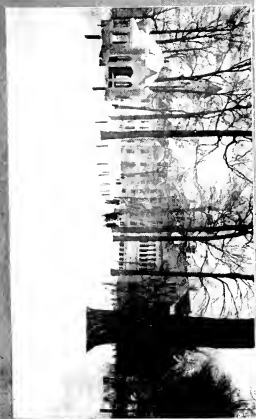
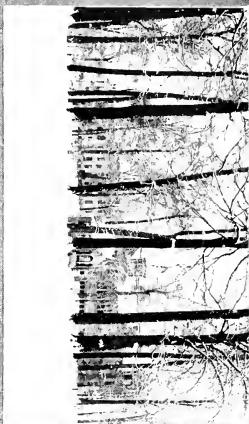
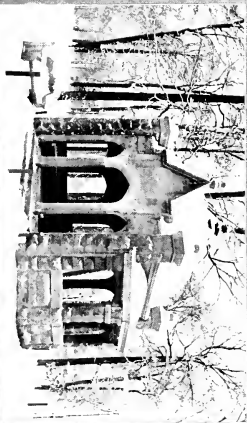
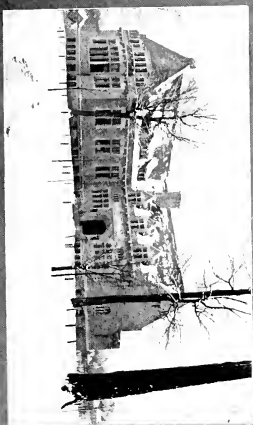
The men's gymnasium was erected in 1896. In addition to its athletic uses, it serves on extraordinary occasions as an assembly room, having a seating capacity of one thousand five hundred.

East of the men's gymnasium is the power house, completed in 1904. From this central plant all the buildings except Kirkwood observatory, are supplied with steam heat and electric light, and the laboratories of the departments of physics, chemistry, and philosophy with electric power. The old power house, near by, has been converted into a laboratory for electro-chemistry, assaying, and electric furnace work.

A well-house of white limestone, with stained glass skylights, was presented to the university in 1908 by Theodore F. Rose, '75, who is now a member of the board of trustees. The stone portals to this structure were the portals to the Old College building before the removal of the university to the present site.

JORDAN FIELD.

In the tract of ground lying northeast of Owen hall and the men's gymnasium is Jordan Field, the athletic grounds—named in honor of David



Starr Jordan, president of the University from 1884 to 1891. On contiguous ground to the west are a number of tennis courts for the use of men students.

In the wooded ground on the south side of the campus, near Mitchell hall, are four well-shaded tennis courts for women students.

The various clubs and societies of the university include, the Greek-letter fraternities, alumni association, Christian associations for both men and women. Also the Indiana Union, a social organization founded in 1909, with a charter membership of four hundred. Plans are now maturing for the construction of a fine building for this society. Then there are the Women's League, the musical clubs, literary and scientific societies, graduate clubs, departmental clubs and many others.

RECENT GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

In February, 1911, the university received as the gift of Dr. and Mrs. Robert W. Long, of Indianapolis, real estate in Indianapolis valued at two hundred thousand dollars, for the erection of a hospital in connection with the School of Medicine. The purpose of Dr. and Mrs. Long in giving was twofold: To make it possible for worthy persons of limited means from all parts of Indiana to secure hospital advantages and the services of the best physicians in connection therewith; and to provide clinical facilities for students of medicine in connection with the Indiana University School of Medicine. Recently Dr. Long gave an additional twenty-five thousand dollars for the equipment of the Long Hospital.

By the terms of the will of Miss Louise A. Goodbody, dean of women from 1906 to her death on March 5, 1911, real estate in Bloomington valued at four thousand dollars was bequeathed to the university. By the provisions of the will, the rents and profits of the property are to go to the father of Miss Goodbody, Walter G. Goodbody, during his lifetime. As a memorial to Miss Goodbody, a loan fund, to be known as the Louise Goodbody Memorial Loan Fund, has been established. Voluntary contributions to the amount of one thousand three hundred dollars have thus far been received. The principal and interest of this fund will be lent to women students who desire assistance in meeting the expenses of their course in Indiana University.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT.

Students who wish to make a part of the expenses of their college course while here, and are competent and willing, rarely fail to get all the work they care to do. The Christian associations make the finding of places for those desiring employment a special feature of their practical work. At the present time, there are in the university about one hundred and twenty-five men students who are making their way, in whole or in part, and about twelve women students. The lines of work engaged in are chiefly the following: Surveying, waiting on table, and dishwashing at boarding clubs; attending to furnaces and doing chores; newspaper correspondence, collecting and clerking for business houses; typewriting, etc. Girls who are capable of assisting at housework have no difficulty in finding places in good families, where they will receive room and board in return for their services. A spirit of democracy prevails in the university; no stigma attaches to the student who is obliged to make a living by honest labor.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The library of Indiana University at present contains eighty-five thousand volumes, and is growing at the rate of about five thousand volumes a year. The selection of these books has been made by experts within the last twenty-five years with a view to facilitating instruction and research. The collection is especially strong in literary and scientific periodicals. The library is made thoroughly usable by a carefully prepared card catalogue, by indexes, and other bibliographical aids.

In addition to the central library, where the general literary and historical collections are housed, there are nine departmental collections of varying sizes, kept in the different university buildings. The library force consists of a librarian and twelve assistants, all of whom are at the service of any authorized user of the library.

EXPENSES.

The expenses of the student will vary according to his way of living. Most of the students lodge in private houses and board in clubs. From inquiry the following facts have been ascertained, which will indicate to an entering student the amount he may expect to spend during the college year.

A room occupied by one person costs from one dollar to four dollars a week. Two students rooming together pay as a rule from seventy-five cents to two dollars each; at the latter rate, fuel and light should usually be included. Rooms are generally engaged by the term and paid for weekly. The cost of a room for a year will vary, then, from thirty-six to one hundred and fifty dollars.

Fuel and light are charged for extra, except by special agreement. From fifteen to twenty dollars will generally cover this expense. Laundry and washing may be estimated at from ten to twenty-five dollars.

Board may be had in clubs at three dollars a week (payable weekly). Board in hotels costs from four dollars to five dollars. The amount to be set aside for board for the year varies from one hundred to one hundred and eighty dollars.

Text-books and stationery are supplied students by the university bookstore at practically cost price. For a student in the College of Liberal Arts this item of expense is about twenty dollars a year; for a student in the School of Law, or the School of Medicine, about thirty to thirty-five dollars.

VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

The College of Liberal Arts is the nucleus of the university. Passing over the seminary stage of the university's history, the College of Liberal Arts may be said to have begun in 1828, with the chartering of the institution as the Indiana College. Until the Law School was re-established in 1889, the College of Liberal Arts was (with the exception of the then existing preparatory school) the only permanent department of the university. The statutes governing the university which date from this period, therefore, deal chiefly with what is now the College of Liberal Arts.

The departmental organization of the college was made in 1887. Since that date the number of departments has, of course, considerably increased.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The founders of what is now the Indiana University designed, from its inception, to incorporate in it a school of law. As early as 1835 the board of trustees, considering the question of the immediate opening of such a school at Bloomington, went so far as to select the foremost lawyer of his day in Indiana, Judge Isaac Blackford, as its first professor of law. In 1838, when the Indiana College became by act of the Legislature the Indiana University,

it was expressly required that a course of law should be given in it. A school of law was accordingly opened at Bloomington, as a department of the university, in 1842. This was, it is believed, the first State University law school established west of the Alleghanies.

The original purpose of the university board was to establish a two years' course of law. The conditions of the time, however, prevented this for many years. It was not until 1889 that such a course was definitely established. A three years' course was established in the year 1901.

Lack of funds resulted, in the year 1877, in a suspension of the Law School, which lasted twelve years. With this exception, the school has been in continuous operation since 1842.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The steps in the development of the Indiana University School of Medicine will be evident from the following historical statement :

The Indiana Medical College, Indianapolis, was organized in 1869.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, was organized in 1874 and continued until 1878, when it was combined with the Indiana Medical College, thereafter known as the Medical College of Indiana, which for a time was the medical department of Butler University.

The Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, was organized in 1879.

The Fort Wayne College of Medicine, Fort Wayne, was organized in 1879.

The Indiana University School of Medicine, Bloomington, was organized in 1903.

The State College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, was organized in 1906.

In September, 1905, the Medical College of Indiana, the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Fort Wayne College of Medicine merged under the name of the Indiana Medical College, the school of medicine of Purdue University.

In the summer of 1907, the Indiana University School of Medicine and the State College of Physicians and Surgeons united under the name of the Indiana University School of Medicine.

In April, 1908, negotiations were completed whereby the Indiana Medical

College was united with the Indiana University School of Medicine under the name of the latter.

On February 26, 1909, an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the trustees of Indiana University to conduct a medical school in Marion county, to receive gifts of real estate and other property in behalf of the state of Indiana for the maintenance of medical education in said county, and declaring an emergency;

THE SUMMER TERM SYSTEM.

The university offers in the summer a full term's work, the term being divided into two half-terms of equal credit value. Although many courses continue through both half-terms, the work of each is in charge of a different corps of teachers.

The purpose of the summer term is to extend to those who are otherwise engaged during the school year the advantages which the university offers for instruction, together with the aid afforded by the library, laboratories, and other facilities for study connected with the university. It is the aim to present courses of study which are equivalent in quality of instruction and grade of work done to those offered in the other university terms. Some of the courses have been specially arranged for the purpose of aiding those who teach, or wish to prepare themselves to teach, in high schools, academies, and other schools. Methods of teaching will also be treated incidentally in other courses.

THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION.

An act of the General Assembly, passed in 1853, provided that the university should "establish a normal department for instruction in the theory and practice of teaching," wherein young persons might be prepared as teachers for the common schools of the state. In accordance with this requirement, the university established, that same year, such a department, "with a male and female model school as schools of practice," in connection therewith.

From 1856 to 1886, inclusive, the normal department was suspended. In the latter year it was revived, first as the department of pedagogy, and later as the department of education. In each case, the department was regarded as organically a part of the College of Liberal Arts, in which a major subject, leading to the degree Bachelor of Arts, might be taken as in other similar departments.

The enactment of the school law of 1907, requiring pedagogical training from all classes of public school teachers of the state, was followed by the segregation and formal organization of the pedagogic courses and faculty in the university. The result is the present enlarged School of Education.

GRADUATE SCHOOL.

The first advanced degrees, conferred for graduate work, were granted in 1881. During the eighties, well defined regulations for graduate work and graduate degrees were stated in the university catalogue, and a considerable number of graduate students were enrolled, especially in the natural sciences. In the years 1881 to 1893, inclusive, the university graduated fourteen Doctors of Philosophy, ninety-nine Masters of Arts, and twelve Masters of Science. For some years following 1893, however, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was not conferred.

In 1904 there took place the segregation and formal organization of the Graduate School, and in 1908 the office of dean of the Graduate School was created.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

1816—First Constitution of Indiana adopted, providing for a general system of education, ascending in regular gradation from township schools to a state university.

1820—January 20. Act of the General Assembly establishing a state seminary. This day is observed as Foundation day.

1824—Seminary building erected. Seminary opened in May with an attendance of ten boys.

1828—January 24. Act changing the State Seminary into the Indiana College.

1836—First college building erected; destroyed by fire, 1854.

1838—February 15. Act changing the Indiana College into the Indiana University.

1842—School of Law established; suspended, 1877-89; revived, 1889.

1852—June 17. Act recognizing the university as "the University of the State."

1855—"Old College" building erected; used for Preparatory School, 1885-90; sold to Bloomington school board for use of high school, 1897.

1865—President of Indiana University made a member ex-officio of the state board of education.

1867—March 8. First annual appropriations made to the university. The university made coeducational; first woman graduated in 1869.

1873—Closer relations established between the university and the high schools through the system of commissioned high schools.

1874—Old Science hall erected; destroyed by fire. 1883.

1883—March 8. Endowment act passed levying one-half of one cent on each \$100 taxable property, for thirteen years.

1884-5—Wylie, Owen and Mitchell halls erected on new campus, and removal of the university to its present site.

1886-7—Reorganization of the curriculum on the major subject and departmental basis.

1890—Maxwell hall erected. Summer school established. Preparatory department abolished.

1891—March 3. Act providing for the election of three trustees by the alumni of the university.

1894—Kirkwood hall erected.

1895—March 8. Act for annual tax of one-fifteenths of a mill for the university. Biological station established at Turkey lake; removed to Winona lake in 1899.

1896—Men's gymnasium erected.

1900—Kirkwood observatory erected.

1901—Three-year course established in School of Law.

1902—Science hall erected. June 24, supreme court of the state decided that "the Indiana University is an integral part of our free school system"; that "it was the special creation of the constitution," and that "the university as well as its endowment has always been under the supervision of the state."

1903—School of Medicine established. Tax levy for university increased to one-tenth of a mill.

1904—Graduate School organized.

1905—Student building erected with funds from private subscription. New power house erected.

1907—New library building completed.

1908—Erection of the well house, gift of Theodore F. Rose, '75.

1910—Biological building erected.

1911—Gift from Dr. and Mrs. Robert W. Long of real estate valued at two hundred thousand dollars for the erection and maintenance of a hospital in connection with the School of Medicine at Indianapolis. Bequest of prop-

erty valued at four thousand dollars by the will of Dean Louise A. Goodbody. Establishment of the Louise Goodbody Memorial Loan Fund.

1913—Tax levy for university increased to two and four-fifths cents on the hundred dollars.

1913—Additional gift of twenty-five thousand dollars to the Medical School by Dr. Robert W. Long.

During the last twenty years, this institution has grown as follows: 1892 it had 497 students; in 1897, it had 944; in 1902, it had 1,334; in 1907 it reached 1,821; in 1912 it had 2,522 students.

The subjoined is a brief biography of each of its presidents:

BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE PRESIDENTS.

Dr. Andrew Wylie, the first president of Indiana University, was born April 12, 1789, in western Pennsylvania, son of Adam Wylie, a native of county Antrim, Ireland, who came to Fayette county Pennsylvania, about 1776. The son Andrew was reared to farm duties and spent his evenings at hard study. He loved outdoor sports and especially did he love to handle an axe in the forests, and this remained with him to his old age, as will presently be observed. When only fifteen years old he entered Jefferson College, from which he graduated in 1810 and was appointed a tutor of that institution, and finally became its president, the youngest person to ever hold such office there. In 1817 he resigned and went to Washington College, Pennsylvania, with the hope of uniting the two schools. In 1829 he was elected president of Indiana University (College). Here he made many warm friends as well as many opposers of his policies. He had strong likes and dislikes. As a writer, he was clear and terse. He was sought after by such men as Daniel Webster, who liked his writings and speeches. In 1839 he had published books, including his "Sectarianism is Heresy." He was reared a Presbyterian, but in 1841 united with the Episcopalian church, which displeased many. He died November 11, 1851, after having his foot cut with his axe accidentally, and still later pneumonia set in and killed him.

REV. ALFRED RYORS, D. D.

Doctor Ryors, the university's second president, was born in Philadelphia, June 23, 1812, and was left an orphan at a very tender age, not recalling vividly his parents in after years. He went to live with friends in Mont-

gomery county, Pennsylvania, and there remained until 1823, in which year he united with the Presbyterian church and commenced a preparatory course for entering the theological school. He entered Jefferson College in 1831, remaining two years, and then taught school at Bristol, Pennsylvania. In 1834 he went back to Jefferson College, graduating in 1835, and was made professor at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania; held chairs at the University of Ohio, was ordained to preach in Philadelphia; was elected professor in mathematics at Indiana University in 1843, held one year, and then again back to the University of Ohio. He preached at Bloomington, Indiana, two years to the Presbyterian people and was ordained by the presbytery in 1845. In 1852 returned to Bloomington as president of Indiana University; remained one year and resigned; he was then professor in a Kentucky college, where he died May 8, 1858.

WILLIAM M. DAILY, D. D.

The third president of Indiana University was born in Coshocton, Ohio, in 1812. His youth was spent in Indiana and he taught at the age of fifteen years. He was a delicate child and youth, hence gave up the rugged work of a farm. He grew up in the Methodist Episcopal church; at the age of sixteen years he became an exhorter and was styled "boy preacher." In 1831 he united with the Methodist conference and was made an elder in 1835. He kept on studying, even being up at four in the morning with his books. He was stationed at Bloomington in 1835-36; in 1838 was an agent for the Preachers' Aid society of his church and transferred to Missouri, being stationed at St. Louis till 1840, when he returned to Indiana in ill health. In 1843, at Bishop Ames' suggestion, he was made pastor at Madison, Indiana. In 1844-45 he was chaplain of the United States Congress. He was agent for Asbury University (now De Pauw). In 1853 he was made president of Indiana University, was here six years, and returned to the Madison Methodist church. In 1862 he was hospital chaplain at St. Louis, under appointment of Mr. Lincoln. In 1865 he was appointed special mail agent in the Southern states. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Indiana University in 1851 and later that of Doctor of Laws from the Louisville University. He preached in the South until his death.

JOHN HIRAM LATHROP.

John H. Lathrop, the fourth president of Indiana University, was born in January, 1799, in Sherburne, New York. He entered Hamilton College in 1815 and Yale two years later, receiving his degrees in 1819. He was a tutor of note at Yale College; taught school in New England; was professor in mathematics at Hamilton, 1829. In 1840 he became president of the University of Missouri, when it first started, and when it took him six weeks to get there. On account of the slave question, he resigned in 1849 and went as chancellor to Wisconsin University and after ten years was made president of Indiana University, where he remained one year, after which he returned, as a professor, to the University of Missouri. He died in May, 1866, at Columbia, the seat of the university.

CYRUS NUTT.

Cyrus Nutt was the fifth president of Indiana University. He was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, September 4, 1814. He graduated at Allegheny College, Pennsylvania, in 1831, and soon after went to Asbury University (now DePauw), Indiana, where he was licensed to preach in 1837. He was professor of languages in 1841, professor of Greek, Latin and Hebrew in 1849, and served as president of Fort Wayne Female College one year. Then he was at Whitewater College for five years and again took up preaching. In 1857 he was made professor of mathematics at Asbury University, Indiana, for two years, until Rev. Thomas Bowman (later Bishop) became its president. In 1860 he was made president of Indiana University until end of the college year of 1874-75. He died a few weeks after his resignation, August 24, 1875, and lies buried at Greencastle, Indiana.

LEMUEL MOSS.

The sixth president of Indiana University was born in Kentucky in 1829. He graduated at Rochester, New York, as a Bachelor of Arts in 1858, was made a Doctor of Divinity in 1860, and in 1860-64 was pastor of the Baptist church at Worcester, Massachusetts. In 1862 he was made secretary of the United States Christian Commission. From 1865 to 1868 he held a chair at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, from 1868 to 1872 was editor of the *National Baptist*. In 1874-75 he was president of Chicago University and was then made

president of Indiana University. He was author of "Annals of the Christian Commission" and editor of the "Baptist and Centenary, 1876." Resigned in November, 1884.

DAVID STARR JORDAN.

Indiana University's seventh president was born in Wyoming, New York, in 1851, and was reared on a farm. He early took to botany and in 1869 he entered Cornell University, New York, graduating as a Master of Science in 1875; also had the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Indiana Medical College. He was instructor in botany at Cornell in 1872, and held many chairs in various states. From 1879 to 1885 he was professor of biology in Indiana University and was made its president in 1884. In 1882 he explored Lake Superior; in 1886 the Adirondacks and also Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas; in 1888, Virginia, Tennessee and the two Carolinas; 1889, Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. He resigned at Indiana University in 1891 to accept the head of the Leland Stanford University, California, which was a hard blow to our university in Indiana. More credit is due to this president than any other man, living or deceased, for the upbuilding of Indiana University.

JOHN M. COULTER.

This was the eighth president for Indiana University. He only served a short time and resigned in 1893, having been made president of Lake Forest University.

DR. JOSEPH SWAIN.

Doctor Swain was the ninth to hold the presidency of Indiana University. He commenced his work in 1893 and served until in 1902, to go to Swarthmore College, of the Society of the Friends, in Pennsylvania.

DR. WILLIAM LOWE BRYAN, PH. D., LL. D.

Doctor Bryan, the present and tenth president of Indiana University, commenced his work where Doctor Swain left off, and his record is too well known to be enlarged upon here, in this particular connection. Under his wise administration the university is coming fast to the front as one of the nation's great educational institutions.

CHAPTER X.

NEWSPAPER HISTORY OF MONROE COUNTY.

In the publication of a newspaper, as well as in all other branches of industry, there must of necessity be a first one, and here in Monroe county it is conceded that Jesse Brandon, an ex-state printer, established the first newspaper, at Bloomington about 1826. It was styled the *Bloomington Republican*, although its name was forty years in advance of the birth of the Republican party, as now understood in American politics. Mr. Brandon came overland from Corydon with his material and soon took in as a partner Jacob B. Lowe. There is no file of this pioneer paper extant now, but it is known from various historical events that it only survived until about 1829. Either January 1, 1829, or January 1, 1830, appeared the first number of a small sheet, known as the *Independent Whig*. It was a five-column paper and its price per year was two dollars; its motto was "Measures, Not Men." In 1831 this newspaper went defunct. Indeed many have gone the same way in this county, for in Bloomington alone there have been no less than thirty-five newspaper ventures. W. D. McCollough & Company were the proprietors of the *Independent Whig*.

September 15, 1832, Jesse Brandon and Marcus L. Deal issued the first number of the *Far West*, an exponent of the Whig faith. "Willing to praise, but not afraid to blame," was this paper's motto. D. R. Eckles was its publisher, and its life was about two years. During the summer of 1832, Dr. Deal began the publication of the *Literary Register*, devoted to the special interests of Indiana College, but upon the *Far West* springing up, this publication ceased to be issued. Subsequently, Mr. Deal issued the *Bloomington Post*, another Whig organ. This was conducted for about nine years, and had a subscription rate of two dollars a year or three dollars if not paid in advance. *Ben Franklin* was another paper started by Jesse Brandon, who seemed to be a genuine "starter" of papers! The *Herald* was a Whig paper established late in the forties by C. Davidson. At the same time J. S. Hester conducted an opposition paper at Bloomington. The *Christian Record* was a religious publication by Elder James M. Matthes. This was a monthly in the interests of the Christian Church. He also conducted the *Independent*

Tribune and Monroe Farmer. C. G. Berry and Mr. Brandon were also connected with this paper.

The *Northwestern Gazette* was established in 1852, by James Hughes, and continued for a year and a half. In 1853 Eli P. Farmer and Jesse Brandon published the *Religious Times*, later known as the *Western Times*. In 1854 J. F. Walker and L. M. Demotte purchased the *Times* office and began publishing the *Bloomington Times*. This was the first real organ of the newly organized Republican party in Monroe county. Later, this plant was removed to Nashville, Tennessee.

In 1854 A. B. and J. C. Carlton founded the *Bloomington News Letter*, a Democratic organ. Howard Coe bought this paper in 1856 and commenced to issue a seven-column paper, called the *Bloomington Republican*. Again the paper changed hands, and Clement Walker and W. S. Bush assumed control in 1858. Subsequently, Bush severed his connection and J. F. Walker became a working partner. During the years of the Civil war, and just after that conflict, this paper had a very large, profitable circulation. While the *Republican* was in existence many attempts were made to found successful Democratic papers, but without avail, such attempts proving but loss and disappointment to their owners.

In 1867 William A. Gabe began the publication of the *Republican*, and later changed the name to the *Republican Progress*, and it existed until in the nineties. In 1868, the *Bloomington Democrat* was founded by Thomas C. Pursel and continued for some time. He also published the *Indiana Student*, devoted to university interests and local news of the day.

In August, 1875, the *Democrat* office was sold to O. G. Hunt and J. V. Cook, who began the publication of the *Bloomington Times*, a Republican organ, and two months later H. J. Feltus established the *Bloomington Courier*, a paper still published in connection with the *World*, and now (1913) owned by Oscar Cravens.

In April, 1877, Walter S. Bradfute began the publication of the *Bloomington Telephone*, probably the first paper bearing this name, as it was about that date that the electric telephone was discovered and put in practical use. The first issue of the *Telephone* was about the size of a note-sheet of paper, and was full of choice, spicy local items. The *Telephone* office was burned in 1910, and its files and materials generally destroyed, but, Phoenix-like, it arose from the ashes and built new quarters, which building is among the handsomest in all Indiana for a newspaper publication.

Before passing to other newspaper history, let it be stated that when

the *Telephone* was first established Mr. Bradfute had associated with him a young man named Arnott, but in November of the same year the publication was launched, the latter left the office, after which Mr. Bradfute continued alone. In 1878 the weekly was enlarged, the first time; in 1880 again, and still another enlargement in January, 1883, when it took on the form of a six-column quarto. In 1892 the *Daily Telephone* was started, and is now an eight-column folio, printed on a Babcock power press. It is in every way an up-to-date paper and has the good will of the community.

The newspaper publications of Bloomington in 1913 are the *World-Courier*, the *Telephone* and the *Star*, a weekly, with a university paper styled the *Daily Student*. The *World-Courier*, since combined, is a semi-weekly, while the *World* is a daily, as well as the *Telephone*.

James Marlin conducted a Greenback organ, *The True Plan*, in 1878, when the doctrine of greenback money was rife in the nation. A few months in 1880 the *Bloomington Hatcheck* was published; it was a Democratic paper. John East also conducted a small political organ in the campaign of 1880.

OTHER COUNTY NEWSPAPERS.

Up to 1883-84 the only other place in Monroe county where a newspaper had been established was at the enterprising town of Ellettsville, where in 1872, or possibly a year later, Howard L. Morris, editor, and S. B. Harris, proprietor, issued the first number of the *Ellettsville Republican*, which after two issues passed into the hands of Mr. Harris. At the end of two issues more Harris employed John Walker to edit the paper, which had a life of about six months, after which Harris assumed control for about two years, then leased his office to Charles McPheetridge, who sold to William B. and S. B. Harris. After W. B. Harris had continued a while he moved the office to Spencer, and a year later came back and was still at the helm in 1884. While he was absent, a Mr. Hyatt issued a publication styled the *Graphic*. S. E. Harris also issued the *News* for a time. The first paper was the *Republican*, the second the *Sun*, the third the *People*, the fourth the *Graphic*, the fifth the *News*, and the sixth the *Monroe County Citizen*. The present paper of the town is the *Farm and Real Estate*, a seven-column folio, with a subscription rate of fifty cents per year. It is printed on a power press by gasoline power. It was established in 1881, succeeding the *Ellettsville Republican*, established in 1872. It is published by B. H. Harris and is, politically, a Republican newspaper. To go more into details concerning

the founding and publishing of these Ellettsville newspapers, it will be well to state that in July, 1872, S. B. Harris bought a printing plant which had been shipped in by a local stock company. The "company" failed to put up the cash, and Mr. Harris advanced the money. The first few issues were gotten out by Howard Morris, the promoter of the stock company, after which Mr. Harris hired John F. Walker, one of the oldest printers in the county, who had charge till the following December, when W. B. Harris took charge, and with the exception of a year at Cloverdale and two years at Spencer, has been in charge ever since. Besides this publication Mr. Harris, between 1891 and 1905, established throughout Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky, one hundred and thirty-five newspapers, the printing being done at the plant in Ellettsville. In December, 1905, the W. B. Harris & Sons Company was capitalized at twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of publishing a youth's magazine, *Our Boys and Girls*, W. B. Harris, editor, which was the first publication in the United States to give Shetland ponies away as premiums. This publication attained a circulation of thirty-five thousand, and was later absorbed by the *Star Monthly*, of Chicago. The *Saturday Evening Post* later took up the plan of giving Shetland ponies as premiums, after first getting pointers from the Ellettsville editor and publisher.

Another Monroe county paper is the *Smithville News*, an independent paper established at Smithville on July 31, 1908, by R. B. Carter.

CHAPTER XI.

CHURCHES AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

The religious sentiment has always been well represented in Monroe county, according to statistics gathered at various dates. In 1861, the first year of the Civil war, the Ministerial Association of Bloomington had prepared a table showing the standing of the various churches at that date, which may be of interest now:

The Old School Presbyterians had sittings for 350; average congregation, 200; members, 105.

The New School Presbyterians had sittings for 225; average congregation, 150; members, 83.

The United Presbyterians had sittings for 300; average congregation, 100; members, 60. (This was Professor Wylie's church.)

The United Presbyterians, under Mr. Turner, had sittings for 500; average congregation, 250; members, 225.

Methodist Episcopal, sittings, 500; average congregation, 300; members, 230.

The Baptists had sittings for 250; membership, 40.

The Christian church had sittings for 400; average congregation, 200; members, 175.

This gave a total of all sittings, 2,525; average congregation, 1,200; total membership, 916. Bloomington then had only 2,200 population.

THE METHODIST DENOMINATION.

This denomination, with the Presbyterians and Baptists, were pioneers in this county. They all established church homes about the same time and very soon after the county was organized.

At Bloomington, the Methodists occupied the field in 1820, by organization of a class, and six years later erected their first church. Among the early members were Joshua O. Howe and wife, Daniel Rawlins and wife, Benjamin Freeland and wife, Samuel Hardesty and wife, Ebenezer Shepard and wife, Mrs. Wright, Jonathan Legg and wife, Naomi Otwell and family, James H. King and wife, Abraham Pauly and others.

The first church building cost six hundred dollars and Elias Abel wheeled mortar for it and the Wrights did the brick work. It was sold in the forties to the Baptists, and in the sixties to the Catholic people. The Methodists erected a new house of worship in 1846, when Rev. Owen was pastor. It was the custom to have a door-keeper, and in place of a bell to call the congregation together, a large tin horn was used. In 1873 another more modern and much larger edifice was built on College street, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars, which served until the completion of the present magnificent stone edifice, surmounted with a double-cross, which at night time is kept illuminated by electricity, the expense being provided for by a prominent member, now deceased. The cost of the present building was about one hundred thousand dollars, and it was finished in 1909, and stands on the corner of Washington and Fourth streets. The present membership of the church is one thousand two hundred and seventy, and its pastor is Rev. J. W. Jones.

A Methodist class was organized at the Putnam school house, in Bean Blossom township in 1832 and there met for many years. Early in the fifties a church building was provided in the southern part of the township and services have been kept up in the township ever since, at various points.

In the thirties a class was formed in Van Buren township, with Lewis Dale as a pastor, in 1850. A building was erected later at Stanford and the society has always prospered.

In Indian Creek township the Methodists were first in the religious field, the first class being formed in the Walker neighborhood, about 1825. This was known as Mt. Salem church and was famous in early days for its revivals of power and attendance from far and near. Finally the church was divided, some uniting at Stanford and others at various places for convenience.

In Clear Creek township, early in the fifties, a Methodist class was formed at Smithville.

In Polk township, in the fifties, a class was formed and a church organized, known as Chapel Hill, a building soon being erected. Later one was built at Pleasant Valley. Salem Chapel was another early organized society.

A Methodist church, styled Wesley Chapel, was organized in Richland township in the twenties.

METHODISM IN 1912.

At the date of the last conference report (1912) the following appears:
 Bloomington, Eighth Street church—436 membership; church property valued at \$2,500.

Bloomington, First church—1,270 members; church property, \$105,000; parsonage property, \$7,500; pastor, Rev. J. W. Jones; church owes, \$3,500.

Ellettsville—300 membership; church property valued at \$4,200.

Harrodsburg—470 membership; church property estimated at \$4,500.

Stinesville and Paragon—180 members; value of church property, \$6,400.

Smithville—Membership, 94.

Cross Roads—Membership, 110.

Whitaker—14 membership.

Total membership in Monroe county, in above charges and churches, 2,801. The total of all benevolences collected in 1912 in the Bloomington district was \$11,747. Total value of church property (estimated), \$133,600.

There may be at this date (1913) a few country churches not here enumerated.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian church at Bloomington was organized on September 26, 1819, by Rev. Isaac Reed. The first members included Henry Kirkman, David H. Maxwell, Mary D. Maxwell, John Ketchum and wife, Elizabeth Anderson, Elizabeth Lucas and Patsey Baugh. The society was organized at the old log court house which stood where now stands the county jail. The first regular minister was Rev. David C. Proctor, who took charge in 1822, preaching three-fourths of his time in Indianapolis. He was succeeded in 1825 by Rev. B. R. Hall, principal of the State Seminary (now University). Andrew Wylie supplied the pulpit from 1830 to 1834; Rev. Ranson Hawley served from 1834 to 1841; Rev. W. W. Martin, from 1843 to 1845; Rev. Alfred Ryors, from 1845 to 1847; Rev. Levi Hughes, from 1847 to 1851; Rev. Thomas Alexander, from 1851 to 1853; Rev. F. H. Laird, from 1855 to 1856; Rev. Lowman Hall, from 1856 to 1857; Rev. T. M. Hopkins, from 1857 to 1869; Rev. A. Y. Moore, from 1869 on for a number of years. The first church was erected in 1826 and another in 1859-63, that still did service in the eighties.

In June, 1852, the Second Presbyterian church was organized with eleven members, eight from the First church. Rev. Bishop became stated pastor in 1857. In April, 1870, the First and Second churches were united under the pastorate of Rev. A. Y. Moore, which union was called the Walnut Street Presbyterian church. From date of organization in 1819 to 1882 there had been received into church fellowship eight hundred and twelve members, and twelve ministers had gone forth from the church to do good work for the Master.

The United Presbyterian church of Bloomington was composed of all branches, Associate (Seceders), Associated Reformed (Union), and the Reformed Presbyterians, which were separately organized in 1833, 1834 and 1838. The three branches remained separate until 1864, when the Associated Reformed, under Rev. William Turner, and the Associate, under Rev. John Bryan, came into the above named union, forming the United Presbyterian congregation. In 1869 the Reformed congregation, under Rev. T. A. Wylie, came into the union. The members were mostly from North Carolina and left on account of slavery. At the time of the union the membership was about two hundred. In the early seventies their church was erected in the northern part of the city.

Of the First Presbyterian church of Bloomington it may be stated that it is located in a new thirty thousand dollar stone edifice on the corner of Sixth and Lincoln streets. It now has a membership of more than four hundred, including many of the present faculty of the university, which institution has a student pastor, Rev. Thomas R. White, and the church's regular pastor is Rev. John R. Ellis.

The Reformed Presbyterian church, located on Walnut street, was organized in 1820 by the Scotch-Irish Covenanters from South Carolina. Its neat little brick edifice is still intact and there the faithful from both town and city meet regularly and hold divine services after their own fashion, and here much spirituality is observed. Midweek day prayer services are held at present.

The United Presbyterians, above mentioned as among the early societies of the city and Monroe county, have a church on the corner of College avenue and Ninth street. Their membership is now about two hundred and fifty. This congregation maintains a mission on Maple Heights. Among the last pastors is the Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, Jr.

The Presbyterian denomination also has churches at Ellettsville and Harrodsburg, the latter of the Cumberland sect or branch.

Bethesda Presbyterian congregation, east of Bloomington, was organized in the thirties. An acre of land was bought in section 3, township 8, range 1 west. Another society was formed and land was donated on section 29, by Mr. Campbell, and in 1856 a church was erected there known as "Christian Union."

The Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized at Harrodsburg in the fifties, meetings being held at the school house.

Another famous church was the Cumberland church of Richland township, which was formed in 1830.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

While this denomination has never been as strong in the county as some other churches, yet it has been represented at many places in this county from early in the twenties, when a small society was formed at Bloomington, the Fosters, Stones and Vanoy's being leaders in the organization work.

In Richland township the old Vernal Baptist church was one, if not the very first organized in the county. Meetings were held during the winter of 1817-18, but a real society was not perfected for several years thereafter. A rude log church was built in the Sanders neighborhood about 1826, and used until 1838, when a frame church was built further north and three-quarters of a mile from Ellettsville. So open and cold was the log church that in wintertime services were held at private homes. The first minister was Rev. James Chambers, who was succeeded by Rev. Leroy Mayfield, who served thirty years. Bethany Baptist church, another in the same township, was early in organizing.

In Van Buren township, early in the forties, the United Baptists formed a society near Stanford and in 1850 they built a neat church. The old Baptist church in the south part of Richland township for years drew large congregations from Van Buren township.

The old Hebron Baptist church, in the southern part of Indian Creek township, was formed in the forties, and its influence was felt many decades—indeed it is still going on.

In Clear Creek township an early Baptist church was formed in the Nichols neighborhood, probably about 1828. There were numerous points within this township at which smaller classes of this denomination did excellent pioneer work.

In Benton township, as early as 1834, a Baptist society was formed, near the residence of Lewis Stevens, and it was styled "Little Union." It was noted for its spirit of enthusiasm and faithful work.

In Bean Blossom township, a Baptist church was formed in 1840, known as "Jack's Defeat." Another Baptist church was Mt. Carmel, built in the forties. After Stinesville started up, their old log church was abandoned, and the Baptists, Methodists, Christians and Lutherans united and built a "box" church in the village, which was used until a better building was erected in 1883-84 by the Baptist denomination. The Methodists retained the old building.

The present Baptist church at Bloomington is located on the corner of Washington and Fourth streets; it is a splendid stone structure of recent construction, modern in all of its appointments. It has a large, active congregation and attends well to the needs of the Baptist denomination in the city. Its latest pastor is Rev. James A. Brown.

There are now (1913) Baptist churches at both Stinesville and Ellettsville, both doing an excellent work.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, OR CHURCH OF CHRIST, OR CHURCH OF DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

By Amzi Atwater.

In the early day of our country's history a goodly number of religious teachers advocated reform chiefly by rejecting creeds and taking the word of God as their only guide. Two of the most learned and worthy of these were Barton W. Stone, of Kentucky, and Alexander Campbell, of Virginia. Both of them had been educated as Presbyterians. Stone began his reformatory work about ten years before 1800, Campbell nine years after that time. Some of the followers of Stone arrived in Bloomington by the time the town was laid out in 1818. As they had no church building they met from house to house, in their log cabins in winter and in a grove to the northeast in summer. The Christian church chapel is not far from the place. Here they held great camp meetings, often with much sensational exhorting. John Henderson was their preacher. He was a large man, had a strong voice and was a great singer. Old settlers said that the voice of John Henderson, singing the old-time hymns at evening, could be heard a mile away. He had in his employ an ex-slave brought from Kentucky. The people called him "Black Aaron." He could preach and act out his sermons at the same time. When he took David and Goliath as his text he would fold his handkerchief into a sling, put in the stone, whirl it and let it fly, then turning quickly he

would personate Goliath, receive the stone in his forehead and fall down dead on the platform.

THE COURT HOUSE OF 1826.

When the brick court house was built in 1826 Barton Stone came from Kentucky and held meetings in it, which made a fine impression on the pioneer hearers. The people at once bought a lot and built a house to serve both for school house and church. This lasted them, with one enlargement, about fifty years. The church parsonage stands on that lot today. Stone and Campbell having conferred together as early as 1824, and they and their followers many times later on, and having come finally to almost a perfect agreement, a union was effected in 1833, in which the views of Campbell more largely prevailed.

THE DOCTRINES AND THE NAME.

Faith and repentance were now much preached and baptism by immersion to be administered at once without a mourner's bench delay. The communion was now observed every Sunday. Some people had called the associates of Stone "Newlights." Some now called the church "Campbellite," but the members objected and desired to be called simply "Christians," or "Disciples of Christ." The deed of the above named lot (167) was given in 1826 to the "Trustees of the Christian Church." Though Stone himself joined forces with Campbell, some of his associates never did go into the "new organization." A few have remained firm to this day and very generally say they have the first claim to the name "Christian Church" as a distinctive name. Thus some confusion exists. Campbell always preferred the name, "Disciples of Christ." Again in these later years a marked division has sprung up between the more progressive and more conservative of the churches—the one readily adopting missionary and Endeavor societies, Sunday schools and organs, the other rejecting them. The latter party tend to the exclusive use of the name, "Church of Christ," which all acknowledge to be as Scriptural as "Church of God," both being used in the New Testament. Thus again some ambiguity has arisen. The writer hopes that this careful explanation will remove all confusion from the mind of every reader.

PLANTING CHURCHES.

It is believed that no other religious body has organized so many churches in Monroe county as this people who sprang from the Campbell and Stone movement. Of these there have been about a score started. A few of them, in time, have weakened and ceased to meet.

While this church has not greatly inclined to organization or combination of any kind, the brethren of the early day repeatedly strengthened their work by county and district co-operative effort. This can be seen especially in the years before the war. Their county co-operation began as early as 1848, when James Blankenship, who had just come to us from the Baptists at Unionville, was chosen county evangelist, and went at once to holding meetings in destitute places, while the churches supported him by their contributions. Later John C. Mathes was chosen county evangelist. Again in 1851, the churches of Monroe, Lawrence, Brown, Morgan, Owen, Green, Martin and Daviess counties formed a district organization, held annual meetings and employed an evangelist. This they kept up till war times, dropped it, but resumed it after the war.

Let us now name the leading events in the formative period of this people. Minister John Henderson moved to Illinois in 1830. Though he was in sympathy with the new reformatory changes, he did not stay to see them accomplished.

Among the men who were in the lead of Bloomington church when John Henderson left were Jonathan Nichols, who had laid out the town of Bloomington, and later was president of the board of trustees of the University; Dudley C. Smith, later leader at Harmony church (father of Dudley F. Smith); David Batterton, afterwards a mainstay in Bloomington church, and Jonathan Rogers, the last named grandfather of many in the church today.

DATE OF CHURCH FORMATION.

A new impetus was given to the movement and many churches were now formed in different parts of the county. Harmony and South Union started in 1834, Richland and Clear Creek were organized in 1838. Unionville had a peculiar experience. The Baptist church of that village had as its minister in 1848 James Blankenship. At this time he became convinced that the Reformers had the true ground. He therefore invited his Baptist brethren (after setting forth the argument) to go with him, which they did, and he thus formed the Unionville Christian church, which took on the geo-

graphical name, "Young's Ridge," which reported to the district meeting of 1851 ninety members. Mount Gilead church was starting about the same time, but in a small way, under the lead of Washington Houston as preacher. John C. Mathes and Pressly Mathers were active in the work, the latter having the first meetings at his house in the locust grove. Isaac Buskirk and wife generously gave the land. Their first house was built in 1851. Mathes and Mathers, in the district meeting of that year, reported the little church had a membership of twenty members.

Mount Pleasant, up five miles east of Gosport, near the Morgan county line, may have been the next church to get a start about 1850. It was represented in the district meeting of 1851 by Penel Houston and John Cooter (father of Elder Nathan Cooter and Benjamin Cooter, commissioner when our new court house was built). They also reported their little church had twenty members in May of that year. A church was also organized in Benton township, known as the Bean Blossom church.

THE RAILROAD VILLAGES.

The New Albany and Salem railroad, stretching north and dotting stations along its line, helped to start several churches in the fifties. One of these was Ellettsville. The people far to the east and five miles north of Bloomington had begun their religious work at Maple Grove as early as 1850 and really helped Ellettsville make a beginning. The two worked together for some years, holding meetings in common. The preachers gave the name of "North Liberty" to the Maple Grove movement, but the designation seems to have dropped off with the following years. The Houstons (J. W. and J. Q. A.) were leaders and by August, 1851, they were able to report that North Liberty had forty-seven members. This was before Ellettsville had got on the church map. The people of these two churches found in B. M. Blount (a college student) a man who was a tower of strength to them. This worthy preacher may be still living at Indianapolis at this writing in extreme old age. He visited Bloomington not many years ago.

Three other railroad villages must be remembered in mentioning Christian church planting, Stinesville, Smithville and Harrodsburg. The last named is the oldest, but happened to get located away over the hills and out of sight of the railroad builders. Preaching began here earlier than at the other places, but has not kept its start. Moses Field was the most zealous and most generous contributor to the building of their brick house, which was completed in 1869. Rev. William F. Black, who had just held a great revival

in Bloomington, was called to dedicate it. It illustrates what has been said in these pages about modifying church names that at the dedication "Christian Church" was put up over the doors, but years afterward those words were removed and "Church of Christ" was put in their place.

At Stinesville one man, John L. Ashbaugh, almost built the little church himself in 1856. This burned in 1865, but his son-in-law,, James S. Williams, provided an audience room in his business block. This, dedicated by Rev. Thomas J. Clark in 1899, lasted them till they could buy a good church house high up on Stinesville side-hill. At this writing, 1913, "Uncle Jimmy Williams" is enjoying in his old age the fruits of his labors among his brethren and fellow citizens.

Years ago you could see at Smithville one man doing the community a great service. This was William Leonard. Under his lead they built the Christian church in 1856. He was a good, true, safe, Christian leader. The annual August meeting in Leonard's Grove may be regarded as an annual memorial of William Leonard.

BLOOMINGTON PASTORS.

Let us now glance at the succession of pastors of the Bloomington Christian church. Beginning with 1834 you may mark off the score of years to 1854 as the period of the labors of James M. Mathes and Elijah Goodwin. At first Mathes came from Owen county by monthly visits. Later he came with his family in 1838, to attend college and be the settled minister. In 1841 they remodeled and enlarged the church. In 1843 Mathes began publishing a magazine called the "Christian Record." Later Goodwin came and helped him. Mathes was the chief editor, Goodwin the great worker. The county and district co-operation owe their success to Goodwin. Thomas P. Connelly was an able student preacher, 1843 to 1846. The stay of Prof. Robert Milligan in the university during 1852 to 1854 was a great advantage to the church. The pastorate of Randall Faurote and his good wife, 1859 to 1861, brought a blessing to all the people. Then followed Harrison Hight, lately graduated from the university, 1861 to 1863. James H. McCollough, 1864; Amzi Atwater, 1865 to 1867 (while he was a student or professor). John LaGrange, 1868. W. B. F. Treat, 1869 to 1873. H. D. Carlton, 1875 to 1877. John H. Hamilton, 1878. Allen B. Philputt, 1879 to 1885, under whose leadership the present Christian church was built. George B. Peak, 1886 to April, 1887. Peter J. Martin, 1888. Franklin Ross, 1889 to 1891. L. T. Van Cleve, 1892 to 1894. Thomas J. Clark, 1894 to 1908. Joseph C.

Todd, 1908 to 1912. William H. Smith, November 1, 1912, to the present time.

THE GREAT REFORMERS VISIT BLOOMINGTON.

Bloomington congregation has been favored by the visits of great men and ardent missionaries. Barton W. Stone came, as has been mentioned, in 1826. Again he came in 1835, still again in 1838, and lastly in 1843, a year before he died. Alexander Campbell came in 1850. He was passing through the state, accompanied by another noted man and pulpit orator, John O'Kane. They stopped to attend our Indiana state constitutional convention, which was then in session, and he was invited to conduct devotional exercises, which he did. At Bloomington he addressed a university audience, preached in the church and visited his old friend, President Andrew Wylie. Campbell came again in 1861, while the mutterings of the coming war were being heard. He was accompanied this time by Isaac Errett. Though he was still able to set forth impressively the great doctrines of scripture, his mind was failing in common matters of present time. This may have been his last journey among the churches. His was a great mind and a noble life. He lived to see the success of a world-wide reform.

One object of the writer of this historical sketch has been to correct misunderstanding with regard to the people of whom he has written and present to the public the facts as they occurred in this community. Many worthy deeds have been done by noble men and women in years gone by, but time fails me to duly record them. If they have not "subdued kingdoms," they have at least "wrought righteousness." Those who know of them should tell the story to their children for a memorial of them to future generations. Take for instance Thomas Nesbit. James Mathes said of him, "one of the best men ever in Monroe county." Dow Foster has written of him for our Historical Society under the title, "History of Richland County:" "For thirty-five years his home was a haven of refuge for the weary traveler, and he was the faithful friend, counselor, spiritual adviser and judge for the people."

Henry Dillman has written a most valuable history of Clear Creek church, going back to its planting and its charter members. In that history he has mentioned many good people; among the best of these was Samuel Mathers. Read Dillman's History and see their names by the score.

Mount Gilead people have their history written up in a book of nearly three hundred pages. They have thus recorded the generous deed of Isaac

Buskirk in giving the land and as their members are called to the better world they carefully record the death.

South Union church has its history started and expects to go on to perfect it. Among the first things to be put down will be that P. L. D. Mitchell gave them the land for the church in 1846, but the present house seems to have been built ten years later. Among the good men of that congregation of the olden time you may write Elder James Shipman. He had been a member of Bloomington before South Union was organized. Among the good men of the later days we must remember the name of Jacob Carmichael, whose funeral we attended with tearful eyes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The withdrawal of some members of Bloomington Christian church in November, 1877, may be regarded as the natural separation of the progressive and the conservative element which frequently takes place. Those withdrawing have successfully maintained their organization and have built a good house at the corner of Fourth and Lincoln streets.

The Bloomington church has started a mission at the corner of Eleventh and Indiana avenue for Sunday school and preaching purposes. It is doing good work and will some day be a flourishing church. The effort dates from Christmas time, 1911.

A goodly number of churches adopted a form of co-operation in August, 1910. They have a county advisory committee made up of representatives from each church. Their action is not binding on anybody, but just what its name indicates. It has already awakened much activity.

The Kirkwood Avenue Bible Chair is an organization incorporated October, 1910, for the more perfect education and cultivation of the young people of the Christian church in the university. It ought to accomplish great good.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Trinity Episcopal church, at Bloomington, is located on East Kirkwood avenue, and is one of the finest specimen of church architecture in the city, where so many fine edifices abound. The old church building, in the rear of the new structure, is used as a parish house. This society purchased the large stone chapter house, next to the church proper, and this is used as a home for the Episcopal girls who attend the Indiana University. The latest rector is Rev. William Burrows. This denomination has never been counted

among the strong churches of Monroe county, but here and there, especially in Bloomington, there is a goodly following at present.

Other denominations and church societies of Bloomington are the Christian Scientists, the Colored Methodist and Baptist churches, and the Salvation Army, all doing a good work in their own special and unique manner, reaching those whom the other sects could not hope to reach, under present circumstances.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

This is really a church of no special denomination, but adheres as near as possible to the apostolic teachings. They separated from the Christian church many years ago, being opposed to instrumental music in churches and are also against organized missionary movements. About 1830 such a society was organized in Van Buren township. They first met at the residence of Joseph Berry, a leading member. In 1834 a church house was erected and served many years. At Harrodsburg another was formed in the thirties and is still in existence. Other points in this county where these societies have a footing may be named, in Marion township, formed in the forties; on Young's Ridge, about the same date, and they built in 1851 on lot No. 26 in Unionville.

In Bloomington, the Lincoln Street Church of Christ is a strong society, and recently erected a beautiful stone edifice on East Fourth street. Rev. H. H. Adamson is pastor.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

About the year 1850, Catholics began to settle in and about the city of Bloomington, at the time when the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad was built. Hitherto, the most of the inhabitants were Scotch Presbyterians, and had kept the Catholics from entering this territory. But, as the railroad was the result of the work of Catholic people mostly, the members of this denomination began to gather in Monroe county.

The first priest was the Rev. Patrick Murphy, who lived at Mt. Pleasant, and visited Catholic families scattered along the line from Salem, in Washington county, to Gosport, in Owen county. Rev. Louis Neyron, who had once been an officer in the great French army under Napoleon Bonaparte, next visited this region and said mass to the Catholic families. During this period an important step was taken, namely, the purchase of a lot. Rev.

Edward Martinovic, of Columbus, came next to this district, and then the Rev. Simon Siegrist, of Indianapolis. Rev. Joseph O'Reilly, stationed at Greencastle, Putnam county, in 1860, paid a visit to Bloomington on the 2nd of December, 1860, and made a regular practice of visiting this place at intervals. Rev. Charles J. Mongin, of Crawfordsville, became the visiting pastor in April, 1864. At this time the question of a church building became agitated, the first mention having been made in 1850. John Waldron kindly purchased the oldest brick building in town, which was formerly a Methodist church erected in 1826. This purchase was made on July 4, 1864, for six hundred dollars. Mass was first held in that church on the 19th day of that month of July, 1864. A mission was held shortly afterwards by the Passionist Fathers, Martin and Luke, and was attended with notable effect. From the departure of Father Mongin until the arrival of the first resident pastor, the Rev. Julius Clement, residing at Greencastle, attended Bloomington and in 1868 built a parsonage.

Rev. Henry H. Kessing became the first resident priest at Bloomington on November 4, 1868. He remained until July, 1877. Rev. Leopold M. Burkhardt was appointed resident pastor on July 29, 1877. The congregation at that time numbered twenty-seven families, and had two hundred and seventy dollars in the treasury. The necessity for the building of a new church became apparent to the Catholics of Bloomington, as the old structure had been for a long time unsafe for use. This was a difficult and doubtful undertaking, but the members set to work with a will not to be defeated. The Rev. August Bessonies laid the corner stone for the new house of worship on June 16, 1878, and in December of the same year the congregation took possession of their new church. The structure was of Gothic architecture, sixty by thirty-five feet, with a hundred-foot steeple, and cost five thousand six hundred dollars.

In March, 1879, Rev. John B. Unverzagt succeeded Father Burkhardt as resident pastor. On September 7, 1879, the church of which St. Charles B. is the patron, was consecrated by Bishop Chatard. Father Unverzagt continued until 1882, when he was in turn succeeded by Rev. T. X. Logan.

Rev. M. H. Bogemann, the present pastor of the church at Bloomington, came here in June, 1885. He had under his charge on his arrival seven counties, Owen, Greene, Brown, Monroe, Lawrence, Orange and Washington. Father Bogemann has served continually since that time, and has won a place of respect and affection with everyone in the city of Bloomington. His fidelity, devotion and sympathetic intercourse with the people is char-

acteristic of the man. Broad and logical in intellect, tender as a child, but with Viking strength and unswerving integrity, Father Bogemann graces well the holy position which he occupies. The church at Bloomington now numbers five hundred souls. Plans are being considered for the erection of a new church at a different location. This undertaking, of course, is accompanied by difficulties, but with the wise leadership of the priest it is a near realization. An adequate parochial school will also be established with the church.

Father Bogemann was born in Franklin county, this state, on March 10, 1860, and was the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Broxtermann) Bogemann. His parents resided in Cincinnati, Ohio, before his birth, but finding climatic conditions there unsuited to the father's health, moved into Franklin county, Indiana. Rev. M. H. Bogemann was educated by the Benedictine Fathers in Spencer county, Indiana, at St. Meinard's College and Seminary. In the year from 1899 to 1900 he attended Oxford College, England, doing post-graduate work, and was known as the first Catholic priest, secular priest, to matriculate in Oxford since the days of the Reformation. Father Bogemann has been interested in architectural work during his life, and has regarded the profession as sort of an avocation. He drew plans and built the first Catholic church at French Lick in 1886. He also constructed the Bedford church, and later planned the construction of Kirkwood hall, Indiana University, for the state. The school authorities had given up the building of this last edifice because the plans could not be made to fit in with the amount of appropriation, due to the high cost of stone. Father Bogemann took charge of the work, reconstructed the architectural drawings to a straight line style, and arranged so that the building could be built, with funds left over. Father Bogemann was chairman of the building committee of the Monroe county court house, and suggested the use of concrete in its construction.

LODGES OF THE COUNTY.

Without attempting to go into the detailed history of the workings of the civic orders of the county, it will be but proper to give some facts concerning the three prominent secret fraternities, the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Cecilia Lodge No. 166, at Bloomington, was instituted by J. B. Anderson, grand master, August 1, 1853, the following being the charter membership: H. C. Smith, John W. Smith, L. M. Hays, C. H. Laird, Daniel Shrader, C. R. Miner, John Warner, Theodore Johnson, Peter Clemison and Thomas H. Sinex. It had a membership of one hundred and fifty in 1884, was in a flourishing condition, and owned a good lodge room on College avenue. It also had an encampment here, known as Herndon No. 56, instituted at Gosport, August, 1858, but in January, 1862, was removed to Bloomington. At present the membership of the subordinate lodge at Bloomington is three hundred and fifty, and its elective officers are: Mort Gaskins, noble grand; Edwin Carmichael, vice-grand; Arthur G. Lewis, recording secretary; A. H. Beldon, financial secretary; Isaac W. Walker, treasurer. This order owns a good hall on Walnut street. The encampment in Bloomington has a membership of about one hundred and sixty, with present officers: A. H. Beldon, chief priest; James H. Cooper, high priest; W. J. Durst, senior warden; Harry Barnes, junior warden; Isaac W. Walker, treasurer.

In the side towns of this county are located Odd Fellows lodges as follows: Ellettsville; Oolitic Lodge, at Stinesville; Arbutus Lodge, at Clear Creek; Harrodsburg Lodge, at Harrodsburg, each having about one hundred members. Ellettsville has also an encampment.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

The first Masonic lodge in Monroe county was instituted at Bloomington, as Monroe Lodge No. 22. Its detailed history is not attainable at this date, but is being prepared by a committee of the fraternity, in a booklet form, but too late for insertion in this work of the county. The fraternity is strong here, having in Bloomington alone three hundred and sixty members, with present officers as follows: John T. Eller, worshipful master; Fred A. Seward, senior warden; Stacy O. Harrell, junior warden; Frank C. Duncan, treasurer; Hugh Baker, secretary; Joseph Boyd, tyler.

Bloomington Chapter No. 70, Royal Arch Masons, was organized in 1867, by the following membership: Cyrus Nutt, Hiram Gilmore, G. W. Hardin, J. J. Durand, J. J. Hight, Asher, Labertew, George Sheeks, M. C. Hunter, J. G. McPheeters, M. L. McCullough, J. B. Hamilton, Augustine Holtzman and J. T. Holtzman. The present membership of this chapter is

one hundred and fifty. Its present (1913) officers are: Orville B. Fuller, high priest; Milton L. Borden, exalted king; Fred A. Seward, exalted scribe; Lon D. Rogers, treasurer; Hugh Baker, secretary; John L. Boyd, tyler.

Bloomington is also the home of a council of Royal and Select Masters, but there is no commandery of Knights Templar.

In other parts of the county this ancient and honorable order has flourishing lodges at the following points: Ellettsville, Stanford and Harrodsburg. The lodge rooms of this county will compare favorably with any county in the state, where there are no larger towns.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

This is the youngest of the three great secret orders, and was first instituted in Monroe county in Bloomington. It was Franklin Lodge No. 22. It moved on rapidly until today it has a membership of three hundred and ten, with the following present elective officers: W. A. Wellon, chancellor commander; Fred Hazel, vice-commander; H. E. Wahl, prelate; Arthur Lewis, master of work; John T. Foster, master of exchequer; John Kirby, master of finance; Wilson I. Ross, keeper of records and seal; Walter Billeg, master at arms; Keneth Stout, inside guard; Walter Pruett, outside guard.

The county has lodges of this order at the following points: At Smithville, Stinesville, Stanford, Harrodsburg and Ellettsville. In each there is a round membership of about one hundred.

CHAPTER XII.

THE LEGAL AND MEDICAL PROFESSIONS.

These two professions have been ably represented in Monroe county and its county seat, Bloomington. It will not be possible to give a detailed account of all who have served as either lawyers or physicians here for the last ninety odd years, but the following will call to memory many of those who have graced the two professions with the flight of years; also there will be found in conclusion, the names of the present attorneys and physicians of the county.

In searching for those who have practiced law, for a longer or shorter period, the writer has had much difficulty, as there are no records kept in regular order of these legal men. We depend on the memory of older men, and on books and papers published many years since, for what data we have collected. From such sources it is learned that the following have practiced law here, the list not calculated to be given chronologically:

Eli K. Millen, who commenced the practice of law here in the autumn of 1858, was born in this county in 1837; graduated at the university here in 1858; was prosecuting attorney two years; was considered the best lawyer in the county many years ago. He acted as a special judge in Monroe county at various times. Politically, he was a life-long Democrat.

John H. Loudon, a Pennsylvanian by birth, was the son of an elder in the Reformed Presbyterian church. He taught school in 1861-62, and during the last year studied law as well, his preceptor being Judge Read of Connersville. He also assisted in the summer of 1862 in raising a company of Civil war troops for the Fifth Indiana Regiment, and intended entering the service, but was taken ill and abandoned the thought. He had charge of the *Bloomington Republican*, at the same time reading law with Judge Hughes. He graduated from the law department of Indiana University in 1864 and at once commenced the practice of his profession. He had for his partners such men as Capt. John W. McCoy, Frank Wilson and Hon. M. F. Dunn, also R. W. Miers. He became one of the state's best lawyers.

George A. Buskirk, born in 1829, the son of Abram Buskirk, was educated at the Bloomington schools, then entered the office of David Browning, clerk of the Monroe county court. He entered the preparatory course of

Indiana University just as the war with Mexico broke out, and he enlisted at Lafayette, but transferred to the Third Indiana Regiment, under Col. James H. Lane, serving till the end of that war. He followed the printer's trade for a few years, on the Democratic paper at Bloomington, and in 1849 began the study of law, graduating from Indiana University in 1850. In 1856 he was elected judge of this circuit, and was re-elected in 1860. He was sent to the Legislature in 1867, being again elected to the same position of trust in 1868-69, and was speaker of the Lower House. In 1871 he organized the First National Bank of Bloomington, and was made its president. In war days he was greatly appreciated by Governor Morton, who appointed him colonel of the Indiana Legion.

John W. Buskirk, second son of John B. Buskirk, was born in 1845 in Lawrence county, Indiana, and entered the State University of Indiana in 1859. He enlisted in Company G, Forty-ninth Indiana Regiment, serving until June, 1863. He soon entered the law office of Hon. J. L. Collins at North America, and after two years formed a partnership with his preceptor. Two years later he removed to Paoli, where he was a law partner of his brother until 1869, then moved to Bloomington, Indiana, and after two years formed a partnership with Lester L. Norton, becoming two years later a partner of H. C. Duncan. He was a successful lawyer and in time was elected prosecuting attorney. Politically, he was a staunch Democrat.

Hon. John R. East, born in Indian Creek township, this county, in 1845, was the son of pioneer William East, who settled here in 1828. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-ninth Indiana Regiment, serving nearly two years during the war of the Rebellion, and was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. He returned, taught school and in March, 1869, entered the law office of Judge S. H. Buskirk. He graduated from the University in 1870, and formed a law partnership with James H. Rogers, after which he assumed the duties of circuit clerk. He then resumed his law practice, having for partners, at different times, Hon. C. W. Henderson, and Colonel W. C. L. Taylor. In October, 1878, he was appointed prosecuting attorney, served a year, remaining in practice alone until 1882, when he formed a partnership with his brother, William H. East.

William H. East, a native of this county, born in 1852 in Indian Creek township, and the youngest of seven children in the family, when eighteen years old entered the printing office of Thomas Purcell. One year later, seeing he had missed his calling, he taught school until 1874, when he became deputy clerk, then taught and read law alternately for three years. He then

farmed two years and taught another year, after which he formed a partnership with his brother, J. R. East, in the law business, which proved to be his success in life.

Robert C. Foster, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1831, entered Indiana University in 1844, graduating in 1850. He went back to his native city and studied law two years and was elected deputy auditor of Monroe county, under William Tarkington, serving until 1855. He was then elected auditor, and in 1859 was re-elected. In 1863 he went into the dry goods trade for three years, and was then elected county clerk, and after four years in that office practiced law for a time and was made cashier of the Bloomington First National Bank, serving until 1880, after which he practiced the legal profession. For twenty-five years he served faithfully and well as secretary of Indiana University. In 1876 he was elected to a seat in the State Legislature and held other positions of trust in Monroe county.

John Graham was born in Bloomington, Indiana, in 1842, where he resided until manhood. He entered the State University, at Bloomington, graduating from the law department. In 1870 he was elected librarian of the supreme court of Indiana, served two years, returned to Bloomington, and soon engaged in his profession. In 1882 he was elected as representative to the Indiana Legislature, and also had a large real estate business.

J. E. Henley, born in 1856, in Orange county, Indiana, came to Bloomington when fifteen years of age. He graduated in 1875 from the State University with high honors. The following autumn he took the chair of Greek in Smith's Grove College, Kentucky, but a year later was made superintendent of the city schools in Shoals, Indiana, serving two years. He studied law and in 1880 entered upon his regular practice. He was a partner of William P. Rogers. In 1882 was elected prosecuting attorney in which he made an efficient official.

Hon. Robert W. Miers, born in 1848, was reared to farm labor, but at the age of sixteen commenced to teach school. In 1868 he entered the State University of Indiana, graduating in 1871. One year later he graduated from the law department, and was at once admitted to the practice of law. In the spring of 1874 he became a partner of Judge Echols, and was one year later elected prosecuting attorney, on the Democratic ticket, and re-elected in 1878. He served as a representative from this county, and developed into an excellent attorney and served on the bench of his district.

James F. Morgan was born in Harrodsburg, Indiana, in 1855, and after obtaining a common school education taught school to secure funds with

which to enter the State University, which he did in September, 1874, remained one year and again taught school. In 1877 he entered the Northern Indiana Normal at Valparaiso, whence he graduated in the teacher's department in 1878. He then taught in Stinesville and Rockville, Indiana, and in June, 1881, entered the law office of Buskirk & Duncan, of Bloomington, and was soon appointed deputy prosecuting attorney of Monroe county by Judge Mavity, and after his term expired was engaged in the law and real estate business.

Jeremiah F. Pittman, born in 1842, in Orange county, Indiana, received a common school education, and at fourteen years of age went to school in Leavenworth, Crawford county, Indiana. In the fall of 1861 he began teaching, but resigned, and in November, that year, enlisted in Company F, Fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, serving over three years in the Union cause in Civil war days. After his return he was elected county recorder, served three years and in the meantime studied law and entered the practice of that profession in Bloomington. He attended law school in the winter of 1867-68, graduating in June, 1868. Four years later he was appointed prosecuting attorney for this district. He was also a county commissioner of Monroe county, and a law partner of Major Mulky.

William P. Rogers was born in 1857, in Brown county, Indiana, and at the age of sixteen entered the high school of Bloomington, remaining two years. During 1875-76 he taught school in Brown county, and in 1876 he entered the State University, remained three years and then began reading law with Buskirk & Duncan. In 1879 he formed a partnership in law with E. E. Sadler, but after a short time practiced alone until the fall of 1881, when he became a partner of J. E. Henley and both had a large clientage.

C. R. Worrall was born in Marion, Iowa. In 1871 he entered Asbury University (now DePauw University), remained three years, and then entered the law department of Indiana University, from which he graduated in 1876. Two years later he commenced the regular practice of law at Bloomington. He remained here only two years and removed to Ogden, Iowa, practicing there three years, during which time he served as city attorney and city recorder. In the autumn of 1881 he returned to Bloomington, and, after teaching for a time, engaged in law practice.

H. C. Duncan, born in 1845, in Lawrence county, Indiana, entered the State University in 1864. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Indiana Regiment in October, 1864. He graduated from college in 1868; in 1869 was appointed enrolling clerk in the Indiana Legislature, and in 1872

formed a partnership with Mr. Dunn in law practice. Two years later he went to Bloomington and had for a partner John W. Buskirk. In 1880 he was elected prosecuting attorney.

THE PRESENT BAR OF MONROE COUNTY.

The members of the bar in this county in 1913 were all residing at the county seat, as near as can be learned from the county clerk. They are these: Batman, Miller & Blair, Frank J. Dunn, Ernest A. Darby, Rufus H. East, Jess B. Fields, Joseph E. Henley, Walter E. Hottel, Thomas J. Loudon, William M. Loudon, Lee & Lee, Miers & Corr, R. L. Morgan, Malott & Barclay, John F. Register, Springer & Sare, Judge John B. Wilson, Wellons & Carpenter, Charles B. Waldron.

PHYSICIANS OF THE COUNTY.

Among the earliest doctors of Monroe county may be recalled the names, lives and characters of such as Drs. David H. Maxwell, W. C. Foster, Roach, Jenkins and James D. Maxwell.

Dr. J. G. McPheeters, a native of Kentucky, born in 1811, studied medicine under Dr. D. H. Maxwell and others here and in Kentucky. He came to Bloomington in the spring of 1831 and entered the State University, graduating in 1834. In 1838 he commenced to study medicine under Dr. Warfield, of Lexington, Kentucky; the next year he returned to Bloomington, and resumed his studies with Dr. Maxwell. In the spring of 1840 he began practice in Morgantown, Indiana. In 1841 he came to Bloomington and entered into partnership with Dr. Maxwell, continuing until 1850. In August, 1861, he entered the Union army as a surgeon of the Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, serving three years. In 1864 he was honorably discharged and upon his return home engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. J. F. Dodds was born in 1807 and was reared in Lincoln county, Kentucky. He entered the State University when twenty years of age, graduating in 1834. He taught in the university several years and also taught in Cumberland College, Kentucky. In 1830 he began reading medicine and entered Louisville Medical College. In August, 1840, he entered into partnership with Dr. Mitchell and began regular practice at Corydon, Indiana, where he remained five years. From 1862 to 1882 he was examining surgeon for the pension department.

Dr. James M. Harris, born in Kentucky in 1810, at the age of twenty

years entered the office of Dr. S. P. Langdon, of Gosport, and soon located at Ellettsville, this county. He was the only doctor of that place and had a large, paying practice. In 1865 he established a drug business and later retired to his two-hundred-acre farm. He opened the first hotel at Ellettsville in 1850. He was a public spirited man and made many warm friends.

Dr. Rice C. Harris, born in Owen county, Indiana, in 1834, was fourteen years old when he removed with the family to Ellettsville, where he attended, and in 1851 taught school. In 1852, under his brother, Dr. J. M. Harris, he commenced the study of medicine. In 1856-57 he attended lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and later engaged in the medical practice with his brother, but shortly left for Coles county, Illinois, where he practiced four years, then moved to this county again. He made a handsome property and owned several farms and houses. He was postmaster and served as such sixteen years at his township residence.

Dr. James Dodd, born in 1832, in Lawrence county, Indiana, lived on the old home farm until 1855, when he commenced the study of medicine with doctors at Bedford, Pennsylvania. He located in Harrodsburg in 1857, and in the winter of 1858-59 graduated from the Ohio Medical College. In 1870 he exchanged his town property for eighty acres of land and there carried on agriculture as well as practiced medicine. He was appointed surgeon of the Sixty-seventh Indiana Regiment in 1862. His health prevented a long stay in the service of his country.

Dr. G. W. Bryan was born in 1825, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. His educational facilities were poor in his youth. He commenced the trade of a tailor, with his brother, who died two years later. He then spent three years at that trade in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, after which he worked as a journeyman a year, and then opened a shop in Indiana. He studied medicine with a Dr. Moon for two years, and attended lectures at Cleveland in the Western Reserve College of Medicine, beginning his practice in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He came to Bloomington in 1855 and at once set up his practice here. In December, 1862, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Sixty-seventh Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. He was a staunch churchman of the United Presbyterian faith.

Dr. A. J. Axtell, born in Washington county, Indiana, in 1827, became one of the leading physicians in Monroe county. He commenced the study of medicine in 1847 in Noble county, Ohio, continuing four years. He engaged in regular practice in 1850 and moved to Greene county, Indiana, where he continued twenty years and had a large practice. He came to

Bloomington in 1873 and ever afterwards practiced the art of healing. He served as captain in Civil war days in Company A, Ninety-seventh Indiana Regiment.

Dr. J. H. Gaston, born in Greene county, Indiana, in 1844, was reared on a farm. He attended the academy at Bloomfield, Indiana, and one term at Asbury University, Greencastle, and taught school for two terms. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Ninety-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers and saw much hard fighting service. At Kenesaw Mountain he received a wound in his arm which disabled him, so he came home. He studied medicine with Dr. Bailey at Stanford, and attended Miami Medical College, graduating in 1872, when he set up his practice at Stanford, where he had a fair practice.

Dr. Robert M. Weir was born in Richland township, Monroe county, in 1841. He entered the State University, at Bloomington, in 1857, graduating in 1863. He commenced the study of medicine that autumn, under Dr. J. D. Maxwell, but after eight months enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment from Indiana, as a "hundred day man." In the fall of 1864 he entered the University of Michigan, graduating from the medical department in March, 1866. In the seventies he came to Bloomington where he built himself up in a good practice.

Dr. L. T. Lowder, who was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, in 1846, received a good literary education at the State University at Bloomington, and, after attending a full course at the Indiana State Medical College, he graduated in 1873 and came to Harrodsburg, where for many years he was a successful physician and surgeon, as the term was then understood.

Dr. Chesley D. McLahlan, a native of Lawrence county, was born in 1847 of Scotch-Irish origin. He attended the home schools and later the schools of Bedford, Indiana, where he obtained a fair common school education. He was a member of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Indiana Regiment, serving until the Civil war had ended. In 1867 he came to Harrodsburg and commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Beard, a very prominent physician. He later attended Rush Medical College, graduating in 1871. He then commenced his regular practice at Harrodsburg. He succeeded remarkably well, and was one of the men whom we may truthfully call "self-made."

Dr. R. M. Greer was born in 1851, in Troup county, Georgia, but owing to the condition of public schools in the South at that date, had but little chance for an education. He went to school after the war at Davisville,

Alabama. He then spent some months at Louisville Medical College and two terms at the Louisville University. The family removed to Monroe county, this state, in 1870, and to Stinesville in 1872, where he was engaged in the stone quarries three years, after which he began the study of medicine with Dr. Smith, of Gosport, finishing his course in the College of Medicine and practiced at Gosport one year, then located at Stinesville, where he won distinction in his profession. He also conducted a good drug business at the same place.

Dr. Henry P. Tourner was born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1811. His father dying while the son was yet an infant, he was placed in the hands of an uncle to rear and educate him. When twenty-three years of age he went to Canada, then to Chicago, after which he drifted South. In 1840 he prepared himself for a medical man, which profession he followed in Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, finally locating in Bloomington, Indiana, in 1858, entering on a general medical practice, which he continued until his death, in 1881. As a citizen, he always commanded the attention of everyone in his circle of acquaintance, being charitable, faithful and tender-hearted. As a doctor he possessed rare skill. For twenty-three years he was an office-bearer in the Church of Christ, and an active member of the Masonic lodge.

Dr. John P. Tourner, son of Dr. Henry P. Tourner, above mentioned, was born in 1854, in Kentucky, but reared near Bloomington, Indiana. In 1873 he commenced the study of medicine with his father, and two years later entered the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, remaining one year, then returned to Bloomington, forming a partnership with his father in the medical practice. He took up his father's large practice, at the latter's death in October, 1881.

Dr. John D. Simpson was born in Owen county, Kentucky, in 1846. He obtained a better literary education than the average doctor of his day and generation. In 1864 he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and was for one year engaged in a wholesale commission house. In that city, in 1866, he began the study of medicine, graduating at the University of Medicine there in 1868. The same year he came to Heltonsville, Indiana, and opened his practice. He graduated at Bellevue Hospital, New York, in 1870, and went to Bedford to practice his profession. In 1880 he removed to Harrodsburg, this county, where he also engaged in the drug trade.

Dr. John E. Harris was born in Kentucky in 1847. His father was bookkeeper a number of years and in 1856 was elected city assessor of Louisville, serving until 1873; he died in 1880. In 1863, John E. entered the laboratory of Prof. Jenkins, and clerked in a drug store until 1865. He ran

a drug trade, at the same time studying medicine, graduating in 1868, from a practical school of medicine and surgery. He graduated from several schools of medicine and practiced in Louisville until 1876, then removed to Bloomington, Indiana, where he worked himself into an excellent practice.

Dr. William L. Whitted was born in Bedford, Indiana, in 1842. In 1861 he enlisted as a member of Company B, Eighteenth Indiana Regiment, and in 1863 was made sergeant, and subsequently veteranized and was promoted to second lieutenant; was then captain and major until the civil struggle had ended. Having prepared himself and practiced some as a physician in 1869 he came to Monroe county, Indiana, locating in Ellettsville. In 1877-78 he attended and graduated from Miami Medical College. In 1881 he established himself in the drug trade with Mr. Hughes.

PRESENT PHYSICIANS OF COUNTY.

As near as can be learned the following were practicing medicine in Bloomington and the smaller towns within Monroe county in the month of September, 1913:

At Bloomington they were R. A. Aikin, F. H. Batman, W. N. Culmer, Fletcher Gardner, Lucy Gardner, C. E. Harris, Philip C. Holland, G. F. Holland, J. E. P. Holland, J. E. Luzzadder, O. F. Rogers, R. C. Rogers, John C. Ross, Rodney C. Smith, Charles C. Stroup, F. F. Tourney, J. P. Tourney, L. E. Whetsell, James W. Wiltshire, Homer Woolery, Dr. Bobbitt.

In the outlying towns are: At Stinesville, Dr. W. Rice Holtzman; at Harrodsburg, Dr. D. J. Holland; at Smithville, Dr. J. Kentling, and at Clear Creek, Dr. Morris.

With the passing of the decades, much advancement has been made in the county in the methods of practicing medicine, as well as in other arts and professions. It goes without saying that the doctors of long ago did the best they knew how, and in many ways were even more faithful to the knowledge they possessed than modern-day practitioners. In surgery, they were not advanced much, but today this branch of medical science has advanced rapidly, even in the last twenty years. Operations once believed impossible to perform are easily handled now. The old doctors did not have the aid of local hospitals, hence could not meet with the success that now attends the profession. Then be praise given in record form, in the annals of Monroe county, to those old "family doctors" who rode against the biting frosts of many severe winters, in darkness and daylight, for the hope of pay or without it. Peace to their ashes!

CHAPTER XIII.

MILITARY HISTORY OF MONROE COUNTY.

The resolutions creating Monroe county from a portion of Orange county were passed by the General Assembly of Indiana and approved on the 14th of January, 1818, and in the year after, 1819, the county of Monroe was formed, as a district, for the organization of the Twentieth Regiment of Indiana militia. The memories of the war of 1812 were fresh in the minds of the people and the necessity of trained troops was realized by force of the inadequacy of the soldiery in the Revolution and later conflict in 1812, in addition to the continuous and sanguinary struggles with the hostile Indian tribes. Monroe county, as an organized district, was not represented in these early wars, but her men were scattered through the ranks of the American army, and contributed nobly to the service of the country. The long list of the honored dead and the heroic tales, scraps of narrative, and other incidental records attest the bravery, the sacrifice, and the suffering of these men of the territory now Monroe county. The fear of the savages who roamed the wilderness was uppermost in the apprehension of the pioneers, and consequently the militia came to be in that day the prime institution of the county. Constant vigilance was observed on the frontier, and everything kept in readiness for any outbreak on the part of the savages who were stubbornly giving ground to the onward march of the settlers. Even after the removal of the tribes from Monroe county, the militia was kept intact for several years, until the active interest in the organization began to wane, and the military system became a mere comedy compared to its former state. As the troubles with the Indians had in a measure subsided, the troops that once had paraded proudly before the admiring crowds now degenerated into riotous, drinking fellows, reveling in Bacchanalian sports of all description; horse racing and games were substituted for the red-blooded pastimes when the knowledge was imminent that the next moment a call might come for an expedition into the field. John Storm was the first colonel of the Twentieth Regiment, and in 1822 he was succeeded by John Ketchum. After the service of this latter officer the men who headed the Monroe county militia are lost to historical

record. It is known, however, that William Lowe was a brigadier-general of the Twentieth for a short period.

The first war of any prominence in which Monroe county had the opportunity to show the mettle of her troops was the Mexican. The first call for troops came from Washington in May, 1846, and almost immediately two full companies of militia were organized within the borders of this county. Bloomington was the first meeting point, and the entire enlistment congregated in that town for regimental and battalion muster. There were stirring times in Monroe county during those days. Business was practically at a standstill and the usual activities of the day were forsaken in the martial excitement that prevailed. A full company of volunteers was ready for the field by the first of June, 1846, having been trained to a nicety in the art of military maneuvers and tactics. Their knowledge of the war game in this day and age would indeed seem primitive, but then their skill was considered paramount, and was adequate by reason that the opposing forces possessed no greater facilities. The officers of this first company were as follows: John M. Sluss, captain; John Eller, first lieutenant; Aquilla Rogers, second lieutenant. The company was given the company letter A, and was assigned to the Third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which regiment assembled at New Albany, and the company left Bloomington on the 15th of June for the front, accompanied by the cheers of their friends and relatives, and presented with a handsome American flag, the presentation speech having been made by Miss Sarah Markle. Company A soon arrived at the scene of hostilities and were quickly engaged in actual conflict with the Mexicans. The company participated in the battle of Buena Vista, receiving their baptism of blood with many other troops from the North country. Several of the Monroe county boys, among them Buskirk, Applegate, Stout and Holland, were killed, and many others received wounds of varying character. Most of the company were mustered out at the close of the war with high honors, and returned to Monroe county to make successes of the civil life as well as the military.

In the year 1847 a call came from the government for three more full companies of militia from Indiana, and one Daniel Lunderman began to raise the required troops. He was successful in recruiting a full company, which was assigned the letter G, of the Fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. As was the custom, the company was accorded a glorious farewell, the townspeople turning out en masse, and presenting the departing soldiers with an American banner. This company was in the division which accompanied Gen. Winfield T. Scott on his memorable march from Vera Cruz to Mexico.

City, and they engaged in all the battles fought along that historic route. A number of the Monroe county men were killed and scores were wounded, but the roster of their names is not available. Many of these brave fellows who lost their lives were buried in the land south of the Rio Grande, and today their graves are unmarked and forgotten, but their deeds are forever written in the pages of history. Company G returned when the war was ended, and received honorable discharge. Their record was a commendable one, individually and collectively, and Monroe county has seen fit many times since to accord honors to their memory.

Militarism in Monroe county now entered upon a period of quiescence, not to be interrupted until the firing upon Fort Sumter in April, 1861. The first omen of civil trouble in Monroe county occurred on February 2, 1860, when the citizens of the county seat and surrounding country were given notice to meet at the county court house to discuss the general state of the Union and the probabilities of war. The citizens were invited to come irrespective of party alignment. Judge G. A. Buskirk was nominated chairman of the meeting; C. P. Tuley and J. B. Mulky were made secretaries; and M. C. Hunter, Benjamin Wolfe, Dr. W. C. Foster, F. T. Butler and Elias Abel were appointed as a committee to draft proper resolutions signifying the tenor of the meeting. During the absence of the body preparing the formal copy of the resolutions, several interesting incidents occurred, notable among them being Governor Dunning's withdrawal from the meeting and declaration that he was an ally of no party until the differences between the North and South had been amicably settled. Prof. John Young indulged in a little oratory, speaking against the "Crittenden Compromise," and in favor of the Constitution as it stood, but was perfectly willing to abide by the "Border State Resolutions," which, all in all, was a very convenient stand for the estimable gentleman to take, for no matter which way he fell there would be a support waiting for him.

The committee finally came in and handed in their set of resolutions. They declared in favor of the so-called "Border State Resolutions," which recommended the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills; the amendment of the Fugitive Slave law, so as to prevent kidnapping, and to provide for the equalization of the commissioner's fee, etc.; that the Constitution be amended so as to prohibit any interference with slavery in any of the states where it then existed; that Congress should not abolish slavery in the Southern dock-yards, arsenals, etc., nor in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Maryland and the inhabitants of the district, nor without compensation; that Congress should not interfere with the inter-state slave trade; that African slave-

trade should be absolutely prohibited; that the line of thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes, should be run through all the existing territory of the United States, that in all north of that line slavery should be prohibited, and that south of the line neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature should thereafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting, or in any manner interfering with African slavery; and that when any territory containing a sufficient population for one member of Congress in any area of sixty thousand square miles should apply for admission as a state it should be admitted, with or without slavery, as its Constitution might determine. The committee also reported favorably on the fifth resolution of the "Crittenden Compromise," empowering Congress to pay an owner full value of a slave in cases where the marshal is prevented from discharging his duty by force or rescue made after arrest, also that the owner shall have power to sue the county in which such violence or rescue is made, and the county might in turn sue the individuals who committed the wrong. Other resolutions were passed advocating the maintenance of the Union by conciliation, and if unsuccessful, then by coercion. The Border State resolutions passed after a spirited debate, and the Crittenden Compromise received even harsher treatment from the Monroe county citizens, but finally got through successfully. Dr. Foster's resolution pertaining to conciliation or coercion was ignominiously rejected by a large majority. Tempestuous oratory and fierce argument accompanied the discussion of the Foster resolution, and finally Dr. J. G. McPheeters offered a resolution tendering the Border States resolutions as a basis of conciliation, but on its rejection, to stand by the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. After much opposition, particularly on the part of Messrs. Wolfe, Marlin, B. F. Williams and David Sheeks, the resolution was adopted.

The meeting at which the above transpired was one of the most notable in the early history of the county, and was productive of a great deal of strong sentiment. The general trend of the people was against coercion in the matter of keeping the Southern states in the Union, but there seemed to be the spirit that if conciliatory measures were not effective, the best thing to do would be to fight, and to fight hard. The war "jingoës" were, however, much in the minority. Among the prominent men who attended this meeting in early February, 1860, were Governor Dunning, Dr. W. C. Foster, Judge G. A. Buskirk, S. H. Buskirk, C. P. Tuley, J. B. Mulky, Isaac Adkins, Isaac Cox, Abraham Smith, M. C. Hunter, Benjamin Wolfe, F. T. Butler, Elias Abel, Prof. John Young, P. L. D. Mitchell, Hugh Marlin, Johnson McCulloch, Dr. J. G. McPheeters and David Sheeks.

Affairs in the county were disturbed during the rest of the year 1860 by different acts of Congress, presidential elections, and political fights common to such a time of imminent strife. This continued until Monday, the 15th of April, 1861, when the startling news reached Monroe county that Fort Sumter had been surrendered by Major Anderson to the Confederates. The tidings spread rapidly through the county, and the citizens hurried together to counsel with each other as to the course of action and the results of the first shot of the war. Men were frightened and acted in a wildly excitable way, some even preparing to flee to the Pacific coast or seek the Canadian line for safety. A monster mass meeting was held at the court house on the night of the 15th, and every citizen in the county who was able to come traveled to the common rendezvous on horseback, in wagons or on foot. It is a distressing fact that no detailed account of that famous meeting was preserved to history, but when the spirit of the night and the general high pressure of excitement is considered, it is realized that formalities were out of place and details were forgotten. It was a night of frenzied oratory, and personal argument over the big question. Several of the more prominent men present took opposite sides on the method best to use in subjugating the South, and as the meeting progressed, and the atmosphere grew more tense, the exponents of armed measures won the upper hand. Some men spoke feelingly of the brotherhood between men, and urged conciliatory means; others urged the most stringent methods, and one man spoke strongly against the North, especially the Abolitionists, and declared that they were the source of fratricidal war, and announced his intention to fight on the side of the Confederate states. A list of resolutions expounding the business of the meeting was prepared, and passed over the opposition that was raised against it.

Some days later another meeting was held in the court house, and this assemblage was characterized by even more patriotism. Plans were formulated for the organization of a company of volunteers. By the 20th the enlistment was completed, and two days later, on the 22nd, the officers were commissioned. Drills began to be a daily feature, and the raw recruits were soon whipped into shape for campaigning, and only awaited orders from the government to be mustered into the three months, one year, or three years service. May 10, 1861, marked the departure of this company for Camp Vigo, Terre Haute, and the whole town gathered at the railroad station to bid farewell to the boys. A Miss Mitchell presented the troop with a beautiful flag, and her presentation speech was responded to, in original phrases, by Lieutenant Black. The scene was a sorrowful one. Sweethearts, wives, mothers, sisters

and fathers watched their loved ones, pale-faced and silent, leave for the front, some of them never to return.

Circumstances prevented the company from being mustered in immediately upon their arrival at Terre Haute, and they accordingly entered a camp of instruction. Under the restraint of having to wait, there was opportunity for dissatisfaction to spring up in the organization, and consequently there became two factions, which formed the nuclei for two separate companies. One division remained at Terre Haute under Captain Kelley, and the other portion was transferred to Indianapolis under the command of Capt. W. S. Charles. In the latter part of May and first of June the officers went back to Monroe county to enlist men in order to bring the complement of the two companies up to the required number, in which task Captain Kelley was more successful than his brother officer, Captain Charles. Kelley's soldiers became Company K, of the Fourteenth Regiment, and were mustered into the three years' service on June 7, 1861. On the 5th of July the company was transported to Virginia soil, where the Army of the Potomac was beginning operations. Captain Charles' company was not exactly a full Monroe county organization, as a portion of the men were recruited from other localities. They became Company H, of the Eighteenth Regiment, three years' service, mustered in on August 16, 1861, and taken to St. Louis, Missouri. Milton L. McCullough was first lieutenant of Company K, and Paul E. Slocum was second lieutenant. James S. Black, of Indianapolis, was first lieutenant of Company H, and Hiram W. Rooker, second lieutenant.

June and July saw the raising of other companies. J. O. McCullough, Daniel Lunderman, A. R. Ravenscroft and others succeeded in raising a full company. James B. Mulky and J. S. Nutt also raised other organizations, the latter a troop of cavalry. Peter Kop was instrumental in the enlistment of a company. In the town of Bloomington, all was at a fever heat. The boy in blue was the center of attraction; the children of Bloomington played at the soldier's game and ladies cast admiring eyes at the volunteers, but observed a studied indifference toward the civilian. Sentiment and patriotism grew stronger and stronger and everyone thought that the "rebels" would be completely trounced in a very few months. Had the long grim years of bloodshed and hardship that were to come been evident at that time, it is hardly probable that such a spirit of gaiety and hilarity would have graced the scene. It was, however, an act of Providence that so deftly covers our sorrows with the cloak of pleasure.

The *Bloomington Republican* of July 13, 1861, prints the following paragraphs:

"Another company of volunteers for the United States service left here on Tuesday last for Madison, Indiana, where the regiment is to be formed. The company is under command of Capt. Daniel Lunderman, of this place, who has had considerable experience as an officer in the recent war with Mexico, and we have no doubt he will faithfully attend to the interests and welfare of the company while they are under his charge. Dr. J. O. McCullough was elected first lieutenant and Andrew R. Ravenscroft, second lieutenant, who we have no doubt will be equally faithful to their trust. As many of the volunteers were from the surrounding country, a large concourse of people from different parts of the county were present, to see them take their departure and to bid their friends farewell. The volunteers were escorted to the train by Captain Mulky's company of infantry, and took their departure amid a deafening salute of musketry. The Bloomington Cornet Band accompanied them to Madison. We learn that Camp Noble, to which they are assigned, is beautifully situated at North Madison, which is on a high bluff overlooking the city of Madison and the Ohio river. * * *."

"RECRUITING.—Peter Kop and several other gentlemen of this place are raising a company of grenadiers for the United States service. They admit no recruits under five feet, ten inches, and equally stout and able-bodied. We pity the rebel upon whose neck the foot of 'Big Pete' shall come down with a vengeance. There will be no chance for him to even say his prayers before his life is crushed out of him. Some of the others engaged in raising the company are among our most athletic citizens. Their recruiting office, we believe, is at Williams & Sluss' livery stables."

Captain Lunderman's company became Company 1, of the Twenty-second Regiment, and was mustered into service on August 15, 1861, at Camp Noble, Madison. Nearly thirty of this troop were from Owen county and White Hall, and they were under the command of Col. Jefferson C. Davis.

The *Republican* of September 14th, on the occasion of the departure of the company for Camp Morton, published the following:

"OFF FOR THE WAR.—Capt. I. S. Dains' company left here for Camp Morton, Indianapolis, on Thursday last. This company was raised mostly in this and Owen counties, a number of them being from the vicinity of White Hall. While they were waiting for the train at the depot, a beautiful flag was presented to the company from the ladies of White Hall. Governor Dunning, on behalf of the ladies, made a suitable address on the presentation of the flag,

which was responded to by Captain Dains in a short address, and by three cheers from the soldiers for their beautiful flag. This makes the seventh company which has been raised principally in this county, and left here for the war. One or two other companies are now raising. Monroe county will be fully represented in the contest."

This newspaper editorial refers to the following companies: Company K, Fourteenth Regiment, Capt. James R. Kelley; Company H, Eighteenth Regiment, Capt. William Stanley Charles; Company I, Twenty-second Regiment, Capt. Daniel Lunderman; Company F, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Capt. Peter Kop; Company G, Thirty-first Regiment, Capt. Henry L. McCalla; Company G, Thirty-eighth Regiment, Capt. James Secrest; Company D, Fiftieth Regiment, Capt. Isaac S. Dains.

Captain Secrest's company was raised in the vicinity of Ellettsville in August and September, by Captain Secrest and Lieutenants G. K. Perry and James McCormick. The companies listed above were not the only ones in which Monroe county men were enlisted; for the county had representatives in every branch of the service and in most divisions of the Federal army. According to record, the only men from the county who enlisted in the three months' service were from the northern part of the county, and were members of the Twelfth Regiment. Chaplain H. B. Hibben, of Monroe, was in the Eleventh Regiment, about ten men were enrolled in the Twenty-first Regiment, which afterwards became the First Heavy Artillery; some men were in the Twenty-third, and credited to Morgan county, and four members of the regimental band were credited to Bloomington. In summarizing the total number of enrollments for these early months it may be said that by the middle of September, 1861, Monroe county had furnished at least six whole companies ready for service.

Captain Nutt's cavalry company contained fifteen men from this county, the rest being recruited from Brazil and Delphi. This troop left for Indianapolis in the middle of September, and organized as Company K, Second Cavalry (Forty-first Regiment), and was mustered in on December 24, 1861, and Jephtha M. Ellington, of Ellettsville, was chosen as captain.

The state authorities, in September, 1861, ordered that in each county a thorough organization should be made of the militia. The Governor appointed James B. Mulky colonel of the Monroe county militia, and in this manner ten companies were organized during the war, namely: The Hoosier Grays, Capt. Morton C. Hunter, organized in the fall of 1861; the Ellettsville Clippers, Capt. Barton Acuff, organized in the autumn of 1861; the

Monroe Zouaves, Capt. Daniel Shrader, organized in 1861; the Richland Mountaineers, Capt. B. W. Rice, organized in the fall of 1861; the Hoosier Guards, Capt. H. T. Campbell, organized early in 1862; the Harrodsburg Guards, Capt. John M. Anderson, organized in the fall of 1861; the Richland Rangers, Capt. John Wylie, organized during the summer of 1863; the Hughes Guards, Capt. James Mathers, fall of 1863; the Monroe Guards, Capt. Isaac S. Buskirk, fall of 1863; Bean Blossom Rangers, Capt. Thomas M. Gaskin, fall of 1863.

Dr. J. G. McPheeters, surgeon of the Thirty-third Regiment, enlisted some men while home on a furlough, and near the first of November Wallace Hight, who had superintended the making of cannon at Seward's foundry at Bloomington, left for Indianapolis with his piece of ordnance drawn by six horses. The gun was a six-pounder, of brass, and an excellent instrument of warfare. Hight, with his gun and some friends, were assigned to the Ninth Battery. In February, 1862, William McCullough began recruiting men for the Fifty-third Regiment, and Lieut. Francis Otwell opened an enlistment station at Fee's store for the Twenty-seventh Regiment, which included the company of Captain Kop. In November and December, 1861, and January and February, 1862, Capt. Thomas T. Graves, Lieut. Alexander Jones and John Phillips recruited two-thirds of a company for the Fifty-ninth Regiment, which assembled at Gosport, in October, 1861, and in February traveled south on the New Albany road to the scene of hostilities in Kentucky. The Monroe county company, from near Harrodsburg mostly, was given the letter I, of the Fifty-ninth, under Capt. Graves. The men were mustered into service on February 11, 1862, and Jesse I. Alexander, of Gosport, was colonel of the regiment. M. P. Burns recruited six or eight men for the Sixty-first, which rendezvoused at Terre Haute. In April, Lieut. Johnson's company of the Twenty-second Regiment opened a recruiting office in Bloomington. In May the men who were in Capt. Kelley's company sent nearly two thousand dollars home to their friends and at this time also came the news of Capt. Kelley's untimely death. At the battle of Winchester Capt. Kelley suffered a wound from which he died, after lingering in a hospital at Cincinnati for weeks, where he had gone, accompanied by his faithful wife, for medical treatment.

Many letters came to the folks at home from the boys in the field, and these missives are overflowing with pathos and vivid description of the campaigns and army life. Each in itself was a treasure, and although many of them were not of the best literary style, they carried a message to the ones at home which could not be equaled by the words of a muse. Capt. Henry

L. McCalla wrote a letter to his brother, which has been preserved to history and served as an admirable example of the letters of those days. Captain McCalla says:

“Thirty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

“Pittsburg, Tenn., April 8, 1862.

“Dear Brother—This is Tuesday, and I take this chance to tell you that an awful battle has been fought, commencing on Sunday morning at 7:30 o'clock, A. M., lasting until night, and continued again on Monday. Grimes and I are safe. The company behaved nobly. The Thirty-first will now get its due meed of praise, I think. We lost Orderly Sergeant James F. Fullbright and Rolley Franklin, both shot in the head, and seven wounded, three of them severely—Joseph Lucas, in the hand slightly; Frank Johnson and Jerry Serrell, in chin, slightly; John Cambell, in the hand; Joseph Woolery, in the hip, severely; Wesley Polley, in the shoulder; Joseph Gaither, in the face, the ball entering the bridge of the nose and coming out under the ear, cutting the tip of the ear. Many more were grazed. I had a bullet through the top of my hat. John McPhetridge had his leg grazed, and Grimes was scratched in the knee. We will feel the loss of Fullbright. He was the bravest man in the regiment—so modest and so faithful. We buried our old companions with the honors of war, and marked their graves with neat head-boards.

“I met brother Sam on the field of battle for the first time since he was in the service. Thompson's battery, with which Hight and other Bloomington boys are connected, were in the fight all Monday. They fired 1,200 shots. Our regiment (belonging to Hurlburt's brigade) fired forty rounds in one place, repulsed two attacks on the center. Grimes and I furnished our men with thirty rounds more as they were lying down, and these were all expended by night. The carnage is frightful. The field of battle covers over six miles. Daniel Iseminger (formerly of Bloomington), captain in an Iowa regiment, was killed. Our major, Frederic Arn, was killed; the colonel was wounded in two places; Adjutant Rose wounded; Captain Harvey killed; and other officers wounded, all of our regiment. Jo. Roddy bore the colors through all the two days fight, onward, never faltering, the foremost in the advance, the hindmost in the retreat.

“The day of the battle was my first out-door service for three weeks, having been sick over since we came to this place.”

“HENRY.”

July 1, 1862, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, issued a call for three hundred thousand volunteers, and the quota for Indiana was named as eleven regiments. The *Republican* of July 12th printed the following:

"MORE TROOPS WANTED—It will be seen by reference to another part of our paper that eleven more regiments are to be raised in our state in addition to those already forming, one from each congressional district. This in our district will be, on an average, about 125 men from each county. We trust that old Monroe will promptly furnish her quota, as she has done on all former calls. She has now nine companies in the service, besides a number of persons scattered in companies made up elsewhere—infantry, cavalry and artillery. Now that harvest is past and our young men more at leisure, we think that there will be no difficulty in raising this additional quota of troops in Monroe county. The regiment for this district will rendezvous at Madison, and we notice that in some of the adjoining counties companies are already forming to fill up the regiment. Let not Monroe be behind."

At the beginning the people did not respond quite so heartily as they had done a year before. The papers appealed to the people, and the draft was threatened if the demands of Lincoln were not fulfilled. The prominent citizens of the county began to see the necessity for immediate action, and accordingly commenced to bestir themselves and urge their brethren to support the cause of Union; recruiting officers began to gather on the scene, and it was not long before mass meetings were held, with the same intensity of feeling and patriotism as in the early days of '61. In the latter part of July Lieut. F. Otwell was commissioned to recruit a company for the Sixty-seventh Regiment and he opened an office in the town of Bloomington. Capt. Charles, of the Eighteenth, also came home to recruit, and Lieut. W. J. Allen, of the Twentieth Battery. James L. Wintrey, of Bloomington, was commissioned to raise a company for the Ninety-third Regiment, assembled at Madison. Lieutenant Otwell and other officers raised about twenty men, who became Company B, of the Sixty-seventh Regiment, Samuel Denny, of Madison, being captain. An entire company was raised for the Eighty-second Regiment by Morton C. Hunter, and he became the colonel, by Paul E. Slocum, Alfred G. Hunter, Samuel McWillie, John McKinney, Samuel Guy and others. The company was designated as F, and McWillie became captain, McKinney, first lieutenant, and Guy, second lieutenant. The men were mustered in on August 30th at Madison. Part of Company I, of the Eighty-second, was organized in Monroe county by William F. Neill, who became

captain, and by Lieut. H. E. Lundy. Historical records prove that there were more regimental officers from Monroe county in the Eighty-second than in any other regiment. Among them were: Colonel Hunter, Lieutenant-Colonel Slocum, Adjutants A. G. Hunter and M. E. Bunker, Quartermaster J. C. Allenworth, Chaplain M. M. Campbell, Surgeon W. H. Lemon, Assistant Surgeons W. B. Harris and R. H. Campbell. On the first of September the regiment was transferred to Louisville, Kentucky. Thirty men of Company F, Ninety-third Regiment, were recruited by J. L. Winfrey, and were mustered in at Madison from the 15th to the 23d of August, 1862. These recruitments constitute a noble and lasting record for the county of Monroe, and to her credit it must be said that through her patriotic response the humiliation of the draft was kept from within the borders of the county.

The *Republican* of September 13, 1862, gives tables of figures showing the exact condition of the county: The total number subject to draft was 1,824 men, exemptions 300, number of volunteers 104, and number enrolled 1,524. The applications for exemption from draft in Bean Blossom township were 40, Washington 30, Marion 10, Benton 30, Bloomington 110, Richland 45, Van Buren 38, Perry 39, Salt Creek 40, Polk 42, Clear Creek 38, and Indian Creek 28. Thus it will be seen that of 499 applications for exemption in Monroe county, only 300 were acceptable to the authorities.

On the 6th of September, 1862, Hon. Joseph A. Wright, ex-governor of Indiana, made an eloquent address before the citizens of the county, and on the following Monday, the 8th, the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald delivered a magnificent oration pleading for a cessation of hostilities.

October 6, 1862, was the final date set for the draft to be enforced in Indiana, although September 15th had been the original date. The necessity of postponing the date was in order to give every county an opportunity to bring its enlistments to the required number. The draft commissioner was Ira Browning, the marshal, W. J. Alexander, and the surgeon, J. D. Maxwell, for Monroe county. On the 19th of September the enrolling commissioners reported the following to the adjutant-general regarding Monroe county: Total militia, 1,828; total volunteers, 1,030; total exempts, 298; total conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, 3; total volunteers in the service, 840; total subject to draft, 1,527. On the 10th of September the county lacked twenty-two men of having filled her quota, as follows: Benton 1, Salt Creek 4, Polk 12, Clear Creek 3, Indian Creek 2. This number was reduced to one man by the 6th of October, this deficiency being in Salt Creek township. Consequently a man was drafted there, but immediately after-

wards a volunteer was reported from that township and accepted, thus clearing the county of Monroe from the draft.

Capt. Daniel Shrader, remembered for his work in raising Company A, Fifty-fourth Regiment, for the special three months' service of 1862, was commissioned to organize another company for the same regiment, reorganized for the one year's service. Accordingly he maintained a recruiting office in Bloomington. In this capacity he continued but a short time, on account of being appointed major of the Fifty-fourth Regiment. A flurry of excitement was caused on the 23rd of September when the news flashed in that Bragg's forces were approaching Louisville with the intention of destroying the city. All of southern Indiana, including Monroe county, was in a tremor, heightened by a dispatch from Governor Morton, who was then at Louisville, to organize the militia immediately and to hold the men in readiness to depart for the front at a moment's notice. A hasty meeting was held at the county court house and Judge Hughes explained the character of the situation. The meeting adjourned until evening and during the interval a full company of volunteers was raised, and at the evening meeting the following officers were elected; Francis Otwell, captain; Henry Eller, first lieutenant; W. H. McCullough, second lieutenant. The next morning witnessed the arming of the company, and other preparations to march southward. However, it was learned that Bragg would not touch Louisville, and accordingly the company was disbanded.

With the coming of winter the active interest in enlistments subsided in a measure. The citizens watched with anxious hearts every bit of news from the armies. The *Republican* heroically printed every line in its columns which would carry a message to Monroe county people. Letters came thick and fast, describing the events happening in the field.

On January 24, 1863, there was held a meeting at the county court house, which was the opposite of the meetings hitherto held. The meeting was for the purpose of upholding the cause of the South and slavery and ridiculing Lincoln and the North. There was a large attendance, and Judge Eckles, of Greencastle, Indiana, was the principal speaker. He delivered an enthusiastic oration and opposed the continuance of the war, denounced the administration of Abraham Lincoln and the Republican party, declared that the South was justified in their fight for slavery, and insisted that not another man nor dollar be furnished for the maintenance of the struggle. A body of resolutions was adopted in this vein of thought, and the crowd cheered for Jeff Davis and cursed Lincoln. The *State Sentinel* printed editorials

in favor of the meeting. The day was of hot debate and quarrels, and several bloody fights occurred.

A month later another court house meeting was held and was decidedly Union in spirit. Captian Epps, of eastern Tennessee, and Colonel Hawkins were the principal speakers. Jacob B. Lowe and Major James B. Mulky were respectively chairman and secretary. Resolutions were passed condemning the Southern partisanship in the county, the efforts to frustrate the Federal cause, and the alliances with France and other foreign nations. Thanks were extended to Governor Morton for his aid in equipping and organizing troops of Indiana. Propositions for an armistice or compromise other than offered by the national government were denounced, and an oath was taken that efforts should be continued to crush out every atom of rebellion in the United States. This meeting had a most happy effect on the county. The old time spirit of patriotism was revived, and during that most hopeless year of the war, 1863, when the Union seemed to be tottering, great encouragement was lent to the loyal citizens of Monroe county. A week after this assembling, another mass meeting was held, with General Kimball, J. A. Matson, Colonel McCrea, Revs. Hopkins, Farmer and Hearb as the chief speakers. Although some of the speakers were Democrats, all urged the continuance of the war.

During the spring months of 1863, very little attempt was made to raise troops. It was a period of waiting and doubt as to which side the weight of victory would fall. On April 18th the *Republican* printed an editorial which is both interesting and curious. It was as follows:

"We learn that our old friend, A. Sutherland, sutler to the Fifty-ninth Regiment, was fined ten dollars and costs in the common pleas court the other day for bringing to this county and harboring a contraband picked up somewhere in the South, and who accompanied him home on a visit some weeks since. Good enough for you, Aleck. We have niggers enough here now and we hope all who violate the laws by bringing them into the state will be compelled to pay the penalty."

In April, 1863, word came of the uprising near Georgetown, Brown county, and immediately meetings were held and preparations made by the citizens of Monroe county to prevent any similar act of treason within the borders of their own county. A militia company was organized to quell any such outbreak, and Francis A. Otwell was elected captain. The citizens of Van Buren township met at schoolhouse No. 3, and also organized a company of militia, John Koons being chairman of the meeting and W. M. Crossfield, secretary. The enrolling board of the third congressional district, composed

of Simeon Stansifer, provost marshal, John R. B. Glasscock, commissioner, and Albert G. Collier, surgeon, began to enumerate the men in the various townships who were liable for military duty. James B. Mulky succeeded Stansifer as provost marshal in April, 1863, and in June Col. John McCrea was appointed to the position of provost marshal of Monroe county. The work of the enrolling officers was by no means an easy one, for in some parts of the county forcible opposition was made to their efforts. On the 19th of June W. F. Hensley, enrolling officer of Indian Creek township, was surrounded by an armed force of about eighty men while discharging his duties, who compelled him to surrender his enrolling papers under threat of death. Not to be thwarted by their threats, Mr. Hensley informed the authorities at Bloomington of the occurrence, and a guard was given him to protect him from the attack of his former assailants. Colonel Biddle, with six hundred men of the Seventy-first, and a company of the Third Cavalry, came to Bloomington and encamped north of town. Colonel McCrea and the cavalry troop went to Indian Creek township, and arrested sixteen persons for complicity in the outrage against Hensley. The culprits were taken to Indianapolis to appear before the United States district court. This ended the hostility in the county toward the enrolling officers. The check was reinforced by the arrival of a detachment of the Twenty-third Artillery, with two twelve-pounders at Bloomington. The "Buttermits" were forced to cease the drills and preparations they had been making in different parts of the county.

Monday, the 22nd of June, dawned, and the townspeople were aroused by the violent ringing of bells and the hurrying footsteps of the citizens rushing toward the center of town. The reports were that the rebel, General Morgan, with his "raiders," had crossed the line between Kentucky and Indiana, and was coming toward Paoli, Orange county. A company of men was hastily formed and placed under the command of Capt. I. S. Buskirk, and their services offered to the Governor by telegraph. At nightfall it was learned that the rumor was unfounded, and accordingly the company was disbanded.

President Lincoln called for one hundred thousand volunteers, six months' service, on the 15th of June, and immediate steps were taken to raise the required number of troops. An office for enlistments was opened over Fee's store, where recruiting offices had been located before. W. B. Hughes, J. Rutledge, W. C. Smith, Michael Gabbert, H. C. Gabbert and J. H. Miller were especially active in the organization of the new company, and by the 31st of July there were about seventy-five men enrolled; at this date they were taken to Indianapolis to report to the state officials. By the 15th of August they had recruited from Monroe county the number of men asked, and they

were mustered into the service and sent to Kentucky. They were called Company I, of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, six months' men, and were assigned the following officers: William B. Hughes, captain; Jechonias Rutledge, first lieutenant, and James H. Miller, second lieutenant.

The scare of General Morgan's journey toward Indiana again became existent. The information received gave the situation a black look to be sure, and it is not surprising that the people were agitated and unable to attend to the common affairs of business. They became enflamed, hysterical and desperate, and imagined all sorts of ravages which the rebel leader would commit against their fair county when once he gained a foothold therein. The company commanded by Captain Buskirk was again mustered, and on July 9th left for Mitchell, Indiana. Captain Wylie took a troop of cavalry to the same town, and Capt. Marion Blair left for Indianapolis with a company of militia. Ellettsville contributed a company at the same time. Two additional companies were raised in Bloomington and vicinity.

The streets of the city and towns were at fever heat, and crowds of anxious citizens were on every corner. As suddenly as it had appeared, so quickly did the excitement die. In ten days all fears were dispelled. Marion Blair's company was mustered out on the 15th of July, after just five days of service. Barton Acuff's company, from Ellettsville, also suffered the same fate. Blair's company was D of the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment; Acuff's was G of the One Hundred and Eleventh. Captain Hughes' company was transferred to Mitchell, Indiana, and became A of the One Hundred and Twelfth, minutemen; the company was mustered in July 9th, and mustered out July 17th. Their actual field service consisted in slight skirmish work against Morgan, who approached within a few miles of North Vernon. The major of this regiment was I. S. Buskirk. The One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment included one company from Monroe county, and this was commanded by Capt. Henry L. McCalla. This was Company A, mustered in July 11th, and out on July 16th. Capt. J. E. Mathers also organized a company of militia cavalry, and another company was commanded by Capt. David Sheeks.

In October, 1863, Lincoln called for three hundred thousand volunteers, for the three years' service, and the quota for Monroe county was fixed at one hundred and forty-three. Colonel McCrea, Captain Buskirk and Henry Eller were commissioned to raise recruits. At first there was not much interest shown, but after the big meeting held at the court house on November 28th, a large number enlisted, and were sent to Columbus to a camp of instruction. On January 14, 1864, the men were mustered into service at Camp Shanks,

near Indianapolis, and were augmented afterward by new recruits from the county.

In April, 1864, there was a call for one hundred days' men, and on the evening of April 27th a mass meeting was held at the court house for the purpose of raising a company of volunteers. Governor Dunning was the speaker. Some dozen names were secured, and resolutions were passed asking the county commissioners to offer a bounty of thirty dollars for volunteers. By May 3d the company was completed, about two-thirds of the roster from Monroe county, and they were named Company K, of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, one hundred days' service. They were mustered in at Indianapolis on the 17th of May, and departed immediately for Tennessee.

On July 18th there came a call from President Lincoln for five hundred thousand men. So great was the surprise following this unexpected call, that the people were unable to do anything toward the fulfillment. As the time passed there was a decided indifference to the call for troops. The draft was threatened by the authorities, but the people paid no attention. A few scattering enlistments were secured: Bean Blossom raised five men, Benton, one, Van Buren, three, but the other townships who had to furnish men failed to secure even one. Consequently, on the 23d of September the draft was put into effect at Columbus, and the following was the result: Bean Blossom, 37; Washington, 25; Marion, 14; Benton, 9; Van Buren, 6; Salt Creek, 19; Polk, 17; Indian Creek, 32; total, 159. These figures represent about half of the actual draft, but in taking such a large number allowance was made for those unfit for service. Volunteering gained an impetus after the draft, and numerous were the substitutes furnished by those who could not go to war. The drafted men were taken to Columbus and then to Indianapolis, where they were assigned to regiments, preferably the older ones.

The last call for volunteers from Abraham Lincoln occurred on December 19, 1864, and the request was for three hundred thousand men, for one, two and three years. Every inducement was offered for volunteers, and the county paper offered bounty for recruits and called for the assistance of everyone to fill up the required quota. In the middle of January, 1865, the deputy provost marshal, Ira Browning, held meetings in each township to correct the enrollment lists. Capt. S. W. Bonsall opened an enlistment office for veteran recruits for the First Veteran Army Corps, and offered government bounties of four hundred dollars, five hundred dollars and six hundred dollars, for one, two and three years. Under the county, township and government bounties volunteers began to appear, the county board appropriated five hundred dollars for each volunteer. The men took an added interest in the mat-

ter of enlisting, as it was known that the Southern army was fast nearing defeat. Major James B. Mulky was chosen recruiting officer for the third district, with his headquarters at Columbus. He called for a company from Monroe county, whose quota was then one hundred and sixty-one men. Lieut. N. E. Mathers, Lieut. J. F. Douglas, John T. Eller, James H. Miller, Ren C. Smith and others also began putting forth their efforts to recruit men. In a short time nearly a whole company was raised, the remainder being added from Brown county, and they became Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment, with the following officers: John F. Douglas, captain; James H. Miller, first lieutenant; Ren C. Smith, second lieutenant. They were mustered in at Indianapolis on the 4th and 5th of February, 1864, and on the 18th left for Nashville, Tennessee. Nearly one-half of Company I, same regiment, was raised in Monroe county after the departure of Company E. They were mustered in on February 3d, 4th, 6th and 9th, and were commanded by these officers: John P. Cravens (of Madison), captain; Newton E. Mathers (of Bloomington), first lieutenant; William M. Crossfield (of Smithville), second lieutenant.

A second draft took place in the county in the latter part of March. Polk and Salt Creek townships were the only townships visited, and only four or five men were drafted.

In summarizing the number of troops furnished by Monroe county to the four years' struggle it is evident that the county furnished her share of the men enlisted, and in every way aided the cause of the Union. The grand total of two thousand one hundred and twenty-eight men, over two regiments, was enough to exhaust the resources of the whole county, considering that the total enrollment in 1861 was one thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven men. This enumeration does not include the four companies which were mustered in for the Morgan campaign. These minutemen numbered about four hundred.

There is no denying of the fact that during the days of the war, especially in the earlier part, there was a great deal of Southern sentiment in Monroe county. Many of the citizens were from families south of the Mason and Dixon line, and naturally they were in sympathy with the Confederate cause and slavery.

In 1861, when, one by one, the states were seceding, and when news came that Fort Sumter had been fired upon by the Confederate batteries in Charleston harbor, there were many prominent citizens of Monroe county who professed their pleasure over the occurrence and expressed hearty sympathy with

the cause of the South. As the year passed the feeling between the two factions in the county became decidedly bitter, and many fights occurred, some of them of a serious nature. A rebel sympathizer who was too loud in his denunciation of the Union was felled by a cane-blow, and another who voiced his loyalty to Jeff Davis and reviled the Federal soldiers was compelled to leave town on short notice to escape the lynching threatened by the angry citizens.

Portions of the county were ruled by a majority of the Southern advocates, and in some places a man who upheld the North was accorded severe treatment. Certain localities were named "Secessia," the name furnishing adequate explanation for the cause. The year of 1863 was the most doubtful of the war, and consequently the period of greatest strife in Monroe county, where the two factions were in existence. In this year the rebel adherents urged men not to enlist, and even sent letters into the field asking the boys to desert from the ranks, promising at the same time immunity and protection from arrest. The "secesh" element even conducted open meetings, and had bodies of men in training for military service. Public meetings at the county court house were held, but in every case a counter meeting of loyal Unionists was held afterward, and as a further means of encouraging fidelity to the Union cause, there was organized the National Union Association of Monroe and Brown counties. David D. Griffin was elected president of this association, and John C. Headly, secretary.

A trainload of Confederate prisoners passed through Bloomington one night on the way North. Southern sympathizers boarded the train and endeavored to persuade the prisoners to make a concerted break for liberty, and they were assured that food and shelter would be theirs if they would consent to make the move. However, the rebel prisoners refused to break bounds.

In the early days of July, 1863, events so transpired that the Southerners of Monroe county were hopelessly reduced to a minority. Gettysburg had been fought, the battle covering three days of gruelling, bloody and decisive action, and Meade had been victorious over Robert E. Lee. Since the years have permitted retrospection and careful analysis, it has been determined that the fate of the Southern cause was cast in the balance of that engagement, and there the hopes of the Southland died. In point of losses and number of men engaged, Gettysburg is rivalled by Chickamauga, Shiloh and Chancellorsville, but in importance it was preeminent; it was the hinge of the four years' combat. Immediately following the victory of the Army of the Potomac news

came that Vicksburg had surrendered to General Grant. These two great triumphs aroused the people throughout the county to a frenzy of joy, and everywhere enormous celebrations were planned and executed. Crowds of people assembled in Bloomington, bonfires were kindled, guns and rockets were brought out, and all the prominent men were called upon to make speeches. G. A. Buskirk fired the crowd with his glowing phrases, and F. T. Butler drew cheers and applause from his hearers. He scored the traitors to the Union with the sharpest invective and most stinging taunts, and his cleverly worded thrusts were received with spontaneous acclamation and rolls of cheering. Colonel Charles, scarcely strong enough to remain on his feet, was given new strength by the spirit of the night and made a brilliant speech.

The news that Atlanta had been captured reached Monroe county on the evening of September 3, 1864, and immediately there was a joyous celebration, as on the night of July 4th. Judge Buskirk and Doctor Salin and others made speeches, and the whole evening was passed in demonstration. On September 11th Simpson's Chapel, near Wayport, was the scene of an incident over the wearing of butternut breastpins. Two or three Federal soldiers at home on a furlough dangerously wounded several people.

On the 21st of September news arrived of Phil Sheridan's victory at Opequon Creek, Virginia, near Winchester, and again the usual demonstration was repeated. By now the people were sure that the rebellion was near the close. The people of the county assembled in Bloomington on October 8, 1864, for a soldiers' picnic. Practically the entire county gathered and various demonstrations were given, including a parade. Quite a few of the soldiers were home, either on furloughs or the sick list. Colonel Burgess, of Indianapolis, and Judge Hughes made the principal addresses of the day. An immense dinner was spread on improvised tables in the court yard, and several thousand persons partook of the feast. There were toasts, songs and instrumental music. The *Republican* noted that "It was the most general turn out of the citizens of the county that we have ever witnessed here." The only incident which marred the happiness of the day was the shooting of a deserter named Sherrill while he was trying to escape from custody that night at the Orchard House. Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, came to Bloomington the following Monday and addressed the citizens.

Finally, there came the day, Tuesday, April 4, 1865, when the tidings flashed into Monroe county that Lee's Army of Northern Virginia had been crushed by Grant's Army of the Potomac, and that the city of Richmond, Virginia, was being evacuated. The joy of Monroevites reached the climax

that night. Torchlight parades, band and vocal music, games, musket volleys, bonfires, and speeches by Governor Dunning, Judge Butler and Reverend Bain filled the hours of the evening. Friday evening the news of Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House was received, and the demonstration was renewed with increased volume. Old and young mingled on the streets, delirious with joy over the success of the North and preservation of the Union.

A week later the happiness of the people was changed to the deepest sorrow and poignant grief. The word came that President Lincoln had been assassinated at Ford's theater in Washington, while he was witnessing a performance of "Our American Cousin." The people refused to believe the terrible message, and waited anxiously and silently for a confirmation. On the 15th verification was received, and the whole country went into mourning for the martyred President. The affairs of business were forgotten and pleasures dismissed. In Monroe county the cost of victory seemed to be out of all bounds of Providence. The man who had led the Northern cause had been stricken down by a cowardly hand, a hand with the Confederacy behind it. Dwellings and public buildings were draped with black, and on Sunday memorial services were held in the churches. On the 17th, Monday, a large number of citizens gathered at the court house to pay fitting tribute to the memory of Lincoln and to pass resolutions of bereavement. Rev. William Turner was chairman and John H. Loudon, secretary; Dr. E. H. Sabin, Gov. P. C. Dunning, Rev. T. M. Hopkins, William F. Browning and Rev. S. T. Gillett were appointed to prepare resolutions, which they did in very touching phrases and appropriate words. Doctor Nutt, president of the State University, spoke briefly of Lincoln. Eulogies were delivered by Governor Dunning, Major Mulky and Samuel H. Buskirk. On Wednesday, the next day, under the recommendation of the Governor of the state, all business was suspended, services were held in the churches, bells were tolled, and the buildings draped in mourning. The college chapel was the scene of a large memorial meeting in the afternoon, conducted by the citizens, including the Masonic order and Odd Fellows in full uniform.

The return of the soldiers and the other incidents of the last days of the rebellion gradually softened the bitterness and distress of Lincoln's death, and the people prepared to welcome back home those who had fought for their country. Jeff Davis was captured while trying to escape disguised as a woman, and the *Republican* spoke thusly: "Hang him like Haman between heaven and earth, as being fit for neither." President Andrew Johnson's appointed day for the observance of Lincoln's death was Thursday, June 1st, and the day was accordingly observed in Monroe county.

The 4th of July, 1865, was the occasion of an excellent dinner and reception to the soldiers who had returned to their home county. Carriages and wagons brought the country people into town, through the dust and heat of sultry summer day. General Jacob B. Lowe was president of the day; Major Mulky, assisted by Colonel McCrea and Captain Cookerly, was marshal. At ten o'clock in the morning a procession was formed down town near the public square, and a march to the college campus was begun, and there the programme of the day was carried out.

One of the things for which Monroe county has won lasting honor and merit in the pages of history is the heroic and untiring efforts of the people at home to relieve the suffering and hardships of the men in the field. Every need was satisfied to the extent of their ability, and not a call for help was unheeded. The courageous people sacrificed their own pleasures and necessities in order that their friends and relatives might be comfortable, as much so as conditions would permit. Relief work was a regular occupation, and an universal one, and not a little of the success of the Northern army can be attributed to this effort.

During the first months of the war nothing had been done in relief work except the forwarding of blankets, towels and clothing to the men who were yet in camp. Later, as the winter months were near, Governor Morton advised all of the counties in the state to organize relief committees and establish a regular system whereby food and supplies might be sent to the armies in the field. The women of Bloomington met at Dunn's hall on October 14, 1861, to form some kind of society for relief work. Mrs. Meginniss was chosen as president of the new organization, Louise Wylie, secretary, and Mrs. Robert C. Foster, treasurer. Mrs. Dr. Dodds, Mrs. David Batterton, Mrs. W. O. Fee, Mrs. Paul Slocum, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Hibben, Mrs. Jacob Young, Mrs. James Gordon, Mrs. Press Harbison, Mrs. James Small, Mrs. Sweringen and Miss Fullerton, directors. On the next Tuesday the society met, bringing with them supplies of food and clothing and contributions of money, which was to be sent to the field and hospital. Supplies were shipped to the companies of Captain Kelley, Captain Lunderman, Captain Charles and Captain McCalla. The value of the stores shipped at this time was close to three hundred dollars. Lieut. M. L. McCullough was dispatched with a large quantity of supplies early in November for the sick and wounded among the Monroe county boys. In December a box of hospital stores was sent to the company of Captain Dains and another to Doctor McPheeters for the sick of the Thirty-third Regi-

ment. These supplies were a godsend to the troops, for their means of combating disease and hardship was not adequate in any way. Letters were written back home, and printed in the *Republican*, describing the suffering and want of sufficient food, and it fired the people to double their efforts in behalf of the boys.

During the entire war the county contributed \$167,475 to the noble work of relieving the suffering, both at home and in the field. It is indeed a record of which to be proud, and shall live on the pages of Monroe county history as an imperishable monument to her heroic effort during those dark days of the Rebellion.

The roll of honor is perhaps one of the most notable features of a military history. The names of those who died in service should be preserved for all time, and in a conspicuous place so that future generations may read and learn of their forefathers who fought and died in order that the country might remain in Union. The roll of honor of Monroe county is as follows:

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. James R. Kelley, died May 8, 1862, of wounds received at Winchester; Sergeant John C. Cox, died at Huttonville, Virginia, on November 3, 1861; Jesse A. Steele, killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862; Alexander S. Retan, died April 14, 1862, of wounds received at Winchester; George Mcivery, died November, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam; Thomas W. Carlow, killed at Antietam, September, 1862; Andrew M. Arthur, killed by accident, September, 1861; Elijah Barrett, died April, 1862, of wounds received at Winchester; Lewis Crump, died April, 1862, of wounds received at Winchester; James Degan, died November, 1862; Edward Duncan, died December, 1861; Andrew Harsh, killed at Antietam, September, 1862; Richard Houston, killed at Antietam, September, 1862; James M. Hughes, killed in the Wilderness, May, 1864; Joseph M. McCalla, died in August, 1861; Joseph McDonald, veteran, killed in affray near Stevensburg, Virginia; William Miller, died April, 1862, of wounds received at Winchester; James H. Raper, died May, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania; John Raper, died May, 1861; Stacey F. Smith, killed at Antietam, September, 1862; William H. Smith, died June, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania; F. M. Wagoner, killed at Cold Harbor; W. S. Thomas, killed at Cold Harbor; W. A. Steire, died in hospital; George W. Kelley, died of wounds received at Antietam.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. William Stanley Charles, died of wounds, November 10, 1864; Sergeant Samuel W. Dodds, died at St. Louis, Mo., November, 1861; Charles H. Spencer, died at Helena, Ark., September, 1862; Sylvester Barnett, died at Cassville, Mo., April, 1862; James Fox, killed by guerrillas, Syracuse, Mo., December, 1861; William Martin, died at Cassville, Mo., 1862; John E. Martin, died at Cassville, Mo., March, 1862; Michael Odenwald, died at St. Louis, November, 1861; Thomas St. Clair, died at St. Louis, November, 1862; Alvin Walker, died at St. Louis, November, 1861; Arthur Walker, died at Otterville, December, 1861; Richard D. Wylie, died at Otterville, Mo., October, 1861; John Carter, died at Warren, Mo.; John T. West, died at New Albany.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Lieut. Lewis W. Daily, died of wounds received at Cassville, Mo.; Sergt. Benjamin T. Gardner, died December, 1863, of wounds received in action; William B. Miller, died December, 1863, of wounds received in action; Verdman Johnson, died April, 1862, of wounds received in action; Edward Graham, died at St. Louis, Mo., October, 1861; Hezekiah Brown, died August, 1861; Copernicus H. Coffey, veteran, died June, 1864, of wounds; Christopher C. Coffey, died at Farmington, Miss., July, 1862; William H. Cooper, died at Otterville, Mo., 1861; James M. Coffey, died at Syracuse, Mo., December, 1861; Henry L. Duncan, died at Harrodsburg, Ind., April, 1862; Joseph Elkins, died at Harrodsburg, Ind., April, 1862; Charles M. Goben, died at St. Louis, May, 1862; William G. Jennings, died at Lynn Creek, Mo., February, 1862; Fleming Johnson, died at Evansville, Ind., July, 1862; James H. Pettus, killed at Perryville, Ky., October, 1862; Joseph S. Taylor, killed at Perryville, Ky., October, 1862; William Warman, died, August, 1862; William H. Williams, died July, 1863; Elijah Lyons, killed at Rome, Ga., May, 1864; Joseph M. Mayfield died September, 1864, of wounds received at Jonesboro; W. G. Jennings, died at Trynne Creek, Mo.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Sergt. James B. Fullbright, killed at Shiloh, April, 1862; Miller M. Sutphin, died at Calhoun, Ky., February, 1862; John Baxter, died near Elkton, Ala., July, 1862; Benjamin F. Taylor, died at Calhoun, Ky., December, 1861;

James M. Eller, died at New Albany, July, 1862; Rolly Franklin, killed at Shiloh, April, 1862; Robert A. Harbison, died at Calhoun, Ky., December, 1861; James V. Livingston, veteran, killed at Kenesaw, June, 1864; James J. Livingston, died at New Albany, May, 1862; Willis L. Mathers, died at Calhoun, Ky., December, 1861; Jacob Medows, killed at Stone River, December, 1862; Elisha Robertson, died at Evansville, July, 1862; William H. Shafer, died at Corinth, May, 1862; Thomas Tull, died at Corinth, May, 1862; Benjamin H. Whisenand, died at Calhoun, Ky., February, 1862; Jacob Wright, died at Bowling Green, Ky., November, 1862; Samuel E. Wylie, died at Calhoun, Ky. February, 1862; William S. Butcher, died at Nashville, Tenn.; Abraham Floyd, died at Madison, Ind., April, 1865; William H. Fox, died at Indianapolis, March, 1864; Bedford Havions, died at Atlanta, Ga., Alvin Howard, killed at Nashville, December, 1864; John Keith, died May, 1864, of wounds received at Resaca; Alexander Lucas, died at Atlanta, August, 1864; Lewis W. Shields, died at Indianapolis, March, 1864; John W. Smallwood, died at Huntsville, Ala., March, 1865; Jeremiah Vanderpool, died at Nashville, August, 1864.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

First Lieut. Joseph H. Reeves, died March 15, 1864; Francis D. Mathew, veteran, killed on picket near Atlanta, August, 1864; John Ashbrook, died at Danville Prison, Va., January, 1864; James W. Nichols, died at Andersonville Prison, December, 1864; John W. Smith, died in Andersonville Prison; John M. Sharp, died at Chattahoochee River, Ga., July, 1864.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

Capt. Isaac S. Dains, died of disease at Little Rock, Ark.; William H. Coffey, died at Little Rock; William Lee, died at Little Rock; John Thompson, died at Louisburg, Ark.

EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Paul E. Slocum, died of wounds received in action March 3, 1864; Second Lieut. Samuel Guy, died of disease, May 22, 1863; William J. Craig, killed at Resaca, May, 1864; Henry W. Bunger, died at home, December, 1862; James E. Bunger, died at home, August, 1864, of wounds at Resaca; Adam A. Copenhagen, died of wounds at Chattanooga, February, 1864;

Samuel Coan, died at Murfreesboro, February, 1863; William Curry, died March, 1864, of wounds received at Mission Ridge; James R. Dearman, killed at Chickamauga, September, 1863; George W. Dubois, died at Gallatin, Tenn.; George W. Edwards, died at Murfreesboro, February, 1863; John L. Gardner, died at Nashville, Tenn., March, 1863; Robert P. Hanna, died at Atlanta, October, 1864; William Harbison, died at Louisville, Ky.; Daniel C. Houston, died at Gallatin, Tenn., November, 1864; Joseph Lills, died October, 1863, of wounds received at Chickamauga; Abram May, died at Nashville, Tenn., February, 1863; Clark McDermott, killed at Chickamauga, September, 1863; William McDermott, died of wounds received at Chickamauga; Enimett Mitchell, died at Nashville, Tenn., February, 1863; Edward T. Sluss, died September, 1864, of wounds; George W. Whitaker, died at Bowling, Ky., June, 1863; James Russell, killed at Chickamauga; John W. Temple, killed at Resaca; J. B. Hoover, died at Louisville, Ky.; James M. Burris, died in Andersonville Prison; George Yund, died at Chickamauga.

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT.

David Meadows, died at Cahaba, Ala., September, 1864; Joseph Hooshour, supposed to have died; Isom Prince, died in Lawrence county, Ind., November, 1862; Henry Southern, died at Walnut Hills, Miss., July, 1863; Robert Alton, supposed to have been lost on steamer "Sultana"; David Miller, died at Mound City, Ill., August, 1863; James Meadows, died at Indianapolis, January, 1864.

TENTH CAVALRY (ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIFTH).

Capt. Isaac A. Buskirk, died of disease, July 11, 1864; William F. Alexander, died at Pulaski, Tenn., August, 1864; Horace L. Beatley, died at Jacksonville Prison, Fla., May, 1865; William M. Berry, died July, 1865; Richard J. Drake, died at Pulaski, Tenn., August, 1864; Jonathan East, died at Louisville, Ky., April, 1865; Richard R. McCune, died at Pulaski, Tenn., April, 1864; Thomas Peterson, died at Nashville, Tenn., December, 1864; Samuel Parks, died at St. Louis, Mo., January, 1865; John Quick, died at Columbus, Ind., April, 1864; Aaron J. Rutledge, died at Bloomington, Ind., April, 1864; James H. Waugh, died at Nashville, Tenn., of wounds received December, 1864; William Welch, died at Vicksburg, Miss., August, 1865; Ira Young, died at Nashville, Tenn., November, 1864; Charles Amor, died at

Corinth, Miss.; Eli Fowler, died of disease at Ft. Gaines; John R. Fielder, died of disease at Mobile, Ala.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Hugh C. Adams, died at Dalton, Ga., April, 1865; William Clark, died at Nashville, Tenn., April, 1865; James M. Craig, died at Louisville, Ky., February, 1865; George H. Collins, died May, 1865; John M. Hubbard, died at Indianapolis, February, 1865; Tilghman A. Rogers, died at Dalton, Ga., March, 1865; John Stewart, died at Bainbridge, Ga., October, 1865; James M. Pauley, died at Dalton, Ga., April, 1865; James M. Smithville, died at Cuthbert, Ga., January, 1866; Jordan Wisely, died at Dalton, Ga., April, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

James H. Knight, Fifty-ninth, died at Nashville, Tenn.; Capt. Fred Butler, Twenty-first Battery, died at New Orleans; William Barnes, killed at Ashley Gap, Va.; Elvin Farmer, died at Memphis; Milton H. Mobley, Second Cavalry, died at New Albany; Wren Allen, Second Cavalry, died in Andersonville Prison; Lee Stewart, Second Cavalry, killed at Newman Station; Abraham, Second Cavalry, killed at Newman Station; Daniel Breakison, Second Cavalry, died at Corinth; James Thompson, Ninth Battery, killed at Shiloh; Robert H. Gourley, Twentieth Battery, died at New Maysville, Ind.; Capt. Peter Kop, Twenty-seventh, killed at Antietam; J. J. Howard, killed in the service; William Rice, Fourteenth, died in captivity; Capt. Joseph Young, Ninety-seventh, killed at Kenesaw; James A. Butcher, Ninety-seventh, died of wounds at home; James M. Hodges, Forty-third, died of disease at Helena, Ark.; Hiram Reed, Ninety-seventh, died of disease at Memphis; Alfred Bowers, Ninety-seventh, killed at Kenesaw; William H. Carmichael, Ninety-seventh, died at Moscow, Tenn.; James H. Sparks, Ninety-seventh, died at Camp Sherman; Enoch Alexander, Fifty-ninth, died in Andersonville Prison; John D. Alexander, Fifty-ninth, died at Chattanooga; Jefferson Smith, Thirty-third, killed at Thompson's Station; Lieut. Isaac B. Buskirk, Twenty-seventh, killed at Chancellorsville; Samuel Knight, Thirty-third, killed by guerrillas at Resaca, Ga.; Joseph Richeson, Twenty-seventh, died at Williamsport, Md.; E. F. Jacobs, Fifty-fourth, died in Field Hospital; Martin O'Comrel, Twenty-seventh, died in Field Hospital; Thomas Tull, Thirty-first, died at Corinth; William Simpson, died of disease at Nashville, Tenn.; A. B. Yates, Second, killed at Vicksburg; Henry Sipes, Twenty-seventh,

killed at Darnestown, Md.; Thomas Todd, Twenty-seventh, died at Darnestown, Md.; E. M. Flatlook, Twenty-seventh, died at Frederick, Md.; Reuben Hendrix, killed at Resaca; George Edwards, Twenty-seventh, killed at Resaca; Thomas Pratt, Twenty-seventh, killed at Atlanta; David Cook, died at Louisville, Ky.; C. M. Bowen, Twenty-seventh, died at Washington City; J. W. Litz, Eighty-second, wounded and died at Chattanooga; John Thomas, Twenty-seventh, killed at Atlanta, Ga.; John Trueblood, Thirty-first, died at Pulaski, Tenn.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

February 15, 1898, was virtually the beginning of the short, but decisive, war with Spain. The United States battleship "Maine," anchored in Havana harbor, was blown to pieces by a mine, and nearly all of her officers and men perished. The tyrannical rule of the Spanish in Cuba had long held the attention of the United States, and in anticipation of trouble, or rather prevention, the American war-ship had been sent to Cuban waters. The tragedy of the "Maine" was virtually a "slap in the face," and immediately upon the telegraph's click announcing the destruction of the ship the country began preparing for the war which seemed inevitable. The press and other avenues of communication were hot with the news from Washington and Cuba.

Both houses of Congress passed resolutions on the 10th of April declaring the island of Cuba free from Spanish jurisdiction, and demanding Spain relinquish all hold on the island, and directing the army and navy to carry the resolutions into effect. President McKinley ordered a blockade of Cuban ports on the 22nd of April, and on the 23d issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, a joint resolution of Congress was approved on the twentieth day of April, 1898, entitled 'Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its naval forces from Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect'; and

"Whereas, by an act of Congress entitled 'An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes,' approved April 22, 1898, the President is authorized, in order to raise a volunteer army, to issue his proclamation, calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States:

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws, and deem-

ing sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call forth volunteers to the aggregate number of one hundred and twenty-five thousand, in order to carry into effect the purpose of the said resolution; the same to be apportioned, as far as to be practicable, among the several states and territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. The details of this object will be immediately communicated to the proper authorities through the war department.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-third day of April, A. D. 1898, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"By the President:

"JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State."

Indiana's quota under this call for one hundred and twenty-five thousand men was four regiments of infantry and two batteries. Late on the evening of April 25th James A. Mount, governor of Indiana, received the proclamation, and he then issued orders for the Indiana National Guard to rendezvous at Indianapolis. Before night of the 26th the companies and all four regiments had arrived at Camp Mount, in Indianapolis. The regiments were the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixtieth. These regiments were given the numbers commencing where the regiments of the Civil war ceased. Thus the Third Regiment, the first to be mustered, took the name of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Volunteer Infantry.

Bloomington, and Monroe county, were represented by Company H, of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment, which organization was formed of the First Regiment, Indiana National Guard, and was composed of companies from Vincennes (two), Terre Haute, New Albany, Washington, Evansville (two), Roachdale, Madison, Brownstown, Bloomington, Greencastle and Princeton. The company which became H of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth had been organized on May 20, 1891. The regiment, at the opening of the war, was under the command of Col. John T. Barrett, and Company H was officered by William M. Loudon, captain; William Hutchings, first lieutenant, and Edgar A. Binford, second lieutenant. The enlisted men, of whom a detailed list is unnecessary, numbered eighty-one. In the roll of this regiment, in prominent rank, were other Monroe county men, among them being

Theodore J. Loudon, major of the regiment, and Charles Rawles, a battalion adjutant and first lieutenant.

Company H arrived at Camp Mount, Indianapolis, on April 26, 1898, and on May 12th was mustered into the volunteer service of the United States. On the 22d the regiment entrained at the Hoosier capital and were transported to Camp R. A. Alger, at Dunn Loring, Virginia, arriving there on May 24th. In this location the troops remained until August 3d, when they undertook a forty-mile march, by easy stages, to Thoroughfare Gap, Virginia. Their encampment at this place lasted until August 28th, thence by rail to Camp Meade, near Middletown, Pennsylvania. The men were taken from Camp Meade back to Camp Mount, Indianapolis, on September 11th, and on the 18th were furloughed for a period of thirty days, which was extended by order of the war department to November 10th. On the 23d day of November, 1898, the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth was mustered from the service.

Of all the troops which assembled at Camp Mount in the spring of 1898, none of the Indiana troops were sent to the scene of action but the Twenty-seventh Battery, which went to Porto Rico. The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh was sent to Chickamauga Park, also the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth and One Hundred and Sixtieth. The second call of President McKinley, for seventy-five thousand men, on May 25, 1898, gave the quota of Indiana as one regiment of infantry, two companies of colored troops, one company of engineers, and one company of signal corps. Monroe county was not represented in this enlistment.

The brevity of the war with Spain, and the consequent adequacy of the United States regulars and the navy, prevented the men from Indiana from seeing the actual smoke of battle, but nevertheless, their patriotism was unquestioned. During the tiresome wait at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, and other places, the men were kept active by the expectation of a call for the front at any moment. Had they been called upon they would not have hesitated to offer their lives for the country, and as willingly as their fathers had done in the dark days of '61 to '65.

At the beginning of the Spanish-American war the Indiana National Guard was composed of forty-one companies, making three battalions, or a total of two thousand eight hundred and twenty-two men.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE OOLITIC STONE INDUSTRY.

So far as has been ascertained by geologists and scientists, the peculiar and superior formation known as oolitic stone (fine grained limestone) is only found within a small belt of country not to exceed thirty-five miles in length and five miles in width, practically all in Monroe and Lawrence counties, Indiana. Bloomington is about the exact center of this famous stone belt, and Monroe county was the pioneer at developing the industry of quarrying this valuable geological formation. The first attempt was not far from 1850, when General Love opened the first quarry of the entire belt, near Stinesville, this county. Today, this stone and the celebrated "Bedford stone" (substantially the same) are known the world over, especially in the building circles of the United States, for there are thousands of structures of various kinds and sizes constructed from these wonderful formations.

During the days of the Civil war, in 1862, near Ellettsville, this county, the next quarry was operated by that pioneer stone master, John Matthews. It must be remembered that this industry did not jump into great prominence at first, because of the crude appliances and tools then extant for bringing forth this rich treasure from the earth. Then hand drills were used on the ledges, and stone was blasted out with powder and handled by hand-power derricks. It was not until 1873 that the first stone channeling machines were brought to this wonderful stone belt by John Matthews. This machine—a wonder in itself at the time—completely revolutionized the methods for quarrying and transporting stone, yet, for all that advancement, it remained still to provide some better methods for transporting the stone from the quarries. The hand and horse-power derricks only carried a block of stone containing about eighty cubic feet, weighing 15,000 pounds, and no railroad company would allow more than one hundred and twenty-five cubic feet loaded on any one car. But with the modern equipment blocks of stone weighing more than forty tons and containing four hundred and fifty cubic feet are quarried and the stone cars today transport as much as seven hundred cubic feet of stone each. Again, since the introduction of improved machinery, better channeling machines, steam drills and powerful derricks with

wire cable, the development of this great industry has been rapid and indeed wonderful.

In 1912 there were in operation seventeen stone quarries, twenty-two stone mills and fifteen complete cut-stone plants, within Monroe county. The approximate value of these plants was fixed by the Commercial Club of Bloomington at two million dollars. This industry furnished steady employment to hundreds of workmen, at good wages. Of this immense output of buff and blue oolitic stone, large quantities were shipped to distant sections of this country and into Canada. There is scarcely a city of note on the continent that does not have one or more structures constructed from this valuable material—court houses, state houses, school buildings, great bridges, monumental work, ornamental stone work, etc., all come in for their full share in the shipments just enumerated as coming from these Monroe county quarries. The industry is increasing with the growth of cities, and annually better facilities are being discovered by which to handle the business successfully and more profitably.

The building of the new branch of the Illinois Central railroad to the south and west of Bloomington is fast developing a new stone field. Thousands of acres of entirely undeveloped stone formation of this superior stone is still to be found lying all around the environments of Bloomington. The same is true of excellent beds of clay and shale.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

On account of a seeming misunderstanding concerning the real quality of the "oolitic" and "Bedford stone," the following report, from State Geologist W. S. Blatchley was made in June, 1909:

To Whom It May Concern:

Many inquiries which have recently come to the department of geology relative to the comparative character and quality of the Indiana oolitic limestone at various points in the area over which it outcrops have led me to make the following brief general statement regarding said stone:

The oolitic limestone outcrops in Indiana from a point near Parkersburg, Montgomery county, southward to the Ohio river, a distance of one hundred and forty-two miles. Throughout this length the width of the outcrop varies from two to fourteen miles, averaging about five miles. The conditions of its deposition were practically the same throughout this area,

it being everywhere immediately underlain by the Harrodsburg limestone and overlain by the Mitchell limestone.

It is everywhere a granular limestone or calcareous sand rock, in which both the grains and the cement are carbonate of lime. That the variation in chemical composition is exceedingly small is shown by the following analyses, No. 1 being that of a sample from a leading quarry in Lawrence county, No. 2 from a similar quarry in Monroe county, and No. 3 the average from eight of the leading quarries throughout the area:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Carbonate of lime (Ca CO_3)	98.27	98.11	97.62
Carbonate of magnesia (Mg CO_3)84	.92	.61
Iron oxide & alumina ($\text{Fe}^2 \text{O}^3 + \text{Al}^2 \text{O}^3$)15	.16	.36
Insoluble residue64	.86	.91

In all commercial quarries there is at the top a layer or cut of fine-grained buff stone averaging about seven feet in thickness, followed by three to five cuts of medium-grained buff stone, totalling twenty-one to thirty-five feet in thickness, the bottom one of these being underlain by one or two cuts of coarser-grained blue stone. While the cut of fine-grained top stone (often called "marble") is most sought after, no one company or quarry can furnish a large amount of it. Moreover, experience has fully proven that the medium-grained stone from the middle cuts, which comprises most of the output, contains fewer flaws, is fully as durable and is more uniform in color. Every quarry now operated can put forth, therefore, different grades of stone, and the quarries of no one district have any advantage over those of another in this respect.

In conclusion I will say that the name "Bedford oolitic" was originally given this stone because the first quarries on a large scale were opened up near Bedford, Lawrence county. The name "Indiana oolitic limestone" has been adopted by this department, since by conferring upon it the broader name "Indiana" no one locality in the state will be advertised as against another, the stone in Monroe county being as typically oolitic and as excellent in quality as that about Bedford.

EARLY QUARRYING METHODS.

The earliest settlers did not use much of the oolitic limestone because of the difficulty in quarrying it. After its valuable properties were dis-

covered, it had some local usage, in which the stone was obtained by the liberal use of powder from the loose bowlders and outcropping ledges. It is almost the universal practice of country masons, where the stone is quarried by hand, to blast it from the ledges, and if the blocks are too large to handle, to break them with another charge of powder. With the invention of the channeling machine and the opening of the large quarries, the use of powder was discontinued, and at the present no powder is used except for removing stippling. The noise of the blast has given away to the clatter of the channeler. No channeling machines were in use in this stone belt prior to 1877.

PRICES AND TRANSPORTATION.

In 1866 James Needham, operating the Salem quarries, sold rough rock at thirty-five cents per cubic foot, and Ellettsville quarries were selling for the same rate. The stone that went into the Illinois state house was billed at one dollar per foot. In 1873 the Marion county, Indiana, court house was built with this stone, at thirty cents per foot, which price obtained practically until 1877. In 1878 the Indiana capitol building was charged twenty-five cents per cubic foot. In 1881 the prices were: Milled blocks, twenty-five cents; scabbled dimension blocks and stone, thirty to thirty-five cents; sawed on all four sides, seventy-five cents per cubic foot. In 1891 prices, owing to improved methods, had declined to mill-blocks at twenty cents per cubic foot and four-sided sawed work at fifty cents. No material change was had until 1895, since which time each quarry has fixed its own prices. The average price, per lineal foot, of oolitic stone in 1907 was as follows: 3 by 8, sixteen cents; 3 by 20, forty cents; 5 by 20, sixty-seven cents; 6 by 19, seventy-six cents; 8 by 20, one dollar; 11 by 19, one dollar and thirty cents per lineal foot. Monumental bases, thirty-five cents per foot; statuary stock, gray or buff, fifty cents to one dollar.

COST OF SHIPPING.

The freight rates on a hundred pounds of this stone (billed from Bedford) a few years ago were: To Chicago, eleven cents; Kansas City, forty-three cents; Cincinnati, Ohio, six cents; Indianapolis, seven cents; Iowa points, twenty-eight cents; Utah, fifty cents; New York, same as Iowa; Detroit, twelve cents; Boston, thirty cents; Pittsburg, eighteen cents.

MONROE COUNTY QUARRIES—ACTIVE AND INACTIVE.

Oolitic stone has been quarried near Stinesville many years. There were four active and numerous inactive quarries there in 1907. Large quantities of stone have been shipped from there to distant points in the United States. Here the merchantable thickness of the stone is thirty feet. It is harder to quarry here than farther south in the belt. Probably the first man to open quarries here was Richard Gilbert, in 1827-28, from the east bluff of Jack's Defeat creek, three-fourths of a mile south of town. From these quarries came the stone for the abutments to the bridges over White river and Bean Blossom creek. But not until the building of the New Albany & Salem railroad, now the "Monon," in 1853, did this stone have a name abroad. It was then that Messrs. Watts and Biddle, of Pennsylvania, purchased twenty acres three-fourths of a mile west of Stinesville, and soon commenced their extensive operations. A substantial steam stone mill of six gangs, rocker-shaft pattern, was erected, and in 1855 they were prepared to furnish both rough and sawed stone to the trade.

The Chicago and Stinesville Stone Company was organized in 1889, and later was styled the Blue Creek Stone Company, which virtually had to suspend and go into the hands of a receiver on account of the great 1893 panic, but it was reorganized in 1895, as the Indiana Steam Stone Works. Two years later the quarry was abandoned. Other companies in the Stinesville district are these: Big Creek Quarry, North Bedford Stone Company, Romona Oolitic Stone Company, George Henly Stone Company; J. Hoadley & Sons Company, opened in April, 1905, is an immense quarry, and covers over twenty acres of land; Red Hill Stone Company, opened in 1903, was worked only one year.

In the Ellettsville district, in 1862, John Matthews opened the first quarry one mile north of Ellettsville village. They operated the first channelling machines and steam hoist, purchased about 1877, the same being a "Wardwell," for which six thousand dollars was paid, or the price of five such machines today. These quarries extend along the Clear creek bluffs for more than a quarter of a mile. Most of this stone is a beautiful buff, yet much of the blue variety also obtains.

A. E. Matthews Cut Stone Company established in 1903, in the bed of the old Matthews quarry, an establishment for planing cut stone work. The capacity is twenty thousand cubic feet per year, with the twelve workmen employed—at least such were the figures in 1907. Another plant is the

Perry Brothers Stone Company, successor to the old Perry quarries opened in 1862, along with the Matthews Brothers quarry of 1866, and which were in operation nearly forty years. The quarry at the upper mill was closed in 1896, then reopened and finally abandoned entirely in 1902. The Perrys have been heavy operators. In the spring of 1907 they organized a company known as the Ellettsville-Perry Quarries Company, and under a new lease opened up a quarry five hundred feet above the old quarry.

Another company is the Griswold & Chambers Company, of Chicago, who leased a part of the Perry holdings in 1907. They soon had in operation six gang-saws and one planer. The Eclipse Stone Company is on the northern outskirts of the village of Ellettsville. This is a Chicago concern and it has a fine stone mill building. This was installed in 1903 and saws stone only for the market, employing, in 1907, twelve men. In the famous Hunter Valley district is where the stone for the old Monroe county court house, erected in 1819, was taken from. The body of the building was of brick, but the basement was of this oolitic stone, and it was probably the first ever used for building uses in the county. In 1906 the present court house at Bloomington was constructed from stone near Ellettsville. The stone for the old court house was quarried, of course, by hand, but it stood the test of time and the invading elements of ninety years, as pieces of the stone are still to be had as positive proof of this statement.

As early as 1856 stone was sawed by hand in Bloomington by Jesse Carson, and it may still be seen in monuments at the cemetery west of the city. But not until 1891 did the quarries of this district assume much importance, after which they figured much in the great industry. The Morton C. Hunter Stone Company, organized in Bloomington in late years, placed in operation fine appliances for handling the valuable output. The Chicago & Bloomington Stone Company was the next to follow the Hunters in this district, opening in 1902. The Consolidated Stone Company, which was third in the valley, was opened in 1902. Then there is the later Consolidated companies, working a series of quarries hereabouts. The business of this corporation is simply prodigious. The Johnson quarry, Hunter Brothers' Stone Company, seven years ago employed thirty men and produced rough oolitic stone at eight cents per cubic foot.

The Star Stone Company was established in 1895, and developed at a depth of sixty-five feet. The Crescent Stone Company in 1893 opened up a half mile to the east of the Consolidated No. 2, and was worked until 1902, when a new opening was made to the west.

The Hunter Valley Stone Company is adjoining the Crescent quarry to the northwest; this was opened in 1895 and constantly worked until 1906. It had been worked out to a depth of seventy feet, the deepest of any north of Bedford. Here fifty-four feet of merchantable stone is taken out. The grain is said to be almost equal to granite.

In the Bloomington district the South Side Stone Company opened its quarry in 1889, in the southwest part of the city of Bloomington. It was abandoned in 1893, and the property was purchased by the Henley Stone Company as the site for a stone mill, which was operated until it was absorbed in 1910 by a new company.

The Central Oolitic Stone Company was formed in 1890 and a plant installed the next year, north of the city. The Hoadley Cut Stone Company, a quarter of a mile north of the Hoadley mill, was completed in 1906. In 1907 the state reports show there were in operation in this district four mills in Bloomington city and six active quarries and seven mills. The construction of the Illinois Central railroad has given a new impetus to the industry in this district.

In the Sanders district are located the Oolitic Stone Company, the Monroe County Oolitic Stone Company, the Empire Stone Company, the Achme-Bedford Stone Company, the Buffalo Stone Company, the Mathers Stone Company, organized in 1892, the Wicks Stone Company, the Chicago & Bloomington Company, all of which have been doing a successful business for a longer or shorter time.

In the Belt district are the quarries of the National Stone Company, United States Stone Company, Monarch Stone Company, Eagle Stone Company, Clear Creek Company, Crown Stone Company, W. McMillen & Son and others. The last named, in 1907, had an output of 12,375 cubic feet in a single week. Forty men were then being worked fifteen hours a day, and received twenty-seven cents per hour.

In the Victor district, a more recently worked part of the stone region, in 1907 reported Johnson & Mathews Stone Company No. 18, the Cleveland Stone Company's quarry and smaller concerns, to which have since been added extensive works by numerous companies.

At this date, September, 1913, there are nearly a score of separate quarries within Monroe county, all turning out a large amount of stone, which finds its way to many states and into the walls of thousands of buildings, bridges, monuments and other structures. It is really the leading industry of the county and is a wealth producer.

CHAPTER XV.

BLOOMINGTON TOWNSHIP AND CITY.

Without being positive as to the exact date of the coming of the first settlers to what is now known as Bloomington, it may be stated for a certainty that such settlers made their advent here as early as 1815-16, and possibly white men were here a year or so before these dates. The Indian power in all Indiana was crushed by the decisive battle of Tippecanoe in the autumn of 1811, at Battle Ground, near the present city of Lafayette. But it took a few years to fully satisfy the would-be immigrants that no further trouble with the red men would ensue. There has been, and is still extant, those partial evidences from old settlers that there were a few families who braved the dangers of this county between 1810 and 1811, but this is purely traditional. It is believed, too, that if such settlement was effected that early that Bloomington township had its share of pioneer men and women. As late as 1816 this county was all an untamed wilderness, without boundary or surveys, inhabited by wild animals and half subdued savages. All of the county north of the old Indian boundary was yet the property of the Indians, and so remained until the treaty of St. Mary's, Ohio, in October, 1818. It was then ceded to the government as a part of the "New Purchase." By the time of the first land entries at Bloomington, in 1816, there were a score of families already residing here. Among those who entered land here during the first four or five years after the first land sale—in fact all who entered land during that period—are the following, with the sections of land and year of entry:

David Rogers, section 33, 1816; Joseph Taylor, section 33, 1816; George Ritchey, section 33, 1816; George Hedrick, section 33, 1816; George Ketchum, section 6, 1816; Henry Wampler, section 6, 1816; Adam Bower, section 6, 1816; Thomas Smith, section 7, 1816; William Julian, section 7, 1816; William J. Adair, section 7, 1816; George Parks, section 8, 1816; John Kell, section 17, 1816; James Parks, section 17, 1816; John Owens, section 18, 1816; David Stout, section 19, 1816; Samuel Caldwell, section 19, 1816; Roderick Rawlins, section 20, 1816; Joseph Taylor, section 20, 1816; James Parks, section 20, 1816; George Hall, section 21, 1816; David

Raymond, section 21, 1816; Jacob Renderbach, section 25, 1816. All of the following came in 1816: Ebenezer Daggett, section 27; James Borland, section 27; Gideon Frisbee, section 28; John Lee, section 28; William Matlock, section 28; Samuel Camphries, section 28; Thomas Graham, section 29; James Clark, section 29; Abraham Appler, section 29; Christopher Eslinger, section 30; Henry Wampler, section 32; Henry Rodgers, section 34; John Thompson, section 34; Wheeler Matlock, section 34; Samuel Scott, section 34; William Jackson, section 35; John Jackson, section 35; Thomas Heady, section 36; John Griffith, section 15, 1817; James Matlock, section 18, 1817; James Wood, section 19, 1817, and all of the following came in 1817: John Buskirk, section 25; Lawrence Smoyer, section 29; Samuel Rogers, section 30; James Wood, section 30; Titan Kemble, section 31; Simon Chauvin, section 31; Chesley D. Bailey, section 32; Robertson Graham, section 32; Granville Ward, section 35; N. Fletcher, section 35. In 1818 came William Goodwin to section 13; Thomas Barger, section 19; Abraham Buskirk, section 24; Stephen P. Sealls, section 26; O. F. Barker, section 30; Ebenezer Dickey, section 32; in 1820 came George Whisenard, section 6; Thomas Heady, section 24, 1821. These were the only entries in this township previous to 1822.

THE CITY OF BLOOMINGTON.

Bloomington, the seat of justice of Monroe county, is beautifully situated fifty-seven miles southwest of Indianapolis, at the junction of the "Monon" and Illinois' Central railway lines, on almost the highest elevation in Indiana, in the midst of an elegant country of gently rolling lands, here and there breaking into picturesque hills and romantic valleys, ever a feast to the eye of the beholder. The census of the United States in 1910 placed the center of population in the United States at a point within the city limits of Bloomington, the marker being a few feet from the Showers Brothers Company's great furniture factory.

The first entries of land in which now includes the present city of Bloomington, all in sections 32 and 33, township 9, range 1, and each for a quarter section, were filed by the following persons, on dates given: George Ritchey September 26, 1816; George Hedrick, same date; David Rogers, same date; Joseph Taylor, same date; Henry Wampler, same date; Chesley Bailey, February 5, 1817; Robertson Graham, May 26, 1817; Ebenezer Dickey, February 12, 1818.

It is likely that no one lived on the town site until 1816, at which time

both Rogers and Graham built log houses. It is usually believed that these pioneer cabins were erected in 1817. In June, 1818, when the first lots were laid out, a wheat crop was growing on land purchased of Mr. Rogers. David Rogers entered the southwest quarter of section 33, on which a portion of the town was platted, but Jonathan Rogers afterward obtained a part interest in the land, as his name appears upon the deed which conveyed the land to Monroe county.

The town of Bloomington was ordered platted by the county commissioners April 10, 1818, and it was by the first board named "Bloomington." The county agent was ordered to oversee the work. He was instructed to make the public square measure two hundred and seventy-six feet, and to lay out lots sixty-six by one hundred and thirty-two feet, and the streets eighty-two and a half feet wide. The number of lots to be platted was left to the agent of the county. The first public sale of lots was advertised to take place at auction June 22, 1818, the notice of such auction was ordered published in the *Western Sun*, of Vincennes; the *Louisville Correspondent*, the *Argus of Western America*, the *Western Eagle*, of Madison, and the *Liberty Hall*, of Cincinnati. Jonathan Nichols was appointed to survey the town plat. The county records contain the following interesting order: "On motion of Bartlett Woodward, ordered that the agent of this county procure one barrel of whisky and have it at the sale of the lots in Bloomington." This was evidently thought as a stimulator to bidders for lots—something to nerve up the inner-man, as it were! That the authorities were correct in this, it needs only to be seen that the lot sales reached the large amount of \$14,326.85 the first day of the sale. That might have been a wise move at that day, but today it would not work with the same results. It will doubtless be of interest to know who purchased these first Bloomington town lots, as many of the family names still are popular in this county and Indiana. They included John Scott, D. Thompson, Christian Eppinger, John Keys, Arthur Harris, W. A. Beatty, W. P. Anderson, William Lowe, Robinson Graham, David Sears, Floyd Cummings, Samuel Coleman, James Borland, George Hedrick, W. D. Hoof, David Rogers, James Dunning, James Newman, Jonathan Rogers, Thomas Smith, B. Miller W. D. McCullough, Jacob B. Lowe, William Curl, Henry Wampler, Coleman Pruitt, Elias Goodwin, Abner Goodwin, Solomon Bowers, John Owens, Samuel Scott, Sr., Nathan Julian, Isham Sumter, Hezekiah Woodford, Benjamin Freeland, George Richey, David Matlock, Lewis Noel, Samuel Haslett, James Denny, John Buskirk, Z. Williams, Moses Williams, T. B. Clark, Eli Lee, Thomas

Lee, William Hardin, Nelson Moore, Ebenezer McDonald, J. W. Lee, Aquilla Rogers, John Foster, Thomas Hadey, Granville Ward, James Dickins, Stephen S. Bigger, Susamah Lee, Jonathan Nichols, Reuben Fullen, Martha Brown, W. B. Brown, Joshua Howe and James Brown. The land upon which the town had been located was purchased from Jonathan and David Rogers and Robert Graham. The Roger brothers were paid one thousand two hundred dollars for such land and Mr. Graham nine hundred dollars for one hundred and fifty acres soon after the first sale of lots. At the original sale of lots Jonathan Nichols, surveyor, laid out two hundred and eight lots and received thirty cents each for his surveying services. Benjamin Parks was allowed, as agent for the county, thirty-three dollars and fifty cents for the whisky used at the lot sale. The spirits were received from Whisenand. Robinson Graham was chain carrier; Aquilla Rogers, chain carrier; John Owen, chain carrier; Lewis Noel was "crier" or auctioneer. James Parks was clerk of the sale. Jonathan Rogers was "tapster" and dealt out the whisky, and was allowed one dollar a day for his services as bartender. There was a shortage of about fifteen per cent. when the lots come to be finally settled for. A few sold for over two hundred dollars each—not many so high, however. The sale was "spirited," of course, but the county lost about thirty per cent. of the purchase price before the collections were all made.

The cash receipts from the town lot sales from November, 1820, to November, 1821, were \$3,860. Of this amount \$3,207 was expended. In February, 1822, the agent reported in his possession notes from the sale of lots to the amount of over \$18,000. This fund was the most extensive and useful in the county's early history and organization.

BLOOMINGTON PLATS.

By Ulysses S. Hanna, City Engineer.

In 1818 the county commissioners of the newly organized county of Monroe purchased two quarter sections of land, bounded by the township line near Third street on the south, by the quarter section lines of Dunn street on the east, in Tenth street on the north and on the west side of Oak street on the west.

Jonathan Nichols, grandfather of the members of the present firm of Nichols & Nichols, architects, was employed by the commissioners to lay out and establish the town site of Bloomington for the seat of justice of the new county. He was ordered to make the streets eighty-two and one-half feet wide, alleys, twelve feet wide and the lots sixty-six feet wide by a hundred and

thirty-two feet long, the lots to face on the four main streets bordering the court house square, originally called North, South, East and West Main streets, now known as Sixth street, Fifth street or Kirkwood avenue, Walnut street and College avenue.

He first located the court house square on the rather prominent knoll, as it then lay in the cornfield that it was, two hundred and seventy-six feet square. He evidently used the compass to determine the north and south line without making any correction for the declination of the needle, the streets now running about five degrees east of true north. The four corners of the square were marked by stone a foot square and six feet long set in the ground as far as the limestone under the soil would permit. It happened that the southwest corner of the square fell over a crevice in the limestone and this stone might probably be still in place if it had not been removed in 1864 to place a Lincoln flag pole in the hole it occupied. The stub of such a pole was found at this point, well preserved, and a part of it was removed when the brick pavement was placed about the square in 1910. Frank Bishop is one yet living who saw the stone removed at the time of the flag-pole raising, and he states that the stone was afterwards broken up and used for macadam on the streets. If these stones had been smaller and less in the way as obstructions they might all have remained in place to the present time.

Mr. Nichols first laid out three rows of blocks two hundred and seventy-six feet square, each containing eight lots and a twelve-foot alley each way through the center of the block. These first platted blocks lie between Third street and Sixth street. He was ordered to add two more rows of blocks on the north, thus extending the plat to what is now Eighth street. The four corners of this original plat of in-lots were at some time marked by corner stones of the same size as those marking the corners of the public square. These stones were yet in position in 1848 when County Agent Tanner laid out the east fractional lots, and such a stone is still in its place at Eighth and Jackson streets. David Hughes has stated that he remembers the one as it stood at Third and Jackson streets when he was a boy at play about that place. In a search for evidence of the stone on Third street, near Dunn street, at the time of the construction of Third street in 1911, a hole in the very red clay two and one-half feet across and four feet deep, filled in with light and dark streaks of soil, with clay, was found one hundred and fifty-five feet west of the quarter section line in Dunn street where the stone was located according to County Agent Tanner's description. The stone at the northeast corner of the plat of in-lots, on Eighth street near Dunn street, was probably removed some time soon after 1848 in the construction of vats for the old Alexander

tannery, which occupied the lots on either side of the stone. These old vats were cut through when constructing the Dunn street drain across Eighth street in 1907, near the position of the stone as given by Tanner, one hundred and twenty-seven and a half feet west of the quarter section line in Dunn street.

These three hundred and fifty-two in-lots did not occupy all of the two quarter sections purchased, in any direction from the public square, and the county agent at once proceeded to lay out out-lots of various sizes much larger than the in-lots. Seventeen were platted on the west in 1819, numbered from 1 to 17, nine on the south, numbered from 18 to 26, and twenty on the north, numbered from 27 to 46, exclusive of Graham's Reserve, a parcel of land held by Mr. Graham, the former owner of the west quarter section. In 1848 County Agent Tanner platted what remained east of the in-lots into six lots numbered from 353 to 358, a continuation of the in-lot numbers instead of the out-lot numbers, although the lots, excepting 358, were much more than twice the size of the in-lots. The plats of some of these out-lots as they occur in the records do not show the signatures and acknowledgments of the county agent and because of this fact some litigation has arisen in which certain property holders have taken the interesting position of claiming title to their property by reason of the plat and at the same time denying the rights of the public to the easements for streets as shown by the plat. Most of the out-lots west and north have been replatted into city lots.

In 1820 the west half of section 4 and the east half of section 5, in township 8 north, range 1 west, which lie immediately south of the two quarter sections purchased for the site of the town of Bloomington, were platted into the Seminary Square, containing ten acres, the first site of Indiana University, where the city high school is now located, and eighty seminary square lots surrounding it. These lots were of different sizes from those immediately abutting the Square, which are about the size of two ordinary city lots, up to twenty-seven acres, the area of lot 80 in the southeast corner of the plat. Very many of these lots have been sub-divided, either platted or sold by metes and bounds, into building lots.

Similar amounts of land east and west of these first seminary lots were soon afterwards platted into seminary lots and many of these have also been sub-divided into building lots. Most, if not all, of the corners of these seminary lots were marked by corner stones, a great many of which are still in place. The first set of these lots platted was "circumscribed" by an alley which is now Henderson street on the east and Walker street on the west. Both of these streets are thirty-three feet in width and measurements of the

lots and locations of the section lines show that the alley was the same width on the north and on the south of the lots. The alley on the north was abandoned because of the platting of the south fractional lots just north of it along Third street, thus putting two streets only fifty-three feet apart. The description given in McCullough's Addition states that this alley was afterwards vacated by an act of the Legislature. The south fractional lots are given on the plat as eighty links in width. The part of the alley occupied by the owners of these fractionals, as shown by the lines as now located, increases the width of the fractionals to about seventy-six feet and in this way the original width of eighty links has come to be confused with eighty feet and many deeds have passed for this width, resulting even in some litigation.

The chain used by Surveyor Nichols in laying out these original plats was evidently much worn, so much so that there is a surplus of about one to six inches to the lot of sixty-six feet. The surplus is greatest on the level portions of the plats, as on Dunn street, and is least on Eighth street, where there were four considerable hills and valleys over which to survey. The presence of this varying surplus has been the cause of much confusion as to lines and in some cases has led surveyors to miss the original location of a lot line by several feet. Different surveyors have gotten quite different locations for the same lot and many people, not knowing the cause of the glaring discrepancies, have come to have no faith at all in some surveyors in particular and very little faith in surveyors in general. An effort is now being made to locate the original lines accurately and corner stones are being placed on the lot corners at the street intersections so that purchasers of lots can see the lines of the property they are buying. Very naturally the owners of many properties that have encroached on the streets, particularly owners of corner lots who wish to occupy them with two or three houses, complain that the stones injure the sale of the property, which is probably quite correct. On the other hand the city authorities feel that in justice to the public and to purchasers of real estate the stones should plainly mark the lines, so that within perhaps the next fifty years when the greater part of the original in-lots come to be used for business properties instead of for residences the streets will be ample in width for the traffic that is certain to develop.

THE BEGINNING OF BLOOMINGTON.

Much of the population, at the date of organization, lay in the neighborhood of the respective county-seat town. Many citizens visited the spot set apart by the board for the seat of justice. The streets running north and

south, beginning on the west, were named Poplar, Cherry, Spring, West, East, Walnut, Blue and Buck. Those running east and west, beginning on the south, were called Water, South, North and Washington. Since then some of these street names have been changed. The settlement of the town was indeed wonderful. By the end of 1818 not less than thirty families resided in the place in hastily-built log cabins, or rude frame houses, from the saw-mill of old Mr. Blair. A log court house had been built in which was taught the first school in the county. Stores and blacksmith shops had been set in operation; tailors, saloons, hotels, and an irregular stage service had been instituted—at least they received their mail (once in a while). The town had a possible population of a hundred and fifty souls. In 1820 the population had reached three hundred.

The first store had been opened in 1818 by William Hardin, who had about a hundred dollars worth of general goods and a large stock in whisky. He also kept a tavern. The second tavern was by George Whisenand, and he also handled liquors at his tavern bar. Separate stores were soon opened by Messrs. Howe, Owens and Batterton. Liquor in those days was always classed as "wet groceries." In 1824 the population had reached quite the five hundred mark, and Bloomington was known as one of the best towns in this portion of the state.

About 1820 Austin Seward commenced the manufacture of wagons, as did also Benjamin Noel. William Alexander built a tannery in the east part of town, and Col. Joseph Campbell started one a mile west of town. Blair & Lowe owned a horse mill and David Tucker owned another. Here grain was ground in a most crude manner, and bolted by hand, the owner of the grain doing the turning act. The toll was one-sixth. Thacker's mill supplied his small distillery with grain. About a barrel of whisky was produced per day. A man named Garner conducted a saw-mill near the college grounds, the propelling force being cattle or horses on a tread-mill. Ellis Stone started a carding mill in 1820, and this was operated by means of a tread-wheel. He occupied his log building for more than twenty years. He pinned up his packages of rolls with thorns gathered from the woods by boys whom he hired. In 1824 Haws Armstrong was operating a fulling-mill, which he had started in 1820. He also made a superior article of gunpowder. Where the high school building later stood a tannery was operated by Samuel Dodds. In 1823 John and Samuel Orchard started a carding machine, run by ox-power. They also manufactured much linseed oil. Seward made axes, plows and wagons. In 1823 F. C. Moberly kept a tavern

and J. H. Lucas opened his store that year. Lucas was uneducated, but ran for the Legislature against William Alexander, and by reason of his interesting stories—some smutty—he captured the baser element and was elected to the office. The old ledgers of the firms of A. & J. Owens, Henry Batterton and J. O. Howe show that goods sold at three times as much as they brought thirty years ago in Monroe county. Calico (prints) were from twenty-five to fifty cents; while wheat, corn and oats were worth from twenty to forty cents per bushel. Good money was scarce. Paper money was plenty, but was worth much less than face value. Silver and gold were very seldom in circulation. Small denominations were scarce in silver for years, and quarters were cut in half and the pieces called "sharp-shins" and passed current for six and a quarter cents, or twelve and a half cents, according to their size. Farmers, however, could barter their produce for goods, the demand always regulating the supply and prices paid. This forced merchants into pork-packing and grain buying and to the construction of flat-boats for the conveyance of produce to the Southern markets.

GENERAL MUSTER DAY.

The present generation knows nothing, save by reading such accounts as the following, concerning the early-day militia training and muster days. From an old reminiscence of Bloomington we quote the following: "Bloomington was the rendezvous for the general muster of the county militia once every year. In addition to that, there were company and regiment musters, though the battalion or general muster was by far the most universally attended. On these occasions old Brigadier-General Lowe donned his uniform and turned-up continental hat, buckled on his sword, and conducted the muster in person. On that day, men were free—that is, they were privileged from arrest, except for crime. They could fight, run horses, drink all kinds of liquid hell, and rave through the county seat at will, on the public streets and grounds, and no one could molest and make them afraid. The old muster, or parade, ground was two or three or more blocks east of the public square, that portion of the town then being open. The muster was little better than a farce, and was chiefly enjoyed for the sports invariably present. Wrestling, jumping and shooting at a mark were among the popular sports. At one of these gatherings two men became involved in a question of honor and with true Kentucky spirit proposed to settle the matter with a fist fight. One was an experienced fighter, the other was not, and

both were athletic, full of pluck and wind. Both stripped to the waist and the experienced man stepped into a door nearby, where stood a barrel of soft soap, which he quickly smeared over the upper half of his body and resumed his position ready for the fight. The slight delay led friends to intercede and the fight was compromised at this juncture, though the experienced man refused to withdraw unless his antagonist paid for the soap, which cost a picayune, which was accordingly done."

Many another savage and protracted fight was witnessed on the public square in those early times. Election days were similarly observed. Now an occasional encampment, or annual drill by the National Guard, is about all we know of military affairs, in a local way.

THE TOWN FROM 1830 TO 1840.

In 1830 the population of Bloomington was not less than seven hundred. At that time the Indiana College had a large attendance and a large corps of instructors, with a superior curriculum. This institution, which was built in 1823, was the pride of the town and the means of greatly and rapidly increasing its population, enterprise and material wealth. The town also boasted a flourishing newspaper, if such an issue can be said to have been flourishing. The citizens had incorporated the village a number of years before, and this was another source of joy and congratulation. In addition to all this, there were numerous factories of leather, liquor, domestic and farm implements, flour, tailor goods, oil and numerous stores, shops, offices, mechanics, artisans, tradesmen, educators, professional men and speculators. The incorporated town of Bloomington was indeed a prosperous place.

During the decade just named the place grew to one of about one thousand population; the County Seminary had been built in 1835; females only, at that date, could be admitted. The State University had a scholarship of about two hundred; there were two lively newspapers after the middle of the decade; there were four churches and large congregations. Merchants had greatly enlarged their stocks and had commenced to pack pork; the Swards were doing a large business in all kinds of iron work; D. Batterton was making large quantities of stoves and hollow ware; Phillip Murphy & Co. were manufacturing a variety of men's hats that found ready sale here and elsewhere over this section of Indiana. J. McCullough was tanner and carrier; S. P. Seall was mine host at the Globe inn; William Lowe was postmaster; T. J. Ryan manufactured saddles; the master tailors were Abram Funk, W. J. Flurry, A. Labertew, S. T. Hardesty, who at that date signed a

schedule of prices for cutting and making clothes: all branches were well represented. In 1837 the old market house was erected, by citizens paying two hundred dollars and the county paying a like amount. Here it was that town folk went to market, instead of to groceries as today. This market house continued until late in the fifties. A sax-horn band was organized and made the streets lively with its own peculiar music.

FROM 1840 TO 1850.

Bloomington kept on growing. It was during this decade that the temperance struggle was prosecuted with great vigor, so much so that most of the liquor dealers were driven from the place. The leading industries were the carding of wool, by Thomas Hardesty; Major Hite's steam flouring mill and carding mill; McCrum's grist mill, the numerous tanneries, wagon and iron works; saddle and harness shops, hatters, etc. The old town incorporation had been revived in 1847, and the census showed a population of about twelve hundred souls.

FROM 1850 TO 1860.

It was during this era that Bloomington's first bank was opened, and the woolen factory of Mr. Holtzman was established and doing a large, profitable business. His advertisement in the county newspaper read as follows: "BLOOMINGTON FACTORY.—The undersigned wishes to inform the citizens of Monroe and the adjoining counties, that we have built a large addition to our factory, and put up steam power: we are now ready to receive any quantity of wool, to be carded into rolls or spun into yarn, at the following prices: For carding white, six and one-fourth cents per pound, or one-sixth of the wool. Mixed, eight and one-third. For carding and spinning, seventeen cents per pound, if not reeled; if reeled, twenty cents. All wool should be well washed and picked. The following is the best method for washing fine wool: Fill a large kettle with water, bring to near a boiling heat, add salt to make it a strong brine, put in some of the wool, not enough of double-coverlets and carpetings of a variety of patterns. The work will wash with water, adding a little more salt. We will also continue the manufacture in clean water; do not empty the kettle, keep up the heat, keep it filled to crowd the kettle, stir gently three or four minutes, take out the wool and

be done by experienced workmen. We do it promptly and must have prompt pay.

"Bloomington, Ind., May, 1858.

"A. HOLTZMAN & SON."

The extensive mills of Mr. Helton carried this notice to the public:

"BLOOMINGTON MILLS.—We would announce to the citizens of the surrounding country that these mills are in complete running order, and would solicit their patronage. We shall endeavor to do our 'custom work' with the utmost dispatch. Having in our employ men of experience and skill and having most improved machinery, we flatter ourselves that we are able to give general satisfaction, both as to *quality and quantity*. We will grind, either for toll or exchange, flour for wheat. Terms: One-sixth toll. Exchange: Thirty-eight pounds of flour for white wheat, and thirty-six for red wheat, and a half bushel of bran for each merchantable bushel of wheat. Grists to be ground we would prefer to be eight or ten bushels, or more. 50,000 bushels of wheat wanted!!! The highest market price paid for wheat and corn. Flour, meal and feed always on hand, and for sale. Extra family flour from selected wheat, put up in half and quarter barrel bags, and ALWAYS WARRANTED.

"Bloomington, Ind., August 20, 1858.

"A. HELTON & COMPANY."

BLOOMINGTON MAIL SERVICE.

Mails were sent and received in the decade between 1855 and 1860 as follows: "Arrival and departure from the Bloomington office—From New Albany (by railroad) arrives 5:25 p. m., and departs north immediately.

"From Michigan City (by railroad) arrives at 10:25 a. m.; departs south at 10:45 a. m.

"From Columbus (by two-horse hack), arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.; and departs every Monday and Friday at 8 a. m.

"From Indianapolis via Martinsville (by two-horse hack), arrives every Tuesday and Friday at 12 m.; and departs same day at 1 p. m.

"From Point Commerce via White Hall (horseback), arrives every Thursday at 1 p. m.; and departs same day at 1:30 p.m."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

In the month of August, 1858, the following were the market quotations in Bloomington (from Dunn & Co.'s reports, corrected each Friday): Wheat, 55 to 65 cents; oats, 30 cents; corn, 35 to 40 cents; wheat flour, per hundred pounds, \$2; corn meal, per bushel, 40 to 50 cents; potatoes per bushel, 50 to 75 cents; bacon, per pound, 4 to 7 cents; lard, 7 to 8 cents; butter, 10 to 12 cents; eggs, per dozen, 5 cents; sugar, per pound, 11 to twelve and a half cents; coffee, per pound, 14 to 20 cents.

The prices quoted in August, 1913, are: Wheat, 95 cents; oats, 40 cents; corn, 72 cents; flour, \$2.50 per hundred; potatoes, 80 cents; bacon, 18 to 28 cents; lard, 18 cents; butter, 30 cents (best); eggs, 16 cents per dozen; sugar, 6 cents; coffee, 20 to 35 cents.

BUSINESS OF 1884.

In 1884—twenty-nine years ago—the following industries were flourishing in Bloomington: Baldrige & Gourley, flouring mills; Gamel Peterson and Joseph Alexander, saw mills; Holtzman Brothers, woolen mills; Waldron, Hill & Co., spoke factory; chair and table factory, Showers, Dodd & Co.; John Waldron, tanner; C. J. McCalla, planing mills; J. H. Garrison, brick yards; George Seiner, cigar factory.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN 1912.

From an authentic list compiled by the Bloomington Commercial Club in 1912, of all industries of importance, we take the liberty to here quote:

The largest single furniture factory in the world, the Showers Brothers Company.

The Home Glove and Mitten Manufacturing Company, established in 1902, burned in 1913 and rebuilt same season. Ten thousand pairs of gloves produced daily, by the employment of eighty hands and modern machinery.

The Indiana Basket Company, largest in southern Indiana, established in 1907; eighty-five persons employed; 600,000 feet of lumber used annually. Fruit baskets, melon and berry crates and packages are the specialties.

The Indiana Creosoting Company, in 1911, treated and shipped 11,400,000 feet of ties and paving blocks.

The Brown & Smith Battery Works, organized in 1907, make a complete line of storage batteries, including auto, lighting and ignition batteries,

telephone exchange batteries, electric lighting service for country homes, and batteries for electric vehicles and trucks. The product of the works goes to every nook and corner of this country and to many foreign lands.

The glass factory of Mr. Nurre, of Cincinnati, was installed about 1912, for making mirrors, glass shelving and glass novelties.

Other important branches of industry include these: Veneer plant, harness factory, two flouring mills, two machine shops, water heater plant, book bindery, electric and power plant, ice cream factory, ice plant, two daily papers, four saw mills, three planing mills, foundry, four printing offices, gas plant, two power laundries, creamery, washing machine, factory, broom factory.

In round numbers, the amount of two million dollars' worth of manufactured products are shipped from Bloomington annually.

THE GREAT FURNITURE INDUSTRY.

The Showers Brothers Company, of Bloomington, is one which perhaps ranks with the stone industry in making the reputation of Bloomington and Monroe county, being one of the largest furniture factories in the country. This mammoth establishment originated in a small shed in the eastern part of Bloomington in the year 1868. The two brothers, William N. and James D. Showers, began the work with equipment which consisted of a small upright engine and a few second-hand tools. The industry grew and grew, until today the yearly output of the immense factory equals fifteen hundred thousand dollars. James D. Showers retired from the business in 1903, giving his interest to his brother and partner, William N. Showers. The latter is now the president of the company and still takes an active part in the conduct of the daily business routine.

The slogan which has been used by the company in its advertising explains well their methods. It is "From Tree to the Trade." The forestry department attends to the securing of the native timber, and then, step by step, until the finished product is sold, the work is executed by Showers men. In the first place, most of the timber used is obtained from lands owned directly by the company. The logs are sawed in a mill owned by the Showers Company and which is one of the largest mills in the state, and later are converted into veneer in the company's own veneer plant. From here the timber goes into the two great factories, each with its own glueing rooms, machine rooms, cabinet rooms, carving rooms, finishing rooms, power plant,

storage warehouses and loading platforms capable of reaching twenty-four cars at one time. The mirrors are also made by a mirror plate factory operated in connection with the main plant. The articles of furniture are designed by the company's own designer.

It is estimated that millions of feet of rough logs lie in the log yards adjacent to the factory, with a value of seventy-five thousand dollars. The veneer mill to which these logs are taken after being sawed has a capacity of twenty-five million feet of veneers annually, and the glueing rooms make up over four million feet of drawer bottoms and back panels every year. One million feet of beveled French plate glass mirrors are made annually in the mirror plate plant. The dry kilns, where the lumber is seasoned after leaving the saw mill, has a capacity of four hundred and forty-two thousand feet of lumber. In the finishing rooms thirty thousand dollars' worth of varnishing and polishing materials are used every year. Fully one thousand men are employed by the Showers Brothers Company, and the monthly pay-roll reaches a total of forty thousand dollars.

The buildings which make the Showers factory are models of scientific and well-appointed construction. The walls are of brick and concrete, with metal and glass saw-tooth roofs. Electricity is the motive and lighting power, and heat is supplied by steam. The ventilating system in every building insures a complete change of air every four minutes. All waste product is consumed, all sawdust and refuse being conveyed to the boilers by means of a blower system. The factory is practically fireproof on account of the very efficient sprinkler system installed, which reaches every corner of every building. Lines of piping are suspended from the ceiling every twelve feet apart, with sprinkler heads every ten feet apart. In case of a fire the heat would melt the sprinkler heads next to the fire and a stream of water would result. Every department of the two great factories is connected with a private branch telephone exchange, and thus constant and instant communication may be had from any given point to another. In all, the two factories have a floor space equaling an area of fifteen acres, a truly stupendous establishment. Railroad facilities are excellent, there is a good loyal spirit among the hundreds of employes, the owners are liberal, and everything tends to make the Showers Brothers Company not only one of the largest furniture factories in the world, but one of the easiest of operation.

The present officers of the company are: William N. Showers, president; W. Edward Showers, general manager; Sanford F. Teter, secretary and treasurer, and Charles A. Sears, superintendent.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Banking is not among the first lines of business established in the development of any country, but after a time such institutions become a necessity, and here business requirements have been well cared for by the presence of strong, reliable banking concerns. Before going into the organization of the local banks in Bloomington, it is well to note the disadvantages under which the earlier business men had to conduct their business, for lack of stable money systems and good banks at home.

The "shimplaster" era in this county began in about 1855, when, for lack of money, Tarkington & Akin commenced to issue such medium of exchange. The denominations issued were for fifty cents and one dollar, and at first were received at their face value. J. M. Howe also issued some such "money." This was done to facilitate exchanges, for the government failed to provide small denominations. Several thousand dollars of this species of money was issued by the firm above named. In a year or two they began to depreciate in value, when trouble ensued. In 1858 the following action was taken by the then leading business men of Bloomington, and the resolution published in the *Republican*: "SHINPLASTERS.—We, the undersigned citizens of Bloomington, Ind., pledge our word and honor that we will not take any 'shimplaster' currency after the first day of February, for more than ninety cents to the dollar; and that we will not circulate any more after that date—nor any other paper currency not regularly chartered according to law. January 20 1858." Signed by William O. Fee, Thomas Mulliken, A. W. Campbell, Kahn Bros., Howe & Co., W. D. Owen, O. L. Draper, Tuley & McCrea, Benjamin McGee, B. S. Gowgill, J. S. Tibbetts, A. Helton & Co., M. L. McCollough, Millen & Moffatt, A. Adams, Mason & Faris, P. Henoch, A. S. Mercer, E. E. Sluss, Dunn & Co., E. Johnson, S. J. Wade, J. O. McCollough

Good money was scarce at an early date in this county. Paper bills were in existence and were worth all prices below par. As the value of the bills constantly fluctuated, they were really merchantable property, as gold and silver during the Civil war period, when, in Wall street, gold reached as high a quotation as \$2.87 in greenback money. Silver was scarce and gold still scarcer. Small denominations were almost unknown in real practical circulation, save as they were created and used by common consent. Silver pieces were cut in two and four pieces, for change-making purposes. Goods, as well as farm products, were bought and sold on the barter plan.

The first banking in the county was done by Tarkington & Akin, in the fifties, and at first they issued only "shinplaster" money. About 1857 the Bloomington Bank was regularly organized, with a capital of \$20,000. Soon bank bills, or notes, were issued, signed by the above men. Missouri and other state bonds were deposited with the auditor of state, but in 1860 these bonds so depreciated in value as to cause the suspension of this home bank. Its paper was only worth about thirty cents on the dollar. Soon after this a private bank was organized by Buskirk & Hunter, continuing until about 1871, when it was transferred into the First National Bank, with a capital stock of \$50,000, which later was increased to \$100,000.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The history of this concern may be stated as follows: The date of its organization was September 14, 1871; its first officers were George Buskirk, president; J. Smith Hunter, cashier; its first capital was \$120,000, same as carried now. Its surplus was, in September, 1913, \$33,000. Its officers are: Nat U. Hill, president; Ira C. Batman, vice-president; Charles S. Small, cashier; Reg. B. Stull, assistant cashier. The deposits in the month of August, 1913, amounted to \$508,092.20. This one item shows the confidence the people have in this old institution. It is now working under its third charter from the United States government. The first charter was issued on September 14, 1871; the second September 14, 1891, and the present September 14, 1911.

During all the years of its existence, including the three panics, this banking house has withstood the tide and stands today unquestioned, as a solid institution, conducted on business principles.

THE BLOOMINGTON NATIONAL BANK.

This solid institution was organized October 26, 1906, with a capital of \$100,000, which it still carries. Its surplus in August, 1913, was \$17,500; its deposits, \$250,163.88. The incorporators were William H. Adams, B. F. Adams, James K. Beck, William J. Allen, James A. Woodburn, E. G. Hogate, William T. Breeden and Harry A. Axtell. The first officers were: William H. Adams, president; William J. Allen and B. F. Adams, vice-presidents; James K. Beck, cashier; Samuel Pfrimmer, assistant cashier. The first directors were William H. Adams, James A. Woodburn, E. G. Hogate, W. T. Breeden, Harry A. Axtell, B. F. Adams.

The present (1913) officers are: William H. Adams, president; E. G. Hogate and B. F. Adams, vice-presidents; James K. Beck, cashier; Samuel Pfrimmer, assistant cashier; William H. Adams, B. F. Adams, James A. Woodburn, E. G. Hogate, William C. Fess.

This bank does a general banking business, being counted among the most conservative financial institutions in Monroe county, and is doing an excellent and safe business. It is also a United States depository bank, making it doubly safe and popular.

CITIZENS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

This was organized in February, 1900, with a capital stock of \$25,000. In 1907 it increased its capital to \$55,000. Its first officers were: P. K. Buskirk, president; Fred Matthews, vice-president; John T. Woodward, secretary; William N. Showers, treasurer. Others who aided in the organization of this corporation were W. T. Hicks, W. S. Bradfute, H. C. Duncan, Ira C. Batman, L. V. Buskirk, N. U. Hill, Mary Waldron, Ed. Corr, J. T. Woodward and John Thornton.

The present officers (1913) are: J. D. Showers, president; Roy O. Pike, secretary and treasurer; S. O. Harrell, assistant secretary; L. D. Rogers, insurance; directors, J. D. Showers, Fred Matthews, W. T. Hicks, Ira C. Batman, W. S. Bradfute, W. N. Showers, Roy O. Pike. The present surplus of this corporation is \$30,000, while its statement for August, 1913, shows its deposits to amount to \$450,000.

THE MONROE COUNTY STATE BANK.

This bank—now over twenty-one years old—was organized under the banking laws of Indiana, its charter being dated October 27, 1892, by Bloomington capital to the amount of \$25,000. The first stockholders included Messrs. H. E. Wells, S. C. Dodds, James M. Andrews, S. K. Rhorer, W. B. Hughes and W. A. Fulwider. The first officers were: H. E. Wells, president; S. C. Dodds, cashier; H. E. Wells, James M. Andrew, W. B. Hughes, S. K. Rhorer, W. A. Fulwider, directors. The bank is located on the corner of Walnut and Kirkwood streets, and now has a surplus of \$57,310; deposits amounting to \$287,000. The bank was chartered the second time, October 27, 1912. Its present officers are: W. A. Fulwider, president; C. L. Rawles, cashier; S. E. Alexander, assistant cashier; S. W. Collins, W. A. Fulwider, J. W. Cravens, Edwin Corr, F. R. Woolley, directors.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

The first attempt at making Bloomington an incorporated town was March 5, 1827—eighty-six years ago—when a call was made and the leading citizens met at the old court house. Ellis Stone was chosen president of that meeting, and Benjamin F. Peele acted as secretary. As a result a vote was there taken to get an expression of the will of the men of the new town. There were eighteen for incorporating and only three against the measure. An election of the necessary trustees was ordered, and resulted as follows, the same being a report of the election officials:

“At an election held in the town of Bloomington on the 8th day of September, 1828, to elect trustees for the incorporation of the town, agreeably to the act of the General Assembly, we hereby certify that the following persons were duly elected: Joshua O. Howe, William Alexander, Asher Labertew, Robinson Graham and James Evans. Given under our hands and seals this 17th day of September, 1828.

“Truly and duly done.

“JOHN B. LOWE, Clerk.

“ASHER LABERTEW,

“JAMES EVANS, Judges.”

This started out well, but for lack of unison and general interest in the new incorporation the municipality soon died out. In the middle of the forties, the matter again revived and we find this proceeding of the Legislature:

“Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That such part of the township of Bloomington in the county of Monroe as is included within the following limits and boundaries, that is to say, beginning at the northeast corner of out-lot No. 21, thence west to the northwest corner of out-lot 39, thence south to the northwest corner of out-lot 28, thence west to the northwest corner of out-lot No. 41, thence south to the southwest corner of fractional lot No. 26, thence east to the northeast corner of out-lot No. 35, thence south to the southwest corner of fractional lot No. 9, thence east to the southeast corner of the University square, thence north to the southwest corner of out-lot No. 72, thence east to the southeast corner of out-lot No. 75, thence to the northeast corner of out-lot No. 21, the place of beginning, including all the inlots and out-lots of said town, be and the same is hereby erected into a town corporate which shall henceforth

be known and designated by the name of the town of Bloomington, subject, however, to such repeal, alteration and regulation as the Legislature may from time to time prescribe."

Section 2 of this act provided for the election of a mayor, recorder and five trustees, who should constitute a body corporate, with perpetual succession and to be known as the common council of Bloomington. This act was approved by the Governor, January 13, 1845. An act of the Assembly in 1849 made some changes in the limits of the town, also provided that eleven trustees, instead of five, should be elected and simply bear the name "Council of Bloomington."

The election of the first town officers occurred in March, 1847, when these were duly elected: John Lawrence, mayor; Robert Acuff, recorder; A. Labertew, treasurer; D. B. Judah, marshal; W. M. Smith, Samuel Kirk, J. M. Howe, John Graham and Joseph G. McPheeters, councilmen. The first meeting of the town board was held March 6, 1847, in the office of the recorder. The first act was to appoint a committee to draft ordinances. Orders were also given to procure necessary record books, when the council adjourned.

At the second meeting the appointment of David B. Judah as street supervisor and commissioner was made. The same session sixteen ordinances were passed upon, among which was this very appropriate one:

"13th. No person shall be allowed to keep a dog within the limits of the incorporation. Any person violating this ordinance shall be fined fifty cents for each dog so kept, provided that no person shall be fined more than once during the same year for the same dog." This really amounted to no more than a fifty cent dog tax levy. However, in August of the same year, upon petition of one hundred and three honorable citizens, the last named ordinance was repealed.

About that date Samuel M. Orchard was allowed to place hay scales on Market street. Much time was spent in amending the city charter, which was then turned over to the representative in the Legislature from this county, to be passed at the next session. In January, 1848, a tax of ten cents on each hundred dollars' worth of taxable property was levied for town purposes.

The town records show that in 1851 an ordinance to tax retail liquor dealers with a town license of five hundred dollars additional to the county license, was, after a long discussion, finally passed. That was the great cholera year in Indiana and other states, and the council purchased two hun-

dred bushels of lime to scatter about the streets and alleys, and also ordered all drinking saloons closed during that fearful epidemic. For a number of years after that much money was expended on street and other town improvements, until the people began to question the wisdom of continuing the town's incorporation any longer. On January 10, 1858, an election was held to determine this question "Shall the corporation be dissolved?" The result was, for corporation, one hundred and one; against corporation, one hundred and fifteen. Thus, by a majority of fourteen, the town government was brought to a close. The property of the defunct town government was invoiced, and some of it turned over to the county auditor for some future municipality, while other amounts were paid back in way of taxes already paid in. Thus ended Bloomington's second incorporation history.

The following year, 1859, however, the place was again incorporated, under the new state law regarding such corporations, and not by legislative act. From that date to the present the place has enjoyed an uninterrupted period of municipal government. The town government continued until 1866, when, at the October election of that year, the question of making the "town" into a "city" was voted upon, and resulted as follows: For changing to "city," one hundred and seventy-eight votes; to remain as a "town," ninety-three votes. But as a matter of fact there were five hundred and thirteen voters in the place at that date, and as a majority had not voted at that election at all, the result was considered questionable, and it was allowed to rest for the time being.

In 1873 the total tax of the town was seventy-five cents on every hundred dollars worth of taxable property. The poll tax was then fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents.

BECOMES A CITY FINALLY.

In July, 1876, upon petition to the council (the same signed by two hundred and seventeen citizens), the call for an election was made. It was held and the result was one hundred and eighty-four for becoming a "city" and one hundred and sixty-nine against the proposition. Having carried, the election of city officers was in order, and resulted as follows: C. W. Henderson, mayor; John Waldron, H. H. Voss, W. N. Showers, A. T. Massey, Andrew Hoover, M. B. Dillon, councilmen. The first council meeting was held September 13, 1876. R. C. Greeves was clerk; C. H. McPheeters, treasurer, and James Slocum, marshal.

By April, 1877, the bonded indebtedness of the city was thirty-nine

thousand seven hundred dollars, there having been paid twelve thousand three hundred dollars. The city council ordered new bonds, bearing seven per cent., issued to the amount of sixteen thousand dollars, that amount and one thousand seven hundred dollars more being then due, for the purpose of refunding the old bonds at a lower rate of interest.

The old Pioneer Fire Company was re-organized in 1877, and fully equipped with fire-fighting appliances. In January, twenty-nine street lamps were erected around the public square and along the principal streets, at a cost of seventy-five dollars. In 1880 permission was granted to S. Solomon & Company to erect gas works and lay down pipes through the streets of Bloomington. In 1881 permission was granted the Bloomington Electric Telephone Company to erect poles and stretch wires over the streets. In March, 1883, the city council of New Albany presented Bloomington with a fine fire engine, as a return for five hundred dollars sent by the latter to the former a few months before during the great flood on the Ohio.

It was written thirty years ago, of Bloomington, that "Ever since the Civil war the town or city board has been constantly engaged in improving her streets. The paving, macadamizing, guttering, etc., have gone on until all the leading streets of the city are almost water and mud-proof. The city is, without single exception, the cleanest of any in the entire state."

What was said then is doubly true in 1913, and is so acknowledged by careful observers who travel throughout the commonwealth.

Bloomington is now rated in the fifth class of cities, that is, under ten thousand in population. The city has about two and a half miles of brick paved streets, and several miles of excellent sewerage. The police department is composed of five men, two night officers, two day officers and the chief. Besides Marshal Joseph B. Hensley, there is Henry Dudley, Krit Shaw, Hugh Hinkle and Ira Robinson. The fire department is unusually well equipped for a city of this size. There are six men, including the chief, and there are approximately one hundred and sixty fire plugs at advantageous points within the city limits. The equipment includes an Ahrens-Fox chemical combination motor truck, one steam engine, and one horse-drawn combination wagon. The department owns about fifteen hundred feet of hose. The gas and electric plants are owned by the Central Indiana Lighting Company.

The following have served as mayors of the city, since its organization as such in 1876: 1876-78, C. W. Henderson, resigned; A. J. Hoover filled vacancy; 1878-1885, Clelland F. Dodds; 1885-1887, James B. Mulky; 1887-

1891, M. M. Dunlap; 1891-1897, L. V. Buskirk; 1897-1902, Arthur M. Hadley; 1902-1904, Frank J. Dunn; 1904-1910, Claude G. Malott; 1910, John G. Harris.

The elective and appointive officers of the city in 1913 are as follows: Mayor, John G. Harris; city attorney, R. L. Morgan (appointive); city clerk, W. A. Wellons; marshal, Joseph B. Hensley; treasurer, Jesse A. Howe (appointive); councilmen, at large, S. C. Freese and L. C. McDaniel; first ward, W. S. Sentney; second ward, E. R. Fletcher; third ward, Henry Beard.

FINANCES—1913.

In the report made by Jesse Howe, city treasurer, on September 1, 1913, there was a cash total in the treasury of \$54,556.36. The records of the city show that the bonds outstanding equal the amount of \$71,077, which includes \$42,000 in water works bonds. In valuation, the water works plant is worth about \$170,000. Other city property and value includes the fire department, with a value of \$12,000; Rose Hill cemetery, \$5,000; and the street department, \$700.

WATER WORKS SYSTEM.

Bloomington for many years had difficulty in obtaining sufficient water, of standard purity, for the use of its citizens. At first people depended largely upon wells, which did not prove satisfactory as the city grew in population. Then came the era of using cistern water, which nearly every family was provided with. It became a fad and generations of people here were educated to the notion (possibly true) that filtered rain water was the best drink for the people. But he who has drunk from some cold mountain stream or spring will never be converted to the theory that rain water is best to cool the parched throat and burning lips! Even today most of the residences depend largely upon the chain pump and cistern system, and in many cases, when properly filtered and cooled by running through coils, surrounded by ice, the water is very good for drinking purposes.

The present water works system was installed in 1892, when the city purchased the large tract of land known as Weimer's springs, which probably has solved for many years to come the water problem of Bloomington. The water is now obtained from three large lakes, fed by springs, and capable of furnishing sufficient water for a city twice as large as this. In 1911 the city expended ten thousand dollars for a new lake and an increased pump-

ing capacity, with various other improvements. Water taken from these lakes, several miles from the city, passes through a large filter composed of one foot layer of broken rock, two feet of gravel and one foot of sharp sand. It is then pumped by three powerful engines to the city, at the rate of four million gallons per twenty-four hours. More than sixteen miles of eight and twelve-inch pipes traverse the streets, giving to all within the corporation, who desire it, a good quality of water, at fair rates.

POSTOFFICE AFFAIRS.

The Bloomington postoffice has been of the second class of offices since 1894, about which date it also became a free delivery office. It now has seven city carriers and ten rural route carriers. Its business for the last fiscal year (June 30, 1913) amounted to \$37,427. Its departments are all complete and well up to the standard required by the postoffice department at Washington. It has the rural free delivery system, with its ten routes, averaging about twenty miles each, to the outlying districts of the county; its postal savings department, with deposits, on September 1, 1913, amounting to \$13,500; its money order department, doing a large monthly business; its newly established parcel post department and all the modern appliances for handling the mails with certainty and dispatch. It is now located in the new federal building, completed June 7, 1913, at an expense to the government of \$82,000. It is built of the celebrated oolitic stone that has made Monroe county famous. The interior walls are all faced with spotless marble, and the floors of fire-proof stone flooring, while the cases and general furniture are as magnificent as any bank building in the state.

The present efficient and accommodating postmaster Oscar H. Cravens, was commissioned May 22, 1913, under President Woodrow Wilson. The office force of capable assistants are as follows: Walter Burke, assistant postmaster; Milton L. Borden and Howard Farr, money order and register clerks; Lowell C. Day, delivery and stamp clerk; James Thrasher, A. H. Pering, David Houston, T. J. Adams, clerks; S. P. Cardwell and Homer Hinkle, janitors; H. A. Seward, W. L. Dowden, C. H. Alexander, S. C. Coffee, Hoy Baker, city carriers; Henry Munson, W. E. Buzzard, W. J. Koontz, R. A. Kilpatrick, A. P. Blewett, H. A. Sexton, Porter Hazel, Wilburn Hunter, A. M. Hardy, rural free delivery carriers; Joseph Neill, Jesse Neill, John Payne, substitute carriers.

The postmasters at Bloomington since the establishment of the office, together with the date of their appointment, is as follows:

David H. Maxwell (established) February 15, 1825; William Lowe, June 6, 1829; John Bowland, March 9, 1833; Barton R. Byers, January 29, 1834; Abram Buskirk, April 16, 1839; Geo. H. Johnston, July 29, 1839; Abram Buskirk, September 7, 1839; David H. Maxwell, May 31, 1841; John M. Berry, December 30, 1845; David H. Maxwell, October 2, 1849; John M. Berry, December 2, 1852; Benjamin Wolfe, December 28, 1857; William M. Tate, March 15, 1861; J. G. McPheeters, March 14, 1865; Tilghman H. Gentry, May 2, 1867; J. G. McPheeters, May 26, 1869; Henry J. Feltus, July 20, 1885; Joseph G. McPheeters, July 20, 1889; Rufus H. East, April 20, 1893; Lawrence V. Buskirk, May 27, 1897; Walter Bradfute, January 23, 1907; Oscar H. Cravens, May 22, 1913.

In 1883-84 the city council appropriated \$1,000 to sink an artesian well on the public square. At a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet crude petroleum was found, and natural gas at a depth of seven hundred and seventy-five feet. But it did not appear that the products were found in sufficient quantities to work.

During the present year (1913) the city school board is erecting an \$80,000 high school building, on the old college campus in the southern part of the city. The \$80,000 federal building, built of solid stone, is the attraction of resident and stranger, alike.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB.

The Bloomington Commercial Club, organized a few years since, has been the means of bringing the city to the notice of the outside world as nothing has ever been able to do before. This organization is made up of the best, most active men in the city and is ever alert to the interests of all that tends to upbuild and make better the city and county. Its present officers and directors are: James Karsell, president; C. H. Springer, secretary; G. C. Davis, treasurer. The board of directors are: Oscar H. Cravens, T. J. Sare, Alex. Hirsh, W. A. Fulwider, S. C. Freese, G. C. Davis, S. C. Dodds, L. S. Field, George H. Talbott, E. H. Lindley, W. H. Worley, A. C. Coyle, E. M. C. Hobbs, E. R. Fletcher and Charles B. Waldron.

OTHER CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS.

In the summer of 1913 the following clubs and organizations had a healthy existence in Bloomington: The Boys Club, the Delphian Club, the Indiana Club and the Indiana University Club; also the military organizations

of Company H, First Regiment Infantry, Indiana National Guard; Company H, Hospital Corps, Indiana National Guard; Bloomington Band; Indiana University Band, and places of amusement as follows: The Crescent, Harris Grand, Princess and Rex theaters.

The state statistical reports for 1909 gave the following concerning the city of Bloomington:

Its population in 1910 was 8,838, an increase of 2,378 since the census of 1900. It is located on the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville and the Indianapolis & Southern railways; has ten free rural routes; the American Express company; the Western Union telegraph; Bell and Independent telephone companies; two daily and one weekly newspapers; eleven miles of sewer; one mile of improved streets; five public school buildings; two national banks, state bank, trust and savings bank, three building and loan associations; a commercial club; the Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association; brick and tile mill; wagon factory; cigar factory; two flourishing mills; a basket factory; one glove and mitten factory; one broom factory; five stone saw mills; two other saw mills; twenty-two physicians; twenty-five lawyers; six dentists; two veterinary surgeons; two dry goods stores; eight drug stores; two department stores; four hardware stores; four jewelry stores; three shoe stores; two book stores; six millinery stores; three furniture stores; two music houses; three wall paper and paint stores; three harness shops; four undertaking establishments; six clothing stores; five confectionaries; four building material houses; two machine shops; six livery stables; two garages; three hotels; six restaurants; ten barber shops; three hair dressing rooms; five meat markets; two moving picture shows; three tailor shops; three second-hand stores; two produce stores; estimated number of employes engaged in the manufacturing plants of the city, 650; weekly pay-roll, \$12,000. No saloons.

PHENOMENAL DEVELOPMENT IN FIVE YEARS.

No other half decade in the history of any Indiana city has shown the marked growth in population and real substantial improvement exhibited by Bloomington from 1907 to 1912. It has witnessed the change from a conservative and slowly developed town into a completely equipped and progressive modern city. New transportation facilities, new court house, new buildings, both public and private, have marked this five-year period in the city's history. Now the city is known for its beautiful homes and contented populace. Here one finds the homes of men from almost every calling in

life—homes for the great army of workers in shop, mill and factory, for the instructors of Indiana University,—and for the workers and owners and operators of the great oolitic stone industry of the community. These homes, neatly and well built, are an ornament to the city and the talk of the “stranger within the gates.” The business section of the place has been doing its full share in these eventful five years. Handsome new structures have been reared in place of old, time-honored, but worn-out buildings. The ancient court house has been torn away and the half-million-dollar temple of justice adorns the spot about which clusters so much of ancient town history and tradition. This building stands a monument to the thrift, enterprise and good taste of a prosperous city and county.

As one writer puts it: “Five years have brought Bloomington many new people. Men and women of rare refinement have been attracted to the city by its delightful location and its exceptional educational advantages. Business men of keen ability and foresight have been induced to cast their lot among us, attracted by the rare business advantages here found in every hand. The population has almost doubled in five years; the character of the many new structures indicate what type of people are in charge of affairs here now.”

Is this a thing of chance? No, indeed. Here has been organized the Bloomington Commercial Club, an organization with no selfish, personal aims, but, on the contrary, the general up-building of a permanent and great commercial and home city, the future of which is now assured. The unique slogan of this Commercial Club is the key to what has been accomplished and what may be looked for in the near future, “Pride of Indiana and the Center of the Oolitic Stone Belt.”

REMINISCENCES OF BLOOMINGTON AND HER PEOPLE.

By Amzi Atwater.

It was in January, 1865, that I came to Bloomington to be pastor of the Christian church and study in the university. The church building stood where the parsonage now stands, the pulpit platform covering nearly the place where the east end of the front porch is now. The Methodist church was located on the west side of the railroad near the corner of Sixth and Madison streets. The Presbyterian church at that time was known as “Old School and New School.” The Old School was located on the east side of the public square, the New School on Sixth street just west of the present site of the Bowles hotel. While the influential Ballentine and Foster families were in the New School, the greater numbers and wealth were with the older organiza-

tion. A few years later the cause of their national separation having been removed, the two united on the east side. The Baptist, United Presbyterian and Catholic churches, when they built new and commodious houses later on, retained the same lots they had occupied before.

Among the men whom I found leading in the Christian church in 1865 were David Batterton, Johnson McCullough, Barton W. Cole, Richard A. Fulk, Ellis Sluss (Captain John Sluss, being in poor health, could not take much part), William A. Clark, Joshua Hoover, Andrew Hoover, Henry Rhorer, Thomas Holtzman, Benjamin Smith and many others. All the officers of that day have died or became inactive. William A. Clark was the leader of the music, using a tuning-fork to get the key and had his singers gather about the great central pillar or a little in front of it. He probably held membership in the church longer than any other one of these officers, beginning in 1846 and ending with his death in June, 1911, making him about sixty-five years. At the age of eighty-five he could attend with us and enjoy the worship, his son, Rev. Thomas J. Clark, being the pastor.

Forty-eight years ago Bloomington had only a small population. In 1865 there may have been a little over two thousand people; now (1913) we have perhaps ten thousand. The census of 1910 gave 8,838. We had the one railroad then (not then called the "Monon," which is a later designation, but simply the "L. N. A. and C.," which some inventive genius translated the "Long, Narrow, Awkward and Crooked"). There had been no improvement of streets at that time, probably not even about the square, and after the rains, the freezing and thawing in February and March, the wagon-wheels sank in mud holes nearly to the hub.

The town in 1865 was contained in narrow limits. There was no South Park, Maple Heights, Fair View, Prospect Hill, Kenwood, Cottage Grove, University Park, University Heights, nor Allen's Addition. The ground of these additions was mostly farm land then. On none of the streets did the line of houses extend very far out.

The present Dunn street marked the eastern edge of the town at that day as far south as Third street. Beyond was Dunn's woods, the present site of the university. East of the present Grant street (all these names are comparatively modern) and north of Kirkwood avenue what houses there were amounted to nothing more than mere cabins. East Fifth street (Kirkwood avenue) presented a sorry appearance. There were but few two-story dwelling houses in the whole town. I think I could go over the city now and point out the site of almost every two-story house that was then in existence in

January, 1865. Let me try to mention a few prominent places and their occupants. If I should make any mistake old citizens are at liberty to correct me. President Cyrus Nutt when he first came to take charge of the University in 1860 rented the house at the corner of Third and College avenue, once the Cornelius Perring house, later the house of Mrs. Nancy Alexander. As a prospective student, I called on him there in July, 1861. President Nutt later on bought the property on North College avenue always known as the Dr. Nutt place, now owned by Mrs. Hill, widow of State Treasurer Hill.

In 1865 Judge Samuel Buskirk lived in the two-story house which was torn down in 1879 to make room for the College Avenue Methodist church. The large building at the corner of Seventh and College avenue was still counted the Ladies' Seminary, though some boys attended. The high school building was small and plain. It is now occupied by the colored school. The chief common school building of 1865 was the old tannery. The vats had been filled up, the children walked over them and climbed the stairs to school rooms which had been used for the manufacture of leather. The passers-by would sometimes banteringly call the children "tan-rats," which of course they resented.

But the chief tannery was run by John Waldron, near the corner of Fifth and Madison streets, where has ever since been located the family home.

Miss Mattie Cherry, Miss Margaret McCalla, later city superintendent, Miss Mary Henderson, later Mrs. Joseph Dinsmore, and Miss Belle Hainey, later Mrs. Dr. Foster, were the chief teachers. Some six or eight years later (I cannot be accurate on the date) Col. James Thompson, of the college faculty, lately from the United States army, being placed upon the school board, suggested to the authorities that the low and unsightly tannery lot should be filled up and be made the location of the new school building. This idea he carried out and the fine Central building was the result. The Maxwell family had lived for some years in their house on South College avenue, but a little previous to the time of which I speak had transferred the property to Joseph M. Howe, the dry goods merchant, who then occupied it. The Maxwells had moved to the farm for the benefit of the children. Some twenty years later they returned to town and still later they repurchased the beautiful old home. In 1865 William Stewart lived in his property at the west end of Third street. It had been known as the Governor Dunning place, afterward it was called the Jacob Young place, later the Dillon House. Over on the hill to the south was one of the attractive and sightly places of town.

though the house was simply a large cottage. It was the home of Judge James Hughes and was surrounded by evergreens.

The stumps of some of these trees may possibly be visible to this day on Prospect hill, but the rare old grounds, after falling into dilapidation, have been cut through and divided up, and are mostly now covered with pleasant homes. Over in the west part of town, between Fifth and Sixth streets, was the Tarkington place—the residence, for a time, of Banker Tarkington. Some of his evergreens, I think, can be seen there yet.

Out on Fair View (as now called) the front porch of Thomas Mulikin overlooked his cow pasture. The roomy house of Zimri Worley (father of Craig Worley), also surrounded by pasture ground and presenting a magnificent view, could not have been far to the south of the present site of the Seventh school building. The house of Elias Able stood at the corner of Seventh and Rogers. That old man's memory was something remarkable and a main reliance in local history. The old yellow brick house you see on South Morton street, near Central school building, was the home of David Batterton. There was one of the most honest, most faithful, most worthy men in the town. His nearest neighbor was Milton McPhetridge.

Time and the noise of railroad and planing mill have made the old place almost untenable. Prof. James Woodburn lived in his substantial brick house on North College avenue, which his son, Prof. James A. Woodburn, now owns. When Professor Woodburn died suddenly in September, 1865, as college was about to open, I was unexpectedly called to take his place. Our most noted astronomer and college professor, Dr. Daniel Kirkwood, lived on the east side of the avenue by the side of President Nutt. The place is now the residence of Editor Walter Bradfute.

Gen. Morton C. Hunter was absent in the war in the early weeks of 1865, but his family remained in their beautiful home on the hill to the north, ever since known as the General Hunter place. He made a good record both in the army and in Congress, and if his health had not suddenly failed as it did, he would doubtless have been elected Governor of Indiana. The fine old Doctor Wylie place on Second street, for so many years the home of learning, refinement and old time hospitality, still stands, but slightly changed. Occupied by his worthy family, it is a reminder of the good man who was long among us. Among the excellent men whom I met when I came to Bloomington was the pastor of the New School Presbyterian church, Rev. Mr. Bishop. He lived on East Seventh street. Prof. Elisha Ballentine bought the place of him. When the house burned in the seventies, Professor Ballentine re-

built it, and made it his residence till his death in 1886. The place was doubly honored by noble occupants. It is now the residence of Henry Woolery. I also liked Rev. Hopkins, pastor of the Old School Presbyterian church, and counted him a warm friend.

But time would fail me to mention all the residences worthy of note at that day. There was the fine house of Benjamin McGee on North College avenue, now owned by W. J. Allen. University Trustee Nat Browning had the corner of Tenth and Walnut, later held by J. B. Clark. Austin Seward (the builder of the foundry and a great mechanic) was still living in his brick house at the corner of Walnut and Seventh streets, later transferred to John May. Merchant William O. Fee was in a frame house (on the opposite corner), which he later replaced by his large mansion with the high ceilings.

Further to the south was the Dr. McPheeters corner, now occupied by a grocery and other business. There was the large brick house of Johnson McCollough on South Walnut street, later the home of J. C. Worley, and the homes of Mrs. Kelly, Rev. Levi Hughes and Mrs. Dunn of East Third street. W. B. Seward lived till his death in the same house and on the same corner of Washington street he had forty years ago. Is there another instance among our business men of such continuous occupancy? William F. Browning, one of our oldest residents, was living on North College avenue, opposite the Female Seminary and the residence of James Small.

The bank of Akin and Tarkington, having ceased in war times to do business, there was no bank in Bloomington forty years ago. People had to obtain and cash their drafts as best they could. A little later, Smith Hunter, brother of Gen. M. C. Smith, started a kind of banker's office in a building where Campbell's dry goods store is now. Through his hands the professors received their salaries and cash on their drafts. There has been a wonderful change among business men. So completely has this taken place, that there is not a single firm of forty years ago doing business on the public square. But this must be said by way of explanation. The Seward Foundry firm is no doubt the oldest business firm in the city and of course they were in business at the time I mention, but just off the square to the north. Rev. Charles Showers was running a small furniture factory at the time, with the assistance of his sons, James and William. John W. Davis was working at the tailoring trade down in the Orchard House at that time, and W. W. Wicks, now running his large dry goods establishment, was then, or a few months later, a clerk for C. P. Tuley in his store about where the Kahn clothing house is now; and Capt. W. J. Allen, having bought out David Batterton's tin and stove shop,

began selling hardware soon after he returned from the war in the summer of 1865. Mr. Davis, at the age of eighty-four, held the record for sticking to his calling to extreme old age. Beginning in 1848, he kept on, with a brief interruption, to 1905, as he could and did make clothes to order at that very time, and kept it up to his eighty-eighth year. His ninety-fourth year (1913) finds him able to go about.

Here and there a big hole in the ground might be seen in the outskirts of the town; here people got their building stone. These would not be called quarries now. Some say people hauled building stone from a distance, which they could easily have obtained by a few feet of digging, not realizing the wealth that was underneath them.

THE LINCOLN FUNERAL.

There being then no public hall in town other than the court house, on great occasions the college chapel was brought into requisition. Such an occasion was the funeral of President Lincoln. The universal outpouring of grief and horror over his assassination, April 15, 1865, was so great as to demand the tolling of bells and assembling of the people in churches and public halls in all the cities of the northern states. Each town, moved by a common and spontaneous excitement, held its own funeral for the President. Bloomington was forward in the patriotic movement. The feeling was so intense and the throng was so great as to fill not only every seat, but every foot of standing room in the big chapel, and crowded the doorways and all space back to the stairs. It was arranged for President Nutt to preside and the city pastors and leading citizens to speak. Among the latter was Governor Dunning (ex-lieutenant-governor), whose home was then in Bloomington. I remember well how he rose in the crowd near the west chapel door and with his stentorian voice said "Sinner as I am" (then he went on to claim some merit for his present deep emotion).

CHAPTER XVI.

BEAN BLOSSOM TOWNSHIP.

Bean Blossom township is the extreme northwestern sub-division of the county of Monroe, and is among the roughest parts of the county, topographically speaking. Its chief stream is Bean Blossom creek, which enters the township from the east side, two miles from the southeast corner, runs in a northerly direction and empties into White river, which stream forms a portion of the northwestern boundary of the county. A stone deposit, known as American marble, abounds in immense quantities and this is the chief resource of the township. No better stone is found in all Indiana. It is, geologically speaking, a part of the Warsaw division of the Lower St. Louis group. In color it is a light gray, with bluish streaks, susceptible of a high polish. Tens of thousands of tons of this and other grades of excellent limestone are quarried from this strata annually. Great blocks are taken out from these invaluable quarries and shipped to distant parts of the country. Steam power and saws are usually employed in getting this stone out for commercial uses. Many local monuments have been made from this product. Perhaps the finest grade of this stone has been quarried at Big Creek quarry, one mile to the west of Stinesville. On section 31 the formation, as noted by state reports, is as follows: Soil, four feet; sandstones and fossils, forty feet; argillaceous layers, ten feet; limestone, Upper St. Louis group, regularly bedded, forty feet, making a total of ninety-four feet.

This stone represents largely the wealth-producing source of the township, and is enhanced by the ease with which the stone is quarried and worked.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement here was effected by men whose names cannot now be given with any degree of certainty as to date of coming, only in an approximate manner. The most of the lands within the township were entered by speculators, who subsequently sold to other persons. Land was thrown open to buyers in 1816. John Fullen purchased all of section 4, during the year last named. Soon after this came Nathaniel Gilbert to section 15, and he was one of the first pioneers within the township. John McCormick, a

speculator, purchased lands in several sections in 1816. The same year, or possibly the year following, came Hugh Barnes on section 20, and Abner Evans, who by some it is stated was the first permanent settler in Bean Blossom township. He located on section 20, in 1816. He built a saw mill on Jack's Defeat creek, at a very early day—about 1819—which he operated for a number of years. Jonathan Gilbert purchased on section 22, also in 1816, and became a prominent citizen. Other settlers in 1816 were Julius Woodward, on section 32, and William Millikan, on section 34. Millikan also built a mill and conducted the same a number of years. Traces of his dam were still visible in the late eighties. William Kelso bought land in 1816, on section 34, and soon became a permanent settler in the township. John Bigger, of section 35, and Jonathan Lindley, of section 35, were here in 1816, while Phineas Stevens entered the township the year following. The settlement was added to by the coming of these gentlemen about to be enumerated, as well as others whose names have been lost with the passing of time: Samuel Jennings, section 36, in 1816; Robert Blair, 1817; F. V. Hall, 1817, on section 17, James Bradley on section 23; William Puett, section 25; Moses Slaughter, section 25; Nathaniel Clark, on section 26; John Keys, section 36. John Burton, in 1819, purchased a tract of land in section 9, and became permanently identified with the township's interests. He was the founder of the old town of Mt. Tabor, where he started the first grist and saw mill in the place.

Further settlers were: William Burton, 1821; Francis Evans, Anthony Reese, section 18; John Moore, section 30; Reuben Loving, in 1823; Simon Lindley, 1824; John Lemon of section 3, the same season; L. L. Waldron, section 19, in 1825; John Summit, in 1828; Nicholas Whisenand, Solomon Teague, in 1827; Henry Ritzel, of section 21, in 1826; Alexander Wilson, of section 27, in 1826; W. O. Stansberry, of section 29, in 1824, and George Sharp and Armstead Puett of section 30, the same year. In 1823, Henry Hopewell bought land in section 33, and in 1826 Martin Wampler in section 30; Gilbert Lytton on section 28, in 1828; Samuel Hartsock, of section 16, was among the very earliest to effect permanent settlement in this township. John Blain settled on section 16 in 1830; Henry Wallace on section 9, in 1829; Richard Shirley of section 6, in 1829; Andrew Robinson of section 1, in 1826; Benjamin Utterback, of section 2, in 1830. The above mentioned, and others, came in before 1830.

Wild game and bloodthirsty animals were the common rule in the first decades of the settlement of this township, bears being especially feared by the pioneers. The hunters killed many deer, which animals found ready sale.

at from twenty-five cents to one dollar a hide, the same being largely used for making men's "breeches." The saddles of the deer were usually worth about as much as the hides were.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

The first village platted within this township was Mt. Tabor, which was the chief place for trading in Monroe county at an early date. As early as 1820 John Burton erected his mill at this point. He ground corn and cut lumber from the native forest trees. A blacksmith shop was set in operation in 1825 by James Turner and Jefferson Wampler. William Ellett sold the first merchandise there in 1828, from what would now be styled a "saloon," but also carried other goods, as well as a full supply of liquids to refresh the inner man, as was the universal custom in those early days. Mt. Tabor was platted in April, 1828, and sixty-six lots were disposed of. The county record still shows the plat and upon its face the paper has the picture of a saw and grist mill there. Park & Hite opened the first respectable stock of merchandise in 1829. There were numerous "saloons," then called "groceries," in which both "wet" and "dry" groceries were carried, doing a thriving business here in the thirties. Ellett & Kirkham started a store there in 1831. Other dealers there were, John S. Barnes, Gideon Walker, the Wampplers, John Bennett, 1835; Shelburn & Dunning, in 1836; A. W. Hill, 1843; W. J. Sparks, 1845; Sparks & Davis, 1847; John C. Mays, 1849; Parks & Egbert, 1849; Sparks & Davis kept the last store in the village of Mt. Tabor, before the Civil war, and Levi Kean conducted the last one there, a little later on. Posey Brothers made many men's hats from fine lamb's wool.

The reader of today may not know anything about the existence of this defunct place, but once it was a lively commercial center. Here large amounts of grain and stock were sold; here tens of thousands of feet of hard wood lumber were cut; here the hum of the saw and flouring mills was heard day in and day out, year 'round. As high as five thousand hogs were slaughtered there in one season in the forties, the pork being shipped down the river. In the spring of the year the water from White river backed up far enough to allow flat-boats to be propelled in the very streets of Mt. Tabor. As many as fifteen boat loads were thus sent out from the village in one season. Dr. W. S. Walker used to relate how he had made nine trips to New Orleans from Mt. Tabor, while Matthias Berry claimed the distinction of having gone to that far away city thirteen trips. Late in the forties steam

was introduced in the packing plants at Mt. Tabor, and successfully used in scalding hogs and running machinery for hoisting the product. A large cooper shop was in operation there many years, and the stave and hoop-pole business was no small item to the pioneers, who could thus obtain ready money with which to pay taxes, postage, etc.

Mr. Chambers manufactured all kinds of spinning-wheels and reels. In 1836 a fanning mill was built at Mt. Tabor and the factory had an extensive business many years. Twenty-five men were employed and four men and wagons were kept out on the road selling fanning mills. The village also had a large tannery. The place saw its best days between 1832 and 1852, possibly 1840 was its high-tide year for business. At one time in the forties Mt. Tabor had as high as three hundred and fifty population. After the Civil war a few years there was nothing left of this once prosperous village, save the tumble-down mills and a few houses. This, in brief, is the history of the first commercial center of Monroe county. It served well its day and generation, a convenience to many a pioneer family, which could hardly have hoped to exist without it. Its only monument is the village plat record at the court house and the word "defunct."

STINESVILLE.

Stinesville, now enjoying a population of about five hundred, was platted as a result of the construction of the New Albany railroad and was laid out by Eusebius Stine in 1855 on the southeast quarter of section 17. At first the place grew slowly, but with the development of the stone industry it took a sudden start and has come to be one of the enterprising towns of the county. The first work on a scientific plan in the quarrying of the American marble at a point near the village, on Big creek, was conducted by the Virginia Company. Samuel Brisco started the first store in the place, and was soon followed by John McHenry & Son. Other early dealers were James Williams, Mr. Matheny and James Shell. Later came in Thomas Riggs, C. C. Dunn, David Miller. William Easton opened the pioneer hotel, and Dr. Mullinix was the earliest to practice medicine. The first postmaster was John McHenry. Before the town had been platted, its founder, Eusebius Stine, had built a saw mill and a small grist mill, and was the first blacksmith of that locality.

Stinesville has a picturesque and interesting record. It is a typical stone town, and the folk of the town are proud of the clean, white stones that are quarried from the hills surrounding the village. J. Hoadley Sons'

Company and George W. Henley Stone Company quarry and ship most of the limestone that is taken from this place, and the business is conducted on a large scale. Early morning brings scores of brown-skinned, stalwart workers through the town, down the hill to work, and throughout the day the hum and crooning of the mills may be heard, until evening, when the workers return, covered with fine, white stone dust. The old-timers point with great emphasis to the fact that all of the Indiana oolitic limestone used in the construction of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Indianapolis was quarried from a hill on the outskirts of the town. This is excepting the last addition, the immense stone groups at the base of the monument, which was quarried in Lawrence county, owing to the better facilities for the transportation of the monstrous blocks. One old veteran of the stone-cutting trade said: "They told me at the city that the stone in the monument came from Bedford, but, sez I, you ain't makin' me mad, cause I can tell yu', standin' right here, every grade of rock from tip to toe, and how deep it was under level."

The commercial life of the town is typical of the villages of this county. The general stores are conducted by J. W. Easton, M. L. Easton and R. A. Dunn, the latter also being the postmaster. Eli Myers & Son and D. E. McHenry have grocery stores; J. O. Van Buskirk has a livery; the O'Haras, of Bloomington, have a branch drug store; J. C. Burgan runs a first-class hotel; A. J. Collier owns the restaurant; Frank Fox conducts a barber shop; and R. G. Edwards deals in live stock. The physician of Stinesville is Dr. W. Rice Holtzman.

The town officers are: Ezra Dunning, marshal; D. C. Pugh, Robert Welch and Frank Whetzel, councilmen; and L. N. Williams, clerk and treasurer.

The Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias are all well represented in Stinesville. The Baptist, the Southern Methodist and the Christian churches make the religious denominations.

CHAPTER XVII.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

Benton township was organized in 1833, and includes all of congressional township 9 north, range 1 east, with the exception of the east tier of sections which is a part of Brown county, and includes the whole of township 10 north, range 1 east, south of Bean Blossom creek. The township was named after Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri.

As an agricultural township, Benton is inferior, due to the many high bluffs and rocky ravines. There is much clay in the soil, and in even the lowlands there is material washed from higher altitudes which is a detriment to crop raising. There are spots, however, upon which the best cereals may be cultivated successfully. The nature of the land, the topography and the timber, make the township an excellent grazing section. The stone found in this township is mostly the Keokuk limestone, also there are found many crinoids, geodes and various other kinds of fossils.

SETTLEMENT.

On September 17, 1822, Elisha Pollard made the first entry of land, choosing section 34. Thus it will be seen that land was not at a premium in this township, most of the other townships being filled up first. The second entry of land was on section 18 by Henry Kimble in December, 1823. Robert Young was the third, on section 8, in January, 1824. David Barrow was the next, on section 5, in 1830. William Florer purchased on section 8 in 1832; George Richardson on section 21, and George Skevin on section 31, in the same year. In 1833 the following entries of land were made within the township: Isaac W. Young, on section 6; Abram Young, on section 8; Isaac Cox, on section 18. In 1834 Edward Jackson bought on section 8; Jacob Calor, on section 9; William Richardson, on section 9; David Chitwood, on section 10; Osaac Cox, on section 18; Henry Kimble, on sections 18 and 19. In 1835 Sampson Hensley purchased ground on section 19. 1836 saw the following entries: William Florer, on section 3; Mary Crawford, on section 3; Jacob Young, on section 3; Rufus Ward, on section 4;

Charles Bates, on section 6; David Young and Isaac W. Young, on section 8; James Alexander, Joab Mershon, Hugh McClung and Pleasant Robinson, on section 9; David Chitwood, on section 10; Adam Stevens and Joshua Richardson, on section 15; Jacob Mosier, Pleasant Robinson and Isaac W. Young, section 16; Joab Cox, section 17; Sampson Hensley, section 19; Abraham Ealy, section 20; Jacob Mosier, section 27; William Cox, section 28; Michael Buskirk, section 30; John M. Sluss, section 31; William Cox, section 33; Jacob Romans and Lewis Rains, section 34. In the year 1837 these entries were made: John W. Riddle, on section 6; Nancy Rains, section 6; Joab Cox, section 7; Thomas Gardner, section 9; William Richardson, section 9; Abraham Young and Joshua Richardson, section 16; James Rader and Jacob Mefford, section 19; Adam Stephens, section 22; John B. Cox and Adam Stephens, section 28; Abraham Ealy, section 29; Thomas R. Stephenson, section 31; Stevenson and Martin Gamble, section 32; Finney Courtney, section 33. In 1838 Hugh McClung purchased on section 9; Nathan Hensley, on section 22; Lewis Mosier, on section 27; and Jacob Romans, on section 34. In 1839 Edward Jackson bought on section 6; Samuel C. Harbison, section 15; Adam Stephens, also section 15; Isaac W. Young and G. H. Johnson, section 18; Nathan Hensley, sections 21 and 22; George Richardson, section 21; William Kerr, section 31; Joseph Horton, section 32; James Thompson and Thomas Kelley, section 33. These purchases were all prior to 1840. The settlements came very slowly, a great deal of the land being empty until the fifties. The Young family is credited with being the first family to settle within the borders of Benton township, also the Cox family came in early. Other families which occupied the center of the township were the Chitwoods, Richardsons, Youngs, Stevenses, Robinsons and Alexanders.

UNIONVILLE.

The town of Unionville is the only one of any importance ever developed in this township. J. J. Alexander opened a store of general merchandise in 1836, and conducted a very thriving trade. Late in the forties James Carter engaged in business, also C. C. Fleener. In 1852 F. R. Miller started in the mercantile business. The inevitable blacksmith shop, which served as the meeting place, a postoffice, and other small shops featured the town of Unionville.

THE COX TRAGEDY.

In September, 1861, occurred a bloody crime in Benton township, which has remained a source of mystery ever since. Neighbors found the family of John B. Cox brutally murdered, their first discovery being Mr. Cox, who was lying unconscious on his front porch, with severe cuts around his head and neck. Mrs. Cox lay upon the bed within the house, with her throat slashed from ear to ear. Upon another bed lay a ten-year-old girl, terribly mangled about the throat, and on the floor nearby was another girl, younger, with her head almost cut from her body. A trundle-bed held two other children, badly wounded, but alive. The baby of the family was found unhurt.

Mr. Cox had trouble with the neighbors and was taken to Bloomington for safe keeping, where he was questioned closely when he arrived there. His story was that several men had attacked the family during the night, knocked him senseless, after which he knew nothing until the following morning. Several men were arrested and tried, but were acquitted from lack of evidence. Others believed that Cox himself, who was subject to fits of insanity, had committed the deed. This was the end of the case, which will probably never be solved.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Lying in the fork formed by Clear creek and Salt creek is Clear Creek township. For agricultural purposes the township is one of the best of Monroe county, the country being mostly lowland, and narrow and rich valleys adjoining the stream. The surface soil is especially rich in elements necessary for the raising of crops, and every square foot of available soil is at present producing to its utmost capacity. The geological description of this township is very complicated, although interesting to the scientist. Keokuk and St. Louis limestone are found in great outcroppings in the township and in places where the surface soil has been washed away may be found hundreds of geodes, comprising crystalline and butryoidal. The argillaceous layers containing these beautiful geodes also hold numerous species of fossils, some of them of plants that have thousands of years been extinct. A portion of the western side of the township is covered with the Warsaw division of the lower St. Louis limestone, also containing other and different species of fossils, some of them being placed in the most complete scientific museums of the world. From the east the first stone found is the Knob sandstone, then lapping this west of center is the Keokuk limestone, and lapping the Keokuk is the Warsaw division of the lower St. Louis limestone, thus giving the township, at the surface, both limestone and sandstone of the most excellent quality.

SETTLEMENT.

Clear Creek township holds the honor of having the first settler of Monroe county. This was David McHolland, who settled in the northwest corner of the township in 1817. He came to this place in 1815, when the state of Indiana was but a territory. Mr. McHolland had been preceded by white hunters and Indians, but none of them brought their families and made a home. This early settler, or squatter, supported his family by his rifle, and also cultivated a few acres of ground. After a few years the McHollands moved to the northwest portion of the county, where they lived for many years. The second settler is not known, although in 1816 Bartlett Wood-

ward entered considerable land in the township and built a log cabin thereon for his family. Mr. Woodward became a very influential citizen in Clear Creek township, and in 1818 was elected as one of the county commissioners. The early industries were composed mostly of mills, of all descriptions, and among the first ones being built were those owned by Colonel Ketchum, Chambers, and Shirley. Green's mill was another. The Taylors built flat-boats and transported the first boat load of pork, grain, etc., either down Salt creek or Clear creek to the Southern marts. The Chambers, Colonel Ketchum and Elias Bruner were others who shipped their goods southward.

In the year 1816 the following entries were made of the land in Clear Creek township: Thomas Grimes, Henry Burkhart, William Anderson and Bartlett Woodward on section 3; Adam Darling on section 4; Robert Fields on section 5; William Bigger and Routt & Brenton on section 6; Fetters & Hughes on section 7; Bartlett Woodward entered one hundred and sixty acres on section 10; Thomas Grimes, George Paul and John Musser, section 15; Michael Buskirk, section 17; John Vanderott and Fetters & Hughes, section 19, also Michael Harvey; Jacob Mumma and Jonathan Lindley, section 20; George Paul, section 21; William Chambers and John Durham, section 28; Jonathan Lindley had three hundred and twenty acres, George Paul one hundred and sixty acres, and Samuel Caldwell on section 29; John White entered the whole of section 30; Jonathan Lindley and Fetters & Hughes on section 31; William Carl on section 32, and William Craig on section 33. In the year 1817 the following entries were made: Solomon Lucas, on section 2; James Cully and Thomas Hancock, section 5; John Scott, section 9; Bartlett Woodward one hundred and sixty acres on section 10; Silas Woodward, section 11; Jacob Beals, section 18; Joseph Streat, section 20, with three hundred and twenty acres; William Chambers, sections 21 and 28; Samuel Allen and John Farley, section 32; Conrad Hanson, section 33. In 1818 there were: James Mitchell on section 5; John Storm, section 8; George Buskirk and Thomas Grimes, section 10; William Waymore and John Storm, section 17; Thomas Duffield, section 18; Samuel Smith, section 19; John Smith, section 32; William Shields, section 33; Elias Bruner, section 34. Andrew McKean settled on section 22 in 1819; Michael Myers on section 2 in 1825; John H. Anderson on section 4 in 1824; the same again in 1827; David Scott, section 8 in 1828; John Deckard, section 11 in 1824; George Kimberlin, section 14 in 1828; Edmund Phillips, section 18 in 1824; Anthony and William Chambers, section 21 in 1829; George Paul, section 21 in 1829; Michael Deckard, section 22 in 1824; John

Scott, section 26 in 1819; George Reddick, section 28 in 1821; Elijah Elliott, section 32 in 1827, and William Lemon, section 33 in 1829.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Harrodsburg, the principal town of the township, was laid out by Alexander Buchanan and Surveyor John Sedwick in December, 1836, on the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 29, township 7 north, range 1 west. The whole comprised twenty-four lots, and was first given the name of Newgene. Levi Sugart added three lots in May, 1837, and for some unaccountable reason the town name was changed to Harrodsburg.

In the commercial interests of the town Berkey & Isominger first took out a license to run a general store in 1836, and were followed closely by Tilford & Glass, and A. & P. Carmichael. Jacob Corman paid twenty-five dollars for a liquor license in 1839. The early families in the village were those of Henry Berkey, Joseph Cranshaw, Job Horton, Samuel Baugh, Richard Empson, Alexander Buchanan and the Widow Cully. In the year of 1844 S. W. and J. D. Urmev opened general merchandise stores. James Beatley held the honor of being the first resident physician in the town, being also a teacher of considerable merit. Baugh and Empson were tanners, also Rufus Finley. The latter conducted his tannery down the little stream which flows past the village, and which, the settlers have said, took its name from Ro-si-neah, an old Delaware chief, who was encamped in a huge hollow sycamore tree on the bank when the first white men came into the township. Distilleries, grist mills and woolen factories have flourished in the town at different times since that faraway day, some of them prospering and others dwindling to failure. In 1884 the town had a population of about two hundred and sixty, and in 1913, three hundred and fifty-eight.

The traveler to this village of Clear Creek township experiences no little difficulty, as the residences and business houses are fully a mile, over winding roads and steep hills, from the one railroad station. Despite this deficiency, however, Harrodsburg has developed a commendable status of commercialism and other standards by which a town is measured. The general stores are conducted by Johnson & Jackson, Gore & Meredith, R. F. Voightchild, and Sam McGlothlin; there are two blacksmiths, those of James Buchanan and Treadway & Crum; one barber, Ollie Graves; Andreas Conder runs a livery; A. W. Young has a restaurant, and H. Bricfield buys and sells live stock. Nance & Brassfield have a general store, where implements, buggies, wagons and general farm equipment, including cream separators, are sold. J. T.

Nance, one of the partners, is the postmaster of Harrodsburg, also an undertaker. E. M. Lowery runs a first-class hotel. F. E. Walther owns a grist mill, and grinds grain for most of the farmers of Clear Creek township. Dr. D. J. Holland is the only doctor of the village.

Harrodsburg is not an incorporated town, and there is just one official, the justice of the peace, who is Frank Dowd. The citizens have a town hall.

The Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, including the Rebekahs, are represented with over a hundred members each, almost every man being interested in fraternalism. Religiously, the town of Harrodsburg has the Cumberland Presbyterians, the Methodists and the Church of Christ.

The village of Fairfax has also existed since early in the thirties. N. Whisenand and R. Wilson started a liquor shop there in 1835, and in 1838 Scarborough & Wilson opened a merchandise store. The old Helton grist mill was an early landmark of the town, and was a successful plant, its owner shipping quantities of goods down the creeks south.

Smithville was born when the New Albany railroad was built in 1852-3. Mansfield Bennett and George Smith laid the town out on section 3 in November, 1851. Thirty-eight lots were platted on each side of the railroad. Smith opened the first store, and was succeeded by a blacksmith and a few scattering families. Its population is now three hundred and seventy-five people. Although very small, the town is well connected with the larger cities of the county and state, being on the Monon railroad. G. M. Deckard is the postmaster, and also owns a first-class general store and caters to the best trade of the community. O. E. Deckard also runs a general store, and Miss E. A. Deckard has a millinery shop. J. L. Waring, Stull Brothers and W. G. Updegraff also have general goods in stock. Ralph Carpenter is the blacksmith, and Lee Horton, the barber. In connection with the blacksmith shop there is a mill and corn crusher. R. B. Carter conducts the newspaper, *The Smithville News*, which is published weekly. The physician is Dr. J. Kentling.

Smithville is not incorporated, and there are no town officials, other than the justice of the peace, James H. Burkhart. The Methodist and Christian churches have houses of worship here. The Knights of Pythias have a lodge here and, in connection with the Improved Order of Red Men, have a handsome brick building. Plans are on foot to establish an electric light plant here. The business houses and residences are wired and have been supplied with current, but financial reasons compelled the failure of the former plant.

CHAPTER XIX.

INDIAN CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Indian Creek township is very similar to Van Buren. The rich, loam-laden soil is exceedingly productive, and added value is given by the streams, the branches of Clear creek and Indian creek. Geologically, the township is noteworthy. It is one of the few spots where the Chester sandstone comes to the surface of the ground. This stone consists of light gray and bright red laminated stone, very ferruginous and irregularly bedded. At Buena Vista and nearby points there are outcroppings of this stone, and in sections 6 and 7 there are iron deposits which belong to the strata of Chester stone. The main stone of the township, however, lies underneath the sandstone, and belongs to the Upper St. Louis group of limestone. The timber of Indian Creek township is abundant and has not been completely stripped from the land as in other townships. Indian Creek township is in the extreme southwestern corner of the county.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The rude cabins of the settlers dotted the country of Indian Creek township as early as 1815, but the homes were far between, and intercourse was difficult. Among these families were the Lambs, Dicks, Crums, Burches, Morgans, Walkers, Wrights, Mays, Joneses, Clarks, Adamses, Carpenters, Tatumns, Oliphants, Carmichaels, Brosfields, Penningtons, Teagues, Phillips, Smiths, Graves, Gwinns, Treadways, and the Turners. The Lamb family is credited with being the first in the township, although the Easts and Walkers, the Wrights and Burches came at an early date. In 1816 the following men made entry on land in the township: William Bigger, Richard Beem and John Kutch on section 1; Isaac Withers on section 3; John M. Sadler on section 6; Archibald Wood on the same; John Storm on section 12; William King and J. Storm on section 13; Henry Speed on section 19; Storm and Elzy Woodward on section 20; Archibald Wood on 30. In the year 1817 Moses Olds entered land on section 1; James Wright, William Crum, and William Leahy on section 2; Benjamin Freeland on section 5.

also four hundred and fifty acres in section 7; Isaiah Wright and James Wright on section 11; James Mitchell, James Wright and Jacob Beals on section 12, and the latter also on section 24; William Wyman, section 25; James Wright, section 26; Thomas Wilson, Alexander Clark, section 33; Zachariah Dicks, one hundred and sixty acres on section 34; William Wright and James Smith, section 35; Peter Sansiford on section 18 in 1823. Lemuel and Joel Sexson bought on sections 19 and 20 in 1827 and 1828. Joseph Arthur purchased land on section 21 in 1818, and Richard Wright on section 23 in the same year. Solomon Morgan came into possession of one hundred and sixty acres in section 24 in 1829, and Caleb Lowder bought eighty acres in section 27 in 1819. Jonathan Howell, section 28 in 1818; Alexander Clark, section 34 in 1818; William Jones, section 34 in 1818.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The streams in Indian Creek township were not of sufficient size or volume to permit the operation of water-power mills. However, there were several hand mills and horse mills owned in the township, but they never became very prosperous. The old Hamilton mill in Van Buren township and the Ketchum mill in Clear Creek township supplied the most of the flour and meal for this township. There was a saw mill in the southern part of the township, also a whiskey shop which was said to have been the first in the county.

In 1839, Randolph Ross, a native of Virginia, established an iron furnace in the northwestern part of the township and began to manufacture iron. The factory progressed and shortly, under the firm name of Randolph Ross & Son's Virginia Iron Works, had in their employ about twenty men. The crude ore was taken from the hillside, carried to the furnace, melted, and run off into bars, then shipped by wagon to Louisville or Vincennes. After five years of success financial difficulties elsewhere compelled the corporation to suspend the operation of the factory.

CHAPTER XX.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Marion township was not organized as a township until the fourth decade of the century. Before that time it had been a part of Benton township, that is, after the latter township's origin. Marion is the smallest civil division of the county in point of area, but in agriculture and the character of her citizens stands high in the scale. The land is generally rolling, the rich uplands of clay and the stream valleys with fine alluvial deposits producing many acres of fine farm country. The timber has been noted for its quality, firmness and full size. Many crystal springs spout their cooling waters from the soil, which is a pleasant and valuable feature of the township. Keokuk limestone, both varieties, constitutes the main geological feature of the township. Granite boulders, specimens of greenstone, sienite, quartzite and felspar are numerous, and beautiful geodes and fossils are also plentiful. Knobstone is also present, and black sand, magnetic iron ore, and containing traces of gold. The township was named in honor of Francis Marion, of Revolutionary fame.

SETTLEMENT.

Strange to say, the township of Marion was not settled until many years after its organization. This is due to no topographical fault of the township. The long distance from the county seat, the absence of any carrying streams, and the isolation from the settlements and the traveled highways, were the reasons for the delayed influx of settlers.

It is not possible to give confirmation to the record of the first settler, as many lived here as squatters, without any intention of entering land from the government. However, the first land bought within the township was on section 6, and was entered on July 30, 1823, by Osborn & Brown, merchants, who later sold the land without ever having lived on it. Jehu Buckner made the second entry, in 1827 on section 18, and he was probably the first real white settler. He entered a piece of ground on section 7 at the same time. He built a log home for his family, and lived the typical pioneer

life of hard work and much privation. His residence here covered many years, and he witnessed the development of his township from the very beginning. In September, 1829, Shad Martin entered a tract of land on section 18. This was the third. James Stepp bought land in 1832 on section 2. In 1832, A. H. Fulford purchased in section 4. James and Wylie Poynter bought land on section 4 in 1833, the year of the great meteoric shower. During the same year Adam Wall purchased in section 21. The Hendrickses came to sections 15, 21, 22 and 14 in 1834. There were three of them, named Thomas, J. Joshua and Ezekiel, who were among the most substantial pioneers of the day. Reuben Stepp purchased on section 21 in 1835, and on section 6 in 1836. William Stewart and Henry Hicks selected ground on section 2 in 1837. George Downey occupied this section in 1836, and on section 3 the following year. John M. Thomas and Spencer McDaniel took farms on section 4 in 1837. Valentine Hacker and G. Percifield were on section 6 in 1836, and Thomas M. Graham in 1837 on section 8; Savoy Stepps and David Wampler purchased tracts on section 9 in 1837, and Joseph Baugh and William McMillen on section 14 in the same year. Michael Fleener was an early settler of section 35. John J. Graham was in section 3 in 1838, and George M. Fry on section 2 in 1839. William Woodall bought on section 36 in 1839. The forties brought no increase, that is appreciable increase, in the selling of the land, but with the coming of the fifties nearly all of the land was purchased by men who became residents.

CHAPTER XXI.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

For the raising of timothy and clover, and wheat and other cereals, there is no better land in Monroe county than that of Perry township. Heavy deposits of silica and alluvium, some of the soil resembling the black corn ground of Illinois, and watered by small streams and numerous springs, gives the land a varied quality, but on an average an excellent one. Clear creek has its source within the borders of this township. These springs, some of them impregnated with sulphur from underground beds, furnished the water supply for the early settlers, and saved them the necessity of digging wells, as their comrades in other townships were compelled to do.

THE "SEMINARY TOWNSHIP."

In the year 1820 the General Assembly of Indiana, in pursuance of an act of Congress, chose two congressional townships to be used for maintaining two state seminaries. This was before the founding of the seminary which later became Indiana University. The two districts selected were, one in Gibson county and one in Monroe county, the latter being township 8 north, range 1 west, or, as it was later designated, Perry township. Commissions appointed by the state Legislature made the selections.

In 1822 trustees were appointed to superintend the building of two structures, one as the seminary building, and the other as a place of habitation for the principal. Four sections of land on the north side of the township were reserved for the seminary, and the work was rapidly completed. No settlements by squatters were allowed on this reserved territory of four full sections, and it caused no little trouble and anxiety among the pioneers who came to the county. The soil was excellent and so close to the capital, Bloomington, which city was rapidly growing and had already become the site of the seminary, later the university, that the value of Perry township reservations became high. Notwithstanding, in the early twenties squatters crossed the border of the reserved land and commenced to clear the land of timber, plant crops and erect homes for themselves. The inevitable was a

public sale. they knew, but they spent their time and energy improving their homes, without thinking of the possibility of someone else buying them out, part and parcel. They tilled the land and constructed mills as if the land were their legal property. At last, in 1827, the Legislature provided for an appraisal and marketing of the land. Then the squatters became alarmed. They realized that land speculators and capitalists could buy their land, or rather the land they were occupying, and by paying for the improvements which they had made, could literally take it from under their noses. James Borland made the appraisal in June, 1827, and the sales were made, beginning in October. During the year many representative men of the county purchased land there, the minimum price paid being a dollar and a quarter per acre, which was for the poorest, class 3, land. Some of these men who made purchases were: Alexander Kelley, Joseph Piercy, John Armstrong, and John Griffith on section 1; James G. Fleener, Granville Ward, Milton McPhetridge, Isaac Rogers, Aquilla Rogers and Samuel Dunn, section 2; Thomas Smith, section 3; James Borland, Ellis Stone, George Henry, and Hiram Paugh, section 6; Andrew Dodds, Emsley Wilson, Abraham Pauley, Richard Hunter and Alexander Murphy, section 7; John Hight, Samuel Dodds, and Richard Shipp, section 8; William Bilbo, section 9; David Batterton, Zachariah Williams, and Benjamin Rogers, section 10; John Griffith and Jacob Isominger, section 11; Garrett Moore, John A. Wilson and Moses Williams, section 12; Benjamin Rogers, section 14; Josiah Baker and Abed Nego Walden, section 15; William Dunning, Levi Thatcher and William Knatts, section 16; Isaac Pauley, Daniel Davis, Thomas Carter and Absalom Kennedy, section 17; Isaac Pauley, Edward Borland and Samuel Moore, section 18; Simon Adamson, section 19; Jacob Depue, Evan Dal-larhide, David Sears and John Mathers, section 20; Robert D. Alexander, William Davis, John W. Nicholson, William Taylor, Michael Keith, David Findley, section 21; John Boltinghouse, William Patrick, William Taylor, section 22; Banner Brummet, Solomon Butcher, and James Berryman, section 27; James Alexander, William Taylor, William Alverson, John Musser, Robert Sanderson, Thomas Abbott, and James Brummet, section 28; William Alverson, Carey James, David Sears, William Henry, James Parsons and Charles Brookshire, section 29; Solomon Green, Samuel Rhorer, Absalom Cooper and John Smith, section 30; John Smith, section 31; William Ross and Alexander Miller, section 32; George Short and Moses Grantham, section 33; William Chandler, section 34. This sale went with a rush during the year 1827, but after that fell back, on a par with the other townships.

The land was not subject to entry in the usual way, but was under the control of a special commissioner who negotiated the sales and transfers.

ORGANIZATION AS A TOWNSHIP.

Prior to 1830 the township was attached to Bloomington township for election and judicial purposes, but in that year was separated and organized, and named after the noted commodore who defeated the British ships on Lake Erie. The home of Benjamin Kenton was the scene of the first election for two justices of the peace. Mr. Kenton held the position of election inspector, Jesse Davis and George A. Ritter were overseers of the poor, Solomon Butcher and Finney Courtney were fence reviewers. This election was held on the 26th day of May, 1830.

CHAPTER XXII.

POLK TOWNSHIP.

Soon after the end of President James K: Polk's administration the township of Polk was established, bearing the name of the President. Topographically, the township is below standard. The soil is rough, sterile, and covered with precipitous cliffs which render it unfit for even a good growth of timber. There are garden spots, however, where the land is more rolling, and along the stream valleys there is a good quality of cereals raised. The timber in the township, where it grows, is a rich variety of walnut, beech, ash, whitewood, oak and other woods. The settlement of the county was very slow, some of the land not being entered until the last thirty years.

SETTLEMENT.

Elijah Elliott entered the first tract of land on section 4. He bought ninety and a fraction acres on December 10, 1821, but made no attempt to improve the land or even reside on it. This was over ten years before the first white settlement. An old trapper, George Todd, unslung his pack in this township in 1823, five years after the organization, and bought a tract of eighty acres on section 26, and, with the help of his brothers and a few men, he constructed rude log buildings, for the comfort of his family. Other structures were for his stock. The meat supply came from the deer and bears who inhabited the dense timber around his settlement. Three years later Todd bought eighty more acres on the same section, and also eighty on section 23. In 1831, Andrew Todd purchased eighty acres on section 15, and John Todd eighty on 14.

The second settler in Polk township was Thomas Fleetwood, who came in 1826, and bought eighty acres of land on section 36, near to the farm of Mr. Todd. In 1833 he added forty more acres on the same section. Isaac Fleetwood purchased eighty acres on 35, and in 1834, forty acres on section 26. Solomon Fleetwood settled on section 26 in 1837, and Joseph Fleetwood on section 36 in 1839. Joseph Stipp owned eighty acres of section 20 in 1832, and four years later forty acres of section 19. William Moss

entered land in 1834 and 1836 on section 7, and Alexander Newton had forty on section 23. David Hawkins purchased on section 10 in 1839, and William B. Todd in 1837. On section 36, Robert Hicks bought in 1834, William R. Coombs in 1836, and Benjamin Browning in 1837. Section 31 was occupied by Q. N. Cain in 1836, and by William Henry in 1838. Isaac Norman bought on section 35 in 1836, and Moses Martin in 1839. Green C. Mize purchased on section 32 in 1836. In 1836 land was entered on section 30 by both Thomas Chambers and Natty Gougle. William Todd in 1837 and James Todd in the year 1839, on section 26. William Newton, 1836-7, and Samuel Axom in 1839, also selected land in this section. William Henry, Jr., and Elizabeth Chambers became land owners on section 18 in 1837 and 1838 respectively. John Hanson bought on section 17 in 1837, and Jesse Davar the same year, also on sections 4 and 5 in 1839. Aaron M. Johnson obtained eighty acres in 1836, and Benjamin Halleck forty, on section 3. Nelson Robertson purchased forty acres in 1837 on section 2. These tracts of land were in township 7 north, range 1 east, which territory does not comprise all of Polk township. Twelve sections were taken from Brown county by the Legislature and made a part of Monroe county and this township. Before 1840 the only entries on this additional land were made by Jonathan Faulks and Joshua Repper on section 31 in 1829, and Charles Sipes on section 29 in 1836.

The first elections in Polk township were held at the house of John Todd, or at "Todd's Big Springs." This was in 1849. Elections continued to be held here for many years, probably in the old blacksmith shop. Samuel Axam and Wylie Davar were the first fence viewers, Peter Norman the first inspector of elections, and Wylie Davar the first constable.

CHAPEL HILL.

Chapel Hill was a village born to die again. David Miller and John Smith conceived the idea of a town in October, 1856, and had the county surveyor lay off twenty-seven lots on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 31, township 7 north, range 1 east. The town had no more than got on paper, however, than it expired.

COUNTERFEITERS.

During the forties and fifties there were many lawbreakers, burglars, highwaymen, and counterfeiters who spread over a large part of the Hoosier

state, including the county of Monroe. The hilly country, the impenetrable ravines and thick morasses afforded ideal haunts for gangsters of all description, and to make a bad matter worse, the law was inadequate to check their depredations. It came to a point where men of high reputation in the communities could well join hands with a criminal gang, and either steal something or make counterfeit money, and then come back to civilization with his ill-gained spoils and resume the perfectly "respectful" life he had led hitherto. A man could not trust his own neighbor in those days. The southeastern part of the county, covering Polk township, became a notable place for counterfeit coins and government bills. Some of the citizens of this township were suspected of complicity, but for years no convincing proof could be had. The counterfeiters had an underground system which could not be solved by the authorities, and so their trade went on uninterrupted.

The increasing scope of the work occasioned the rise of companies of regulators, honest men who banded together to punish the suspected offenders. This plan was very effective for a long time, and then it was carried too far. Private grudges, political questions, etc., were satisfied by methods resembling the ones employed by the "night riders." A man named Bingham was whipped one night and died as a result, although it was known that he was an honest man. Another, named Vansickle, was frightfully punished by a masked man in the dead of night, and later died from the injuries. The place of his death became known as Vansickle's mills, in the south of Morgan county.

CHAPTER XXIII.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

The land of Richland township is typical of Monroe county. Argillaceous hills and bluffs, with semi-sterile soil; lowlands, where the agriculturist thrives; timber tracts, which are rapidly being robbed of their treasures—these are the predominating varieties of ground in this township. Sand, clay, lime and alluvium are the main elements of the rich lowlands, the alluvium very often in great quantities, thus affording a rich, yellow soil. Limestone is found near the surface in great strata in various portions of the township.

The oolitic limestones of Richland township are very valuable to the community. Not only are they valuable for their intrinsic worth, but by reason of their accessibility. There are many varieties of this limestone found in various quarries, specific mention of which is made in another chapter of this book. Briefly, however, there are dark gray, shaly and silicious stone known as the Warsaw division, Lower St. Louis group; light gray, fine grained oolitic; dark blue oolitic; the Upper St. Louis group, which is hard, light gray and silicious, resembling the lithographic limestone of Harrison county. There may be found also Chester sandstone and iron ore deposits, Keokuk limestone, both buff and light and dark blue, and knob sandstone and shale. These beds of stone lie at different depths and are sandwiched between various geological elements such as clayey soil, ferruginous soil and arenaceous ground.

SETTLEMENT.

The most of the settlement of Richland township occurred prior to and in 1816, or as soon as the land was offered on the market. There is doubt as to who was really the first settler there, for several tracts were purchased in 1816, and were inhabited. In October, 1816, a William Edmundson erected a small log cabin near Ellettsville, and moved his family there. However, he did not own the land. Later, he bought his tract, which was the northwest quarter of section 9, from George Cutler, and during the following winter cleared about five acres in preparation for the subsequent crop.

This is the only family known to have resided in Richland township during the winter of 1816-17. George and James Parks, Coleman Puett, George Sharp, Lewis Noel and others built rude dwellings on the land in the fall of 1816, and lived alone in the cabins, in order to clear the land for the spring planting, and prepare a home for their families who were to join them at the same time. The families of George Sharp, the Parks, Lewis Noel, Coleman and Joseph Puett, William Milligan, Jonathan Gilbert, Joseph Reeves, Samuel Ellett were among those who came in the spring of 1817. John Parks was accorded the honor of being the first man among the settlers, a leader in the affairs of the community. He lived to the age of over one hundred and one years. This estimable gentleman, in his ninety-seventh year, wrote a short memoir of his early life, which narrative teems with interest. He said of his coming to Indiana:

"Soon after the war of 1812, when things had somewhat settled, my father and family, with enough others to make a right smart colony, concluded to emigrate to some new country.

"The territory of Indiana was the place chosen, and we landed in Lawrence county, on the East fork of White river, October, 1815. The land was not yet in market, but was surveyed off ready to be sold. We chose our lots and settled on them, built our cabins and cleared a considerable amount of land. As the sale was to come off the next season at Jeffersonville, a dozen or more of us went down. The land was to be sold to the highest bidder. When the sale took place a man by the name of Bulslitt had a longer pole than ours, and 'knocked the persimmons,' sweeping the entire settlement. Not the first man saved his land or improvements. So we marched home, as if we had lost a friend. I had about eight acres cleared, surrounded by a good fence. The part of the territory where we now live did not come into market until the next season, so we concluded to make another trial. So we moved and again selected our lots. (This was in the present Richland township, near Ellettsville.) The next sale took place at Vincennes in October, 1816. By this time we became acquainted with fever and ague. I was the only one able to attend the sale, and I took the chills while there. I purchased for nearly the entire colony—about a dozen lots in all. After the sale we went that winter and built cabins on our lots, and cleared some ground. I got in about six acres of fine corn, which was our sole dependence for the year. But lo! in October there came a frost, which bit the last ear (so with the whole settlement)! Then we were in a fix. We had no mills to grind our corn, so we were compelled to pound it into meal.

There was one hand mill in the settlement. But the corn was so soft that it would neither beat nor grind, until it was kiln-dried. I made a scaffold up in the chimney and dried mine; then I had my choice to go to a hand mill a mile away, or to pound it."

Mr. Parks continues his narrative in a very entertaining and instructive way, telling of the early hardships and difficulties in obtaining meat. He spoke of the Indians of the county, the Delawares and Pottawatomies, who, with their squaws and papooses, often spent the night at his house.

Some of the early settlers of the township in 1816, the entries being made at the land office at Vincennes, were: John Ketchum, on section 1; Jonathan Lindley, Roderick Rawlins, Asa Osborn and Joseph Evans, on section 2; Lewis Noel, section 4; Jonathan Gilbert, section 8; George Cutler and George Sharp, section 9; James Parks, section 10; Archibald Wood and James Goodwin, section 11; Samuel Caldwell, section 13; John Bigger, James Parks and Samuel Elliot, section 14; Ambrose Carlton, section 15; Archibald Wood and Samuel Caldwell, section 17; Jacob Cutler and William Bradford, section 18; Joseph Harris, section 21; John Simons, section 22; Ambrose Carlton and Asa Coltrin, section 23; Christopher Eslinger and John Gordon, section 24; John McCormick, section 26; Jonathan Lindley and John Simons, section 27; Solomon Bower, Joseph Kennedy, William Thornton and Abel Bigelow, section 28; David Johnson, section 29; William Baker and John Fullen, section 30; John Perishaw, section 31; Daniel Zincks and David Sears, section 32; Edward Archer, Abel Bigelow and William Oliver, section 33; Joseph Taylor and Thomas Hodges, section 34; Benjamin Johnson and Samuel Rogers, section 35; Fred Smoyers and David S. Chambers, section 36. In 1817 entries were made by Henry Kirkham, Henry Wampler, Coleman Puett, William Latherlin, Joseph Reeves, Samuel Hazlett, Eli Lee, John Armstrong, T. R. Harley, Joseph Kennedy, Joel A. Dyer.

In 1841 there were one hundred and sixty-one poll tax payers in the township, 18,804½ acres of land, which land was valued at \$133,938, carrying a total tax of \$1,230.47. Several small mills were operated during the early days, most of them run by hand. A small quantity of whiskey was manufactured in the township, but several persons, among them being the Mayfields, of Richland, and the Allison's, of Van Buren, opposed the consumption of spirituous liquors. In 1818 William Rawlins and Mary Sharp were united in the bonds of matrimony, which was the first wedding in the township. David P. Edmundson was the first child born in that locality, and Lucinda Puett was the second.

ELLETTSVILLE.

Although at present the most important town in the township, Ellettsville was not the first. Edward Ellett kept a tavern at the present site for many years before it was even considered a village. He also conducted a rude saw mill. George Parks owned the first grist mill; it was run by hand and was very primitive in every respect. A man named Kirkham operated a horse mill about 1820.

In February, 1837, John Sedwick, county surveyor, was employed by Reuben Tompkins to lay out fourteen lots in section 9. The village thus founded was named Richland. In the same year an effort was made to obtain a postoffice for Richland, but there was another of the same name in the state, hence the town's name was changed to Ellettsville, in honor of Edward Ellett. Alonzo Beman laid out seventeen additional lots at the town, and opened a general merchandise store, with a stock valued at one thousand dollars. F. T. Butler soon went into partnership with Beman, having been in business himself at Mt. Tabor. A liquor store was opened in the town in 1839 by Jefferson Wampler, and in 1838 Ellett & Barnes started another general merchandise store. Thus, in 1840, there was one liquor shop, one blacksmith shop, one grist mill, one saw mill, two stores, a post-office, and about five whole families. Others later identified with the commercial interests of the town were James Whitesell, Johnson Stites, Isaac Wampler, H. R. Seall, Mr. Manville, S. E. and O. A. Harris, Emanuel F. Faulkner, Parks & Coffey, John H. Reeves, Harris & Dean, Dowell & Moore, and Parks & Puett. The McCallas, of Bloomington, also conducted a branch store there.

During the early days of Ellettsville there were many mills, of grist and saw variety, scattered around the village. The town became quite a commercial center and business was thriving. Woolen factories were also built later, spoke factory and a planing mill. In 1850 the population of the village was about 60; in 1860, near 250; in 1870, about 450; in 1883, about 625; and in 1913, approximately seven hundred.

The incorporation of the village was first mentioned in the year 1866, and met with a storm of opposition. In June of that year a petition was presented to the county board asking that the village might hold an election, to decide whether or not Ellettsville be incorporated. All of the influential residents signed the petition, which comprised a plan for two hundred and two acres. By order of the county board, an election was held on June 16.

1866, and the result was in favor of incorporation. In September, Ellettsville was officially incorporated by the county board, and officers were elected. These elections were held for several years, then discontinued, but finally interest in them revived, and the town at last reverted to municipal government again.

BUSINESS INTERESTS OF 1913.

There is a progressive atmosphere around the hill-bordered town which augurs well for the inhabitants, among whom there is a very strong brotherhood and co-operative spirit.

The town officers of Ellettsville are: Robert Digel, Will C. Reeves and E. M. Parks, trustees; W. R. Coffey, clerk, and D. F. Burk, treasurer.

In the various commercial lines, Ellettsville has an excellent representation. The grocery interests are managed by John M. Berry, J. K. Phipps, S. P. Krutsinger and Dos. Hite, and each of the stores has a profitable trade with the townspeople. Hunter & Son and Thomas Harris have hardware stores, and Guy A. McCown runs a clothing and general furnishing store. Maner & Williams and Fletcher & Scully own blacksmith shops; Hollis Hall and Charles Anderson are barbers; J. M. Rice manages a very complete drug store; William Bastin runs a dray line; O. E. Fletcher is a jeweler; E. E. Faulkner has charge of a lumber business; William Wampler and Charles Stimson have meat markets; Jake Starnes deals in live stock; Harry Rice and Elmer Keen conduct restaurants; J. S. Brown & Son have an auto and horse livery. The Ellettsville Milling Company handle the grain and feed for the farmers of the township, and also for surrounding townships. The stone industry is represented in Richland township with several excellent firms, among them being Alexander King & Company, Perry Stone Company, Matthews Brothers, and Thompson & Sandy Company. Dill & Brown also deal in grain. The newspaper of Ellettsville is conducted in a very able manner by W. B. Harris; the sheet is styled *The Form*, and is a seven-column quarto, published weekly. There are three physicians in Ellettsville, namely: Drs. W. W. Harris, O. K. Harris and I. N. Presley, but there are no dentists. The banking interests of the town and community are controlled by the Peoples State Bank, a reliable and accommodating institution. Two telephone companies furnish service to the people of this town, and connection may be had with any point in the world covered by the Bell system. There is no town hall in Ellettsville.

Fraternally, Ellettsville has about every lodge in the country either

represented with a lodge or else several members. The blue lodge of Masonry is here, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias also, and each has over a hundred members. The Rebekahs and Pythian Sisters are also strong here, in connection with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

There are four churches in Ellettsville, the Methodist, the Baptist, the Christian and the Presbyterian. The buildings of worship are unusually handsome for the size of the town, and would do credit to a city. There is a distinct church loyalty among the good people of the town, and there are very few Sunday morning loafers.

The Peoples State Bank of Ellettsville, above named, was established February 11, 1905, by F. J. Hermes and other stockholders. The capital stock was the same as now, \$25,000. Its first officers were: W. P. Sandy, president; F. J. Hermes, cashier; W. B. Harris, vice-president; F. I. Owens, Fred Matthews, W. P. Sandy, directors. The bank has done an excellent business and now has a surplus and undivided profits of \$7,225. Its officers in 1913 were: Fred I. Owens, president; Guy A. Draper, cashier; W. B. Bennett, vice-president; F. I. Owens, W. B. Harris, B. G. Hoadley, Fred Matthews, J. R. Harris, directors.

CHAPTER XXIV.

SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This township received its name from the stream which flows southward across it, also from the great industry of manufacturing salt which is conducted within the borders. The township was organized in 1825. Throughout the township there are many salt springs, principally along the course of Salt creek, thus giving the waters of the stream a high saline quality. The deer gave rise to their discovery by white men, the animals coming to the stream in great numbers to drink. Many of the beasts were killed at these "deer-licks," as they were easy prey then. As salt was a valuable and scarce commodity in those days, the pioneers resolved upon an idea of evaporating the water and obtaining the salt for their own consumption. In 1822 and 1823 Henry Wampler, Thomas Literal and others bored down on section 12 and found an abundance of brine. They constructed huts at the place and procuring several iron kettles, began the manufacture of the mineral. Their product was in great demand, and during their period of activity it is said they got at least eight hundred barrels from the ground. The county board was petitioned in 1823 to construct a road to the works, as the travel hence was becoming very large. This was done accordingly. In later years numerous other wells were sunk within the township, and the industry became very lucrative to the operators.

With the exception of the lowlands and slopes, the ground of Benton township is not of tillable value. The good soil is scattered about in small tracts, but these, nevertheless, are made to produce to their utmost. On the hilltops and uncultivated land the native timber is left. Hard water springs abound, and there are also many sulphur springs whose waters are of high medicinal value as a blood purifier. Salt creek, of course, is the main source of irrigation. The stone in the township is not quite so easy of access as in other portions, but by persistent effort very good specimens may be obtained. Lime is manufactured on a small scale, also brick and tile.

SETTLEMENT.

Moses Williams, on the 19th of September, 1817, purchased one hundred and sixty acres of section 7, this being the first purchase in the township; he later entered land in section 22, and in 1821 and 1824, on section 12. Lowe and Lee bought one hundred and twenty acres on section 10 in 1818, and on August 2, 1820, Elisha Pollard settled on section 18. Henry Wampler bought land in section 23 and 27. John Huff and Elisha Pollard also purchased, the former in section 27 and the latter in section 6. James Matlock entered in section 27 in 1822; John W. Lee on section 11 in 1824; J. O. Howe on section 12 in 1826. Howe also bought eighty acres on section 2 in 1824, and John Barnes on section 10 in 1828. Alexander Owens purchased ground on section 10 in 1832, and in the same year William Boruff entered on section 10, and Jacob Stephens on section 2 in the following year. The men who entered land during 1836 were: Samuel Smith, section 3; Finney Courtney, section 4; Henderson Myers, section 4; Aquilla Rogers, Ambrose Miller and William Martin, section 6; John McKissock, section 7; Andrew Harshberger, section 8; J. O. Howe, section 11; Edward Walker and John Huff, section 15; Jonathan Huntington, section 17; George Johnson, section 18; Thomas Ferguson, section 19; Archibald Wilson, section 31; Reuben Clark, section 27; Samuel McCalla and George Johnson, section 28; William Taylor and Thomas Ferguson, section 30; David Killough and Michael Wampler, section 31; James Wakefield, section 32, and Daniel Butcher, Archibald Wilson and Aaron M. Wilson, on section 34. In 1837 there were: W. W. Duncan, section 4; W. D. Maxwell, section 4; Garret Moore, section 7; Isaac Bolinghouse, section 9; Edward Walker, section 15; Alexander Miller, section 15; John Cherry and John Armstrong, section 15; Michael Wampler and James Wakefield, section 31. In 1838 there were: Charles M. Cunningham, section 6; Samuel Curry, section 7; Daniel McCaughan, Daniel Kilpatrick and James Gordon, section 8; John Barnes, section 10; Hamilton Gray, section 21. In 1839 there were: Lankston Brummet, section 4; Alexander Kerr, section 6; Samuel Latimer, section 8; Jonathan Huntington, section 9; William Cabot, section 17; George Johnson, section 28; also David Johnson; John Campbell, section 31; and John Lucas, sections 33 and 34.

CHAPTER XXV.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

Van Buren township was settled earlier and more rapidly perhaps than any other township in Monroe county, with the exception of Bloomington. The soil of the locality is rich and productive, hence the influx of settlers began at a very early period, most of the pioneers being from the Southland, and bringing with them all the chivalry and courtesy of their ancestors.

The surface of Van Buren township is not so hilly and rough as various other townships; the land approaches a fair level, and is well watered and drained. Numerous small streams and clear springs are scattered over the country, enriching the alluvial qualities of the surface soil. Valuable timber at one time covered the land, but has been mercilessly destroyed by the inroads of commercialism. The trees included black and white walnut, maple, oak, elm, chestnut, poplar, beech, sycamore, ash, cherry, gum, dogwood, sassafras, spicewood, etc.

An important geological feature of the county is Puett's cave, in the northwestern portion. The cave is of unknown depth in places, and is characterized by many winding passageways, stalactites, stalagmites, fossils, and other rock formations as curious as well as beautiful.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The name of the first resident of the township is not on reliable record. It was doubtless one of the men whose names are enrolled as land buyers in 1816, namely: Arthur Patterson, on section 1; David Matlock, Jacob Cutler, Daniel Sears, James Parks, James Matlock, section 2; John Cutler, section 4; Archibald Wood bought three hundred and twenty acres on section 10; John Allen and George Matlock, section 11, the latter also on section 12; Jonathan Rains, John Carr and John W. Lee, section 13; John Allen, James Borland and John Carr, section 14; Archibald Wood, Michael Wood, David Matlock, section 15; John Collins and Joseph Berry, section 21; William Wilson and William Newcomb, section 22; John Harvey, Jonathan Nichols and Arthur Patterson, section 24; Solomon Green and Archibald Wood, sec-

tion 25; Levin Lawrence, section 26; Adam Darling, section 27; Joseph Berry, Adam Bowen and John Briscoe, section 28; Jesse Tarkington, Arthur Patterson and John Sadler, section 31; Arthur Patterson and Joseph Berry, section 32; the latter also on section 33; John Storm, section 34; Thomas McCrang, section 35; John Johnson, Josiah Jackson and Joseph Richardson, section 36. In the year 1817 the following entries were made: David Matlock, section 2; Francis Charlice, section 11; James Matlock, section 12; Eli Lee, section 14; William Newcomb, section 15; Pierre Chacurn, section 22; Solomon Phillips, section 23; Joseph Gerrard and James Parsons, section 26; Adam Kern and Isaac Rogers, section 27; John Berry, section 33; Joseph Berry, section 34. In 1823 Austin S. Reeves made entry on section 9, and Littleton West on section 21; Vincent Lindsey settled on section 1 in 1824, and in the same year Eli Farmer bought on section 2; John Mahala on section 10 in the same year; John M. Berry, section 29; Lemuel Lyons, section 1 in 1825; George Moss, section 5 in 1829; Thomas Snoddy, section 6 in 1826; John Watson, section 8 in 1828; Robert Dice, section 9; Henry Sanders, section 10 in 1827; William Deskins, section 10 in 1828; George Milam, section 12 in 1827; Isaac Rogers, section 21 in 1825; Joseph Berry, section 21 in 1825; Gaspard Koons, section 26 in 1825; William Morris, section 29 in 1829; John H. Bunger and Orion Crocker, section 33 in 1829. Several men brought their families here in 1816. There are many who believe that there were white families living in this township as early as 1815, although there is no definite proof of this.

There are others who came to this locality early, accompanied by their families, and a few of them were James Gentry, Absalom Baker, Robert B. Givens, Andrew Gray, George Grubb, Samuel Grabeal, Solomon Green, Seth Goodwin, William Gray, Andrew Gray, Lewis Harman, Jasper Koons, Felix Landers, Matthew Legg, Benjamin Neeld, William Neeld, the Prices, Hiram Pauley, Solomon Phillips, Rebecca Rawlins, the Renshaws, Benjamin Rice, Robert Rice, William Rice, John Sadler, Henry Sanders, L. G. Shryer, James G. Sparks, Noble Stockwell, James Shipman, John Shipman, Thomas Snoddy, John Tarkington, W. C. Tarkington, Sylvanus Tarkington, Samuel Turner, Reuben Ward, Luke Ward, Booker Wit and others.

STANFORD.

This very small village was platted and laid out by Jesse Tarkington in the late thirties. James Crane soon afterwards opened a general merchandise store there, probably about 1839. Kemble, Klein & Company, Zachariah

Catron, Sylvester Dory, Nicholas Dillinger, Victor Dory, Odell & Walker opened up places of business during the forties and were very prosperous. In 1850 there were four general stores, two or three blacksmiths, a saw mill, several grist mills, and a population of one hundred and fifty. In 1885 the number of people in the town was estimated at two hundred, and in 1913, one hundred and twenty. The business consists of a store, a few shops and a postoffice.

THE BLUE SPRING COMMUNITY.

The organization of the Blue Spring Community in Monroe county in 1826 was the result of a movement which extended over the whole of the United States. In this country, during the years from 1820 to 1860, there was much dissatisfaction in the educational and moral systems in vogue for the development of a community. Accordingly people began to co-operate, to form groups and consolidate their wealth and influence to promote a better system of teaching. They would live together, work together and eat together, and were controlled by a common set of by-laws and a constitution. Such eminent men as Horace Greeley, Charles Fourier and the Owens of Posey county, Indiana, were in sympathy with the scheme and used their efforts to build up these communities in every part of the country.

In Monroe county the members of the newly-formed community assembled at a place later called Harmony. They built their homes, placed their property in common, built a few stores, and erected an excellent school, all on a public square. Despite the abuse and ridicule they were subjected to by their neighbors, the first year was very successful. Their ideals were high and their intentions were of the best, but the inevitable was bound to creep in. No matter how a community may be formed, such familiarity will lead to trouble, caused probably by one or more individuals. When the bitter winds of winter commenced to sweep down on the gathering, many returned to their former homes. The spring of 1827 came, but a continuation of the community was abandoned. Such is the frailty of human nature.

CHAPTER XXVI.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

In the year 1829 Washington township was originated, and named after George Washington, the first President of the United States. It is a full congressional township, comprising thirty-six sections, and is township 10 north, range 1 west, of the second principal meridian, and is one of the four townships of Monroe county which is crossed by the old Indian boundary. This boundary was drawn at the treaty between the Indians and Gen. William Henry Harrison at Fort Wayne, on September 30, 1809, at which time all of Washington township, and all of Monroe county south of the boundary, was received from the tribes. The north portion of this township was included in what was termed the "New Purchase," and was ceded to the government by the Indians at the treaty of St. Mary's, Ohio, on October 3, 1818. This land north of the boundary was not open to entry until all Indian title had ceased, and the ground had been surveyed by Thomas Brown in the summer of 1819. William Harris and Arthur Henrie surveyed the land south of the boundary in 1812, and it was opened for entry in 1816.

The timber of the township was of excellent quality. Red, black, white and chestnut oaks, black and white walnut, maple, poplar, cherry, chestnut, bech, elm, hickory, sycamore, sassafras, dog wood and gum trees constituted the forests of the township. Knob stone and the Keokuk groups were the main rock beds of the locality, and excellent specimens of these stones were shipped in large numbers. Traces may be found also of the great glacier which swept down from the north eons ago. Fossils of all kinds, crinoids and geodes are in the deposits in various places in the township.

SETTLEMENT.

Within the borders of the present Washington township the first purchase of land was made on September 12, 1817, by James Bennington. He made the deal at the land office in Vincennes, while Monroe county was yet a portion of Orange county. His purchase included the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter

of section 30, township 10 north, range 1 west of the second principal meridian. John Patterson bought the second tracts in the township on August 11, 1823, the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 31. The third entry was by Hugh Corr on section 14, on January 30, 1824. Andrew Smith, on section 6, and Jehu Buckner, on section 12, were purchases made in 1826. Samuel Gaskins purchased eighty acres of section 28 in 1827, and Lee Brown equaled his purchase in the same section on the following year. Other settlers during the days of formation were: William and J. Millikan, section 30 in 1828; John Turner, section 33, in October, 1829, and in the same year Wylie Burns, section 13, and Richard Colier, section 3; Isaac Gillaspay, section 34 in 1830; Robert Walters and Jehu Buckner, section 28, and John Weaver, section 5, in 1831; Thomas J. Nance bought land on section 3 in 1832; John Bales, section 12; James Mulky, section 29; Allen Sims, section 32; John Turner, section 33, and A. B. Anderson. In 1833 came Goalson Steppe, on section 2; John Weaver and Andrew Smith, section 5; Job Johnson, section 14; John Neal, section 17; John Bales, section 19; William McNeely, section 29; Henry Putman, section 31. In 1834 were Jehu Buckner, section 3; John Neal, section 17; Thomas Gillaspay, section 21; James Gaskins, section 28; David Paddock, section 28; Lee Brown, section 32; Isaac Gillaspay, section 33; Andrew S. Tate, also of section 33; Benjamin Marshall, on section 34; 1835 witnessed the following entries: Job Johnson, section 14; William Gaskins, section 29; Daniel Ray, section 29; Emsley Wood, section 31; Allen Sims, section 31; and Daniel Ray, section 33. Numerous entries were made in 1836, and they were: Jeremiah and Levi Colier, William Tate and William Carlton on section 16; Richard Colier, section 17; Solomon Langwell, section 18; Benoni Denny and William Carlton, section 19; Alexander W. Leland, section 19; Stephen Gaskins, section 29; William Scott, William McNeely and William Carlton, also on section 29; Alexander W. Leland, section 30, in 1836; Emsley Wood and Jacob Millikan, section 31; A. W. Leland and A. M. Poe, section 32; Solomon Langwell and A. B. Anderson, section 33. William Scott entered land in section 16 in 1837, Washington Smith on section 33, and David Browning on section 34 in the same year. Caleb Colier bought on the school section in 1838, Benjamin Ridge, section 31, and Isaac Gillaspay and William Scott, section 34. Thomas Gillaspay bought on section 16 in 1839. These entries were all made prior to 1840 and were those of the earliest settlers. The government land was rapidly taken up afterward, in the forties and fifties.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Wayport and Hindostan are the two villages which have been founded in Washington township. The former was laid out in April, 1851, on sections 28 and 33, by Isaac Gillaspay, Thomas Gillaspay, and G. W. Smith, proprietors, and James Washburn, surveyor. Sixteen lots comprised the town. One store, a postoffice, a blacksmith shop are about all the town had.

Hindostan was laid out on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 14, in June, 1853, by Charles G. Corr, proprietor, and James Woodburn, surveyor. Twelve lots were laid out on the line of the Martinsville and Bloomington state road, and just north of the Columbus and Gosport state road. The industries were on a par with those of Wayport.

CHAPTER XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

Under this caption are given many interesting items of local history which do not seem to appropriately fit into other regular chapters of this volume, but are invaluable in the annals of Monroe county and the city of Bloomington.

VILLAGE PLATS OF MONROE COUNTY.

The subjoined is a list of the various original plats for villages within this county. Some of these have long since become defunct:

Bloomington.—June 22, 1818, by Benjamin Parks, agent for the county. The public square was described as being two hundred and seventy-six feet each way. The associate judges who acknowledged the survey were Hons. Lewis Noel and Jonathan Nichols.

Chanlersville was platted February 25, 1893, by J. H. Loudon, William P. Rogers and H. Henley, on the north part of the east half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 29, township 9, range 1 west.

Chapel Hill was platted October 11, 1856, on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 31, township 7, range 1 east, by David Miller and John Smith.

Ellettsville (or Richland).—On the northeast quarter of section 7, township 7, range 2 west, February 13, 1837, by Reuben Tompkins.

Fairfax.—On the east half of the southeast quarter of section 26, township 7, range 1, by Z. Long and his wife, Mahala Long.

Friendship was platted October 19, 1857, by James Fleener, on section 21, township 8, range 1 east.

Fleenersburg (Unionville now) was platted on the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 9, township 9, range 1 east, June 5, 1847, by Nicholas Fleener.

Harrodsburg (originally known as Newgene) was platted on the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 29, township 7, range 1 west, December 16, 1836, by Alexander Buchannon. It was re-platted May 22 and 23, 1866.

Hindustan was platted August 18, 1853, on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 14, township 10, range 1 west, by Charles G. Carr.

Hinsonburg, situated on the northeast quarter of section 31, township 9, range 1 west, by James and Caroline Hinson, Riley Sanders and William E. Buzzard, September 24, 1892.

Limestone (now Sanders) was platted in Perry township, by Newell and Carinne Sanders, July 14, 1892, on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 34, township 8, range 1 west.

Mt. Tabor was platted April 21, 1828.

Oolitic was platted by the Oolitic Stone Company, on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 33, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section 34, township 8, range 1 west.

Palestine was platted February 17, 1845, by Thomas Shipman, in township 7 north, of range 2, and is now defunct.

Rock Castle, in the west half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 29, township 9, range 1 west, by Gilbert Perry, Henry Perry, Fred Mathews, W. H. Wicks and others, July 20, 1872.

Smithville was platted November 26, 1851, on the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 3, township 7, range 1 west, by Mansfield Bennett and George Smith.

Stanford was platted July 29, 1838, by H. A. Tarkington.

Stinesville, platted April 5, 1855, on the southeast quarter of section 17, township 10, range 2 west, by Ensebius Stine.

Unionville, same as old Fleenersburg.

Wayport, platted April 12, 1851, on sections 28 and 33, all in township 10, range 1 west, by Isaac Gillaspy, George Smith and wives.

POPULATION.

The population of Monroe county in 1820 was 2,679; in 1830, it was 6,577; in 1840, 10,143; in 1850 had reached 11,286; in 1860 it was 12,847; in 1870 it was 14,168; in 1880, 15,875; in 1890, 17,673; in 1900 it was 20,873 and in 1910 it had reached 23,426, an increase of about twelve per cent. in the ten years between 1900 and 1910.

By townships and towns and cities, the following population was given in the United States census reports for the years 1900 and 1910:

	1900.	1910.
Bean Blossom township and Stinesville----	1,466	1,761
Stinesville (town of) -----	288	499
Benton township -----	1,114	962
Bloomington township and part of city----	5,899	7,354
City (part of) -----	4,949	5,952
Total Bloomington City -----	6,460	8,338
Clear Creek township -----	1,618	1,713
Indian Creek township -----	927	860
Marion township -----	506	365
Perry township and part of city Bloomington	3,443	4,970
Polk township -----	1,103	1,054
Richland township and part Ellettsville----	1,565	1,578
Ellettsville, town of -----	708	676
Salt Creek township -----	927	855
Van Buren township -----	1,210	1,153
Washington township -----	1,095	771
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total -----	20,873	23,426

VILLAGE, TOWN AND CITY POPULATION—1910.

Bloomington, 8,838; Bryant Creek, 149; Buena Vista, 75; Chapel Hill, 12; Clear Creek, 94; Cortelyou, 47; Ellettsville, 676; Fairfax, 25; Fleener, 20; Gable, 6; Godsey, 23; Harrodsburg, 358; Kirksville, 75; Lemons, 15; Payne, 50; Smithville, 375; Stanford, 120; Southern, 25; Stinesville, 497; Todd, 24; Unionville, 125; Victor, 75; Yellowstone, 15.

THE OLD SETTLERS' SOCIETY.

The first steps to organize an old settlers' society were taken in 1852, when a call was issued at Bloomington for a public meeting. However, this meeting was not held, and nothing further was done until 1857, at which time an old settlers' society was formed. The *Republican* of Bloomington had the following notice in regard to it:

OLD SETTLERS' MEETING.

"In pursuance of previous notice for an old settlers' meeting, quite a large number of the old gray-headed fathers and pioneers of Monroe county

met in mass at the court house in the town of Bloomington, on Monday, the 26th day of April, 1857, for the purpose of organizing a society to be called the Old Settlers' Society, and make suitable arrangements for its permanent organization. The meeting was called to order. On motion of Matthew M. Campbell, Jacob B. Lowe was called to the chair, and Marton C. Hunter appointed secretary. Colonel Campbell, of Washington township, moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to make all necessary arrangements for an old settlers' meeting on the 4th of July next. Prof. M. M. Campbell moved to amend the motion by striking out the word 'five' and inserting 'one from each township in Monroe county', which amendment was accepted by Colonel Campbell, and the motion as amended passed. Whereupon the chair appointed the following gentlemen to serve as said committee: Colonel Campbell, of Washington township; John Hubbard, of Marion; David Barrow, of Benton; James P. Ellis, of Salt Creek; John Hanson, of Polk; Colonel Ketcham, of Clear Creek; Joseph S. Walker, of Indian Creek; M. M. Campbell, of Perry; Ellis Stone, of Van Buren; Judge Reeves, of Richland; James V. Buskirk, of Bean Blossom; Elias Abel, of Bloomington township. To which was added Paris C. Dunning and Austin Seward. Eli P. Farmer, of Richland township, moved that twenty-five years' residence in Monroe county entitle a man to membership. George A. Buskirk, Esq., moved to amend the motion by requiring each member to be fifty years old, and have resided in the county thirty years, which amendment was accepted by Mr. Farmer. The motion as amended passed. Samuel H. Buskirk, Esq., moved that a committee of nine be appointed to make all suitable arrangements for the meeting of the old settlers on the 4th of July, and to prepare refreshments for the occasion. The chair appointed the following gentlemen such committee: Samuel H. Buskirk, F. T. Butler, P. L. D. Mitchell, Jesse T. Cox, William Ward, Aquilla W. Rogers, William C. Sadler, Col. L. Gentry, George A. Buskirk. The object of organizing the Old Settlers' Society is, that the old gray-headed fathers may be called together at stated periods for the purpose of enjoying a social repast with each other, and in their own way entertain the meeting by the narration of anecdotes, as well as the hardships and perilous scenes that transpired during the early settling of this country, in the planting of civilization, clearing up of the lands, and subduing the red man of the forest, as also the dangers, perils and hardships of the war of 1812, that the rising generation may be kept in remembrance of the debt of gratitude that is due from them to their pioneer fathers for the blessings they now enjoy, and that the pen of the historian

may record those scenes for the benefit of generations that may come after us. All will therefore come prepared to narrate the various incidents that came under their observation. The various committees above named will meet at Bloomington on Saturday, the 19th day of June, to make all necessary arrangements for the meeting, which is to take place on the 4th of July next. No committeeman should fail to attend. On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Bloomington *Republican*. On motion adjourned.

"MORTON C. HUNTER,
"Secretary.

GEN. JACOB B. LOWE,
President."

On the 4th of July there was held a meeting, but no adequate record was kept of the happenings, hence the incident cannot be described. It is true, however, that great crowds of people were in town, and a big dinner given to the old people.

The second meeting of the old settlers occurred on September 17, 1858, and the *Republican* said of it:

"Pursuant to previous notice, the old settlers of Monroe county met at the court house, in the town of Bloomington, on the 17th day of September, 1858. The meeting was organized by calling Col. John Ketcham to the chair, and appointing Milton McPhetridge, secretary. The proceedings of the meeting were opened by an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Eli P. Farmer.

"On motion of Austin Seward, Benjamin F. Rogers was admitted to all the rights and privileges of the old settlers, he being forty years of age and the first white male child born in the county.

"The chairman requested every person who was fifty years old and upward, and who had resided in the county thirty years, to come forward and have their names, ages and places of nativity registered, whereupon eighty-eight came forward and were duly registered.

"General Lowe, who was selected by the committee of arrangements to deliver an address, not being present, Rev. Eli P. Farmer was called upon, and addressed the meeting in a brief, appropriate speech, detailing many interesting incidents connected with the early settling of the county. He was followed by Col. John Ketcham, M. M. Campbell, John M. Saddler, James V. Buskirk, Rev. Solomon Lucas, and others, each giving an account of his trials and hardships in the settling of the county, and of their bear, wolf, deer and panther hunts, many of which were truly amusing, and were listened to with much interest, not only by the old settlers, but by a large number of citizens who had assembled on the occasion.

"On motion of Mr. McCollough, it was resolved that the next annual meeting of the old settlers be held at the same place on the 17th day of September, 1859, and that each member bring his wife, and those that have none are requested to get one, or bring a widow; also, that all old settlers who have not registered their names are requested to do so previous to the next meeting; and, on further motion of Mr. McCollough, Col. John Ketcham was appointed chairman, and Milton McPhetridge secretary, to serve until the next annual meeting.

"At half-past one o'clock, a procession was formed, and after marching around the public square, the old settlers, with many others, repaired to 'Young's House,' and sat down to a sumptuous dinner prepared by mine host, Jacob Young. The tables were well filled with everything necessary to satisfy the most fastidious.

"The best kind of feeling prevailed throughout the day, no incident occurring to mar the harmony of the meeting. After dinner was over, the old men got together, in groups, and talked over bygone scenes. All seemed to enjoy themselves, and will long remember the happy meeting of this day. The company dispersed at a late hour without any formal adjournment.

"Places of nativity: Kentucky, 30; Virginia, 24; North Carolina, 10; Tennessee, 8; Maryland, 6; Pennsylvania, 4; Indiana, 3; Ohio, 1; Vermont, 1; Delaware, 1.

"By order of the committee of arrangements.

"JOHN KETCHAM, Chairman.

"MILTON MCPHETRIDGE, Secretary."

Meetings were held annually after this until the opening of the Civil war, when they were discontinued. In 1866 the society was reorganized and held meetings until 1870, when it was joined to the district society at Gosport. This alliance had short life, and soon the old society was reformed. Its existence since had been of varying quality, and at no time has an adequate record been kept of the meetings and what transpired therein.

Ellettsville formed an independent society of old settlers in 1878, and the following are the minutes of the first meeting:

"Minutes of old settlers' meeting, held in Worley's Grove, Ellettsville, September 26, 1878.

"In honor to Uncle Jimmy Parks, this being his ninety-seventh birthday. At eleven, there were about three thousand people on the ground, and the exercises proceeded as follows: 1—A song by congregation, "Sweet Bye and Bye." 2—Prayer by Rev. E. P. Farmer. 3—Music by Old Band. 4—

Song by all over seventy years of age; song, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." 5—Elected D. Byers, president; William McNutt, secretary. 6—Speech by James Parks, Sr. 7—The autobiography of James Parks, read by Elder R. Parks. 8—Music by New Band, followed by Old Band. 10—Short speeches by all over eighty. Robert Graham, E. P. Farnier, J. Campbell, Elias Abel and L. Walden participated. 11—A. W. Reeves, master of ceremonies, announced dinner. Adjournment. 2 P. M.: 1—Music by Old Band. 2—Speeches by all over seventy years old called for. A. Mills, of Spencer, addressed the meeting. 3—Music by Hoadley String Band. 4—Speech by David Byers, who made a very appropriate speech, and thanked the people for conferring upon him the office of president. Then came to the front Abraham Henry dressed in ancient style, with a bark-colored scissor-tailed coat, with an enormous collar which made his head lean slightly forward. He made us a good speech, producing a splendid sensation. 5—Song by the Galloway family, "The Old Hearth Stone." This was an excellent piece, and was well performed. 6—Speeches by J. Manis and R. M. Parks were next. 7—Closing speech by Rev. S. C. Kennedy, presenting a wreath of beautiful flowers to Mr. Parks and wife, as an emblem of honesty and beauty, unsurpassed by the arts of men.

"Some relics were exhibited by the Rev. G. N. Puett and Johnson Sharp, calling the mind back to years gone by. Ordered the secretary to publish the minutes of the meeting in the *Sum*, requesting other county papers to copy. Adjourned to meet at this place on the 26th of September, 1879. Benediction by R. M. Parks."

With the departure of the sturdy old pioneer sentiment, and the endless number of attractions on every hand, for the rising generations most of the "old settlers' societies" have gone the way of all the earth. But few such societies and meetings have been held of recent years, and it is to be regretted, for such organizations are beneficial to society, and they ought to be revived, at once, before the last vestige of pioneer sentiment is forever lost to the community. Other counties and sections keep alive these meetings and they are looked forward to annually with great enthusiasm by both old and young.

THE MONROE COUNTY, INDIANA, HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Monroe County, Indiana, Historical Society was organized at Bloomington on March 21, 1905, with the following officers: Amzi Atwater, president; James A. Woodburn, secretary; Dudley F. Smith, treasurer; Samuel B. Harding, Minnie B. Ellis and Henry C. Duncan, advisory members.

The purpose of the society, as stated in the constitution, is "to promote the study and preservation of local history; to discover, collect and preserve, and, when practicable, to publish historical facts pertaining to the history of this county and community; to collect and preserve books, pamphlets, maps, pictures, relics, manuscripts, letters, journals, field-books, family records and other matter on local history." The meetings of the society were first held on the third Friday of each month in the lecture room of the Kirkwood Avenue Christian church.

The society has continued to the present date, and a lively interest is still maintained, despite irregularities of meeting. A room in the Monroe county court house is set aside for the society, and therein are kept the records and valuable possessions of the body. Prof. James A. Woodburn is the president now; Frank Duncan, the secretary; L. D. Rogers, the treasurer; and Amzi Atwater, the curator, or keeper of the society property.

ARTESIAN WELL AT BLOOMINGTON.

In October, 1883, the citizens of Bloomington were interested in the boring of an artesian well on the city square. The bore disclosed the following strata:

Strata.	Depth of strata in feet.	Total.
Surface -----	6	6
Limestone (grayish) -----	119	125
Shale (blue) -----	630	755
Shale (dark red) -----	20	775
Limestone (blue) -----	5	780
Shale (brown) -----	10	790
Slate (dark) -----	120	910
Limestone (grayish) -----	15	925
Limestone (brown) -----	240	1165
Shaley limestone (blue) -----	15	1180
Limestone (light) -----	130	1310
Flint limestone -----	30	1340
Limestone (light, latter part brown streaks) -----	170	1510
Shale (blue) -----	40	1550
Limestone (blue) -----	40	1590
Shale (blue streaks line) -----	60	1650
Shale (blue) -----		1835
Limestone (light brown) -----		1835

At 125 feet crude coal oil was struck, and at 775 feet inflammable gas, at end of dark red shale.

EARLY STAGES AND RAILROADS.

The following, on the New Albany & Salem Railroad, was written by Thomas Carter Perring, and was obtained for this work through the kindness of Prof. Atwater, an officer of the Monroe County Historical Society, and may be relied upon as authentic:

The old Virginia covered wagon and the Concord stage coaches were the first public conveyances for freight, mail and passengers into and out of Monroe county, Indiana. They were much in evidence in the late thirties and the early forties of the last century. Anyone who owned a four-horse team and a strong wagon could do freighting. The masters of prairie schooners in Hoosier dialect were called "wagoners." Their occupation was spoken of as "going to the river," signifying Louisville, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, at that time the only city market recognized in this western country. These wagons going were loaded with fruit, grain and produce. Return load was merchandise for our store keepers and townspeople. It was sort of a gypsy life, camping out at night and traveling by day. In fair weather it was an easy, pleasant and profitable business. These wagoners usually managed for purpose of company and assistance to travel in bunches of from four to six wagons. It took from six to ten days to make the round trip, dependent on condition of the roads.

The first roads in this country were nothing better than a narrow trail, chopped out through the dense forests, dug down from the hill sides, following crooked streams, meandering through level valleys, and going around hills by every easiest way. These roads were scripturally made, just as our first parent, Adam, of dirt, but not like his make, pronounced good by the maker. Their names were "Mud" and sometimes "Knee Deep in June."

The New Albany & Salem railroad did not digress very much from the dirt road line, and it was first as fearfully and wonderfully made.

In the high thirties of eighteen hundred, J. O. and S. M. Orchard, enterprising hotel owners of Bloomington, secured a United States mail contract, and acquired a stage coach line for transportation of mail and passengers from Louisville, Kentucky, to Indianapolis, Indiana, and return, passing through Bloomington and all intermediate towns north and south on what at that date had become known as the state road.

The Orchards were pioneers. They owned the first and only hotel in

Bloomington, the "Temperance Inn," a well known hostelry and a noted landmark for sixty-five years. The hotel stood on the lots now occupied by the George Bankert stores. This hotel, with the stables attached, on the lots west of the railroad station and tracks, was the headquarters or the Orchard mail and stage coach line. The Orchard stage coaches were of latest Concord pattern, the best make manufactured. The bodies swung on great double thongs of heavy leather on strong, freight-like wagon wheels built for service and durability. The mails were taken on in locked sacks and placed in a strong locked box under the driver's seat, for safety and protection. Passengers were crowded into cross-seats inside, alternately facing each other, one-half of them riding backwards. "Always room for one more," they were crowded in sometimes, pressed together like dried apples in a packing box. The baggage was lashed onto a drop contraption out behind called the "stage boot," because it looked like anything but a boot, except it was made of waterproof leather. And such a mixed lot of curious baggage it did sometimes hold,—small hair-bristling, horse-hide trunks, stuffed bags of coarse carpet make, and emigrant junk of any old thing, all under the name of "luggage." The motive power of these stages was four to six dapple gray horses, necks bowed up like fish-hooks, and the largest and the strongest that were obtainable. Owing to hard driving and fatigue, the horses had to be changed at intervals of about twelve miles. There were three regular changes or relays of horses in Monroe county in either direction traveled. South at the lot of John McRea's stables, one mile south of Harrodsburg. In Bloomington, at Temperance Inn stables, where every passing team and stage from either direction put up over night. South relay was at widow Sara Corr's, Hindostan postoffice. Ed Corr's grandmother. The time made by these stages was contingent on the condition of the dirt roads. A day's run was about sixty miles, and usually made in daylight.

One of Orchard's stages left Louisville, Kentucky, and another left Indianapolis, every Monday morning, each making one round trip per week, three days in each direction, loaded with mail and passengers. On this schedule Bloomington had our through mails and conveyances for travel each week, which was the limit until the arrival of the New Albany & Salem railroad. The stage drivers on the high seat on top were the "whole thing"—mail carrier, baggage master, engineer, conductor, collector, and sometimes quite active artillerymen, for this country was not a land of sucking doves. "The man behind the gun" was in evidence, or was at least prepared for hostile emergencies. All readers of Dickens' stories know the standing of "Ye coachman," and all American pioneers know of the skill and the daring of the

stage drivers on the western trails. Those drivers of the Orchard stage coaches, in their rough homespun suits, stuck around with crude firearms, were ever looked up to as a favored class, holding exalted positions. In the words of Fitzhugh, of Georgia, doorkeeper of the United States Senate, they were considered "bigger men than old Grant," and there was nothing too good for them.

My father was the respected and honored driver on one stage of this line. He was in the bloom of manhood, just over from Axminster, England, and having a marked accent, became familiarly known all along the "drive" by the name of "Little Englishman." On the opposite run the driver was Robert McPheeters, the father of our Dory and John Arthur. McPheeters was known along the line as "Windy Bob," because he was a spinner of some wonderful stories. Bob was a story faker chief, said to be the biggest that ever struck the trail or the town, before the arrival of good old Dr. Oregon Smith, the prince of story romancers.

The salary for this honored but responsible stage service to each driver was sixteen and two-thirds dollars per month and found, meaning free lodging, board and laundry. This pay was regarded as princely wages in the thirties period of hard times and scarce money. Passengers were not sold tickets as railroads now do, but were way-billed more like live-stock freight. The drivers picked up or set down passengers at their homes in the larger towns, and delivered them at their resident destination in each of the terminal cities. The drivers were collection agents for all unpaid fares and did this business on honor and without bond. A passenger from Bloomington to Indianapolis was charged or way-billed for three dollars, and to Louisville for six dollars. No second class fares or half rate fellows like over-grown youths, or circuit-riding preachers, were considered. The report that these drivers stopped at the bottom of a steep hill when the stage was heavily loaded and called down, "All first class passengers get out and walk; all second class passengers get out and push," was a story of Windy Bob's own creation.

The Orchards, with their stage drivers, were the first near-railroad men of Monroe county. They were minus the iron rails and the iron horse and coach, of which they were the forerunners. Those two old-time "stagers" were crowded off the scene of action, had to come down from their high seats, their occupation gone. Their positions were usurped by the new locomotive drivers, the brass-buttoned, blue-coated conductors on the incoming railroad trains of the new era. They gracefully accepted the situation, gave a double farewell to "Ye lumbering old stage coach," and a hearty three times three

welcome to "Ye easie going passenger train" of the New Albany & Salem railroad.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

New Albany, Indiana, was an ambitious little city on the north bank of the Ohio river. Salem, Indiana, was a progressive hamlet thirty-five miles inland. The city and the town had many social and commercial interests in common. They had attained the age of majority, were friendly and chummy, and flirted and courted until they absorbed the double-headed notion that they would like to be joined together in the iron bonds of railroad wedlock. They made an appeal to the men and the great state of Indiana, a license was granted and marriage was consummated January 6, 1847. The groom got a hustle and the bride got a bustle on, and in the proper interval of time, January 18, 1850, a child was born. It was christened the "New Albany and Salem Railroad," for which James Brooks stood as godfather and Phoebe Brooks as godmother.

This New Albany and Salem youngster was born delicate and weakly, yet it was able to sit up and take notice. It was fairly perfect in form and feature and finish, and was ready and anxious for traffic and business. Its playthinglike track was laid of common flat-bar iron, spiked through to sawed wooden stringers, braced apart and bound together every six feet by wooden cross-ties. It had two daisy little light-weight engines bearing the names of James Brooks and Phoebe Brooks, in honor of its worthy president and his wife. Its complement of toy-like coaches, box cars and gondolas were simple enough for all the business in sight or to be secured.

* * * * *

In the fall of 1849, the New Albany & Salem railroad was surveyed through our home county of Monroe. From a point on the south line near the town of Guthrie, ranging northerly, coming through and splitting Bloomington almost in halves, thence out to the north line of the county near Gosport. The greatest bugaboo about adopting this survey was the big expense of constructing the high bridge and fill at Jackson's creek, and the deep rock-clay cut at the edge of town. This ridge was the highest point on the railroad survey. So this pioneer railroad was projected through Monroe county in 1849, the same year that numbers of our citizens hit the trail bound for the gold mines of California.

The fashion of building railroads was raging in Indiana, and any county not having one was out of fashion and was out of the world as well. Monroe county had no railroad, so she began to perk up and take notice. Here was a

new railroad being projected lengthwise through the great state of Indiana. Monroe county could have thirty-three miles of this road within its own boundaries for the asking—substantially backed up, of course, with sufficient assistance and encouragement. The company only advocated a free right of way, some donations and a nominal stock subscription. This stock was to be a dividend earner, and a valuable and paying investment forever. In addition, the town of Bloomington was promised a railroad round-house, the machine shops, and a freight division terminal.

Town meetings were called, the public feeling worked up, and all citizens were enthusiastic for giving and getting the road at any and all hazards. Building grounds and right of way was pledged to the railroad, and a liberal stock subscription procured. It was thought to be the "Simon pure old Jacob Townsend blown in the bottle goods," and was as popular accordingly. People fell over themselves in haste to subscribe. The stock book looked like a duplicate Monroe county tax list of that period. Terms of payment were easy: Cordwood, land, timber, bridge stone, all were given.

The first location survey of the route into town was east of the present line along Walnut street, and following Spankers' branch across the Maxwell, Ben Adams and graded school lots to the present site of the depot. The route was later changed to the Bedford road and up Morton street. The first survey in the south part of the county was located near the Ketcham mills. The route was afterwards changed on the plea of getting more business out of the little town of Smithville than from the mills. All told, it is believed that near one hundred thousand dollars' worth of stock was gathered from the willing and generous people of Monroe county. No doubt great bunches of it today could be raked out of old socks and strong boxes—worthless souvenirs of each owner's railroad investment. Built in a happy-go-lucky fashion, in the crudest, easiest and least expensive way, it was nevertheless a railroad, and filled the prescription and met the requirements. The town got its promise, too, in a four-stall engine round-house; a machine-shop lean-to, employing one brawny blacksmith and his helper; and in addition to all that, a big, unsightly brick depot thrown in for good measure.

Some seventy miles of the main line track was built of flat-bar iron in a manner as has been described. The ordinary pounding of the engines on this flat-bar track often loosened the flat-headed nails and the end of the bar springing up was called a "sneak-head." The constant loosening of these bars was ever a source of trouble and danger.

The first little wheezy, wood-burner, fire-tossing engines, with their

balloon-shaped smoke stacks and their canvas-covered, bow-topped cabs of wagon-bed shape, were of small and light pattern. The other rolling stock of the road were those little short, squatty, sawed-off, eight-ton box cars, the roof so low that a full grown man had to stoop or telescope himself to enter, and could not stand erect inside. A dinky little train of this kind was first put in service, and was called a "wild cat." After the new road was placed in better condition, this free and easy, wild cat train was superseded by two mixed trains of a few freight cars and one coach for passengers. These trains would stop for a passenger when flagged at any public cross-roads. A disgruntled passenger writing about these trains, said: "It took a long summer day to get there, for the engines were fed with wood, and every now and then had to load the tender with fuel corded on the right of way, and water the locomotive sometimes by bailing from near streams with buckets (the brakeman called this operation jerking water) and from this the road gets its name of 'jerk water road.'" The trains also had to stop to mend couplings, to cool off hot boxes, drive cattle off the track, and wait at meeting points for other trains in equally bad luck.

The track of the New Albany & Salem railroad was laid into Bloomington in the fall of 1853, but it was not finished through the county until the following summer. At Bloomington, July 4, 1854, the New Albany & Salem road was declared finished and open for traffic throughout its completed length. Excursion trains crowded with people came into Bloomington from both north and south. There was a free-for-all jollification, glorification; speeches from delighted railroad men, and also from jubilant citizens—a feast of reason and a flow of soul, and a big barbecue dinner served on the court house square.

The first year or two of the railroad's operation of trains it had no telegraph or Morse code or Marconi system. Later along, and in conformity with other railroad work, an apology of a telegraph line was constructed. One small strand of common wire loosely strung on low black-jack poles, about such as farmers use for training butter beans and hop vines. The first messages used were sight written; that is, were first compressed on a long, narrow white paper ribbon, by feeding through a little roller dot and dash perforating receiver, then cut out, deciphered, and translated from the Morse code.

From its very first inception, the railroad was the butt of ridicule, and got the gaff from employes and the public. It was dubbed and derided as the "jerk water," the "dog fennel," "twin rust streak," etc. The first employes in the train service were few in number and quite well known. Ed-

PICTURESQUE SCENES IN MONROE COUNTY



ward Gregory, engineer, with James Draysdale, fireman, pulled the first train into Monroe county, as well as the first passenger train into Bloomington.

The New Albany & Salem railroad was known and called the "College road," for the reason it had such a string of colleges all along the line. There was DePauw Seminary, Borden Institute, Southern Baptist Normal, State University, Asbury College, Wabash College, Purdue Agricultural, Northern Normal, not mentioning a state reformatory at south and a state penitentiary at the north terminal.

October 4, 1859, the New Albany & Salem railroad, recovering from the hands of a receiver and under a new management, Salem lost her place and name in the railroad game. On this same date, New Albany also was given a mortal wrench and lined up as a way station, but permitted to hold second place in the new title of "Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company."

THE INDIANAPOLIS SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The subject of a new railroad for Bloomington is one which engaged the attention of the citizens and voters of this city for many years, to my knowledge. The necessity for additional facilities was keenly felt by the enterprising people and by the management of the university. Probably for half a century this city sought to get out of the woods by means of another railroad, leading in almost any direction. Any many prospects were exploited, but all failed, and the routes were strewn with the blasted hopes and the broken fortunes of the promoters; for it costs money, in no stinted sums, to promote railroads.

But a better day dawned, and the past was forgotten. For in the last year of the last century, the Indianapolis Southern railway was incorporated by David M. Parry, William E. Stevenson, Charles E. Barrett, John McGettigan et al., with the avowed purpose of building a railroad, the main line of which would start from Indianapolis and run through the counties of Johnson, Morgan, Brown, Lawrence, Orange, Dubois, Warrick and Vanderberg, to Evansville, with a branch line from some point in Johnson, Morgan or Brown county, through Monroe, Greene and Sullivan counties to a point near Hymera in Sullivan county. Surveys were also made through Jackson county to Brownstown, thence through Salem in Washington county to Paoli, Orange county.

The sophistries of the promoters did not prevail against the money bags of Wall street, and the result was that the main line failed, because no money could be secured to build it.

The company was reorganized in February, 1902, and from the date of this reorganization Bloomington had her first real chance for a new railroad. The first move was to marshal the business men and send a delegation of our best to Indianapolis, to extend the glad hand and promise hearty co-operation and support. It was early decided to follow about the present line from Indianapolis to Bloomington. The following summer petitions were circulated and elections ordered to vote on subsidies in Benton, Bloomington, Perry and Van Buren townships. The elections were held on the 8th day of July, 1902. Van Buren voted against the subsidy. Benton voted \$3,653 subsidy by a majority of two votes. Perry voted \$30,796 by a majority of 142 votes. Bloomington township voted \$54,433 by a majority of 599 votes. Thus the two townships of Bloomington and Perry voted a total subsidy of \$85,229. A tidy sum indeed. During this year of 1902 rich men from the East often came to look over the line, and to estimate the probabilities of return for an investment in the bonds.

The first location of the road east of the city followed along the breaks of Griffy creek, from near the present Unionville station, and came through Kenwood addition from the northeast to Madison street. It violated one of the fixed rules for good railroad building, in getting down off the high ground this side of Unionville station, and traversing a rugged country, thence to the city for five or six miles, and then attempting to climb up onto high ground again. The grades were objectionable from a railroad viewpoint, and this part of the route was relocated when the Illinois Central came into possession. From Eleventh street the line followed Madison street south and crossed the Monon at grade on the heavy curving grade at Eighth street, thence down the branch back of the Dill mill and the gas plant, to the Monon right of way, which was thence pretty closely followed to Clear creek.

The first official action which the city was called upon to take, in relation to the railroad, was on the 18th of November, 1902, when David M. Parry, William E. Stevenson, Thomas H. Hazelrigg and others appeared before the council and presented a petition asking for a franchise for their road to run through the city, and urged that the matter be considered and the franchise be granted at that meeting, as the conditions of the franchise were pretty well understood by the people at large. It was a great disappointment to these men when the council, with scant ceremony, postponed the consideration of the franchise. The visitors left the city the next morning on the first train out, in an ugly frame of mind toward official Bloomington. They said they would never ask another hearing, and I sought to placate them by volunteering to present and urge the franchise at the next meeting. The

franchise, as prepared, was all right, and was proof against any reasonable objections by any citizen.

At the next meeting, held on the 2d day of December, 1902, present Frank J. Dunn, mayor; councilmen Sanford F. Teter, John F. Potts, Fred Fess, Henry Splitgerber, Ellsworth Cooper and Isaac Walker. I presented and read the franchise, which had by this time become pretty well understood, because an effort had been made in the meantime to awaken public interest in the necessity of doing our part to supplement the efforts of the men who, in good faith, were trying to build us a railroad. There was some opposition and some unpleasant things said, but no concert of action, and the franchise was passed by an unanimous vote of the council, and afterward approved by the mayor.

It was not until the early summer of 1903 that a man appeared on the scene with money and courage to put it into this railroad. He was Archibald White, of Wall street, who had recently syndicated the salt interests of the country, and formed the trust, and thereby made his millions. We showed him all the quarries, and estimated the output, and before the day ended he saw a great light, and began figuring upon the feasibility of syndicating the stone business and making a barrel. This was the man who put up the first building money for the Indianapolis Southern Railway.

Early in September, 1903, actual work began along the whole line from Indianapolis to Bloomington. Interest abated not until winter. During all this time work was progressing, and there was apparently nothing to mar the prospect for an early completion of the road. During the winter of 1904 it was definitely settled by the highest engineering authority that it was impracticable to cross the Monon railroad at grade at Eighth street, as contemplated in the first franchise, for the reason that at this point, and for a long distance north and considerable distance south, the Monon was not only climbing a heavy grade, but was turning sharply to the northwest, and as a consequence the east rail of the track was very considerably higher than the west rail, and that it would be impracticable to adjust the track of the new railroad to such conditions. So the directors asked me to present a petition to the council for a franchise for the use of Morton instead of Madison street, and to cross the Monon between Fifth and Sixth streets. Accordingly, on February 2, 1904, I went before the council and presented the new franchise. A spirited campaign was initiated, and a fierce fight made before the council. When it finally came to a test the vote stood in favor of the amended franchise. It was about the time this franchise was put upon its passage that the New York financiers failed or refused to furnish money to continue

the work. Parry, Stevenson and the Van Camps are resolute and resourceful men. They met the crisis as became men who had weathered many commercial storms. With undaunted courage they accepted the situation and did the only thing under the circumstances which could possibly succeed. Each put his personal and private fortune into a common fund, and from this the pay-rolls were made, and the teams and men were kept at work. When this fund was exhausted, they replenished it, easily at first, by borrowing from the banks and trust companies of Indianapolis.

The spring wore away, the summer came, and though sometimes almost overwhelmed with difficulties, these dauntless fellows were able to keep the work going until July, 1904, when Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central railroad, and a party of his official family, came prospecting over the line. They were so well pleased with the outlook, not knowing the distress of the builders, that they were prepared and willing, without much haggling, to offer a price for it which would net the promoters a handsome reward for the efforts and hazards of the past, and entitle them to the glory of having built another railroad into Indianapolis. The preliminaries were arranged, and the new management was soon directing affairs and paying bills.

A. S. Baldwin, chief engineer of the Illinois Central railroad, was put in charge of construction. There had been so much work already done east of the tunnel that it was deemed inexpedient to modify it. But from near Unionville station, he had new surveys made along about the present line to Switz City. Modern railroads are built on a grade not exceeding one-half of one per cent. and with a maximum curvature of three degrees. Mr. Baldwin wanted to build a modern railroad, and thus sought and found such grade, and kept within the limits of curvature. Without wincing, the management abandoned the expensive work already done near Unionville, also the great tunnel building by Bruce Head south of Sanford. This relocation meant that the old franchise through the city would not serve the purpose for the new line.

It was in January, 1905, that high officers of the Illinois Central railroad had a meeting in their private car at Indianapolis, and I was invited and urged to attend. The spokesman outlined the purpose of the meeting, and said that the road would be compelled to ask a new franchise through Bloomington, and would insist that all mention of coal, or other freight rates, be omitted from the franchise. I demanded for the city recompense for the loss of the rates. After much discussion they offered to yield half the subsidy, if I would come home and lend my best energies toward getting our people to grant them the desired franchise and omit the rates. I still

persisted, and after we had several rounds of discussion, pro and con, they at last yielded the whole subsidy.

I hurried home, elated with the terms I had negotiated with the railroad company for the relinquishment of the subsidy. I could not understand how anyone could oppose it. But a sinister influence did effective work with the City Merchants' Association, and this body remonstrated against the franchise. Influential individuals and interests, allied to the Monon, opposed the franchise. The battle went merrily on for a week, when the council met in regular session on the 17th of January, 1905. Mr. Baldwin presented the claims of the railroad. To the disappointment of Mr. Baldwin, the final consideration of the franchise was postponed until January 24, 1905, at which time the council met in special session. Diplomacy is an effective agency at a critical time like this. Its use on this particular occasion closed the breach between the council and the railroad representative. Some minor changes were agreed upon, and, on roll call, the franchise was passed. The serious obstacles were now out of the way, and there was nothing to hinder the vigorous prosecution of the work of actual railroad building.

During the spring, summer and fall of 1905 great progress was made, and before winter had closed in the work train had forged forward to within a mile of the east side of the city, and on the 23d of April, 1906, the first scheduled passenger train from Indianapolis steamed into Bloomington and discharged its passengers at a temporary station near the intersection of Lincoln street. The present passenger depot between College avenue and Walnut street was built during the autumn of 1906. Thus the militant period passed, the struggle ended, and we all felt secure that at last we had another railroad.

PIONEER TALES.

(By Margaret J. McCullough.)

When I was a little girl I used to see some of the old people who were still left of the pioneer days of the twenties and thirties of the last century. A child, being heedless, I recall now but little of their talk. I do not think, either, that most of their talk was of the past. They were people who make history, rather than recite it.

I remember how they looked. The old ladies wore caps. Caps were put on in the earlier part of the last century, not as a mark of old age, as some think, but a badge of the married woman. My grandmother, who was married at the age of sixteen, put on a cap to wear to what was called "the in-fair dinner" the next day after her wedding, and she wore caps till the day of her death. Some of these old ladies wore under their caps smooth, dark, thick false fronts or half wigs, which were called "braids."

Their best dresses were usually of black silk or lustre, with full straight skirts, the kind built for service, and not considered worn out until they had been turned upside down, wrongside out, and perhaps redyed in the family dye-kettle. The bonnets they wore were bonnets in fact, as well as in name. Some of them used tobacco, which they usually smoked in pipes, though I could name one who preferred to chew, and another who took snuff, not "dipping" in the Southern style of today, but snuffing the stuff up the nostrils in a way to cause a good sneeze.

The good names their parents had given them had in the early years of the last century been fashionably nicknamed; Polly for Mary, Patsy for Martha, Betsy for Elizabeth, Sally for Sarah, and Peggy for Margaret. These were the names they, in their old age, still called each other. When these old ladies came with their knitting to visit my grandmother, I would sometimes listen to the talk of the knitters.

It was "Cousin Patsy Baugh" who told this story: The first year the peach trees they had planted bore fruit, they got some flour from Vincennes, and she made a peach pie. She sent invitations to her neighbors to come in and eat peach pie, which they did. She thought it was the first peach pie ever made in this county. The peach pie of that day was of the deep kind, known as a cobbler, and baked by the fire place in probably an iron oven.

My grandmother moved here without bringing along a broom. My grandfather had bought lots here and paid a man to build a cabin for him while he went back to Kentucky after his family. When he got back the man had not built his cabin. An abandoned cabin stood on the corner of Seventh and College avenue, on the lot where now stands the Ousler home. Into that they moved temporarily. The rough puncheon floor became so dirty that she was in despair. Back of the cabin a garden had been planted, but the weeds were as high as her head. One night she dreamed that she searched among the weeds in the back end of the garden and found broom corn growing. She looked the next day, finding the broom corn as in her dream, and cut it and made her first broom to use here. Brooms were then made at home, and a patch of broom corn was a necessary part of every garden. I have seen a few of these old-time home-made brooms. They were always tied into a round bunch. I never saw one made flat and fan-shaped as are the factory-made ones of today. Then there were turkey-wings spread out and carefully dried in shape, that were used not only to fan the fire, but to sweep the hearth and to brush up litter generally.

Wild turkeys were not uncommon then, and even as late as the forties the price of a fine tame turkey delivered at your door was twenty-five cents.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dunn, known as "Cousin Betsy," had been a Miss Grundy, of Kentucky. Sometime after she and Mr. Dunn were settled in their first little home near Hanover, her brother came out to visit her. He found her taking care of three little babes put down before the fireplace in three little sugar troughs. Two of these babies were the twin sisters, Lucinda and Clarinda, afterwards Mrs. James Carter and Mrs. Joseph McPheeters, and the third one became the noted lawyer, George G. Dunn.

The primitive sugar troughs, scooped out of little logs and set to catch maple sap, have gone out of use, and the sugar trees themselves are fast disappearing. Sugar making, candle making, soap making, fruit drying, starch making, the curing of meats, may now all be classed with the lost arts, along with spinning and weaving, so far as family industries are concerned. I do not know that there is any flax grown in Monroe county today, but that industry made a fair beginning. The spinning and weaving of wool, both at home and in small mills, lasted much longer than the weaving of flax and cotton fabrics, which industry died out as merchants brought more and more of factory-woven cotton goods from the Eastern states. The factory-made cotton cloth was first sold under the name of "steam-loom" and also known in the market as "factory." I cannot myself see why either name is not as fitting as to call it "domestic," as is done today.

Speaking of the factories of that day, recalls an odd fact. When the college building, that burnt in 1854, was under consideration, there was some perplexity as to a plan for the building. One of the merchants had brought on some "steam-loom" with the picture pasted on it of the building where it had been woven. The men on the committee and leading citizens were so taken with the design of the factory building, that they said it was the very thing they wanted for the college. Accordingly the college building was put up to look like it, and became an ornament to the town. Another ornamental and substantial building was the court house. The gilt cup, and ball and fish that were mounted above the round tower or dome came from Louisville. I have heard that in the ball were enclosed papers of that date and a letter from the man who made them. My grandfather, Austin Seward, mounted them.

The able-bodied men of the early days were required to assemble at stated times and receive military training. I think the time was once a year—it was called Muster day. Great-grandmother Irwin, who had been a young girl in Virginia at the time of the Revolutionary war, and who had seen Washington in command of his army, would make most unfavorable comments on the drilling of the raw Hoosiers on muster day. "They are

getting that wrong," she would say. "Washington did not do it that way." There are still living a few who remember her, though she was at the time of the war old enough to spin, weave and cook with her own hands to feed and clothe the soldiers of the Revolutionary war. But she died many, many years before I was born.

In 1832 scarlet fever made its first appearance here in a very malignant form. Every child that had the disease, but two, died. Among the children who died was my mother's baby brother, Austin, and of the two who lived, one, Mrs. Mary Maxwell Shryer, is still living.

Although at first without a church building, the preaching of the Gospel was not neglected. When my grandmother's cabin was built, meeting of the Presbyterians was often held at her home because she had so much room.

The itinerant preacher had always a welcome in Monroe county in the pioneer days that Eggleston has in the "Circuit Rider" well called the "Heroic Age." The work of the early preachers will come up for review in connection with the different religious denominations, but I wish to recall that in the late twenties the famous and eccentric Lorenzo Dow in his travels stopped in this place and preached. I cannot give his church connection, if he had any.

Later, in the forties, Alexander Campbell, in his old age, was here twice, and Henry Ward Beecher, at the beginning of his public career, addressed Bloomington audiences. I think they spoke in the chapel of the old college building that burned down in 1854.

Water for these early settlers was first obtained from springs. An old well on West Seventh street, out in the street, and called in my childhood the public well, was, I think, perhaps one of these springs walled up and made deeper. The well at the Slocomb House on the corner of Third and Walnut was dug in 1820 and later the town became fairly well supplied with wells. Three of these early springs deserve special mention, Dunn's, Hester's and Stone's. What child ever grew up in old Bloomington who never went to one of these springs? For they were all favorite places for picnics. The first picnic in this place that I have heard of was one at Hester's spring. It was for Mr. Perring's school, and the girls marched up what is now Walnut street, two by two, wearing white dresses, with pink muslin sashes, or perhaps they were blue, fastened over their shoulders. Hester's spring was later known for many years as Labertew's spring. The name LaBoyteaux was corrupted into Labertew by the people of the town. Judge Creaven B. Hester was perhaps one of the first trustees of the Monroe County Seminary. This school for a considerable part of its history was wholly given to the

education of girls, during the most of Mr. Perring's administration and perhaps all of Mrs. McFerson's, but boys went there at first and during the last years of its history. One of the first, if not the first, churches of the place was a log building which was built on what is now the home of Mrs. Nancy Blair McQuiston; I think one of the foundation stones can still be located in her yard. In this building, with oiled paper fastened over openings in the logs for windows, was taught one of the first schools of the county. The name of the teacher I cannot give, but I understand that spelling was the chief thing taught.

On the corner of Eighth and Walnut, now the home of Henry Gentry, once stood an old brick house where a school was taught, or at least started, by a woman who lived in the house, but her name I cannot give. My mother was sent to this school. The first day she seeded cherries. The second day she filled candle moulds. The third day her mother kept her at home. There is mention made in the "New Purchase" of a school for girls which I cannot tell anything more about than is told here, but the facts given in that book are true, so I have been told.

At the time the first edition of that book came out, my grandfather had inflammatory rheumatism. He lay on a trundle-bed in front of the fire-place in the parlor of his home, and my mother read the book aloud to him. He laughed heartily at the book, and said the incidents related were true; in many cases, he could relate a good many more points to the stories. I once heard a great aunt speak of a party when a pig was put into a window by some of the uninvited, who resented the drawing of a social line of division. This is a tale that will be recalled by those who have read the New Purchase. I have heard this same grand-aunt tell of a singing held at a farm house east of town; it must be now seventy-five years ago. Some interest appears to have been taken in music from the very first. The history of the Bloomington Band will, no doubt, be written out so far as known. I think I may claim for W. B. Seward that he has the distinction of being the youngest member ever belonging to a band in the state, serving as he did as a drummer boy when he was so little that he still wore dresses. Once, during a political campaign, he was taken, much against his mother's judgment, to another town with the band, where it was thought amazing that a baby could beat a drum for a band and keep time, which he could do. The piano was taught at the seminary during Mr. Perring's time, but how early introduced I cannot tell. Miss Kate Baugh was something of a celebrity in that she "played the fiddle." Singing schools I know were common and popular, meeting "at early candle-light," the pupils each taking along his own candle. I can give the

names of none of these old time singing-masters before Mr. Saddler. His singing schools were perhaps the most noted of any ever taught in this county, but they were too late to be classed with the pioneer singing schools.

I wish to refer to one old-time song that my father would sing for me, not for its elegance, but because it positively settles a much disputed historical question. The song ran, "Humpsey dumpsey, Colonel Johnson killed Tecumseh."

Quiltings were popular social entertainments of those early times, the women coming early and getting the quilts out of the frames if possible by supper time, when the men came in for supper, and "saw the girls home." Society was divided on the subject of dancing. Some regarded every kind of dance with abhorrence, while the dancers derided the dullness of what they called a "settin' party." Mrs. McPerson, who was progressive and up-to-date in her ideas, introduced callisthenics into her school. These simple exercises were laughed at and called the Presbyterian sheepdance, Mrs. McPerson being a Presbyterian.

The itinerant shoemaker was an important person, going as he did with his tools from house to house where he stayed till he had fitted out each member of the family with shoes, though by no means were all shoemakers itinerants.

One of the early families of the place was that of James Clark, whose farm on South Walnut street, now perhaps within the limits of the town, was the same afterwards so long known as the Roddy place. The old log house, the home of the Clark's, was known to be one of the stations on the underground railroad. The Clarks moved away to Iowa, the Hester family to California, and the Baughs to another part of the state, if my memory is accurate. All were influential in the early building up of this community. Disagreement between Dr. Wylie and Rev. Baynard Hall also led to the removal of the Hall family, to some town in Connecticut, I think. When they left they rode by my grandfather's house and stopped to bid good-bye, and my grandfather gave Mr. Hall, as a parting gift, a gun he had made for him, which he said was his masterpiece of work, mounted as it was with silver trimmings which he had made out of silver dollars. Mr. Hall used to write to him, but it would seem miraculous if one of those old letters could be found.

I hardly think that these pioneers who brought to the wilderness the Bible, and the industrial arts, who established churches and schools and courts of justice, fully realized the value of the work they were doing in

laying the foundations of a great state. A leading citizen in this work was Colonel Ketcham. I will close with a characteristic story about him.

In August, 1833, my grandfather McCollough died of the cholera. The January following my grandmother McCollough died. This left a family of five orphan children to be scattered among kin in Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri, and the household effects were sold at auction. As my father, a ten-year-old boy, saw the family horse sold and led away, he cried so hard it moved Colonel Ketcham to pity. He tried to quiet him and told him when he grew up to be a man he would give him a horse of his own. And when my father grew to manhood, one day Colonel Ketcham came bringing him a horse. My father did not wish to take it. "Why," asked the Colonel, "don't you remember my promise at your father's sale?" My father said he did remember, but he did not expect a promise made years ago to quiet a crying child to be kept. But the Colonel said that he meant to keep the promise when he made it, and that he made it a point to keep his word, and he made my father take the horse.



Hubert Hill

BIOGRAPHICAL

NATHANIEL USHER HILL, SR.

Indiana has been especially honored in the character and career of her men of industry and public service. In every section have been found men born to leadership in the various vocations, men who have dominated because of their superior intelligence, natural endowment and force of character. It is always profitable to study such lives, weigh their motives and hold up their achievements as incentive to greater activity and higher excellence on the part of others. These reflections are suggested by the career of one who forged his way to the front ranks and who, by a strong inherent force and marked business ability, directed and controlled by intelligence and judgment of a high order, stood for over a quarter of a century one of the leading men of the state. No citizen in southern Indiana achieved more honorable mention or occupied a more conspicuous place in the public eye than Nat U. Hill, whose earthly career has been ended, but whose influence still pervades the lives of men, the good which he did having been too far-reaching to be measured in metes and bounds. Success is methodical and consecutive and it will be found that Mr. Hill's success was attained by normal methods and means—determined application of mental and physical resources along a rightly defined line. To offer in a work of this province an adequate resume of the career of this great man would be impossible, but, with others of those who have conserved the civic and commercial progress of Bloomington and this section of Indiana, we may well note the more salient points that marked his life and labors. He was long a prominent and influential factor in public affairs of his state, as well as in the business enterprises with which he was connected, having gained his success through legitimate and worthy means, and he stood as an admirable type of the self-made man.

Nat U. Hill, Sr., was born in Clay county, Indiana, on June 21, 1851, and was the fourth son in a family of six children born to Abel and Almira (Usher) Hill. His early education was such as the common schools of that day afforded until he became a student of the Ladoga Academy under that

eminent scholar, teacher and educator, Milton B. Hopkins, and by whose teachings he was inspired to greater things, and for whom he always entertained the greatest admiration and respect. For a short time he was at Howard College, Kokomo. In the spring of 1872 he became a student in Indiana University, where he graduated in June, 1875. In 1876 he received his degree from the Law School and, being admitted to the bar, he entered actively into the practice of his profession in Brazil, continuing until July, 1879, when he came to Bloomington and took charge of the settlement of the estate of his father-in-law, the late Judge George A. Buskirk. He was at once elected a director of the First National Bank of Bloomington, the controlling interest of which was held by the estate, and in January, 1881, he was elected vice-president of the bank and in January, 1889, was elected president. That he possessed abilities of a high order was abundantly demonstrated in his administration of the affairs of the estate, which he successfully settled to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. His association with the bank was fortunate for the institution, for, taking it in its weakened condition, occasioned by the financial panic, the stock having depreciated until it was worth only eighty-five cents on the dollar, he, by untiring energy and industry, succeeded in bringing it to a position in the front rank of the leading banks of this section of the state. He was president of this bank until elected state treasurer. As president of the bank Mr. Hill exerted a large influence on the business life of the community and, though cautious and wisely conservative, he contributed greatly to the progress and stability of business and to the successful outcome of many enterprises of magnitude and importance. His death, which occurred in a hospital at Indianapolis on May 8, 1908, removed from Indiana one of her most substantial and highly esteemed citizens and the many beautiful tributes to his high standing in the world of affairs and as a man and citizen attested to the abiding place he had in the hearts and affections of those who knew him and of his work and accomplishments.

A life-long supporter of the Republican party, Mr. Hill was for two decades one of the most prominent and influential workers in that political organization, having rendered efficient service as county chairman, district chairman and as a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1892 and 1896. In 1896 he was nominated as representative to the state Legislature, but the district, comprising Brown and Monroe counties, being overwhelmingly Democratic, he was defeated by a few votes. However, he exerted a large influence in the advancement of measures for the welfare of the community and the people at large and contributed in a very definite degree to

the passage of the first legislative endowment bill for the State University. In 1902 Mr. Hill was placed in nomination by his party for the office of state treasurer, to which he was elected in the ensuing fall, and so satisfactory was his administration of the duties of that responsible office that in 1904 he was renominated by acclamation, and was elected, thus serving two terms. At the expiration of his second term, he was urged by many to become a candidate for governor, but declined, preferring to give his attention to his business interests in Bloomington. Mr. Hill enjoyed a wide acquaintance among the prominent politicians of the state. He was a shrewd and sagacious manager of political campaigns and was frequently sought for advice by his party associates. "I never knew a more tenacious fighter than Nat Hill. There is not a Republican in Indiana who will not seriously regret his death," were the words of one of his political friends, on hearing of his death, and State Chairman Fred A. Sims said: "Nat Hill has always been a fighter in politics, and he has stood by his friends to the last ditch." Mr. Hill was a man of magnificent physique, standing six feet tall, broad shouldered and strong, and attracted attention in any gathering. His nature was genial and social, and he provoked no one to enmity, for the simplicity and cordiality of his nature and manners invited friendship and forbade or disarmed enmity. Hospitable by nature, he was cordially responsive to all social claims, and his home was attractive to all who were numbered among his friends. The death of such a man is a great public loss, and not alone his intimate associates, but the people of the city and community, felt the sense of distinct personal bereavement. He left to his family the rich memory of an unstained name, and to the city he loved so well the record and example of a long and well-spent life.

On December 31, 1878, Mr. Hill was united in marriage to Anna M. Buskirk, the daughter of Judge George A. Buskirk, and to them were born two children, Nathaniel Usher, who is referred to elsewhere in this work, and Philip Buskirk, who is assistant superintendent of the Empire Stone Company. Mrs. Hill still resides in the old home on College avenue, Bloomington.

In closing this review of Mr. Hill's life it is deemed particularly fitting that there be reproduced excerpts from the many tributes paid to the deceased at the time of his death. From the address delivered at the gymnasium of Indiana University, on May 11, 1908, by Judge H. C. Duncan, we quote the following:

"When the life went of Nathaniel Usher Hill it went out of one of the strongest and most forceful characters in this community—in the whole state. With an intimate acquaintance, with business relations, a close per-

sonal friendship, all extending over almost a third of a century, I think I knew him as well as was allotted to but few.

“Of the many phases of his character, and he had many, I think his loyalty in all relations of life predominated. Born in 1851, he was at the impressionable age of ten years when the great civil conflict for the preservation of the Union began, and for the next four years he lived in an atmosphere of loyalty and devotion to duty and country, in which all that was dear to the human heart was offered as a sacrifice to his country. All his family and local surroundings breathed the spirit of loyalty. His uncle, John P. Usher, was a member of President Lincoln’s cabinet and, with him, suffered the anguish of defeat and rejoiced in the pleasures of victory. Another uncle, Nathaniel Usher, whose name he bore, was a federal judge. His parents gave three sons to the war, one of whom he, as a little boy, saw brought home from the army so stricken with wounds that he died, and, with his mother, father and sister, followed to his last resting place; while another, so far in the enemy’s country that his command had not heard of Appomattox, lost a leg in battle after the cessation of hostilities and the close of the war.

“With such an education—with such surroundings—he began the battle of life, and no one can say of him that he was ever disloyal to a friend, cause, an institution, his town or his country.

“His friends were legion. They were not confined to any one sect, creed, party, race, color, or condition of life. His humanity was broad enough and his soul big enough to embrace all. More than one can tell of counsel and of advice bestowed, aid given, and of a helping hand extended. Every enterprise started for the betterment of the community had his earnest sympathy and enthusiastic support, while more than one was carried forward to ultimate success only by reason of substantial aid and assistance furnished at his hands.

“His loyalty to his friends in advancement, political or otherwise, was a prominent trait in his character. For two decades he has been a factor in politics, and stood high in the councils of his party. No friend ever appealed to him in vain, and when a cause was once espoused, it was as his own. No work was too hard, no task too difficult, for him to undertake and accomplish. In the last gubernatorial campaign, when an invalid and should have been at his home, his combined energies were given to the nomination of Mr. Watson, and while he met reverses, where he should not, his labors were ultimately crowned with success. During a long, active and successful political career, when opportunity offered for his own advancement, he stepped aside

for others. In 1894 he could have been elected to Congress if he had consented to make the race, but his support was promised to another, and to him he was loyal. Other positions were tendered, but by reason of aspirations of others, his friends, he stepped aside.

"But his greatest work, and for which he will ever be best known and longest remembered, was the work done for Indiana University. After he had taken his degree in 1875 he became a citizen of Bloomington in 1879. From that time to the last meeting of the board of trustees in April, 1908, its advancement was the central idea of his life and labors and around which everything else revolved and to which all else was subordinated. In the race for preferment by the colleges of the state, the university was falling behind for lack of means. Every Legislature beheld this ward of the state a suppliant for money, not for advancement, but for actual existence. In 1883 a law which would supply its pressing needs failed. He and a few others undertook the hopeless task of breathing life into a dead measure, succeeded, and it became a law. When the new college building, with library, apparatus, and museum, burned in July, 1883, rebuilding was seriously questioned. Through the efforts of a very few citizens, led by him, a donation of fifty thousand dollars was made by the county, the present site bought, and not a move was made nor an act done from the time the proposition for a donation was advanced, until the money was turned over, without his advice and cooperation, and the university was saved to Bloomington. In 1895 more money was needed to supply fast-growing demands for higher education, and the special tax bill was passed, giving this university, Purdue and the State Normal School a regular and certain income. This was done after a very bitter contest in which all the non-state colleges of the state joined, and I speak advisedly when I say, the proposition originated with him, the contest was organized and carried forward to its successful termination under his leadership.

"In the fight for the medical college he was the most potent factor. His office was headquarters. He was a heavy contributor and was present when the money was raised to save the medical college building. And during all these years his work was unselfishly, willingly and cheerfully done, without reward or hope thereof, and only to advance the interests of the community in which he lived and his alma mater, which he loved. In every great emergency an appeal to him for his ability and his means was not in vain.

"J. W. Fesler, an intimate friend for years and a member of the board
(30)

of trustees with him, in an interview truthfully said, 'Every stone on the campus is a monument to Nat Hill.' Everybody knows that he has done a great deal for the university, but only those on the inside realize just how much. Once, twice, perhaps three times, he has saved the very life of the institution. We shall all miss him—the people of Bloomington and the authorities of the university. To what extent, we will not realize until trouble arises or there is some big movement to push through. For the past thirty years when there has been anything to do we would say, 'Send for Nat,' and he would do it. Now who are we going to send for? * * *

"He was a strong, forceful man physically, mentally and intellectually; of rare good judgment in business, as well as other matters; of a high order of executive ability, and, most of all, a judge of men. In his estimate of men he seldom made a mistake, but if he did it was a grievous one. He had that talent which inspired others with the enthusiasm he himself possessed. He correctly divined the thoughts, motives and desires of others, and in a political contest anticipated the acts and movements of his adversary. In a campaign, political or otherwise, he never let up. He was locally known as 'The man who never sleeps.' He was a hard and persistent fighter, but when the battle was over he quit. He never carried animosities, was not resentful, but preferred to live at peace with all mankind. With his remarkable physique he looked to live to be an old man, but by his zeal, untiring energy, ceaseless vigilance, active industry and constant labors he burned the candle at both ends.

"He was brave physically, morally and intellectually, but with a heart as tender as a woman. I sat with him in the theater and heard the 'Old Homestead,' by Denman Thompson, and he wept like a school girl. When the old soldiers marched by with their wreaths on Decoration Day his voice choked and his eyes filled with tears. His position was never equivocal. While not parading his opinions, or offensively thrusting his views on the public, it was always known where he stood. On all questions affecting the public welfare—on all moral, educational and religious questions—he stood with the best element and for that which was for the moral, intellectual, material and religious advancement of the community. While not a communicant of any church, he was always loyal to the Methodist church—that in which he was reared—and in all cases of emergency, especially of a financial kind, he was regularly taken into its councils.

"His domestic relations were the most pleasant—in fact, ideal. The love, respect, confidence and esteem manifested by each of the family toward

all the others was sublime, while he and his two sons constituted a brotherhood of three big boys, with grave doubts as to the oldest.

"Persons here at his own home, at his old home in Brazil, at Indianapolis, can testify to his benevolent acts, kindnesses shown and favors bestowed.

"The highest tribute I have heard since his death, and I have heard many, was by one who had gone down into the valley of adversity, but had regained his standing, as his body was put in the hearse at the station, said 'There is the best friend I ever had,' and this could be truthfully said by scores of others of this community."

President William Lowe Bryan, of Indiana University, paid the following tribute:

"He was my friend. We were friends without capitulation on either side. We did not always agree. Some of our differences we scarcely or never touched. In other cases we talked them out. I remember those talks with deep satisfaction. For even when we arrived at ultimate disagreements we looked each other in the eyes and knew that we were friends. No friendship is worth while which cannot meet the test. In most cases, however, when we met we were on the same side. The basis of our agreement was deep. We shared together a great affection—for a cause.

"This strong man was a strong lover of many things and persons. He loved his business. He loved the Republican party. He loved Abraham Lincoln with religious passion. He loved his friends, right or wrong, and fought for them at his own peril. He loved, above all, his home and family. But short of that supreme attraction, the one great sentiment of his life was love for Indiana University.

"It is a historic fact that every part of the school system of Indiana provided for in the original constitution has had to fight for its life. In 1848, after a hard-fought campaign, the free common school system won by a majority of only six per cent. of the total vote. The free public high school had a less conspicuous, but no less real, battle for recognition and has only been fully established in law within the past ten years. It is not strange, therefore, that the higher institutions of learning have had their share in the struggle for the 'complete system of schools ascending in regular gradation from the township schools to the State University.' The crisis between life and death which faced the common school system in 1848 has faced the University of the State again and again. It is easy to look back upon those crises as a matter of history. But to live through them—to be on the spot—to be there in the desperate moment of doubtful decision—to feel singly responsible

for the life or death of the University of the State—with all its past, with all its future—that was not easy. But that was what our friend again and again did for us and for the people of Indiana. Again and again he stood in the imminent deadly breach, like Richard of the Lion Heart, with his battle-ax refusing the possibility of defeat. If this university stands today, realizing the hopes of the makers of the constitution, accepted now as the entire system of which it is a part, is now accepted by the whole people as one of the chief glories of the state, this is due to no man living or dead more than to him whose body lies before us in silence.

“Now, because he fought for the university, he loved it; and because he loved the university, his whole relation to it was ennobled.

“As a man of affairs he was accustomed, like other men, to seek his advantage in business and politics. But he did not seek them at the expense of Indiana University. To take a single illustration, if he has ever suggested the appointment or removal of any man in the faculty or of any one in our corps of working men on personal or political grounds I have never discovered it. I have known the men of this university since the days of Doctor Nutt—trustees, teachers, students and alumni—and I say that there are few of them who have given more or asked less than he; few who have risen to the decision of university questions with less selfishness, with greater magnanimity, with less of the spirit of the hireling or with more of the spirit of the shepherd and the father. * * * My friends, in a little while we shall all be gone and presently quite forgotten. But our work and our affections are preserved in the institutions to which we have devoted them. Here, therefore, is the monument which he shares. Not yonder in the cemetery, but here upon this campus. Here, in these stones which his labor and his devotion helped to assemble. Here, in this university where the boys of today and tomorrow may have their chance.”

J. W. Fesler, a trustee of Indiana University: “Of Mr. Hill’s work as a member of the board of trustees of the university I would not assume to speak in detail at this hour. That every member of the board has instinctively turned to him upon every important question that has come before it, and always with benefit, is but statement of fact. ‘What do you think of this, Mr. Hill?’ has been a frequent question from us all. And Mr. Hill’s answer generally suggested the action of the board. His wide experience as a successful man of affairs, his wisdom, his courage, his absolutely unselfish and tireless devotion to the cause of the university made him invaluable in any emergency and an inspiration to us who shared with him the responsibilities

of membership upon this board. That the board of trustees has now sustained an irreparable loss is not a common-place when spoken today of Mr. Hill. He stands out conspicuously alone in that part of the life of the university with which he has been associated. No soldier ever fought for his flag more devotedly, more loyally, than he fought for thirty years for this institution. No priest of religion ever had more implicit faith in his creed than our friend had in his Alma Mater.

"In time a marble shaft will mark the place on yonder hill where our friend shall sleep. But here in this beautiful campus, purchased largely through his efforts; here, where every building is, in a sense, a monument to him—for there is no building here that does not represent the money, and time, and effort of Mr. Hill; here, amid these beautiful and inspiring surroundings, his spirit will abide and his influence will remain. The memory of such a man, appreciated at its worth, is the most valuable and enduring legacy that can come to our beloved university.

"Great, big, broad-shouldered, warm-hearted, generous friend; tender as a woman's love, gentle and forgiving as a child, sincere and earnest as youth itself; modest, unassuming, unconscious of your commanding strength—you have stood four-square to every wind, you have fought a good fight, you have kept the faith. Hail and Farewell."

President Joseph Swain, of Swarthmore College: "He had one of the most forceful personalities of any man I have ever known. To have a clear conviction with him was to act. No one had any doubt as to where he stood when his convictions were formed. He showed his resolution in his face, in his eyes and in his every act, and a large body of men were ready to follow him.

"He had a remarkable tenderness of heart. It was said of a friend of mine here at Swarthmore that he had the head of a man and the heart of a boy. This could have been truly said of Nat. U. Hill. Any one who has had close and confidential relations with him can recall many occasions when he shed tears of sympathy or of joy over a recollection of some passing event. No boy or man ever came to him in distress but he found help.

"He knew human nature. No one understood it better. If he desired to convert a man to his way of thinking, his knowledge of human nature was such that he rarely made a mistake.

"He had a scientific mind, though he was not so much a student of things as of men. He was sure of his facts. He was never caught napping in his field. He never claimed for anything more than the facts would warrant.

"He was a man of unquestioned courage. He knew no such thing as personal fear. He did not like a fight, but opponents of his in politics or in business knew what to expect if the lines were drawn. He never asked nor gave quarter. Yet if he found he had made a mistake, no one was quicker to apologize and undo what he had done.

"He was loyal to his friends and to any one cause in which he believed. It was thoroughly understood that his promises were kept. He paid his obligations and much more if it lay in his power."

Board of Trustees of Indiana University: "He was a man of convictions—a positive force always for that in which he believed. He never opposed without reason, and his opposition was always positive, never negative. He acted only after deliberation. He knew men and believed in them until they gave him cause to distrust them. He seldom underestimated the strength of opposition. He was, therefore, a man of unusually sound judgment.

"Unlike many men of his aggressive and positive character, no man was ever more patient or more generous with those who opposed him, and none was ever quicker to forgive and forget when the contest was over. All these qualities had made Mr. Hill a most useful and helpful friend of the university from his student days and his election by the state board of education to membership on this board and his subsequent reelection have been most fitting and deserved. He brought to the discharge of his duties here a passionate love for the university, a devotion to its interests as unselfish and as pure as ever inspired personal service, and unbounded faith in the future of the university that have given him first place in the long line of the university's friends.

"After the destructive fire of 1883, Mr. Hill was most active in accomplishing the purchase of the present beautiful campus and in preventing the removal of the university from Bloomington. In the many close and bitter contests for appropriations before our State Legislature during the past twenty-five years, when failure might have meant the very life of the university, no man was so tireless, so persistent as he.

"Mr. Hill's interest in the material growth of the university was no greater than his concern for the welfare of the student body and his active interest in student affairs. We regret it is not possible to enumerate more in detail the services of our associate and friend for the institution he so much loved and so intelligently and loyally served, but we esteem it a privilege now for us to pay him this tribute—that it was his high privilege to accomplish more for Indiana University than any friend who has yet passed by."

Bloomington *Telephone*: "Mr. Hill has left his footprints in the political sands of Indiana; he has left his name written high among those who have done much for Bloomington in a business and financial way, but far greater than either of these, he has left indelibly printed upon the hearts of hundreds of his fellow men the memory of a man—a man who stood for all things that were best at all times, a Republican and a patriot whose one motto above all others was 'Loyalty.'

"Not only in Bloomington today were there heavy hearts at the final parting, but all over the state and far away at the nation's capital, many a man standing high among the nation's honored men in public life dropped a silent tear to the memory of their friend. But it was not only these men who stood high in the financial and political world that mourned, but from the 'boys in the trenches,' the school children of the city, the students of the university, the colored people of the community, came expressions of deep loss."

Beautiful tributes of respect were also paid by the Indiana Beta, Phi Kappa Psi, the Indiana Beta, Phi Kappa Psi Alumni Association, the Republican county central committee, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the senior law class of Indiana University, Monroe Lodge No. 22, Free and Accepted Masons, all of whom expressed not only sympathy for the family in their loss and sorrow, but also the loss which the county and the state sustained in Mr. Hill's death.

WILLIAM LOWE BRYAN, A. M., PH. D., LL. D.

Not too often can be repeated the life history of one who has lived so honorable and useful a life and attained to such notable distinction as he whose name appears at the head of this sketch, one of the most successful and distinguished educators that the state of Indiana has produced. His character has been one of signal exaltation and purity of purpose. Well disciplined in mind, maintaining a vantagepoint from which life has presented itself in correct proportions, guided and guarded by the most inviolable principles of integrity and honor, simple and unostentatious in his self-respecting, tolerant individuality, such a man could not prove other than a force for good in whatever relation of life he may have been placed. His character is the positive expression of a strong nature and in studying his career interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation, there being no need for indirection or

puzzling. His career has been a busy and useful one and his name is respected by all who have had occasion to come into contact with him or who have knowledge of his life work. As an educator Doctor Bryan stands in the front rank in Indiana, and the cause of higher education in this state owes to him a debt beyond human calculation. He has dignified and honored his profession, for his life has been one of consecration to his calling, and well does he merit a place of honor in every history touching upon the lives and deeds of those who have given the best of their powers and talents for the betterment of their kind.

William Lowe Bryan, president of Indiana State University since 1902, is a native son of the old Hoosier state, having been born in Monroe county on the 11th of November, 1860, and is the son of Rev. John and Eliza (Philips) Bryan. The father, who was a minister in the United Presbyterian church, held a number of pastorates in Indiana and Ohio and was counted among the successful preachers of his church. In the larger affairs of the church he was prominent and at various times served as moderator of church courts. He was a graduate of Jefferson College and was a theologian of the old school. The Bryan family has been long established in this country, the emigrant ancestor having been John Bryan, who came to this country in about 1750. On the maternal side, the subject is also descended from sterling old stock, his great-grandfather, David Philips, whose father came to America in 1750, having been a captain, and later a lieutenant-colonel in the Revolutionary war. His son, Enoch Philips, served with the rank of major in the war of 1812. To Rev. John and Eliza Bryan were born the following children: Elizabeth C. (Mrs. John A. Ramsay), Houston, Texas; Mary Belle (Mrs. Joseph K. Philips), Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Enoch A., president of Washington State College, Pullman, Washington; Jennie P., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Joseph C., who died in 1898; William Lowe, subject of this sketch; three sons died in childhood.

William Lowe Bryan secured his elementary training in the district schools of his home neighborhood, followed by attendance in the public schools of Bloomington. He then entered the preparatory department of the State University, and graduated from the university in 1884. During practically all of his school career Mr. Bryan was a leader in his studies and also took an active part in athletics, having been a member of the university baseball team several years. During that period also he conducted the college paper, *The Indiana Student*. In the meantime he had been engaged in teaching school at Grayville, Illinois, where he gained his first experience as an

instructor. After his graduation, Mr. Bryan was appointed an instructor in the preparatory school of the university, but before the close of that year he was transferred to the university staff as instructor in Greek. The following year, 1885, he was made associate professor of philosophy, and during 1886-7 he was a student in the University of Berlin. On his return from Germany, he was made professor of philosophy, in which capacity he continued until 1902, when he was chosen president of the university. He was vice-president of the institution from 1893 up to the time of his selection to the presidency. Intensely optimistic, conservatively enthusiastic and untiring in his energy, Doctor Bryan brought to the presidency a mind and body both well fitted for the complex duties connected therewith, for, he it emphasized, the office of president of a great institution like this is no sinecure. The growth of Indiana University since Doctor Bryan became president is the highest testimonial that could possibly be paid to his ability and foresight as an executive and to his eminent standing as a broad-minded, scholarly and progressive educator. Since assuming the responsible position which he now so worthily holds and so signally honors, the advancement of the university has kept pace with the leading institutions of the kind in the United States, the attendance increasing from thirteen hundred and thirty-four in 1902 to approximately twenty-six hundred in 1912, while the number and capacity of the buildings have been increased, the value of the university property materially advanced, and several new departments added, including those of medicine and commerce. The faculty now numbers about one hundred persons, among whom are some of the leading educators of the country, in their special lines of work, no pains being spared in securing the best ability obtainable in order to keep the institution at the high standard to which it has been raised under the present administration. Admittedly one of the best schools in the land, Indiana State University's reputation is so high and its work so thorough that many students are attracted to its walls every year from other states. Doctor Bryan has always stood for the highest grade of work in the class room, economy in the use of the public funds and thoroughness in all matters coming within the sphere of his authority. He exercises the greatest care over the buildings and grounds, looks after the comfort and welfare of the students, and, being proud of the university and jealous of its good name and honorable reputation, it is easily understood why he enjoys such great popularity with all connected with the institution and is so well and favorably known in educational circles throughout the country.

Doctor Bryan has been identified with the State University for thirty

years, eleven years of the time as its chief executive. While professor of philosophy, he did much scientific work, made many important researches and discoveries, especially in the realm of psychology, and gave the results of his investigations to the world in a number of scholarly papers and treatises, published in this country and in periodicals abroad. In conjunction with G. Stanley Hall, he was a leader in the movement for the scientific study of children, and made some early addresses on this subject, both prophetic and conservative, which attracted considerable attention at the time and brought to him recognition as an educator and thinker. He was a pioneer in this state in experimental psychology, a department of science in which he has been a persistent and enthusiastic investigator. In 1888 he purchased some apparatus and carried on research work with his advanced students, and in 1892, on his return from Clark University, where he had spent a year, he established a laboratory which soon ranked among the best anywhere, and, under his guidance, the laboratory has grown until it now occupies fourteen rooms and possesses a splendid equipment. In 1900-1 President and Mrs. Bryan sojourned in Paris and Wurzburg, studying psychology, one fruit of which work is an unpublished series of addresses on the psychology of occupations, especially in relation to education. President Bryan's published works embrace the following: "Psychology at Indiana University," in *American Journal of Psychology*, Vol. III, pages 283-284 (April, 1890); "On the Development of Voluntary Motor Ability," in *American Journal of Psychology*, Vol. V, pages 125-204 (November, 1892); "Auditory and Visual Memory in School Children," in Proceedings of the International Educational Association (1893); "Child Study: Systematic and Unsystematic," in Proceedings Department of Superintendents (1895), Proceedings National Educational Association, pages 412-418 (1895); "On the Methods and Results of Child Study," article in Johnson's Encyclopedia: "Science and Education," in Proceedings National Education Association, pages 161-165 (1895); "Scientific and Non-Scientific Methods of Child Study," in Proceedings National Educational Association, pages 856-860 (1896); "Studies on the Physiology and Psychology of the Telegraphic Language," (with Noble Harter) in *Psychological Review*, Vol. IV, pages 27-53 (January, 1897); "Hygiene of Motor Development," in Proceedings of Department of Superintendents, National Educational Association for 1897; "Report of a Special Committee on the Organization of a Committee on School Hygiene"; "Plato the Teacher: being Selections from the Apology, Euthydemus, Protagoras, Symposium, Phaedrus, Republic and Phaedo of Plato," edited with introduction and notes (joint author with Mrs.

Charlotte Lowe Bryan), New York, 1897, 454 pages: "The Republic of Plato, with Studies for Teachers." (joint author with Mrs. Charlotte Lowe Bryan), New York, 1898, 313 pages: "Studies on the Telegraphic Language. The Acquisition of a Hierarchy of Habits." (joint author with Noble Harter), in *Psychological Review*, Vol. VI, pages 345-375 (July, 1899); "Science in the Daily Press" (joint author with Ernest H. Lindley), in *Science*, new series, Vol. XI, page 74 (1900); "An Arithmetical Prodigy" (joint author with E. H. Lindley), in Proceedings American Psychological Association for 1900, and in *Psychological Review*, Vol. VII, page 135 (1900); "The Case of Arthur Griffith, Arithmetical Prodigy" (joint author with E. H. Lindley), in *Compte rendu du Congres International de Psychologie tenu a Paris, 1900*, page 178; "Theory and Practice," President's address, American Psychological Association, St. Louis meeting, December, 1903, in *Psychological Review*, Vol. XI, pages 71-82 (March, 1904). The works mentioned above, however, do not by any means represent adequately the activities of President Bryan's busy years, for much of his original research work has never been published to the world. He has a justifiable pride in the position occupied by Indiana University in research and study, her record in the field of psychology being excelled by only five colleges in this country.

President Bryan has been honored by many scientific and educational societies in this country, among which preferments have been the following: Secretary of the first Child Study Association, organized at Chicago in 1893; member of the Herbart Society; member of council of the National Educational Association; president of the American Psychological Association, 1903-4; president of Indiana State Teachers' Association, 1904; vice-president of the section of higher education, National Educational Association, 1904, and president of this section in 1905; president of the American Association of State Universities, 1911-12; Fellow of the American Academy of Science; trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa; he was also a charter member and the first president of the Indiana chapter of the Sigma Xi fraternity. President Bryan has been the recipient of the following honorary degrees: Bachelor of Arts, Indiana University, 1884; Master of Arts, 1886; Doctor of Philosophy, Clark University, 1892; Doctor of Laws, University of Illinois, 1904, and Hanover College, 1908.

On July 13, 1889, William Lowe Bryan was married to Charlotte A. Lowe, the daughter of Charles G. and Sophia E. Lowe, of Indianapolis. Mrs. Bryan is a graduate of Indiana University, Bachelor of Arts, 1888, Master

of Arts, 1889, and is joint author with Doctor Bryan of "Plato the Teacher," and "Plato's Republic."

Religiously, President and Mrs. Bryan are members of the United Presbyterian church, and are earnest and faithful in their observance of their religious obligations and privileges. Personally, President Bryan is genial and easily approached and enjoys to a marked degree the confidence of all who are thrown into contact with him. Though first of all an educator and making his work as such paramount to every other consideration, he has not been remiss in his duty to the community in which he resides, nor unmindful of his obligations as a citizen. Thoroughly abreast of the times on the leading questions and issues concerning which men and parties divide, he is not a strict partisan, and, particularly in local affairs, gives his support to the best qualified candidates, irrespective of party ties. Though now only in the early prime of life, he has achieved success such as only few attain, but, not satisfied with past results, he is pressing forward to still wider fields and higher honors, although his place among the eminent men of his day and generation is secure for all time to come.

JOSEPH R. VORIS.

The two most strongly marked characteristics of both the East and the West are combined in the residents of Indiana. The enthusiastic enterprise which overleaps all obstacles and makes possible almost any undertaking in the comparatively new and vigorous Western states is here tempered by the stable and more careful policy that we have borrowed from our Eastern neighbors, and the combination is one of unusual force and power. It has been the means of placing this section of the country on a par with the older East, at the same time producing a reliability and certainty in business affairs which is frequently lacking in the West. This happy combination of characteristics is possessed to a notable degree by the subject of this review, Joseph R. Voris, of Bedford. He is too well known to the readers of this work to need any formal introduction here, for he not only comes of a family whose name is deeply engraved in the financial, commercial, professional and industrial history of this section of the state, but he himself is filling a large place in the public affairs of this community. Recognized as a man of strong and alert mentality, deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community along material and civic lines, he is

regarded as one of the progressive and enterprising men of his city and county.

Joseph R. Voris was born in Bedford, Lawrence county, Indiana, on the 13th of September, 1866, and is the son of Archibald C. and Antoinette (Rawlins) Voris. Specific mention is made of Col. Archibald C. Voris elsewhere in this work, therefore it is not deemed necessary to give details of his life history at this point, further than to say that he was, during his active years, one of the most prominent and influential figures in the development and growth of this community, being identified with many of the county's leading enterprises, besides which he had attained to an eminent standing as a lawyer. Joseph R. Voris attended the public schools of Bedford, completing his general studies in Hanover College. He then entered upon the study of law at Northwestern University, and during 1887-8 he read law in the office of Robert T. Lincoln, at Chicago. In the latter year Mr. Voris entered the law department of Harvard University, where he remained two years. In 1890 he returned to Bedford and became cashier of the Citizens National Bank, performing the duties of that position until the death of his father, in 1911, when he was elected to succeed the latter as president. He has, by his earnest efforts and sound judgment, contributed in a definite degree to the splendid success which has characterized this institution and is held in high regard by his associates. He was also one of the organizers and is a director of the Citizens Trust Company of Bedford, besides which he has some banking and financial interests elsewhere. He was president of the Indiana Bankers' Association in 1908-9, and is at present a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association, being one of the two members from Indiana. Mr. Voris was for twenty years secretary, and later president, of the Bedford Light, Heat and Power Company, which was recently sold to the Middle West Utilities Company, of Chicago. In all these enterprises Mr. Voris has been a moving spirit and influential factor, demonstrating business and executive ability of a high order.

In civic affairs Mr. Voris has taken a large interest and was one of the organizers of the Bedford public library, of which he has served as secretary since its organization. He was a member of the first Indiana public library commission board and assisted in the organization of that body, which has done so much for the library interests of the state. Politically, Mr. Voris gives his support to the Republican party, while his fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Free and Accepted Masons, having attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite in

the last-named order. Socially, he is a member of the Sigma Chi college fraternity.

On October 3, 1900, Mr. Voris was married to Katherine Dunlap Wakefield, the daughter of James M. Wakefield, of Washington, Indiana, and to them have been born two children, Elizabeth W. and Archibald C.

J. P. TURNER, M. D.

Notwithstanding the long strides that have been made in the practice of the healing art within the past half century, the discovery of medical properties in hundreds of vegetable and mineral substances that not many years ago were not included in materia medica as remedies, or barely mentioned in the pharmacopeia, or laid dormant as far as the dispensary is concerned; notwithstanding the charlatancy practiced by adventurers in the legitimate practice of the art, and the quacks that claimed particular and special gifts in the treatment of human ills; and notwithstanding the fact that legislatures have found it necessary to regulate the general practice by the expulsion of diplomaless pretenders and the registration of legitimate and truly scientific physicians, there are some of the latter who have risen to eminence within the field of their actual labors, and among these is the subject of this sketch, whose career has been that of a true and conscientious worker in the sphere to which he has devoted his life and energy, and who possesses a profound knowledge of medicine and surgery.

The state of Kentucky has sent to Indiana many representatives of their best families, among which is the family of which the subject of this sketch is a representative. Dr. J. P. Tourner, to whom belongs the distinction of having practiced his profession longer at Bloomington than any other physician now here, was born at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on March 25, 1854, and is the son of Dr. Henry P. and Frances (Morgan) Tourner. His mother was a member of the noted Gen. Daniel Morgan family of Carolina. Henry P. Tourner, who for a half century was a prominent and successful physician, had practiced at Nashville, Tennessee; Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and Bloomington, Indiana, his death occurring in the latter city in 1881. He was a native of Ireland, where he had received a splendid literary education, and after coming to this country procured his professional training in Lexington, Kentucky. The subject's mother died on March 17, 1908. To these parents were born eight children, seven of whom are living, namely: Henry P., a watchmaker and jeweler in Bloomington; J. P., the immediate subject of this sketch;

Sarah, who died in 1911, was the wife of William Giles; C. J., a merchant tailor in Bloomington; Ella, the wife of Dr. S. E. Meek, of Chicago; Frank P., a physician at Bloomington; Howard M., who is a watch-maker and jeweler with his brother, Henry P., of Bloomington; Anna B., who has devoted her life to educational work, is a teacher in Korea, having charge of the Methodist Episcopal high school there. Dr. Henry P. Tournier was a Whig in early life, but later his political views changed and he became aligned with the Democratic party. He was an active member of the Masonic order for fifty years, while in the Baptist church, of which he was also a member for many years, he took a deep interest and held the office of deacon.

The subject of this sketch received a good practical common school education in Bloomington, being a graduate of the high school, and then for a time attended a private school here. Having determined to follow in his father's footsteps and devote his life to the healing art, he attended medical lectures in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati in 1876-7, after which he entered upon the active practice of his profession at Bloomington, in which he has been engaged for thirty-six years, being thus the dean of the profession in this locality. Through a long and busy life, replete with honor and success worthily attained, Doctor Tournier has been actuated by only the highest motives and to the practice of his profession he has brought rare skill and resource, such qualities stamping him as a man of unusual talent and entitling him to be classed with the benefactors of mankind. His quick perception and almost intuitive judgment have rendered him especially strong in diagnosis, though ever willing to lend any aid or suggestion. He makes a specialty of physical diagnosis and internal medicine, in both of which he has enjoyed phenomenal success. Throughout his busy life he has ever been a hard and enthusiastic student, thus keeping well abreast of the times, for he has realized that in the science of medicine, as in all other departments of modern research, there have been constant and steady advances and discoveries. The Doctor has been very successful in his large practice during the years and because of his ability and his high personal character he enjoys a high standing among his professional colleagues and the people generally. He has served as secretary of the county board of health, and has also been a member of the board of pension examiners, though not ambitious for any office.

In 1877 Doctor Tournier was married to Amanda Buskirk, the daughter of William H. Buskirk, of this county, a member of one of the locality's old families. Politically, the Doctor is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, while, fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the

Free and Accepted Masons, in the latter order having taken all the degrees of the York rite, including those of Knight Templar. Personally, he is a man of kindly and genial impulses and has endeared himself to a large and constantly widening circle of friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM N. SHOWERS.

Among the worthy citizens of Bloomington, Indiana, whose residence here has contributed in no small degree to the prestige of the vicinity, is William N. Showers, for, while laboring for his individual advancement, he has never forgotten his obligations to the public and his support of such measures and movements as have been made for the general good has always been depended upon. Although his life has been a busy one, his private affairs making heavy demands upon his time, he has never allowed it to interfere with his obligations as a citizen and neighbor. Through the long years of his residence in this locality, he has ever been true to the trusts reposed in him, whether of a public or private nature, and his reputation in a business way has been unassailable. Possessing in a marked degree those sterling traits which have commanded uniform confidence and regard, he is today honored by all who know him and is numbered among the representative men of his section of the state.

William N. Showers was born in Ohio, on May 28, 1846, and is a son of Charles C. and Elizabeth (Hull) Showers. His father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, followed the furniture business during his earlier years of active business life, but in later years became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. He came to Monroe county, Indiana, in April, 1854, and here spent the remainder of his life. Politically, he was a staunch Republican, but never an office seeker. To him and his wife were born the following children: Sara is the widow of John Sears; Mary is the wife of James M. Hendricks, and lives in Louisville, Kentucky; J. D. is represented in a personal sketch elsewhere in this work; William N. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Martha L. became the wife of Francis M. Ingler, of Indianapolis; Anna became the wife of Henry H. Houston, of Bloomington; Charles H. is deceased.

William N. Showers received a good practical education and on reaching mature years became identified with his brother, J. D. Showers, in the furniture manufacturing business at Bloomington, an industry which, through



Wm. A. Showers

their enterprising methods and successful management, has enjoyed a steady and constant growth through the years until now it is the largest manufacturing establishment of the kind in the United States. Over one thousand people are employed in the plant of this company, which embraces over fifteen acres of floor space. Many high priced and expert workmen are employed and the company makes a specialty of bed-room furniture, in which they are not excelled by any factory in the country. The Showers factory has for many years enjoyed an enviable reputation among the great manufacturing concerns of the state and has played a very prominent and important part in the financial prosperity of Bloomington.

Aside from his interests already mentioned, Mr. Showers is also interested in a number of other enterprises of importance, being a stockholder and a director of the First National Bank of Bloomington, as well as of the Citizens Loan and Trust Company and the Building and Loan Association, and is also identified with the Sterling Fire Insurance Company and the American Mortgage, Loan and Guarantee Company, both of Indianapolis. He is a man of mature judgment, ripe experience and wise discrimination, and his advice in matters of business is held in high regard by his associates.

Politically, Mr. Showers is an earnest supporter of the Republican party and for seven years served as a member of the city council of Bloomington, where he rendered effective service in the interest of the city of his residence. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which for thirty years he has been active, being at the present time chairman of the board of stewards and giving his support to every enterprise of the church. Fraternaly, he is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine, as well as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, in the work of which orders he takes an appreciative interest.

In 1868 Mr. Showers was united in marriage with Hannah L. Hendricks, of Putnam county, this state, a daughter of John H. Hendricks, now deceased, who during his active life was a successful farmer and miller. To Mr. and Mrs. Showers have been born three children, namely: Jennie, the wife of Joseph Smith, who is associated with Mr. Showers in the furniture business; Nellie is the wife of Sanford Teeter who is secretary and treasurer of the company; W. Edward, who is vice-president and general manager of the Showers Brothers plant. Personally, Mr. Showers is a man of genial and unassuming demeanor in his relations with his fellow men, among whom he

enjoys a well deserved popularity. He has, without reserve, always stood for the best things in the life of the community honored by his residence and here his name has become a synonym for character and worth.

THOMAS J. BROOKS.

One of the distinctive functions of this publication is to take recognition of those citizens of the commonwealth of Indiana who stand eminently representative in their chosen spheres of endeavor, and in this connection there is absolute propriety in according consideration to Thomas J. Brooks, of Bedford, who has not only attained to an enviable standing in the legal profession, but is also numbered among the leaders in the commercial life of Lawrence county, having for a number of years been at the head of one of the strongest and most influential financial institutions of the county, while in political and civic life he is a prominent figure.

Thomas J. Brooks is a native son of Indiana, having been born in Loo-gootee, Martin county, on the 22d of April, 1857. He is the son of Lewis and Amanda M. (Crooks) Brooks, both of whom also were natives of Martin county. Mr. Brooks is descended from a sterling old line of English ancestry, his paternal line being traced back to Thomas Brooks, who, in 1635, came from London, England, with Rev. Bulkeley, who founded the town of Concord, Massachusetts. Lewis Brooks, the subject's father, was a successful farmer and also was engaged in the mercantile business. During the Civil war he enlisted in defense of his country, becoming colonel of the Eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which command he served valiantly for three years. His death occurred in 1913, his wife having passed away in 1893. They were the parents of the following children: Thomas J., the immediate subject of this review; Susan, who still resides in Martin county; Mrs. Anna Schwey, of Martin county; Mrs. Amanda Hacker, of Martin county; Lewis, of Vincennes, this state; William F., of Bedford; Emma, also of Martin county; Horace G., of Louisville, Kentucky; Daniel, of Martin county, and May, who is deceased.

Thomas J. Brooks received his early education in the common schools of his native county, and then was student for some time in the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. At the age of nineteen years he began teaching school and for four years was thus employed in Martin county. In the meantime he had formed a determination to make the practice of law his life work

and, to this end, had been devoting his spare time to the study of Kent, Blackstone and other great authorities in the science of jurisprudence. In 1882 he entered upon the active practice of that profession in Shoals, Indiana, and in 1892 came to Bedford and opened a law office. He continued in the practice in Bedford alone for two years and then formed a partnership with his brother, William F. Brooks, under the firm name of Brooks & Brooks, which for many years has been recognized as one of the strongest and most successful law firms of Lawrence county. The subject is generally recognized in this part of the state as a lawyer of unusual attainments and he has been connected as counsel, on one side or the other, with most of the important litigation tried in the local courts. Mr. Brooks is local attorney for the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company and the Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern Railway Company and has served as attorney for the city of Bedford, and as attorney for Lawrence county for the past eighteen years.

Though a busy man professionally, Mr. Brooks has found time to take an active part in business affairs and, on December 19, 1905, he was elected president of the Bedford National Bank, of Bedford, of which he had been a director since its organization, in 1899. The capital stock of the bank was at first fifty thousand dollars, but has since been increased to one hundred thousand dollars, with surplus and undivided profits of thirty-five thousand dollars, the institution having been for many years one of the important and influential factors in the prosperity and growth of Bedford and Lawrence county. In February, 1896, Mr. Brooks acquired a half interest in the *Bedford Mail*, one of the popular and influential newspapers of this county and which has proven a good business investment. Daily and weekly editions are published and in 1912 the plant was installed in a splendid new building, being equipped with modern and up-to-date machinery. The *Mail* is Republican in politics and is one of the most readable and popular sheets published in this section of the state.

Politically, Mr. Brooks is a Republican and for many years has been a prominent figure in the councils of his party. He has been a member of the state central committee and representative of this district in the State Senate. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Bedford Library Association and has been president of its board of trustees since its organization in 1897. In many other ways he has shown a commendable interest in the welfare of his adopted city and has been numbered among her leading and progressive citizens. Mr. Brooks' religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church, to the support of which he is a liberal contributor.

On August 13, 1892, Mr. Brooks was united in marriage with Lorabel Wallace, the daughter of Armstrong and Sarah (Tomey) Wallace. Her father was a descendant of Rev. John Wallace, a native of Virginia, who fought in the Revolutionary war, and in 1808 settled in Daviess county. To Mr. and Mrs. Brooks has been born a daughter, May, who will graduate from Smith College, at Northampton, Massachusetts, in June, 1914.

Personally, Mr. Brooks is a man of genial disposition and kindly impulses, characteristics which have won for him a large circle of warm and loyal friends, and he is eminently deserving of the high standing which he enjoys in the community.

HON. WILLIAM HAMILTON MARTIN.

Indiana has always been distinguished for the high rank of her bench and bar. Perhaps none of the newer states can justly boast of abler jurists or attorneys. Many of them have been men of national fame, and among those whose lives have been passed on a quieter plane there is scarcely a town or city in the state but that can boast of one or more lawyers capable of crossing swords in forensic combat with many of the distinguished legal lights of the country. While the growth and development of the state in the last half century has been most marvelous, viewed from any standpoint, yet of no one class of her citizenship has she greater reason for just pride than her judges and attorneys. In Judge Martin are found united many of the rare qualities which go to make the successful lawyer and jurist. He possesses perhaps few of those brilliant, dazzling, meteoric qualities which have sometimes flashed along the legal horizon, riveting the gaze and blinding the vision for the moment, then disappearing, leaving little or no trace behind; but rather has those solid and more substantial qualities which shine with a constant luster, shedding light in the dark places with steadiness and continuity.

William H. Martin, ex-judge of the tenth judicial circuit and one of the most prominent attorneys of the Lawrence county bar, was born on May 7, 1848, at Salem, Washington county, Indiana, and is the son of Roger and Martha E. (Cornell) Martin, the former a native of Ireland, born near Lake Killarney on June 22, 1805, while his wife was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, on June 15, 1818. Roger Martin ran away from home in his boyhood and worked his way across the Atlantic as a sailor boy, being but sixteen years of age when he arrived in this country. He first located in Baltimore, Mary-

land. He was variously employed and, being ambitious to succeed, he carefully husbanded his earnings and in 1834 decided to come West, making the long and tiresome trip overland to Salem, Indiana, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He was thus engaged until the building of the old New Albany & Salem Railroad, when he entered the employ of that company, principally as road master. He was a faithful and competent employee and remained with that road until the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, when he gave practical evidence of his loyalty to his adopted country by enlisting in the Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he received a commission as major. With this regiment he took part in a number of the hardest-fought battles of the war and eventually was detailed to recruit the Sixty-sixth Indiana Regiment. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the latter regiment and later was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment, with which he served until the close of the war. He was a faithful and courageous soldier and his record was a creditable one in every respect.

On his return home, Mr. Martin again entered the employ of the railroad, with whom he remained until his death, which occurred in January, 1873. He was survived a number of years by his widow, who died in March, 1890. They were the parents of twelve children, of which number five survive, namely: Anna and Jennie L., who are unmarried and reside at Long Beach, California; William H., of this sketch; Louis P. and Robert S., both of whom are now in Old Mexico. Roger Martin was a man of vigorous intellect and, through much reading and study and habits of close observation, he became a man of wide and accurate information. He was a forceful and eloquent speaker, having wonderful control over his audiences, and he was twice a candidate for Congress in the old second Indiana district.

William H. Martin received a good practical education in the common schools of Salem, and in 1864 he went to New Albany, Indiana, where for two years he was employed as a clerk. He then entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as bookkeeper for the master mechanic of the Pittsburgh division. In the summer of 1868, at the age of twenty years, Mr. Martin entered the law office of the late Judge Frank Wilson and Colonel A. C. Voris, at Bedford, as a student of law. In June, 1869, one month after he had attained his majority, he was admitted to the bar, and in the following November he went to Paoli, Orange county, Indiana, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1880 Mr. Martin returned to Bedford and has since remained here, having for many years been numbered among the leading legal practitioners of Lawrence county. In recognition of his high character and eminent ability, he was elected to the bench of the tenth judicial circuit and assumed the duties of his office in November, 1890, for the term

of six years. At the conclusion of his term Judge Martin re-entered the practice and has since been actively engaged therein. On leaving the bench, the Judge formed a partnership with his son, William R. Martin, and Edward K. Dye, a brilliant young lawyer who died in October, 1903, his place in the firm being taken by Henry T. Pearson.

Aside from his profession, Judge Martin is interested in a number of local enterprises, being president of the Citizens Trust Company of Bedford. He has been a director, since its organization, of the Citizens National Bank, and now is its counsel.

Judge Martin was well qualified for the bench, possessing integrity of character, natural ability and the acumen of the judicial temperament. As a judge he was able to divest himself of prejudice or favoritism and consider only the legal aspects of a question involved. No labor was too great, however onerous; no application too exacting, however severe, if necessary to the complete understanding and correct determination of a point submitted. His record as a judge was also notable in that he was vigorous in his dispatch of the business of his court. He was merciful when mercy seemed to be justified, but he was equally relentless when there was undoubted evidence of crime, and he sent two hundred and sixty-four men to prison or reformatory, a record exceeded in only two counties in this state. As a practitioner, Judge Martin employs none of the arts and tricks of oratory, but his speeches are eloquent in the clearness of statement, the broad common sense of reasoning, the force of logic, earnestness and power. His career on the bench and at the bar offers an inspiration to the young practitioner just entering upon his life work, while he has never been known to fail in that strict courtesy and regard for professional ethics which should ever characterize the members of the bar.

On May 7, 1874, William H. Martin was married to Martha F. Dougherty, of Liberty, Missouri, and to them were born four children, only one of whom survives, William R., who, as stated above, is now a partner with his father in the law practice.

Fraternally, Judge Martin belongs to the Masonic order, in which he has taken all the degrees of the York rite and those of the Scottish rite up to the thirty-second, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder. In the civic life of the community, the Judge has always taken an active interest, giving his support to all movements having for their object the advancement of the general welfare. Personally, he is a genial and agreeable man to meet and enjoys a merited popularity among his acquaintances.

LAWRENCE B. SANDERS.

The men most influential in promoting the advancement of society and in giving character to the times in which they live are two classes, to-wit, the men of study and the men of action. Whether we are more indebted for the improvement of the age to the one class or the other is a question of honest difference in opinion; neither class can be spared and both should be encouraged to occupy their several spheres of labor and influence, zealously and without mutual distrust. In the following paragraphs are briefly outlined the leading facts and characteristics in the career of a gentleman who combines in his makeup the elements of the scholar and the energy of the public-spirited man of affairs. Devoted to the noble and humane work of teaching, he has made his influence felt in the school life of Lawrence county, and is not unknown to the wider educational circles of the state, occupying as he does a prominent place in his profession and standing high in the esteem of educators in other than his own particular field of endeavor.

Lawrence B. Sanders, the present popular and efficient county superintendent of schools of Lawrence county, was born in the county in which he now resides on November 19, 1877, and is the son of Warren A. and Sarah A. (Voris) Sanders. The father, who was a native of Orange county, Indiana, was a minister of the Gospel, having followed farming earlier in life. He is still living and is a man of most excellent standing in his community. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men. His father was a native of Kentucky who came to Indiana when young and here established his permanent home. The subject's mother, who was a native of Orange county, Indiana, died in March, 1913. She bore her husband two children, the subject of this sketch, and Mary Frances, who is deceased.

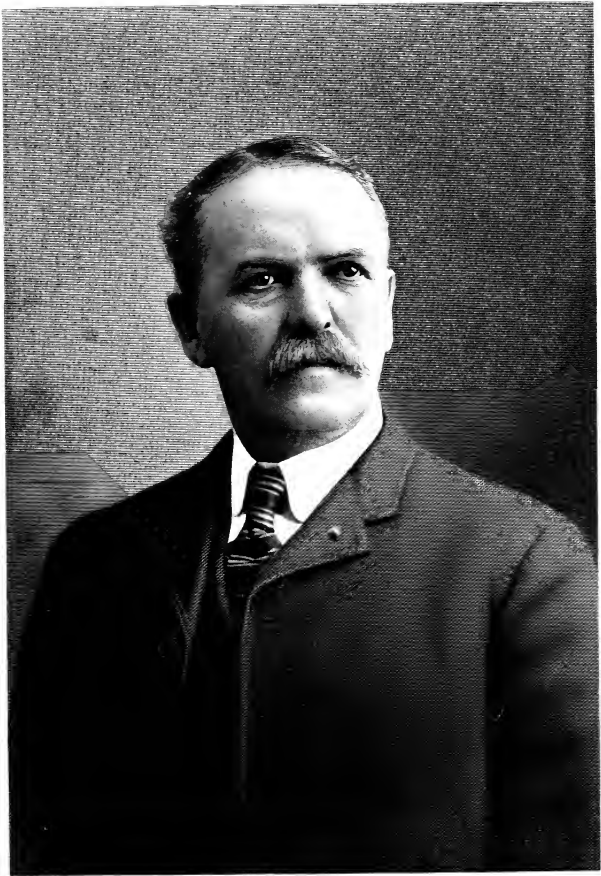
Lawrence B. Sanders received his education in the common schools of Lawrence county and then determined to prepare himself for pedagogical work and entered the Southern Indiana Normal College at Mitchell, from which he was graduated in 1898. He immediately entered upon the vocation for which he had prepared himself and as a teacher he immediately attained to a pronounced success, his services being sought wherever a high standard of education was required. In 1911 his abilities and high character were recognized in his election to the office of county superintendent of schools, of which he is the present incumbent and in which he has more than met the expectations of his friends. He pursues his chosen calling with all the interest of an enthusiast, thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of the work and has a proper conception of the dignity of the profession to which his life and

energies have been unselfishly devoted. A finished scholar, a polished gentleman and possessing the traits of character necessary to insure success, the service thus far rendered and the laurels gained bespeak for him a wider and more distinguished career of usefulness in years to come should he see fit to continue the calling which he has heretofore followed with such signal success. Unlike so many of his calling who become narrow and pedantic, Professor Sanders is essentially a man of the times, broad and liberal in his views and has the courage of his convictions on all the leading public questions and issues on which men and parties divide. He also keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought along its various lines and, being a man of scholarly and refined tastes, is acquainted with the literature of the world in general, while his familiarity with the more practical affairs of the day makes him feel at ease with all classes and conditions of people with whom he meets.

On December 24, 1890, Professor Sanders was married to Effie S. Trowbridge, the daughter of John and Mary (Taylor) Trowbridge, natives of Kentucky, who came to Lawrence county, Indiana, in about 1866. To Professor and Mrs. Sanders have been born two children, Lois Gertrude and Princess Clarine. Politically, Professor Sanders is an ardent Democrat, while his religious faith is embodied in the creed of the Baptist church, of which he is a regular attendant and to which he gives faithful service. Personally, Professor Sanders is quite popular, possessing to a marked degree the characteristics that win and retain warm friendship. By his kindness and courtesy he has won an abiding place in the esteem of his fellow citizens and by his intelligence, energy and enterprising spirit has made his influence felt during his residence in Lawrence county, occupying no small place in the public favor.

SAMUEL CLELLAND DODDS.

It is the dictate of our nature, no less than of enlightened social policy, to honor those whose lives have contributed in any way to the good of their community and their associates; to bedew with affectionate tears the silent urn of departed worth and virtue; to unburden the fullness of the surcharged heart in eulogium upon deceased benefactors, and to rehearse their noble deeds for the benefit of those who may come after us. It has been the commendable custom of all ages and all nations. Hence the following feeble tribute to one of nature's noblemen. In contemplating the many estimable qualities of the late Samuel C. Dodds, integrity and industry



S. C. Woods

appear as prominent characteristics—an integrity that no personal or other consideration could swerve, and an industry that knew no rest while anything remained undone. When a given task was accomplished, he would throw off all care, retire to his home and devote himself to domestic and social enjoyments, for which he had the keenest zest and relish. His temper was calm and equable, and his manners were emphatically those of the gentleman,—plain, simple, dignified,—despising sham and pretense of all kinds. His devotion to every duty was intense, while his perception of truth and worth was almost intuitive. Although his life was a busy one, his private affairs and his home making heavy demands upon his time, he never allowed it to interfere with his Christian obligations or the faithful performance of his church duties. Always calm and straightforward, never demonstrative, his life was a steady effort for the worth of Christian doctrine, the purity and grandeur of Christian principles and the beauty and elevation of Christian character. He had the greatest sympathy for his fellow men and was always ready to aid and encourage those who were struggling to aid themselves; yet in this, as in everything, he was entirely unassuming. When he believed he was on the right path, nothing could swerve him from it; home life was a sacred trust and friendships were inviolable. He commanded the respect of all classes by his exemplary life, and his memory will long be revered by his many friends and acquaintances.

Samuel C. Dodds was born in the city of Bloomington, Indiana, on January 28, 1854, and his death occurred suddenly at his home in this city on April 23, 1913. He was the son of Clelland F. and Mary (Orchard) Dodds. Clelland Dodds, who was a native of Monroe county, Indiana, and who during his life was a prominent figure in business and civic life, was a merchant, then turned his attention to farming, and during his later years followed the real estate and insurance business in this city, meeting with fair success in his business affairs. He was the first mayor of the city of Bloomington. He and his wife, who also was a native of Monroe county, are both deceased. They were the parents of twelve children, namely: Corinne, Samuel C., Henry A., Ella B., Andrew J., William, John, Morton, Cora L., Frederick, Carrie C. (deceased), Mattie N. and Flora.

Samuel C. Dodds received his elementary education in the public schools of Bloomington, graduating from the high school, after which he took the literary course in the State University, graduating and receiving his degree in 1875, being only twenty years of age at that time. His first employment was as a clerk for his brother-in-law, Newell Sanders, who later became United States senator from Tennessee and now resides at Chattanooga, that

state. At the end of a year he bought the book store from Mr. Sanders and ran it for nearly four years. Selling the store, he was then, for about a year, engaged in the lumber business, at the end of that period forming a partnership with Showers Brothers and Henry Henley, under the firm name of Showers, Dodds & Company, manufacturers of chairs, the plant being generally known as the North End Chair Factory. About a year later the firm name was changed to Showers & Dodds, but on March 15, 1883, J. B. Waldron bought a third interest in the business, the firm style being soon afterwards changed to S. C. Dodds & Company. This partnership was maintained for about twelve years, when Mr. Dodds sold his interest in the business to Showers Brothers. In 1894, upon the organization of the Monroe County State Bank, Mr. Dodds was elected its cashier and continued to discharge the duties of that position up to the time of his death. Though he had not enjoyed perfect health for some time prior to his death, his condition was not considered critical, and two days before his death he performed his usual duties at the bank. Therefore the news of his sudden passing away came as a profound shock to the entire community.

The funeral, which was one of the largest ever held in Bloomington, was from the First Presbyterian church, which was filled with relatives and hundreds of sympathizing and sorrowing friends. From the sermon preached by the pastor, Rev. John R. Ellis, the following words are quoted, not only as a tribute to Mr. Dodds, but as a beautiful word picture of his character and attainments: "Death is a solemn and mysterious event, come when it will and to whom it may. An instinctive and undefinable sense of awe pervades the reflecting mind when any human spirit passes into the belt of darkness, long, low and distant, where 'Life to come touches the life that is.' The stroke may fall suddenly or be long delayed. But, come when it will, men reverently bow their heads, as they hear the Voice and confess the presence of the great God. They are hushed in silence by the nearness of the powers of the world invisible. This sense of the presence of God in death is heightened and intensified when a man dies in the vigor of his powers, who, by exalted purity of personal character and unselfishness of life, faithfully and loyally has served his generation. At such a time, and this is such a time, we stand so near to the thin veil that separates mortals from immortals, time from eternity, that the whispers of God may be heard by the children of men.

"When, on Wednesday morning, through the parting folds of that thin veil, our beloved brother was admitted to the 'General Assembly, the church of the first born, whose names are written in heaven, to God, the judge of all,

and to the spirits of just men made perfect,' not alone the home from whence he has gone, but this church, that he loved, and this community, in which his noble life was spent, felt the hallowing touch of the hand of God.

"In all the tributes to the memory of Mr. Dodds none sheds richer luster upon his life than the beautiful testimony to a life-long loving chivalry, by the sorrow stricken companion of his life, who, in the hour of deepest shadow and shattering hammer strokes of fiercest grief, thinking of her beloved, through blinding tears, sees the whiteness of his character, and feels deep comfort in the message of the Master, a message tremulous with the wordless mysticism of the Christian faith, 'Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God.'

"This innermost utterance of the Sermon on the Mount suggests the key to the whole life of our departed friend. I do not mean, this supreme benediction of our Master means the attainment of absolute perfection in this earthly life. It does mean, perfection of aim. It does mean moral and spiritual single-mindedness, freedom from all duplicity. A man of pure heart is one whose will is set straight for God. * * * Mr. Dodds was, in and above all else, positively and pre-eminently a Christian man. He possessed great simplicity, purity, and humility of character. He had convictions, the princely passion of convictions; careful and patient in coming to conclusions, he was firm in maintaining them. A kind and courteous Christian, a worthy follower of Him who has been called 'The world's first gentleman.'

"During the brief year in which it had been my privilege to know him we have been in intimate fellowship and I feel a sense of deep personal loss. A busy man, interested in his daily task, sharing in various ways in the manifold affairs of civic life, he was never too busy or too absorbed in merely temporal affairs to give time and thought to the service of his church, which, with his home, lay close upon his heart. As one has written in a beautiful tribute to his life, 'To him the church was not a mere matter of form, but a means to reach the highest and the best.' Always a faithful attendant at the mid-week service, his voice was heard in prayer; simple in expression, broad in range of interests, thoughtful of the varied needs of humanity, his prayers were an inspiration and a gracious benediction to us all.

"I need not dwell this afternoon upon the genial, attractive, dignified service rendered in welcoming strangers to our church, week by week. We shall miss him more than my poor words can tell. My brothers, by the memory of this Christian Great-heart, bowed in sorrow here around his lifeless form, here in this house of God, fragrant with the memory of his unselfish

service in our Master's name, I summon you today to rally to the cause to which he gave the last full measure of his devotion. There is a vacant place—you will not leave it vacant. We cannot fill his place nor do the work he did so well, but we may fill our own, and in the same spirit which inspired him do the duty given us to do.

"A choice spirit has left us. A brave, large-hearted, optimistic soul, a life from whence radiated an atmosphere of cheer. One who loved his fellows and made the world brighter for his living in it. The shell of his splendid manhood is confined for the grave. The man himself, his faith, his conscience, his purity, his spiritual sentiments, the man who dwelt within the earthly tent, has passed from service here into the larger service of the better world."

At the grave, in beautiful Rose Hill cemetery, the Knights of Pythias, of which Mr. Dodds had been an appreciative member, conducted their ritualistic burial service.

The following beautiful tribute to Mr. Dodds is quoted from the *Bloomington Evening World*: "In the death of Samuel C. Dodds the state of Indiana has lost one of its best citizens. In all that counts towards the ideal man he was prominent. In the first place, Mr. Dodds had character of the highest type. He stood for the best things. He was a part and parcel of the best things. His thoughts were pure and his actions squared with his thoughts. In the second place, he had genial personality. He had the faculty of becoming interested in the daily affairs of the people about him. When one met him he felt at once that Mr. Dodds was genuinely sympathetic and sympathetically genuine. Some way or other, one felt that there was just a little more sunshine in the world after he met Mr. Dodds. In the next place, Mr. Dodds was a success in the business world. In business, he did not tear down his fellow workers. He built up by those means which are in harmony with the teachings of Christianity.

"As a citizen, Mr. Dodds was easily one of the foremost. He loved his city with a passion that was all-consuming. Any movement that had for its object the betterment of his home city met with his hearty support. He knew when to say no and how to say no. He was geniality up to the point that met his approval and then he was firmness personified. He was always courteous and those who differed with him admired his fairness and his open-hearted honesty.

"The bigger the position one occupies the more opportunities there are

to make enemies. Mr. Dodds held many important positions, but his geniality, fairness and honesty were such that he had remarkable success in making and holding life-long friendships. Old and young, rich and poor, will unite in giving him their tribute of praise.

"As great as Mr. Dodds was in other fields of work and pleasure, it was in his home life that he showed best the real character of the man. Many men carry the sunshine into the world and reserve the shadows for the home. Not so with Mr. Dodds. He was the ideal husband and the hearts of the people of this community will go out to his noble wife."

Politically, Samuel C. Dodds was an ardent supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, though he was never in any way an aspirant for public office. Fraternally, he was, as before stated, a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity. He was prominent among the alumni of Indiana University and always maintained the deepest interest in the welfare of his alma mater. In the civic life of the community he was for many years an influential factor, having served as a member of the city council and as president of the Commercial Club. He was also interested as a director in the National Stone Company and was a stockholder in two local building and loan associations.

Religiously, Mr. Dodds was for many years a member of the First Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder at the time of his death. He had been elected a delegate from the Indiana presbytery to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, which meets at Atlanta, Georgia, in May, 1914. He was a liberal, though entirely unostentatious, giver to all departments of church work and was never happier than when he saw the church's interests advancing.

On October 17, 1878, Mr. Dodds married Nellie Winters, the daughter of George W. and Clementina (Herd) Winters, of Columbia, Kentucky, though her father was a native of Pennsylvania. He was a successful farmer, tobacco raiser and cattle buyer, and in politics was a strong Republican. Mrs. Dodds is descended from sterling old patriotic stock, a great-grandfather having fought under General Washington and, with him, endured the terrible hardships and privations at Valley Forge. Mrs. Dodds is a woman of gracious qualities of head and heart, which have endeared her to the large circle of acquaintances which she enjoys. She, too, has been active in the interest of the Presbyterian church and she well merits the large measure of esteem which is accorded her.

ARTHUR J. McDONALD, M. D.

Success in what are popularly termed the learned professions is the legitimate result of merit and painstaking endeavor. In commercial life one may come into possession of a lucrative business through inheritance or gift, but professional advancement is gained only by critical study and consecutive research long continued. Proper intellectual discipline, thorough professional knowledge and the possession and utilization of the qualities and attributes essential to success have made Arthur J. McDonald eminent in his chosen calling and for a number of years he has stood among the scholarly and enterprising physicians and surgeons in a community long distinguished for the high order of its medical talent. His life has been characterized not only by high professional ability, but also by the most profound human sympathy which has overleaped mere sentiment to become an actuating motive, for he early realized that there is no honor not founded on genuine worth, that there is a vital purpose in life, and that the best and highest accomplishments must come from a well trained mind and an altruistic heart. Those who know Doctor McDonald well are unstinted in their praise of his superior ability and his genial disposition. Older men here in the profession have relied on his judgment and younger ones have frequently sought his counsel, and the large success which has crowned his life work has been honestly merited.

Arthur J. McDonald comes of a sterling line of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the paternal line being Scotch and the maternal Irish. The subject's great-grandfather, James McDonald, was a native of Scotland and, on his emigration to this country, located in Virginia, from whence he went to Kentucky, where he spent the remainder of his days. His son, James McDonald, was born in Kentucky. During his early active years he was a farmer near Paoli, Indiana, but later retired and moved to Orleans, Orange county, this state, where his death occurred at the age of seventy-five years. He had married a Miss Newkirk and reared a family of eight children, an equal number of boys and girls, among whom was Logan, who became the father of the subject of this sketch. Logan McDonald was born in Orange county, Indiana, was a successful contractor during his active years, and is now living at Mitchell, Indiana. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Fitzpatrick and who was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, died at Mitchell in 1909. To Logan and Elizabeth McDonald were born seven children, of which number only two are living, Arthur J., the subject, and Anna, the wife of Eck Gunn, of Bedford.

Arthur J. McDonald was born at Orleans, Indiana, on the 16th day of

January, 1860, and was only eighteen months old when the family moved to Mitchell, Indiana, from whose public schools he graduated in 1878. He was then engaged in teaching school for a year, after which he matriculated in the Louisville Medical College, where he was graduated and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine on March 22, 1882. While pursuing his studies he won a gold medal for his researches in materia medica and therapeutics. During the following seven and a half years Doctor McDonald was engaged in the active practice of his profession at Mitchell, but in 1889 he went to New York city and took a post-graduate course in the Polyclinic Hospital. Upon the completion of these studies, the Doctor came to Bedford and has since been engaged in the practice here. That he has been successful in an eminent degree is a fact generally recognized throughout the community and today he stands undisputably in the front rank of the medical men of Lawrence county. Doctor McDonald has been for a number of years local surgeon for the Monon Railroad Company and is examiner for a number of life insurance companies. That he is progressive in disposition and keenly alive to the latest advances in the healing art is evidenced in the statement that Doctor McDonald received from New York the first diphtheria anti-toxin sent out from that city and he made the first use of the anti-toxin in southern Indiana. He is a close student of the best professional literature and among his fellow practitioners he is held in the highest regard because of his ability and attainments. He is a member of the Lawrence County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has also for several years been a member of the board of United States pension examiners.

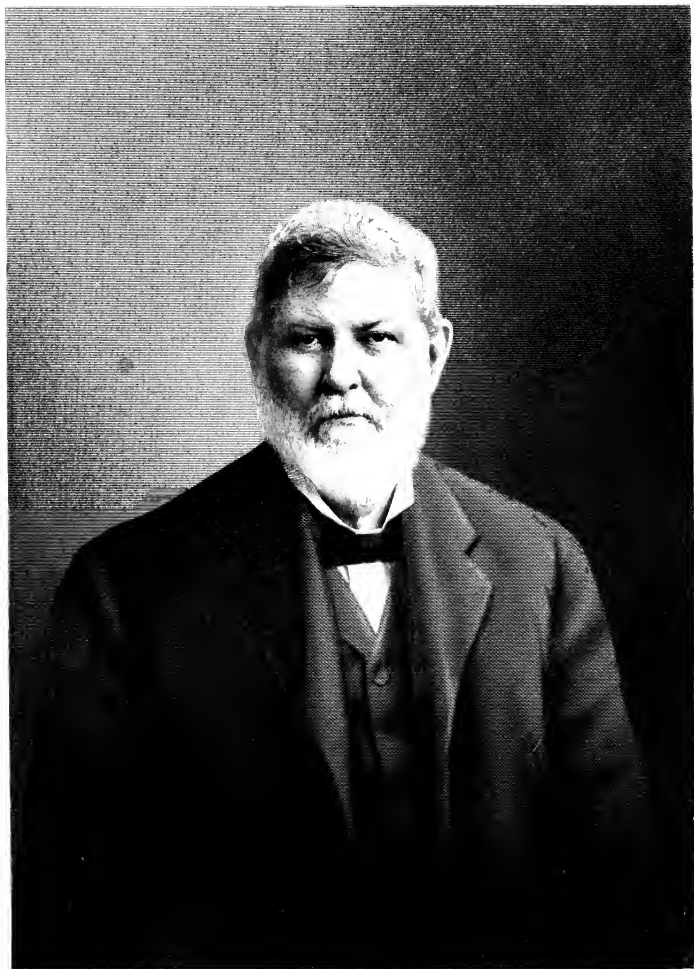
Politically, Doctor McDonald has for many years been an active supporter of the Democratic party, though never an aspirant for public office. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has taken the chapter degrees of the York rite and the Scottish rite up to and including the thirty-second degree; he belongs also to Murat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis. He is an appreciative member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being a trustee of the Bedford lodge. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife is a member of the Christian church.

On June 26, 1886, Doctor McDonald was married to Hattie Overman, of Mitchell, Indiana, but who was born at Bryantsville, Lawrence county, the daughter of Levi and Sarah J. Overman. To Doctor and Mrs. McDonald have been born two children, Carl, who died when three and a half years old, and Harriet Jane. Doctor and Mrs. McDonald move in the best social circles of their community and are held in the highest regard by all who know them.

JUDGE HENRY CLAY DUNCAN.

Human life is like the waves of the sea; they flash a few brief moments in the sunlight, marvels of power and beauty, and then are dashed upon the remorseless shores of death and disappear forever. As the mighty deep has rolled for ages past and chanted its sublime requiem and will continue to roll during the coming ages until time shall be no more, so will the waves of human life follow each other in countless succession until they mingle at last with the billows of eternity's boundless sea. The passing of any human life, however humble and unknown, is sure to give rise to a pang of anguish to some heart, but when the "fell destroyer" knocks at the door of the useful and great and removes from earthly scenes the man of honor and influence and the benefactor of his kind, it not only means bereavement to kindred and friends, but a public calamity as well. In the largest and best sense of the term, the late Judge Henry Clay Duncan was distinctively one of the notable men of his day and generation, and as such his life record is entitled to a conspicuous place in the annals of his county. As a citizen he was public spirited and enterprising to an unwonted degree; as a friend and neighbor he combined the qualities of head and heart that won confidence and commanded respect; as an attorney, who had a comprehensive grasp upon the philosophy of jurisprudence and brought honor and dignity to the public position he filled with such distinguished success, he was easily the peer of his professional brethren of the bar, and as a servant of the people in places of honor he had no superiors. It is scarce less than supererogation in outlining the leading facts in his life to refer to him as a lawyer in the ordinary phraseology which meets requirements when dealing with the average member of the legal profession. He was indeed much more than eminently successful in his legal career, as was indicated by his long and praiseworthy record at the bar and his efficient service on the bench. He was a master of his profession, a leader among men distinguished for the high order of their legal talent, and his eminent attainments and ripe judgment made him an authority on all matters involving a profound knowledge of jurisprudence and vexed and intricate questions growing out of its interpretation.

Henry Clay Duncan was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, on January 16, 1845, and his death occurred at his home in Bloomington, on January 30, 1911. He was the son of William and Mary (Malott) Duncan, both of whom were natives of Jefferson county, Kentucky. They were married there in



FRON. H. C. LINDGREN

1824 and two years later they moved to Lawrence county, Indiana, where they spent their remaining years, the father's death occurring on March 1, 1875. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom are now deceased.

Henry Clay Duncan received his preliminary education in the common schools of Lawrence county, later being a student in Northwestern University (now Butler College), and then, on January 1, 1864, he became a student in Indiana University. However, realizing that his services were needed by his country, which was then in the throes of the greatest civil conflict this world has ever known, he relinquished his text books and enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Col. John W. Foster, with which command he served until mustered out on October 1, 1864. He then resumed his studies in the State University and in 1868 received his Bachelor of Arts degree, and also graduated from the law department. He had a natural predilection for the law, and immediately after leaving college he began the reading of law with Moses F. Dunn, of Bedford. In 1869 Mr. Duncan was appointed and served as enrolling clerk in the state Legislature. In 1872 he formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Mr. Dunn, and engaged in the active practice of law at Bedford. Two years later he came to Bloomington and formed a law partnership with John W. Buskirk, which firm soon took rank as one of the strongest law firms in southern Indiana, and continued until 1887, when he formed a partnership with Ira C. Batman, which continued until the time of his death. In 1880 Mr. Duncan was elected prosecuting attorney for the judicial district composed of Monroe, Lawrence, Orange and Martin counties, serving two years and gaining a splendid reputation as a painstaking, thorough and successful lawyer. Subsequently he was appointed judge of the circuit court, in which position he gained additional laurels, his record having been one which reflected great credit on himself and honored the counties over whose court she presided. His integrity was of the most insistent and unswerving type and no shadow rests upon any portion of his professional career.

Aside from his professional interests, which demanded the major portion of his time, Judge Duncan was also deeply interested in the welfare of the city in which he lived and became identified with a number of enterprises of local importance. For many years he was president of the Workingmen's Building and Loan Association; was a director of the Citizens Loan and

Trust Company; was a director of the First National Bank, and vice-president of that institution at the time of his death, and in other ways he evinced a live interest in the development and progress of Bloomington.

Politically, Judge Duncan was a staunch and earnest supporter of the Republican party and took a prominent part in political affairs. He was elected a state senator and in that capacity was influential in retaining the State University at Bloomington, at a time when there was a movement on foot to locate it elsewhere. He was also an influential figure in the election of Charles W. Fairbanks as United States senator. While in the Senate he was the author of the bill changing the prison at Jeffersonville to a reformatory, and was appointed a member of the first board of trustees, serving one term. Religiously, he was for many years an active member of the Christian church, which he served as trustee and elder, and to the support of which he was a liberal contributor. Fraternally, he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Sigma Chi fraternity.

On December 11, 1872, Judge Duncan was married to Sadie Cummings, the daughter of Dr. Adam F. and Melissa (Edwards) Cummings, both of whom were natives of Ohio. Both had come to Jefferson county, Indiana, in childhood with their respective parents, and were there reared and married, their union resulting in the birth of four children, namely: Marie Antoinette, Frank and an infant, all of whom are deceased, and Sadie, who became the wife of the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Cummings is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, and is making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Duncan. To Judge and Mrs. Duncan were born four children, as follows: Frank, of Bedford; Antoinette, who became the wife of Burton E. Hansen, of Bedford; Newland, a farmer in this county; and Sallie, the wife of Phillip B. Hill, of Bloomington.

As a lawyer Judge Duncan was industrious, able, courteous and of kindly disposition in his intercourse with his professional brethren, always enjoying the respect and confidence of bench and bar, and never allowing the asperities and antagonisms of professional business to interrupt the warmth and cordiality of his personal friendships. He was fortunate in that because of his kindly nature he was not inclined to provoke the kind of antagonisms which engender bitterness, and therefore through life he enjoyed to a marked degree the personal esteem and warm friendly regard of his professional and business associates. He was a good citizen, liberal always in his counsel, his time and his means, in all enterprises which gave promise of the betterment of his fellow men or of the general public good.

EARL G. SHORT.

It is a well attested maxim that the greatness of a community or a state lies not in the machinery of government nor even in its institutions, but rather in the sterling qualities of the individual citizen, in his capacity for high and unselfish effort and his devotion to the public welfare. In these particulars he whose name appears at the head of this review has conferred honor and dignity upon his locality, and as an elemental part of history it is consonant that there should be recorded a resume of his career, with the object in view of noting his connection with the advancement of one of the most flourishing and progressive sections of the commonwealth, as well as his official relations with the administration of the public affairs of the county honored by his citizenship.

Earl G. Short was born in Springville, Lawrence county, Indiana, on the 5th day of December, 1871, and he is the son of Dr. Wesley and Mollie E. (Rafferty) Short. The father, who was born near Somerset, Kentucky, was brought to Lawrence county, Indiana, when two years old, by his father, Milton Short. The farm which they settled on at Springville is now the property of the subject of this sketch and his brother. On that farm Doctor Short lived until his death, which occurred on March 23, 1900. He was by vocation a physician, as his title would indicate, having received his professional education in the Cincinnati Eclectic College, and afterward taking a post-graduate course in New York city, and he was engaged in the practice continuously up to within a year of his death, being not only eminently successful in the treatment of disease, but also enjoying to a notable degree the confidence and esteem of the entire community. He was a veteran of the Civil war, serving first as assistant surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and afterward being promoted to surgeon of the First Texas Cavalry Regiment, serving two years in all. To him belonged the distinction of being probably the only soldier in Lawrence county who never applied for a pension. To Wesley and Mollie Short were born three children, namely: Earl G., the immediate subject of this sketch; Carl M. and Mary C., who now live on the home farm.

Earl G. Short was reared on the home farm and is indebted to the common schools for his educational training. In 1893 he started in life on his own account by engaging in the mercantile business at Springville, but at the end of three years he went to Switz City, Greene county, this state, where he was in business for the same length of time. He then formed a partnership with George Holmes and they engaged in the mercantile business at

colitic, this county, but at the end of a year Mr. Short's health failed and he turned his attention to farming operations, having bought a splendid farm of four hundred and seventy acres near Springville, to which he devoted his attention for six years. Mr. Short then made a trip to New Mexico and on his return, in 1906, he came to Bedford and engaged in the livery business, in which he is still interested, in partnership with William F. Owen. In November, 1912, Mr. Short was elected to the office of county treasurer, for which he had been nominated on the Republican ticket, assuming the duties of his office on January 1, 1913. He is discharging the duties of this responsible office in a manner that has earned for him the approval and commendation of all classes, regardless of political lines.

On November 24, 1897, Mr. Short was married to Dora Hurley, the daughter of John and Addie (Martin) Hurley, of Switz City, Indiana. She died on October 7, 1906, at Albuquerque, New Mexico. To their union were born five children, Mary, Harry, Glenn, Bessie and Beulah.

Fraternally, Mr. Short is affiliated with the Masonic lodge at Hobbieville, Greene county, Indiana, and with Lodge No. 826, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Bedford. He is a man of splendid business qualifications, which, combined with his courtesy and genial disposition, have commended him to the good will and friendship of all who know him. As a side line, Mr. Short gives some attention to the breeding and raising of Shetland ponies, in the handling of which he has been very successful, selling them practically all over the world.

CHARLES B. WALDRON.

Representing one of the oldest and best known families of Monroe county, and a man of enterprise and sterling worth, Charles B. Waldron is well entitled to notice among the substantial professional men of Bloomington, and it is with much satisfaction that the story of his life is accorded a place in these pages.

Charles B. Waldron was born on September 1, 1885, at Bloomington, Indiana, and is the son of John B. and Mary A. (Shiel) Waldron. The father also was a native of Monroe county, Indiana, and was engaged in the tannery business with his father, John Waldron, and later was a partner in the furniture business with Showers & Dodds, one of the best known business houses in this locality. Subsequently he became a bookkeeper in the First National Bank, a position he held at the time of his death. He was a staunch

Republican in politics and one of the sterling and respected citizens of his community. His wife, Mary A. Shiel Waldron, was a native of Jackson county, Indiana, and their union was blessed by the birth of one child, the subject of this sketch. The subject's paternal grandfather, John Waldron, was born at Drogheda, Ireland, in June, 1827, and was the eldest of a family of three children born to John and Mary (Hughes) Waldron. He received a common school education in his native land and in boyhood learned the trade of a tanner with his father. Left an orphan, however, he came to America in 1847, locating first at Newark, New Jersey, where he was employed at his trade until 1848, when he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he worked in a tannery until 1856. In 1856 he came to Bloomington and soon afterward bought the old Judy tannery, to which he made extensive additions and important improvements, the tannery becoming one of the largest in Bloomington and many men being employed in its operation. In this enterprise Mr. Waldron achieved an eminent success, accumulated a comfortable competency and became financially interested in a number of other local affairs of importance. He was a large stockholder in the First National Bank of Bloomington, of which he became a director at the time of its organization in 1871, and on the death of George W. Buskirk in 1874 he was elected president, serving in this position for several years. He remained a director of the bank until his death. In 1890 he retired from the tanning business, but retained his interest in other local enterprises, being a stockholder in the Central Oolitic Stone Company and other quarry concerns, and having a one-third interest in the Waldron-Hill-Buskirk Spoke Factory, one of the important concerns of Bloomington. In the civic and political life of the community he was long prominent and as a staunch supporter of the Republican party he received official preferment at the hands of his fellow citizens, having served for twenty years as a member of the town council and for three years as a member of the county board of commissioners. In the development and progress of Bloomington he was deeply interested, and he took a very active part in the raising of the fifty-thousand-dollar fund required for retaining Indiana University in this city at a time when there was strong effort being made to locate the university elsewhere. Thus in many ways he became recognized as one of the most progressive and substantial citizens of the community who enjoyed to a marked degree public popularity and esteem. His death occurred on May 11, 1899. On September 4, 1853, he was married to Ann Bonecum, the daughter of John Bonecum, of St. Louis. He was a member of the Catholic church, to the support of which he contributed, and in his daily life he exemplified the highest degree of morality and truth.

Charles B. Waldron, Jr., received his education in the common schools in Jackson and Monroe counties, being graduated from the high school and then became a student in the law department of the Indiana State University, where he graduated in 1910 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He then attended the law department of Yale University, where he received his Master's degree in 1911, immediately after which he returned to Bloomington and entered upon the active practice of his profession. Though among the younger members of the Monroe county bar, Mr. Waldron has impressed his personality upon those with whom he has come in contact and has been connected actively with much of the important litigation tried in the local courts.

Politically, Mr. Waldron is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, while fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus. Religiously, he is a member of the Catholic church. In professional, political and social circles Mr. Waldron enjoys a wide acquaintance and is deservedly popular and possesses to a marked degree those qualities of character which win and retain friendship.

EDMUND B. THORNTON.

In examining the life records of self-made men, it will invariably be found that indefatigable industry has constituted the basis of their success. True, there are other elements which enter in and conserve the advancement of personal interests—perseverance, discrimination and mastering of expedients—but the foundation of all achievement is earnest, persistent labor. At the outset of his career Mr. Thornton recognized this fact, and he did not seek any royal road to the goal of prosperity and independence, but began to work earnestly and diligently in order to advance himself, and the result is that he is now numbered among the progressive, successful and influential business men of Lawrence county.

Edmund B. Thornton was born in the city of Bedford, Indiana, on January 11, 1856, and is the son of George A. and Mary (Braxton) Thornton, the father born near New Albany, Indiana, and the mother at Paoli, this state. George A. Thornton was a successful man and was cashier of the Bedford State Bank at the time of his death, which occurred in 1864, at the comparatively early age of forty-three years. He was educated with the intention of following the legal profession, but never practiced much along that line. He was elected to the office of county clerk, but resigned the position to accept that

of cashier in the bank. He was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian church at Bedford, having come to this city in young manhood. He was survived many years by his widow, who died in 1894. They were the parents of eight children, of whom six are living, namely: Thomas V., Henry C. and Joseph F., of Indianapolis; Mrs. R. P. Shaw, of Tacoma, Washington; Mrs. A. H. Davis, of Washington, D. C., and the subject of this sketch.

Edmund B. Thornton received his education in the public schools, being a graduate of the Bedford high school, and in the normal school at Medina, Ohio. In the meantime, while pursuing his education, he had engaged in the grocery business in Bedford, but immediately after returning from the normal school he was elected county superintendent of schools of Lawrence county, and was re-elected, thus serving two terms, or eight years. He was eminently successful in this profession and could have had the best educational employment in the county had he elected to continue in that line. However, he desired a broader field for the exercise of his efforts and engaged in the lumber business for four years, being located at Enterprise and Ford, Kentucky. About 1885 he returned to Bedford and accepted the position of superintendent of the new Hoosier stone quarry, and in the following year he was made general superintendent of all the Hoosier Stone Company's quarries, in which he proved the right man for the place. In 1888 Mr. Thornton organized the Bedford Steam Stone Works, of which he is president and which has been one of the most prosperous and successful of the stone companies organized here. In 1900 Mr. Thornton organized the Ottawa Silica Company, of Ottawa, Illinois, a hundred-thousand-dollar corporation, of which he has been president ever since its inception. This company is engaged in the mining and shipping of glass sand, ground silica and testing sand for cement tests. The latter product is of exceptionally fine quality and has been adopted as a standard by the Society of American Engineers. Mr. Thornton is also the largest stockholder and president of the Imperial Stone Company, of Bedford, director and vice-president of the Citizens National Bank, a director of the Citizens Trust Company, and director and secretary of the Central Veneer Company, of Indianapolis. To write in full detail the account of all the interesting happenings in Mr. Thornton's life would require a much more elaborate article than the nature of this work admits or requires, but sufficient has been said to form a conception of the man and his career, a career characterized by work well done, keenness of perception, tireless energy, honesty of purpose and motive and every-day common sense. He has been successful in business, respected in social life, and as a neighbor has discharged his duties in a manner becoming a liberal-

minded, intelligent citizen of a community where the essential qualities of manhood have ever been duly recognized and prized at their full value.

In 1878 Mr. Thornton was married to Mary Louise Carlton, of Bedford, the daughter of James C. and Caroline (Mitchell) Carlton. They are the parents of five children, namely: Carrie, deceased; Mary Louise; James C., who is engaged in business in New York city; Eddie Elizabeth, and George A. Politically, Mr. Thornton is a Republican, but his business affairs have demanded his time to such an extent that he has not participated greatly in public affairs. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder. Personally, he is genial and approachable and enjoys the friendship of all who know him.

DR. BEN NEWLAND.

The state of Indiana has reason to take pride in the personnel of her corps of medical men from the early days in the history of this commonwealth to the present time, and on the roll of honored names that indicates the services of distinguished citizens in this field of endeavor there is reason in reverting with gratification to that of Dr. Ben Newland, who has long since ended his earthly services and "joined the innumerable caravan that moves to the mysterious realm," but whose record will long remain as an incentive to the youth who contemplates a career in this great branch of science. He was a member of a prominent Virginia family, one that has been influential in public and civic life wherever they have dispersed.

Ben Newland, who during his active life was one of the most prominent and popular and successful physicians who ever lived in Lawrence county, was born on July 19, 1821, in Jackson county, Indiana, near the town of Velonia. He was a son of William and Susan Chester (Harrold) Newland, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Kentucky. They came to Indiana in 1816, settling on the White river near Tunnelton, in Lawrence county, where the father followed farming pursuits, and later located east of Bedford, where his death occurred, the mother subsequently dying in Illinois. They were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, the wife of Greenbury Owen; Mary, the wife of J. Hostettler, of Illinois; Kate, who became the wife of Michael Malott, of Sullivan, Indiana; Sarah, the wife of Henry Malott; Robert, who married Nancy Holland and went to Texas, where he died, having served as a colonel in the Confederate army in the Civil war; Laura, twin to Robert, became the wife of James W. Palmer, of

Bedford; Benjamin, who was the third child in order of birth, is the subject of this sketch; Emily became the wife of Eli Knapp and died at Decatur, Illinois; Caroline, widow of Joseph Hostettler, is living at Decatur, Illinois. William Newland took a contract to carry the United States mail and in the fulfillment of this contract his son, the subject of this sketch, at the age of twelve years, started to carry the mail by horseback between Orleans and Indianapolis, and Bedford and Versailles, following this employment for three years. This was a tiresome and oftentimes dangerous trip for anyone, much less a boy of his tender years, but he faithfully performed his part of the work for his father. He was an industrious lad and after ceasing his duties as a mail carrier he engaged in cutting rails, cutting ten thousand of them during 1840 and 1841. He also engaged in teaching school and then, having an ambition to take up the medical profession, he entered the office of Dr. Elijah Newland, with whom he remained for two years. He afterward attended medical lectures at Louisville, Kentucky, and in April, 1845, opened an office at Bedford, on the northeast corner of the public square. He continued his studies at the Louisville Medical College during 1845-46-47 until he was graduated and then, returning to Bedford, confined himself closely to his profession up to the time of his death, which occurred on April 5, 1889. During this long period probably no other physician in this section of the country enjoyed to a greater extent the absolute confidence and regard of the people to whom he ministered and with whom he mingled, for he was not only a successful practitioner, but possessed a kindness of heart and a broad-minded sympathy for suffering humanity which endeared him to the affections of all who knew him. Though a busy man, Doctor Newland took an interested part in many phases of public life and especially in military matters was he prominent. In 1849 he was made captain of the state militia, and in 1852 was made a brigadier-general of the militia. On the outbreak of the Civil war he tendered his services to the government and was commissioned surgeon of the Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which he accompanied to the front. The command was first sent to Missouri, where, on September 6, 1861, Doctor Newland was appointed medical director of the central district of Missouri, headquarters at Jeffersonville. There he equipped a hospital with four thousand beds and also a pest house, but was soon afterward assigned to another army corps and just prior to the battle of Pea Ridge he was made medical director of his division, having charge during the battle of Pea Ridge, when he established a hospital of five thousand beds for the accommodation of the sick and wounded soldiers. When the division was ordered to Kentucky, Doctor

Newland asked to be retired and returned to Louisville. However, he took part in the battle of Perrysville and was on the field a week after the battle directing the care of the wounded. On November 4, 1862, he resigned his commission and returned to Bedford on account of his wife's ill health.

Politically, Doctor Newland was a lifelong Democrat and was for many years an active participant in the political affairs of the state, especially concerning his immediate locality. He was state senator from Lawrence county in 1852 and in 1876 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency. He was also chairman of the county central committee of his party and was a delegate to many state and county conventions. In 1854 and 1855 Doctor Newland was president of the Bedford Branch of the State Bank, and in 1856 was a delegate to the national convention of bankers at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was made a member of the Free and Accepted Masons in 1849 and all his life took a deep and appreciative interest in the workings of that time-honored order.

Professionally, for twenty years Doctor Newland was a member of the American Medical Association and for twenty-seven years a member of the State Medical Society, as well as the Lawrence County Medical Society and the Mitchell District Medical Society. In 1879 he was president of the State Medical Society, and at the close of the session he made an address for which he was highly complimented by the president of the society. He made a deep and exhaustive study of tuberculosis, in the treatment of which he was successful and for many years he was counted the leading physician and surgeon of Lawrence county and vicinity. In 1850-51-52 he and Joseph Hostettler owned a drug store on the east side of the public square in Bedford, but the Doctor later retired from that business. Religiously, he was first a member of the Christian church, but subsequently transferred his membership to the Episcopal church, of which he was thereafter a faithful and earnest member. Personally, Doctor Newland was a man of magnificent physique, standing over six feet tall and weighing two hundred and fifty pounds. He was a man who would attract attention in any assemblage and he enjoyed a large acquaintance and a marked popularity wherever he was known. What he did for his fellow men and the community in general may in a manner be told in words, but in its far-reaching influences cannot be measured. He was in close touch with the people and from a sincere and deep-felt interest in their welfare he labored for all that would prove of public benefit until his busy and useful life was ended. His death occurred on April 5, 1889, and his wife died on January 15th of the same year.

On December 28, 1847, Doctor Newland was married to Louisa A. Curry, who was born at Salem, Indiana, in September, 1819, the daughter of John and Deborah (Newland) Curry. Her parents were of good old Quaker stock and the father, who was a farmer, was numbered among the early settlers of Salem, Indiana, where his death occurred, his wife dying in 1873. He was a hatter by trade and was a man of fine personal qualities. His wife, who had received a splendid education, taught school from 1835 to 1846. To Doctor Newland and wife were born four children, namely: Helen, born July 12, 1848, became the wife of William Lewis, of near Mitchell, where her death occurred in August, 1907; Mary, born October 31, 1849, and who died on February 7, 1895, was the wife of Albert C. Andrews, of Madison, Indiana; Laura B., born October 11, 1851, is the wife of James M. Cress, who is referred to elsewhere in this work; Kate B., born March 25, 1854, and who died on December 5, 1898, was the wife of James H. Willard, of Bedford, Indiana.

WILLIAM W. WEAVER.

It is one of the beauties of our government that it acknowledges no hereditary rank or title, no patent of nobility save that of nature's, leaving every man to establish his own rank by becoming the artificer of his own fortune. Places of honor and trust, rank and preferment thus happily placed before every individual, high or low, rich or poor, to be striven for by all, but earned alone by perseverance and sterling worth, are most always sure to be filled with deserving men, or at least by those possessing the energy and talent essential to success in contests where public position is the prize. William W. Weaver, the subject of this review, affords a conspicuous example of the successful, self-made American, who is not only eminently deserving of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens, but also possesses the necessary energy and talent that fit him to discharge worthily the duties of the responsible place with which he has been honored by the people of his county. A man of vigorous mentality and strong mental fiber, he finds those qualities the chief factor in the carving out of a career that has been above the suspicion of reproach and of honor to the county which he so ably and acceptably serves.

William W. Weaver was born in Greene county, Indiana, on November 2, 1861, and is the son of William and Martha (Edwards) Weaver, both of

whom were natives of Greene county and both of whom died there in 1884. The father followed farming pursuits and was respected in his community as a man of sturdy integrity, industrious habits, public spirited and encouraging all movements toward the general good. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are still living.

The subject of this sketch attended the common schools and was reared to the life of a farmer, which pursuit he followed until about forty years of age when, in 1900, he came to Bloomington, and during the following thirteen months was engaged in the operation of a meat market. He then entered the stock business, buying and shipping to the larger markets during the following eight years with a fair degree of success. In 1909 he was nominated by his party and elected to the office of county treasurer, in which he is now serving to the entire satisfaction of the people. In his material affairs Mr. Weaver has been very successful and is the owner of three hundred and sixty-five acres of land in Greene county, two hundred and fifty of which is under the plow, the balance being in timber and pasture. He operates his own land, which is under the personal management of his brother, George E., and from which he derives a considerable income.

In 1881 Mr. Weaver was married to Eliza E. Lumsford, the daughter of James C. and Amanda Lumsford, natives of Monroe county, Indiana, both of whom are now deceased.

Politically, the subject of this sketch is a warm supporter of the Republican party and has long been active in the advancement of the party's interests. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias, while religiously he is an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has a pleasant and attractive home at No. 505 West Sixth street, Bloomington, where the spirit of old-time hospitality is always in evidence, and where he delights to entertain his friends. Mr. Weaver has always been a man of public spirit and energy and while a resident of Beech Creek township, Greene county, he served as trustee and assessor and there held, as he has since done in his own county, the respect and confidence of the people. Mr. Weaver's life history exhibits a career of unswerving integrity, indefatigable private industry and wholesome home and social relations, a most commendable career crowned with success. It is the record of a well balanced mental and moral constitution, strongly marked by those traits of character which are of special value to such a state of society as exists in this country. In all life's relations he has been true and faithful to duty and to all trusts reposed in him, and thereby he has won the unqualified confidence and respect of his fellow men.

JOHN L. AND LEO NICHOLS.

Among the men of sterling worth and strength of character who have made an impress on the life of the locality in which they live, none have received a larger meed of popular respect and regard than the gentlemen whose family name is well known throughout this section of the county, John L. and Leo Nichols, able and successful architects at Bloomington. Lifelong residence in one locality has given the people an opportunity to know them in every phase of their character, and that they have been true to life in its every phase is manifest in the degree of confidence and regard in which they are held by those who know them. Professionally, they are men of unusual attainments and have achieved a splendid success among the followers of their profession, which is dual in character, combining the artistic and esthetic with the practical and economic.

John L. and Leo Nichols are both natives of Bloomington, Indiana, and are the sons of Hiram J. and Rebecca M. (Rogers) Nichols, the father a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, and the mother born in Virginia. The father came to Monroe county, Indiana, in an early day, being numbered among its early settlers, and he was the first surveyor of the locality in which the family has lived for so many years, having laid out the town of Bloomington. He and his wife were married in this county, and to them were born six children, namely: Harriett, James, John, Victoria, Leo M. and Claude, all being deceased except the subjects of this sketch. John and Leo M. Nichols received their education in the public schools of Bloomington, upon the completion of which both took up the study of architecture, in which John has been continually engaged until the present time. Leo M., after following the business for a time, went to Indianapolis, where for seven years he was engaged in the clothing business. At the end of that period he returned to Bloomington and again formed a partnership with his brother, under the firm name of Nichols & Nichols, and he has since remained actively engaged in the business. As architects they are considered an unusually capable firm, combining a technical knowledge of the profession with original ideas which commend their work to the most exacting class of patrons. They have successfully handled some of the largest and best buildings in this section of the country and are numbered among the leading architects of this locality.

In 1886, Leo Nichols married Anna Campbell, the daughter of William and Hannah (Dunn) Campbell, and to them have been born two children, Claude and Robert.

John Nichols married Mabel Dunn, the daughter of Samuel Grundy Dunn, and they had one child, Bridge, who died in 1911.

Fraternally, John Nichols is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Court of Honor, while Leo is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees. Both brothers take a deep and intelligent interest in fraternal affairs and are popular in the circles in which they move. They are both of pleasing address, gentlemanly in manner and because of their splendid qualities of character and their eminent professional success, they are entitled to and deserving of the splendid positions to which they have attained in the community in which they have spent practically their entire lives.

JOHN ROYER PEARSON, M. D.

Among those who stand as distinguished types of the world's workers is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this paragraph, who is one of the able and honored physicians and surgeons of southern Indiana. A man of fine intellectual and professional attainments, of most gracious personality, of strong and noble character, and one who has labored with zeal and devotion in the alleviation of human suffering, he is clearly entitled to representation among the progressive and enterprising citizens of Lawrence county. He is devoted to his chosen vocation and has lent honor and dignity to the medical profession, having due regard for the highest standard of professional ethics and exhibiting marked skill in the treatment of disease.

John R. Pearson was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, on May 8, 1876, and he is the son of Dr. James Watt and Elizabeth (Embree) Pearson, both also natives of the Hoosier state, the father having been born in Orange county and the mother in Lawrence county. The subject's great-great-grandparents, who were of English descent, came to Virginia in an early day. His great-grandfather was born in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, in 1790, and the latter's wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Ann Trueblood, was born in 1797 at Elizabeth City, North Carolina. Their marriage occurred in 1813. The subject's paternal grandfather, Charles Dewey Pearson, A. M., M. D., was born in Paoli, Orange county, Indiana, on April 12, 1820. After completing his common school education he studied medicine with Dr. H. E. Ewing, of Louisville, and then became a student in Transvania University, at Lexington,

Kentucky. Later he entered the medical department of old Asbury College, at Greencastle, Indiana, where he graduated in 1851. In 1859 he took the *ad eundem* degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Cincinnati. Subsequently this college tendered him the professorship of obstetrical medicine and diseases of women and children, and the chair of eye surgery. In 1854 he was one of the organizers and the first president of the Orange County Medical Society. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having served as a member of the Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He married Elizabeth Royer, the daughter of Hon. John Royer, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, on November 30, 1843. She was born on April 5, 1815, and her death occurred on July 22, 1860. To them were born five children, one of whom was James W., father of the subject of this sketch. James W. Pearson was born at Levonía, Washington county, Indiana, and after completing the public school course he entered Hanover College, but his studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, when he became a volunteer member of the navy. At the expiration of his period of enlistment he received an honorable discharge and then, at the earnest solicitation of his father, he took up the study of medicine, in which he became deeply versed and had splendid success in the practice. He located at Bryantsville, Lawrence county, Indiana, where he continued in the active practice until his death, which occurred on July 16, 1878. In 1864 he married Elizabeth Embree, who bore to him two children, Charles Watt Pearson, of Lawrence county, Indiana, and John R., the subject.

John R. Pearson received his elementary education in the common schools of Lawrence county, after which he was student in DePauw University. In 1900 he entered the Indiana Medical College, graduating in 1904, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. On May 20th of the same year he entered upon the practice of his profession at Bedford, where he has remained ever since, with the exception of about six months, when he had a mining camp in Arizona. He is engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery and has met with most pronounced success in his calling. That he possesses a natural predilection and talent for the healing art may be inferred from the statement that he is the fourth out of five direct generations who have adopted the medical profession. He possesses a fine and well selected professional library and takes the best medical journals, so that he keeps in close and constant touch with the latest advances and researches in medicine and surgery. He is a member of the Lawrence County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, attending many of their meetings, in the proceedings of which he is deeply interested.

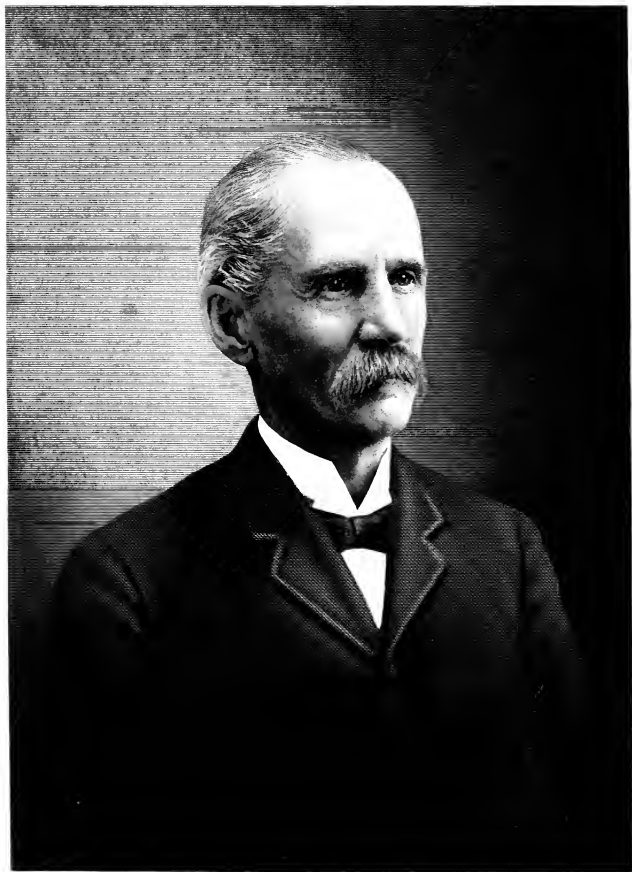
On September 3, 1903, Doctor Pearson was married to Vera Pickens, a daughter of Holt Pickens, of Owen county, Indiana, and to them was born a daughter, who is deceased.

Politically, Doctor Pearson is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and has served efficiently as chairman of the city committee for his party. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he is a liberal contributor. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Socially, he belongs to the Sigma Chi fraternity, of DePauw University, and was a charter member of the Phi Chi, of Indiana Medical College. Personally, he is a man of pleasing address and kindly manner, who, by his very presence, inspires hope in the sick room and who, because of his professional success, high character and genial disposition, has won a host of warm and loyal friends throughout this community.

COL. ARCHIBALD C. VORIS.

One of the most conspicuous figures in the recent history of Bedford was the late A. C. Voris, a man who attained high prominence in the profession of law and was actively identified with the business and industrial interests of his section of the state. Equally noted as a citizen whose career, useful and honorable, conferred credit upon the community and whose marked abilities and sterling qualities won for him much more than local repute, he held distinctive precedence as one of the most progressive and successful men that ever inaugurated and carried to successful completion large and important undertakings in this locality. Strong mental powers, invincible courage and a determined purpose that hesitated at no opposition so entered into his composition as to render him a dominant factor in the business world and a leader of men in large enterprises. He was essentially a man of affairs, sound of judgment, keen discernment and far-seeing in what he undertook, and every enterprise to which he addressed himself resulted in liberal material rewards. His extensive business interests were the legitimate fruitage of consecutive effort, directed and controlled not only by good judgment, but also by correct moral principles.

Archibald C. Voris was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, on June 10, 1829, and was one of eleven children born to Cornelius R. and Mary (VanNuys) Voris. These parents were natives of Kentucky, but were early



A. C. Davis

settlers of Indiana, having come to this state in 1824. The subject's early years were spent on the parental farmstead, his elementary education being received in the district schools of the neighborhood. In 1851 he became a student in Hanover College, where he was graduated in 1855, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, eventually receiving from his alma mater the Master's degree. Immediately upon the completion of his college course, Mr. Voris came to Bedford and taught school for one year. In the meantime he had given serious attention to the study of law and in 1856 he was admitted to the bar of Lawrence county. The following year he went to Harvard University and became a student in the Dane Law School, where he took the full course. He then returned to Bedford and formed a partnership with Judge Pearson in the practice of law, in which he actively engaged until July, 1862, when Mr. Voris responded to his country's call and enlisted for military service. He was commissioned a captain by President Lincoln and was assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. W. S. Hancock, where he rendered faithful service until the close of the war. At the date of his discharge, in May, 1865, he held a commission as brevet lieutenant-colonel, awarded him "for gallant and faithful service on the field."

On his return to peaceful pursuits, Colonel Voris resumed the practice of law. For five years, beginning with 1867, Colonel Voris was associated with Judge Francis Wilson in professional work, and he afterwards formed a partnership with Samuel D. Luckett, which continued until the Colonel became so largely interested in outside business affairs, which demanded practically all of his time, that he made a proposition to Judge William H. Martin, who had studied law in his office, to relieve him of his law practice, which was accepted. The Colonel finally abandoned the practice of law in 1882. As a lawyer, Colonel Voris achieved an enviable reputation and while engaged in the active practice he was connected with most of the important cases tried in the local court. Natural ability, a good general education, careful technical preparation and indefatigable industry, all combined to render him able to cope with the ablest members of the bar and he was signally successful in the practice. A man of ripe scholarship, his mind broadened by experience and habits of close observation, he was a man of rare attainments and he graced any company in which he was found. Genial and companionable, he easily made friends and was well liked among all classes.

Colonel Voris' first business venture of importance was in connection with the Dark Hollow Stone Company, with which he became connected in 1879 and of which he was president, and he was also identified with the Bed-

ford Oolitic and the Louisville & Bedford Stone Companies. It was these companies which first developed the quarries in the district northwest of Bedford and near what is now known as the town of Oolitic. Colonel Voris was also one of the organizers of the Bedford, Springville & Switz City Railroad, now known as the Bedford & Bloomfield branch of the Monon railroad, the building of this road having been made necessary in order that the products of the quarries could be shipped to outside markets. Colonel Voris realized a fortune from his stone interests, which interests he eventually disposed of and, in 1891, he organized the Citizens National Bank of Bedford, of which he was elected president. He was also president of the Citizens Trust Company, of the Green Hill Cemetery Association, and of the Bedford Light, Heat & Power Company, in which he had acquired a controlling interest. Colonel Voris was one of the most enterprising and progressive business men in Bedford, and to him was due in a large measure the splendid progress which characterized the city of his adoption. He was in a large sense the father of the stone industry here and to him more than to any other man may be attributed the development of this gigantic enterprise which has made the name of Bedford known the world over. Although straightforward and unostentatious, and a man who delighted in keeping the even tenor of his way as far as was consistent with good citizenship, he made his influence felt among those with whom he mingled. Strong mental endowment, invincible courage and a determined will, coupled with an honesty of purpose that hesitated at no obstacle, so entered into his composition as to render him a dominant factor in the business world and a leader of men in important enterprises.

In politics Colonel Voris was an ardent supporter of the Republican party and in the national convention at Chicago in 1860 he was active in securing the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. He was at one time the candidate of his party for judge of the tenth judicial circuit, being opposed by Judge Bicknell, but, the district being largely Democratic, he was defeated. In 1876 he was his party's candidate for judge of the supreme court, but met defeat, together with the rest of the state ticket. Religiously, he had been, since early manhood, a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder for fifty-three years, and to the support of which he was a liberal contributor. The death of Colonel Voris occurred on Saturday, December 2, 1911; his widow still resides in Bedford, where she is highly esteemed by all who know her. Mrs. Voris, to whom the Colonel was married on November 16, 1858, bore the maiden name of Antoinette Rawlins. To them were born two children, Joseph R. Voris, president of the Citizens National Bank of Bedford, being the only one living.

J. E. P. HOLLAND, M. D.

The life of the distinguished physician and public-spirited man of affairs whose name appears above affords a striking example of well defined purpose with the ability to make that purpose subserve not only his own ends but the good of his fellow men as well. He has long held distinctive prestige in a calling which requires for its basis sound mentality and intellectual discipline of a high order, supplemented by the rigid professional training and thorough mastery of technical knowledge with the skill to apply the same, without which one cannot hope to rise above mediocrity in ministering to human ills.

Dr. J. E. P. Holland, who holds distinctive preferment as a specialist in the treatment of eye, ear and nose ailments, was born at Detroit, Michigan, on November 27, 1876, and is a son of James P. and Leonora (McDougall) Holland, of whom the father was a native of Scotland, who came to the United States and settled in New York city. Subsequently he moved to Detroit and still later to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he successfully followed his profession as a mechanical engineer, in which he was considered an expert. He was successful in his profession and is now living a retired life. To him and his wife were born two children, the subject of this sketch and Charlotte, who is now the wife of Dr. Leonard Booth, of Milwaukee. In the public schools of Milwaukee and Chicago the subject of this sketch received the elements of his education, and having decided to take up the practice of medicine he matriculated in the department of medicine of Purdue University, where he was graduated with the class of 1906. Immediately afterward he engaged in the active practice at Bloomington, where for about six years he enjoyed his full share of the public patronage in his line. However, he desired to still further perfect himself in the science to which he had devoted his life and he went to Europe, where for a time he gave critical study to diseases of the eye, ear and nose, and on his return to Bloomington he devoted his attention specifically to this branch of the practice of medicine. He has a finely equipped office, the building in which he is located having been built by himself with the purpose of establishing a hospital for the care of patients, but about the same time a larger hospital was built at Bloomington which avoided the necessity of Doctor Holland's building, so that only a part of the building is now used as an office and operating room. Doctor Holland has achieved a splendid standing in his profession and since specializing, his reputation as a skilled physician has attracted to him many patients from distant localities, his patronage growing continually until today he enjoys

one of the largest clienteles in this locality. In addition to his creditable career in one of the most useful and exacting of professions he has also proven an honorable member of the body politic.

In 1903 Doctor Holland was married to Beryl Showers, the daughter of Charles H. and Maude E. Showers, one of the old and prominent families of Monroe county who are referred to specifically elsewhere in this volume. To the Doctor and his wife has been born one child, Charles Edwin.

Fraternally, Doctor Holland is a member of the Masonic order and is also a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity. Religiously, he and the members of his family are affiliated with the Episcopal church.

JOEL L. HOBBS.

The best history of a community or state is that which deals most with the lives and activities of its people, especially of those who, by their own endeavor and indomitable energy, have forged to the front and placed themselves where they deserve the title of progressive men. In this brief review will be found the record of one who has outstripped the less active plodders on the highway of life and achieved a career surpassed by few of his contemporaries, a career of marked success in agricultural affairs and a name which all men who know him delight to honor owing to his upright life and habits of thrift and industry.

Joel L. Hobbs, the popular and well known member of the board of county commissioners of Lawrence county, Indiana, was born on November 7, 1858, in Granger county, Tennessee, and is the son of William G. and N. E. (Hopson) Hobbs, the father a native of Lee county, Virginia, and the mother of the state of Alabama. William G. Hobbs was reared in Lee county, Virginia, and after his marriage there he came to Indiana, locating east of Bedford, Lawrence county, where he acquired a tract of land about four miles distant from that city. He eventually acquired the ownership of several different farms, to the cultivation of which he devoted his attention throughout his active life. He was energetic and a good manager and was very successful in his efforts. He and his wife both lived to advanced ages, his death occurring in 1907 at the age of eighty-one years, and his wife's death occurred in 1906, at the age of seventy-four years, at Henning, Illinois. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, while, politically, the father was an ardent supporter of the Republican party, taking a deep interest in public

affairs, but never aspiring to public office. They were the parents of the following children: Samuel, a farmer at Redmon, Illinois; Caroline, deceased; Joel L., the immediate subject of this sketch; Minerva, the wife of Joseph Thrall, of Lawrence county, Indiana; Joseph, deceased, a soldier in 1861; William, Jr., a timber man in Michigan; Aylett, who is engaged in the lumber business at Arthur, Illinois; Florence is the wife of George J. Jones, of Eagle Grove, Iowa; John is a railroad man at Mount Carmel, Illinois; Leganie is the wife of George Simpson, of Lawrence county.

Joel L. Hobbs received only a limited school education, being denied the educational privileges which he would have enjoyed. He remained under the parental roof until twenty years of age and then after his first marriage he located east of Bedford, where he engaged in farming. He has devoted his attention to this vocation throughout his active life and in this has shown his wisdom, for he has achieved a success which has been both sure and continuous and today is numbered among the most successful, enterprising and progressive farmers of Lawrence county. He is the owner of one hundred and thirty-four acres of fine land in Shawswick township, Lawrence county, of which about one hundred acres are under cultivation, and here he carries on general farming, raising all the crops common to this locality and giving a share of his attention to the breeding and raising of live stock. His farm is well improved, his comfortable and attractive residence, commodious and well arranged barns and other features of the place showing him to be a man of sound judgment and wise discrimination. Mr. Hobbs has been twice married, his first union being with Nannie I. Younger, of Lawrence county, Indiana, and the daughter of Michael and Mary (Cummings) Younger, also natives of Lawrence county, where the father followed farming. Mrs. Hobbs died in 1894, leaving two children, Claude C. and Maude May, twins, the former dying in infancy. Maude May became the wife of N. C. Plummer, a farmer in Lawrence county. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Hobbs married Clara Ramsey, the widow of Logan Ramsey, and the daughter of Thomas T. and Susan Stipps. Mrs. Hobbs' mother is deceased, but her father is now a successful farmer in Shawswick township, Lawrence county. To the subject's second union has been born one son, Frank E., who is at home with his parents.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Hobbs has all his life taken an intelligent interest in public affairs, especially in reference to the locality in which he lives, and in recognition of his ability and splendid character he was nominated by his party and elected to the office of county commissioner. So satis-

elected to succeed himself and is now a member of the board. Fraternally, he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Bedford for twenty years, and takes an appreciative interest in the workings of that society. He is a member of the Christian church, while Mrs. Hobbs belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Hobbs, by her marriage with Logan Ramsey, was the mother of two children, namely: Nellie, the wife of Thomas Bair, of Lawrence county, and Blanche, the wife of William Woods, also of this county. In all the relations of life Mr. Hobbs has been found faithful to every trust confided in him and because of his genuine worth, courteous manners and genial disposition he has won and retained the warm regard of all with whom he has associated, the latter including the best people of the county.

J. B. DUNCAN, M. D.

No other profession has accomplished, during the last half century, the progress and development that have been made by the medical. The man of original thought and action, whose textbook forms but the basis of future work, has ever moved forward, taking advantage of and utilizing new discoveries in the science and looking always for better methods, surer means to the desired end. Such a man is he whose name forms the caption to this sketch. In considering the character and career of this eminent member of the medical fraternity, the impartial observer will not only be disposed to rank him among the leading members of his profession in his locality, but also as one of those men of broad culture and mental ken who have honored mankind in general. Through a long and busy life, replete with honor and success, he has been actuated by the highest motives, and to the practice of his profession he has brought rare skill and resource, his quick perception and almost intuitive judgment enabling him to make a correct diagnosis, always necessary that proper treatment may be used. He has always been a close student of medical science, keeping in close touch with the latest advances along that line, and he has been uniformly successful in the practice. Because of his high attainments and his exalted personal character, he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of this character.

J. B. Duncan was born on the paternal farmstead, about four miles northeast of Bedford, Indiana, on March 6, 1856, and he is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of this section of the state. His paternal grandfather, William Duncan, better known as Judge Duncan, was born in Jeffer

son county, Kentucky, on March 8, 1802. On reaching manhood's years he married Mary H. Malott, who was born and reared in an adjoining county, and their wedding journey to their new home in Lawrence county, Indiana, was made on one horse. They settled on the John Younger farm, five miles from Bedford, where Mr. Duncan lived until about 1860, then he moved to Bedford, where he lived until his death, which occurred on March 15, 1875. His wife lived till April 29, 1887. William Duncan was a man of unusual ability and early became a man of influence and prominence in the community. He served as county judge several years and as county surveyor for thirty years. He was very successful in his business affairs, becoming the owner of over two thousand acres of land. Kind and charitable in disposition, he reared to manhood and womanhood seven orphan children besides his own family of five children, all of whom became honored and respected citizens of their respective communities. His five children were: Bolivar, father of the subject of this sketch; Lycurgus; Coleman; Judge H. C., of Bloomington; Mrs. Dr. J. W. Newland. All of these children are now deceased. Bolivar Duncan was born on the farm northeast of Bedford in 1825, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Ann Batman, was born at Bono, Lawrence county, Indiana, in 1829. Bolivar Duncan was a farmer by vocation and owned a fine tract of land, known as the Duncan farm, two miles southeast of Bedford, where his death occurred on July 3, 1883. To him and his wife were born nine children, namely: Isis, the widow of Robert W. Day, of Bedford; William P., who lives on a part of the land which was entered by his grandfather in 1835, and which is located about five miles southeast of Bedford; Coleman, who is a retired farmer, is living at Louisville, Kentucky; Doctor James B., the immediate subject of this sketch; Sallie E., the wife of Robert C. Duncan, of Bowling Green, Kentucky; Robert S., a farmer and large land owner, of Bedford; Nannie, the widow of J. W. Newland, of Bedford; Clay W., proprietor of the Bedford Hardware Company, and Harry, who died in December, 1894.

Dr. James B. Duncan was reared on the home farm and his earliest educational training was received in the little brick school house of the neighborhood. Later he attended the Bedford high school and then for four years he was engaged in teaching school. In 1876 he entered the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, where he was graduated in 1879, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and he immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession at Petersburg, Indiana. After thirteen years of successful effort at Petersburg, Doctor Duncan, in 1894, came to Bedford and has since been active among the leading medical practitioners of this locality, command-

ing his full share of patronage and winning the confidence and high regard of all who know him. The Doctor has been successful in his material affairs and is the owner of considerable valuable real estate. He is a member of the Lawrence County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He possesses a large and well selected library of professional and general literature and is well informed on public questions, being a splendid conversationalist and agreeable companion.

Doctor Duncan has been married three times, first to Mollie Knight, the daughter of J. D. Knight, her death occurring in 1881, without issue. The Doctor then married Sallie Carson, of Petersburg, Indiana, who bore him a daughter, Georgia, now the wife of John C. Brumley, of Oakland, California. Mrs. Sallie Duncan died in 1898, and in 1902 Doctor Duncan married Ollie Batman, of Bloomington, Indiana, the daughter of Henry H. and Catherine Batman.

Politically, the Doctor is an enthusiastic supporter of the Republican party, in the past and present history of which he is proud, while religiously, he is a member of the Christian church, in which he holds the office of elder. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Owing to his probity of character, his genuine worth, his professional ability and his kindly and genial disposition, the Doctor has gained a position as one of the earnest men whose depth of character and strict adherence to principle have called forth the admiration of his contemporaries.

AMZI ATWATER.

By Prof. Theophilus A. Wylie, from "History of Indiana University," 1891.

"Amzi Atwater was born November 9, 1839, at Mantua, Ohio, and commenced his academic education, 1853, at the Eclectic Institute, which afterwards became Hiram College.* On leaving the institute, and after two years

*Mr. Atwater regards it as a part of his education, next in value to that of his early home training, that he was at Hiram College during the presidency of James A. Garfield. Mr. Garfield had entered the Eclectic in 1851, soon was a teacher and became the president of the institution in 1856. Few strangers to Hiram can understand the wonderful enthusiasm of the students for this man. Almost without exception, they regarded him without an equal in the world. Again and again they prophesied he would become the President of the United States. One of them said: "Then began to grow up in me an admiration and love for Garfield which has never abated, the like of which I have never known."



AMZI ATWATER

of teaching, he attended the Northwestern Christian University (now Butler) at Indianapolis. Later he entered the junior class of Indiana University in 1865. In his senior year he was appointed principal pro tem of the preparatory department of the university, taking the place of Prof. James Woodburn, the principal of this department, who had died shortly before the commencement of the college year 1865-6. In 1866 he graduated, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and three years later the degree of Master of Arts. After graduation he was made adjunct professor of languages and principal of the preparatory department of the university. This position he held until 1868, when he was elected professor of Latin and Greek in Hiram College. While holding that position he was called to the pastorate of the Disciples church at Mentor, Ohio. In 1870 he was elected professor of Latin in Indiana University, and returned to Bloomington, where he has since remained and has, since 1889, been vice-president of the university.

"Professor Atwater is well known as an able and interesting lecturer, especially on educational topics. He lectured in the northeastern part of the state in the interest of the university in the summer of 1875, and has since frequently lectured on these and kindred subjects before literary societies and institutes in the adjacent states. He married Miss Cortentia C. Munson, who had been lady principal in Hiram College."

Reference of President Hinsdale, Hiram College, to the Atwater family: "Perhaps the best known family group of students that attended school at Hiram, in the early period, were the Atwaters, three brothers and a sister. Belonging to a well-known family in the vicinage and possessing abilities and character, they naturally impressed themselves upon the school, both as a group and as individuals."

Four Months in the War, from the Atwater Family History, published by Francis Atwater: "While at Northwestern University, with three other students, Mr. Atwater enlisted in May, 1864, for the hundred-day service, in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Vance. The plan of the campaign was, while Grant should assail Richmond in the East, to send General Sherman, with well-drilled troops, through the heart of the Confederacy in the West, and thus break the back of the rebellion. The short-service, raw recruits were to fill the place of the trained soldiers on guard duty. The plan worked and really ended the war. They had their little part in it. The regiment went South by way of Louisville and Nashville, the boys often singing, 'John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave. But his soul goes marching on.' And they really felt that the great soul of

the slave liberator was someway in their van. The regiment camped, and drilled, and guarded the important points at Nashville, later at Stevenson, Alabama. Being sent on some duty to Chattanooga in July (it was the time when Sherman was marching into, or through, Georgia) our 'tenderfoot' soldier had the pleasure of climbing with peaceful Alpine stock, or perpendicular ladder, the steeps of Lookout Mountain, near where Hooker, the preceding November, had forced his way up above the clouds in the face of blood and fire. A visit to Mission Ridge, on the east of the city, brought clearly to light the proofs of the hard fighting where Sherman, co-operating with Hooker, attacked Bragg and, after repeated repulses, had driven him headlong from the ridge. The trees that stood in the center of the fierce conflict were riddled with bullets, and many branches and even trunks were broken off. You could even then pick up unexploded shells and cannon balls on the blood-drenched plain in front of the rebel breastworks, and the limbs of dead rebel soldiers protruding from their shallow graves on the mountain side bore painful witness to their cheap and hasty burial. These last days of '64, the trains of the South were loaded with disabled soldiers and wounded men had their stories to tell of the bloody battles near Atlanta, where General Sherman, by skillful maneuvering and desperate fighting, was forcing the Confederates from their well-chosen and fortified positions. It was the beginning of the end. By September 1st Atlanta was taken, and the success of the great campaign planned by Grant was assured. A little later Sherman began his great march to the sea. The time was up and the playing at war by our hundred-day men was over. With the loss of a very few, they rode back to Indianapolis."

In 1882 Mr. Atwater made a vacation trip to Europe. He crossed the Alps on the 4th of July, passing by Genoa and Pisa to Rome and thence to Naples. Here he lodged in the home and had as his guide the famous antiquarian and ex-consul, Dr. J. C. Fletcher, of Indianapolis. No more perfectly equipped leader of sightseeing could possibly be found. With him, he visited ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum. In the former of these, the explorations perhaps were still going on and the relics of all sorts were being transferred to a museum in Naples. With Dr. Fletcher he visited Pozzuoli (Puteoli, where Paul landed), the famous lake Avernus and brought off interesting relics dug up at old Cumae on the coast. One day the Doctor left his pupil to go alone and he went up by carriage, without guide, the side of Mount Vesuvius, took the steam tramcar lift to near the top and scrambled up through sand and ashes to the summit. The visitor finds himself on that

high lookout really far above the clouds. The volcano was at that time in a mild state of eruption, but as it looked very innocent (though the Italian attendant reported lava flowing in places) the venturesome sight-seer passed down by a little slanting path into the immense crater, peering through the dense, misty darkness for a sight of the cavernous opening whence the smoke and fire were pouring. But August had come and, taking the train for the North, having already made his stay in Rome, the tourist hastened by Florence without stopping to view its treasures of art or glance into its old churches. At the close of a hot summer day he dropped into Venice, whose drays and carriages are boats and whose streets are waterways. It was here restful sightseeing to ride by gondola among the wonders of this famous city on the sea. On the other side of the Alps his old Hiram friend, the noted consul, Frank H. Mason, made his stay at Lake Lucerne most delightful. He stopped for a few hours at Heidelberg—the old German university. The route was next down the Rhine and across the straits of Dover into England, the ancient home of his forefathers. A week in London, a day at Windsor palace and castle, and the meadow of Runnymede, where King John signed the Magna Charta; an hour or two at Oxford, time enough to glance at the great university and view the spot where Cranmer Ridley and Latimer perished at the stake; a Sunday at Chester and a sea-sick voyage from Southampton to New York completed his hasty trip to Europe. It was undertaken to study Roman antiquities, and was a success and an inspiration.

In 1893, after more than a quarter of a century of teaching in the university, Mr. Atwater left the institution, returned to the ministry and spent several years of pastoral work among the churches, one of which was near Yale University and the residence of his ancestors, the other at the home of his childhood in Ohio. A little later he was chosen field secretary for the endowment of Butler College, Indianapolis. Since that service he has returned to Bloomington and made that place (his favorite town) his residence, his son, Munson D. Atwater, having for many years a desirable position with the Bell Telephone Company either in New York, Indianapolis or Chicago. About 1904 Indiana University conferred on Mr. Atwater the title of Emeritus Professor of Latin. This is an honorary title, involving no duties and conferring no salary. He prizes this honor the more because many of the present faculty and members of the board of trustees who voted for it were students of his, in years long past. It is an interesting fact that he is the only person now living of the faculty of 1865, when he entered it. Nor does any member of the board of trustees of that day survive. Teachers and managers and officers of all kinds have passed to the other side.

About his last public duty in the university was to deliver the baccalaureate—the address to the graduating class—June 19, 1904. The text was, "They that are in health need not the physician, but they that are sick; I came not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance." The duty impressed upon the "educated man" was to devote his powers and his education to meeting the world's needs.

In March, 1905, Mr. Atwater joined with several other professors and citizens in forming the Monroe County Historical Society. Prof. James A. Woodburn, who had been the first to suggest the enterprise, became its first secretary, largely gave it direction and helped to make it a success. The commissioners wisely conceded to it a conveniently located room in the new court house and suitable furniture. The society is now filling an important place in the county.

Mr. Atwater having now (November, 1913,) reached seventy-four, is pleasantly spending his old age at his home in Bloomington. He devotes much of his time to his books and papers, perhaps preparing some of his addresses for publication or it may be simply for the binding of the typewriter. He assists the minister of the Christian church in caring for the congregation, which he has known almost half a century. He teaches his Bible class and counsels with his brethren of other congregations in the county, preaches an occasional sermon, is deeply interested in religion, education and government and is in ardent sympathy with men and missions and all efforts for the world's advancement.

WALTER E. WOODBURN.

The success of men in business or any vocation depends upon character as well as upon knowledge, it being a self-evident proposition that honesty is the best policy. Business demands confidence and where that is lacking business ends. In every community some men are known for their upright lives, strong common sense and moral worth rather than for their wealth or political standing. Their neighbors and acquaintances respect them, the younger generations heed their example, and when they "wrap the drapery of their couches about them and lie down to pleasant dreams" posterity listens with reverence to the story of their quiet and useful lives. Among such men of a past generation in Indiana was the late Walter E. Woodburn, of Bloomington, Monroe county, who was not only a progressive man of affairs, successful

in material pursuits, but a man of modest and unassuming demeanor, well educated, a fine type of the reliable, self-made American, a friend to the poor, charitable to the faults of his neighbors and who always stood ready to unite with them in every good work and active in the support of laudable public enterprises. He was proud of Bloomington and of the grand state of Indiana and zealous of their progress and prosperity. He was a man who in every respect merited the high esteem in which he was universally held, for he was a man of public spirit, intellectual attainments and exemplary character.

Walter E. Woodburn was born in Bloomington, Monroe county, Indiana, on February 7, 1848, and was the son of James and Martha (Hemphill) Woodburn, the former having been a native of the Chester district, South Carolina. James Woodburn was a man of splendid character and fine intellectual attainments and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1865, he was a teacher in the Indiana State University and enjoyed a high standing among his fellow educators. Walter E. Woodburn received his preliminary education in the Bloomington public schools and for two years was a student in the State University, being compelled to relinquish his studies there on account of the death of his father, when he became the chief support and reliance of his widowed mother and the younger children. He nobly assumed his full share of the burden thus thrown upon him and from that time to the close of his life his record was one of unceasing activity. For practically a third of a century he was connected with the First National Bank of Bloomington, and during the greater part of this time he was at the cashier's desk, rendering honest and faithful service to the institution and doing much to keep it among the leading banking institutions of this section of the state. In evidence of the exalted position Mr. Woodburn held in the minds of those familiar with his history, the following lines are quoted from the Bloomington press: "There was no man who made more impression upon the community than Walter E. Woodburn. For over thirty-five years he has been an active and energetic part of the city, known of all men and in all avenues of trade and professions as the soul of honor. For over thirty years as cashier of the First National Bank he has been the fountain head of reliable information; a statement quoted as being from him passed as an accepted fact. Mr. Woodburn was not radical in word, but he was firm in belief and no one needed to ask his position on any question of right or any policy that meant the welfare and best interests of the city. As a banker almost all his business life, money was a sacred trust to him and, without a seeming thought of taking credit for the statement, he often said that in the thirty-two years of his work as a cashier he never touched a cent of the money or knowingly

violated the laws of the institution. It was a life principle with him not to speculate and, though he was in a position where information was first-hand as to trades and prospects, these things were no temptation. No man could have been more faithful to the work before him. His view of business was that his time and energies all belonged to the bank and, though often importuned by the officials to take rest and recreation, he always refused, and it is doubtful if any man in the city for so long a time has such a faithful record of duty well performed. In all these thirty-two years he has probably not been absent from his place in the bank a month all told until the breakdown in his health last summer. He applied himself constantly to his work and in these few statements is told the life's story of an honest and faithful man." Mr. Woodburn died at his home in Bloomington on May 4, 1906.

On November 27, 1878, Walter E. Woodburn was married to Anna K. Arnott, the daughter of Rev. Moses and Mary (Pollock) Arnott, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Pennsylvania. At the time of his death Rev. Arnott was pastor of a Presbyterian church at Hanover, Jefferson county, Indiana. He was a man of good education, high intellectual attainments and was a successful and popular minister of the gospel. To Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn were born the following children: Laura, who became the wife of Prof. D. O. McGovney, who is connected with Tulane University, at New Orleans, Louisiana; Walter F., who is connected with the Collins & Seidel grocery store in Bloomington, married Helen Marshall and they have three children, Frank, John and Margaret; Arnott, who lives at home is an invalid; Mary and Martha, twins, who remain at home, were students in the same class in the State University. The family home is most beautifully situated on North College avenue, comprising ample grounds, from which may be had an inspiring view of the surrounding country in all directions.

Politically, Mr. Woodburn was an earnest supporter of the Republican party, especially in its views of financial matters, of which he had made a deep study. He took an interest in public affairs and performed his full duty as a citizen, attending his party conventions and primaries, but he never aspired to fill any public office, though in his earlier days he had served as treasurer of Bloomington and as a member of the school board, where he rendered efficient and appreciated service. At the time of his death he was treasurer of Indiana University and also treasurer of the Bloomington National Building Association. Mr. Woodburn had a deep and conscientious regard for the spiritual verities and for many years was a leading member of the United Presbyterian church, of which he was a member of the official

board and treasurer for twenty-five years. He was a regular attendant at the various services of the church and by his daily life he set an example of correct living well worthy of emulation. Always calm and dignified, never demonstrative, his life was, nevertheless, a persistent plea, more by precept and example than by written or spoken word, for the purity and grandeur of right principles and the beauty and elevation of wholesome character. He had the greatest sympathy for his fellow men and was ever willing to aid and encourage those who were struggling to aid themselves against adverse fate, yet in this, as in everything else, he was entirely unostentatious. To him home life was a sacred trust, friendship was inviolable and nothing could swerve him from the path of rectitude and honor.

CHARLES S. SMALL.

The biographies of successful men are instructive as guides and incentives to those whose careers are yet to be achieved. The examples they furnish of patient purpose and consecutive endeavor strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish. The gentleman whose life story herewith is briefly set forth is a conspicuous example of one who has lived to good purpose and achieved a definite degree of success in the special sphere to which his talents and energies have been devoted.

Charles S. Small, the well known and popular cashier of the First National Bank of Bloomington, was born in the city in which he now resides on July 1, 1862, and is the son of James and Matilda (Riddle) Small. These parents were both natives of Ireland, who early in life came to America, the father at the age of twelve years and the mother when seven years of age. They located in different communities, the mother's family settling in Pennsylvania, while the father was brought to Indiana. Here he became a farmer early in life, in which he met with success, and subsequently engaged in the hardware business in Bloomington, which he conducted until the time of his retirement shortly before his death, his wife dying in 1905. They became the parents of six children, of whom all are deceased excepting the subject of this sketch. The latter has also one half-sister, Nancy Jane, who keeps house for him.

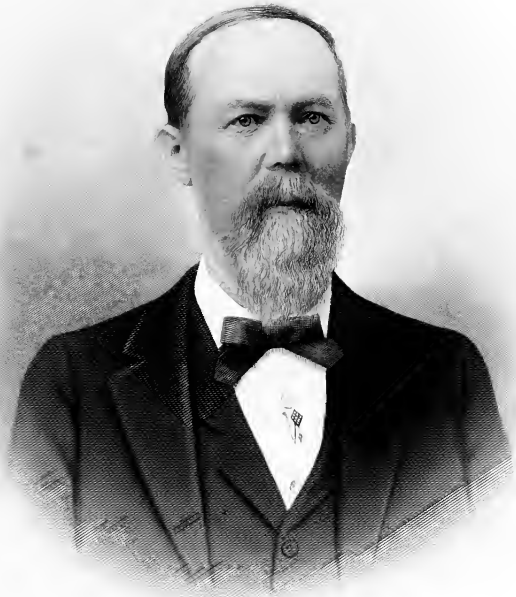
The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and in the preparatory department of the State University, and his first employment on his own account was as clerk in a furniture store, where he was engaged one year and then for a short time was employed in a like capacity in a book

store. He was faithful to his duties and made friends easily, his career being such as to gain the confidence and good will of the community. On February 15, 1881, he accepted a position in the First National Bank of Bloomington and several years later was promoted to the position of assistant cashier, the duties of which he performed until 1906, when he was elected cashier of this well known institution, and has since served in that capacity. He has been most efficient and painstaking in the discharge of his duties and has gained the commendation of his associates in the bank, as well as the approval of its patrons. The First National Bank has long occupied a position among the leaders of the strong financial institutions of Monroe county and a large part of the success which has characterized the institution has been due to the untiring efforts and personal influence of Mr. Small.

Fraternally, Mr. Small is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to both blue lodge and chapter in the latter organization. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a regular attendant and to which he contributes liberally of his means. Personally, he is affable and popular with the people of his city and ready at all times to lend aid to all laudable measures and enterprises for the general good. By a life consistent in motive and because of his many fine qualities he has earned the sincere regard of all who know him, and his success in his special field of endeavor has been well merited.

ASHER S. WILCOX.

In holding up for consideration those facts which have shown the distinction of a true, useful and honorable life, a life characterized by perseverance, energy and well defined purpose, such as was lived by the late Asher S. Wilcox, long a well known business man at Tunnelton, Lawrence county, Indiana, will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon the man by the people who knew him so long and well, for the subject of this memoir presented in his career an interesting study of the manner in which adherence to principle and sturdy endeavor may win worthy distinction. Throughout an interesting and active career duty was ever his motive of action, and usefulness to his fellow men not by any means a secondary consideration. He achieved much in an individual way not dependent upon hereditary prestige, but proved himself worthy as a factor in local public affairs and as a citizen



ASHER S. WILCOX

and business man of the utmost loyalty and progressiveness. He carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook and his business methods were ever in strict conformity with the standard ethics of commercial life—in brief, his is the story of a life whose success is measured by its usefulness, a life that made for good in all its relations with the world.

Asher S. Wilcox was born on April 22, 1843, in Washington county, Indiana, and he was the son of Hiram and Julia (Clark) Wilcox, both of whom were born in the state of Vermont, having come to Indiana from that state with their parents, who were also natives of Vermont. Hiram Wilcox was for a number of years a successful farmer in Washington county, Indiana, and a business man of considerable importance in his community. To him and his wife were born the following children: Mary, Alonzo, Asher S., Lorrena, Thalus, Solon and Amber.

Asher S. Wilcox received a common school education, which was liberally supplemented during after years by such reading and habits of close observation, that he was considered a well informed man. In young manhood he followed the pursuit to which he had been reared, that of farming and stock raising, also doing an extensive business in the buying and shipping of stock, carrying on his operations in partnership with his brother, Thalus M., in Bono township, this county. They were successful and in 1887 Mr. Wilcox located in Tunnelton and engaged in the mercantile business, in which his efforts were rewarded with gratifying results. He also owned a mill here. His brother, Thalus, was associated with him to the time of his death, which occurred in 1900, after which the brother's widow took his place in the firm. Eventually, William H. Huddleston bought an interest in the business. Mr. Wilcox remained actively in management of his varied interests up to the time of his death, which occurred on July 15, 1907, and by his sound judgment, persistent efforts and integrity in all of his transactions he gained a comfortable competence, owning besides the interests already mentioned, six hundred acres of valuable farm land near Tunnelton and several houses and lots in Tunnelton. The store building was burned on November 13, 1907, and in 1910 Mrs. Wilcox erected a splendid and substantial brick store building. The mill burned in 1912 and is now being rebuilt by a local company. Mrs. Wilcox having sold her interest in the mill, though she is a stockholder in the new company. The fine residence in which Mrs. Wilcox now resides was built by Mr. Wilcox in 1892, and is a comfortable and attractive home.

On March 19, 1874, Mr. Wilcox married Ellen B. Speake, a native of Jackson county, Indiana, and the daughter of James and Ann (Stutsman)

Speake, he a native of North Carolina and she of Jackson county, Indiana, though of old Pennsylvania stock. James Speake came to Jackson county, Indiana, in childhood with his mother, and here he received a limited education. He learned the trade of a cooper and also made many flat boats. He died in 1854. She died on June 12, 1909, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. She was a member of the Christian church. They were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of E. Wright and the mother of five children: Ella B., Mrs. Wilcox; Emma, who became the wife of Josiah Huffington, of Oklahoma, is the mother of six children.

Politically, Mr. Wilcox was an earnest supporter of the Democratic party and took an active part in campaigns, though he never aspired to public office for himself, though often solicited. Fraternally, he was a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. Religiously, Mr. Wilcox was an attendant of the Christian church, of which he was a warm supporter, giving liberally to the support of the society and doing all in his power to advance its welfare. Although his life was a busy one, his everyday affairs making heavy demands upon his time, he never shrank from his duties as a citizen and his obligations to the church, his neighbors and his friends. To him home life was a sacred trust, friendship was inviolable and nothing could swerve him from the path of rectitude and honor. Owing to his splendid success, his genuine worth and his genial disposition, he easily won friends and always retained them, enjoying a marked degree of popularity in the locality where so many of his active years had been spent.

PHILIP KEARNEY BUSKIRK.

The character of a community is determined in a large measure by the lives of a comparatively few of its members. If its moral and intellectual status be good, if in a social way it is a pleasant place in which to reside, if its reputation as to the integrity of its citizens has extended into other localities, it will be found that the standards set by the leading men have been high and their influence such as to mould the characters and shape the lives of those with whom they mingle. In placing the late Philip K. Buskirk in the front rank of such men, justice is rendered a biographical fact universally recognized throughout the locality long honored by his citizenship by those at all familiar with his history. Although a quiet and unassuming man, with no ambition for public position or leadership, he contributed much to the

material, civic and moral advancement of his community, while his admirable qualities of head and heart and the straightforward, upright course of his daily life won for him the esteem and confidence of the circles in which he moved, and, although he is now sleeping the "sleep of the just," his influence still lives and his memory is greatly revered.

Philip K. Buskirk was born in Bloomington, Indiana, on the 11th of September, 1860, and he was the son of George A. and Martha Buskirk, pioneer residents and honored citizens of the city of Bloomington, now deceased. He received his education in the common schools of his native city and the State University, graduating from the latter institution in 1884, having attended an Episcopalian school in Michigan early in life. He also studied law and was admitted to the bar. His first active connection with local business affairs in a commercial way was with the lumber industry, in which he engaged for a number of years, but later in life became prominently identified with the stone business, in which he held large interests. In this connection the following little story is reprinted from the *Bedford Mail* of about the date of Mr. Buskirk's death, and throws light on the character of the man whose career was so closely identified with the great stone industry: "The death of Philip Kearney Buskirk at Bloomington yesterday removes the third of four men who formed a partnership under the firm name of Perry, Matthews & Buskirk and opened at Horseshoe quarry what, as development progressed, proved to be the most valuable stone property in the oolitic belt. The men were Captain Gilbert K. Perry, deceased, of Ellettsville; P. K. Buskirk, of Bloomington; Fred Matthews, of Bloomington, and W. N. Matthews, deceased, of Bedford. Fred Matthews is the surviving member of that old firm who, according to their own story, risked every cent of wealth they could scrape together to develop the Horseshoe property. It has often been their boast that had the stone in this quarry been of an inferior quality they would have gone broke. Fortune smiled on the undertaking and they each realized fortunes on their investments, later selling it for six hundred thousand dollars to a company that the Monon was interested in." Mr. Buskirk was interested in a number of other business enterprises, in all of which he was an influential factor, and at the time of his death he was president of the First National Bank of Bloomington, president of the Empire Stone Company, and he was a heavy stockholder in a gold dredging company at Oroville, California. Of his standing in the community in which he lived, the *Bloomington Daily Telephone* had the following to say: "It is almost an impossibility to find words to do justice to the memory of a man like P. K. Buskirk. He was easily one of the most prominent of a score of prominent men who have made Bloomington and the stone belt what it is today. He was

identified with every public movement and most of the private concerns which have built up the community. He was one of the wealthiest of Bloomington's citizens, being interested in many different business ventures."

Philip K. Buskirk died very suddenly on August 22, 1907, his death resulting from a stroke of heart trouble, from which he suffered only a few minutes. The funeral services, which were held at the family home on North Walnut street, were attended by a large concourse of citizens who desired to thus pay their last tribute of respect to one who had during his life endeared himself to all. Religious serices were conducted by Rev. Horace A. Collins, pastor of the College Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, while the services at Rose Hill cemetery were in charge of the Masonic fraternity.

In 1892, Philip K. Buskirk was united in marriage with Tunie Hays, the daughter of James McDonald Hays and Ella (James) Hays. James Hays, who was born near Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, was a merchant tailor during the early years of his active life, but later became a successful shoe merchant. He was an early settler of Putnam county, Indiana, where he is still residing, his home being at Greencastle. To Mr. and Mrs. Buskirk was born one son, Hays, who is now a student in the State University, where he is taking a special course in economics. Mr. Buskirk and his son traveled a great deal, their trips covering the greater portion of this country. The family home on North Walnut street, which was built by Mr. Buskirk, is generally considered to be the most beautiful residence in Bloomington, being built of stone and elegantly finished and furnished.

Politically, Mr. Buskirk gave his support to the Republican party and took an active and intelligent interest in public affairs, though never an aspirant for public office. Fraternally, he was a member of the Masonic order, in which he had taken the degrees of the Scottish rite, and was also a member of the Mystic Shrine and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He belonged to the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity. Religiously, Mr. Buskirk held his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, to the support of which he was a liberal contributor and in the prosperity of which he was deeply interested.

Philip K. Buskirk gave to the world the best of an essentially virile, loyal and noble nature and his standard of integrity and honor was inflexible. He was a man of high civic ideals and was a warm supporter of all measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the community. He was the architect of his own fortune and upon his entire career there rests no blemish, for he was true to the highest ideals and principles in business, civic and social life and was one of the world's noble army of workers, having lived and labored to worthy ends.

JOHN G. HARRIS.

The gentleman whose name forms the caption to this sketch belongs to that class of men who win in life's battles by sheer force of personality and determination, coupled with soundness of judgment and keen discrimination, and in whatever he has undertaken he has shown himself to be a man of ability and honor, always ready to lend his aid in defending principles affecting the public good, having ably and conscientiously served his county in the capacity of legislator and his city as mayor, while in other phases of civic life he has so ordered his life as to earn the unqualified endorsement and support of his fellow citizens.

John G. Harris was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 12th of October, 1869, and is a son of Dr. John E. and Katherine A. (Robbins) Harris, both of whom were natives of the old Blue Grass state. These parents came to Monroe county, Indiana, in 1876, locating in Bloomington, where for a number of years the Doctor was prominent in his profession. He and his wife are now both deceased. They became the parents of three children, Mrs. Ella Niceley, John G. and Edward.

John G. Harris attended the public schools of Bloomington and then became a student in the State University, where he was graduated in 1896 from the law department. He then engaged in the practice of law, which demanded his attention for a time, then, because of failing health, he went West, where he remained about ten years. During a part of this time he resided at Hobart, Oklahoma, and during his residence there he was three times elected to the office of police judge. Some time after his return to Bloomington, Mr. Harris was elected to the Indiana Legislature, serving during the session of 1909-10 and representing his constituency in such a manner as to win their commendation. In 1909 Mr. Harris was also elected mayor of the city of Bloomington and is the present incumbent of that office, having been re-elected in 1913 for a term of four years. Possessing good business ability, sound judgment and rare discretion, he has conducted the office for the benefit of the people of his city, looking carefully after the public welfare in every respect and thereby winning the approval of his fellow citizens. Possessing a genial personality and entirely unassuming in manner, Mr. Harris enjoys a wide acquaintance, including a large circle of warm and loyal personal friends.

In 1890 Mr. Harris was married to Florence Barnes, the daughter of Stephen Barnes, one of the early settlers of Monroe county, and to the union

have been born three children, namely: Ella, the wife of Dr. Melvin Ross Edward, of Indianapolis, and Claude, who remains at home.

Politically, Mr. Harris has ever given his support to the policies and candidates of the Democratic party, while his religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, being affiliated with the blue lodge, the chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the council of Royal and Select Masters, the commandery of Knights Templar, while he is also a member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Knights of the Maccabees. Mr. Harris is, first of all, distinctively a man of the people, whose interests he has at heart and for whom he would not hesitate to make any reasonable sacrifice. He recognizes no aristocracy except that of true and noble manhood, based upon genuine worth and merit, for, although American and with faith in the ultimate glorious destiny of our free institutions, he believes the best way to realize that destiny is for each member of the body politic to live up to his highest ideas of right, which, to the best of his ability, he has endeavored to do.

WILLIAM A. BROWN.

The history of a county or state, as well as that of a nation, is chiefly a chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges the character of a community by those of its representative citizens and yields its tribute of admiration and respect to those whose works and actions constitute the record of a community's prosperity and pride. Among the prominent citizens of Lawrence county who are well known because of their success in business affairs and the part they have taken in the civic affairs of the locality is he whose name appears at the head of this article and who is now the efficient and popular cashier of the Bedford National Bank.

William A. Brown was born in Orange county, Indiana, on the 24th of September, 1860. He is the son of Jonathan L. and Sarah A. (Davis) Brown, the father a native of North Carolina and the mother of Orange county, this state. They are both now deceased, the father dying in 1884 and the mother in 1901. They were the parents of eleven children, of which number nine are still living, namely: Louis P., who lives on a farm near Orangeville, Orange county, Indiana; Jennie, of French Lick, Indiana; Mrs.

Mary A. Burton, also of French Lick; Thomas L., assistant city detective, Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Helen Newland, of Bogard, Carroll county, Missouri; Mrs. Emma Murphy, of Cotton, California; H. S., who is buyer for the W. H. Block Company, of Indianapolis, and William A., the immediate subject of this sketch.

William A. Brown was reared on the home farm in Orange county until he was nineteen years old, and is indebted to the common schools of that locality for his education. His first employment away from the farm was as a clerk in a country store, where he remained for seven years. In 1887 he came to Bedford and engaged in the grocery business, in which, by strict attention to business and the wants of his customers, he built up a large and profitable trade. In 1898 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the office of county treasurer, and was elected, serving two years in that office and performing his duties to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He was the first Democrat to hold the office of county treasurer in twenty-five years. On the expiration of his official term, Mr. Brown, on January 1, 1901, entered the Bedford National Bank in the capacity of assistant cashier, and eight months later he was elected cashier, which position he has retained to the present time. The Bedford National Bank is one of the strong and influential financial institutions of Lawrence county, and much of the prosperity which it enjoys is due to the sound business judgment and personal efforts of Mr. Brown, who has devoted himself assiduously to its interests.

Aside from his banking interests Mr. Brown has been in various ways identified with things which have had to do with the prosperity of the community. He was elected a member of the city school board in 1911 and is now treasurer of that body. In 1904 he assisted in the organization of the Bedford Telephone Company, of which he served as a member of the board of directors and treasurer until the plant was sold to the Central Union Company in 1911. In other ways he has shown a commendable desire to contribute in every possible way to the general welfare of the community, an attitude that has been duly appreciated by his fellow citizens.

On September 29, 1887, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Addie Trueblood, the daughter of W. F. Trueblood, of Salem, Washington county, Indiana, and they have one child, Alleyne.

Politically, Mr. Brown is an earnest advocate of Democratic principles, while religiously, he is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a steward. He is a wide reader and close observer, taking broad and intelligent views of men and affairs, while personally, he enjoys a high degree of popularity in the community, possessing as he does the qualities that win and retain warm friendships.

C. H. MARXSON.

In the history of Bloomington, as applying to the business interests, the name of C. H. Marxson occupies a conspicuous place, for through a number of years he has been one of the representatives of the city's commercial life, progressive, enterprising and persevering. Such qualities always win success sooner or later and to Mr. Marxson they have brought a satisfactory reward for his well directed effort, and while he has benefited himself and the community in a material way, he has also been an influential factor in the moral, education and social progress of the community.

C. H. Marxson was born in Unionville, Monroe county, Indiana, on the 12th of October, 1871, and is a son of John F. and Augusta (Uhl) Marxson. The father, who was a native of Germany, came to Indiana in young manhood, located at Unionville, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which have engaged his attention to the present time and in the prosecution of which he has been fairly successful, being the owner of a fine farm of sixty acres. To him and his wife were born eight children, of whom five are still living. Politically, he gives his support to the Democratic party and holds a high position in the community where he has lived and labored for so many years.

C. H. Marxson secured his education in the common schools of his home community, and on attaining mature years he entered the Showers factory, where he was employed for five years. He then accepted a clerkship in a shoe and clothing store, where he remained for ten years, and at the end of that period he entered into a partnership with William N. Graham, under the name of the Eagle Clothing Store. The business was prosperous from the start and in 1909 Mr. Marxson bought his partner's interest in the concern and has since conducted the business on his own account. He carries a large and well selected stock of goods, valued at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, and enjoys his full share of the patronage in his line, due to his earnest effort to satisfy and please all who enter his store. He has been prospered in his financial affairs, being numbered among the substantial business men of Bloomington, and he owns a comfortable and attractive residence at No. 528 North Washington street, where the spirit of true hospitality is ever in evidence.

Fraternally, Mr. Marxson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his religious membership is with the Christian church, to which he gives his earnest support.

In 1898 Mr. Marxson was united in marriage with Maggie Cathcart, the daughter of Samuel and Jennie (Payne) Cathcart, and they are the parents

of three children, Ernest R., Robert C. and Mary Frances. By a straightforward and commendable course Mr. Marxson has made his way to a respectable position in the business world, winning the admiration of the people of his city and earning a reputation as an enterprising, progressive man of affairs, and a broad-minded and public-spirited citizen who has not been backward in giving his support to every movement for the upbuilding and development of the community. Personally, he is a most companionable man and is an appreciated member of the various circles in which he moves

THOMAS MILLIGAN.

The true measure of individual success is determined by what one has accomplished. An enumeration of those men of a past generation who were successful in their life work and at the same time left the impress of their strong personalities upon the community, men who won honor and recognition for themselves, and at the same time conferred honor on the locality in which they resided, would be incomplete were there failure to make specific mention of the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph, for, although Thomas Milligan has long been sleeping the sleep of the just, his influence still pervades the lives of those who were so fortunate as to enjoy his acquaintance and his name is deeply engraved on the pages of Lawrence county's history. His life was a busy one, but he never allowed anything to interfere with his Christian obligations or the faithful performance of his church duties, so that his entire Christian life was a steady effort for the worth of Christian doctrine, the purity and grandeur of Christian principles and the beauty and elevation of Christian character. Pure, constant and noble was the spiritual flame that burned in and illumined the mortal tenement of the subject of this memoir, and to the superficial observer can come but small appreciation of his intrinsic spirituality, his faith being fortified by the deepest study, and the Christian verities were with him the matters of most concern among the changes and chances of this mortal life.

Thomas Milligan was born near Dublin, Ireland, about the year 1769. Early in life he came to America with his sister Martha and brother Gilbert, making their first settlement in Buncombe county, North Carolina. Thomas Milligan became an earnest and active Christian, joining the Methodist church, in which he was ordained to the ministry. As a preacher he became a figure of considerable prominence in the early church and exerted a tremendous influence wherever he labored. His activity and prominence are noted in the

annals of early Tennessee history and in the old records of the Methodist conferences of that period, while he is also specifically mentioned in the records of the general conference of his church which was held at Chillicothe, Ohio, September 14, 1807, he having been one of the eleven delegates which composed that notable body. He went to that meeting on horseback from New River, Virginia, where he was at that time located. He had been admitted to the itinerant ministry in 1798 and during the period from then until 1809 he successively served at Holston Valley, Clinch Valley, Powell's Valley, Carter's Valley, New River district and Wautauga.

On February 18, 1809, Thomas Milligan and Margaret Christian were united in marriage and located near Long Island of the Holston river, where Kingston, Tennessee, is now located. Margaret Christian was the daughter of Colonel Gilbert Christian, who was a veteran of the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. Subsequently Thomas Milligan and his family moved from their home on the Holston river to what was then known as Indiana territory, locating near Bono in 1815, where he entered a tract of land, upon part of which now stands the town of Tunnelton, Lawrence county. In some important respects his coming to Lawrence county was an event of vital import to the community, for his coming marked the first establishment here of a minister of the gospel as a permanent resident. Thus to Guthrie township belongs the distinction and honor of having entertained the first minister in Lawrence county. Thomas Milligan held religious services at his home and the homes of his friends, these being probably the first services of the kind in the county. He was a man of great strength of character, of intense earnestness and consecration to the service of God, and with a broad-hearted sympathy for his fellow men that impelled him to devote himself to the spiritual uplifting and the aid and encouragement of all with whom he came in contact. He was widely known throughout this section of Indiana and exerted a tremendous influence on the lives of the early settlers here.

To Thomas and Margaret Milligan were born six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest, Caroline, became the wife of George Roberts, a nephew of Bishop Roberts, of the Methodist Episcopal church. The youngest child of the family, Elizabeth Jane, became the wife of Capt. Isaac Newkirk. The latter, who was for many years an honored and respected resident of Lawrence county, was captain of Company G, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, during the Rebellion and performed valuable service for his county after his return to civic pursuits. His fellow citizens honored him by electing him twice to the office of sheriff of Lawrence county. Captain Newkirk became owner of the Thomas Milligan tract of land and when the

Ohio & Mississippi Railroad was built through this county he laid out and named the town of Tunnelton, it having been located between two tunnels on that road. To Capt. Isaac and Elizabeth Jane Newkirk were born two daughters, Mary E. and Louisa C. Mary E. became the wife of Isaac H. Crim on October 25, 1866, and to this union were born two daughters, Carrie and Lulu. The first named was married to Jesse M. Winstandley on January 16, 1889, and Lulu became the wife of Charles E. Francis on December 14, 1898. Louisa C. Newkirk was married on September 23, 1875, to George R. Green, and they became the parents of a son, George R., Jr. George R. Green, Sr., died on December 6, 1875, and the son, George R., Jr., passed away on July 28, 1895.

McHENRY OWEN.

This biographical sketch has to do with a character of unusual force and eminence, for McHenry Owen has for a number of years been recognized as one of the able and successful lawyers and prominent citizens of southern Indiana. As a citizen he is public-spirited and enterprising; as a friend and neighbor, he combines the qualities of head and heart that have won confidence and commanded respect; as an attorney, who has a comprehensive grasp upon the philosophy of jurisprudence, he is easily the peer of his professional brethren at the Lawrence county bar, and as a servant of the people in places of responsibility he served in a manner that won for him the commendation of his superiors. Yet his entire accomplishment but represents the result of the fit utilization of the innate talent which is his and the directing of his effort along those lines where mature judgment and rare discrimination have led the way.

McHenry Owen was born near Clear Spring, Owen township, Jackson county, Indiana, on the 1st day of July, 1851, and is the son of James W. and Martha A. (Wells) Owen, both of whom were natives also of Owen township, Jackson county. James W. Owen, who was a farmer by vocation, was a prominent citizen of his county and acceptably filled the office of county commissioner for two terms, and also rendered appreciated service as justice of the peace. His death occurred on March 25, 1887, on his old homestead, and he was survived a number of years by his widow, who died on May 10, 1913, at Brownstown, Jackson county, at the age of over eighty-eight years. The father was an active member of the Masonic order, being a past master

of Clear Spring Lodge. Politically, he was a lifelong Democrat. He was a faithful and courageous defender of the flag, having served in the Mexican war as a member of Company F, Second Regiment Indiana Infantry, and in the Civil war he was first lieutenant of Company F, Sixty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. To him and his wife were born five children, all of whom are living, namely: McHenry, the immediate subject of this sketch; Cass, who lives at Ridelin, South Dakota; Sarah, the wife of Marion Johnson, of Clermont, Marion county, Indiana; Mettie, the widow of James M. Henderson, of Brownstown, Indiana; Laura, the wife of William McKay Milligan, of Fayetteville, Arkansas.

McHenry Owen attended the district and high schools at Clear Spring, and then became a student in the State University, where he was graduated on June 12, 1877, having specialized in law. On August 21, of the same year, he located at Brownstown, where he formed a professional partnership with Judge Ralph Applewhite and was successfully engaged in the practice until October 21, 1881, when he removed to Leesville, Lawrence county, Indiana, where he remained until September 11, 1889. His life at Leesville was an active one, for, besides practicing law, he farmed, acted as editor of the *Leesville Graphic* and served as deputy postmaster. In October, 1886, Mr. Owen entered the service of the government as special examiner in the pension department, his work being mostly at Dayton, Toledo and other Ohio points. He served efficiently in that capacity until June 30, 1889, and on the 11th of the following September he came to Bedford and resumed the practice of law. On November 1st, of that year, he formed a partnership with Judge Newton Crook, which association was terminated in October, 1893, when Mr. Owen again entered the service of the government in the same capacity as formerly, being located at Dayton, Ohio, until April 30, 1897, at which time he again returned to Bedford and has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession here since. He gives his attention to the general practice, though specializing somewhat in commercial law and acting as the local representative for a number of the leading commercial agencies. For a while he was associated with John R. East, of Bloomington, but is now alone in the practice. He is a busy man, for besides his professional duties, which are manifold, he is the owner of considerable valuable farm land in Lawrence county, which demands a share of his attention, while he has been for a number of years a member of the board of directors of the Bedford National Bank. Mr. Owen has achieved an enviable reputation in the field of effort to which he has devoted his energies, for from the beginning he was intensely methodical and unswervingly persistent in search of the true light

and of the essentials of the legal foundations, and in sources of legal conception and thought, holding devoutly to the highly embellished record of equity, the invariable theorems of law, the sure, certain, invincible methods of practice; therefore success could not help crowning his efforts and attracting to him public recognition and appreciation. Personally, he is a man of genial and kindly impulses and has won a host of warm and loyal friends in the community which has been honored by his citizenship.

Politically, Mr. Owen has positive convictions and has been an active and influential supporter of the Democratic party. Fraternally, Mr. Owen is a Mason of high degree, being secretary of the blue lodge, secretary of the chapter of Royal Arch Masons, secretary of the council of Royal and Select Masters, and recorder of the commandery of Knights Templar, while he is a thirty-second-degree member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Valley of Indianapolis, and of Murat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis. In the Knights of Pythias he also takes a live interest, being a member of the degree team of the Bedford lodge.

McHenry Owen was married, on October 8, 1879, to Ada E. Smith, the daughter of Dr. William H. and Sally (Holland) Smith, of Leesville, where her father was for many years widely known as a successful physician and public-spirited citizen. He was born in Salem, Washington county, Indiana, on September 5, 1830, and his death occurred at Bedford on October 30, 1911, to which city he had removed in 1893. He was educated in medicine at the Louisville Medical College and the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, after which he was continuously engaged in the practice of his profession at Leesville from 1853 until his removal to Bedford, where he also practiced for some years. He was successful in material affairs, owning considerable real estate and a store. He was numbered among the pioneer doctors of Lawrence county and was one of the organizers of the Lawrence County Medical Society. He was also vice-president of the Bedford National Bank. To Mr. and Mrs. Owen were born two children, namely: Anna May, born on November 21, 1880, is the wife of Prof. Everett E. King, who is professor of railway engineering at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; Frank Smith Owen, born March 29, 1883, is a successful civil engineer at Bedford.

Mr. Owen has always stood ready to identify himself with his fellow citizens in any good work and extend a co-operative hand to advance any measure that is calculated to advance the welfare of the community in any way. His integrity and fidelity have been manifested in every relation of life and he is eminently deserving of the marked popularity which he enjoys.

R. A. AKIN, M. D.

The man who devotes his talents and energies to the noble work of ministering to the ills and alleviating the sufferings of humanity is pursuing a calling which in dignity, importance and beneficial results is second to none other. If true to his profession and earnest in his efforts to enlarge his sphere of usefulness, he is indeed a benefactor of his kind, for to him more than to any other man are intrusted the safety, the comfort, and, in many instances, the lives of those who place themselves under his care and profit by his services. It is gratifying to note in the series of personal sketches appearing in this work that there remain identified with the professional, public and civic affairs of Monroe county many who are native sons of the county and who are ably maintaining the prestige of honored names.

R. A. Akin was born at Bloomington, Indiana, on March 7, 1880, and is the son of George W. and Laura (Ridge) Akin. The father, who was born in Parke county, Indiana, was a carpenter and farmer and a man of good character and high standing in his community. He and his wife both died in Monroe county in 1910, the father having been retired from active pursuits for some time prior to his death. He was a Democrat in politics and, though not active in public affairs, he took intelligent interest in the current events of the day. He and his wife were the parents of two children, the subject of this sketch and Ida E.

R. A. Akin received a good common school education and then entered the State University, where he graduated in 1906. Having determined to take up the practice of medicine for his life pursuit, he then matriculated in the Indiana University School of Medicine, where he was graduated in 1908 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession at Bedford, but a short time afterward he removed to Gary, Indiana, where he remained until 1909, when he came to Bloomington and has since continued here in the active practice of medicine and surgery. His well equipped offices are located in the Allen block, and, though one of the younger physicians of Bloomington, he is already in command of a goodly share of the local patronage. He is a general practitioner, though he has achieved unusual success in surgery, having handled successfully a number of very important cases and having assisted Dr. Harris in nearly all of the latter's important work. Dr. Akin possesses a pleasing personality, which has won for him many warm friends throughout the community and he is entirely deserving of the eminent standing he has secured, both professionally and socially. He is a member of the Monroe County

Medical Society, of which he is secretary and treasurer, and also belongs to the Indiana State Medical Society. Politically, he is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, though his professional duties preclude his taking a very important part in public affairs. Fraternally he belongs to Lodge No. 446, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in Bloomington, and takes a keen interest in the work of this fraternity.

REV. JOSEPH LANNERT.

Lawrence county has been the home and the scene of labor of many men who have not only led lives which should serve as a lesson and an inspiration to those who follow them onto the stage of life's activities, but who have also been of important service through important avenues of usefulness in various lines. The honored and highly esteemed subject of this sketch is a man of well rounded character, sincere, devoted and loyal, so that there are many salient points which render consonant a tribute to him in this compilation. Standing as he does today the head of one of the most important churches in Lawrence county, his labors have long been directed for the amelioration of the people of this community and rewarded with gratifying results.

Rev. Joseph Lannert, pastor of St. Vincent de Paul Catholic church at Bedford, was born at Evansville, Indiana, on the 9th of February, 1867, and is the son of Joseph and Frances (Bossler) Lannert, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Pennsylvania. Joseph Lannert, Sr., who followed the vocation of a painter, lived the major part of his life at Evansville, where his death occurred on January 16, 1876. He was survived many years by Mrs. Lannert, whose death occurred on June 2, 1902, at Evansville. She remained a widow thus more than a quarter of a century that her children should not have a step-father, as had been her experience. She was the mother of five children, all but one of whom are living, namely: Joseph, the subject of this review; Raymond, who is manager of the Diamond Coal Company, of Evansville, Indiana; Mary, the housekeeper of Father Lannert; Mrs. Walter Buhrman, of New Castle, Indiana. Joseph received his elementary education in the parochial schools of Evansville, which he attended for seven years. During the following luster he was variously employed in Evansville stores, but he had determined to devote his life to the ministry of his church, and to that end, in September, 1885, he went to St. Minard's College, in Spencer county, Indiana, where he studied for four years. In Septem-

ber, 1889, he went to Mount St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, Maryland, where he spent another period of four years. The following two years he attended the seminary at Mount St. Mary's of the West, Cincinnati, where, on June 19, 1895, he was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop William Henry Elder.

His first appointment was as assistant priest at St. Joseph's church, Indianapolis, where he remained five and a half years, following which, for four and a half years, he was pastor of St. James' church, in Gibson county, Indiana. On July 14, 1905, Father Lannert became pastor of the church at Bedford, and has remained here continuously since. His labors here have been fruitful in results and he has earned the commendation of his superiors for his splendid administration of the church here. He has succeeded in paying off the greater part of the church debt which existed when he came here, and on September 8, 1908, he opened a parochial school on Eighteenth street. Three years later he erected on I street the present school building and residence, constructed of Bedford stone. The first day the building on Eighteenth street was occupied for school purposes ninety-five pupils responded; now there are one hundred and sixty enrolled, with an average daily attendance of one hundred and forty. These accomplishments meant much hard work and a zeal and perseverance that only those who were closely connected with the parish can clearly understand and appreciate. Besides this, Father Lannert has been active in building up the spiritual welfare of the congregation, which is now in excellent condition. Father Lannert's work here has met with the united approval of his own people and others as well. The good he has accomplished does not stand alone in the material and visible results, which are apparent to the eye, but they are deeply engraven on the hearts of the people of the community, among whom he is held in the most reverential regard.

JOHN S. BAILEY.

The venerable gentleman whose career is briefly sketched in the following lines is one of the older residents of Bedford and his life has been such as to gain the confidence and good will of the people of his community and to make him well and favorably known throughout the county of which he has so long been an honored citizen. In the highest sense of the term he is a self-made man and as such has met with success in material things such as few attain and made a record which may be studied with profit by the young men of the rising generation.



JOHN S. BAILEY

John S. Bailey was born on September 10, 1831, on his father's farm six miles north of Bedford, Indiana, and has therefore been a participant in and an eye witness of the wonderful development which has characterized this section of the state during the last few decades. He is the son of Levi and Catherine (Holman) Bailey, the father a native of Indiana and the mother of Woodford county, Kentucky. The subject's paternal grandfather, Charles Bailey, was a native of Hagerstown, Pennsylvania. In boyhood he was bound out, but ran away and came to Louisville. At this time there were only seven houses there. He was a great hunter and woodsman and in order to find available locations he settled on Lost River, in Orange county, Indiana, where he remained several years. Later he located six miles north of Bedford, where he took up government land and lived until 1847, when he moved to Sullivan county, this state. He married a Miss Smith, a native of Kentucky, who died in Sullivan county, and eventually he went to Linn county, Iowa, where his death occurred. He was the father of the following children: John, Levi; Gideon, who was a doctor, and after he moved to Iowa was appointed a marshal; Harrison, Joseph, Lena, Rebecca, Sallie and Ann. Levi Bailey had few opportunities for securing an education and his early years were devoted to agricultural pursuits and stock raising. These lines of effort developed a large business and he eventually became noted as a shipper, having sent twenty-one boat loads of pork and wheat on flat boats to New Orleans. He built his own boats and was successful in all his undertakings, at one time owning fourteen hundred acres of land six miles north of Bedford. He was a Democrat in politics and was well known throughout the community where he lived. His death occurred in 1854 and his wife died in 1844.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of his home neighborhood, remaining under the parental roof until he had attained his majority. He lived on the home farm north of Bedford until about the time of the breaking out of the Civil war, when he went to Sullivan county, Indiana, where he remained until about a year after the war closed. He then bought ninety acres of land located two and one-half miles east of Bedford, where he remained two years and then traded that for a farm in Guthrie township. He was very successful in his farming operations, acquiring several other farms located at different places in the county and he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1912, when he retired from active business life and moved to Bedford, where he now resides. Persistent industry and sound business methods characterized his career and in all his

relations with his fellow men his dealings were marked by the strictest integrity and fairness, so that at all times he enjoyed the confidence of all who were associated with him in any way.

On July 9, 1862, Mr. Bailey enlisted at Madison, Indiana, in Company A, Sixty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he took part in the battles of Mumfordsville, Kentucky; Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi; Arkansas Post, Arkansas; Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion's Hill, Big Black River Bridge, siege and capture of Vicksburg, and Jackson, Mississippi; Apelousas and Grand Coteau, Louisiana; Matagorda Bay, Texas; Grand Ecore, Saline Cross Roads, Moresfield, Cane River Crossing, Cane River, Alexandria, Hunt's Plantation, Dunn's Bayou, Bayou DeLamora, Avayletes Prairie, Yellow Bayou, Old River and Anhapologa Bayou, Louisiana; Ft. Gaines, Fort Morgan, Pollard and Ft. Blakely, Alabama. He was honorably discharged in August, 1865. He is now a member of the Grand Army Post No. 247, at Bedford.

Mr. Bailey has been married three times, first in the spring of 1852 to Mary Ramsey, of Bedford, Indiana, who died in 1862. In August, 1866, he married Margaret Malotte, of Bedford, Indiana, whose death occurred in February, 1906, and on November 19, 1908, he married Mary E. Scott, the widow of Reuben B. Scott, of Bedford, a farmer whose death had occurred in 1906. Mr. Scott was a prominent man in his community and had served as representative in the Legislature from Lawrence county. Mrs. Bailey is the daughter of John W. Miller, who married Susan J. Udderback, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, who came to Lawrence county and settled four and a quarter miles northeast of Bedford, where he conducted farming operations and also worked at his trade as a cabinet-maker. He died on February 3, 1857, and his wife died on July 16, 1881. They were members of the Christian church and were the parents of two children: Elijah H., who died in 1896, was a farmer, and Mary E., the wife of the subject. To Mr. Bailey's first union were born two children, Oscar, who is a carpenter and farmer at Woodmond, Oklahoma, and Austin, a carpenter who died in 1887. To the subject's second union were born the following children: Frank, a member of the hardware firm of Bailey & Pittman of Bedford. He married Hester Dodd, and they have two children, Roy and Mary; Homer, who was a soldier in the Spanish-American war, died of typhoid fever during that war; Fred C., in the transfer business at Bedford, married Mabel Julian, and they have two children, Joy and John S.; Lillian is the wife of Fay Hamilton, of Greencastle, Indiana, and they have five children, Glen, Gene, Louisa, Lowell

and Francis; Emma C. is the wife of Wesley Ramsey, of Seattle, Washington, and they have four children, Ivan, Irene, Mary and John; Lee, a shoe and clothing merchant at Bedford, married Grace Owen; Robert M., who is a druggist at Martinsville, Indiana, married Mabel Dill, and they have one child, Margaret A.

Fraternally, Mr. Bailey is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Bedford, while his religious connections are with the Christian church, of which he is a faithful and earnest member. He enjoys a wide and favorable acquaintance throughout the county and everywhere he is held in high esteem by those who know him.

ROBERT NEWLAND PALMER.

In placing the name of Robert N. Palmer before the reader as one standing in the front rank of the enterprising men of affairs and a leader of the bar at Bedford, Indiana, whose influence has tended to the upbuilding of the city of his residence and the advancement of the affairs of his native county of Lawrence, simple justice is done a biographical fact, recognized throughout the community by those at all familiar with his history and cognizant of the important part he has acted in the circles with which he has been identified. His career presents a notable example of those qualities of mind and character which overcome obstacles and win success, and his example is eminently worthy of imitation.

Robert N. Palmer first saw the light of day on November 11, 1848, on the paternal homestead, about four miles east of Bedford, Indiana. His parents were James W. and Laura (Newland) Palmer, the former born in Farquier county, Virginia, on March 18, 1826, and the latter a native of Lawrence county, Indiana. The subject's paternal grandparents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Fuller) Palmer, came from the Old Dominion state in an early day and settled on a farm about seven miles northeast of Bedford, in Pleasant Run township, and there they spent the remainder of their lives, dying there at the respective ages of eighty-two and ninety-four years. James W. Palmer engaged in the mercantile business in Bedford in 1852 and for forty years he was numbered among the enterprising and successful merchants of this locality, being engaged actively in business almost up to the time of his death. To James and Laura Palmer were born two children, the subject of this sketch and one who died in infancy. Mrs. Laura Palmer died on Sep-

tember 15, 1853, and in 1857 Mr. Palmer married Jennie Johnston, to which union were born five children, namely: Isaiah J., better known as Sida, of Bedford; James W., of Indianapolis; Edward (Jack), who is assistant book-keeper for the Bedford Electric Company; Mary, wife of Charles H. Strupe, of Bedford, and Goldie Ann Palmer, who remains at home.

Robert N. Palmer was reared on the home farm and secured his elementary education in the public schools of Bedford, completing his general educational training in Indiana University. For a year or two he was employed at ordinary work of various kinds, and then entered the law office of Judge Francis Wilson, devoting the ensuing five years to the study of law, at the end of which time he was admitted to the bar of Lawrence county, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession continuously since. His success was assured from the start, for he early evinced those qualities which make for success in any line of effort—earnestness of purpose, persistent industry, undivided attention and inflexible integrity. During his professional career Mr. Palmer has achieved an enviable reputation in the branch of criminal law especially, having been prominently connected with many of the most important criminal cases tried in the local court, among which were the Towe and Beasley, Tomlison and Gaines, Shaffer, Deckard and Ira Cobb murder cases. He is counsel for the Stone City Bank and since 1893 has been counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company. As a lawyer he is well informed in his profession and faithful to his clients and the law. He is an honest and fair practitioner, and the record of testimony is ample that he is a good citizen in the full sense of the term, worthy of all honor and public trust.

On November 6, 1879, Robert N. Palmer was married to Louisa LaForce, the daughter of David R. LaForce, an old resident and prominent business man of Bedford. To this union was born one child, Craigie M. Palmer, who is at home. Mrs. Palmer died on March 4, 1887.

In political affairs, Mr. Palmer has for many years been a prominent figure. He has assumed an independent attitude, though nominally a Democrat, and in 1896 he supported the gold standard wing of the party, being a delegate to the national convention of the Gold Democrats and a presidential elector from the second congressional district. Recently he has been identified with the Progressive movement. Though never a candidate for public office, he served seven and a half years as a member of the Bedford school board, where he rendered efficient service in the interest of educational affairs. Fraternaly, he is a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Palmer, in his life career, has honored the two family names which he bears, both of which have

been prominent in the annals of the county. His maternal grandfather, William Newlands, was a prominent man in the early history of this section. With others, he established the Christian church in Lawrence county and helped to build the first church, known as Leatherwood church, in 1836. He died in 1854. Personally, Mr. Palmer is of a genial nature and a very agreeable companion, enjoying a large circle of warm and loyal friends, and it is safe to say that no man in the community enjoys to a greater measure the confidence and regard of the people than he.

F. B. VANVALZAH.

It is generally considered by those in the habit of superficial thinking that the history of so-called great men only is worthy of preservation, and that little merit exists among the masses to call forth the praises of the historian or the cheers and the appreciation of mankind. A greater mistake was never made. No man is great in all things. Many by a lucky stroke achieve lasting fame who before that had no reputation beyond the limits of their immediate neighborhoods. It is not a history of the lucky stroke which benefits humanity most, but the long study and effort which made the lucky stroke possible. It is the preliminary work, the method, that serves as a guide for the success of others. Among those in Monroe county who have achieved success along steady lines of action is the subject of this sketch.

F. B. VanValzah, one of the leading merchants and enterprising citizens of Bloomington, Indiana, was born in Pennsylvania on July 22, 1852, and is the son of John A. and Sara B. (Barber) VanValzah, the former having been a farmer and miller, and died in his old home in the Keystone state. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools near his home and in an academy at Lewistown, Pennsylvania. Upon taking up the active duties of life on his own account, he engaged as clerk in a store for three years, and then on account of his health he went to Colorado, where he engaged in the cattle business. After remaining in the West about six and one-half years, and in a measure recovering his health, he went to Kansas, where in Sedgwick county he engaged in farming for about six and one-half years, and in 1888 came to Indiana, locating in Monroe county, where he operated a farm for nine years with a gratifying degree of success. At the end of that period he moved to Bloomington, where he made his permanent residence, and for a year was engaged as a traveling salesman for the Osborne

Harvester Company. He then accepted a clerkship in the hardware store of W. J. Allen, with whom he remained a clerk for six years, at the end of which time he bought his employer's interest in the business and has been engaged in the hardware trade for the last eight years, four years of which time he had a partner, but is now alone. Splendidly qualified in every respect for a business career, Mr. VanValzah has been very successful in all that he has undertaken and is numbered today among the leading business men of his community. He is not narrow or selfish in his aims in life, for he has due regard at all times for the general interests of the community and his duties as a citizen, and every movement having for its object the advancement of the general welfare of the people receives his hearty indorsement and support. Politically, Mr. VanValzah is a staunch Progressive, while his fraternal relations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. Religiously, he is a member and regular attendant of the Presbyterian church.

In 1883 Mr. VanValzah married Emma J. Wolf, and to them have been born four children, Sara, Bessie, Samuel and Harold, all of whom are at home except Harold. Mr. VanValzah's life work has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance and the systematic and honorable methods he has ever followed have resulted not only in gaining the confidence of those with whom he has had dealings, but also in the building up of a good business. In every avenue of life's activities he has been faithful to his duties and, because of his good character and splendid success, he has merited and retains the respect and good will of all who know him.

JOHN T. FREELAND, M. D.

It is not always easy to discover and define the hidden forces that have moved a life of ceaseless activity and large professional success; little more can be done than to note their manifestation in the career of the individual under consideration. In view of this fact, the life of the physician and public-spirited man of affairs whose name appears above affords a striking example of well defined purpose, with the ability to make that purpose subserve not only his own ends but the good of his fellow men as well. Doctor Freeland has long held prestige in a calling which requires for its basis sound mentality and intellectual discipline of a high order, supplemented by the rigid professional training and thorough mastery of technical knowledge with the

skill to apply the same, without which one cannot hope to rise above mediocrity in ministering to human ills. In his chosen field of endeavor Doctor Freeland has achieved a notable success, which has been duly recognized and appreciated throughout the section of the state in which he lives. In addition to his long and creditable career in one of the most useful and exacting of professions, he has proved an honorable member of the body politic and in every relation of life he has never fallen below the dignity of true manhood nor in any way resorted to methods that have invited censure.

John T. Freeland, M. D., of Bedford, Indiana, was born near Freelandville, Knox county, Indiana, on June 7, 1860, and is the son of Dr. John T. and Lydia (Ford) Freeland. The subject's paternal grandfather, Benjamin Freeland, was a native of Maryland, who, in an early day, came to Indiana and settled in Monroe county, where his death occurred. John T. Freeland, Sr., who also was born in Maryland, was brought to Indiana by his parents in childhood. After attending the public schools he became a student at the State University, of which he was one of the earliest graduates. He then matriculated in the Louisville Medical College and afterward practiced his profession in Knox county up to the time of his death. He married Lydia Ford, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and whose death occurred in 1868. To these parents were born three children, those besides the subject of this sketch being Robert, deceased, and Mrs. C. B. Robbins, of Knox county, Indiana.

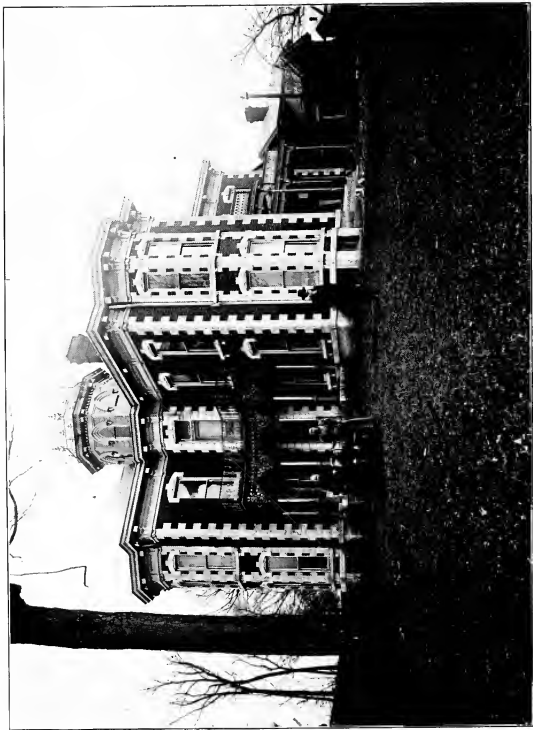
Dr. John T. Freeland, Jr., attended the public schools and completed his literary education in the University of Michigan. Having determined to adopt the practice of medicine for his life work, he then entered the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, where he was graduated in 1886, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then attended the New York Polyclinic, graduating in 1888, after which he was interne and later house surgeon in the New York Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled. Coming then to Bedford, Indiana, he has since been engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery here with splendid success, acquiring a high reputation throughout this section of the state because of ability. He is chief surgeon for the Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern Railroad Company, which position he has held since John R. Walsh acquired the road. He is also surgeon for the Indiana Quarries Company and other industrial concerns. He is a member of the Lawrence County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In the civic life of the community he has, though a busy man professionally, taken a commendable interest and has given his earnest support to all movements which have promised to benefit the locality in any way.

In October, 1888, Doctor Freeland was married to Caroline Pearson, of Bedford, and they are the parents of two children, Mrs. Ruth McCloud, who lives in Canada, and Frances, who is at home with her parents. Fraternally, Doctor Freeland is a member of the Masonic order, in the workings of which he takes an intelligent interest. He is in the highest sense a man among men and because of his genial disposition and splendid character he enjoys a well-deserved popularity in the community which is honored by his citizenship.

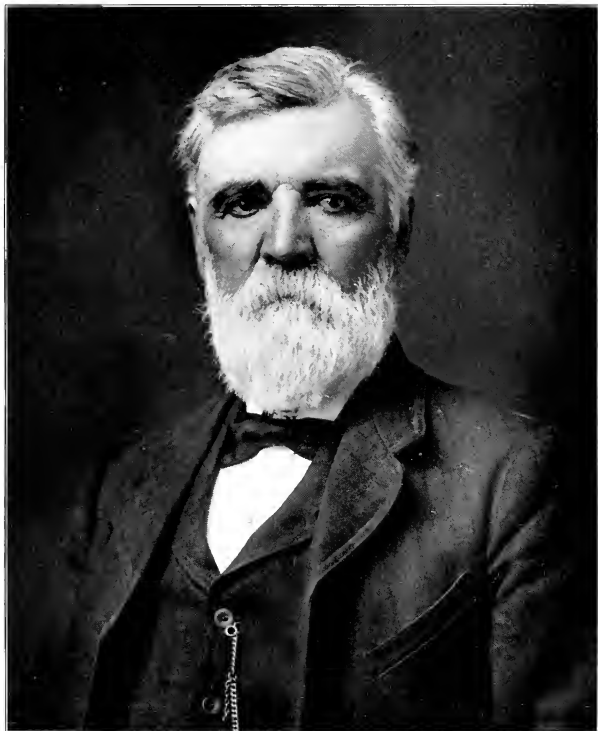
ALFRED GUTHRIE.

Among the successful self-made men of a past generation in Lawrence county whose efforts and influence contributed to the material upbuilding of the community, the late Alfred Guthrie occupied a conspicuous place. Being ambitious from the first, but surrounded with none too favorable environment, his early youth was not especially promising but, resolutely facing the future, he gradually surmounted the difficulties in his way and in due course of time rose to a prominent position in the commercial, agricultural and financial circles of his community, besides winning the confidence and esteem of those with whom he came in contact, either in a business or a social way, and for years he stood as one of the representative citizens of the locality honored by his citizenship. Strongly in contrast with the humble surroundings of his youth was the brilliant position which he eventually filled in business circles. He realized early that there is a purpose in life and that there is no honor not founded on worth and no respect not founded on accomplishment. His life and labors were worthy because they contributed to a proper understanding of life and its problems. The strongest characters in our national history have come from the ranks of self-made men to whom adversity acts as an impetus for unflinching effort, and from this class came the lamented gentleman whose name initiates this memorial.

Alfred Guthrie was born in Guthrie township, Lawrence county, Indiana, on June 25, 1828, and his death occurred at his home in Tunnelton, this county, on June 7, 1913, at the advanced age of nearly eighty-five years. He was the eldest of the eight children born to Daniel and Lucy (Weddell) Guthrie. His father, who was a native of Lee county, Virginia, was brought by his parents to Lawrence county, Indiana, in 1811, at the age of four years, though prior to their coming here they had for two years resided in the state of Kentucky. The father secured a large tract of land in Guthrie township, Lawrence county, and there Daniel was reared and spent his life. He be-



RESIDENCE OF MRS. ISABELLE GUTHRIE



ALFRED GUTHRIE

came a gunsmith by trade, not only making firearms, but also gunpowder and saltpeter. Physically, he was a powerful man, was widely known throughout this section of the country and was well liked generally. By his union with Lucy Weddell, he became the father of the following children: Alfred, the immediate subject of this memoir; Mitchell, who lived at Tunnelton, was a farmer and stock man; he was twice married, first to a Miss Walters and then to Judith Hubbard; John D., who was a farmer and lived first at Tunnelton and then at Meringo, Iowa, married Patsy Walters; Hester Ann became the wife of Elisha Lee, of Guthrie township, this county; U. D., who was a farmer and stock man in Guthrie township, married first Malvina Mundell and then a Miss Brooking; Marshall, deceased, who was a farmer and stock man and was engaged in business with the subject of this sketch, married first Susie Cooper and then Maggie Paine, who now lives in Bedford; Miliscent became the wife of A. J. Lee, who was a veteran of the Civil war, and subsequently engaged in farming and merchandising; Eli and Eri were twins; the former died at Duckport, Louisiana, during the Civil war while in the service of his country, while Eri, who also served in the army during that war, now lives in Kansas; he has been twice married, his first wife having been Elizabeth Moody.

Alfred Guthrie was reared on the home farm and received only a meager education in the common schools. However, he was an ambitious student and by his private efforts gained a good practical education, so that he was qualified to teach school. Most of his time was occupied by the hardest kind of labor, clearing timber from the land and putting it into cultivation, which, under the primitive conditions of those early days, was no easy task. However, the lessons of industry, patience and persistency which he imbibed in those early days were the secrets of his later success and in the free outdoor life he gained a ruggedness of physique which enabled him to maintain a continuous activity of a long business life. By dint of the most persistent industry and wise economy Mr. Guthrie was enabled to open a general store at Tunnelton and then begun what was destined to be one of the most remarkable business careers in this locality. For more than a half century he conducted the store at Tunnelton and commanded the major portion of the trade in his line over a wide radius of surrounding country, his business for years amounting to eighty to a hundred thousand dollars annually. As he was prospered, Mr. Guthrie wisely invested his profits in real estate and at one time owned about three thousand acres of excellent farming land, all of which he kept well stocked and carefully cultivated. About four years before his death he gave to each of his seven children a farm of two hundred or more

acres. He was during all these years the most prominent citizen of Tunnelton, in the growth and development of which he was deeply interested. He was the second man to erect a house in that town and out of his own means he built the first railroad depot in the town, these being but instances of the many efforts initiated by him for the upbuilding of the town and the welfare of the people. Mr. Guthrie was also a large stockholder in the Stone City Bank, of Bedford, and for many years was president of that institution; later, however, on account of advancing years and declining health, he declined further election to the presidency, though retaining to the end a position on the board of directors. A man of ripe experience and sound judgment, his advice was held invaluable by his business associates. A man of great business capacity and of the highest principles of integrity and honor, he made his influence felt along diverse lines and was long a leader among those men who conserved the general welfare of the community and county. His integrity was of the most insistent and unswerving type and no shadow rests upon any portion of his career as an active business man and sterling citizen. He was especially distinguished for his honesty, firmness of character, piety and intelligence. And he was one of the most unostentatious of men, open-hearted and candid in manner, always retaining in his demeanor the simplicity and candor of the old-time gentleman, and, though his labors are ended, his record stands as an enduring monument.

In public affairs Alfred Guthrie always took an intelligent interest and held several public offices to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. He was twice a member of the board of county commissioners and in 1876 was elected a member of the lower house of the state Legislature, where he acquitted himself with credit. Religiously, he was a member of the Congregational church, in the prosperity of which he ever maintained the warmest interest, giving liberally to its support and contributing in every way possible to its welfare. He gave liberally to all worthy charitable and benevolent causes, though always without ostentation, many of his kindly acts being unknown except to the beneficiaries or his immediate family.

At the time of his death the following beautiful tribute to Mr. Guthrie appeared in the *Bedford Mail*: "He was a power for good in his neighborhood and his county as well. He was foremost in whatever was best and by word and example took the lead in furthering everything that would tend to advance his town, his county, state and country. The world is better because of him. He has left to his children a rich inheritance, the name, 'an honest man.' He was a good neighbor, a kind and affectionate husband and father, a generous, whole-souled friend and, all in all, we shall not soon

again see his like. He will be sadly missed by the community and most of all by those with whom in life he was daily associated. If men are judged by the deeds done in the body, if the acts and conduct of life are reviewed in the great hereafter, and the judgment is to be pronounced thereon, then surely, Alfred Guthrie shall not fall 'short of the glory,' but will enter into the life everlasting and be forever at rest."

Alfred Guthrie was twice married, first, on September 6, 1849, to Isabelle A. Hubbard, of Lawrence county, Indiana, the daughter of Austin and Isabelle (Dewey) Hubbard. She was one of thirteen children born to her parents, of whom twelve grew to maturity and three are now living, namely: Harriet, of Oklahoma; Eliza, of Lawrence county, Indiana, and William, of Guthrie township, this county. To Alfred and Isabelle Guthrie were born eight children, namely: (1) Melvin T., of Tunnelton, a successful farmer and stock raiser. He is a Republican in politics and was census enumerator in 1890. On January 28, 1875, he married Jennie Paine, of Kokomo, Indiana, and they had eight children, of whom six are living, namely: Florence, Ernest M., Ralph, Roy, Opal, Alfred B., deceased, Orin R. and an infant. (2) Melvina is the widow of J. H. Malott, of Indianapolis, and their children are Claude, an attorney at Bloomington; Noble, a merchant; Ray, an attorney, and Frank, who is deceased. (3) Lillie married, first, John P. Davis, and then Dr. Frank Collyer, of Louisville, Kentucky. (4) Carrie, the wife of L. A. Crim, of Indianapolis. (5) Ella is the wife of J. D. Moorehead, a farmer at Tunnelton, and they have one child, Ruth. (6) Alfred H., of Nashville, Tennessee, has been married twice, first to Eva Parrett, by whom was born one child, Edwin P., and secondly to Alvira (Miller) Salyard. Mrs. Isabelle Hubbard Guthrie died on June 10, 1890, and on April 1, 1893, Mr. Guthrie married Isabel Isenhower, of Owensburg, Indiana, a daughter of George A. and Elizabeth (Caffy) Isenhower. These parents, who were natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Illinois, lived in Jackson township, Greene county, Indiana, where Mr. Isenhower successfully carried on farming operations. He died in 1894 and his wife passed away in 1862. By his second marriage Mr. Guthrie became the father of a son, Blaine A., born April 9, 1898, who remains at home with his mother. Mrs. Guthrie is a lady of splendid qualities and is honored and respected by all who know her, because of her gracious personality and kindly relations with those about her.

LOUIS W. HUGHES.

It is interesting to note from the beginning the growth and development of a community, to note the lines along which progress has been made and to take cognizance of those whose industry and leadership in the work of advancement have rendered possible the present prosperity of the locality under consideration. L. W. Hughes, of this review, is one of the strong, sturdy individuals who has contributed largely to the material welfare of the city in which he resides, being an up-to-date business man, public spirited as a citizen, and progressive in all the term implies.

L. W. Hughes was born at Bloomington, Indiana, on May 13, 1856, and is the son of David and Mary C. (Gibler) Hughes. The father, who was born here in 1845, was a farmer early in his life, but later ran a transfer line and eventually, in 1890, entered the lumber business under the name of Hughes Brothers. Prior to this time the business had been conducted under the name of W. B. Hughes, the business having been established in 1880. Mr. Hughes died in 1899. His son, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the common schools of Bloomington, being a graduate of the high school, and he then entered the State University, where he graduated with the class of 1898. With the object in view of following the dental profession, he then attended the Central Dental College at Indianapolis, where he graduated in 1901, and during the following six years he was engaged in the active practice of his profession at Bloomington. However, in 1907, he entered into the lumber business with his father and became the manager of the Hughes Brothers Lumber Company, one of the most important and successful enterprises of the kind in the city of Bloomington. They carry a full line of all kinds of lumber, together with building materials, such as plaster, paint and light hardware, and also carry a full line of coal, lime and cement. The firm has a splendid reputation for square dealing and evident anxiety to please their customers and it is now considered the leading enterprise of the kind in this section of the country.

In 1900 Mr. Hughes was married to Maud Orr, the daughter of A. A. Orr, of Bloomington, and whose death occurred in 1899. To Mr. and Mrs. Hughes has been born one child, Lucile O. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a staunch Republican, while his religious membership is with the Church of Christ. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order and has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and is also a member of Murat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis. Mr. Hughes

is well and favorably known in Monroe county, having long been regarded as a man of sound business principles, upright in all his dealings and congenial in his relations with his acquaintances, and he has a host of friends, and, because of his eminent business success and his high character, he is eminently entitled to representation among the enterprising and progressive citizens of his community.

FRANK W. LAMKINS.

It is proper to judge of the success of a man's life by the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. They see him at his work, in his family circle, in church, hear his views on public questions, observe the operation of his code of morals, witness how he conducts himself in all the relations of society and civilization, and are therefore competent to judge of his merits and his demerits. After a long course of years of such daily observation, it would be out of the question for his neighbors not to know of his worth, for, as has been said, "actions speak louder than words." In this connection it is not too much to say that the subject of this sketch has passed a life of unusual honor, that he has been industrious and has the confidence of all who have the pleasure of his friendship.

Frank W. Lamkins, who, as recorder of Monroe county, has earned a high place in the regard of his fellow citizens, is a native of the county in which he now lives and was born on July 4, 1869. He is the son of Andrew and Mary E. (Shields) Lamkins, the former of whom also was a native of Monroe county, while his paternal grandfather, James Lamkins, was one of the county's earliest settlers and pioneer citizens. The subject's father, who followed the vocation of farming, was prominent in the public life of the community and for several years served his county in public capacity. He was recorder of the county in 1898, was trustee of Salt Creek township for two terms and served a like period as assessor. His death occurred in December, 1910. His widow is still living and resides at No. 503 East Third street, Bloomington. They were the parents of two children: Belle, who is at home with her mother, and Frank W., the immediate subject of this sketch. The latter received his elementary education in the common schools and later was a student in the Danville Normal School, where he prepared himself for teaching. During the following five years, he was successfully engaged in pedagogical labors and later took up farming. Eventually he engaged in the operation of a brick and tile factory, also farming, in Salt Creek town-

ship, in the operation of which he was successful, and which he continued up to the time of his appointment as county recorder. Mr. Lamkins was serving as deputy county recorder when, in 1907, the recorder died and he was appointed to fill the unexpired term. His performance of his official duties was so satisfactory that at the next election he was elected to the office, being one of two Democratic candidates for county office elected that year.

In 1898 Mr. Lamkins was married to Mattie Dodds, the daughter of Clelland F. and Mary E. (Orchard) Dodds, and to this union have been born four children, Clelland A., Ruth M., Nellie C. and Charles R.

Politically, Mr. Lamkins gives earnest support to the Democratic party, in whose councils he has been a prominent and influential figure, while, fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Lamkins resides in a comfortable and attractive home at No. 514 West Sixth street, and is held in high regard by his neighbors and friends. His life has been controlled by proper motives and he has been indefatigable in his honest efforts and business pursuits and in his official capacity he is coming up to the full requirements of his office, while his personal relations are such as to command at all times the esteem of those who know him.

J. W. BLAIR.

Among the younger members of the bar of Monroe county, Indiana, who has, through his ability and industry, attained to a prominent place among his fellow attorneys, is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this paragraph. He was born in Bloomington, Indiana, on October 15, 1884, and is the son of W. T. and Julia A. (Waldron) Blair. W. T. Blair was born in Bloomington on May 1, 1866, the son of John and Hannah (Fullerton) Blair, the father a native of Tennessee and the mother of Ireland. John Blair, who was a farmer by vocation, came to Monroe county in an early day and settled in Bloomington, where he was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1900. W. T. received his education in the public schools and in the university, where he graduated in 1880. He then became employed as a clerk in the W. J. Allen hardware store, but three years later engaged in the shoe business on his own account, in which he was successful, carrying on the business for five years. At the end of that period he was nominated by the Republicans for the office of county auditor, and, being elected, served as such with efficiency and satis-

faction four years. Upon leaving his public position Mr. Blair engaged in the stone business, becoming interested in the Central Oolitic Stone Company, with which he was connected from 1893 until 1906. He then organized the Bloomington Cut Stone Company, but sold his interest in that company and is now engaged in handling real estate in stone lands and other propositions, and also contracts to build houses, furnishing the stone. In all the various avenues of activity in which he has engaged he has met with splendid success and is numbered among Monroe county's substantial and enterprising citizens.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Blair has served actively in the ranks of his party and has been honored by public position, in which his ability has been demonstrated in an unmistakable manner. He served as a member of the county council and on the Bloomington city school board, as well as councilman at large for the city of Bloomington. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity, and, religiously, is a member of the United Presbyterian church.

In 1882 Mr. Blair was united in marriage with Julia A. Waldron, the daughter of John and Anna Waldron. The father, who was a tanner by trade, came to Monroe county in 1856 and bought David Judy's tannery, the operation of which he continued until his death. To W. T. Blair and wife have been born three children: William, at home, who married Mallie Jordan; James W., the immediate subject of this sketch, and Mary L., at home. W. T. Blair, who is a man of splendid personal character and high attainment, has so lived in this community as to win the warm regard of all who know him. He has been an important factor in the development of the stone industry here and in many ways has evinced a live interest in the welfare of the community.

J. W. Blair received a good, practical common school education, supplementing this by attendance at the State University, where he was graduated in 1909 with a degree in law, having received his degree in literature in 1908. Upon completing his studies he embarked in the stone business, but a short time later he entered the office of Duncan & Batman, where for one and one-half years he steadily pursued the study of law, at the end of which time he became a junior member of the legal firm of Batman, Miller & Blair, the co-partnership having been established on February 18, 1911. Mr. Blair has evinced ability of a high order as a lawyer and has been associated as counsel in a number of the most important cases tried at the local bar since he began his professional work. He has a due regard for the ethics of his profession and because of his fine personal qualities, ability and his industri-

ous habits, he has earned the warm regard of all who have been associated with him.

Politically, Mr. Blair is a staunch Republican and takes an intelligent interest in current public issues. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Columbus, while, socially, he belongs to the college fraternities of Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Delta Phi. Possessing a strong social nature, Mr. Blair is genial and companionable and has won a host of warm personal friends throughout this community.

ALBERT J. FIELDS.

There are individuals in nearly every community who, by reason of pronounced ability and force of character, rise above the heads of the masses and command the unbounded esteem of their fellow men. Characterized by perseverance and a directing spirit, two virtues that never fail, such men always make their presence felt and the vigor of their strong personalities serves as a stimulus and incentive to the young and rising generation: To this energetic and enterprising class the subject of this sketch very properly belongs. Having never been seized with the wanderlust spirit that has led many of Lawrence county's young men to other fields of endeavor and other states, Mr. Fields has devoted himself to his adopted profession and to the public duties to which he has been called, and, because of his personal worth and his accomplishments, he is clearly entitled to representation among the enterprising and progressive men of his locality.

Albert J. Fields is the scion of a long line of sterling ancestry. His paternal great-great-great-grandfather, Jeremiah Fields, who was a native of England, came to America in 1765, locating in Virginia or North Carolina. He sided with the colonists in their contentions with the mother country and was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His son, Robert Fields, who was born in Virginia or North Carolina, fought in the war of 1812. Absalom, son of Robert Fields, came to Lawrence county, Indiana, in 1817, settling near old Port William, and was one of the earliest settlers in this county, securing his land from the government. His son, Joseph, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Lawrence county, and married Elizabeth Green, by whom he had eight children, among whom was George Fields, father of the subject. George Fields was born in Martin county, Indiana, but moved to Lawrence county in 1878. Some time later he moved back to



ALBERT J. FIELDS

Martin county, but in 1907 he again became a resident of Lawrence county and now resides in Bedford. During his active years he followed farming pursuits, but is now practically retired from active affairs. He married Mary Sheeks, the daughter of David L. and Susan (Horsey) Sheeks. Her father was one of the prominent and wealthy citizens of Lawrence county, and served at one time as county commissioner. At the time of his death he was the owner of four thousand acres of land. To George and Mary Fields were born five children, namely: Addie, who remains at the old home; Albert J., the immediate subject of this sketch; Lizzie M., the wife of Willis Kilburn, of Indianapolis; Laura M., the wife of William Lynch, of Martin county, this state; and Mary Fern Fields, who remains at home.

Albert J. Fields was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, on August 26, 1879, and his elementary education was received in the public schools of Martin county, graduating from the high school at Shoals. Having determined to make the practice of law his life work, Mr. Fields then entered the law department of the State University, at Bloomington, where he was graduated in 1904, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In September of that year he entered upon the active practice of his profession at Bedford and was soon in command of a good share of the legal work in the local courts. Natural aptitude and rigid training have qualified him for the most intricate phases of legal practice and he has been eminently successful in the practice. Of marked force of character and strong personality, Mr. Fields was, in 1909, elected by the citizens of Bedford to the chief magistracy of that city, a choice the wisdom of which has been abundantly verified since he assumed the position. During his term as mayor the city of Bedford has made remarkable strides as a municipality, the notable improvements consisting of extensive and valuable additions to the water works system, a new electric lighting contract, much more favorable to the city than the former one, an increase of more than twenty-five per cent. in the number of street lights, and the installation of the pedestal cluster light system for many of the streets, and, notwithstanding all these improvements, more than twenty-five thousand dollars of city indebtedness has been paid off, certainly a record of which any administration would have a right to be proud. Mr. Fields is a Democrat in politics, and the second mayor of that political faith to be elected in this city, while the last city election was the first in the history of the city when an entire Democratic ticket was elected. Mr. Fields, by his sound business methods and wise judgment in the handling of public affairs, earned the commendation of his fellow citizens and in 1913 he was again placed in

nomination by his party for the mayoralty. He has in mind several other extensive improvements, which he will endeavor to make if successful in re-election, notably in the fire department. He is entirely unselfish in the various efforts he has made to advance the welfare of his city, in which he takes a pride, and he has earned the confidence of all who know him.

Faternally, Mr. Fields is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Loyal Order of Moose. Religiously, he is a member of the Christian church. Personally, he possesses to an eminent degree those characteristics which gain friendships and he is deservedly popular in the community.

HOLLIS HENRY CHASE.

Whether the elements of success in this life are innate attributes of the individual or whether they are quickened by a process of circumstantial development, it is impossible to clearly determine. Yet the study of a successful life, whatever the field of endeavor, is none the less interesting and profitable by reason of the existence of this same uncertainty. In the life record of Hollis H. Chase, who for many years has been identified with various interests in Lawrence county, Indiana, we find many qualities in his make-up that always gain definite success in any career if properly directed. The splendid success which has crowned his efforts has been directly traceable to the salient points in his character, for he started in life at the bottom of the ladder, which he mounted unaided. He comes of a splendid American family, one that has always been strong for right living and industrious habits, for education and morality, for loyalty to the national government, and for all that contributes to the welfare of a community, and, because of his success in life and his high personal character, he is clearly entitled to specific mention in the annals of his county.

Hollis H. Chase is descended from a long line of sturdy progenitors, his paternal genealogy, briefly stated, being as follows: (I) Thomas Chase, of Hundrich, in the parish of Chesham, county of Bucks, England.

(II) Richard Chase, baptized August 3, 1542; married Joan Bishop, April 16, 1564.

(III) Aquila, sixth child of Richard and Joan (Bishop) Chase, was baptized on August 14, 1580. His wife's given name was Sarah.

(IV) Aquila, son of Aquila and Sarah Chase, was born in 1618, and was

one of the first settlers of Hampton, 1636-9. He married Anne, daughter of John Wheeler. About 1646 he removed to Newbury and made many voyages from there as master. His will was dated September 19, 1670, and his death occurred on December 27, 1670. John Wheeler came to America in the "Mary and John" in 1634. His wife, Anne, died on August 15, 1662, at Newbury. In his will, dated 1668, he mentions sons in Salisbury, Wilts county, England.

(V) Daniel, the tenth child of Aquila and Anne Chase, was born on December 9, 1661, and became a wheelwright. On August 25, 1683, he married Martha Kemball. His death occurred in Newbury February 8, 1707. Richard Kemball, of Rattlesden, Suffolk county, England, came in the "Elizabeth" in 1634, settling in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman on May 6, 1635. He later went to Ipswich. He married Ursula Scott, daughter of Henry Scott, from Rattlesden, and his wife, Martha Whatlock. Richard Kemball died June 22, 1675, and his wife on March 1, 1676. Their son Henry was baptized August 12, 1615, at Rattlesden, England. He came with his father in 1634, and married, about 1640, Mary, daughter of John and Mary Wyatt, who came in the same ship with Henry and his father. Henry died in Wenham in 1676 and his wife died August 12, 1672. Their twelfth child was Martha, who was born on August 18, 1664. In 1710 Widow Martha (Kemball) Chase became the wife of Josiah Heath, of Haverhill, Massachusetts.

(VI) Isaac, the first son and fourth child of Daniel and Martha (Kemball) Chase, was born on January 19, 1691. On October 29, 1710, he married Hannah Berry, who died of cancer on May 8, 1771. His death occurred on February 27, 1786, aged ninety-one years, one month and eight days. Isaac Chase removed to Sutton March 2, 1722. He is said to have bought of the Indians six hundred acres of land in Sutton for forty pounds sterling and a gallon of rum.

(VII) Timothy, the third son of Isaac and Hannah (Berry) Chase, was born February 12, 1719, probably in Newbury. He married Leah Robbins. He removed to Townshend, Vermont, and died in Royalston, Massachusetts.

Leah Robbins' ancestral line is as follows: Henry Adams, of England, whose son, Thomas, was born in 1612, and married in 1642 to Mary Blackmore. To the latter union was born Jonathan on January 6, 1646, who married Leah Gould, born May 6, 1663, daughter of Francis and Rose Gould. Lydia, daughter of Jonathan and Leah Adams, was born April 2, 1691, and, on August 6, 1713, was married to Thomas Robbins, born probably in 1680.

The last-named was a son of Robert Robbins, born in 1645, and Mary Maxwell, born in 1650, and who were married in 1670. To Thomas and Lydia Robbins was born Leah Robbins on April 25, 1718.

(VIII) Henry, son of Timothy and Leah (Robbins) Chase, was born in 1746, probably in Sutton or Upton. In 1775 he was living in Upton and served "in Captain Batchelor's company, Colonel Joseph Read's regiment. He was one of the eight months' men who served in and around Boston in 1775;" was with the army at Bunker Hill, and on the 16th he went home. His son Bazaleel, grandfather to the subject of this sketch, was born on the day of the battle and he returned to the army the following day; other records say he was in the battle. His three elder children were probably born in Sutton or Upton. Tradition in the family is that he removed to Townshend, Vermont, from Sutton in 1776, and that he settled in Townshend, near the line of Newfane, where he resided on the south side of West river for some time and until the birth of a child, upon which interesting occasion there was such a freshet that the "family doctor was unable to cross, and that he then made a vow that if the waters ever subsided he would remove to the north side of the river, and did so." He purchased, in October, 1783, the farm about three miles northeast of Townshend village and remained thereon until his death, December 12, 1831. It is also tradition in the family that when he lived south of the river one child was born to him, which died young and was buried in the cemetery in the vicinity. There is a tradition also that when he came to Townshend it was from Swansey, New Hampshire. He was the grantor in seventeen deeds of land in Townshend and grantee in fourteen. In 1784 he was in a militia company under Capt. Josiah Fish, called out in Windham county to subdue the rebellious New Yorkers at or near Guilford and Brattleboro. He was a lieutenant, probably in the militia. He married Hepsibah Walker, daughter of Obadiah Walker (and his wife, Hepsibah Shumway), of Douglas, Massachusetts, who afterwards removed to Royalston. The date of the marriage is unknown. To Henry and Hepsibah Chase were born the following children: (1) Abagail, born July 18, 1766, died October 15, 1853. Was twice married, first to Amasa Wheelock on November 27, 1789, and, second, to her cousin, Enoch Chase. (2) Henry, Jr., born October 24, 1767, died November 19, 1849. On November 27, 1788, he married Irene Wheelock, who was born in 1769, and died June 24, 1848. (3) Edith, born July 15, 1770, died in August, 1848. She married Charles Kimball about 1785-6. (4) Elias, born probably about 1772, died prior to July 24, 1806. On April 4, 1792, he married Phoebe Gould, and sometime prior to 1804 married Lucy Pierce, nee Cheney. (5) Bazaleel (IX) is referred to

specifically in later paragraphs. (6) Hepsibah, born 1780-1, died July 6, 1867, aged sixty-six years. On May 3, 1801, she married Ebenezer Johnson, who was born on February 14, 1777. (7) Electa, born 1783-4, died August 9, 1867, aged eighty-three years. She became the wife of William Fisher. (8) Sardis Riley, born May 18, 1788, died February 24 or 26, 1863, in Washington, Indiana. He married Persis Paine.

(IX) Bazaleel Chase, the sixth in order of birth of the above children, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born at Sutton or Upton on June 17, 1775, the day of the battle of Bunker Hill. He was a farmer, laborer and mechanic, spending his life at various places, including Jamaica (and probably some part in Townshend), Windham county, and Andover, Windsor county, Vermont. Politically, he was a Whig. His death occurred at Andover, Vermont, on July 26, 1854, at the age of seventy-nine years. On May 13, 1801, he married Susannah Taft, a direct line relative of ex-President William H. Taft, and to them were born the following children: Hibbard T., (X) Balis, Alanson B., Elliott C., Sardis R., Winifred, who married Henry Whitman, and Welthy, who married Amos Howard. None of these children are now living. The mother of these children died at Andover or Jamaica, Vermont, September 10, 1854, at the age of seventy-three years.

(X) Balis Chase, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Jamaica, Vermont, on December 13, 1807, and was there reared. He attended the public schools during a term of two months each winter. During his school days he worked out for his board and clothes, and during about four to six months of the year he received from six to ten dollars a month for his labor. He thus worked and saved until he had accumulated six hundred dollars, when he married. He was a teamster and followed contracting and farming in Chester and Andover, Vermont, and was a man of good character and respectable standing in his community. His death occurred at Andover on April 29, 1887, at the age of eighty years. Balis Chase married Sarah Howard, who was born at Andover, Vermont, the daughter of David and Cynthia (Crossman) Howard. Her father was an extensive and prosperous farmer on "Howard Hill," Andover, near whose home the first school house in the town was built. He died at Andover on December 25, 1869, aged eighty-eight years. His wife died February 2, 1841, aged fifty-seven years. Their children, all of whom are deceased, were as follows: Elmira, Dr. C. W. Chandler, Lois, Sarah (Mrs. Balis Chase, and mother of the subject of this sketch); Cynthia, Rosina, Henry and Elias. These children were all active and capable in their various departments of life, and one, Elias, was a prominent and successful physician and surgeon at Akron, Ohio, where his

death occurred. To Balis and Sarah Chase were born the following children: (1) Albert Balis Chase, who died at the age of five years. (2) David Howard Chase, born September 17, 1833, died at the age of fifty-one years, after a successful and useful career as a physician. He married Rebecca Ann Burton, who also is deceased. (3) Hollis Henry Chase (XI), the immediate subject of this review. (4) Sarah Elizabeth Chase, born April 7, 1840, became the wife of Commodore Perry Williams, now deceased, and she lives at Mt. Olive, near Williams, Indiana. (5) Clement Balis Chase, born October 1, 1844, is a farmer at Simonsville, Vermont. He first married Emma Zora Stootley, and, after her death, Alice Haseltine. (6) Laurin Whiting Chase, born April 28, 1851, died at the age of eighteen years, unmarried. The mother of these children, at the age of seventy-five years, came from her Vermont home to Lawrence county, Indiana, to visit her children who were residing here, and, while at the home of the subject of this sketch, her death occurred about a week after her arrival.

(XI) Hollis Henry Chase was born at Andover, Windsor county, Vermont, on October 11, 1836, and spent his early years amid the rough, stony and precipitous hills of that locality, the residents of which had long been characterized by sturdiness, honesty, industry and patriotism. Of the early settlers of Andover, eighteen were in the war of the Revolution, and when the call was made for volunteers for the war of 1812 twenty-five of its citizens enlisted, two of whom had served in the Revolutionary struggle. The town first voted to pay the men five dollars each, but subsequently increased this amount to ten dollars per month. Alvin Adams, the founder of the Adams Express Company, and Rev. William S. Balch, the noted traveler and author and eminent Universalist minister, were reared in Andover, near the subject's boyhood home, he being acquainted with both families, and it has been his pleasure to hear Dr. Balch preach.

Mr. Chase secured his elementary education in the district schools, supplementing this by attendance at Chester Academy, Chester, Vermont. At the age of about seventeen years Mr. Chase engaged in teaching school in North Springfield, Vermont, during the winter months, his summers being devoted to farm work. Mr. Chase relates that when he engaged to teach the school, the director contracted to pay him seventeen or twenty dollars a month, according to his success, the director to be the judge. At the end of the term, while taking him home in his sleigh, the director inquired as to how much he owed. Mr. Chase replied, "You know the agreement." To the latter's great gratification, the director said, "I shall pay you the twenty dollars per month." Eventually, desiring a field of larger and better opportunities, Mr. Chase

came to Indiana, locating first at Washington, where he found employment in a marble shop. Here he was employed by the piece and for a time he did not make enough to pay his board, but, in the course of time, he became so expert in his work that the most important work was intrusted to him and he was thus enabled to earn good wages. He boarded with a relative and paid four dollars a week for his board. Then, for a while Mr. Chase engaged in teaching school in Martin and Lawrence counties, this state, after which he engaged with A. J. Johnson, publisher, of Brooklyn, New York, to introduce his large atlas in the state of Delaware, securing changes and corrections of the surveys for the maps, and introducing and canvassing for the work. Subsequently he returned west and resumed teaching, being engaged in Lawrence county, Indiana, and Stanford, Kentucky. While at the latter place Abraham Lincoln was elected to the Presidency, and soon afterwards Mr. Chase returned to Indiana and enlisted as a private in Company K, Fortyninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was made first sergeant and served with his command about two years, when he was detailed for duty in the office of the military commander at Indianapolis, Colonel J. S. Simonson, where he remained until finally discharged from the service. During the years since those eventful days Mr. Chase has been variously engaged, as a teacher some, but principally as a farmer and stock raiser. He has been successful in his efforts and is now the owner of three hundred acres of good land along White river, with some property interests in Akron, Ohio. His life has been a strenuous one until recent years, and his success has been due solely to his perseverance and well directed efforts. He is now residing in the attractive town of Williams, where he has ever been found in support of such measures as have promised to benefit the community.

Politically, Mr. Chase has always supported the Republican party and, though not a seeker after public office, he has served his township efficiently as supervisor of roads for many years, as school director for six or eight years, and as secretary of the advisory board of Spice Valley township for over twelve years, being still the incumbent of the latter position. His only fraternal affiliations are with the Grand Army of the Republic.

On July 15, 1863, while connected with the military commander's office at Indianapolis, Mr. Chase was married to Susan Williams, who was born on September 24, 1838, near what is now Williams, Lawrence county, Indiana, the daughter of Richard and Abigail (Kern) Williams. Richard Williams was born in Sevier county, Tennessee, on August 16, 1806, and died in Lawrence county, Indiana, on August 10, 1880, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was an extensive farmer, owned several farms of valuable land

along White river, and was highly respected in the community of his residence. His wife was a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and died in the eighty-second year of her age. They were the parents of the following children: Ahenioam, Commodore Perry and Mahala are deceased; Canaan was twice married, first to Jane Hastings, and, after her death, to Miranda Mosier; Susan, wife of Hollis H. Chase; Rebecca is the widow of Jacob Bossett; Cornelia is the widow of A. D. Hinshaw; Tilghman H. married Josie McClung, now deceased; Olevia J. became the wife of James Leonard, of Portland, Oregon; William M. married Flora Short, and after her death he married Kate Williams.

To Mr. and Mrs. Chase have been born the following children: (1) Abbie Sarah, who was born at Andover, Vermont, September 12, 1864, married David M. Monical, miller and dealer in flour, grain, feed and coal, at Williams, Indiana, and they have one child, Lela. (2) Laurin Sardis, born November 12, 1869, is a prosperous farmer of White river land near Williams, he was married, but his wife died, leaving no issue. (3) Lizzie B., born August 19, 1873, became the wife of Hannibal E. Monical, a lumber dealer in St. Petersburg, Florida, and merchandise interests at Williams, Indiana. They have one child, Cecil Chase Monical, now seventeen years old and attending school. (4) Anna Flora, born July 20, 1876, married Samuel R. Short, a farmer near Williams, and they have four children, Ernel L., Cora C., Ava S. and Morris C.

Mr. and Mrs. Chase are earnest members of the Church of Christ, as are their children, sons-in-law and two grandchildren, D. M. Monical being an elder and H. E. Monical a deacon in the church at Williams. Mr. Chase has ever been true to every trust reposed in him and, because of his genuine worth and splendid qualities of character, he is clearly entitled to representation in this work.

HENRY A. LEE.

One of the most difficult tasks is to write an unexceptionable memoir of a living man. If the life is worthy of record there is always danger of offending that delicacy which is inseparable from merit, for even moderate praise, when it meets the eyes of its subject, is apt to seem fulsome, while a nice sense of propriety would not be the less wounded by a dry abstract containing nothing but names and dates. To sum up a career which is not yet ended would appear like recording events which have not transpired,

since justly to estimate the scope and meaning of a history it is important that we have the closing chapter. In writing biographical notice, therefore, the chronicler from the moment he takes up his pen should consider the subject as no longer among his contemporaries, for thus he will avoid the fear of offending by bestowing praise where it is merited and escape the risk of giving but a fragmentary view of that which must eventually be taken as a unit. At some risk, therefore, the writer in this connection addresses himself to the task of placing on record the life and career of a man who, by the force of strong individuality, has achieved success in one of the most responsible and exacting callings, and by sheer force of individuality won for himself an enviable position among the leading men of the city and county honored by his citizenship.

Henry A. Lee is a native son of Indiana, having been born in Hamilton county on November 19, 1854, and is a son of James and Lydia (Anderson) Lee. The father was a native of Indiana and of Virginia descent, and the mother of New Jersey. They came to Indiana in 1821, being among the first settlers of Hamilton county, where they followed agricultural pursuits and were numbered among the leading citizens of their community. They were the parents of nine children, namely: Silas B., Luther, James C. and John M., twins; Elizabeth, Elliott, Henry, the immediate subject of this sketch; Alice, and one other, both of whom are deceased. Henry Lee secured his elementary education in the public schools of Hamilton county, after which he became a student in the Indiana State University, where he graduated in 1878. He then took up the study of law and in due time was admitted to the bar in Hamilton county, where he for a time practiced his profession. In 1885 Mr. Lee went to Kansas, where for seven years he actively practiced law and, because of his eminent ability and high character, he soon attained to a high place in the esteem of the people there, who, in 1889, elected him to a membership in the state Legislature from Kingman county, in which position he made a splendid record. In 1892 Mr. Lee came to Bloomington, Indiana, entered upon the active practice of his profession and has since been numbered among the most energetic, able and successful members of the local bar. Years of conscientious work have brought with them not only an increase of practice and reputation, but also a growth in legal knowledge and a wide and accurate judgment, the possession of which constitutes marked excellence in his profession. In discussion of the principles of law Mr. Lee is noted for clearness and candor and, having once sought and found firm ground, nothing can drive him from his position, though at the same time his zeal for a client never leads him to urge arguments which are not in harmony with the law.

By a straightforward and honorable course he has built up a large legal business and is numbered today among the men of sturdy integrity and recognized ability who are reflecting credit upon their profession.

In 1885 the subject of this sketch was united in marriage to Minnie M. Rogers, the daughter of Isaac M. and Emily Rogers, and to them has been born one child, Roger A., who is at home.

Politically, Mr. Lee is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, though never an aspirant for office. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and Modern Woodmen of America, while his religious belief is embodied in the organization of the Christian church, of which he is a faithful member and earnest supporter. Mr. Lee is not only a well trained lawyer, but is widely informed on current topics, honest and upright in all his relations with his fellow men and today few citizens of Monroe county are better known and none more highly respected, for in all phases of his career since making his home here, he has performed his full part as a man among men and has earned and retains the sincere regard and confidence of all who know him. Personally he is genial and unassuming, easily makes friends and enjoys a large acquaintance throughout the county.

ROBERT G. MILLER.

The life history of him whose name heads this biographical sketch has been for many years closely identified with the history of Monroe county, Indiana. Throughout the years his life has been one of untiring activity and it has been crowned with a degree of professional success attained by comparatively few who aspire to eminence in their chosen calling. Years of conscientious work as a lawyer have brought with them not only increase of practice and reputation but also that growth in legal knowledge and that wide and accurate judgment, the possession of which constitutes marked excellence in the profession. By a straightforward, honorable course Mr. Miller has built up a large and lucrative legal business and financially has been proportionately successful. His life affords a splendid example of what an American youth, plentifully endowed with good common sense, energy and determination, can accomplish when accompanied by good moral principles. He achieved a splendid record at the bar at an age when most men are merely starting out on their life work, for, from the beginning, he was intensely methodical and unswervingly persistent in search of the true light and of the essentials of the legal

foundation and sources of legal conception and thought, holding devoutly to the highly embellished record of equity and the sure, certain, invincible methods of practice. Therefore, success could not help crowning his efforts and attracting to him public recognition and appreciation.

Robert G. Miller was born on August 5, 1871, in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and is the son of Henry A. and Martha (Shigley) Miller, the former born in Seneca county, Ohio, in 1847, and the latter in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1843. They were the parents of two children, the subject of this sketch and Mattie F., who died in infancy. Henry A. Miller, who now resides at Montmorenci, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, is a successful farmer and is also equally successful in business affairs, being president of the bank at Montmorenci. In public affairs he has long occupied a high position, having served as treasurer of Tippecanoe county and was trustee of Shelby township, that county. A staunch Republican in politics, he has long been active in political ranks and in every relation of life he has been true to every trust. Additional interest attaches to his career from the fact that at the early age of fifteen years, in 1862, he enlisted for military service as a private in Company E, Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the West under General Sherman, but subsequently the command was detached from that army and was sent south to Mobile Bay. They later fought at the siege of Vicksburg and all the other battles of that campaign. Mr. Miller was for three months a prisoner in the notorious Andersonville prison pen and suffered untold hardships and privations during this experience. He was twice married, first to Martha A. Shigley, who died when the subject of this sketch was two years old, and the father later married Margaret Godman, now deceased, to which union were born six children, namely: Anna, who died in infancy; Fannie, who is living with her father; Mary, the wife of H. C. Westfall, of Buttsville, North Dakota; Della M., living with her father; Nellie, twin to Della, died in infancy, and Henry L., who is a graduate of the Indiana State University and is now living at Custer, South Dakota, where he is connected with the forestry service.

The subject of this sketch received a good education in the public schools of Shelby township, Tippecanoe county, and then took a three years' course in Purdue University. Having decided to devote his life to the practice of law, he then entered the law department of the State University, where he received his degree in 1893. During the following four months he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Lafayette, Indiana, after which time, on October 15, 1893, he came to Bloomington and entered into a professional

partnership with J. R. East, this association lasting until March 17, 1897, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Miller became a partner with Arthur Hadley. This association was a strong and successful one, but was dissolved in 1906, the subject of this sketch buying his partner's interest. Until February, 1911, Mr. Miller practiced alone, and then became a partner in the firm of Batman, Miller & Blair. This firm succeeded the firm of Duncan & Batman, which was dissolved January 30, 1911, by the death of Judge Duncan. This is one of the oldest and most substantial legal firms in Monroe county, which for years has been identified with most of the important cases at the local bar. The subject of this sketch has successfully defended seven murder trials and many other important criminal cases, and in the general practice the firm has met with a notable degree of success. From 1897 to 1901 Mr. Miller served as deputy prosecuting attorney under James A. Zaring, and 1901 until 1905 he served as prosecuting attorney of the tenth judicial circuit, having been elected the first time by a plurality of one thousand, and his election being secured the second time without opposition, he leading his party ticket in both counties of the circuit, certainly a marked testimonial to his popularity and the public opinion as to his ability. As a lawyer Mr. Miller has ever maintained a high standing, never descending beneath the dignity of his profession or compromising his usefulness by countenancing any but noble and legitimate practice.

On August 23, 1894, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Olive May Hughes, the daughter of David Hughes, and to this union has been born one child, Henry Hughes, who is a student in the Bloomington high school. Mrs. Miller is a woman of many gracious qualities of head and heart, possessing intellectual ability of high order and is well educated, being a graduate of the Indiana State University, where she received the degree of Master of Arts. For a time she gave private lessons in elocution and is now often requested to read for public entertainments, her work being of high order and always well received.

Politically, Mr. Miller is an ardent Republican, believing that the past record of the party entitles it to the support of every fair-minded man. Fraternally, he has been for many years active and is held high in the societies with which he is connected. He belongs to Monroe Lodge No. 22, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master; to Lodge No. 446, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is a past exalted ruler, and to Lodge No. 22, Knights of Pythias, of which he is a past chancellor. In the latter order he has received distinctive preferment in the grand lodge, having served as grand instructor for the state of Indiana during 1906 and 1907,

and was also president of the Indiana Pythian building commission, which had in charge the erection of the magnificent Pythian building at Indianapolis. Religiously, the family belong to the Lincoln Street Christian church, of which they are regular attendants. The family residence is located at No. 509 West Kirkwood avenue, and is one of the most attractive and comfortable residences in Bloomington, and here the many friends of the family are delighted to gather, for they are always assured of a hearty welcome and an enjoyable hour. Personally, Mr. Miller is a pleasant gentleman, honest and upright at all times and he is not only held in high esteem for his superior professional ability, but for his public-spirited nature, his wholesome private and social life, and his position is secure as one of Monroe county's most influential men.

ULYSSES S. HANNA.

Perseverance and sterling worth are almost always sure to win conspicuous recognition in all localities. Ulysses S. Hanna, who for a number of years has been recognized as one of the leading mathematicians of the state, having for nearly two decades held a position in the department of mathematics in the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, affords a fine example of the successful, self-made man, who is not only eminently deserving of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens, but also possesses the talent and forcefulness that have made him successful as an instructor and educator. A man of strong fiber and vigorous mentality, he has achieved a signal success in his special calling and has earned high words of commendation from those competent to form a proper estimate of the man and his accomplishments.

Ulysses S. Hanna was born in Delaware county, Indiana, on January 16, 1865, and is the son of William and Rhoda (Boots) Hanna, both of whom were natives of the state of Ohio. In 1854 they moved to Indiana, locating in Delaware county, where the father continued to follow agricultural pursuits during the rest of his active life, he and his wife being now deceased. Ulysses S. Hanna received his early education in the common schools of Delaware county, graduating from the high school in Muncie, Indiana. From 1883 to 1894 he engaged in teaching school, and in the latter year he became a student in Indiana University, taking a special course in mathematics, in which he was graduated in 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He received his Master's degree from his alma mater in 1898 and in 1905 the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Phil-

osophy. In 1895 he began teaching mathematics in the Indiana University, which he has continued to the present time, with the exception of some brief periods spent in outside study. In 1904 Mr. Hanna was elected city engineer of Bloomington, being still retained in that official position and discharging his duties to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. With a profound and comprehensive knowledge of his profession, Mr. Hanna combines the ability to impart, in an interesting way, to others the knowledge he possesses, and he is one of the most popular and successful members of the faculty of this great educational institution. He is allied with a number of scientific societies, membership in several of which is considered a distinct honor and mark of distinction. He is thus a member of the American Mathematical Society, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the Mathematiker Vereingung, at Leipsic, Germany; of the Circolo Matematico di Palermo, of Italy, and of the Indiana Engineering Society, in the proceedings of which societies he takes a deep interest. He is also a member of the honorary literary society, Phi Beta Kappa, and a member of the honorary scientific society, Sigma Xi.

In November, 1890, Mr. Hanna was united in marriage with Cora Pierce, the daughter of William H. and Emma (Cecil) Pierce. Her father, who was a native of Ohio, was for many years an active and successful minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, but eventually retired and took up the vocation of farming, to which he still gives the major part of his time and attention, though his voice is still frequently heard in the pulpits of his church when called upon. His wife was a native of Delaware county, Indiana. Mrs. Cora Hanna died in 1897, leaving two children, Hubert and Cecil. On December 27, 1901, Mr. Hanna married Ella Millis, the daughter of John and Maria (Bruner) Millis, both of whom were natives of Orange county, Indiana. The father, who was formerly a farmer, engaged also in the mercantile business, which demanded his attention for fifteen years, but he is now retired from active pursuits. Both of Mr. Hanna's fathers-in-law were veterans of the Civil war, William H. Pierce having been a member of the Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and John Millis, who enlisted as a private in Company D, Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, became a lieutenant before the close of the war. To Mr. Hanna's second union was born one child, John.

Politically, Mr. Hanna was formerly a Republican, but he is now an enthusiastic supporter of the Progressive party. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Free and Accepted Masons, having taken the degrees of lodge, chapter and council in the latter body.

Religiously, he is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Personally, he is a man of genial and approachable disposition, possessing to a marked degree those qualities which make and retain friendships. During the years of his connection with educational work at the State University, he has at all times tried to keep in close touch with the students with whom he has been connected and many of these young men have gone out into the world and achieved eminent success in their several stations. His influence has been potent and his sympathies broad, so that he has been enabled to quietly, yet strongly, call forth the best in those with whom he has been associated. Those who know him are unstinted in their praise of his genial disposition and superior ability, and he has ever held the unequivocal confidence and esteem of the people among whom he has lived and labored.

J. MARION RICE.

Few residents of Monroe county are as well and favorably known as the enterprising business man and representative citizen whose life story is briefly told in the following lines and none stand higher than he in the esteem and confidence of the community in which he resides and for the material advancement of which he has devoted so much of his time and influence.

J. Marion Rice has been a lifelong resident of Monroe county, having been born here on May 18, 1874, and is a son of Nathan L. and Nancy Elizabeth (Burks) Rice, both of whom were also natives of Monroe county. The subject's paternal grandfather, Robert Rice, was a native of Virginia, who came to Monroe county in a very early day, settling at Whitehall. His wife was a native of this county. Nathan Lewis Rice became a student in the Indiana Eclectic Medical College of Indianapolis, where he was graduated in due time and was a practicing physician here during practically all of his active life, enjoying to a marked degree the confidence of the people among whom he mingled. He was a man of marked professional ability and was notably successful in the practice of his profession. To him and his wife were born five children, namely: Benjamin F., deceased; Melvin, deceased; J. Marion, Alfred A. and Roy H. J. Marion Rice attended the common schools of his home community, receiving a good practical education. He completed his education by taking a complete course in pharmacy, after which he opened a drug store at Ellettsville, Monroe county, Indiana, which he has since conducted with notable success. Thoroughly qualified by natural aptitude and

technical training, Mr. Rice has proven himself abundantly qualified for the special line of effort to which he devotes his attention, and because of his square dealing, courteous treatment of his customers and genial disposition, he has, ever since locating here, commanded his full share of local patronage.

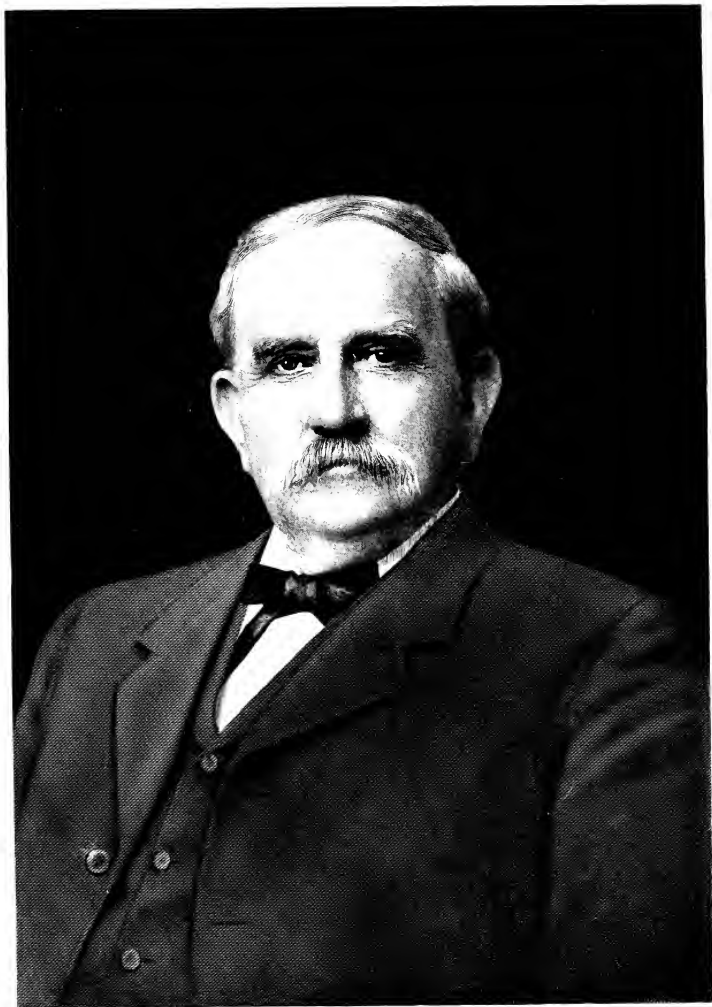
On August 9, 1896, the subject of this sketch was married to Luella Carpenter, a daughter of Frank and Elizabeth (McPheeters) Carpenter, who were early settlers in Monroe county. To this union have been born two children, Charles Russell Hubert and Marion Lucile.

Politically, J. Marion Rice is an enthusiastic supporter of the Progressive party, believing firmly the principles embodied in the platform of this party to be those most likely to conserve the best interests of the whole American people. He has never been an aspirant for political office, though he is now serving as president of the local school board and is also a member of the county board of education. Fraternally, Mr. Rice is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the first three named orders at Ellettsville and the Elks at Bloomington. Religiously, he is a member of the Church of Christ, to which he gives earnest support.

THE MOORE FAMILY.

Among the families of Lawrence county, Indiana, whose members have worthily discharged their duties to their fellows and their community, no family takes higher rank than the Moores, of whom several representatives are today prominently identified with the business and social life of Mitchell. For many years members of this family have stood for all that is best in business, educational, moral or social life and have wielded an influence that has been potential in the development and welfare of their community, being numbered among the enterprising and progressive citizens of the county. Because of the prominence which the family has enjoyed and the close relations they have sustained to the welfare and prosperity of the locality which has been honored by their citizenships, they are eminently entitled to representation in a work of the character of the one at hand.

Silas Moore was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, on July 9, 1801, and he was numbered among the early settlers at Mitchell, Indiana, though prior to his coming here he had kept a hotel at Orleans, Indiana. His parents had come to Monroe county, this state, where they spent the rest of



Milton Newson

their lives. From 1854, when he located in Mitchell, Silas Moore took an active and influential part in the upbuilding and development of the community and was a man of marked force and power in everything to which he gave his attention. In 1824 Silas Moore had made a profession of religion, and, under the pastor, Rev. William Martin, he united with the Presbyterian church, which he served as elder both at Livonia and Orleans. This was undoubtedly one of the most important acts of his life, for in the new community with which he cast his fortune his godly life and readiness in all good work gained for him the confidence and good will of the people and he exerted a marked influence in church and society at large. He satisfactorily filled many positions of trust and at his death Mitchell lost one of her best citizens. In all of his business transactions he was just and reasonable and he never violated in the slightest degree the confidence which the people placed in him. No interest of the church or other worthy cause ever appealed to him without receiving a generous response, and his pastor always found him ready to co-operate in every good work. He was seventy-five years old at the time of his death. Silas Moore first married Mary McClelland Moore, of Kentucky, whose death occurred in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1847, and he subsequently married Mary Lowe, of Bloomington, Indiana, who also died. To the first union were born three children, namely: Sarah Ann, who became the wife of David Clark, of Louisville, Kentucky; William H. H. was a merchant in Mitchell, Indiana; and Milton N.

Milton N. Moore was born in Millersburg, Indiana, on November 15, 1835, and died on May 26, 1904. His educational facilities were confined to the common schools and upon attaining mature age he went into business at Mitchell in partnership with his father, with whom he was associated for several years. Eventually the firm name became Milton N. Moore & Son, the latter being William T. Moore. In 1882 he started the bank at Mitchell, with which the Moore family has been identified ever since and which enjoys the distinction of being the oldest bank in Lawrence county. Of this bank he was the owner and president up to the time of his death and in that capacity he became a most important factor in the business life and development of this section of the county. He also owned a good deal of town property in Mitchell, as well as valuable farm lands in this county. He was actively engaged in the organization and starting of the Southern Indiana Normal School at Mitchell and to his sound advice and encouragement the success of that institution in its beginning was largely attributable. Intensely optimistic and far-sighted, he entered heart and soul into every enterprise to which he ad-

dressed himself, and his own enthusiasm was so infectious that others were led to add their efforts and influence.

Politically, Milton N. Moore was a Republican and was earnest in the support of his honest convictions in politics as in everything else, but he was in no sense ambitious for public office. His religious membership was with the Presbyterian church, in which he was active. Fraternally, he was a member of the Masonic order, having attained to the degree of the council of Royal and Select Masters.

On August 22, 1855, Milton N. Moore married Mary L. Noble, of Lexington, Kentucky, a daughter of Thomas H. Noble. The latter owned a plantation and rope walk, but in later life went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he and his wife died. They were the parents of the following children: Thomas C., now deceased, was at the head of an art school at Cincinnati, Ohio; Fannie, who died, unmarried; William T., deceased, who resided at St. Louis, Missouri; Mary L., wife of Milton N. Moore, was born on May 21, 1837, and died on July 15, 1909. To Milton and Mary Moore were born the following children: William T., a merchant and real estate dealer at Mitchell, married Lillie Dodson, of Mitchell, and they had three children, Egbert D. (in the millinery business at Indianapolis, and who married Fleta Burton), Menlo E. (in the theatrical business in Chicago, who married Arna Pagett) and Lowell T., at home; Rosamond, of Mitchell; Fannie, who died in March, 1912, was the wife of W. R. Richardson, a druggist at Mitchell, and they had a son, Leland, a student in the State University; Sallie L., of Mitchell; Edward P., who succeeded his father as president of the Bank of Mitchell, was married, on December 28, 1892, to Elizabeth Hyatt, of Washington, Indiana; Noble L. Moore, cashier of the Bank of Mitchell, was married on July 12, 1905, to Pearl H. Harlan, of Mitchell; Mark N., assistant cashier of the Bank of Mitchell.

Milton N. Moore was a self-made man and in business affairs he was strict, yet kindly and just in all his dealings. He was broad-minded and generous, and in his private life he performed many acts of kindness and charity known only to himself and the beneficiary. From the time he identified himself with the Presbyterian church at Mitchell, on February 19, 1865, he was one of its most active members, and he served as secretary and treasurer of the Sunday school for fourteen years.

In the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic Mr. Moore always took unusual interest, his membership in that honored organization being particularly consonant from the fact that, in July, 1862, he enlisted in the Sixteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served his country faith-

fully until after the siege of Vicksburg, when he resigned his commission as first lieutenant and returned home. Useless to say that Mr. Moore worked hard and honorably earned the reputation which he enjoyed as one of the leading public-spirited citizens of this locality, and it is also needless to add that he was held in the highest esteem by all with whom he came in contact, for he threw the force of his strong individuality and sterling integrity into making the county what it is, and his efforts did not fail of appreciation on the part of the local public. His name will ever be inseparably linked with that of the community so long honored by his citizenship, whose interests could have had no more zealous and indefatigable supporter, and his influence was ever exerted to the end that the world might be made better by his presence. His sons are carrying forward nobly the work so auspiciously inaugurated by him and are upholding the dignity and honor of the name they bear. Of Edward P. Moore, it is worthy of note, that having been connected with the Bank of Mitchell from the time of its organization, he is thus the oldest banker in point of continuous service in Lawrence county.

DAVID ANDREW ROTHROCK, A. M., PH. D.

Of high intellectual and professional attainment and ranking among the foremost educators of the state, David Andrew Rothrock, the efficient and popular professor of mathematics in Indiana University, has achieved marked distinction in the work to which his talents and energy have long been devoted. As a teacher and principal of public schools he made his presence felt and as a citizen in the daily walks of life his influence has always tended to the advancement of the community and the welfare of his fellow men, while in the advanced educational field in which he is now engaged he has wielded a large and beneficent influence not only as an instructor in the science to which he is devoted, but has also had a wholesome and stimulating influence on the students who have come in contact with him. His name with eminent fitness occupies a conspicuous place in the profession which he adorns and his career presents a series of successes which has gained for him more than a local reputation.

David A. Rothrock was born on January 31, 1864, on the paternal farmstead near Milltown, Indiana. He is the son of Amos and Mary Elizabeth (Burnett) Rothrock, both of whom were natives of Indiana and both are now deceased, the father having been actively engaged in agricultural operations

near Milltown up to the time of his death. They were the parents of three children, George W., John W. and David A.

David A. Rothrock received a good, practical education in the common schools of his native town and then was for two years a student in Valparaiso University at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he graduated in 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then took a course in Indiana University, graduating in 1892 and gaining his Master's degree in 1893. In 1898 he received from the University of Leipsic, Germany, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He attended the University of Chicago, doing post-graduate work in 1894 and 1896. During the ten-year period from 1881 to 1891, Professor Rothrock was engaged as a public school teacher and principal of schools at various places in Indiana and Illinois and was numbered among the popular and successful educators of this period. In 1892 Professor Rothrock became an instructor in mathematics in Indiana University, in 1895 was made assistant professor, 1900 became associate professor, 1905 junior professor and since 1908 has been professor of mathematics, holding one of the most important chairs in this great university. Professor Rothrock possesses an exhaustive knowledge of the science of mathematics, in which he is widely recognized as an authority, and he has been honored by the following memberships: Fellow of the Indiana Academy of Science; a member of the American Mathematical Society; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the Deutsche Mathematiker Vereinigung, Leipsic, Germany; a member of the Circolo Matematico De Palermo, Italy, and also a member of the Society Matematicque de France. He is the author of several valuable treatises on mathematics, including "Essentials of Algebra," 1904; "Supplementary Examples in Algebra," 1906; and "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," 1909, and also other works now in preparation. He possesses a love and enthusiasm for his work which has enabled him to accomplish results impossible to one of less devotion, and no member of the faculty of Indiana University enjoys a larger degree of popularity or esteem among his fellow members of the faculty.

Professor Rothrock was married on September 12, 1905, to Grace Shirley, a daughter of Dr. Henry W. and Emily (McKnight) Shirley, of Shoals, Indiana. Doctor Shirley, who was a native of Shoals, is one of the most successful physicians of that locality, enjoying a large practice. His wife, who also is a native of this state, is deceased. Professor and Mrs. Rothrock are the parents of three children, Henry, Mary Emily and David A., Jr.

Politically, Professor Rothrock is a staunch Republican, but has never been particularly ambitious for public office. From 1902 to 1904 he rendered

efficient service as city engineer of Bloomington. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian church, and his wife is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained to the degrees of the chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and in which he takes a deep interest. Professor Rothrock is a well-rounded, symmetrically developed man, fully alive to the demands of the times, thoroughly informed on the leading questions before the public and takes broad views of men and things. By keeping in touch with the times and the trend of current thought, he is enabled to discharge the duties of citizenship in the intelligent manner becoming the level-headed American citizen of today and he manifests an abiding interest in whatever makes for the material advancement of the community, encouraging all worthy enterprises and lending his influence to means whereby his fellow men will be benefited and made better. He is in hearty accord with laudable and healthful pastimes and sports and all kinds of athletics which tend to develop and strengthen the physical powers. He is a gentleman of pleasing personality, refined and cultured, courteous in his relations with his fellows and retains the warm and abiding friendship of all with whom he associates.

RUFUS H. EAST.

The following is a sketch of a plain, honest man of affairs, who by correct methods and a strict regard for the interests of his patrons has made his influence felt in Bloomington and won for himself distinctive prestige in the professional circles of that city. He would be the last man to sit for romance or become the subject of fancy sketches, nevertheless his life presents much that is interesting and valuable and may be studied with profit by the young, whose careers are yet to be achieved. He is one of those whose integrity and strength of character must force them into an admirable notoriety which their modesty never seeks, who command the respect of their contemporaries and their posterity and leave the impress of their individuality deeply stamped upon the community.

Rufus H. East was born in Indian Creek township, Monroe county, Indiana, on November 30, 1867, and is the son of John R. and Matilda J. (Binkley) East. The father was born in Monroe county, Indiana, in 1845, and his wife was born in the state of Ohio in 1846. They became the parents of five children, namely: George, deceased; Rufus H., the immediate subject of this sketch; Martha A., who became the wife of Mr. Van Wie, of Indianapolis; Eva J., of Bloomington, and William C., deputy auditor of Monroe

county. John R. East was for many years a prominent, successful and well known attorney at Bloomington, and in the latter's office the subject of this sketch practically grew up. He attended the public schools of Bloomington, graduating from the high school, and upon the completion of his general studies, he commenced the study of law under the direction of his father, being admitted to the bar in 1890. He entered immediately upon the active practice of his profession, but one year later was appointed deputy county clerk, in which position he served two years and at the end of that time he was appointed postmaster of Bloomington, serving four years to the entire satisfaction of his official superiors and the patrons of the office. Since his retirement from the postmastership he has given his entire time to the practice of law, occupying his father's old offices and has been eminently successful, he being now numbered among the leaders of the Monroe county bar. Being well grounded in legal principles and having a large and comprehensive view of life gained by experience and habits of keen observation, Mr. East has forged his way to the front and has been connected with many of the most important cases tried in the local courts. As a speaker he is clear and concise and is effective in presenting the issues of a case. In many respects he has inherited the characteristics which commended his father to the confidence and good will of the people, and through his public-spirited attitude towards the public life of the community he has wielded a wide influence. He gives his support to every movement which promises to advance the educational, moral or social welfare of the people and because of his upright character, eminent ability and success in life he enjoys the respect of all who know him.

In 1886, Mr. East was married to Jennie R. Seward, the daughter of Robert O. and Mary (Voss) Seward. The father was for half a century a well known blacksmith of Bloomington and now at the age of seventy-three years, having retired from active labor, makes his home with the subject of this sketch. To Mr. and Mrs. East have been born three children: Allen J., who married Josephine Koontz, and who is now his father's stenographer; Edwin S. and Mary, who are at home.

Politically, the subject has always voted with the Democratic party, having decided convictions on the great questions which divide men and parties and in campaigns he has been a frequent speaker in the interests of the Democratic platform. He is a man of large mental ability and by close study he has become well qualified to discuss the leading questions of the day. Personally, he is genial and unassuming and makes friends easily. His circle of acquaintances throughout the county is large. A man of good habits and kindly impulses, he is deservedly popular in the community.

SAMUEL BRAY.

The record of the gentleman whose name introduces this article contains no exciting chapter of tragic events, but is replete with well defined purposes which, carried to successful issue, have won for him an influential place in business circles and high personal standing among his fellow citizens. His life work has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance and the systematic and honorable methods which he has ever followed have resulted not only in gaining the confidence of those with whom he has had dealings, but also in the building up of a large and profitable business.

Samuel Bray was born about six miles west of Bloomington, Monroe county, Indiana, on November 26, 1854, and is the son of Nathan and Nancy (Cannon) Bray. His father was a native of North Carolina, who, in 1812, moved to the state of Kentucky, locating near Somerset. In 1833 he loaded his household effects in wagons and came to Monroe county, Indiana, locating on a farm, to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted his attention and in the operation of which he remained actively engaged up to the time of his death. A quiet and unassuming man, he never aspired to public office or distinction, but was numbered among the sturdy, reliable citizens of his locality. His wife, who was a native of South Carolina, came to Lawrence county, Indiana, in 1825, and she also is deceased. Nathan Bray was twice married, having by his first marriage six children, namely: Michager, Littleberry, William, Elizabeth, Iradell and Catherine. The only survivor of these children, William, who is now eighty-eight years old, was until within the past few years pastor of the Christian church at Burnside, Illinois, being now retired from active work. By his union with Nancy Cannon, Nathan Bray became the father of eight children, namely: Thomas Nesbit, Martha Ellen, David B., Mary Esther (deceased), John W., Salena, Samuel and Ira.

Samuel Bray is indebted to the common schools of Monroe county for his educational training, but by much reading and close observation of men and events he has become a well informed man. He has for a number of years been following the business of contracting specializing in stone and brick work, though he takes general contracts. Many of the largest, most substantial and costliest buildings in this part of the state have been erected by him and the quality of his work has always received the commendation of the parties interested. Among the public buildings constructed by Mr. Bray may be mentioned the First Baptist church, the Christian church, both in Bloomington, and many fine residences both in city and country. He superintended the construction of several of the State University buildings, and he

is at present building the Colored Baptist church in Bloomington. For about twenty years before entering upon his present line of work, Mr. Bray engaged in agricultural work and there imbibed those habits of industry and perseverance which have characterized his labors during the subsequent years. A competent workman himself, he has always insisted on the highest quality of work on the part of his employees and he absolutely will not permit inferior work to enter into the buildings constructed by him. This fact is well known and is one of the elements which has contributed so largely to his success.

On April 17, 1884, Samuel Bray was married to Laura Pauley, the daughter of James B. and Mary (Wooley) Pauley. Her father, who is a native of Monroe county, was for many years a successful farmer here and served one term as county commissioner. Mrs. Bray's mother was born near Cincinnati, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Bray have been born three children, namely: Alina Pearl, deceased; Francis and Grace.

Politically, Mr. Bray was formerly a Republican, but is now aligned with the Progressive party. Religiously, he is a member of the Christian church. A business man in the full sense of the term and making all other considerations subordinate to the successful prosecution of his chosen vocation, Mr. Bray is also public spirited and fully in touch with means and measures for the advancement of his city and for the welfare of the people. He is mindful of the duties he owes to the community, discharges the same as becomes a man of character and influence and as a citizen is fully abreast of the times, having decided opinions and the courage of his convictions on all the leading questions of the day.

ROBERT W. MIERS.

Standing out distinctly as one of the central figures of the bar of southern Indiana is the name of Robert W. Miers, of Bloomington. Prominent in legal circles and equally so in public matters beyond the confines of his own jurisdiction, with a reputation in one of the most exacting professions that has won him a name for distinguished service second to that of none of his contemporaries, there is today no more prominent or honored man in the locality which he has long dignified by his citizenship. Achieving success in the courts at an age when most young men are just entering the formative period of their lives, wearing the judicial ermine with becoming dignity and bringing to every case submitted to him a clearness of perception and ready power of analysis characteristic of the learned jurist, his name and work for years



ROBERT MIERS



have been allied with the legal institutions, public enterprises and political interests of the state in such a way as to earn him recognition as one of the distinguished citizens in a community noted for the high order of its talent. A high purpose and an unconquerable will, vigorous mental powers, diligent study and devotion to duty are some of the means by which he has made himself eminently useful, and every ambitious youth who fights the battle of life with the prospect of ultimate success may peruse with profit the biography herewith presented.

Robert W. Miers was born in Decatur county, Indiana, on the 27th day of January, 1848, and is the son of Thomas S. and Mahala (Braden) Miers. These parents were both also natives of Decatur county, Indiana, the father born in 1825 and the mother in 1829. Mrs. Mahala Miers is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-four years, and makes her home with a brother in her native county. To Thomas and Mahala Miers were born ten children, all of whom are living except three who died in childhood.

The subject of this sketch received his preliminary education in the common schools of Decatur and for five or six seasons he was a student in Hartsville College. In 1867 he entered the State University and in 1870 graduated from the literary department and from the law department in 1871. Immediately after completing his studies he entered upon the active practice of his profession and it is noteworthy that of all those who were admitted to the bar with him he is the only survivor, having been engaged in the active practice for forty-two consecutive years, and is now the senior member of the Monroe county bar. His record has been one of exalted character and he has been honored in many ways by his fellow citizens. He was appointed judge of the circuit court, serving two years, and then was elected to succeed himself, serving a full term of six years, or a total service on the bench of eight years. His record was one which reflected great credit upon his own ability and sound judgment and honor to the county court over which he presided. From 1875 to 1879 Judge Miers rendered efficient service as prosecuting attorney, while in the private practice of his profession he occupied a position second to none of his contemporaries. He entered the bench well qualified for its exacting duties and responsibilities and his judicial career was characterized by such a profound knowledge of the law and an earnest and conscientious desire to apply it impartially that he quickly gained the respect and confidence of the attorneys and litigants and earned for himself an honorable reputation among the leading jurists of his section of the state. He has always stood high in his profession and as a practitioner at the bar he has been frequently retained in important cases in the local court and in adjoining counties. He is always

the master of himself in the trial of cases and is rarely not at his best, being frequently courteous and deferential to the court and kind and forbearing to his opponents. As a speaker the Judge is direct, logical and forcible and not infrequently truly eloquent. He is not only an able and reliable counsellor, with a thorough acquaintance of the principles, intricacies and complexities of jurisprudence, but his honesty is such that he has frequently advised against long and expensive litigation, and this, too, often at the loss of liberal fees. Throughout his entire professional and official career he has been animated by lofty motives and made every personal consideration subordinate to the higher claims of duty. Broad and liberal in his views, with the greatest good of his fellow men ever before him, his conduct has been that of the lover of his kind and the true and loyal citizen, who is ready at all times to make any reasonable sacrifice for the cause in which his interests are enlisted. He is withal a man of the people, proud of his distinction as a citizen of a state and nation for whose laws and institutions he has the most profound admiration and respect, while his strong mentality, wise judgment and unimpeachable integrity demonstrate his ability to fill honorably important official positions and to discharge worthily the duties of high trust. In point of critical legal scholarship, keen intellectuality and professional success, he easily stands in the front rank, while in all that constitutes the upright man, the public-spirited citizen, his position in the social circle and the world of affairs has been firmly established and he stands today among the leaders of thought and the molders of opinion in his community.

Politically, Judge Miers has ever been a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party and from 1896 until 1904 he was the able representative of this congressional district to the United States Congress, where his record was such as to reflect honor upon the constituency which elected him. He was twice the nominee of his party for secretary of state, but each time met with defeat. He was a representative in the State Legislature in 1879. From 1879 to 1891 Mr. Miers was a member of the board of trustees of Indiana State University and to him in a large measure is due the splendid prosperity which characterized that institution during the period in which he was connected with it. Fraternaly, Judge Miers is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while his social membership is with the college fraternity, Beta Theta Pi.

On May 9, 1871, Robert W. Miers was married to Belle Ryors, the daughter of Dr. Alfred Ryors, who, in an early day, was president of Indiana State University, prior to which time he had been president of Danville Col-

lege, Kentucky. He has been dead for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Miers have been born two children, Bertha, the wife of Oscar Cravens, and Daniel Kirkwood, a stone commission merchant in Chicago, who married Blanche Wicks. The family home is at No. 624 East Third street, Bloomington, a popular gathering place for the Judge's many friends, who always find him an entertaining companion and interesting and instructive conversationalist.

PHILIP BUSKIRK HILL.

There is nothing which stimulates a man to deeds of worth and a life of uprightness and rectitude more than the recollection of the strength of character and examples of right living which have been shown by his forbears. In this respect Mr. Hill is fortunate beyond the majority of men in being descended from a line of men who have been in their communities men of strength and influence, doing their duty well, whether in the peaceful pursuits of ordinary life or in positions of public trust. A heritage of such memory of the lives of one's forefathers is of more value than a heritage of material wealth. In the business affairs of Bloomington the subject of this sketch occupies a position of importance and among those who are today conserving the commercial and industrial prosperity of this community none occupy a higher standing among their associates than he whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

Philip B. Hill was born in Bloomington, Indiana, on July 29, 1882, and is a son of the late Nat U. and Anna (Buskirk) Hill. Specific reference is made elsewhere in this work to the life and character of Nat U. Hill, Sr., therefore it is deemed unnecessary to refer further to him in this connection. The subject of this sketch received his elementary education in the public schools of Bloomington, in which he made excellent progress, going then to the Culver Military Academy, where he spent two years. From there he went to the Indiana State University, where he was graduated in 1908, and then took up the study of law, graduating from the Indiana Law School. During the following year Mr. Hill was engaged in the insurance business, but at the end of that time he became identified with the stone industry in the capacity of superintendent for the Empire Stone Company, having personal charge of all the operations of this company. He has ably performed the duties of his important position, much of the splendid success which has characterized this company being due directly to his indomitable energies, sound judgment and faithful performance of his duty.

On November 28, 1912, Mr. Hill married Sally Duncan, the daughter of Judge Henry Clay Duncan, who is referred to elsewhere in this work.

Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and in his daily life he endeavors to exemplify the sublime precepts of this time-honored order. Socially, he is a member of the Phi Kappa Phi college fraternity. Politically, he gives his support to the Republican party. He has been keenly alive to every phase of life with which he has come in contact and takes an interest in everything pertaining to the popular welfare. While at the university Mr. Hill took a deep interest in athletics, in which he excelled, and during the years 1908-9-10-11-13 he acted as assistant coach for the Indiana University football team, his ability in this regard being held in high esteem. Personally, Mr. Hill is a man whom it is a pleasure to meet, being genial, unassuming, straightforward and a man whom to know is to trust and respect.

HERMAN U. GRANT.

The gentleman to a review of whose life the reader's attention is here respectfully directed is recognized as one of the energetic, well known business men of Monroe county, who by his enterprise and progressive methods has contributed in a material way to the commercial advancement of the locality where he lives. In the course of an honorable career he has been successful in the manifold lines to which his efforts have been directed and, enjoying distinctive prestige among the representative men of his community, it is eminently proper that attention be called to his achievements and due credit be accorded to his worth as an enterprising citizen.

Herman U. Grant, who conducts a well stocked store and commands a liberal patronage and is one of the progressive merchants of Ellettsville, Monroe county, Indiana, was born on October 8, 1866, in Owen county, Indiana, and is the son of John and Julia A. (Emmis) Grant. The father was born in Kent county, Maryland, on March 1, 1825, and died on February 6, 1900. His wife, also born in Maryland, in Worcester county, first saw the light of day on March 26, 1826, and her death occurred on August 16, 1910. They were married in their native state on October 28, 1845. John Grant first learned the trade of a boiler maker, which he followed in his native state, but after coming to Owen county he followed agricultural pursuits, and also operated a saw-mill, in both of which he was successful. They were the parents of ten children, namely: William H., George W., Augusta, Laura A., Anna L., John,

James W., Charles E., Mary E. and Herman U., all of whom are deceased excepting Augusta, James W., Charles E. and Herman.

The subject of this sketch was reared under the parental roof and secured his education in the common schools of Owen county. Upon attaining mature years he went to Decatur and to Bloomington, Illinois, where he entered railroad employ, being connected with railroads running out of those cities for eleven years and performing his duties to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. In April, 1893, when he moved to Ellettsville, Indiana, he engaged in the grocery business in company with his brother Charles, under the firm name of Grant Brothers, and together they successfully operated until 1898, when Herman bought out his brother's interest and continued the business until 1908. He then sold out and engaged in the real estate and insurance business, with which he was actively identified until November 4, 1909, when he opened a dry goods store, which he is still conducting and which is one of the most popular and successful enterprises of the kind in this section of the county. Mr. Grant carries a large and well selected stock of dry goods and kindred lines, catering to the trade and, by his courtesy and evident desire to please his customers, attracting a large patronage from the surrounding country. In August, 1913, Mr. Grant moved to Bloomington, where he now resides and expects to close out his business interests in Ellettsville.

On June 28, 1893, Mr. Grant married Sarah A. Andrews, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Andrews. Her father, a native of England, came to the United States at the age of eleven years with his parents and here married his wife, who was a native of Ohio. Mr. Grant met his future wife and was married at Cuyuga, Livingston county, Illinois. They are the parents of two children, De Loss A., born April 13, 1896, and Vera Evelyn, born March 11, 1905.

Politically, Mr. Grant is a Republican, but has been too busy a man to devote much attention to public affairs, though he did consent to allow his name to be presented for the office of city treasurer, to which he was elected and in which he rendered valuable service for his fellow citizens. He also served as a member of the school board. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. In the Masonic order he has attained to the degrees of the Royal Arch chapter, belonging to that body at Bloomington. In the Pythian order he has received distinctive preferment, being a member of the board of trustees of the grand lodge. Religiously, he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he gives an earnest support, and in the civic life of the community he has been a potent factor for the development of the best

interests of the people. He is a man of pleasing address and easily makes friends, whom he always retains. Because of his upright character, marked ability and pleasing disposition he is numbered among the most popular residents of Ellettsville.

CANAAN WILLIAMS.

Not alone are those worthy of biographic honors who have moved along the loftier planes of action, but to an equal extent are those deserving who are of the rank and file of the world's workers, for they are not less the conservators of public prosperity and material advancement. Through all the gradations of life, recognition should be had of the true values, and then should full appreciation be manifested, for there can be no impropriety, if it be done justly, in scanning the acts of any man as they affect his public, social and business relations. In the collection of material for the biographical department of this publication there has been a constant aim to use a wise discrimination in regard to the selection of subjects and to exclude none worthy of representation in its pages. Here will be found mention of worthy citizens of all vocations, and at this juncture we are permitted to offer a resume of the career of one of the substantial and highly esteemed representatives of the agricultural interests of Lawrence county, where he has spent his entire life and where he has not only attained a high degree of success in his chosen field of labor and enterprise, but also established an imperishable reputation for uprightness in all the relations of life.

Canaan Williams was born near the town of Williams, in Indian Creek township, Lawrence county, Indiana, on October 31, 1836, and is the son of Richard Williams, one of Lawrence county's old and honored citizens, who was born in the state of Tennessee on October 16, 1806. In his early boyhood Richard Williams came to Lawrence county, Indiana, and was here educated in the district schools. He was reared to the life of a farmer and never forsook this basic industry, in which he met with well deserved success. Politically, he was in his early years an active Democrat, but subsequently allied himself with the Republican party, of which he was ever afterward a staunch supporter. His death occurred near Williams, Spice Valley township, where his wife also died. They were prominent members of the Church of Christ and were active in all good works. These parents had eleven children, namely: Ascina, Ahiman, C. Perry, Canaan, Susan, Mahala, Rebecca, Cornelia, Tilghman H., Oliva and William M.

The subject of this sketch spent his early years on the old homestead and received his education in the district schools and the public schools at Bedford. He has devoted his mature years to agricultural pursuits, in which he has met with the success commensurate with his efforts. He is practical and methodical in his labors, giving his personal attention to every detail of his farm work, with the result that he has an enviable standing in the community because of his ability and success in his chosen vocation. In addition to the raising of grain, he also gives some attention to the breeding and raising of live stock, which he has found a profitable branch of farming. The farm is well improved in every respect, the substantial and attractive residence, commodious and well arranged barns and well-kept fences all giving evidence of the wise discrimination and excellent taste of the owner.

Mr. Williams has been twice married, first on February 20, 1863, to Elizabeth Jane Hastings, who was born on August 5, 1844, in Spice Valley township, Lawrence county, Indiana, and died on December 13, 1871. To this union were born four children, namely: Mary Ellen, born December 28, 1863, became the wife of Tilghman H. McDermed on November 28, 1888, and both met death by drowning on December 10, 1889; John E., who was born on June 2, 1866, married Alice Underwood on November 14, 1894; Carry, born June 12, 1869, was married on November 4, 1891, to Sylvester A. McClung; Elizabeth J., born November 17, 1871, became the wife of Samuel O. McClung on December 31, 1890, and her death occurred on December 3, 1891. On April 4, 1875, Mr. Williams married Miranda Mosier, who was born on March 10, 1849, near Owensburg, Martin county, Indiana, and who was one of the following children: Elizabeth, born August 19, 1825, died November 28, 1860; Jeremiah, born December 3, 1827, died June 20, 1896; Sallie, born August 5, 1829, died January 19, 1875; Joyce, born March 30, 1831, died May 26, 1903; Adam, born December 20, 1832, died October 7, 1834; Elmira, born January 4, 1835, died January 2, 1882; Ephraim, born January 29, 1838, died June 16, 1889; Cyrus, born September 23, 1839, died January 22, 1840; Martha, born August 24, 1841, died September 6, 1878; Benton, born June 21, 1843, died January 11, 1870; Noah, born June 2, 1845; Miranda, Mrs. Williams, was the next in order of birth; Louisa, born September 3, 1851, died March 11, 1910.

Politically, the subject of this sketch gives an ardent support to the Republican party, to which he gives that interest which all intelligent citizens should give to public affairs, though he is not in any sense a seeker after public office. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Port William Church of Christ, to which they give a liberal support. Mr. Williams has been

very successful in the accumulation of material wealth, being the owner of five hundred eighty acres of land in Spice Valley township, of which two hundred acres are in cultivation, the remainder being in pasture and timber. He has been successful in winning the confidence and esteem of the entire community in which he has resided for so many years, being now numbered among the enterprising and progressive agriculturists of his locality. Genial and unassuming in manner, he easily wins friends and always retains them, and because of his high personal qualities and business success, he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of the character of the one at hand.

IRA C. BATMAN.

The life of a professional man seldom exhibits any of those striking incidents that seize upon public feeling and attract attention to himself. His character is generally made up of the aggregate qualities and qualifications he may possess, as these may be elicited by the exercise of the duties of his vocation or the particular profession to which he belongs. But when such a man has so impressed his individuality upon his fellow men as to gain their confidence and through that confidence be enabled to advance to the front rank in his profession, he at once becomes a conspicuous figure in the body politic of the community and the state. The subject of this review is one of the scholarly men of his county, who, not content to hide his talents amid life's sequestered ways, has, by the force of will and a laudable ambition, forged to the front in a responsible and exacting calling and earned an honorable reputation as a leader of the legal fraternity in Monroe county. His life has been one of hard study and research from his youth and, since maturity, of laborious professional duty, and the high position to which he has attained is evidence that the qualities which he possesses afford the means of distinction under a system of government in which places of usefulness are open to all who be worthy of them.

Ira C. Batman, who for a number of years has been numbered among the leading attorneys and progressive citizens of Monroe county, Indiana, was born in Lawrence county, this state, on January 20, 1862, and is the son of Henry H. and Catherine (Bailey) Batman, both of whom were natives of Lawrence county. The subject's paternal grandfather, James Batman, was a tanner by trade, being located at Bono, Lawrence county. His son, the subject's father, was a farmer and stock dealer, and did an extensive and suc-



Ira C. Bateman

cessful business, buying and shipping large numbers of cattle and hogs. To him and his wife were born five children, briefly mentioned as follows: Ira C., the immediate subject of this sketch; Olive, who became the wife of Dr. James B. Duncan, of Bedford; Levi G., a successful preacher at Youngstown, Ohio; James W., of Mitchell, Indiana; Dr. F. H., of Bloomington. Henry H. Batman was a Republican in his political belief and took an active and influential part in local political campaigns. Fraternally, he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his religious membership was with the Christian church.

Ira C. Batman received his preliminary education in the common schools of his home county, and then took the preparatory course in the State University, where he was graduated in 1885. He then engaged in teaching school at Columbia City, for one year, at the end of which time he entered upon the study of law in the office of Buskirk & Duncan, at Bloomington. A year later he went to Grant, Nebraska, but in 1888 he returned to Bloomington and formed a law partnership with Henry C. Duncan, under the firm name of Duncan & Batman. This firm was very successful and was continued until the death of Mr. Duncan, which occurred in 1911. Subsequently Mr. Batman entered into a partnership with Robert G. Miller and James W. Blair, under the name of Batman, Miller & Blair, which is now numbered among the leading law firms of this section of the state, commanding a large and representative clientage. Mr. Batman has been connected with most of the important litigation which has been tried in the local court for a number of years and is considered a sound and safe practitioner, being well versed in the law and a very successful pleader. For thirteen years Mr. Batman served as attorney for the city of Bloomington and was county attorney for two years. In 1905 he was elected on the Republican ticket a member of the Legislature, and in 1911 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of Indiana University, in which he is still serving. As a public speaker Mr. Batman is widely and favorably known, having done much effective campaign work and has also delivered many addresses here and elsewhere through the state on various secular topics.

Aside from his professional connections, Mr. Batman is also interested in commercial and financial enterprises of local importance, being the vice-president and a director of the First National Bank of Bloomington and a director of the Citizens Loan and Trust Company, of this city, of which he was one of the organizers. In the civic affairs of the community he is deeply interested and every movement tending to the advancement of the city's inter-

ests receives his hearty endorsement and support. Fraternally, he is a member of the Order of Elks.

In 1888 Ira C. Batman was united in marriage with Mary T. Waldron, the daughter of John and Anna (Bonacum) Waldron, and to this union has been born one child, Emma L. Personally, Mr. Batman is genial and companionable, enjoys a wide acquaintance throughout this section of the state, and is a popular member of the circles in which he moves.

J. B. WILSON.

The name Wilson has long been connected with the development and progress of Indiana and the name has been borne by a number of men who have reflected credit upon the state and upon their respective communities. It is a well-attested maxim that the greatness of a country lies not in the machinery of government nor even in its institutions, but rather in the sterling qualities of the individual citizen, in his capacity for high and unselfish effort and his devotion to the public welfare. Among the citizens of Monroe county who have not only won success and honor for themselves in their specific line of effort, but who have conferred honor on their community, is he whose name appears at the head of this sketch, and who is now filling with distinction the position of judge of the judicial circuit to which Monroe county belongs. He is a master in his profession, a leader among men distinguished for the high order of their legal ability, and his eminent attainments and ripe judgment have made him an authority in all matters involving a profound knowledge of jurisprudence and vexed and intricate problems of equity.

J. B. Wilson is a scion of sterling old Scotch ancestors, his paternal great-grandfather having been a native of the land of hills and heather. The grandfather, James Wilson, was a native of Virginia, while his son, John Wesley Wilson, father of the subject, was born in Lincoln county, North Carolina, on September 11, 1826. He married Jane Maners, who was born in Tennessee on September 1, 1837. John Wesley Wilson, when eight years old, came with his father to Indiana and located in Owen county, where they established and improved a fine farm near Spencer, on which three successive generations of the family were reared. There John W. Wilson spent his life, devoting his efforts to agricultural pursuits, and there his death occurred in December, 1891. His widow is still living and makes her home with a daugh-

ter at Danville, Indiana. She bore her husband nine children, eight of whom are still living.

J. B. Wilson was born on the old homestead near Spencer on February 22, 1859, and he secured his elementary education in the public schools of Spencer, including the high school. Then for a time he engaged in teaching school and was otherwise employed until he became a student in the State University at Bloomington, where he specialized in law, graduating in June, 1892. Mr. Wilson at once came to Bloomington and engaged in the active practice of his profession and it was not long until he had firmly established himself in the confidence and regard of the community, for he demonstrated the possession of ability of a high order, which was reinforced by an energy and a persistency that brooked no obstacle and which soon had given him a standing among the leading members of the Monroe county bar. In 1902 Mr. Wilson was elected judge of the circuit court and so eminently satisfactory were his services on the bench that at the end of his first term he was re-elected to succeed himself and is the present occupant of that exalted position. A lawyer of acknowledged ability, a jurist of the highest type and a man of integrity and honor, he has made a lasting impression upon the history of his community, which has been dignified by his life and achievements. Not only in the judiciary has Judge Wilson been accorded evidences of popular confidence and regard, but also in other directions, while he has ever ordered his course according to the highest principles and ideals, so that he has been found true to himself and to all men.

Politically, Judge Wilson has given a lifelong support to the Republican party and has taken a broad interest in public affairs. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Judge Wilson has been twice married, first, in 1884, to Ona Stephenson, the daughter of M. C. and Isabel (Armantrout) Stephenson, both of whom are natives of Owen county and now residing at Worthington, where Mr. Stephenson followed the mercantile business. To Judge Wilson and wife were born two sons, namely: Fred M., who is engaged in the coal business at Bloomington, and Charles, who is a student in an art school in Chicago. Mrs. Ona Wilson died on June 7, 1910, and subsequently the Judge married Maude E. Showers, the daughter of Rufus Coatney Showers. The Judge's comfortable and attractive home is located at No. 408 East Eighth street, Bloomington, near the State University grounds.

DRS. WALTER W. AND OLIVER K. HARRIS.

Among those men of sterling attributes of character who have impressed their personality upon the community of their residence and have borne their full share in the upbuilding and development of Monroe county, mention must not be omitted of Drs. Walter W. and Oliver K. Harris, of Ellettsville, where they have long maintained their home and where they have exerted a strong influence for good on the entire community, being men of upright principles and desirous to see the advancement of the community along moral, educational and material lines. Professionally, they are men of recognized ability, who have in their chosen sphere of effort met with a large degree of success, winning the commendation and the confidence of all who have knowledge of them and their life work.

The Doctors Harris are both natives of Monroe county, Indiana, Walter William having been born on November 27, 1865, and Oliver K. on February 27, 1871. They are the sons of Rice C. and Mary J. (Knighten) Harris. Rice C. Harris was born in Owen county, Indiana, his parents having been natives of Lexington, Kentucky, who came to Owen county in a very early day. The great-grandfather of the subjects of this sketch, Thomas Harris, and a man by the name of Robert Overstreet, built a fort at Lexington, Kentucky, where Mr. Harris settled in 1740. Subsequently he traded the entire tract where the city of Lexington now stands for a body of land near Nicholasville, Kentucky, in order to be located nearer better fishing. To Rice and Mary Harris were born the following children: Margaret, Lovell, Rurah, Thomas B., Racey W., Walter W., Homer, Oliver K., and Elizabeth A., of whom the first three and the seventh and eighth in order of birth are deceased. The father of these children was for forty years a successful and well known physician at Ellettsville, being numbered among the early professional men of that community, and to a notable extent he commanded the confidence and regard of all who knew him. He and his wife are both now deceased.

Walter and Oliver Harris received good, practical common school educations and then, having decided to make the practice of medicine their life work, they matriculated in the Louisville Medical College, where in due time they were graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. They immediately returned to Ellettsville, where they took up their father's practice and are both still actively engaged in professional work. Natural ability, thorough professional training and a devotion for and enthusiasm in their work have been elements which have contributed to the splendid success which has characterized their work. They have successfully handled many difficult cases

and are held in high regard among their professional colleagues in Monroe county.

In 1891 Walter W. Harris was married to Cora Matthews, the daughter of William N. and Addie (Johnson) Matthews, a prominent old family of Monroe county residing at Bedford. To this union was born one child, Faye D. Walter W. Harris is an appreciative member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while, religiously, he is a faithful member of the Baptist church. His political views are in harmony with the platform of the Republican party, in which he takes a deep interest, though never a seeker after public office.

Oliver K. Harris was married in 1896 to Winnie E. Sharp, the daughter of Francis M. and Lydia (Whaley) Sharp, a prominent old family of Monroe county. To Mr. and Mrs. Harris have been born two children, Lucile and Knighten. Dr. Oliver K. Harris has always given the Republican party his earnest support and was nominated and elected on that ticket as coroner of Monroe county, discharging the duties of this position to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men, while his religious belief is embodied in the creed of the Methodist church, to which he gives faithful and earnest support. The Doctors Harris have by lives of earnest effort, controlled by right principles, gained for themselves not only a large degree of professional success in the community where they have spent practically their entire lives, but have won that which is of far greater value, the earnest commendation of all who know them. They are genial and companionable gentlemen, easily make friends and throughout Monroe county they enjoy a large and favorable acquaintance.

JOHN S. BROWN.

It is an agreeable task for the biographer, and pleasant and profitable for the reader, to contemplate the record of a person who has made a success of life and won the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. Such is the record, briefly stated, of the well known liveryman of Ellettsville, Monroe county, whose name appears above, than whom a more highly respected or popular man it would be difficult to find within the limits of the locality where he has his home and where he has long been held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends and admirers.

John S. Brown, who for nearly a quarter of a century, has been one of

the best known liverymen in Monroe county, having a well equipped stable at Ellettsville, is a native of the county in which he now lives, and was born on March 4, 1856, being the son of Andrew J. and Rachel (Ashburt) Brown. Andrew J. Brown was a native of Indiana, his parents having come to this state from Kentucky, where his father was born, his mother being a native of Owen county, Maryland. Andrew J. Brown followed farming during practically his entire life and was successful in the acquisition of material wealth and in the attainment of the confidence of his fellow citizens. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he rendered valiant service for three years and three months, participating in all the battles, skirmishes and campaigns in which his regiment took a part and at the end of his service he received an honorable discharge. Returning to his home farm, he devoted the rest of his life to its cultivation and died with the respect and esteem of all who knew him. To him and his wife were born four children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the first in order of birth, the others being Richard W., deceased; Thomas F., and Etta, deceased.

The subject of this sketch received a good education in the common schools at Ellettsville and was reared to the life of a farmer, which vocation he followed for some years and then entered the employ of the Standard Oil Company. Six years later he left the employ of that company and engaged in the livery business at Ellettsville, in which for twenty-three years he has been a prominent figure in the business life of the community. He carries a large number of good horses, all the vehicles necessary for the accommodation of his patrons, and by his prompt and courteous attention to business and his high character he has received and retained the confidence and good will of all who have had dealings with him.

Mr. Brown was married on July 4, 1879, to Mary A. Adams, the daughter of Calvin and Margaret (Smith) Adams, who were early settlers of Monroe county, the Adams family being numbered among the first families here and who have always been identified with the agricultural interests of the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been born four children, Arthur G., Ernest B., Floyd C. and Felix.

Fraternally, the Free and Accepted Masons and Knights of Pythias claim Mr. Brown's membership, while, politically, he is affiliated with the Republican party. Though never a seeker after public office, he has served as a member of the city council for some time to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. Religiously, he subscribes to the creed of the Presbyterian church, and in the

moral and civic life of the community he has been an important factor for good, his influence ever being exerted for those things which tend to elevate and uplift his fellow men. He takes broad and intelligent views of men and affairs and aims to get all the satisfaction and enjoyment out of life there is in it, to which end he has been a close observer and diligent student of current affairs and of the many wonderful things embraced in the life of the world, of which he is fully appreciative, and among those who knew him best he is most appreciated, for he possesses to a marked degree those qualities which commend one to the good will and friendship of others.

DR. C. E. HARRIS.

Professional success results from merit. Frequently in commercial life one may come into possession of a lucrative business through inheritance or gift, but in what are known as the learned professions advancement is gained only through painstaking and long-continued effort. Prestige in the healing art is the outcome of strong mentality, close application, thorough mastery of its great underlying principles and the ability to apply theory to practice in the treatment of diseases. Good intellectual training, thorough professional knowledge and the possession and utilization of the qualities and attributes essential to success have made the subject of this review eminent in his chosen calling and he stands today among the scholarly and enterprising physicians in a county noted for the high order of its medical talent.

Dr. C. E. Harris is a native of the old Blue Grass state, having been born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, on July 12, 1876, and is the son of Dr. John E. and Catherine (Laws) Harris. John E. Harris, who was for many years a prominent and successful physician of the old school, was prominent in professional circles of Monroe county for many years, residing at Bloomington, where his death occurred in 1908. He was a man of high personal character, strong intellectual endowments, and during the years of his residence here he enjoyed a notable popularity throughout the community.

The subject of this sketch received a good practical common school education, which was supplemented by attendance in the State University. He then matriculated in the Louisville Medical College, where he graduated in March, 1897, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then entered actively upon the general practice of medicine at Bloomington until 1901, when he

took a post-graduate course in surgery in the Chicago Polyclinic School, since which time he has specialized in surgery. In this branch of medical science he is fully qualified for the practice and he has been uniformly successful, having handled some very difficult cases both here and in neighboring counties. His ability is widely recognized and he has been frequently called into consultation by his professional colleagues, who have appreciated his attainments as a physician and surgeon. His office and residence are located at No. 213 South College avenue, and here he has an up-to-date and well equipped office, being especially prepared for all cases that may be brought to him. Doctor Harris is president of the city board of health, and is also county coroner. He is surgeon for the Monon Railroad Company, and is president of the Monon Railway Association of Surgeons. He is a member of the Monroe County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, many of the meetings of which he has attended and in which he takes an intelligent interest. In addition to his creditable career in one of the most useful and exacting of professions, the Doctor has also proved an honorable member of the body politic, rising in the confidence and esteem of the public and in every relation of life he has never fallen below the dignity of true manhood, nor in any way resorted to methods that have invited criticism or censure. As a citizen he easily ranks among the most influential of his compeers looking toward the betterment of his city and county.

In 1897 Doctor Harris was married to Frances Whiteley, the daughter of William H. and Mary C. Whiteley, of Cambridge City, Wayne county, Indiana. The father, who was a successful farmer, is now deceased, and his widow now makes her home with Doctor and Mrs. Harris. To the latter have been born two children, Robert E. and John F.

Politically, the subject of this sketch gives a staunch support to the Democratic party, though his professional duties preclude his taking a very active part in political affairs. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Court of Honor, in all of which he is held in high regard. Personally, Doctor Harris is affable and popular with all classes, and by a life consistent in motive and because of his many fine qualities of head and heart he has earned the sincere regard of a vast acquaintance, while his success in his chosen field of endeavor bespeaks for him the possession of superior attributes, yet he is a plain, unassuming gentleman, straightforward in all his relations with his fellow men.

WILLIAM H. MEDARIS.

The subject of this sketch is one of those strong, self-reliant and determined characters who are occasionally met with and who are of such a distinct type as to seem to be born leaders of their fellow men. Not that Mr. Medaris courts that distinction, for he is entirely unassuming, but his great force of character and his zeal and energy in whatever he undertakes naturally places him at the head of the crowd and he has been a potent factor in the development of Lawrence county, where he has long maintained his home and where he is well known to all classes for his honorable and industrious life, in both private and public.

William H. Medaris was born in Owen county, Indiana, and is a son of Stephen and Millie (Coble) Medaris, the former a native of Guilford county, North Carolina, and the mother a native of South Carolina. The father's death occurred in 1898, and the mother's in 1880. They were the parents of nine children, three sons and six daughters, namely: James H., who is a successful doctor in Helena, Alfalfa county, Oklahoma; Sarah Katherine married a Mr. Speer and is living in Oklahoma; Mrs. Minerva Jane Williams, deceased; Mary and Martha were twins. Mary married a Mr. Perkins and lives in Indianapolis, while Martha married a Mr. Layman and lives in Marion, Indiana; Mrs. Louisa McCormick, of Oklahoma; Ada Ella is the wife of Dr. W. H. Rice, of Spencer, Indiana; Stephen was a farmer in Owen county, Indiana, and the father of the subject of this sketch. The subject's father was married the second time in 1882 to Amanda Long, to which union were born three children: Mrs. Della Naas, of Owen county, Indiana; Mrs. Effie Brown, of Indianapolis, and Miss Dossie, also of Indianapolis.

William H. Medaris received his education in the common schools of Owen county and after completing his education he engaged in teaching school for five years and also taught music for several years with splendid success in both departments. Since then he has devoted his attention unremittingly to agricultural pursuits and is now the owner of one hundred acres of fine land in Marshall township, to the improvement and cultivation of which he is giving his attention. Besides farming, he also runs a dairy, supplying milk products to a large line of patrons in Bedford. His place is well improved and in all efforts he has made he has been characterized by strict attention to his business affairs and shrewd judgment in the management of his interests.

At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Medaris married Ruth Temperance Melick, their marriage occurring in 1869. Mrs. Medaris died on May 10, 1897, and on September 6, 1899. Mr. Medaris married Carrie B. Knight, who

is proving to him a devoted helpmeet in the fullest sense of the term. To the subject's first union were born the following children: Mrs. Minne Belle Ooley, of Owen county, Indiana; Charles E., a farmer in Lawrence county; Mrs. Lizzie Annie Yocum, of Daviess county, Indiana; Steven Curtis, deceased; Martin Luther, a farmer in Lawrence county; Thomas E. is an engineer in the Eli Lilly medicine factory at Indianapolis; Martha E., deceased; Jesse Roy is a conductor on the street railway in San Francisco, California.

Religiously, Mr. Medaris is a member of the Christian church, in the advancement and prosperity of which he is deeply interested, while, fraternally, he belongs to Lodge No. 514, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Freedom, Owen county, Indiana. Mr. Medaris is regarded by all as being one of the foremost citizens of his section of the county, having established a firm reputation for honesty of purpose in all his dealings with his fellow men, and by being the advocate of clean and wholesome principles in the home, society and politics. Because of his excellent character and splendid business ability, he has earned and enjoys the sincere respect of all who know him.

SHERMAN L. KEACH.

It is a well authenticated fact that success comes as the result of legitimate and well applied energy, unflagging determination and perseverance in a course of action when once decided upon. She is never known to smile upon the idler or dreamer and she never courts the loafer, and only the men who have diligently sought her favor are crowned with her blessings. In tracing the history of the influential citizen of Bedford, Lawrence county, Indiana, whose name forms the caption of this review, it is plainly seen that the success which he enjoys has been won by commendable qualities and it is also his personal worth that has gained for him the high esteem of those who know him.

Sherman L. Keach, the efficient and popular postmaster at Bedford, Lawrence county, Indiana, was born on September 28, 1864, in Floyd county, this state, about five miles from New Albany, and is the son of William H. and Elizabeth (Moreland) Keach, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother of West Virginia. William H. Keach was a farmer and trader, and his death occurred in New Albany about fifteen years ago, his widow surviving him several years and dying about eight years ago. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Lafayette S., of Floyd county, Indiana; Mrs.

Laura C. Mathers, of Bloomington, Indiana; Charles S., of Floyd's Knobs, Indiana; William A., deceased; Mrs. Alice L. Sarles, of New Albany, Indiana; Sherman L., the subject of this sketch; Harry E., of Brookston, Indiana. The subject's paternal grandfather Keach was a pioneer minister of the Methodist church, riding the long and oftentimes tiresome circuit through eastern Kentucky and Virginia. Mr. Keach's great-grandfather, Jordan, on the maternal side, was one of the fifteen survivors of the Chicago massacre.

Sherman L. Keach received his elementary education in the public schools at New Albany and in boyhood was employed for about four years in a lumber yard at that place. He took a course in the New Albany Business College, from which he graduated, and then took up the study of telegraphy, after which he accepted employment with the Monon railroad. He was with this company for three years, two years of this time at New Albany, but prior to this was employed at different times on all the divisions of the road but one. For a time he was in the employ of various railroads in the West, South and Southwest and in old Mexico. Returning to New Albany, he entered the service of the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas road, afterward becoming an employe of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern road, and for four years was in the freight office at Louisville, coming to Bedford as their local agent in 1894, and remaining here in that capacity for ten years. For about one year he was in the employ of Perry, Matthews & Buskirk Stone Company, now known as the Indiana Quarries Company, of Bedford, and then served as chief clerk in the local freight office of the Southern Indiana railroad for about the same length of time, from whence he returned to the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. He was a faithful employe of all the companies for whom he worked and at all times enjoyed the fullest measure of confidence and regard among his superiors. Mr. Keach was prominent in local public affairs and in 1904 served as county chairman of the Republican central committee of Lawrence county, rendering efficient and effective service in behalf of the party that year. On January 29, 1906, he received from President Roosevelt a commission as postmaster at Bedford and in 1910 was reappointed by President Taft, his commission running until 1914. He has given to the discharge of his duties as postmaster the same careful attention that characterized him in all his other employment and his administration has been satisfactory, both to the department and to the patrons of the office. Mr. Keach is a director in the Stone City Bank and a director and secretary of the new Home Savings and Loan Association, of Bedford. He is a good business man, his judgment and sagacity being held in high value by his business associates. In the broadest sense of the phrase, he is a self-made man and is entitled to a

large measure of credit for the success which he has gained in the affairs of life.

Mr. Keach has been married twice, first on October 31, 1891, to Jessie Brown, of New Albany, whose death occurred on October 31, 1895. To them were born two children, Kenneth S. and Howard L. On January 20, 1897, Mr. Keach married Addie Wilder, of Bedford, Indiana, the daughter of Austin N. Wilder, and to this union were born four children: Morris W., deceased; Emily Catherine, Edith Elizabeth and Gordon L.

Fraternally, Mr. Keach is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and served as venerable consul of Camp No 4033, Bedford, for about ten years. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to all of the bodies in Bedford and is a past master of Bedford Lodge No. 14; past high priest of Hacker Chapter No. 24, Royal Arch Masons; past eminent commander of Bedford Commandery No. 42, Knights Templar; past worthy patron of Bedford Chapter No. 129, Order of the Eastern Star, and is a member of Council No. 62, Royal and Select Masters. Religiously, he is a member of the First Christian church, of which he is a deacon and now serving as chairman of the board of trustees.

JOSEPH T. DILLEY.

It can not be other than interesting to note in the series of personal sketches appearing in this work the varying conditions that have compassed those whose careers are outlined, and the effort has been made in each case to throw well focused light on to the individuality and to bring into proper perspective the scheme of each respective career. Each man who strives to fulfill his part in connection with human life and human activities is deserving of recognition, whatever may be his field of endeavor, and it is the function of works of this nature to perpetuate for future generations an authentic record concerning those represented in its pages, and the value of such publications is certain to be cumulative for all time to come, showing forth the individual and specific accomplishments of which generic history is ever engendered.

Joseph T. Dilley was born on May 11, 1852, in Bono township, Indiana, and is a son of Uriah and Annie (Fordyce) Dilley, the former born in Kentucky in 1802, and the latter a native of Clark county, Indiana. The subject's paternal grandfather, Stephen Dilley, was a native of the state of Virginia, who later located in Kentucky. A year later he located in Bedford county, Kentucky, and eventually came to Lawrence county, Indiana, locating

in Bono township, where he conducted farming operations and also followed his trade which was that of a cooper, one of the most important and useful trades in the early life of the community. He was well known throughout this locality and held a high place in the confidence of all who knew him. Uriah Dilley received but a limited education, his studies being confined to the subscription schools of that early period. He was reared on the home farm and followed agricultural pursuits and the raising of live stock during the greater part of his life and was also for a time engaged in the mercantile business at Bono. He died in 1858, and his wife in 1875, at the age of sixty-six years. Uriah Dilley was one of the first county commissioners of Lawrence county and was active in political affairs as a Whig. He and his wife were members of the old Hard-shell Baptist church at Talbott's graveyard, in which they took an active part. Their children were as follows: Salina, deceased; Oliver, who died in young manhood; Stephen also died young; John R., who died at the age of thirty-three years; Uriah M., who lives on the old home place; Anna, the widow of George Shipley, lives with her children; Joseph T., the subject of this sketch, and Charles, a farmer in Bradley county, Arkansas.

Joseph T. Dilley received his education in the public schools of his native county and remained on the paternal homestead until 1877, when he engaged in the lumber and saw-mill business at Lawrenceport, Indiana, which occupied his attention for about ten years. He then came to Mitchell and engaged in the grocery business, which has since commanded his attention. By courteous treatment of his customers and strict integrity in all his business dealings he has not only gained the confidence of the people but has built up a large and profitable business, being numbered among the enterprising and progressive merchants of this enterprising town. He was postmaster at Mitchell for four years and in 1909 he was elected mayor of the town, in which position he has discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Dilley is a Democrat in his political views and takes a deep interest in political affairs. He was trustee of Bono township for four years, earning the commendation of all who were familiar with his discharge of his official duties. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men, while, religiously, he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, in the prosperity of which they are deeply interested and to which they contribute of their means.

Mr. Dilley married Margaret Neideriffer, of Bono township, Lawrence county, Indiana, who died in 1878, and subsequently he married Susan Guth-

rie, of Leesville, this county, whose death occurred on June 28, 1913. To the first union were born the following children: Lydia, wife of Frank Bookster, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Mary, who died young; Lulu, the wife of Frank Domic, of Des Moines, Iowa; John died young. To the subject's second union no children were born. By the exercise of sound business principles and by being energetic at all times, Mr. Dilley has forged to the front in spite of all obstacles and is today one of the most deserving and worthy business men of the county, where he is held in high esteem by all classes, because of his honesty of purpose, his industry, genuine worth, courtesy of manner and his public spirit.

THALUS MADISON WILCOX.

A review of the life of the honored and lamented subject of this sketch must of necessity be brief and general in its character. To enter fully into the interesting details of his career, touching the struggles of his early manhood and successes of later days, would far transcend the limits of this article. He filled a large place in the ranks of the enterprising and public-spirited men of his day and generation and the luster of his deeds and the memories which attach to his name and character form no inconsiderable chapter in the history of the community where he did his work and achieved his success. Sufficient is submitted, we believe, to prove him entitled to the honorable position he long occupied among the brave and energetic self-made men of Indiana, who by enterprise and unswerving integrity forged to the front despite all opposition and won for the grand old Hoosier commonwealth a place second to none other in the bright constellation comprising the Union of American states. That he did his part nobly and well can not be gainsaid, and, though dead, he yet speaketh in the work which he accomplished and in the many kindly deeds and wholesome influence which not only his friends, but the community as well, prize as a grateful heritage.

T. M. Wilcox, who for many years was numbered among the successful and enterprising business men of Lawrence county, Indiana, was born in Washington county, this state, and was the son of Hiram and Julia (Clark) Wilcox, natives of Vermont. These parents came to Indiana, locating at Bono in an early day, and there Hiram Wilcox became a successful merchant and farmer. He enjoyed a wide acquaintance throughout the county and was highly respected by all who knew him. He and his wife both died at Bono.

To them were born the following children: Mary, Monzo; Asher S., who is mentioned at length elsewhere in this work; Melvinia, Solon, Ambrus and T. M., the immediate subject of this sketch.

T. M. Wilcox was indebted to the common schools for his education, which may be presumed to have been somewhat limited, for in those early days school methods and equipments were both somewhat primitive as compared with present-day conditions, but during the subsequent years he liberally supplemented his school training by much reading and habits of close observation. He was reared at the paternal homestead in Washington county, Indiana, and upon attaining maturity followed the vocation of his father, that of farming, with which he combined stock raising and trading, also was engaged in the mill business. Eventually he came to Tunnelton, Lawrence county, Indiana, and became associated with his brother, Asher S., in the store and mill business, the former becoming one of the most important mercantile enterprises in Lawrence county, and with these concerns Mr. Wilcox was closely identified up to the time of his death, which occurred on January 12, 1900. He was a man of good business ability, sound discretion and absolute integrity, factors which contributed in a large degree to the splendid success which characterized all his efforts. During all his active years his career was characterized by duty well performed, by faithfulness to every trust reposed in him, by industry, thrift and wisely directed effort, which resulted in the acquisition of a liberal share of this world's goods, besides earning a reputation which was never tarnished by the commission of a single unworthy act.

On May 18, 1899, Mr. Wilcox married Susie Huddleston, the daughter of Lewis Huddleston, a native of North Carolina, where he was reared. In young manhood Mr. Huddleston went to New Albany, Indiana, where for several years he ran a boat, later locating in Washington county, Indiana, where he took up farming, which he conducted with marked success. He married Virginia Click, a native of Virginia, and after their marriage located on Major Craven's farm, where they lived for twenty-one years, he being engaged in farming. They are both now deceased. They were faithful members of the Christian church and attained to a high standing in the opinion of all who knew them. They were the parents of three children: Susie (Mrs. Wilcox), Henry, a boiler-maker of Indianapolis, Indiana, and William T., postmaster and merchant at Tunnelton, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox were born the following children: Ida, who died at the age of ten years; Ella, the wife of Dr. H. J. Matlock, of Tunnelton; Asher S., who died at the age of twenty years; William, a farmer in Guthrie township, who married Josie Whicker; Oren, at home, and Gretchen, who died on December 16, 1909.

After her husband's death Mrs. Wilcox moved to Mitchell, where she now resides in a beautiful and attractive home and where she graciously entertains her many friends. She is successfully managing the estate left by her husband, which, besides his business interests in Tunnelton, comprise some valuable farm property in Bono and Guthrie townships, in the operation of which she exhibits a business tact and ability of high degree. She has also bought a farm of forty acres in Guthrie township, which she has given to her son, William. Her early business training was received years ago when, because of the ill health of her father and mother, she, being the oldest child in the family, was compelled to look after their business affairs and also superintended the rearing of the other children. She is a woman of kindly sympathies and womanly graces and in the community where she lives she enjoys marked popularity in the circles in which she moves. Mr. Wilcox possessed to a marked degree those qualities of character which win friends and he was successful always in retaining the friends he made, so that for years he was numbered among the most popular citizens of his community. He was recognized as a man of strong and alert mentality, deeply interested in everything pertaining to the advancement of the community along material, civic and moral lines, and for years he was recognized as one of the progressive and representative men of his city and county. He was a man whom to know was to respect and admire because of his sterling qualities of character and upright life.

J. D. SHOWERS.

A review of the life of the honored subject of this biographical sketch must of necessity be brief and general in its character. To enter fully into the interesting details of the career of Mr. Showers, touching the earnest and persistent efforts of his earlier years and successes of later days, would far transcend the limits of this article. He has filled a large place in the ranks of the enterprising and public-spirited men of his day and has been an important factor in the growth and development of the city's industrial and commercial interests. He is a representative of that sterling type of the world's workers who have furnished much of the bone and sinew of the country and added to the stability of our country and its institutions. And yet, in spite of the multitudinous activities of his life, he never allowed the pursuit of wealth to warp his kindly nature, but has preserved his faculties and the warmth of his heart for the broadening and helpful influence of human life, being a kindly, genial friend and gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet.



J. D. Showers

J. D. Showers was born in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, on July 11, 1841, and is the son of Charles C. and Elizabeth (Hull) Showers, both of whom were born at Coudersport, Pennsylvania. In an early day these parents came West, settling in Allen county, Indiana, where the father followed his trade of cabinet-maker, also working in various towns in Illinois, Iowa, Ohio and other states. In 1856 he came to Bloomington, Indiana, and continued to work at his trade until 1862, when, having succeeded in getting some machinery together, he started, in a small way, the manufacture of furniture. In this modest way was started the great Showers furniture factory, which has been developed by his sons until it is now the largest factory of its kind in the world. More than fifteen acres of floor space are utilized in this great plant, where more than twelve hundred men are employed, with a constant demand for several hundred more. In the year 1866 the subject of this sketch and his brother, William N. Showers, bought out their father's interest in the plant and from that time they made successive enlargements of the factory until 1904. In that year J. D. Showers sold his interest in the business to his brother, who is now the head of the business, and since that time the subject has lived a more retired life, though not entirely relinquishing his interest in business affairs. He is president of the Citizens Loan and Trust Company, of which he was one of the organizers and to his active efforts and personal influence has been to a large extent due the splendid success which has characterized the institution. The last financial statement issued by this bank was as follows: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$295,183.15; overdrafts, \$1,293.07; bonds and stocks, \$30,488.62; furniture and fixtures, \$2,465.02; advances to estates and trusts, \$400.87; due from departments, \$264.27; due from banks and trust companies, \$137,397.01; cash on hand, \$23,940.00; cash items, \$2,883.57; current expenses, \$1,108.27; taxes and interest paid, \$4,608.83; total, \$500,032.68. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$55,000.00; surplus, \$12,000.00; undivided profits, \$13,800.84; interest, discount and other earnings, \$7,281.42; demand deposits, except banks, \$232,722.16; time deposits, \$179,228.26; total, \$500,032.68. The officers of the company are as follows: J. D. Showers, president; Roy O. Pike, cashier; S. O. Harrell, assistant cashier; directors, J. D. Showers, Ira C. Batman, W. S. Bradfute, W. T. Hicks, W. N. Showers, Fred Matthews and Roy O. Pike. The Citizens Loan and Trust Company is one of the strong and influential financial institutions of southeastern Indiana and has been an important factor in the business prosperity of Bloomington and vicinity.

Politically, a life-long Republican, Mr. Showers cast his first presi-

dential vote for Abraham Lincoln and has always been an uncompromising supporter of his party, believing that the party's record in the past and her present position on the great issues of the day entitle it to the support of the people. Though not himself an office seeker, in the commonly accepted meaning of that term, he has rendered efficient and appreciated service to his city as a member of the city council, where he was retained for fourteen years, while for seventeen years he served as a member of the city school board. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained to the degrees of the Royal Arch. His religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church, in the prosperity of which he is deeply interested, contributing liberally to its support.

J. D. Showers has been twice married, first, in 1864, to Loretta Claypool Fish, and in 1865 to Belle Allen, who was a native of Floyd county, Indiana. To the second union were born three children, namely: Martha, deceased; Charles, deceased; Maude E., who became the wife of Doctor Myers, who is connected with the medical department of the State University, but who has a branch office at Indianapolis, where he has the advantage of the hospital equipments.

Although modest and unassuming and always easily approached, Mr. Showers possesses a strong and vigorous personality and, in the best sense of the term, is a leader of men and well fitted to manage important enterprises. He resides in a pleasant and attractive home on Walnut street, where the spirit of old-time hospitality is ever in evidence. A wide reader and a close observer of men and events, Mr. Showers is a well informed man and a most interesting conversationalist and companion. He enjoys a large acquaintance and is well liked by all who know him.

BURT G. HOADLEY.

The stone industry, to which the major part of the business life of Burt G. Hoadley, one of the well known and popular citizens of Monroe county, has been devoted, is one of the most important and extensive industries in Monroe county and one which has to a notable extent contributed to the growth and development of this section of the state. Mr. Hoadley's name is well known in his community, where other members of the family have also been connected with business life, the family being numbered among the

leading families of the locality. Mr. Hoadley has spent practically his entire life here and he has honestly earned not only the splendid material success which has rewarded his efforts, but that which is of far more value, the confidence and regard of the people with whom he has mingled from boyhood.

Burt G. Hoadley was born on September 21, 1876, and is a son of John and Mary E. (York) Hoadley, the father being a native of England and the mother of Ohio. At the age of twelve years John Hoadley came to the United States, where he secured his education and then learned the trade of a machinist, at which he was employed at New Albany, Indiana. After residing at the latter place for four or five years, he came to Monroe county and became a pioneer in the stone business, for which this section of the state has become so justly famous. In 1876 he opened a quarry on Big creek, in the operation of which he met with success, and later he took his son Albert in as a partner, and still later the subject of this sketch, who, since the retirement of his father and the death of his brother, has entire charge and control of the business. Sawed and block stone, as well as finished product, are turned out and the output of the Hoadley quarry and plant has long stood in high favor among builders and contractors, the product being shipped to various sections of the country, even to distant points. To John and Mary Hoadley were born seven children, namely: Belle, Albert and Elmer are all deceased, and Albert is referred to specifically elsewhere in this work; Minnie, Rose, John and Burt G. The mother of these children is now deceased.

Burt G. Hoadley is indebted to the public schools for his educational training, on the completion of which he became interested with his father and brother in the stone business, to which he has since devoted himself continuously. As before stated, he now controls the quarry and plant and is meeting with splendid success. He thoroughly understands every phase of the stone business and, because of this fact and his sound business principles and shrewd common sense, he has realized large rewards for his efforts, being now numbered among the leaders in his line in this community.

In 1897 Mr. Hoadley was united in marriage with Katherine E. Keene, the daughter of William and Jennie Keene, who were early settlers in this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Hoadley have been born four children, namely: John, Katherine, Robert and Ruth.

Politically, Mr. Hoadley occupies an independent attitude, preferring, especially in local elections, to vote for the men and policies which he believes to be for the best interests of the people. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is an earnest supporter and to which he contributes liberally of his means. His fraternal relations are with the

Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained the degrees of the Scottish rite up to and including the thirty-second. He is also a noble of the Mystic Shrine, belonging to Murat Temple, at Indianapolis. A man of integrity and honor, he has been unswerving in his support of all that makes for the good of the community along all lines, and he is deservedly held in the highest regard by all who know him.

ELBERT J. STALKER.

The name of Stalker has been for many years an honored and respected one in Lawrence county, and the gentleman of that name who is the immediate subject of this sketch is richly deserving of the universal respect and esteem which is accorded him in the community in which he lives. He is being numbered among the progressive and enterprising citizens of the county, and he has also been accorded definite recognition in the political circles of the county, being now the clerk of the court, in which position he is rendering efficient and satisfactory service.

Elbert J. Stalker was born in Bedford, Lawrence county, Indiana, on October 5, 1865, in a house which is still standing on Fourteenth street, and he is the son of Rev. John McLean Stalker and Harriett (Jeter) Stalker. The father was born four miles east of Salem, Washington county, Indiana, in February, 1828, and the mother is a native of Bedford. Rev. John M. Stalker graduated from Hanover College about 1852 and two years later came to Bedford, where he engaged in teaching school, which vocation he followed for eighteen consecutive years. His first engagement was as a subscription school teacher, though later he was engaged as an instructor in the academy. He was a man of marked intellectual attainments and educational ability and was elected county superintendent of schools of Lawrence county, in which he rendered very efficient service. In 1872 Mr. Stalker was elected clerk of Lawrence county on the Republican ticket and so satisfactory was his service that he was elected to succeed himself, thus serving two terms. He was also engaged as a teacher at Mitchell and Leesville. Upon the expiration of his official term as clerk he was appointed master commissioner, now known as probate judge, by Judge Pearson, of this county, and served in this position for several years. He then became secretary of the Bedford Building & Loan Association, which position he held at the time of his death. He was a man of good business judgment and splendid executive ability and much of the

success of this association was directly attributable to his ability and personal efforts. He was an ordained minister in the Baptist church and during all these strenuous years after coming to Bedford he was the regular preacher in the Baptist church of this city and also preached in the country churches of the county. He took a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community, especially regarding educational matters, and served at one time as a member of the Bedford school board. His death occurred on June 15, 1896, at the age of sixty-eight years, and he is survived by his widow, who now lives in Bedford. To them were born four children, namely: Elizabeth E., the wife of James H. McCracken, of Bedford; Mary D., the wife of O. H. Longwell, of Des Moines, Iowa, where he is president of Highland Park College; Francis M., who is a professor in the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, and Elbert J., the immediate subject of this sketch.

Elbert J. Stalker received his elementary education in the public schools of Bedford, graduating from the high school in 1884. In that same year he entered Franklin College, remaining there two years, and in 1886 became a student in Indiana University at Bloomington, where he was graduated in 1888. He then taught for one year in the high school at Salem, Indiana, and later became bookkeeper in the Stone City Bank at Bedford, later filling the same position in the Citizens National Bank until 1908, when he was nominated on the Republican ticket and elected county clerk of Lawrence county by a majority of five hundred and twenty-five. In 1912 he was again the nominee of his party for the clerkship, but, owing to the Bull Moose defection from the party, he was defeated by fifty-one votes. His time expires on January 1, 1914, when he expects to retire to his splendid farm located two miles east of Bedford. During his official term, Mr. Stalker has formed a large acquaintance throughout Lawrence county, and wherever known he enjoys the high regard of all who come into contact with him because of his high personal qualities of character and his genial disposition, and he will retire from the office with the commendation and good will of all who have had official dealings with him.

On April 26, 1893, Mr. Stalker was married to Anna June Todd, the daughter of Capt. A. J. and Mollie (Bostick) Todd, of Bedford. She was born in Campbellsburg, Orange county, Indiana, and is a lady of many fine qualities of character, being popular in the social circles in which she moves. To this union have been born three children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Donald T., born May 29, 1894; John M., November 26, 1901; Marjorie J., June 10, 1912.

Socially, Mr. Stalker is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, while,

religiously, he is a member of the Baptist church of Bedford, of which he is a deacon. He takes a deep interest in the civic affairs of the community and is a member of the county board of charities. In every phase of life's activities in which he has engaged he has proven himself a man among men and has earned the high position which he now enjoys in the community where his entire life has been spent.

THOMAS L. HARRIS.

Among the worthy citizens of Bedford is found the name of Thomas L. Harris, who has made a success of his chosen life work and at the same time established a reputation for uprightness in all relations of life. Mr. Harris, who, after a life of strenuous activity, is now living retired in his comfortable home at Bedford, was born in this city on March 26, 1849. He is the son of William and Dina (Beyers) Harris, the father a native of Salem, Ohio, and the mother of Pennsylvania. They were married in Ohio and came to Indiana in 1845, locating at Springville, where the father worked at his trade as carpenter until 1848. Subsequently he acquired the ownership of one hundred and sixty acres of land in Guthrie township, Lawrence county, to the operation of which he devoted his attention until his death in 1885, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He was survived several years by his wife, who died in August, 1890, in the sixty-sixth year of her age. She was born in 1824. They were earnest members of the Christian church, while in politics Mr. Harris was a Democrat. They were the parents of two children, Thomas L., the subject of this sketch, and William Riley, who was engaged in the stone business and whose death occurred in September, 1889.

Thomas L. Harris received his education in the schools of his home neighborhood, which were somewhat primitive in equipment and method, but he was ambitious to acquire information and by much reading and home study he became a well informed man. He remained under the parental roof until the age of twenty-two years, and engaged in teaching school, in which he was eminently successful, continuing to follow this vocation for nine terms. In 1875 Mr. Harris located at Fort Ritner, Indiana, and engaged in farming, which claimed his attention for eighteen years and in 1889 he came to Bedford, buying a pleasant home on Eighth street, later buying his present home at No. 2026 I street, where he now resides. Since coming to Bedford Mr. Harris has been actively engaged as a civil engineer and was very successful in this calling, but is now practically retired from active business pursuits. He is at

present serving as coroner of Lawrence county and is performing his duties to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Politically, Mr. Harris is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, taking a deep interest in political affairs. Religiously, he is a member of the Christian church at Bedford, while his fraternal relations are with the Improved Order of Red Men.

On January 26, 1872, Mr. Harris married Eva Newkirk, of Lawrence county, the daughter of E. B. and Leanora (Dixon) Newkirk, natives of Vermont. Mrs. Newkirk was the first white child that crossed White river at Fort Ritner, the family having been pioneers and successful farmers in that locality. Her parents died in this county. Mrs. Eva Harris died in 1877, leaving one child, Hattie, who became the wife of John Bell, an electrician at Bedford, Indiana. For his second wife Mr. Harris married on November 19, 1877, Mary J. Dixon, of Lawrence county, a daughter of Alex H. and Emma Stella Dixon, natives of Virginia, who came to Lawrence county in 1825 and settled in the eastern part of the county, where Mr. Dixon has acquired a large tract of land. He died in 1894 and Mrs. Dixon now lives in Bedford, at the age of eighty-nine years. To the subject's second union were born the following children: Homer, an electrician at Bedford, who married Gertie Seabrook, of New Albany, Indiana, and they have one child, Oneida; Bert is unmarried and lives in southern Indiana; Lillie died at the age of six months; Mabel is at home with her parents. Mr. Harris is progressive in his ideas and has by his own efforts become well fixed as regards material affairs and is deserving of the success which has attended his efforts and of the high esteem in which he is held by all his neighbors and friends throughout the county.

CHARLES P. BUTLER.

It is a well recognized fact that the most powerful influence in shaping and controlling public life is the press. It reaches a greater number of people than any other agency and thus has always been and, in the hands of persons competent to direct it, always will be a most important factor in moulding public opinion and shaping the destiny of the nation. The gentleman to a brief review of whose life these lines are devoted is prominently connected with the journalism of southern Indiana, and at this time is editor and publisher of the *Daily and Weekly Democrat*, one of the most popular papers of Lawrence county, comparing favorably with the best local sheets in this section of the state in news, editorial ability and mechanical execution.

Charles P. Butler is a native son of the old Hoosier state, having been born in North Vernon, Indiana, on May 11, 1864, and is the son of Patrick and Mary (McDonald) Butler, both of whom were natives of Ireland, and both being now deceased. The subject was educated in the public schools of North Vernon and in 1882 he began his apprenticeship at the printing trade in the office of the *North Vernon Sun*, where he remained until 1887. In that year he and his step-brother bought the paper, which they ran together until 1902, when Charles P. came to Bedford and bought the *Daily and Weekly Democrat*, to which he has since devoted his entire attention and which he has developed into one of the best newspapers in this section of the state.

On June 29, 1904, Mr. Butler was united in marriage with Mary L. Boland, of Mitchell, this county, and they have become the parents of one daughter, Catherine Mary. Religiously, Mr. Butler is a faithful member of the Catholic church. He takes a consistent interest in the public affairs of the community and, personally and through the columns of his paper, gives an earnest support to every movement calculated to upbuild the community and advance the welfare of its people.

FRED MATTHEWS.

The prosperity and substantial welfare of a community are in a large measure due to the enterprise and wise foresight of its business men. It is the progressive, wide-awake men of affairs that make the real history of a community, and their influence in shaping and directing its varied interests is difficult to estimate. The well known gentleman of whom the biographer writes in this connection has long ranked among the leading business men of Monroe county, and it is to such enterprising spirits as he that the locality is indebted for its recent substantial growth and for the high position it occupies as a center of industrial activity and progress.

Fred Matthews is a native son of the old Hoosier state, having been born at Stinesville, Monroe county, Indiana, on March 25, 1859. He is the son of John and Mary Ann (Drake) Matthews, both of whom were natives of England, the mother having been a descendant of the family of which the noted Sir Francis Drake was a representative. John Matthews came to Monroe county early in the fifties and became connected with the stone business and superintendent of mills in the Big Creek quarry district west of Stinesville. This was the first limestone quarry in the famous oolitic lime-



Fred Matthews

stone field in Indiana and with this enterprise he was connected for about five years. In 1862 John Matthews started in business on his own account, going to Elliottsville, Indiana, and opening a quarry there, which he operated for a time, but which is now exhausted, though the mills there have been rebuilt and still in operation. This was the second quarry of this kind of stone which was located on the Monon railroad. The first quarry which had railroad communication was at Salem, Indiana, but the subject's father was not connected with this. John Matthews died in 1883, having lived a life of eminent respectability and honor in the community.

The subject of this sketch received a good practical education in the public schools of Monroe county, and at an early age entered the stone business, associating himself with two of his brothers, Peter T. and William N., who took over their father's business under the name of Matthews Brothers. Peter T. and William N. Matthews both died shortly after the organization of the company and Fred Matthews was thus left in entire charge of the business, which he subsequently reorganized and incorporated under the name of Matthews Brothers Company. In addition to his own holdings in that company, Mr. Matthews is a stockholder and president of the Crescent Stone Company, and also a stockholder and president of the Empire Stone Company, located in the Clear Creek district. In the business of stone quarrying Mr. Matthews is numbered among the most experienced and best qualified in the oolitic district, having long ago demonstrated his fitness for the work to which he is devoting himself. He is also a large stockholder in the Indiana Gold Dredging and Mining Company, a corporation which is engaged in dredging in California, and which is meeting with fair success.

Politically, Mr. Matthews has been a life-long Democrat and in 1896 he was elected auditor of Monroe county, being the only Democrat elected to a county office that year. He proved a faithful and efficient official and retired from the office with the commendation of all who were familiar with his work. He has also rendered appreciative service as a member of the Bloomington school board. Fraternally, Mr. Matthews is affiliated with the Masonic order, belonging to the council, chapter and commandery in the York Rite, while in the Scottish Rite he has received distinctive preferment, having been honored with the thirty-third and last degree, the honors of that degree being conferred upon him at Detroit, Michigan, in 1910. Religiously, he is a member of the Baptist church, to which he gives liberally and in the prosperity of which he is deeply interested. He has a pleasant and attractive residence at No. 419 North Walnut street, Bloomington, and here he finds his

greatest pleasure and enjoyment, where, surrounded by his family, he casts aside the cares of business life and enjoys himself to the utmost.

In 1879 Mr. Matthews was married to Nettie B. Moore, the daughter of Harrison and Margaret (May) Moore, old settlers of this county, where the father was for many years a successful farmer. He is now deceased, but his widow is still living at the advanced age of ninety-one years. To Mr. and Mrs. Matthews have been born three children, namely: Bertha A., the wife of W. E. Showers; Edith E., the wife of Gladstone H. Barrett, and Janette M., who remains at home with her parents. Industry and probity have been the chief factors in Mr. Matthews' steady advance in business affairs and his position in the world of commerce is such as to reflect the highest credit upon himself and to add to the reputation of Bloomington as an important business center. Manifesting an abiding interest in the material advancement of the city, he has given his influence and assistance to all enterprises with this object in view, and he also takes an active part in promoting all worthy means and measures for the welfare of his fellow men. All in all he is a worthy representative of the steady, intelligent and progressive class that gives stability to the body politic and character to the community, being broad minded, with wide views of men and affairs and a true type of the enterprising American citizen of today.

EUGENE H. R. PERRY.

It is the progressive, wide-awake man of affairs that makes the real history of a community and his influence as a potential factor of the body politic is difficult to estimate. The examples such men furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish, and there is always a full measure of satisfaction in adverting even in a casual way to their achievements in advancing the interests of their fellow men and in giving strength and solidity to the institutions which make so much for the prosperity of the community. Such a man is the worthy subject of this sketch, and as such it is proper that a review of his career be accorded a place among the representative citizens of the city and county in which he resides.

Eugene H. R. Perry, one of the most prominent business men of Ellettsville, was born in Monroe county, Indiana, August 2, 1882, and is the son of Gilbert K. and Henrietta E. (Hasslock) Perry, the father a native of

Maine and the mother of Tennessee. Gilbert Perry came to Monroe county following his brother, who had come here to teach school. After securing his education he took up the sawmill business, in which he continued with splendid success until about 1861. At that time he gave evidence of his patriotic spirit by assisting in the organization of Company G, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which he was elected first lieutenant and with which he served until he was mustered out on account of physical disability, having been taken sick during this period. For his valiant and courageous conduct he was promoted to the rank of captain, which he held until the time he was mustered out of service. After his return to peaceful pursuits Mr. Perry engaged in the stone business in Monroe county, being one of the first men to engage in the oolitic limestone quarrying in this locality, his first work being carried on near Ellettsville. In this he was very successful and attained a splendid reputation among the business men of his locality. He was twice married and to the first union were born two children, Mabel and Grace, while to the second union there were five children, Gilbert K., Herman H., Eugene H. R., Fred D. E. and Job.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools, being a graduate of the Bloomington high school and he then followed the line of effort in which his father had been so successful and since that time his efforts have been confined to the stone business, in which he is still actively engaged. He is a man of good business judgment, energetic habits and persistent determination and he has achieved a noteworthy success in a line requiring intelligence and aptitude of a high order. Among his associates he is held in high esteem because of his excellent ability and high character.

On November 25, 1907, Mr. Perry was married to Cora B. Faulkner, the daughter of Edward E. Faulkner, and to them have been born two children, Jean H. and Julia E.

Politically, Mr. Perry is an ardent Republican, but has neither time nor inclination for taking an active part in public affairs. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has taken the degrees of blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and is also a member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the workings of which orders he takes an appreciative and intelligent interest. Mr. Perry possesses a pleasing personality and is easily approached. Strong and forceful in his relations with his fellow men, he not only makes his presence felt, but has also gained the good will and commendation of both his associates and the general public, retaining his reputation among men for integrity and high character and never losing that dignity which is the birthright of a gentleman.

FRED T. DUNIHUE.

A career marked by earnest and indefatigable application has been that of this substantial and honored citizen of Bedford, Indiana, where he has maintained a residence for many years, during all of which time his life has been an open book and read by his fellow men. He was a valiant soldier of the Civil war, where his fidelity was of the type which has characterized his actions in all their relations and gained for him the confidence and esteem of the public and unbounded respect of all with whom he has been brought into contact.

Fred T. Dunihue is a native of the locality in which he now lives, having been born in Bedford, Indiana, on February 26, 1847. He is the son of Alex H. and M. L. (McLane) Dunihue, the former of whom was born in Marietta, Ohio, in 1806. The subject's paternal grandfather, Daniel Dunihue, was a native of Rutland, Vermont, who, in young manhood, made a trip to Canada, and while there was forced into the English army. However, he made his escape a short time later and subsequently went to Marietta, Ohio, where he lived several years, eventually coming to Bedford, Indiana, where he spent his remaining days and here died. He married Abigail Poole, of Vermont, who also is deceased. Alexander H. Dunihue in young manhood came to Indiana, locating first at Liberty, to which place he went with a stock of goods belonging to a Louisville firm. After selling this stock for his employer he came to Bedford, Indiana, and entered the employ of Samuel Irwin, one of Bedford's prominent merchants in that day. Later he became associated with his maternal grandfather, William McLane. The latter came to Bedford in 1826 and here opened a store which he conducted for a time, but in 1856 went to San Antonio, Texas. He was a wealthy man, owning large tracts of land in Texas, and he died while in that state. His wife died in Bedford. Alexander H. Dunihue and his brother-in-law, Hiram H. McLane, for a number of years were engaged in the mercantile business and eventually Robert Kelly bought Mr. McLane's interest and they ran the store together until 1870, after which the firm name became Alex H. Dunihue & Son, the son's name being William. Under this firm name the business was conducted until 1880, when the store was closed and the business discontinued. Alex H. Dunihue died in 1891, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, and his wife, who was born in 1817, died in 1888. She was a member of and an active worker in the Presbyterian church. Mr. Dunihue was a Republican in politics and **took an active part** in local public affairs. To Alex and Ann L. Dunihue were born the following children: Mary, who is now deceased, was the wife of Judge N. F. Malotte,

of Bedford, Indiana; William M., also deceased, was a merchant and live stock dealer at Bedford and married Lizzie Hammersley; Charles H., who was a farmer at Bedford, was a veteran of the Civil war; Carrie died in 1859; Clara is the widow of William A. Gabe, who was for many years an editor in Bloomington, and she now resides in Indianapolis; Fred T., the immediate subject of this review; Hiram H., deceased, was a farmer at Bedford and never married; Jessie, who is unmarried, remains at Bedford; Henry C., deceased, was a farmer at Bedford and never married; Philip A., of Bedford, is a superintendent of a stone quarry and married Nellie Harrison; Lewis H., who was a telegraph operator, was killed several years ago in Oregon; Frank is deceased.

Fred T. Dunihue received his education in the public schools of his home neighborhood and in September, 1864, at the age of seventeen years, he enlisted in Company C, Seventeenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, at Indianapolis and accompanied the command to Louisville, Kentucky, where they took part in the Wilson raid, which led them through Kentucky, Tennessee and as far south as Macon, Georgia, where they were when the war closed. Mr. Dunihue received an honorable discharge at Nashville, Tennessee, on June 28, 1865, and immediately returned to Bedford. Soon after his return home he was appointed deputy sheriff of Lawrence county, in which position he rendered efficient service for six years. In 1878 he was elected sheriff, serving from 1879 to 1883, and discharging the duties of this position in a manner such as won for him the commendation of all concerned. Since then he has been variously engaged about the court house in different capacities with the exception of a period when he was absent from this county. In August, 1868, he went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he engaged in the boot and shoe business for about three years, then for a year was located at Winterset, Iowa. In every phase of life's activities in which he was engaged Mr. Dunihue has ably performed all duties assigned to him and his life has been lived along the highest planes of endeavor so that he has honestly earned and retains the confidence and regard of all who know him.

Mr. Dunihue was married in Jackson county, Missouri, to Sallie G. Northcraft, the daughter of William and Susan (Caldwell) Northcraft, natives of Kentucky, the mother having been born in Boyle county, that state. These parents came to Bedford, Indiana, in 1848, and here the father followed merchant tailoring and ran a clothing store until his death, which occurred in 1864, at the age of forty-five years. He was survived many years by his widow, who died at the age of seventy-six years. William Northcraft was twice married, and by his first wife had a son, William, deceased, and by his

second wife seven children, namely: James, who died at the age of twenty-eight years; John, who lives in Oklahoma; Lawrence; Samuel, deceased; Joseph, of Pueblo, Colorado; Kate, the wife of John Gleissner, a druggist at Abilene, Kansas, and Sallie G., the wife of Mr. Dunihue. To Mr. and Mrs. Dunihue have been born four children, namely: Clara, the wife of W. F. Perkins, of Lafayette, Indiana, where he is superintendent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company. They have two sons, William and Robert; Kate is the wife of Dr. Harry J. Emery, a successful dentist at Dayton, Kentucky; Lawrence, a traveling salesman for the Indiana Quarry Company, and lives at Columbus, Ohio, married Sadiemae Allen; Graham, of Bedford, is a traveling salesman for the Great Northern Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, Illinois.

Socially, Mr. Dunihue is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Bedford, in which he has taken a deep interest, and where he finds many pleasant associations begun during the Civil war. Politically, he is a staunch Republican and takes much interest in public affairs, though not a seeker after public office. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church at Bedford, of which they are regular attendants. Mr. Dunihue is well known throughout Lawrence county and in the circle in which he mingles he is held in the highest regard because of his upright life and successful character.

WILLIAM A. MATHES.

The career of the well remembered gentleman whose name forms the caption of this biographical memoir was a strenuous and varied one, entitling him to honorable mention among the representative citizens of his day and generation in the county with which his life was so closely identified. Although his life record has been brought to a close by the inevitable fate that awaits all mankind, his influence still pervades the lives of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances who reverence his memory. As public official, soldier or private citizen, he was always true to himself and his fellow men, and the tongue of calumny never touched him. As a soldier he proved his loyalty to the government he loved so well on the long and tiresome marches in all kinds of situations, on the tented field and amid the flame and smoke of battle, where the rattle of musketry, mingled with the terrible concussion of the bursting shell and the deep diapason of the cannon's roar, made up the sublime but awful chorus of death. To such as he the country is under a debt of gratitude which it can not repay and in centuries yet to be posterity will commemorate their chivalry in fitting eulogy and tell their deeds in story and in song.

William A. Mathes, whose death occurred at his home in Bedford, Lawrence county, Indiana, on November 18, 1911, was born on December 10, 1837, in Bloomington, Monroe county, this state. He was the son of James N. and Sophia (Glover) Mathes, both of whom were also natives of Monroe county. The father was a minister in the Christian church and therefore the family were compelled to live at various places, but they were residents of Bedford, Indiana, at the time of their death. The father was a man of eminent attainments, was widely known and highly respected among his acquaintances. They were the parents of six children, namely: Jane, Jerry, Cameron, William A., Emmeline and Mary. Of these children, Cameron is living in California and Mary in Kansas City.

The subject of this sketch received but a limited education in the common schools of his home neighborhood and in young manhood he learned the trade of a tinner. His career was interrupted in August, 1861, at the outbreak of the Southern rebellion when he enlisted at Bedford as a private in Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He proved a valiant and courageous soldier, serving faithfully in defense of the national honor for twenty-two months, when, in one of the most hotly contested battles of the war, he suffered the loss of his right arm which was cut off. In consequence of his injury he received an honorable discharge and returned to Bedford. Soon afterwards he was elected recorder of Lawrence county, which position he served eight years, and during the following years he was employed in various capacities about the court house. He was a man of good judgment, alert mentality and performed efficiently every duty to which he gave his attention. Politically, he was a staunch supporter of the Republican party, while his religious membership was with the Christian church. He enjoyed a wide acquaintance throughout the county and because of his genial disposition, uniform courtesy to all who had dealings with him and his excellent personal character, he was respected and highly regarded everywhere.

On the 16th of July, 1863, Mr. Mathes married Mary Mullis, a native of Lawrence county, this state, and the daughter of Robert and Polly (Pierce) Mullis, who were natives of Orange county, Indiana. The father came to Lawrence county in his young manhood and here acquired the ownership of a tract of government land which he cleared and developed into a splendid farm. He and his wife are both deceased. They were earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were well known and highly respected in their community. They were the parents of six children, namely: Jacob, deceased; Eleza, deceased; William; Robert, deceased; Mary, wife of the subject of this sketch, and Abigail, deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Mathes were

born six children, namely: Robert, a tinner by profession at Bedford, who married Millie Owen; William B., of Bedford, was a bridge carpenter, but was severely injured, since which time he has been an invalid; Daisy, the wife of Claude Barnes, of Chattanooga, Tennessee; Sophia is the wife of Emerson Sears, of Arizona; Elsie is the wife of Chester Ferris, of Wyoming, and they have a son, John; George is a tinner by trade and lives in Bedford. Mrs. Mathes is a lady of many kindly graces of head and heart who has by her kindness of manner and excellent qualities endeared herself to the large circle of friends which she enjoys. She is living in her comfortable and attractive home at the corner of Twelfth and N streets, Bedford, where she enjoys the companionship of her acquaintances.

CHARLES HINKLE.

It is not an easy task to describe adequately a man who has led an eminently active and busy life and who has attained a position of relative distinction in the community with which his interests are allied. But biography finds its most perfect justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history. It is, then, with a full appreciation of all that is demanded and of the painstaking scrutiny that must be accorded each statement, and yet with a feeling of satisfaction, that the writer essays the task of touching briefly upon the details of such a record as has been that of the honored subject of this sketch whose eminently successful career is now under review.

Charles Hinkle was born on August 6, 1880, at Bloomington, Indiana, and is the son of Marion and Mary (Headley) Hinkle. Marion Hinkle, who also was a native of Monroe county, Indiana, was for many years actively engaged in the meat business in Bloomington, buying and selling large numbers of live stock. In the civic and political life of the city he was a prominent figure, having been elected and served as sheriff from 1885 until 1887, and as auditor of the county from 1896 until 1900. He was actively engaged in the meat business in this city until the time of his death. His wife was a native of Marietta, Ohio. To them were born twelve children, namely: Cora, Grace, Samuel, Harvey, Gertrude, Francis, Charles, George, Omar, Thomas, Fern and one who died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch received a good, practical common school education in Monroe county, attending two years at the high school at Bloomington.



CHARLES HINKLE

ton. He was reared to the life of a farmer, which pursuit he followed up to the time of entering the meat business, about fourteen years ago, and he has since been continuously identified with this important line of industry. About 1908 he engaged in the business on his own account under the firm name of Charles Hinkle and in 1910 engaged as a member of the firm of Hinkle & Souders, being located for about one and one-half years on the east side of the public square. On September 1, 1913, Mr. Hinkle bought the butcher shop of H. E. Wahl & Company, the business being now conducted under his own name and he has a splendid and well equipped store on the west side of the square, where he enjoys his full share of the public patronage.

On October 8, 1903, Mr. Hinkle was united in marriage to Jessie Rogers, the daughter of George and Mattie (Parks) Rogers, both of whom were natives of Monroe county, Indiana, the father being a successful farmer about three miles northeast of Bloomington.

Politically, Mr. Hinkle is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, while, fraternally, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Court of Honor, Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World, all at Bloomington. Mr. Hinkle has hosts of friends in Bloomington and adjoining community, owing to his honesty in business and his upright social and private life and he is much admired by all who know him for his wholesome living as well as for his business success.

THOMAS M. BRINKWORTH.

Among the enterprising citizens and public spirited men of affairs in the city of Bedford must be mentioned the gentleman whose name appears above. Mr. Brinkworth was born on December 31, 1866, in Spice Valley township, Lawrence county, Indiana, and is the son of George and Anna (Hill) Brinkworth. The father was born at Chippenham, Wiltshire, England, on May 12, 1823, and the mother was born in county Cork, Ireland, on November 4, 1828. In 1842 George Brinkworth came to America, locating first at Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained until 1850 when he came to Spice Valley township, Lawrence county, Indiana, and bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, to which he gave his attention until his death, which occurred in January, 1905. He was loyal to his adopted country and served as a member of the Seventh United States Regular Infantry in the Mexican war. In the

Civil war he enlisted in the One Hundred Eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served a year. The subject's paternal grandfather, Jonathan Brinkworth, was born in Wiltshire, England, 1781, and died in 1866, but he never left his native land. He was a veteran of the Duke of Wellington's army and one of his sons was in the war with China in 1860 and another served fourteen years in India. The subject's mother came to America in 1846, her uncle, Dennis Collins, being collector of the port at Cincinnati under President James K. Polk. Her marriage to Mr. Brinkworth occurred at Louisville in 1855 and her death occurred in 1891. To Mr. and Mrs. Brinkworth were born eight children, namely: Mary A., wife of Patrick Shea, of Mitchell, Indiana; Margaret, deceased. Eliza, the wife of Lemual Westbrook, of Parkersburg, West Virginia; Jonathan, of Mitchell, Indiana; Cordelia, wife of Emmett Noble, of Albia, Iowa; the subject of this sketch is next in order of birth; Julia, wife of John Shea, of El Paso, Texas; Susan, the wife of Charles F. McNab, of Bloomington, Indiana.

Thomas M. Brinkworth secured his education in the schools of Spice Valley township, and later went to Hardin county, Kentucky, where he engaged in teaching school and attended the State University at Lexington. He afterwards taught in West Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana from 1891 to 1904, excepting a period of two years when he was in school. He was successful as a teacher and gained a splendid reputation in educational circles. In 1902 Mr. Brinkworth came to Bedford, Indiana, and engaged in abstract work, in which he was successful owing to his painstaking and careful habits of work. He is also now waterworks solicitor and collector for the city of Bedford. He is a man of marked intellectual attainments and good habits, and because of his industry and high character he enjoys to a notable degree the respect and confidence of the people of the community.

Mr. Brinkworth was married on April 3, 1896, to Lola J. Noll, of Hardin county, Kentucky, whose death occurred on August 21, 1900. Subsequently he married Maybell Faucett, of Jonesboro, Greeve county, Indiana. Fraternally, he is a member of Lawrence Lodge No. 160, Free and Accepted Masons, and in his daily life he endeavors to exemplify the sublime precepts of that time-honored order. Politically, he is a Democrat and takes an active interest in the success of his party. In all matters affecting the welfare of the city in which he resides Mr. Brinkworth takes a commendable interest, giving his support to every movement which promises to benefit the people educationally, morally, socially or materially, and in consequence of his public spirited attitude he receives the hearty confidence and good will of all who know him. Socially, he moves in the best circles of the city and enjoys a wide acquaintance, with whom he is deservedly popular

JAMES E. BORUFF.

If a resume were to be written of the successful and influential attorneys of the southern part of Indiana, the name of James E. Boruff, of Lawrence county, would occupy a high position. In the legal profession he has supplemented the practice of the essentials with a wealth of common sense. In every profession theories and rules cannot be literally interpreted; they act as guides alone; the human equation is the force that impels decisions of merit. In judicious foresight, cool calculation and prompt initiative Mr. Boruff has excelled. He stands for the lawyer, in the true sense of that word, that is to say, the man who advocates a sympathetic reading of the law, and not a merciless, steely and unyielding interpretation. James E. Boruff has won for himself a reputation of high integrity, and his courteous, affable nature, savored with a brilliant fund of wit, have won for him countless friends and clients among the good people of Lawrence county and southern Indiana.

James E. Boruff was born on April 12, 1862, at Clear Creek, Monroe county, Indiana, and is the son of William H. and Margaret E. (Foster) Boruff, both of whom were natives of Monroe county. William H. Boruff came from a family who traced their ancestry to a sturdy German origin, and was one of a family of sixteen children, twelve boys and four girls. All of the sixteen children lived to raise families of their own. William Boruff entered the agricultural vocation early in life, as that was the prevailing occupation, and remained active therein until a few years ago, when he retired, and at the present time lives in Bedford, in his eighty-fifth year. Mrs. Boruff came from Scotch ancestry, and departed from this life in the year 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Boruff were both loyal members of the Christian church. Eleven children were born to this felicitous union, seven of whom are living, namely: Fred L., of San Bernardino, California; John P., of Mount Vernon, New York; Ray R., in partnership with the subject; Mrs. Addie Lowder, of Bloomington, Monroe county; Mrs. Flora Sisco, of Bedford; Anna, also of Bedford, and Mrs. Nell G. Alexander, of Bedford.

James E. Boruff was born and reared on his father's farm, and attended the common schools, obtaining an excellent education. He later studied at the Southern Indiana Normal College, at Mitchell, Indiana. After leaving the normal, Mr. Boruff taught school and, although attaining a large measure of success in this undertaking, he abandoned it a year later, and came to Bedford and commenced to study law with Judge W. H. Martin. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1884, and has occupied the same office ever since—even retaining the same waste basket into which he cast his youthful briefs.

For a time, Mr. Boruff was in partnership with his former preceptor, and now shares his office with his brother, Ray R. Boruff.

James E. Boruff has not only built around himself great personal success, but in the acquiring of the means of sustenance he has been very fortunate. In politics, Mr. Boruff is a staunch Republican, and has stumped the state several times in the interest of his party. Religiously, he is a member of the Christian church, and is the teacher of the Brotherhood class, one of the largest Sunday school classes in the state. Mr. Boruff has been admitted to the bar in the federal courts, and has practiced in many different states, and with a uniform degree of success.

THOMAS N. CHAPMAN.

The following is a brief sketch of one who, by close attention to business, has achieved marked success in the world's affairs and risen to an honorable position among the enterprising men of the county with which his interests are identified. It is a plain record, rendered remarkable by no strange or mysterious adventure, no wonderful and lucky accident and no tragic situation. Mr. Chapman is one of those estimable citizens whose integrity and strong personality must force them into an admirable notoriety, which their modesty never seeks, who command the respect of their contemporaries and their posterity and leave the impress of their individuality upon the age in which they live.

Thomas N. Chapman, who holds the responsible position of recorder of Lawrence county, Indiana, was born on July 11, 1882, in Spice Valley township, this county, and is the son of William H. and Mariah (Hart) Chapman. The father was born in Martin county, Indiana, on July 2, 1847, and the mother first saw the light of day in Clark county, this state, in 1850. William H. Chapman came to Spice Valley township, Lawrence county, when a boy of about fourteen years, and was so unfortunate as to lose both of his parents in early youth. After this bereavement he went to live with a brother-in-law on a farm where he remained until he had attained his majority. He has followed farming pursuits throughout his active life, and is now a successful agriculturist and prominent citizen of Spice Valley township, being the owner of eighty acres of splendid land there. To him and his wife were born nine children, namely: Ollie, the wife of Charley A. Smith, of Bedford; Jesse A., of Willard, New Mexico; Pearl, the wife of Albert Sheeks, treasurer of Martin county, Indiana; Dottie Dell, twin of Pearl, is deceased; the subject of this

sketch is next in order of birth; Ruth, the wife of Thomas Selby, of Bedford; Blanche, the wife of Lawrence Stultz, of Bedford; Edna and W. M., also of Bedford.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm on which he was born until he was nineteen years of age and received a good, practical education in the public schools of his community. He has followed agricultural pursuits during nearly all of his active years, though he has been to some extent interested in public affairs, having served as truant officer for two years for the county, and in 1912 he was elected county recorder on the Democratic ticket, although in a county which normally goes Republican by a safe majority. Prior to his public official position he had been for awhile employed by the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Chapman is thoroughly familiar with all the duties of his office, is courteous to all who have dealings with him, and has proved himself not only an able, but a popular county official.

Mr. Chapman was married on July 28, 1903, to Della Bass, who was born in the state of Nebraska, but who was reared near Mitchell, Lawrence county, Indiana. They have become the parents of three children, Owen B., Lewis W. and W. Wayne. Mr. Chapman and his wife have many warm friends and admirers in Lawrence county and move in the best social circles of the community. Thus far his life has been one of strenuous activity and by reason of the success with which it has been attended his friends are justified in predicting for him a future of still greater usefulness and distinction.

JOHN C. KELLY, M. D.

Devoted to the noble work which his profession implies, the gentleman whose career we essay to briefly outline in the following paragraphs has been faithful and indefatigable in his endeavors and has not only earned the due rewards of his efforts in a temporal way, but has also proved himself eminently worthy to exercise the important functions of his calling, by reason of his ability, his abiding sympathy and his earnest zeal in behalf of his fellow men. His understanding of the science of medicine is regarded by those who know him as being broad and comprehensive, and the profession and the public accord him a distinguished place among the men of his class in Indiana. His has been a life of earnest and persistent endeavor, such as always brings a true appreciation of the real value of human existence—a condition that must be prolific of good results in all the relations of life.

Dr. John C. Kelly, one of the best known professional men at Mitchell, Indiana, was born in this city on November 13, 1858, and is the son of David Kelly. The latter was born on December 11, 1827, in Jackson county, Indiana, a son of James and Ann (Smith) Kelly, both natives of the state of Virginia. James Kelly was an early settler of this county, where he followed farming. His death occurred in 1838. To him and his wife were born four children, three sons and a daughter, all of whom are deceased. David Kelly received only a common school education and in young manhood he started to learn the trade of a tailor in Clark county, Indiana, at which he worked until 1850, when he took a contract to construct a part of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad, in which he was fairly successful. He later owned stores at different localities, and in 1857 he came to Mitchell and opened a store. In 1862, after the outbreak of the Southern rebellion, Mr. Kelly left his stock of goods and enlisted in the army, having raised Company H, Sixty-seventh Regiment Indiana Infantry. He was commissioned a major and served faithfully and courageously in defense of his country until 1865. He was in the battle of Mumfordsville, and was there captured and paroled, afterwards taking part in the battles of Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, where he received the flag of truce, the Red River campaign, and at Grand Coteau was captured and held a prisoner for two months. He was made provost marshal of the river department, with headquarters at New Orleans, in which he rendered valiant and faithful service for the Union cause. After his return from the army he operated a flouring mill at Mitchell for several years, but, selling this in 1894, he gave his attention to the operation of his farm. He was a staunch Republican and, religiously, was a member of the Baptist church. On June 18, 1857, in Washington county, Indiana, he married Caroline Kelly, the daughter of John and Minerva (Jenks) Kelly, of Lawrence county, Indiana, who were the parents of one son and four daughters, of whom but one is now living, Mrs. Sarah Edwards, the widow of Allen Edwards, of Mitchell, Indiana. The subject's father died on November 23, 1911, and the mother on March 24, 1910. They were the parents of the following children: John C., the immediate subject of this sketch; Lillian L., who died at the age of six years; Jesse E., who died in 1885, was a successful merchant of Mitchell; James E., who was a telegraph operator, now living in Mitchell, married Nora Moore and they have two sons, John E. and James.

The subject of this sketch received his elementary education in the public schools of his home neighborhood and during 1875 and 1876 was a student in Franklin College, later taking a course in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. In 1876 he learned to be a telegraph operator and

in 1877 he was operator for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company at Washington, Indiana, and two years later became operator for what is now the Monon railroad at Mitchell, where he remained eight months. He then went to Denver, Colorado, as clerk in the freight office for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, remaining there six months, and in 1883 went to Leadville as train dispatcher for that road serving in that capacity until November, 1884. He then became acting train master and chief dispatcher at Leadville. In 1886 he was made chief clerk of the Colorado Midland Railroad, and in 1888 was promoted to local freight agent for the Colorado Midland Railroad at Leadville. In 1892 he was made train dispatcher of the Mexican National Railroad, being located in the city of Mexico one year, at the expiration of which time he relinquished his connection with the railroad operations. Mr. Kelly had long had a strong desire to make the practice of medicine his life work and to this end during 1880 and 1882 he had attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, and in 1889 he took a course of medical lectures at the University of Louisville. He has been located at Mitchell in the active practice of his profession for many years, but has not been content with the technical knowledge which he received at the beginning of his professional studies, for, realizing that there is constant advancement in the science of medicine as well as in other lines of human knowledge, he has aimed to keep himself constantly in touch with advanced medical thought and practice, and to this end he took post-graduate courses in New York medical institutions in 1890, 1891, 1892, 1897 and 1899, and in the latter year was resident physician of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital at Chicago. In 1909 he attended a post-graduate course at the West London Hospital, London, England, and in the summer of 1911 he attended a summer course in medicine at Harvard Medical College. While he carries on a general practice of medicine, Doctor Kelly specializes in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, in which he has gained an enviable reputation because of the splendid success which has accompanied his efforts and his practice in these special lines including not only Lawrence, but many adjoining counties. He is a member of the Lawrence County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is also a life member of the Vienna (Austria) American Medical Association. Doctor Kelly is a man of ardent nature, scrupulously conscientious in all that he says and does, and always deeply imbued with the courage of his convictions, and his relations with his fellow men have ever been such as to win and retain their confidence and esteem.

On July 13, 1899, Doctor Kelly was married to Mrs. Nora Williams, of

Mitchell, the widow of George E. Williams, the daughter of Moses and Nancy (Goff) Love, residents of Mitchell, where the father, during his active years, was a successful livery man, he and his wife both being now deceased. To this union three children have been born, John C., deceased; Carolyn and Robert H. Mrs. Kelly had by her former marriage one child, Bonnie B., who is now the wife of Lawrence A. Wood, principal of the high school at Loogootee, Indiana.

Politically, Doctor Kelly is an earnest advocate of Republican principles and takes an active interest in public affairs. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Mitchell, and of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity of Franklin College. Religiously, his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Mitchell.

JOHN WILLIAM O'HARROW.

In placing the subject of this sketch in the front rank of Bloomington's business men, simple justice is done to a biographical fact universally recognized throughout Monroe county by all familiar with his history. A man of judgment, sound discretion, thorough technical knowledge and business ability of a high order, he has managed his affairs with splendid success and has so impressed his individuality upon the community as to gain recognition among its leading citizens and public-spirited men of affairs.

John W. O'Harrow was born on July 11, 1861, in Greene county, Indiana, and is the son of John and Margaret (Shivehy) O'Harrow. The father, who was a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, came to Indiana in 1859, and here engaged in farming up to the time of his death. He was a strong Democrat in his political views, though never an aspirant for public office, and he stood high in the community, being well liked by all who knew him. The subject's mother, who was a native of Ohio, came to Indiana with her husband and is deceased. They were the parents of five children, John W., Mary Kate, Cleve, Minnie M. and Elmer. All of these children are now deceased, but the subject and Minnie M.

John W. O'Harrow received a good practical education in the common schools of his native county, and then went to Indianapolis, where he entered the employ of the wholesale drug firm of Kiefer & Company as inside clerk. He remained with that firm from 1885 to 1898, gaining much valuable experience in business methods and a good practical knowledge of drugs and kin-



Mr. Arrow

dred lines. In 1898 Mr. O'Harrow came to Bloomington and bought the Lindley drug store, on the south side of the public square, where he has remained to the present time. He carries a large and carefully selected line of drugs and druggists' sundries, which are attractively displayed, and by his earnest efforts to please all who enter his store and his sound business judgment, he has met with well deserved success in this enterprise, being now generally considered the leading druggist of Monroe county.

On July 22, 1892, at Worthington, Indiana, Mr. O'Harrow was married to Cora A. East, the daughter of Thomas J. and Susan (Milam) East. Her father, who was a native of Greene county, Indiana, was a brother of Hughes East, who was private secretary to Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks. Thomas J. East was for many years engaged in the real estate business, but is now retired from active pursuits. He is a Democrat in his political belief. His wife, who also is still living, is a native of Greene county, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. O'Harrow have been born three children, John W., Jr., Edgar A. and Marguerite.

Politically, Mr. O'Harrow has been a life-long Democrat and has taken an active part in advancing the interests of his party in this county. Fraternally, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Free and Accepted Masons, having in the last-named order attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, belonging to Murat Temple at Indianapolis. Religiously, his sympathies are with the Presbyterian church, in which he was reared, but he has never formally identified himself with any church. As a citizen he stands high in the esteem of his fellow men, being public spirited and progressive, and at all times willing to lend his aid and influence in behalf of enterprises for the material advancement of his city and county, and for the intellectual, social and moral good of the people.

FRED B. OTIS.

Fred B. Otis was born February 28, 1863, in Bedford, Indiana, the oldest child and only son of Charles H. and Adeline (Colegrove) Otis, their other children being Harriet L., Frances Z. and Martha A. Otis. He received only a few years' instruction in the public schools, but had access to many good books, for the family, though very poor, was not illiterate, his father being a well read man, with an especial taste for the poets. Fred began employment in

the Bedford printing offices in 1879, as a roller boy at the Washington hand presses with which all country newspapers were then printed, and after about one year secured an opportunity to learn typesetting in the office of the *Bedford Banner*, conducted by Charles L. Yockey, with Harry S. Osborne as contracted the attention of his employers. In February, 1889, Frank B. Hitchcock and pressman. In due time he became a fast and accurate compositor, a good pressman and developed a knack of writing up local events that at- cock, who was half owner of the *Bedford Mail*, bought out the other half interest, owned by the widow of his former partner, Harry S. Osborne, and sold it to Mr. Otis on easy terms, in order to get a competent manager for the printing office, Mr. Hitchcock having been elected county superintendent of schools. Mr. Otis retained the half interest, and soon after the death of Mr. Hitchcock, in 1896, became associated with Thomas J. Brooks in the ownership of the paper.

Hosea Otis, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to Bedford in the latter part of 1836, from Massachusetts; his wife, Amelia Bishop, a native of Danbury, Connecticut, being a sister of Samuel D. Bishop, one of the pioneers of Lawrence county, who was a carpenter, and completed the court house at Palestine after the first contractors had failed. The Otis family was of English Puritan descent, originally from Somersetshire, but came to America from Glastonbury between 1633 and 1635, settling at Hingham, Massachusetts, on an eminence overlooking the bay that is still known as Otis Hill. The first American-born ancestor of the subject was Joseph Otis, who was judge of the court of common pleas at Plymouth, Massachusetts, from 1703 to 1714. His descendants intermarried with the descendants of the first settlers of Plymouth for several generations, and a study of the family genealogy shows it to be directly descended from John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, and from Richard Warren through two daughters, Ann and Mary. During the war of the Revolution James Otis, an eighteen-year old boy (who was a second cousin of the patriot orator, James Otis), ran away from his father's farm near New London, Connecticut, and joined Benedict Arnold's expedition to Quebec, sharing in all the hardships of that ill-fated enterprise. He was a grandson of Judge Joseph Otis, of Plymouth, and great-great-grandfather of the subject.

Amelia Bishop, wife of Hosea Otis, and grandmother of Fred B. Otis, was a granddaughter of Silvanus Bishop, who conducted a famous tavern at Bantam, near Litchfield, Connecticut, known as the Pine Tree House. When the Revolution broke out he became an ardent Tory, and the Liberty boys raided his tavern, taking all his fine pewter tableware to melt into patriot

bullets. Silvanus' wife, Sarah Beecher, was an aunt of Lyman Beecher, father of Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Adeline Colegrove, mother of Fred B. Otis, was descended from Francis Colegrove, who was born at Swansea, Wales, and settled in Warwick, Rhode Island, about 1680-83. Nearly all the families in the United States known as Colegrove, Colgrove and Colgrave are descended from this ancestor. The first-born of the family in America was killed at the storming of Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in 1710, in one of the colonial wars. Caleb Colegrove, grandfather of Adeline, served in the war of 1812, at Sackett's Harbor. Caleb's father, Stephen Colegrove, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. General Silas Colgrove, of Indiana, who achieved fame in the war of the Rebellion, was Adeline's distant cousin.

JOHN W. ACOAM.

Lawrence county was not lacking in loyalty during the dark days of the Rebellion, when the ship of state was almost stranded on the rocks of disunion, but contributed her full quota of brave and valiant men to assist in preserving the integrity of the government, prominent among whom was the well known gentleman and enterprising citizen whose name appears at the head of this review. Loyal to his country in its hour of peril and extremity, as was demonstrated on many bloody battle fields, he has ever been its staunch supporter in times of peace, and today there are few ex-soldiers of the county as widely and favorably known and none that can boast of a more honorable record. The ranks of the noble organization to which he belonged in the days of his youth are fast being decimated by the one invincible foe, and it is fitting that in every publication of the nature of this volume special tribute be paid to those who served during the greatest civil war known to history.

John W. Acoam was born on May 15, 1841, in Bedford, Indiana, and is a son of Joseph and Catherine (Wilder) Acoam, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Kentucky. They came to Lawrence county, Indiana, about 1832, and settled at Bedford, where the father followed his trade, that of harness and saddle making. He was an industrious and honest man, and during his residence here he gained a high standing in the esteem of his fellow citizens. His death occurred at Bedford in 1849, at the early age of thirty-six years, and he was survived over half a century by his widow, who died in 1902 at the advanced age of eighty-five years. She was an ear-

nest and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was a woman of high personal character. To Joseph and Catherine Acoam were born six children, namely: Hardin P., who is now deceased, was a plasterer in Bedford; Laura, who remained unmarried, is living in Bedford; Nancy, who lives in Indianapolis, is the widow of George Carroll; Mary E., widow of William Butler, late of Bedford; Henry, deceased, who was a veteran of the Civil war, afterwards lived in Bedford; John W., the immediate subject of this sketch, who was the third child in order of birth.

John W. Acoam had but little opportunities for securing an education, the same being limited to a few years in the public schools. At the early age of fifteen years he started to learn the harness and saddle-making trade in the shop of Leach & Davis at Bedford, and was thus employed when the Civil war broke out and Mr. Acoam gave practical evidence of his loyalty and patriotism by enlisting on August 12, 1862, in Company G, Fourth Indiana Cavalry. The command was sent first to Evansville, where they drew supplies, and then went to Henderson and Wadsworth, Kentucky, and on to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and Clarksville, Tennessee, where they remained about ten days, being engaged mainly in skirmish duty. From there they were sent on to Nashville and Murfreesboro, where they joined the army under General Rosecrans, with whom they went south to Marietta, Georgia. They took part in all the campaigns and other arduous campaign duties of that year until they reached Huntsville, Alabama, where the subject was captured and the following nineteen months were spent by him amid the terrible experiences of the Southern prison pens. He was confined first for eight months at Danville and the last eleven months of his incarceration was in notorious Andersonville prison, where, under the inhuman administration of Major Wirtz, he endured all the horrors for which that famous prison pen was noted. During a large part of the time which he was confined there Mr. Acoam was sick and contracted rheumatism and scurvy, from which he suffered a great deal. He was released from the Andersonville prison on August 18, 1864, and soon afterwards at Jacksonville, Florida, he was discharged from the service and given transportation home. For many years after his return home he felt the ill effects of the terrible experiences through which he had passed while in the Southland. After his return home he followed harness making at Bedford, being located on Sixteenth street until he retired from active business and his son is now following the same occupation at the old stand. In the past seventeen years Mr. Acoam has lived at No. 1727 O street and is now enjoying that rest which his years of honest effort have so richly earned for him.

Mr. Acoam has been twice married, first in 1865 to Clara Malott, a native of Lawrence county, Indiana, and after her death he married, on August 25, 1895, Catherine Leach, of Bedford, the daughter of John and Frances (Phipps) Heron, of Martin county, Indiana, where the father was a successful farmer. Both are now deceased. They were the parents of six children, namely: Daniel, who died while in the army; Alexander, who was killed in a railroad accident in St. Louis; Lewis, deceased; John, deceased; Nancy, the wife of John Stout, of Elhora, Indiana, and Catherine, Mrs. Acoam. To the subject's first union was born a son, Harry M., who is a harness maker in Bedford and who married Iola Hoopengartner. To the subject's present union has been born a daughter, Ora, who is the wife of John L. Miller, of Bedford, and they have three children, Catherine, Ora and Mabel.

Fraternally, Mr. Acoam has been for over a half century a member of Lodge No. 177, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Bedford, and has taken an appreciative interest in the workings of this order. He is also a member of E. C. Newland Post No. 247, Grand Army of the Republic, at Bedford. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Christian church at Bedford, to which they give a generous support. Mr. Acoam is very widely known throughout Lawrence county and has a large circle of warm and loyal friends who esteem him not only for his record as a defender of his country in the hour of her need, but also for his splendid record as a business man and private citizen.

SILAS NEWTON WHITTED.

The best title one can establish to the high and generous esteem of an intelligent community is a protracted and honorable residence therein. Silas Newton Whitted, one of the best known and highly esteemed men of Lawrence county, has resided in this locality all his life and his career has been a most commendable one in every respect, well deserving of being perpetuated on the pages of a historical work of the nature of the one in hand. Like his sterling father before him, he has been a man of well defined purpose and never failed to carry to successful completion any work of enterprise to which he addressed himself. Beginning life in a new country and under many unfavorable auspices, he let nothing deter him and before the lapse of many years he had a fine farm under cultivation. Knowing that the country was destined to take a high rank in the productive and rich localities of the North, he applied himself very closely to his work and waited for the future to bring its rewards, and today he is one of the substantial men of his county.

Silas Newton Whitted was born in Shawswick township, Lawrence county, Indiana, on December 29, 1833. He is descended from a sterling line of pioneer ancestry, his grandfather, Hon. John Whitted, having come to Lawrence county in 1816 and being the first of the family to settle in this locality. He was a native of North Carolina, where he married Ruth Allen, and together they drove through with wagon and teams, settling four and one-half miles east of Bedford, where Mr. Whitted obtained a tract of government land. Subsequently he moved to another farm one and one-half miles east of his first homestead, where, on one hundred and sixty acres of good land, he spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1866 at the age of eighty-five years. His first wife had died some years previous and he married Vinie Allen and after her death he chose Susan Clayton, a native of North Carolina. All three wives died on the last named farm. Mr. Whitted was a successful farmer and also took a deep interest in the advancement of the community in many ways, being a prominent figure in the early events of that locality. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was a local preacher, though earlier in life he had been a Dunkard. He also engaged to some extent in teaching school. Politically, he was a Whig and served as judge of the circuit court. To his first union were born eight children, Thomas, Zachariah, John, Lewis, Polly, Jennie, Eliza and one other, and to the second union were born three children, George, Lorenzo Dow and one who died in infancy. Not only was Mr. Whitted active in the public affairs of his community, but his private life was above reproach and in the circles in which he moved he was popular because of his genial qualities and clean character.

The subject of this sketch received a limited education in the common schools of his home neighborhood, the nearest school house being located some distance from his home, to which the pathway led through a dense woods, but those were incidents common to life in the early days of Indiana. At the age of eighteen years Mr. Whitted took up farming on his own account and operated at different places until the age of twenty-one years, in 1859, when he and George Whitted acquired the ownership of a saw and grist mill on Guthrie creek, which they operated for two years. Mr. Whitted's plans were interrupted, however, by the opening of hostilities in the Southland, and in September, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at Bedford, Indiana. The command was sent to Washington, D. C., and there was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, with which it took part in four important battles, those at Ball's Bluffs, Winchester, Cedar Mountain and Antietam, besides which they partici-

pated in a number of severe skirmishes and other minor engagements. At the first battle of Cedar Mountain Mr. Whitted was wounded by a piece of shell which struck him in the left hip and on September 17, 1862, he was wounded at Antietam, being shot through the left leg below the knee and was in a hospital at Baltimore, Maryland, for four months, and in the winter of 1863 was discharged because of physical disability and returned to his home, where for several months he was unfit for active labor because of his wounds. When sufficiently recovered Mr. Whitted again took up farming in Shawswick township, Lawrence county, about six miles east of Bedford, this tract comprising a part of the old homestead. To the improvement and cultivation of this place he persistently applied himself for about forty years, when, having accumulated a sufficiency of this world's goods to relieve him from further embarrassment, he retired from active labor and came to Bedford in 1901, where he has since lived. He is a man of good business qualities and indefatigable industry, elements which contributed materially to the success which crowned his active efforts.

Politically, Mr. Whitted is a staunch Republican and has always taken a commendable interest in public affairs, especially relating to local matters, but has never aspired to office for himself. Socially, he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Bedford, while his religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a regular attendant. Personally, he is keenly alive to all the current questions of the day, is well read and keeps well informed as to the latest advances in current thought. Physically, he is well preserved and is as alert as most men many years his junior.

Mr. Whitted has been twice married, first to Elizabeth Edwards, of Lawrence county, the daughter of Newland and Margaret (Johnson) Edwards, who were natives of North Carolina and early settlers of Lawrence county, having settled in Shawswick township. Both are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Whitted were born ten children: Wesley, Jennie, Maude, John and Lewis are deceased; Charles is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, being now located at Elliottsville, Indiana; Edwin is living at Velomia, Indiana, and is also a preacher of the Methodist church; Lawrence is a stone worker and lives at Coxton, Indiana; Lucy, the wife of Fred Mason, of Oolitic, Indiana, and Ira Chase, a barber at Bedford. Mrs. Elizabeth Whitted died in 1884 and for his second wife Mr. Whitted chose Susan E. Allen, the widow of William Allen, of Lawrence county, and the daughter of Henderson and Clementine Woody, of Lawrence county. To the second union no children have been born.

JOSEPH G. MCPHEETERS.

A representative of one of the old families of this locality and himself a life-long resident of Bloomington, no citizen of Monroe county enjoys to a higher degree the genuine esteem and confidence of the people at large than the subject of this sketch. For many years an incumbent of public position, the duties of which he discharged with eminent ability and honor to himself, he has in his personal efforts met with eminent success and as a business man and citizen of Bloomington he stands deservedly high.

Mr. McPheeters was born in Bloomington, Indiana, on August 26, 1839, and is the son of Joseph and Clara Ann (Dunn) McPheeters. The father, who was an eminent physician and surgeon of Bloomington for fifty years, was numbered among the leading citizens in the early days, when men of strength and courage were required. He was the father of four children: Lizzie M., Joseph G., Mattie E. and Charles H. He was a Republican in politics and in the early days he held many local offices. He was at one time the candidate of his party for state senator, but was defeated by four votes.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and later became a student in the State University, but on account of ill health was compelled to relinquish his studies the year before he would have graduated. He engaged as a clerk in a drug store, where he remained about three years and then during the following three years was in the United States mail service between Louisville and Chicago, that being during the war of the Rebellion. Mr. McPheeters was then appointed postmaster at Bloomington, and in this position achieved a splendid record, for he was retained in the office by continuous reappointment for the long period of twenty-eight years, which, at the time he retired from the office, was an unequalled record among postmasters in the United States. His commission was signed by seven Presidents and the duties of the office were discharged in a manner that never merited censure by his superior officers. Upon retiring from the postmastership Mr. McPheeters established his present book and stationery store on the east side of the public square, where he carries a stock valued at over five thousand dollars, consisting of books, stationery, fancy goods and regular college supplies. He is a man of good business qualifications, courteous to all who have dealings with him, and, because of his splendid official record and his high character, as well as the success to which he is now attaining, he enjoys to a marked degree the confidence and good will of the entire community.

In 1872 Mr. McPheeters married Amelia R. Collins, whose father was

a prominent attorney at Terre Haute. Politically, Mr. McPheeters is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and though he has never been a seeker after public office, he was appointed United States commissioner and held the office for fifteen years. For twelve years he was treasurer of the Bloomington Building Association, and in other ways has been a potential factor in the building up and development of Bloomington. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, maintaining a live interest in the workings of these orders, in the membership of which he holds a high standing. Mr. McPheeters' life has been controlled by proper motives, and in his relations with his fellow men he has been actuated by the highest ideals, so that among those who know him best he is numbered among the community's leading citizens.

JAMES K. OWENS.

The Union soldier during the great war between the states builded wiser than he knew. Through four years of suffering and wasting hardships, through the horrors of prison pens and amid the shadows of death, he laid the superstructure of the greatest temple ever erected and dedicated to human freedom. The world looked on and called those soldiers sublime, for it was theirs to reach out the mighty arm of power and strike the chains from off the slave, preserve the country from dissolution, and to keep furled to the breeze the only flag that ever made tyrants tremble and whose majestic stripes and scintillating stars are still waving universal liberty to all the earth. For all the unmeasured deeds the living present will never repay them. Pension and political power may be thrown at their feet; art and sculpture may preserve upon canvas and in granite and bronze their unselfish deeds; history may commit to books and cold type may give to the future the tale of their sufferings and triumphs; but to the children of the generations yet unborn will it remain to accord the full measure of appreciation and undying remembrance of the immortal character carved out by the American soldiers in the dark days of the early sixties, numbered among whom was the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

James K. Owens, who is now living in honorable retirement at his comfortable home in Bedford, Indiana, was born in Wayne county, Kentucky, on the 17th day of August, 1844. He is the son of Washington and Peggy

(Anderson) Owens, the former a native of the state of North Carolina and the latter of good old Irish stock. The subject's paternal grandfather was Joseph Owens, while his maternal grandfather was John Anderson, a native of Ireland. These gentlemen respectively located in Kentucky, where they spent the remainder of their lives and died. Washington Owens, the subject's father, received but a limited education and during his life time devoted himself to farming pursuits and also operated a large distillery on his farm. Eventually he went to Arkansas and later to Dallas, Texas, during the war, dying in that state. His wife had died in Kentucky. The subject of this sketch was their only child, and at the age of seventeen years he left home, he and his father having had some differences of opinion because of the fact that the subject wished to enlist in the Union army, against which his father protested. However, in August, 1862, James K. Owens enlisted as a private in the Thirty-second Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, at Danville, under Captain Harrison Hert, and was commissioned a corporal. His first period of enlistment having expired, he was mustered out in 1863, but on August 13th of the same year he re-enlisted as a private in Company E, Thirtieth Regiment of Cavalry, under Captain William D. Lowe, with which he served until January 10, 1865, when, at Camp Nelson in Kentucky, he was honorably discharged. During his first enlistment he served in Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio, being principally assigned to scout duty, while during his second enlistment he did scout and skirmish duty, being engaged at Killing's Salt Works, Lookout Mountain, Perrysville, Traversville, and was with General Sherman during his celebrated campaign. After the close of the war Mr. Owens came to Lawrence county, Indiana, and locating at Leesville, was engaged in farming for a year. He then went home and for seven years operated a farm, at the end of which time he came to Bedford, Indiana, and was employed in the stone quarry for fifteen years. Later he engaged in the timber business, in which his business attained to extensive proportions and in which he was very prosperous, so that in 1908 he was enabled to retire from an active business life and has since been spending his time quietly at his home at No. 718 J street, Bedford, where is enjoying the fruits of his former years of toil.

On March 24, 1861, Mr. Owens married Angeletty Sutherland, of Wayne county, Kentucky, a daughter of Jonathan and Polly (Washburn) Sutherland, of that county, where they lived and died, the father having been a blacksmith and a first-class workman in every respect. Mr. and Mrs. living, Charles, a farmer living at Dallas, Texas, and Mrs. Owens. To Mr. and Mrs. Owens were born three children: Charles W., a railroad engineer

for many years, resides in Bedford, Indiana; he married Mary Young and they have three children, Roman, Hubert and Ralph; Roxie Ann Owens is the widow of John Masterson, of Salem, Washington county, Indiana, who was Sutherland were the parents of twelve children, of whom only two are now a bridge carpenter and also an expert shorthand writer. Mrs. Masterson, who is now living in Indianapolis, is the mother of one child, Lorrie; Eva Owens is the widow of C. Carson and she has one child, Oliver F. They make their home with her father, the subject.

Faternally, Mr. Owens is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Bedford, Indiana, while Mrs. Owens belongs to the auxiliary order, the Ladies' Relief Corps. Mr. Owens was a delegate to the state encampment of the Grand Army at Indianapolis, Terre Haute and Crawfordsville. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Owens are earnest and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church and in their daily lives exemplify the principle of the religion which they profess. They are both people of broad sympathies and take an abiding interest in the welfare of those about them, and, because of the genial dispositions and high character, they enjoy a large popularity in the community where they have spent so many years.

REV. M. C. CLARK.

There is no earthly station higher than the ministry of the Gospel; no life can be more uplifting and grander than that which is devoted to the amelioration of the human race, a life of sacrifice for the betterment of the brotherhood of man, one that is willing to cast aside all earthly crowns and laurels of fame in order to follow in the footsteps of the lowly Nazarene. It is not possible to measure adequately the height, depth and breadth of such a life, for its influences continue to permeate the lives of others through succeeding generations, so the power it has can not be known until the "last great day when the trumpet shall sound and the dead shall be raised incorruptible." One of the self-sacrificing, ardent, loyal and true spirits that has been a blessing to the race, who has left in his wake an influence that ever makes the world brighter and betters the lives of those who follow, is the Rev. Milton C. Clark, whose life forcibly illustrates what energy, integrity and a fixed purpose can accomplish when animated by noble aims and correct ideals. He has ever held the unequivocal confidence and esteem of the people among whom he labored, and his career can be very profitably studied by the ambitious youth standing at the parting of the ways.

Milton C. Clark is a native of the old Blue Grass state of Kentucky, where he was born on March 6, 1833, and is the son of James A. and Catherine Preston, both of whom were also natives of Jessamine county, Kentucky. The father, who followed agricultural pursuits, was a member of the Missionary Baptist church and took a large interest in church work, being a man of exalted character, high ideals and much intellectual attainment. He and his wife are both now deceased, his death occurring in 1868, and his wife passing away in 1871. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom four are now living, namely: Milton C., the subject of this sketch; John Wesley, a retired farmer now living at Birmingham, Alabama; Martha A., the wife of John Crawford, of Fisher, Iowa, and Matilda C., the wife of John Lawson, of Mercer county, Kentucky.

The subject of this sketch received his educational training in the public schools of his home neighborhood and engaged in teaching for five years. In his boyhood he was bound out to learn the blacksmith's trade, serving three years as an apprentice, and then for twelve years worked at that trade, or until his health failed, when he was confined to his bed for four months. From his boyhood he had taken a deep interest in spiritual matters and, having determined to preach the Gospel, he was ordained as a preacher in the Missionary Baptist church at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, in February, 1856, and from that time on until his retirement from the ministry in 1911 he was an earnest, faithful and devoted minister of the Gospel. No hardships were too severe, no labor too arduous, no demands too exacting, for he was ever ready and willing to answer any call in behalf of those who needed spiritual advice or consolation and through the years he wielded an influence for good that can never be measured by finite standards of value. As a preacher, Rev. Clark is forceful and oftentimes eloquent and wherever his labors called him he gave the best there was in him to the cause in which he was engaged, proving not only a successful preacher and pastor, but popular among the people whom he served.

On August 12, 1862, Mr. Clark gave practical evidence of his patriotic spirit by enlisting in Company F, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, which was raised in Mercer county, that state, and the command immediately went to the front, being encamped for awhile at Nashville. There Mr. Clark was appointed chaplain and served in that capacity up to the time of his discharge in July, 1864. At the battle of Chickamauga on September 28, 1863, he was severely wounded by a gunshot through the lower jaw and was confined to Hospital No. 4, at Louisville, Kentucky, for a long time. He also served as chaplain of the Sixth Regiment Kentucky Cavalry. After his discharge from

the army Mr. Clark located in Memphis, Indiana, but two years later was called to the church at Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he served four years and then went successively to Scotland, Greene county, Indiana; Sullivan, Indiana; Gosport, Indiana; Taylorsville, Illinois; Waverly, Illinois; Carlinsville, Illinois; Montgomery county, Illinois, where he served the Boadarch church, and then back to Waverly and to Camden, Indiana, where he served five years, after which he was pastor at Sharon, Indiana. During his pastorate at Scotland he organized the Missionary Baptist church at Bloomfield, Indiana, and helped to build a house of worship.

After an absence of twenty years he was called back there, and ministered for five years. He then went to Campbellsburg, Indiana, and from there to Orleans, where he lived until coming to Bedford, where he has since resided, having retired from the active ministry after fifty-four years of faithful service. Because of his faithful labors and successful pastorates, he is widely known throughout this part of the country and has probably as large a circle of acquaintances and friends as any man in this locality.

Mr. Clark has been married six times, first time on January 20, 1854, to Lucy Burton, who died in New Albany, Indiana, in 1865, leaving five children, namely: Hutoka, the wife of John Hankins, of Carlinville, Illinois, who have five children; Benjamin F., a contractor at St. Charles, Missouri; James A., a farmer in Macoupin county, Illinois; John B., a farmer in Greene county, Indiana, and William B., who has been engaged in the civil service for the past thirty-five years at Centralia, Illinois. For his second wife Mr. Clark chose Catherine Powell, the widow of John Powell, to which union no children were born. For his third wife Mr. Clark married Martha A. Hilburn, the widow of Jasper Hilburn; four children were born to this union, namely: Kate, who became the wife of Virgie Praskill, a farmer in Carroll county, Indiana; Grace T., the wife of Claude Morgan, of Bedford, Indiana; Charles Milton, a Baptist preacher at Verona, Wisconsin, who married Nora Coakley, and they have two children, Hamilton and David; Riley W., a preacher in the Baptist church at Rockville, Indiana. For his fourth wife Rev. Clark married Mahala McCracken, the widow of George McCracken, and after her death he married Eliza Lee, the widow of Dr. Finley Lee. Mrs. Eliza Clark died at Orleans, Indiana, and subsequently Mr. Clark married Mrs. Millie Kern, the widow of Cornelius Kern, of Bedford, Indiana, the daughter of David and Hannah (Rainy) Sears. The father was a native of North Carolina and the mother of Tennessee, who moved to Kentucky after their marriage and later to Fayetteville, Indiana, where the father followed farming and where he and his wife died.

Mr. Clark is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Bedford, among whose members he is held in the highest regard. His long and useful life as a worker in the cause of his Master has been one of devotion, even consecration to his calling and well does he merit a place of honor in every history touching upon the lives and deeds of those who have given the best of their powers and talents for the aiding and betterment of their kind. He has been in the most significant sense humanity's friend, and to those familiar with his life there comes a feeling of reverence in contemplating his services and their beneficial results.

MITCHELL R. GUTHRIE.

It is the progressive, wide-awake man of affairs that makes the real history of a community and his influence as a potential factor of the body politic is difficult to estimate. The examples such men furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish, but there is always a full measure of satisfaction in adverting, even in a casual way, to their achievements in advancing the interests of their fellow men and in giving strength and solidity to the institutions which make so much for the prosperity of the community. Such a man is Mitchell R. Guthrie, a real estate and insurance man of Bedford, and it is eminently proper that a review of his career be accorded a place among the representative citizens of the city and county in which he resides.

Mitchell R. Guthrie is descended from a sterling line of ancestors, his grandfather, Daniel Guthrie, having been a native of Lee county, Virginia. He came to Lawrence county, Indiana, in an early day and was one of the prominent and progressive early citizens of this locality, contributing to the best of his ability to the development and growth of the community. He married Lucy Weddle, of Tennessee, and they were the parents of the following children: Alfred, Mitchell, John D., Durham, Marshall, Millie, Hester, Eri and Eli, the two latter being twins. Of this family Eli, who now resides in the West, is the only survivor. The subject was born on July 6, 1885, on what was known as the U. D. Guthrie farm, located about two miles northwest of Tunnelton, Lawrence county, Indiana, and is the son of Durham and Anna T. (Brooking) Guthrie. The father, who was born and reared near Tunnelton, was during his active years a successful farmer and stock raiser,

and his death occurred on October 7, 1901. His widow makes her home with the subject of this sketch. They were the parents of the following children: Arthur M., who operates a farm six miles southeast of Bedford; Stella, the wife of James Sallee, who lives one mile south of Tunnelton; Winona died at the age of seventeen years; Mansell lives on a part of the old homestead near Tunnelton; Helen died in infancy; the subject of this sketch was next in order of birth; Harley, of Bedford, is the manager of the Central Union Telephone plant at Bedford. Durham Guthrie had been married previously to Melinda Mundell, by whom he had two children, one dying in infancy and the other, who became the wife of Henry Brooking, died at the age of twenty-five years.

Mitchell R. Guthrie remained on the paternal homestead until seventeen years of age, receiving his education in the public schools of Tunnelton and Bedford, later taking a business course at Bedford. He entered the employ of the Monon Railroad Company, but a short time later worked for Thomas M. Brinkworth in the abstract business. He then entered the Stone City Bank as bookkeeper and from that institution he went to the Southern Indiana Railroad Company, for whom he worked two years as stenographer and timekeeper. In November, 1906, Mr. Guthrie purchased the interest of Ben Marley in the real estate, loan and insurance business and later formed a partnership with John Marley, since which time he has confined his efforts to the business indicated. He is a hustler and a man of sound business judgment and sagacity, having an excellent knowledge of actual real estate values throughout this county, while as an insurance agent he has won a wide reputation because of his promptness in adjustment and the fact that he represents some of the best companies in the insurance deals. In the spring of 1913 Mr. Guthrie was nominated by the Republicans of Bedford for mayor.

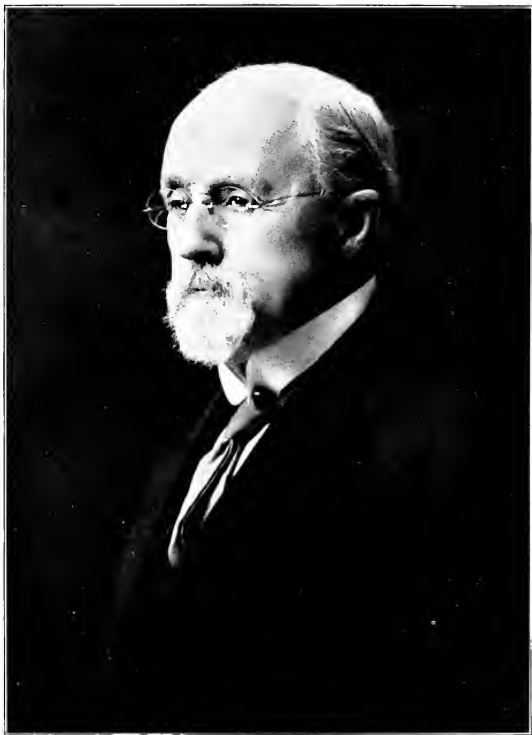
On January 1, 1912, Mr. Guthrie was married to Mary McLane Dunihue, the daughter of Charles H. and Mary (Campbell) Dunihue, of Bedford, this county. Fraternally, he is a member of Palestine Lodge No. 137, Knights of Pythias, of which he is treasurer and a member of the board of trustees. Religiously, he is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church, in the prosperity of which he is deeply interested. Personally, Mr. Guthrie is a man whom it is a pleasure to know, being generous hearted, kind, helpful, honest in all his dealings with his fellow men and eminently worthy of the trust and respect reposed in him, and he is today regarded as one of the county's most representative and valued citizens.

S. W. COLLINS.

There could be no more comprehensive history written of a city or county, or even of a state and its people, than that which deals with the life work of those who, by their own endeavor and indomitable energy, have placed themselves where they well deserve the title of "progressive," and in this sketch will be found the record of one who has outstripped the less active and less able plodders on the highway of life, one who has not been subdued by the many obstacles and failures that come to every one, but who has made them stepping stones to higher things and at the same time that he was winning his way in the material affairs of life gained a reputation for uprightness and honor.

S. W. Collins was born in Greene county, Ohio, on September 14, 1842, and is the son of John and Isabel (Currie) Collins. The father, who was born in York county, Pennsylvania, was a successful farmer the greater part of his active life and died in Ohio. John Collins was in early life a Whig in politics, but on the formation of the Republican party he cast his fortunes with it and ever afterwards gave it his active support. His death occurred on June 5, 1861.

The subject of this sketch received a good common school education in his community and on the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in Company C, Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served faithfully until December 25, 1864, when he was honorably discharged from the service. He took part in many of the most hotly contested battles of that great struggle, and was with General Sherman on his famous march to the sea. At the close of his military service, Mr. Collins returned to Greene county, Ohio, and engaged in farming operations until 1873, when he came to Bloomington, Indiana, which at that time was but a village and here engaged in the bakery and restaurant business, which commanded his attention for five years. At the end of that period he sold his business and engaged in the grocery business in partnership with James Karsell. They were prospered in their business affairs and some time after being associated together they started the first roller process mill in Monroe county, which they operated for ten years. At the end of that time they dissolved partnership, Mr. Karsell taking the mill and Mr. Collins the grocery store, which he has continued to run until the present time. Messrs. Collins and Karsell were interested in some splendid stone land which they have developed and now it is numbered among the best stone-producing tracts in the



S. W. COLLINS

oolitic district. They are connected with what is known as the National Stone Company and the Southside Stone Company, both of which are prosperous and large producing companies. Mr. Collins is now in partnership with W. H. Seidle in his grocery store, which is located in the Gentry block and which is numbered among the really big stores of the city. They carry a large and complete line of groceries selected to meet the demands of the local trade and by their sound business methods and efforts to please the patrons they are in command of their full share of local patronage. Mr. Collins is also a stockholder and a member of the board of directors of the Monroe State Bank, with which he has been connected for some years. In all matters concerning the material, educational, social or moral welfare of the city of his adoption, Mr. Collins has taken an active interest and has been a potent factor in the development and advancement of the city.

Politically, Mr. Collins gives his support to the Republican party and is deeply interested in public affairs, though too busy a man to give considerable attention to politics. Religiously, he is a member of the United Presbyterian church, to which he contributes of his means. Mr. Collins lives in a comfortable and attractive home at No. 620 North College avenue and is a man of strong social instincts, enjoying the companionship of his large circle of friends. Because of his high personal character and success in life, he is popular throughout the community, being numbered among Monroe county's most enterprising and progressive citizens.

JOSEPH W. TRAINOR, D. D. S.

It is not an easy task to describe adequately a man who has led an eminently active and busy life and who has attained a position of relative distinction in the community with which his interests are allied. But biography finds its most perfect justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history. It is, then, with a full appreciation of all that is demanded and of the painstaking scrutiny that must be accorded each statement, and yet with a feeling of satisfaction, that the writer essays the task of touching briefly upon the details of such a record as has been that of Joseph W. Trainor, D. D. S., the well-known dentist at Bedford, Indiana.

Joseph W. Trainor was born on January 16, 1866, at Heltonville, Lawrence county, Indiana, and is the son of Joseph and Mary (Fox) Trainor, the father a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and the mother of Missouri.

Joseph Trainor came to Lawrence county in young manhood and he followed his vocation as a wool carder and mechanic, and, being of good, all-around mechanical ability, was held in high regard in the community, having built many of the older and more substantial buildings of the county. In 1849, fired by the stories of marvelous wealth to be found in California, he made the long, tiresome and dangerous trip overland to that Eldorado and spent two years in mining, at the end of which time he returned to the East by the way of Cuba. His death occurred at the age of eighty-seven years, he having been accidentally burned to death. He was a man of fine personal qualities and marked mental ability, having served a number of years as justice of the peace at Heltonville, where he enjoyed a high regard. To him and his wife were born eight children, of whom five are living, namely: Mrs. F. S. Hunter, Mrs. William McCory, of New Albany, Indiana; Mrs. Rev. W. W. Ramsey, of Missouri; Dr. K. A., of Allie, Oklahoma, and the subject of this sketch.

Joseph W. Trainor received his education in the public schools at Heltonville and Bedford, and at the age of eighteen years he began the study of dentistry under Dr. W. W. Driscoll, of Bedford. Later he became a student in the Louisville College of Dentistry, where he was graduated in 1887 and, returning to Bedford, bought out his former preceptor, Dr. Driscoll. He had, however, practiced to some extent prior to that in the office of Dr. Driscoll. He has thus been engaged in the practice of dentistry in Bedford for thirty-two years, during which period he has not only enjoyed his full share of the patronage in his line, but has built up a wide reputation as a careful and conscientious workman and a man of the highest personal character. He does not follow his profession alone for the sake of the remuneration which he receives therefrom, but is a lover of his work and possesses that higher ideal of devotion to the welfare of humanity.

Dr. Trainor has been twice married, first to Nora Allen, of Vincennes, by whom he had three children, two deceased, and a son, Joseph, of Highbridge, New Jersey, where he is employed as an estimator for the Taylor Iron & Steel Company. For his second wife Dr. Trainor chose Ida Gleason, of Defiance, Ohio, whom he married on June 6, 1894, and they are the parents of a daughter, Dorothy, who is now a student in the Bedford high school.

Religiously, Dr. Trainor is a member of the Methodist church at Bedford, and was a member of the choir for fifteen years. Fraternaly, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while his political relations are with the Progressive party, he giving a hearty indorsement to the policies as enunciated during the last campaign by Theodore Roosevelt

and Hiram Johnson. In the better life of the community, Dr. Trainor has been a factor of importance, for he has given his support unreservedly to every movement which has had a tendency to advance the welfare of the people morally, educationally or socially, and because of his professional ability, high personal character and his thoughtful regard for the interests of his fellow citizens he enjoys a well deserved popularity throughout this section of the county.

HARRY K. CAREY, M. D.

Although but a short time a resident of the community of which this volume is a record, the subject of this sketch has by his professional ability and high personal character stamped his impress on those with whom he has come in contact and is numbered among the progressive and enterprising residents of Bedford. In the realm of medicine and surgery he has achieved a splendid reputation, for by training and experience he has well qualified himself to combat disease in all its forms, and among his professional colleagues he is held in highest regard. Doctor Carey is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was born on April 17, 1876, and is the son of Dr. Stephen H. and Mary (Nuskey) Carey, both of whom also were born in Philadelphia, in which city the father is now engaged in the active practice of his profession, that of dentistry. Of their children, the subject of this sketch is the only one living.

Harry K. Carey completed his public school education and then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1898 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the same year he entered upon the active practice of his profession at Philadelphia, where he remained until 1912, in which year he came to Bedford, where he has since remained and, as already stated, is now numbered among the leading physicians in this locality. As a general practitioner in medicine and surgery he has met with splendid success and is commanding his full share of patronage. While in Philadelphia during 1898 and 1899 he was resident physician at St. Joseph's hospital, and assistant gynaecologist to Kensington and Stetson hospitals in that city and was also associate paediatrist to the Samaritan hospital and Temple University, and assistant gynaecologist to St. Mary's hospital, Philadelphia, for several years. He has been a constant and close student of his profession and is a close reader of all literature pertaining thereto, as well as improving other opportunities to keep in touch with medical science in

all its phases. In 1903, Doctor Carey attended the fourteenth International Medical Congress, which was held at Madrid, Spain, and has made a number of trips abroad, six in all, and being a keen observer, this has been a source of education as well as pleasure to him. The Doctor is a member of the Lawrence County Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Medical Club of Philadelphia and the County Medical Society of Philadelphia. He has a large and well-selected professional library, as well as many other valuable works, of which he is a close and constant reader. Personally, he is a man of social impulses and is genial and companionable in his relations with his fellow men. He has, since locating in Bedford, taken a deep interest in the welfare of the community and gives an ardent support to all movements for local improvement.

On April 25, 1906, Doctor Carey married Constance M. Beddoe, of Bedford, Indiana, a daughter of Arthur Beddoe, who was formerly mayor of Washington, Indiana. To this union has been born one child, Alice I.

NOYES E. STROUT.

From far-off Maine has come to us one of our enterprising and worthy citizens, Noyes E. Strout, of Bedford, Indiana, who, since casting his lot with the people of Lawrence county, has benefited alike himself and the community in general, for his record shows him to be an honorable, upright man, industrious, temperate, economical and in every way exemplary in his daily life and conduct. As a factor of the body politic he has performed well his every duty and no one questions his standing in this favored locality of the commonwealth of Indiana.

Noyes E. Strout was born in Cumberland county, Maine, on June 1, 1838, and is the son of Ezekiel and Betsy (Anderson) Strout, both of whom also were natives of the old Pine Tree state, where the father was engaged in general farming. They were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, besides whom the subject had two half sisters. Noyes E. Strout secured his education in the common schools of his native state and at the age of twenty years came to Indiana, and entered the employ of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad as a passenger brakeman, remaining in that employment two years. He then entered the employ of the Adams Express Company, with whom he remained until his retirement a few years ago and now makes his home at Bedford, where he enjoys the

confidence and respect of all who know him. He is the owner of several splendid rental properties here, also of a small tract of land on the outskirts of the city. His home in Bedford is a very pleasing and attractive residence and here the genuine spirit of old-time hospitality is always in evidence.

In 1866 Mr. Strout married Elizabeth Vestal, the daughter of John and Bessie (Cook) Vestal, natives respectively of North Carolina and Richland, Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Strout have been born seven children, four sons and three daughters, namely: John V., who is engaged in the auto garage business in Bedford, is married and has three children; Stewart E., who lives in Bedford, is yardmaster for the Monon Railroad Company, is married and is the father of four daughters: Fred N., of Bedford, is a machinist by profession; Albert F., deceased; Mrs. Cora Bishop lives in Bedford and is the mother of three children; Mary H. is single and lives at home with her parents. The subject is also the grandfather of ten grandchildren, who bear the following names: Vestal, Mildred, Lydia, Elizabeth, Noyes, Stephanie and Charles Strout, and Noyes S., Henry B. and Elizabeth Bishop.

Politically, Mr. Strout was formerly a Republican, but now he gives his support to the Progressive movement, while, fraternally, he is a member of Lodge No. 137, Knights of Pythias, at Bedford, in the workings of which he takes a deep interest. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he contributes liberally of his means, and he takes a deep and intelligent interest in every local movement for the advancement of the best interests of his fellow citizens, morally, socially or educationally. He is a man of social tendencies, kind, obliging, unassuming and straightforward and honorable in all the relations of life and he is universally respected and popular.

MORRELL SIMPSON, M. D.

Success in what are popularly termed the learned professions is the legitimate result of merit and painstaking endeavor. In commercial life one may come into possession of a lucrative business through inheritance or gift, but professional advancement is gained only by critical study and consecutive research long continued. Proper intellectual discipline, thorough professional knowledge and the possession and utilization of the qualities and attributes essential to success have made the subject of this review eminent in his chosen calling and he stands today among the scholarly and enterprising physicians and surgeons in a community long distinguished for the high order of its medical talent.

Dr. Morrell Simpson, whose standing among the professional men of Bedford is undisputed, is a native of the county in which he now resides, having been born at Tunnelton on March 12, 1882. He is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth J. (Clendennin) Simpson, both of whom are natives also of Lawrence county. The subject's paternal grandfather Simpson, who was a native of Kentucky, came to Indiana in an early day, settling in Lawrence county, where he became a man of prominence and usefulness in the community. The subject's father, who is now retired from active business, resides in Bedford. He was twice married, first to a Miss Runnels, by whom he had three children. To his union with Elizabeth Clendennin were born four children, of whom three are surviving, namely: Dora, the wife of Logan Smith, of Bedford; Miss Silva, and the subject of this sketch. The mother of these children is still living.

Morrell Simpson was reared in his home county, the first two years of his life having been spent in Tunnelton, from whence the family removed to Harrodsburg, Indiana, and thence to Guthrie, this county, from which place they later located near Heltonville and finally came to Bedford, where the family has since resided. The subject received his education in the common schools and two summer terms at Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, where he prepared himself for the vocation of teaching. He taught five terms in the common schools of this county and attained an enviable reputation as an educator. Having determined to make the profession of medicine his life work, he entered the Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1903, where he was graduated in 1907 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He immediately returned to Bedford and entered into a professional partnership with Dr. J. T. Freeland, under the firm name of Freeland & Simpson, and he has since been engaged here in the general practice of medicine and surgery, in which he has enjoyed a large measure of success and has been eminently successful in his efforts. He is a member of the Lawrence County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

In September, 1908, Doctor Simpson married Nellie Hunter, the daughter of Oliver P. and Flora (Gregory) Hunter, of Bedford, she having been born and reared in this county, though her parents were born and reared at Heltonville. Both are living, the father being an active and successful carpenter.

Politically, Doctor Simpson is a Progressive and takes an ardent interest in public affairs. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Lodge No. 14 at Bedford, as well as the Knights of Pythias, the

Tribe of Ben Hur and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Christian church at Bedford, of which they are regular attendants and to which they contribute liberally. Genial and unassuming in manner, the Doctor easily makes friends, and in the community where he has spent his life he enjoys a marked popularity.

WILLIAM O. BLAKELY.

Holding prestige among the successful business men of today, the subject of this review has had much to do in advancing the material interests of Bloomington, Indiana, and making it one of the commercial centers of the state. The study of such a life can not fail of interest and incentive, as he is distinctly representative in his sphere of activity and has contributed in no small measure to the prosperity of the city which is his home and field of operation, at the same time establishing a lasting reputation for honor and integrity.

William O. Blakely, who for a number of years has been numbered among the successful merchants of Bloomington, is a native of the county in which he now resides and was born on November 13, 1854. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Hall) Blakely, both natives of Kentucky, who came to Monroe county in 1832 and both are now deceased. During his active years the subject's father was a successful farmer and by his earnest efforts and high character he won an exalted place in the opinion of those who knew him. To him and his wife were born six children: Mary, William O., Florence, deceased; Horace, Estella, and Thomas, deceased.

William O. Blakely attended the common schools, where he secured a good practical education and was reared on his father's farm, devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits until twenty-eight years of age, when he moved to Kansas. There he was likewise engaged in farming operations for three years and then for a like period was employed as a clerk in a store. In 1895 Mr. Blakely returned to Monroe county and during the following five years was employed in a clerical capacity, in which he rendered faithful service to his employer. In 1900 Mr. Blakely engaged in business on his own account, opening a grocery store in which his success was established from the beginning. His career has been marked by ability of a high order and the courtesy which he has extended to his customers and other commendable personal qualities have gained for him not only a large business patronage, but also the confidence and good will of all who have had dealings with him.

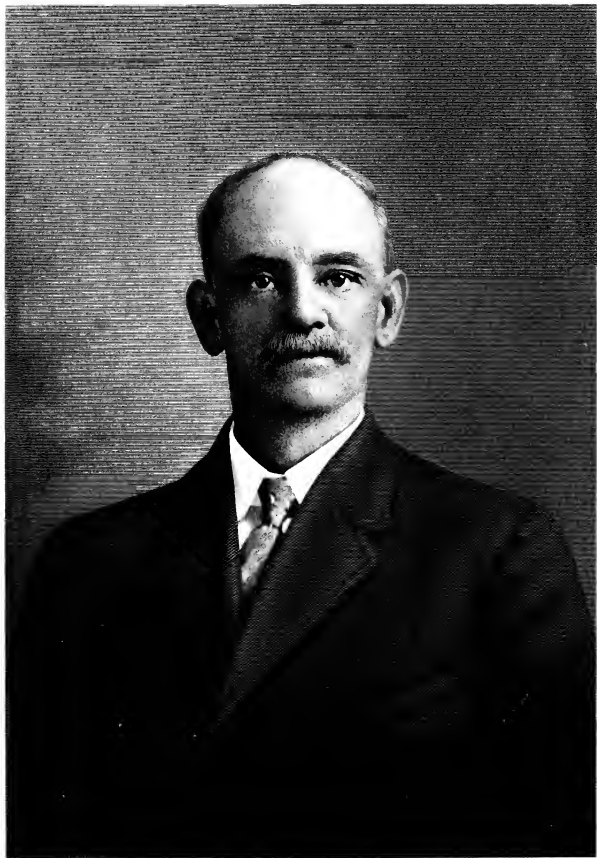
On November 4, 1880, Mr. Blakely was married to Mary Elizabeth Field, the daughter of Moses and Mary (Scott) Field, and to them have been born two children, Raymond and Charles.

Politically, Mr. Blakely was formerly an earnest supporter of the Republican party, but in 1912 he cast his lot with the Progressive branch of that party, with which he is now allied. Religiously, he has been for many years a member of the Christian church, to which he gives earnest support, while, fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Tribe of Ben-Hur. Mr. Blakely is a man who would win his way in any locality where fate might place him, for he has sound judgment, coupled with great energy and business tact, together with upright principles, all of which make for success wherever and whenever they are persistently applied. He and his wife move in the best social circles of the city and throughout their large circle of acquaintances they are held in the highest regard because of their genial disposition and sterling personal qualities.

ALBERT T. HOADLEY.

This biographical memoir has to do with a character of unusual force and eminence, for Albert T. Hoadley, whose life chapter has been closed by the fate that awaits mankind, was for a long lapse of years one of the prominent citizens of Bloomington, although he was summoned to close his earthly accounts while still in the zenith of his power. While he carried on a special line of business in such a manner as to gain a comfortable competence for himself, he also belonged to that class of representative men of affairs who promote the public welfare while advancing individual success. There were in him sterling traits which commanded uniform confidence and regard, and his memory is today honored by all who knew him and is enshrined in the hearts of his many friends.

Albert T. Hoadley was born at Mt. Tabor, Monroe county, Indiana, on July 12, 1860, and his death occurred at his home in Stinesville on July 27, 1912. He was the son of John and Mary E. (York) Hoadley, the father a native of England and the mother born in the state of Ohio. John Hoadley came to America at the age of twelve years and here learned the trade of machinist. He was employed at this occupation at New Albany, Indiana, for four or five years, at the end of which period he came to Monroe county, and here he became identified with the stone business, in which he was a pioneer.



A. J. Hadley

Opening up a quarry on Big creek in 1876, he there carried on his operations successfully until turning the business over to his son, the subject of this sketch. He is now retired from active business pursuits. To him and his wife were born the following children: Belle, Albert and Elmer are deceased; Minnie, Rose, John and Burt G., the latter being referred to specifically elsewhere in this work.

Albert T. Hoadley was reared under the parental roof and secured his education in the common schools. On attaining mature years Mr. Hoadley engaged in the stone business, becoming a partner with his father, and eventually the youngest brother, Burt G., was taken into the firm. Mr. Hoadley first gave his attention to the making of monuments, but subsequently opened a mill for sawing and finishing stone, and eventually buying a quarry. Energetic and indefatigable in his efforts, he built up a large business and gained a splendid reputation as a man of good business judgment, his reputation being still further enhanced by a life lived along the highest planes of endeavor, his actions being prompted and controlled by the highest motives, so that at all times he enjoyed the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Hoadley was twice married, first, in 1885, to Myrtle Franklin, the daughter of James Franklin, and to them were born three children: Wilder, born July 24, 1899, died June 30, 1890; Roy, born June 2, 1891, died December 22, 1892; Mary E., born June 21, 1893, who became the wife of Guy West, of Stinesville. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Hoadley was, on March 31, 1895, married to Anna Ferris, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Austin) Ferris, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Kentucky. Mr. Ferris came from his native state to Indiana, meeting his future wife at Madison, where their marriage occurred, after which they located at Worthington, Indiana. He was a plasterer by trade all his life and was held in high repute in the locality where he lived. He and his wife are both now deceased. They were the parents of five children, namely: Alfred, Laura, Agnes (deceased), Ann and Hettie. To the subject's second union has been born one child, Maud Agnes, born March 3, 1896, who is the wife of Rogers A. Lee, of Bloomington. Mrs. Hoadley is a lady of many gracious qualities of head and heart, who has gained and retains a warm place in the hearts of all who know her.

Politically, Mr. Hoadley was a staunch supporter of the Republican party, but never sought office. Religiously, he was an earnest and faithful member of the Baptist church, in the various activities of which he took a prominent

part, having been a deacon in that society for many years. His life history exhibits a career of unswerving integrity, indefatigable industry and wholesome social relations—the record of a well balanced mental and moral constitution, strongly marked by those traits of character which are of special value in such a state of society as exists in this country. Personally, Mr. Hoadley was a man of clean character and of genial impulses, so that he, unconsciously perhaps and without effort, made friends of all who came into contact with him. The world needs such men and his death was a distinct loss to the community in which he had lived.

HARMONY CHURCH.

Harmony church is located seven miles southwest of Bloomington on the Stanford pike, at the seat of the early communistic society known as Harmony, from which it took its name. It had its beginning almost as early as the state. It had for its purpose a union on the Bible, with every thing human eliminated and for its bond of union, "Where the Bible speaks we speak, and where the Bible is silent we are silent." Where it held its meetings in its early existence is unknown to the writer, but in the early thirties the neighborhood (the church and the neighborhood at that time being almost identical), by voluntary contributions of labor and money, built a substantial structure about twenty-four by fifty feet of hewed oak logs, with a movable partition, the north part for school purposes and the south part for worship, the whole thrown together on occasions. It was situated on the ground occupied by the present frame structure. About 1868, it was razed and the present structure built in its stead. Its membership was of the most substantial element from the first. Among its members were the Berrys and Givens, eight or ten families. Among its elders and leaders were Conrad Kern, Streat Cox, D. C. Smith, William Roseberry, William Sadler, and among its preachers Eliza Goodwin, James Mathes, W. F. Treat, James Blankenship. It suffered greatly by removals, and while still in existence is only the wreck of its former self. The Church of Christ, meeting on the corner of Lincoln and Fourth street, had its origin in a withdrawal from the Kirkwood Avenue Christian church in the year 1877. The majority of said church wishing to widen the principles above mentioned in connection with the Harmony church, was the cause of the division. The withdrawing party was led by Ellis Sluss, L. B. Bray and Thomas Williams, three of the elders, who also

served as elders in the new congregation. A few years later it built a frame house on the corner of Seventh and Morton. In 1910 the present stone building, on the corner of Fourth and Lincoln, was completed. The present elders, mentioned in order of age, are Dudley F. Smith, James Lowder, H. H. Adamson, James Thrasher. The congregation numbers between two and three hundred members, and is in good working condition.

W. T. BREEDEN.

One of the influential citizens of Bloomington is the gentleman to whose career the attention of the reader is now directed, who is ranked with the city's leading merchants and representative citizens. A man of excellent endowments and upright character, he has been a valued factor in local affairs and has ever commanded unequivocal confidence and esteem, being loyal to the upbuilding of his community and ever vigilant in his efforts to further the interests of his city along material, moral and civic lines.

W. T. Breeden is a native of the grand old state of Indiana, having been born in Greene county on the 7th day of July, 1855. He is the son of J. T. and Emily (Edwards) Breeden, the former of whom was a native of Maryland, but who came to Indiana in 1834. He was a farmer by vocation during his active years and now, at the advanced age of eighty years, though retired from active labor, he is still residing on his farm in Greene county, and is highly respected in the community where he lives.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Monroe and Greene counties and completed his educational training at Valparaiso University, where he pursued the scientific course for three years. He engaged in teaching school and during six winters he thus defrayed the cost of his educational expense. In 1880 Mr. Breeden went to Eldorado, Kansas, where for a year he was engaged in the operation of a bakery and restaurant, but at the end of that time he came to Bloomington and opened a store on the west side of the public square. Two years later he disposed of his mercantile interests and went on the road as a traveling salesman for the Carter Brothers Dry Goods Company, of Louisville, Kentucky. Two years later, in 1888, he bought and opened his present store (having continued on the road until 1893), starting first in a modest way, but as business increased he expanded his store, both in size and amount of stock, until he is now the owner of one of the largest department stores in Bloomington, the business being run under the firm name of Breeden & Co. About eighteen clerks are employed the year

round and the stock carried is one of the largest and most complete in this line to be found in any city the size of Bloomington. Courtesy and an evident desire to please all who have patronized the store have been the strongest elements in the success which has accompanied Mr. Breeden's efforts and he has at all times enjoyed the full confidence of all who have done business with him.

In 1880 Mr. Breeden married Mary H. Baker, the daughter of W. B. and Harriett (Denny) Baker, the former of whom was for many years engaged in the mercantile business at Stanford, Indiana, but is now retired and living in Bloomington. To Mr. and Mrs. Breeden have been born four children, two of whom are deceased; Carl, who is interested in the department store business with his father, and Carrie, who is at home.

Politically, Mr. Breeden is an earnest supporter of the Republican party, but his business interests have precluded his taking an active part in political affairs. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, while his religious belief is embodied in the creed of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a faithful attendant and to which he contributes liberally of his means. Mr. Breeden is regarded as a good business man, an excellent manager, and a man who possesses sound judgment and foresight and who believes in ever pressing forward so that his success is but the legitimate result of the efforts which he has put forth. He enjoys the respect and esteem of those who know him for his friendly manner, business ability, his interest in public affairs and his upright living, and he is regarded by all as one of the substantial and worthy citizens of the city honored by his residence.

ROLLA F. WALKER.

Clearly defined purpose and consecutive effort in the affairs of life will inevitably result in the attaining of a due measure of success, but in following out the career of one who has attained success by his own efforts there comes into view the intrinsic individuality which made such accomplishment possible, and thus there is granted an objective incentive and inspiration, while at the same time there is enkindled a feeling of respect and admiration. The qualities which have made Mr. Walker one of the prominent and successful men of Bloomington have also brought him the esteem of his fellow townsmen, for his career has been one of well-directed energy, strong determination and honorable methods.

The present efficient and popular trustee of Bloomington township, Monroe county, Indiana, was born in Bloomington on May 23, 1861, and is the son of John F. and Sarah (Green) Walker, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother of Lawrence county, Indiana. The father was a man of enterprise and industry and, as publisher of the *Bloomington Republican*, he wielded a wide influence in this community for many years. He and his wife are both deceased. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, after which he entered the employ of Showers Brothers, with whom he remained for twenty-eight years. He was employed in practically all departments of their business and enjoyed the fullest measure of confidence on the part of his employers, being placed in many positions of trust and responsibility, the duties of which he discharged with efficiency and to the entire satisfaction of his employers. In 1908, in recognition of his sterling qualities and his ability, his fellow citizens elected him trustee of Bloomington township, in which position he is now serving to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He is a man of good business ability and has given to the administration of his office the benefit of his experience and sound judgment. He is a man of high ideals, and in the public life of the community he has long been prominent, having been an ardent supporter of every movement looking to the advancement of the public welfare in any way. His life has been characterized by persistent industry, for even during his boyhood days his vacation periods were occupied by employment of some kind.

In 1896 Mr. Walker was united in marriage with Margaret Bell Ward, the daughter of Jefferson and Margaret (Thompson) Ward, a lady of splendid qualities of character who has endeared herself to all who know her.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Walker has long been active in the ranks of his party's workers, having served on many committees. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church. He is also a valued member of the Commercial Club. By persistent industry, wise economy and sound judgment, Mr. Walker has been enabled to acquire a beautiful and attractive home adjoining the corporation limits, his place comprising fifty-one acres of splendid land, on which is as good a sugar grove as can be found in this section of the country. The home is surrounded by a well-kept lawn, and the general appearance of the place indicates the owner to be a man of splendid taste. In every avenue of life's activities in which he has engaged he has been true to every trust and he justly merits the high regard in which he is universally held throughout the community.

GEORGE W. HENLEY.

Among the strong and influential citizens of Monroe county, Indiana, the record of whose lives have become an essential part of the history of this section, the gentleman whose name appears above occupies a prominent place and for years has exerted a beneficial influence in the locality where he resides. His chief characteristics are keenness of perception, a tireless energy, honesty of purpose and motive and everyday common sense, which has enabled him not only to advance his own interests, but also largely contribute to the moral and material advancement of the community.

George W. Henley was born near Paoli, Orange county, Indiana, on October 28, 1859, and is the son of Henry and Lydia Margarett (Patton) Henley. Henry Henley, who was born in Paoli, Orange county, in October, 1826, died in 1912, and his wife, who was born in North Carolina in 1829, is still living. Henry Henley was for many years one of the most prominent operators in the oolitic stone belt, and he opened and organized the first company for the quarrying of stone in the Hunter Valley, the company being known as the Hunter Stone Company, which was organized in 1891, and which, in 1895, was sold to the Consolidated Stone Company for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. In addition to this enterprise Mr. Henley organized several other companies, notably the Crown Stone Company, the New York Stone Company, the Clear Creek Stone Company, the Henley Stone Company and the George W. Henley Stone Company, now owned by his son, George W., who took part in the promotion of the company. As the pioneer stone man of this locality, Mr. Henley long enjoyed distinctive prestige among his associates in this business. He was the father of three children: Laura J., who became the wife of Ed Mooney, a prominent business man of Columbus, Indiana, and her death occurred in 1892; Joseph E., one of the most prominent and successful attorneys at Bloomington, Indiana, and George W., the immediate subject of this sketch. Politically, Henry Henley was a staunch Republican. During the war of the Rebellion he saw active military service, having enlisted as a private in Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and being made captain of the company. The regiment was assigned to the famous Wilder brigade, one of the most noted military divisions in the entire Union army. Captain Henley was a valiant and courageous soldier and earned his promotion to the rank of major, which he held at the time of his discharge. He was detailed for special work and to him is due the credit for the detection and arrest of the leaders of that infamous organization, the Knights of the Golden Circle.

George W. Henley received the elements of his education in the common schools of his home community and then became a student in the State University, where he graduated in 1880. Afterwards for a while he was employed as clerk in a clothing store at Bloomington, and later was similarly employed at Crawfordsville. He was then appointed to a position in the war department at Washington and was subsequently transferred to the surgeon-general's office where he remained until 1895, when he returned to Bloomington and here engaged in the stone business, in which his father had many important interests. His first connection was with the South Side Stone Company, with which he was identified until 1904, when he became associated with his father in the organization of the George W. Henley Stone Company, which is located at Stinesville, this county, and which is one of the most successful and important quarries in the district. He has given his entire attention and time to the management of this company and is numbered among the most successful stone operators in the county. The G. W. Henley Company makes a specialty of turning out finished stone, cut according to plans and specifications, ready for use in the building, and this detail of their business has commended them to many contractors and building firms throughout the country.

In 1884 Mr. Henley was united in marriage to Flora Abell, of the state of Maryland, their marriage occurring while Mr. Henley was in the government employ in Washington city. This union has been blessed in the birth of two children, Violet, who is a student in the Bloomington high school, and George W., who is on the road as a representative of the Rumley Thresher Company.

Politically, Mr. Henley was for many years an ardent supporter of the Republican party and was chairman of the county central committee, but in the fall of 1912, having espoused the cause of the Progressive party, he resigned this position and was elected chairman of the county Bull Moose committee, in which position he rendered effective work for the new party. He is a man of strong and positive opinions, and when he takes a stand on any question he is ready to defend his convictions to the extent of his ability. He served four years efficiently as a member of the Bloomington city council and in many ways has exhibited a keen interest in the welfare of the city. Fraternally, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, while his religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church. He is one of the strong, sturdy individuals who is contributing largely to the material welfare of the city in which he resides, being an up-to-date business man and public spirited as a citizen, and pro-

gressive in all that the term implies. For a number of years he has been a potent factor in molding the community's progress along social, educational and moral lines and consequently his name well deserves a place in the record of Monroe county's citizens.

NAT U. HILL.

The gentleman whose name heads this paragraph is widely known as one of the honored citizens of Bloomington, Indiana. He has lived here all his life, being a member of one of the leading families of this section of the state, and for a number of years has been prominently identified with the business and financial interests of this community. His well-directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his business interests and his sound judgment have brought to him prosperity, and in all the relations of life he has commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

Nat U. Hill, president of the First National Bank of Bloomington, was born on March 18, 1881, in the city where he now resides, and is a son of Nat U., Sr., and Anna (Buskirk) Hill, his father having been for many years one of the most prominent citizens of this section of the state. As specific reference to the subject's parents is made elsewhere in this work, it is deemed unnecessary to make further mention of them at this point, further than to say that Nat U. Hill, Sr., died on May 8, 1908, and his widow is residing at the old home in Bloomington. They were the parents of two children, Nat U., the immediate subject of this sketch, and Philip, who is assistant superintendent of the Empire Stone Company.

Nat U. Hill received his elementary education in the public schools of Bloomington, graduating from the high school, and he then became a student in the State University, which he attended for a time. He then engaged in the life and fire insurance business for three years, in which he displayed marked business ability and so managed his affairs as to gain a distinct success. In May, 1908, the late L. W. Buskirk succeeded his father as president of the First National Bank, of Bloomington, and on January 1, 1911, the subject was elected and is at the present time serving as such. The First National Bank is one of the strongest and most influential financial institutions in southern Indiana. The report of the condition of this bank on June 4, 1913, was as follows: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$458,127.64; overdrafts,



NAT U. HILL, JR.

\$26,569.02; U. S. bonds to secure circulation, \$20,000.00; bonds, securities, etc., \$117,355.70; banking house, furniture and fixtures, \$17,638.90; due from national banks, not reserve agents, \$134.26; due from approved reserve agents, \$38,030.36; checks and other cash items, \$8,062.99; cash on hand, \$45,112.91; redemption fund with U. S. treasurer, \$1,500.00; total, \$742,531.78. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$120,000.00; surplus, \$33,000.00; undivided profits, less expense and profits paid, \$551,439.49; national bank notes outstanding, \$30,000.00; deposits, \$508,092.29; total, \$742,531.78. The officers of the bank are as follows: President, Nat U. Hill; vice-president, Ira C. Batman; cashier, Charles S. Small; assistant cashier, Reg B. Stull.

Mr. Hill is building a large new brick garage, one hundred and thirty-six by seventy-four feet in size, for the storage of cars and general repair work.

Mr. Hill's innate modesty forbids the use of words bordering on adulation, but merit justifies praise, and it is entirely consonant in this connection to simply state that in the business and civic life of Bloomington, Mr. Hill has been a factor of recognized force and influence. In the management of his affairs he has shown shrewd intelligence, sound judgment and farsightedness, his business associates holding him in high regard in this respect. Personally, Mr. Hill is a gentleman of pleasing address, frank and kindly in manner and popular with his friends and fellow citizens. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Mystic Shrine and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

EARL COLLINS CARPENTER.

Descended from honored ancestry and himself numbered among the leading citizens of Monroe county, Indiana, the subject of this sketch is entitled to specific recognition in a work of this character. A residence in this county of many years has but strengthened his hold on the hearts of the people with whom he has been associated and today none here enjoys a larger circle of warm friends and acquaintances, who esteem him because of his sterling qualities of character and his business ability.

Earl Collins Carpenter was born in Bloomington, Illinois, on July 29, 1877, and is the son of Guy C. and Valla S. (Irish) Carpenter, the father a native of Connecticut and the mother of New York state. Guy C. Carpenter was a railroad man during all his active years, having been located in many different railroad towns, and was highly respected by his associates. To him

and his wife were born three children, namely: Earl C., Guy C., Jr., and George J.

Earl C. Carpenter received his education in the common schools, graduating from the high school at Centralia, Illinois, after which he took up the study of veterinary surgery in Chicago Veterinary College, completing his work at the Indianapolis Veterinary College in 1900. In the same year he entered upon the active practice of his profession at Bloomington, where he is still engaged and in which he has met with the most pronounced success. Thoroughly understanding animal life and having given close professional study to all forms of equine diseases, he is fully qualified to handle all ailments of the horse that are brought to his care and attention. He is a very accomplished trainer of horses, having been successful in breaking saddle horses especially. He recently sold "King Araby" to Gentry Brothers for sixteen hundred dollars, and for about a year before that he had been with Gentry Brothers a year as a feature act with this horse, his act proving a popular and well received performance. He has handled horses from all over the United States, some of which, owned by millionaires, he has broken to the saddle. With the exception of the period spent with Gentry Brothers, Doctor Carpenter has devoted his attention closely to his professional practice at Bloomington. He enjoys a wide and enviable reputation throughout this section of the country and personally is well deserving of all the success and confidence which have been accorded him.

Doctor Carpenter married Alice Wooley, daughter of James B. and Sally (McCullough) Wooley, the former a native of Monroe county, Indiana. The father, Zimri McCullough, was an early settler in this locality and built the Bundy hotel, which at that time was known as the Worley tavern. He was not only an early settler of the county, but took an active part in all affairs affecting the welfare of the community and was held in high esteem among his associates. In a business way he was successful, having been a livery man most of his active years. To him and his wife was born one child, Mrs. Carpenter.

The subject of this sketch gives his political support to the Progressive party, while his fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons. Religiously, he is a member of the Christian church and takes a deep interest in all things pertaining to the spiritual verities. He is a warm supporter of all movements tending toward the advancement and welfare of his fellow citizens along moral, educational or social lines, and is eminently deserving of the high position he holds in the community.

ALONZO H. HOSTETLER.

It is by no means an easy task to describe within the limits of this review a man who has led an active and eminently useful life and by his own exertions reached a position of honor and trust in the line of industries with which his interests are allied. But biography finds justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history, as the public claims a certain property interest in the career of every individual and the time invariably arrives when it becomes advisable to give the right publicity. It is, then, with a certain degree of satisfaction that the chronicler essays the task of touching briefly upon such a record as has been of the subject who now comes under this review.

Alonzo H. Hostetler, one of the well-known and enterprising citizens of Mitchell, Lawrence county, Indiana, was born in this county on December 1, 1861, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth J. (Chastain) Hostetler, both of whom were also natives of this county. The father, who was a millman and farmer all his life, was a man of marked capacity for business and was successful in all his operations. The subject's grandfather, Jonah H. Hostetler, was a very early settler of Lawrence county and was prominent in the early growth and development of the county. To the subject's parents were born the following children: Daniel R. and Mary A., twins, Benjamin N., Leonard J., Sarah E., Martha J., James M., Alonzo H. and Fannie J.

Alonzo H. Hostetler received his educational training in the common schools of Lawrence county and was reared to the life of a farmer, which vocation he has always followed. On attaining manhood's years he also became identified with the sawmill business, in which he is still actively engaged and in these two occupations he has found his life a busy one. Persistent energy, honesty of motive and correct dealing have brought to him their reward and today no man in his section of the county is better known or more highly respected than he. He has been successful in his financial affairs and besides his interests in this county he is the owner of a splendid timber and sawmill plantation in Georgia.

On April 22, 1880, Mr. Hostetler married Fannie McNamara, to which union was born a son, who died in infancy, Mrs. Hostetler dying soon afterwards. On October 22, 1884, Mr. Hostetler was married to Lillie E. Dalton, the daughter of John and Philomala (Clark) Dalton, who were early settlers of Lawrence county. To Mr. and Mrs. Hostetler have been born two children; namely: Rosamond A., the wife of John B. Wilkinson, of Georgia, and Franklin Arthur, of Mitchell.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Hostetler has all his life taken an active interest in public affairs and has had an influential part in the councils of his

party. In 1908 he was elected trustee of Marion township, this county, and is the present incumbent of this office, his term not expiring until 1914. He has exercised the same business judgment and honesty of action in discharging his official duties as have characterized his private affairs and his conduct of the office has been to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Pythias and Improved Order of Red Men, belonging to the local lodges of these orders at Mitchell. Religiously, he is a member of the First Baptist church of Mitchell, of which he is a deacon and trustee and to which he gives a liberal support. Mr. and Mrs. Hostetler have shown by their consistent and upright lives that they are worthy of the esteem of all, which, indeed, they possess, the circle of their friends being limited only by the circle of their acquaintances.

CYRUS N. S. NEELD.

Holding distinctive prestige among the enterprising citizens of Monroe county is Cyrus N. S. Neeld, whose record, here briefly outlined, is that of a self-made man, who by the exercise of the talents with which nature endowed him, rose to the position he now occupies as one of the influential and well-to-do men of the city honored by his residence. He is a creditable representative of one of the old and highly esteemed pioneer families of this locality and possesses many of the admirable qualities and characteristics of his sturdy Kentucky ancestors, who migrated to Indiana in a very early day and figured in the history of this section of the state.

Cyrus N. S. Neeld, well known for a number of years as a successful and enterprising man of Bloomington, Indiana, was born in this county on July 6, 1844, and is the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth L. (Reeves) Neeld, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. Benjamin Neeld was born in Harrodsburg, in the old Blue Grass state, and came by wagon to Monroe county, Indiana, in 1819. In his native state he had learned the trade of a blacksmith and the old shop in Harrodsburg, where he served his three years' apprenticeship, is still standing. He followed his trade after coming to Bloomington and it is a matter of historic record that he made practically all the axes with which the timber in Monroe county was cut down in the pioneer days. As such he was a factor of importance in the progress and development of that period. The blacksmith shop which he opened at Bloomington became one of the important business concerns of the new locality and

Mr. Neeld followed his trade here until about the time of his death, in 1868. In the political and civic life of Monroe county he took a deep interest and served a term as member of the board of county commissioners at a period when matters of the utmost importance to the future history of the county were being considered and acted upon by the board. He was a man of forceful character and sturdy integrity and the community felt the impress of his personality. He was twice married, his first union having been blessed with seven children, namely: Jane, Joseph, Elizabeth, Marguerite, Robert, Martha and William, all of whom are deceased, while by his second marriage, to the mother of the subject of this sketch, there were born the following children: Benjamin, deceased; John R., Nathan N., deceased; Cyrus N. S., Isaac N., and Harriett N., deceased.

Cyrus N. S. Neeld received his education in the common schools of Monroe county, but has through the subsequent years liberally supplemented his school training by much reading and close observation, and is today considered a well informed man. Mr. Neeld was reared to the life of a farmer, which he followed a number of years before engaging in his present occupation. In 1890 he came to Bloomington in partnership with his brother John, and engaged in the hardware business under the firm style of Neeld & Co., of which Cyrus N. S. is now the active owner, though the former firm name is still unchanged. He carries a large and well selected line of shelf and heavy hardware and has for many years enjoyed his full share of the public patronage. He possesses marked business ability and his courteous treatment of his patrons and evident desire to please all who come into his store has won a large acquaintance throughout the community.

On August 31, 1871, Cyrus N. S. Neeld married Julia S. Borland, the daughter of Edward and Margaret (Caldwell) Borland. Her father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and a carpenter and farmer by vocation, came to Monroe county in an early day, where he made his permanent home and lived until his death. His wife was also a native of the old Keystone state and is now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Neeld were born two children, Pearl and Edward B.

Politically, Mr. Neeld was formerly a Republican, but since 1912 has been staunchly allied with the Progressive party. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and connected with all four branches of that order, with which he takes an active and appreciative interest. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he contributes of his means. The subject's career has indeed been an honorable one and, though strenuous, there is nothing in it flavoring in the slightest

degree of disrepute, his relations with his fellow men having ever been above reproach and his good name beyond criticism. As already indicated, he wears the proud American title of self-made man and, being in the most liberal sense of the term the architect of his own fortune, he may well feel a sense of pride in his achievements and the honorable position to which he has attained among the enterprising and successful citizens of the county in which the busy years of his life have been passed.

WILLIAM A. HUBBARD.

The character of a community is determined largely by the lives of a comparatively few of its members. If its moral and intellectual status be good, if in a social way it is a pleasant place in which to reside, if its reputation for the integrity of its citizens has extended to other localities, it will be found that the standards set by the leading men have been high and their influence such as to mold their characters and shape the lives of those with whom they mingle. In placing the subject of this sketch in the front rank of such men, justice is rendered a biographical fact universally recognized throughout Lawrence county by those at all familiar with his history. Although a quiet and unassuming man, with no ambition for public position or leadership, he has contributed much to the material advancement of the community, while his admirable qualities of head and heart and the straightforward, upright course of his daily life have tended greatly to the moral standing of the circles in which he moves and given him a reputation for integrity and correct conduct such as few achieve.

William A. Hubbard is a native of the county in which he now lives, having been born on December 21, 1839, and he has always been a resident of Lawrence county, and since attaining mature years, has consistently followed the vocation of farming. He is the son of Austin and Essible (Denney) Hubbard, both of whom were born in Kentucky, where the father became a successful carpenter and millwright. It is to such men as he that the early development of the pioneer communities of the middle West was largely due, for he contributed in a very material way to its development in the construction of the early mills which played so important a part in the welfare and comfort of the people. Many of the best mills along the river in the pioneer days were constructed by him and in every avenue of life's activities to which he gave his attention he did his best and was numbered among the sterling

citizens of the community. He and his wife are both now deceased, his death having occurred in 1860. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Elizabeth Todd, deceased; Mrs. Judith Nichols; Mrs. Martha Litton, deceased; Mrs. Essible Guthrie, deceased; Mrs. Margaret Bailey, deceased; Mrs. Harriett Hunter, deceased; Mrs. Nancy Beck, deceased; William A., the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Lizzie Lee, who lives on a farm near Tunnelton, this county.

William A. Hubbard secured his education in the common schools of the neighborhood in which he was reared, and supplemented this educational training by much close reading and wide observation of men and events, so that he is now considered a well informed man and intelligently alive to all public questions of the day. He was reared to the life of a farmer and has never seen good reason to forsake this calling, in which he has met with distinctive success, being now numbered among the leading farmers of this community. He has a splendid farm of three hundred acres in Guthrie township, on which he is carrying on general farming, connected with the breeding and raising of high-grade live stock, which he has found to be a very valuable and profitable auxiliary to agriculture. The farm is well improved in every respect and is a pleasing sight to the passerby.

On January 1, 1869, Mr. Hubbard married Sarah E. Solbey, the daughter of George and Jennie (Fry) Solbey, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother of Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard have been born ten children, namely: Oliver, deceased; Albert, who is engaged in the mercantile business at Orleans, Indiana; Mrs. Della Johnson, of this county; Fletcher, a successful farmer of this county; Samuel; Mrs. Sadie Fidler, whose husband is a farmer in Lawrence county; Mrs. Jennie Brinn, whose husband is a farmer in Lawrence county; Otto, who lives near Bedford; Mrs. Ella Right, whose husband is a farmer in Lawrence county, and Noble, who lives with his father on the home farm.

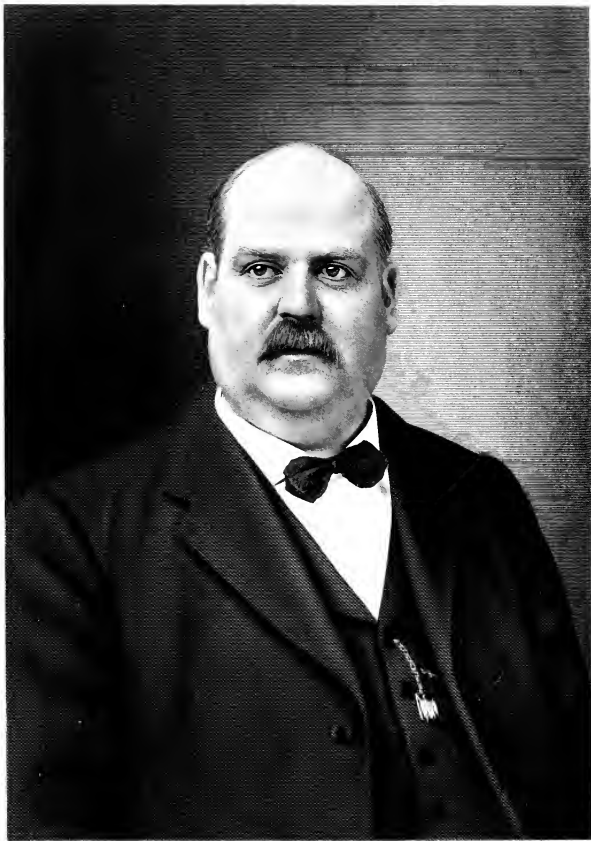
Politically, William A. Hubbard is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, in whose interests he has voted consistently for many years. His activities in his private affairs, however, have precluded his taking a very important part in political matters and he has never aspired to political position. During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Hubbard signified his patriotic spirit by enlisting as a private in the Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, he being assigned to Company C, with which he took part in active military service for three years. He endured many privations and hardships, but through it all proved to be a valiant and courageous soldier and earned the commendation of his superior officers. In private life he is broadminded

and liberal, a thinker and close observer, keeping abreast of the times and in touch with current thought and discharges the duties of citizenship in a manner becoming an enterprising and progressive American of the age in which he lives. He stands high in the esteem of those with whom he mingles, has many warm friends and has ever tried to do the right as he sees and understands the right. Quiet and unostentatious and seeking the sequestered ways of life rather than its tumult and strife, he has ever attended strictly to his own affairs and made better all who came within the range of his influence.

LAWRENCE VAN BUSKIRK.

One of the best remembered business men of the past generation in Bloomington, Indiana, was the late Lawrence Van Buskirk, at the time of his death president of the First National Bank. Of Mr. Van Buskirk personally, it may be said that he was a man of strong and active sympathies; his temperament was warm and ardent, his feelings deep and intense, and these and other attractive characteristics unconsciously drew him an unusual number of devoted friends, upon whom, under all circumstances, he could rely, and who, now that he has passed from earthly scenes, revere his memory. He was a close student of human nature and comprehended with little effort the motives and purposes of men, and he was a lover of the truth and sincerity. In brief, he is remembered as a manly man, of pleasing but dignified presence, a student of many subjects and an influential man in the circles in which he moved. Of sound character and unflagging energy, he stood as a conspicuous example of symmetrically developed American manhood and his position as one of the community's representative citizens was conceded by all who knew him.

Lawrence Van Buskirk was born in Bloomington, Indiana, June 21, 1867, and died at his home in that city on November 21, 1910. He was the son of George A. and Martha A. (Hardesty) Buskirk, the father a native of New York, while the family was originally of Holland descent. To George and Martha Buskirk were born five children: Mrs. N. U. Hill, George A., Martha, Phillip Kearney and Lawrence. Lawrence Buskirk received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city, was a student in Indiana University, where he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws. He then entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he remained for about a year, being compelled to relinquish his studies on account of ill health. Returning to Bloomington, Mr. Bus-



L. V. Burkhardt

kirk became prominently identified with the business and civic life of the city and up to the time of his death he was a potent factor in the growth and development of the city. He was twice elected mayor of the city and gave to the administration of his official duties the same careful and painstaking attention that he always gave to his private business affairs. He was then appointed postmaster of Bloomington, and was twice commissioned to succeed himself, but resigned before serving his third term in order to accept the presidency of the First National Bank, to which he had been elected. His administration as postmaster was eminently satisfactory to both the department officials and the patrons of the office, for, appreciating his position as a servant of the people, he maintained the efficiency of the office and the mail service at the highest possible standard. As president of the First National Bank, Mr. Buskirk demonstrated the possession of business and executive abilities of the highest order, and much of the splendid success which characterized that institution was due to his energetic efforts and personal influence.

On April 22, 1891, Lawrence V. Buskirk was married to Alice Allen, the daughter of Dr. Wesley and Rebecca Ann (Jones) Allen. Her father, who was himself a native of Indiana, was a scion of sterling old Virginia stock and in him were embodied those stanch qualities for which the old families of that section of the country were noted. Wesley Allen was twice married, two children, Orpha and Alice, being born to the first union, while by the second union he had a son, Wesley. To Mr. and Mrs. Buskirk were born three children, namely: Allen Van, Lawrence Van, who died on December 11, 1910, and Martha A.

Politically, Mr. Buskirk was an earnest supporter of the Republican party and was deeply interested in public affairs of the day. Fraternally, he was a member of the Masonic order, in which he had received all the degrees attainable, belonging to the blue lodge, the chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the council of Royal and Select Masters, the commandery of Knights Templar, and the consistory of the Scottish Rite, in which he had been honored by the thirty-third and last degree. He was a Knight of the Red Cross of Constantine and Appendent Orders. He was also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in all of which he took an appreciative interest. In college he belonged to the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity of Bloomington and the Phi Delta Phi fraternity of Michigan University. At the time of his death Mr. Buskirk was

treasurer of Indiana University, in which he had served efficiently for several years.

Mr. Buskirk was one who took a delight in existence. It was because he was in touch with the springs of life. He did not permit material things to supplant his better nature. His life was filled with good deeds and kindly thoughts and all who knew him entertained for him the highest regard, by reason of his upright, honorable career, over the record of which there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. In all life's relations he was true and faithful to duty and he thereby won the unqualified confidence and regard of his fellow men.

WALTER H. JONES.

The office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave upon the record the verdict establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his neighbors, friends and fellow citizens. The life of the honorable subject of this review has been such as to elicit just praise from those who know him best, owing to the fact that he has always been loyal to trusts imposed upon him and has been upright in his dealings with his fellow men, at the same time lending his support to the advancement of any cause looking to the welfare of the community at large.

Walter H. Jones was born in Monroe county, Indiana, on the 2nd day of August, 1871, and is the son of John Wesley and Elizabeth (May) Jones. The father, who also was a native of Monroe county, followed farming in Van Buren township for many years, but is now living retired in Victor, this county. He is a strong Democrat in his political views and served for a number of years as justice of the peace and assessor of Indian Creek township. To him and his wife were born eight children, of whom five survive. The subject of this sketch is indebted to the common schools for his educational discipline and he was reared to the life of a farmer, which pursuit he followed for a number of years. He then engaged in the stone business, which demanded his attention for twenty-two years, or until his election to the office of county sheriff in 1912, in which position he is now rendering efficient and satisfactory service. For the last four years he has been connected with the McMillan Stone Company, one of the strong companies engaged in this industry in this locality. Mr. Jones possesses business ability of a high order and, being a man of indefatigable and enterprising spirit, he has been a

valued associate wherever he has been thrown with other men in affairs of business.

Walter H. Jones was united in marriage with Maggie Douglas, daughter of William Douglas, who was a native of Scotland, and a stone cutter by trade. He came to this country in an early day and became a highly respected resident of his community. To the subject and his wife have been born two children, Harold and Raymond, both of whom are at home.

Politically, the subject of this sketch is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, in the councils of which he has been a prominent figure. His fraternal affiliations are with the Improved Order of Red Men and the Woodmen of the World, belonging to the lodges of these orders at Bloomington. Although a quiet and unassuming man, Mr. Jones has contributed much to the material advancement of the community by his admirable qualities of head and heart, and the straightforward, upright course of his life has tended greatly to the moral standing of the circles in which he moves and given him a high reputation for integrity and correct conduct. He is a man of liberal views, believes in progress and improvement and does what he can to further these ends, taking an interest in whatever makes for the material advancement of the county and the social, intellectual and moral good of the people.

ALEXANDER BARNES.

The student interested in the history of Lawrence county does not have to carry his investigations far into its annals before learning that Alexander Barnes has long been one of its most active and leading citizens in its agricultural and stock-raising interests and that his labors have been a potent force in making this a rich agricultural region, for through several decades he has carried on general farming, gradually improving his valuable place, and while he has prospered in this he has also found time and ample opportunity to assist in material and civic development of the county.

Alex Barnes, whose fine farm is located in Indian Creek township, where he enjoys an enviable reputation among his fellow agriculturists, was born in Spice Valley township, Lawrence county, Indiana, on September 14, 1873, and is the son of Lewis and Anna (Gerkin) Barnes. The subject's father was born on a farm in Spice Valley township, Lawrence county, in 1840, was reared to the life of a farmer and educated in the common schools. His active years were devoted to farming and the distillery business. He was

successful in his affairs and enjoyed the respect of the entire community. His wife was born in Martin county, Indiana, in 1848, and was one of four children, the others being named Miller, John and Emily. Her death occurred on February 9, 1900. She and her husband were faithful members of the Christian church.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools and during all his active years has devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits, in which he has been eminently successful. He is the owner of one hundred and four acres of as good land as can be found in Indian Creek township, and has ninety acres under cultivation, growing all the crops common to this locality. He also gives some attention to stock raising, which he has found to be a valuable auxiliary to the farm, and so carries on his operations as to reap very gratifying results. His place is highly improved, proper rotation of crops and necessary fertilization retaining the fertility of the soil so that the farm has been maintained at the highest standard of excellence during all the years which it has been in the possession of Mr. Barnes.

In December, 1898, Mr. Barnes was united in marriage to Minnie Williams, a native of Indian Creek township, Lawrence county, and to them have been born the following children: Gladys, born September 1, 1899; Mabel, born October 5, 1905; Forrest, born July 11, 1908, and Ernest, born November 24, 1912. Fraternally, Mr. Barnes is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is a busy man and, judged by his labors, none have done more to advance the material interests of his section of the county, and as a citizen no one stands higher in the esteem and confidence of the people generally.

COL THEODORE J. LOUDEN.

Indiana has been especially honored in the character and careers of her public and professional men. In every county there have been found individuals born to leadership in the various vocations and professions, men who have dominated by superior intelligence, natural endowment and force of character. A lawyer of acknowledged ability, a business man of superior qualifications, a man of high standing in military affairs, and a citizen of integrity and honor, Col. Theodore J. Loudon has made a definite impression on the history of his section of the state, of which he is one of her distinguished and honored native sons. Monroe county has been dignified by his life and



J. H. Anderson

achievements, and he stands as a worthy and conspicuous man of a striking group of public men whose influence in the civic, educational, business and professional circles of this section of the state has been of a most beneficent order, and he is clearly entitled to specific mention in the annals of the locality.

Theodore J. Louden was born at Bloomington, Indiana, on April 19, 1867, and is a son of John H. and Lizzie C. (Hemphill) Louden. John H. Louden was a native of Pennsylvania, and in an early day came to Fayette county, Indiana. After completing his studies in the common schools, he entered the State University, where he was graduated in the liberal arts department in 1861 and in the law department in 1863. In the latter year he entered upon the active practice of his profession at Bloomington, in which he was continuously and successfully engaged up to the time of his death, which occurred on June 3, 1911. A Republican in politics, he took an active part in public affairs during his early life, but during his later years, on account of extreme deafness, which interfered with his work in the court room, he devoted his time largely to the preparation of cases and the briefing of cases for the supreme court. Mrs. Lizzie C. (Hemphill) Louden was a native of South Carolina and was a woman of exalted character and purity of life. She was one of the early organizers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and at the time of her death, which occurred on January 23, 1909, she was actively working for the erection of a public drinking fountain on the public square, Bloomington. After her death, the work ceased until during 1913, when efforts were renewed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who have secured from the county commissioners a site and have let the contract for the erection of a drinking fountain, which will be established as a memorial to Mrs. Louden. At the instigation and expense of Col. Theodore J. Louden, the portraits of John H. and Lizzie C. Louden are reproduced in this work. To John H. and Lizzie Louden were born three children, namely: Theodore J., the immediate subject of this review; Ida J., the wife of Harry E. Coblentz, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he is principal of the Southside high school; William M., an attorney at Bloomington, who is represented elsewhere in this work.

Theodore J. Louden secured his elementary education in the public schools of Bloomington, having been a member of the first class to enter the Central school building, which had just been completed. He completed his education in Indiana University, graduating from the literary department in 1889 and the law department in 1891. He was at once admitted to the practice of law in the circuit and supreme courts, as well as the federal courts.

and in 1892 he formed a partnership with his father, which continued until the death of the latter, in 1911. During this period the subject gained a high standing in his profession, being connected as counsel with some of the most important litigation in the courts of this section of the state. He also represented, as attorney, many of the leading local and foreign corporations doing business in Monroe county, and for some time he has been district attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Company, as well as attorney for the Bloomington National Building and Loan Association ever since its organization. Colonel Loudon owns the largest private law library in southern Indiana, having acquired this from his father, and owns a complete abstract of all real estate in Monroe, these abstract books having been started by John H. Loudon in the early seventies and brought down to date. His professional career is too familiar to the readers of this work to require any fulsome encomium here, his record speaking for itself in stronger terms than the biographer could employ in polished periods. Suffice it to say that as an attorney, who has a comprehensive grasp upon the philosophy of jurisprudence, he is easily the peer of his professional brethren at the bar, among whom he is held in the highest esteem.

Aside from his profession, Colonel Loudon is in various ways interested in the commercial and business life of his community. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank, the oldest financial institution in Monroe county, and is an officer and director in seven or eight of the stone companies of the county, having long taken the keenest interest in the development of the resources of this county. He also platted Loudon's addition to Bloomington, which is a very attractive and centrally located addition to the city. The Colonel has been an ardent supporter of Indiana University and for eight years was treasurer of the University Athletic Association. He erected Alpha Hall, a dormitory for young ladies attending Indiana University, which building is a credit to any city or institution of learning, and in many other ways he has shown a broad-gauged interest in all that affects the welfare of his community in any way, earning and holding the respect and admiration of his fellow citizens.

That the subject of this sketch is a man of versatile talents and interests is manifested also in the prominent and active part he has taken in the military affairs of his state. In 1891 he assisted in organizing a company in the Indiana National Guard, and he was mustered into the state service, serving first as corporal and then as sergeant. On June 1, 1891, he was elected and commissioned as lieutenant of infantry, and on April 23, 1894, he was com-

missioned a captain of infantry and given command of Company H, First Regiment. He held this position until June 6, 1896, when, on competitive examination of all captains of the First Infantry, he was commissioned as major, in which capacity he served until the call for volunteers in the war with Spain. On May 12, 1898, he was commissioned a major in the One Hundredth and Fifty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and served with credit and distinction in this capacity until mustered out of the service on November 23, 1898. In 1900, when the Indiana National Guard was reorganized, he was commissioned as major on April 27th, and served in this capacity until February 24, 1905, when he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. On July 12, 1912, he was commissioned a colonel of infantry and assigned to the command of the Third Regiment, all his prior service having been with the First Regiment. On the 1st of February, 1913, at his own request, he was transferred from the Third to the command of the First Regiment. With a thorough and practical knowledge of military tactics, and possessing administrative qualities of high order, Colonel Loudon has satisfactorily discharged his military duties and among his brother officers and in the department he is held in high regard, while the men under him have for him the deepest respect.

On December 24, 1896, Theodore J. Loudon was married to Anna Reinhard, a daughter of the late Judge George L. and Mary E. (Wilson) Reinhard, her father a native of Bavaria, Germany, and her mother born in Kentucky. George L. Reinhard came to America in boyhood, locating in Union county, Indiana, where he obtained employment as a day laborer. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Sixteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, being later transferred to Company I of the Fifteenth Indiana Regiment. He was offered a commission, but declined it, preferring to fight in the ranks. He was mustered out in 1865, and then completed his educational studies in Miami College, Oxford, Ohio, where he graduated in 1866. He then taught school at Owensboro, Kentucky, where he was married. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar and moved to Rockport, Indiana, where, in 1876, he was elected prosecuting attorney, and in 1882 became judge of the circuit court. During this incumbency he wrote a book on Indiana criminal law, which is regarded highly in legal circles. Judge Reinhard was regarded as an authority on criminal law. In 1891 he was appointed by Governor Hovey a judge on the first appellate court bench, where he served two terms. He was nominated for judge of the supreme court, but was defeated. In 1896 he was made a professor of law in the State University, later became dean of the Law School, and subsequently was made

vice-president of the university, in which position he served until his death, which occurred in 1906. To him and his wife were born two children, Anna, Mrs. Loudon and Nellie.

To Colonel and Mrs. Loudon have been born four children, namely: "Mary Elizabeth Daughter of the Regiment Loudon," which name was given to her in 1898, on the last day of camp at Camp Mount, the name being on record in the war department at Washington: George Reinhard, Eleanor and Katherine Ann.

Politically, Colonel Loudon is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, while, religiously, he is a member of the United Presbyterian church. Socially, he is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, having served as section chief for two years. Personally, the Colonel is genial and unassuming, a splendid conversationalist and agreeable companion, and has a host of warm and loyal friends in the community where his life has been spent.

LYMAN EMERY SHAW.

Faith to facts in the analyzation of the character of a citizen of the type of Lyman Emery Shaw is all that is required to make a biographical record interesting to those who have at heart the good name of the community, because it is the honorable reputation of the man of standing and affairs, more than any other consideration, that gives character and stability to the body politic and makes the true glory of a city or state revered at home and respected abroad. In the broad light which things of good repute ever invite, the name and character of Mr. Shaw stand revealed and secure and, though of modest demeanor with no ambition to distinguish himself in public position or as a leader of men, his career has been signally honorable and it may be studied with profit by the youth entering upon his life work.

Lyman Emery Shaw is a native son of the old Hoosier state, having been born in Putnam county, on January 16, 1869, and is the son of Lyman E. and Cassandra (Dicks) Shaw, the former a native of Knox county, Ohio, and the latter of Indiana. Lyman E. Shaw, Sr., came from his native state to Putnam county at the age of ten years, his parents settling on a farm which they had entered from the government, and to the clearing and improvement of which the father devoted his active years, following agriculture throughout his life. To these parents were born twelve children, namely: Maggie, Frank, Mattie and Emma are deceased; Ethel, a twin of Emma;



LYMAN E. SHAW

George, William, Lyman E., Nora; Cora, a twin of Nora, is deceased; Bertha and Oliver, the latter being deceased.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of Putnam county, after which he took up affairs on his own account by engaging in the mercantile business at Greencastle. Some time later he came to Bloomington and engaged in the photograph business for sixteen years, then engaged in the coal, sand and cement business, in which he met with success from the beginning and in which he is still actively engaged. He carries a large supply of all the lines mentioned and, because of his eminent business ability, his evident desire to please his customers and his promptness in his deliveries, he has gained his full share of the local patronage.

Politically, Mr. Shaw was formerly a Republican, but is now giving an earnest support to the Progressive party, which he believes best represents the policies that will conserve the welfare of the American people. He holds decided convictions on the great public questions of the day and stands squarely on every proposition to which he gives his support. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in the workings of which splendid order he takes an appreciative interest. Religiously, he is a member of the Church of Christ.

On November 5, 1895, Mr. Shaw was married to Lula Baker, a daughter of James A. and Margaret (Latell) Baker, both representing old families of Monroe county. To this union was born one child, Raymond Emery, who died at the age of six months, and the mother died in 1904, at the early age of thirty-three years. Mrs. Shaw was a lady of sterling worth, whose many kindly deeds and loving ministrations will be remembered in the neighborhood which she blessed and made better by her presence and influence. Personally, Mr. Shaw is a man of force of character and personality and enjoys a high degree of popularity in the community, possessing as he does the qualities of mind and heart that win and retain warm friendships.

ANDREW DODDS.

It is a well authenticated fact that success comes as the results of legitimate and well applied energy, unflagging determination and perseverance in a course of action when once decided upon. She is never known to smile upon the idler or dreamer and she never courts the loafer, and only the men who have diligently sought her favor are crowned with her blessings. In tracing

the history of the influential farmer and representative citizen of Guthrie township, Lawrence county, Indiana, whose name forms the caption of this review, it is plainly seen that the prosperity which he enjoys has been won by commendable qualities and it is also his personal worth that has gained for him the high esteem of those who know him.

Andrew Dodds, one of the best-known citizens of Guthrie township, Lawrence county, Indiana, was born in this county on February 25, 1857, and is the son of Samuel and Sophia (Kindred) Dodds, both of whom were natives of Jackson county, Indiana. Samuel Dodds came in an early day to Pleasant Run township and here cleared and developed a splendid farm, this accomplishment representing a vast amount of hard and continuous labor. However, he was abundantly rewarded for his efforts, his splendid farm being numbered among the best in the locality. To him and his wife were born the following children: Henry, deceased; Bart, a farmer living in Jackson county, Indiana; McClellan, also a farmer who resides in Lawrence county; John, a stone cutter at Bedford, Indiana; Thornton, a successful carpenter and contractor at Seymour, Indiana; Mrs. Elizabeth Ellison, whose husband is a successful farmer in Lawrence county; Mrs. Adda Jackson, also the wife of a farmer in this county and subject of this sketch, who is the last in order of birth of these children.

Andrew Dodds attended the common schools of Lawrence county, securing a good practical education, and at the age of twenty-one years he engaged in the mercantile business, to which his efforts were devoted for a score of years. On the death of one of his brothers, he bought the latter's farm of one hundred and sixty acres near River Vale, to which he has since devoted his attention and in the operation of which he has met with the most emphatic success. Thoroughly up to date in his agricultural methods and using sound judgment and common sense in his operations, he has achieved a success that is creditable to him and in his daily life in the community he has so lived as to command the favorable attention of all who know him.

Politically, Mr. Dodds is an earnest supporter of the Democratic party, and in 1908 he was elected trustee of Guthrie township, in which capacity he is still serving to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. Religiously, he is a member of the Baptist church, to which he gives a liberal support, while his fraternal membership is with Lodge No. 164, Knights of Pythias, at Tunnelton.

On September 8, 1888, Mr. Dodds married Francis L. Pain, the daughter of John D. and Jane (Hamilton) Pain, both natives of Jackson county, Indiana, and to this union have been born six children, namely: Mrs. Cora

Beasley, of Brooklyn, Indiana; William T., a farmer in Lawrence county; Fred W., of Jamestown, North Dakota; Mrs. Della Whitted, whose husband is a successful farmer in this county; Mrs. Blanche Blackburn, of Bedford, and Edna, the youngest, who lives with her parents at Tunnelton. The subject is a man of kindly disposition, pleasant to all classes, honest and thoroughly trustworthy, according to the large circle of acquaintances which he claims, and he is much admired by all who know his uprightness and business integrity.

ALEX COX.

Practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, never fails of success. It carries a man onward and upward, brings out his individual character and acts as a powerful stimulus to the efforts of others. The greatest results in life are often attained by simple means and the exercise of the ordinary qualities of common sense and perseverance. The every-day life, with its cares, necessities and duties, affords ample opportunities for acquiring experience of the best kind and its most beaten paths provide a true worker with abundant scope for effort and self improvement.

Alex Cox, who is numbered among the sterling citizens and progressive farmers of Indian Creek township, Lawrence county, Indiana, was born on June 10, 1873, at Williams, near his present home. He is the son of Henry and Emma J. (Kern) Cox, old residents of Indian Creek township. The father was born November 21, 1836, and died on December 25, 1909, while the mother was born November 17, 1846, and died September 24, 1904. To these parents were born three daughters, besides the subject of this sketch, namely: Minnie May, now Mrs. Mavity; Idis, now Mrs. Wilking, and Blanche, now Mrs. Herschel Baker, who is represented elsewhere in this volume. All the children are living and are residing in Lawrence county.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the paternal farmstead and early learned the secrets of successful agriculture, a vocation to which he has devoted his entire active life. He is now the owner of three hundred and ninety acres of splendid land, of which one hundred and twenty-five acres are under cultivation and on which he raises all the crops common to this locality, giving preference to corn, while he also gives a due share of his attention to the raising of live stock, principally cattle, hogs and fine horses, in the handling of which he has met with splendid success. Mr. Cox owns one of the best farms in Indian Creek township, his comfortable and attractive residence.

large and commodious barns and other outbuildings testifying to the excellent taste and sound judgment of the owner. The residence sits on a knoll commanding a splendid view of the Indian Creek valley.

Mr. Cox was united in marriage to Katie B. Bossert, the daughter of Jacob and Miscena Rebecca (Williams) Bossert, the father born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 5, 1837, and died on May 16, 1902, while his wife was born on December 31, 1842, and is now making her home with the subject of this sketch. To Mr. and Mrs. Cox have been born two children, Emily Francis, born December 18, 1904, and Mabel Miscena, born June 5, 1906. Mr. Cox's well directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his own business interests and his sound judgment have brought to him well earned prosperity, his life demonstrating what may be accomplished by the man of energy and ambition who is not afraid to work and who has the perseverance to continue his labors in the face of discouraging circumstances. Good natured, easily approached, straightforward and unassuming, he commands the respect of all with whom he comes in contact and his friends are in number as his acquaintances.

WALTER A. JONES.

One of the enterprising and successful farmers of Lawrence county, who has succeeded in his chosen vocation solely through his own courage, persistency and good management, is Walter A. Jones, of Indian Creek township, a man who believes in lending what aid he can to his neighbors and the general public while advancing his individual interests, consequently he is regarded as one of our best citizens in every respect.

Walter A. Jones was born near Anderson, Madison county, Indiana, and is the son of John L. Jones, who was born in the state of Virginia on February 11, 1824. He was a man of prominence in his community and on the Democratic ticket was elected trustee of his township, retaining the position for twenty-four consecutive years, and he was also elected a member of the board of county commissioners, holding this position for several years and in other ways exhibiting a commendable interest in the public affairs of his community. He was a great traveler, having paid two visits to China, going to the Celestial Empire from San Francisco on a sailing vessel, requiring many weeks to make the journey. The subject's mother, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Andrus, was born in Virginia and her

marriage to Mr. Jones occurred in 1857. To their union were born the following children: Harrison L., of Anderson, where he is engaged in general farming; Mrs. Harriet Hughel, of Anderson, Indiana; John W., also farming near Anderson; D. R., an attorney at Alexandria, this state; Walter E., the immediate subject of this sketch; the latter also has two half-brothers and a half-sister, namely: Homer B., a farmer near Anderson, Indiana; Dale C., also a farmer in Madison county, this state, and Mrs. Minnie Ragan, who lives in Cleveland, Ohio. The subject's mother died in 1874 and his father on October 9, 1910. After the death of his first wife the subject's father married and his widow, Mrs. Sarah C. Jones, now lives near Anderson, Indiana.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the common schools of Anderson, and in 1894 was a student in the college at Danville, where he graduated, after which in 1894 and 1895 he was a student in the State University at Bloomington. He then engaged in teaching school for three years in Madison county, after which he became a student in the Indiana law school at Indianapolis during 1898 and 1899. After the completion of his educational training, Mr. Jones located on his farm of six hundred and sixty-five acres in Indian Creek township, Lawrence county, Indiana, to the cultivation and improvement of which he has since devoted his attention. He is also the owner of two hundred acres of fine land near Shoals, Martin county, Indiana, and altogether is in splendid financial circumstances. He is a practical and methodical man in all he does and his efforts have been rewarded by a due meed of success. He knows no such thing as idleness and has been indefatigable in his efforts to maintain his farms at the highest possible standard of cultivation and agricultural excellency, and among his fellow agriculturists he is held in the highest regard because of his ability and success.

Politically, Mr. Jones is a Democrat, and in 1912 was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, which position he is now filling to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens. Fraternally, he is a member of Lodge No. 528, Knights of Pythias, in the workings of which he takes a deep interest.

On August 10, 1898, Mr. Jones married Cornelia Williams and they are now living on her old home place. Her father, Bartemus Williams, was a native of Tennessee, and her mother, whose maiden name was Rachel Donald, was a native of Daviess county, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of two sons, John R. and Dee C. Mr. Jones' life has been one replete with duty well and conscientiously performed. In all the relations of life he has been an advocate of wholesome living and cleanliness in poli-

tics as well, and has ever been outspoken in his antipathy to wrongdoing, whether by the humble citizen or by the incumbents of influential offices. He is a man who in every respect has merited the high esteem in which he is universally held, for he is a man of public spirit, intellectual attainments and exemplary character.

WILLIAM E. STIPP.

The biographies of enterprising men, especially of good men, are instructive as guides and incentives to others. The examples they furnish of steadfast purpose and inflexible integrity strongly illustrate what is in their power to accomplish. Some men belong to no exclusive class in life; apparently insurmountable obstacles have in many instances awakened and developed their faculties and served as a stimulus to carry them to ultimate success. The gentleman whose life history is herewith briefly outlined has lived to good purpose and achieved a much greater degree of success than falls to the lot of the ordinary individual. By a straightforward and commendable course he has made his way to a respectable position in the world, winning the esteem and hearty admiration of his fellow citizens and earning the reputation of an enterprising man of affairs which the public has not been slow to recognize and appreciate.

William E. Stipp was born on June 14, 1865, near Palestine, Lawrence county, Indiana, and is the son of Thomas and Susan (Guthrie) Stipp, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of this state. Thomas Stipp, who was a lifelong farmer, was prominent in local affairs in Lawrence county, and at one time was a member of the board of county commissioners, being affiliated with the Republican party. He now lives east of Bedford and enjoys the universal esteem of all who know him. His wife died in 1908. They were the parents of nine children, all of whom are living but two, namely: Ellen, the widow of Lawrence Lee, lives on a farm east of Bedford; Clara is the wife of Joe Hobbs, a member of the board of county commissioners; John B. is a telegraph operator for the Southern Indiana Railroad at Bedford; Edward A. is a merchant in Bedford; Dr. Frank E. died about 1909; William E., the immediate subject of this sketch; Charles, of Elwood, Indiana; Florence, the wife of Elmer McKnight, of Bedford; Myrtle, who died in 1913, was the wife of David Ray.

William E. Stipp was born and reared on a farm, receiving his elementary education in the district schools of his home neighborhood. Later

he became a student at the Mitchell Normal School, graduating about 1887, after which for four years he engaged in teaching the common schools. During the following two years he was an instructor in the Borden College at Borden, Indiana, and then for five years filled a like position in the Western Normal College at Bushnell, Illinois. In the meantime he had been giving serious attention to the study of law and was admitted to the bar in Illinois. Eventually he became a member of the Lawrence county bar, but never practiced his profession here. Mr. Stipp then engaged as an instructor in the Curry Business University at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for one year, after which he returned to Lawrence county and in 1897 was elected county superintendent of schools, in which position he rendered efficient service during the following ten years, a longer tenure of this office than enjoyed by any other man in Lawrence county, and this in the face of the fact that at two different elections the trustees who elected him were of different party faith. Eventually resigning the superintendency, Mr. Stipp bought the *Mitchell Tribune*, and has since given his undivided attention to the publication of this enterprising, influential newspaper. Possessing a forceful and trenchant pen, and with a natural instinct for news, Mr. Stipp has made his influence felt in the community through the columns of his paper and has been an eminent factor in the progress and advancement of this community. The *Tribune* plant is well equipped mechanically, while the editorial columns of the paper are never dull, but always bright, interesting and newsy. Mr. Stipp has won a warm place in the hearts of his fellow citizens and has merited the high esteem in which he is held throughout the community. Ever alive to the highest and best interests of Mitchell, he has always given his support to every movement which has been for the welfare of the people generally and is not backward in expressing his honest convictions on any subject affecting the common weal.

On August 16, 1892, Mr. Stipp was married to Elizabeth Park, the daughter of Alban and Sarah (Webb) Park, of Lawrence county, and to this union has been born one child, Harold, who first saw the light in 1894, and is now a student in the Indiana Dental College.

Politically, Mr. Stipp is an earnest supporter of the Republican party, while, fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained to the degrees of Royal Arch Mason, having served as secretary of the local chapter for a number of years. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian church at Mitchell, of which he is an elder. Though raised on a farm and early learning the lessons of toil and self-reliance, being

reared under the wholesome influence of outdoor life which developed both body and mind, Mr. Stipp has been energetic and persistent in the pursuit of his ideals and today he can look back over a record characterized by duty well and faithfully performed, and a life controlled by proper motives. Personally, he is genial and companionable, enjoying a large acquaintance throughout Lawrence county, among whom are many warm and loyal friends.

E. M. C. HOBBS.

The record of the subject of this sketch is that of a man who, by his own unaided efforts, has worked his way from a modest beginning to a position of influence in his community. His life has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance, and the systematic and honorable methods he has followed have won for him the unbounded confidence of his fellow citizens of Monroe county, whose interests he has ever had at heart and which he has always labored to promote.

E. M. C. Hobbs was born on November 15, 1858, on the paternal farmstead near Salem, Washington county, Indiana, and is a son of Dr. Seth and Elizabeth (Nixon) Hobbs, both of Quaker parentage from North Carolina. The father, who was for many years a successful practicing physician, was a native of Washington county, Indiana, who later in life gave up the active practice of his profession and engaged in farming, which pursuit he followed till the time of his death, though not entirely relinquishing his professional labors, being called upon frequently by the old families whom he had treated for many years. His wife was also a native of Washington county, and is also deceased. They were the parents of six children, Lamira, Lucian, Havilla C., Virgil M., E. M. C. and Martha Ellen Whitsitt.

The subject of this sketch received a good, practical education in Washington county, completing his elementary studies in the high school, and then became a student in the State Normal School at Terre Haute, Indiana, where he graduated in 1882. During the following ten years he was engaged in educational work, teaching in different places and for three years was identified with the American Normal College at Logansport, this state, and also serving as superintendent of schools at Brownstown, Indiana. Later he bought the old homestead and for a number of years engaged in farming and was then for a number of years state agent for manufacturers of fertilizer. He was also for six years connected with Purdue University in farmers' in-



E. M. C. Hobbs

stitute work in practically all of the counties of Indiana, as well as many places outside of this state. In September, 1906, he and his family moved to Bloomington for the benefit of the Indiana University training for his family. In January, 1913, Mr. Hobbs formed a partnership with S. E. Carmichael at Bloomington, and, under the firm name of Carmichael & Hobbs, they engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business. About the mid-summer of 1913 Mr. Hobbs bought out his partner's interest in the business and now conducts the affairs under his own name. Owing to his business ability, strict integrity and energetic methods, he is commanding his full share of the public patronage in his line and is numbered among the enterprising, progressive and substantial business men of his community.

On November 2, 1896, Mr. Hobbs married Anna Caspar, daughter of Lewis and Ellen (Collier) Caspar. Mr. Caspar was a native of Darmstadt, Germany, who came to America in young manhood, locating near Campbellsburg, Washington county, Indiana, where he eventually became very successful as a general merchant. He became auditor of his county and died during his official term. He also owned several farms in that locality and was highly honored by all who knew him. His wife, Anna Caspar Hobbs, was a native of Washington county, and had long been a leader in church work and club life both in Washington and Monroe counties. To Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs have been born three children: Howard C., Wilber E., deceased, and Ellen E.

Politically, Mr. Hobbs has been a life-long supporter of the Republican party and has taken an active part in promoting its welfare in his community. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of Pythias. His religious membership is with the Christian church of Bloomington, in which he is a deacon and he has been for a number of years a teacher of the men's Bible class in the Sunday school. During his entire life since attaining mature years Mr. Hobbs has taken an active and intelligent interest in all public affairs affecting the welfare of the community, and while living at Salem, Indiana, he took an active and effective part in club life institutional affairs and as president of the board in the building of the sixteen-thousand-dollar Carnegie library there. Mr. Hobbs is president of the public library board at Bloomington, which is now planning the erection of a forty-thousand-dollar building in this city. During the recent local option campaign in Monroe county Mr. Hobbs took a decided stand for the abolishment of the saloons and at the head of the "dry" forces in this community he was a very effective agent in advancing the cause of the prohibition of the traffic here. He is chairman of the Civic League,

which has for its object the enforcement of the laws of the community, which is a strong organization of men with strong financial backing. As a member of the board of trustees of the Bloomington Bible Chair in connection with the State University, he has ever done effective work with untiring devotion to this great movement among the Christian churches of Indiana. Being well versed in general political affairs and a public-spirited citizen, Mr. Hobbs' influence has always been felt at local elections and he is looked upon as a man thoroughly in sympathy with every movement looking to the betterment or advancement in any way of his community, where he has always been regarded as a man of sterling honesty and worth and worthy of the utmost confidence and respect, which his fellow citizens have been free to accord him owing to his upright and industrious life. He moves in the best social circles of this community and, being genial and unassuming in his relations with his fellows, he has won a large and loyal personal following who are themselves numbered among the best people of the locality.

JESSE A. HOWE.

Among the enterprising, progressive and public-spirited men whose activity in business and private circles as well as public affairs has made Monroe county one of the thriving counties of Indiana and the city in which he resides an important center of commerce and industry is the subject of this brief review, who is at present holding the responsible office of treasurer of Bloomington and who is regarded as one of the most influential men of this city.

Jesse A. Howe was born on March 11, 1869, at Bloomington, Monroe county, Indiana, and is the son of Joshua O. and Margaret E. (Abel) Howe. The father, who was a native of Monroe county, followed the shoe business for many years, relinquishing active affairs, however, several years before his death. He also owned a farm in Monroe county, but did not follow active agricultural work himself. He was a Democrat in politics, but never aspired to public office. His wife, who was also a native of this county, is still living. They were the parents of two children, Irene and Jesse A.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common and high schools of his native city, and soon after leaving school he entered the confectionery business on his own account, in which he is still actively engaged

at the present time, having built up one of the most successful enterprises of the kind in Monroe county and having, on October 29, 1913, been engaged in the business twenty years. He has applied himself closely to his business affairs and by his innate courtesy and desire to please his customers he has enjoyed a marked popularity in the community. In 1909 Mr. Howe was elected treasurer of Bloomington and entered upon the discharge of his duties on the 1st day of the following year. His present term will expire on January 1, 1914, but he has been reelected to the office. He has discharged his official duties in a manner to win the commendation and approval of his fellow-citizens, and is one of the most popular members of the city officary.

On June 3, 1896, Mr. Howe was married to Larena Hopewell, the daughter of Isaac P. and Nancy (Ritter) Hopewell. The father, who was a native of Kentucky and a successful farmer, but who has now retired from active business pursuits, moved to Monroe county about 1883. He is an active Republican of the "stand-pat" wing of the party and has served as a member of the county council. Mrs. Howe's mother, who also was a native of Kentucky, is now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Howe has been born one son, Fred H. H.

Politically, Mr. Howe is a staunch Democrat and is active in the support of his party. Fraternaly, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Loyal Order of Moose, belonging to the subordinate lodges at Bloomington. He is a man of splendid personal qualities, possessing those characteristics which win and retain friendship and is deservedly popular throughout the community.

Mrs. Howe's father, Isaac P. Hopewell, enlisted as a private in the Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry at Indianapolis on the 14th day of February, 1865, under the command of Lieutenant John and Colonel McClain, and he served one hundred and thirty days, the command not leaving Indianapolis, as the war was about closed. Mr. Hopewell received an honorable discharge on June 24, 1865.

The subject's maternal grandfather, Elias Abel, was treasurer of Monroe county for fourteen years, being a strong Democrat and an active man in the furthering of all civic enterprises. Both the Abel and Howe families in Monroe county have long been recognized as among the representative and progressive citizens of the community.

FRED I. OWENS.

An enumeration of the representative citizens of Monroe county, Indiana, would be incomplete without specific mention of the well known and popular gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. A member of one of the old and highly esteemed families of the central part of the state and for many years a public-spirited man of affairs, he has stamped the impress of his individuality upon the community and added luster to the honorable name which he bears, having always been scrupulously honest in all his relations with his fellow men and leaving no stone unturned whereby he might benefit his own condition as well as that of his neighbors and friends, consequently he has long ago won the favor of a great number of people of Ellettsville and Richland township where he maintains his home.

Fred I. Owens was born in 1865 in Monroe county, Indiana, and secured his education in the public schools of this locality, completing his training in the Bloomington high school. His first active effort on his own account was as a farmer, to which vocation he had been reared and he has ever since devoted his attention to this basic pursuit. For about three years he was also engaged in the stone business in partnership with Eugene E. Berry, in which he met with splendid success, and is also identified with the People's State Bank at Ellettsville, to a large extent contributing to the success of this institution by his personal influence. The People's State Bank has a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars and a surplus of seven thousand dollars, the stockholders all being local men. Of this institution Mr. Owens is president, while the other officials are W. B. Harris, vice-president; G. A. Draper, cashier; and Fred Matthews, B. G. Hodley, John R. Harris and William B. Harris, directors. This is one of the strong financial institutions of this section of the county.

In 1897 Mr. Owens married Ann M. Myers, the daughter of William and Mary Myers, who were early settlers of Owen county, Indiana, though originally from the state of Kentucky.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Owens has never been a strong participant in political affairs, but was elected a member of the county council, in which he rendered faithful and efficient service seven years. A man of good judgment and sound common sense, his opinions and actions as a member of the council were held in high value by his associates. Fraternaly, he is a member of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Ellettsville and the lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Bloom-



FRED I. OWENS

ington. Mr. Owens is regarded as a good business man of excellent judgment and foresight and he has been very successful in his business career. He keeps well abreast of the times, being a wide reader of current topics and has won the respect and esteem of all who know him for his friendly manner, his business ability and upright living, and he is regarded by all as one of the substantial and progressive citizens of his section of the county.

ISAAC WILLIAMS.

The subject of this review is a representative farmer and stock grower of Indian Creek township, Lawrence county, Indiana, and he is known as one of the alert, progressive and successful agriculturists of this favored section of the Hoosier state. In his labors he has not permitted himself to follow in the rut in a blind, apathetic way, but has studied and experimented and thus secured the maximum returns from his enterprising efforts, while he has so ordered his course at all times as to command the confidence and regard of the people of the community in which he lives, being a man of honorable business methods and advocating whatever tends to promote the public welfare in any way.

Isaac Williams was born in Indian Creek township, Lawrence county, Indiana, on the same farm on which his father, Bart Williams, first saw the light of day. The latter was a successful farmer during his active years and his death occurred in June, 1882. The subject's mother, whose maiden name was Angeline Hamersley, was born in Martin county, Indiana, in 1836, and her death occurred in August, 1872. The subject's paternal grandfather was born in North Carolina, moving from that state to Tennessee, where he located on French Broad river. He lived there until 1816, when he came to Indiana, settling in the old Williams settlement after a tiresome overland journey, the entire cost of his moving to Indiana having been sixty-five dollars. To the subject's grandfather were born eight sons and two daughters, namely: Abel, deceased; Richard, Pryor, Dickson, Andrew Jackson; Elkanah, who became a successful doctor in Cincinnati; Bart, father of the subject; Mrs. Mahala Kern, deceased; Mrs. Cornelia Boyd, deceased; Vesman, deceased. To the subject's parents were born the following children: Isaac, the immediate subject of this sketch; Mrs. Cornelia Jones; Mrs. Sophia Smith, and Richard G., deceased. Bart Williams lived in Shoals, Indiana, while the rest of the children lived at Williams.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Indian Creek township, and supplemented this by a course of study in Danville College, where he spent a year. After the completion of his education he returned to the home farm and has since then been engaged in its management and operation, in which he has met with very pronounced success. He is the owner of twenty acres of land and in addition to the management of his home place he is also engaged in the operation of a stone crusher, in which he owns an interest. In everything to which he has turned his hand Mr. Williams has given his very best efforts, with the result that he has not only gained a material success, but, what is of more value, the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens.

On November 11, 1889, Mr. Williams married Lola C. Kern, to which union have been born seven children, namely: Sylvester, Albert, Jennie and Dale are deceased; Roxy A. and Fred D., aged respectively nineteen and eleven years, are with the parents, as is Mary Bell, who is four years old.

Politically, Mr. Williams had been a lifelong Republican up to the campaign of 1912, at which time he cast his political fortunes with the Progressive party, being firmly convinced that the policies of that party as advocated by Theodore Roosevelt and Hiram Johnson are conducive to the best interests of the American people at large. His religious belief is that of the Christian church, of which he has been a member for a number of years, while, fraternally, he is a member of Lodge No. 528, Knights of Pythias, of Williams. He has ever enjoyed the respect and esteem of those who know him for his friendly manner, business ability, his interest in public affairs and upright living, and is regarded by all as one of the substantial and worthy citizens of his locality.

THOMAS S. HARDWICK.

Among the enterprising and progressive citizens of Lawrence county none stand higher in the esteem of his fellow citizens than the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this sketch. He has long been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in this county and the years of his residence here have but served to strengthen the feeling of admiration on the part of his fellow men owing to the honorable life he has led and the worthy example he has set the younger generation, consequently the publishers of this biographical compendium are glad to give such worthy character representation in this work.

Thomas S. Hardwick is a native of the old Blue Grass state of Kentucky, having been born in Pulaski county and is the son of George W. Hardwick, who was born in that state on October 2, 1823. The family homestead was in Wayne county, Kentucky, for many years, where the members of the family were engaged in general farming. George W. Hardwick was a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and his death occurred in July, 1876. His wife, who was born in Wayne county, Kentucky, on May 7, 1822, died in 1898. They became the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters.

The subject of this sketch spent his early years in Wayne county, Kentucky, and received his educational training in the common schools of his neighborhood. At the age of about twenty years he moved to Indiana, and in 1871 he came to Indian Creek township, Lawrence county, Indiana, where he has since made his home. He is here engaged in general farming and is the owner of four hundred and forty acres of splendid land, practically all of which is in cultivation. In addition to the tilling of the soil he gives considerable attention to the breeding and raising of Polled Angus cattle, and is also one of the largest fruit growers in the township. He is thoroughly up to date in all his operations, keeping closely in touch with the most advanced ideas relative to farming, horticulture and stock raising, and gives his undivided attention to the work in hand so that he has justly earned the reputation which he enjoys among his fellow agriculturists.

In April, 1868, Mr. Hardwick married Elizabeth Turpin, to which union have been born eight children, namely: Mrs. Lucile Harnocker, of Indian Creek township; Lethea Ellen, who died at the age of thirteen years, and Martha and two boys in their infancy; Everett is a farmer in Indian Creek township; Walter lives with his parents; Mrs. Charity Short, of Indian Creek township; Homer is a farmer in Indian Creek township; Noble lives with his parents. Mr. Hardwick was married a second time on February 21, 1900, to Susan Whitted, the daughter of Lorenzo D. Whitted, a native of North Carolina, who died in 1889, and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary A. Ellison and whose death occurred in 1883.

Politically, the subject of this sketch is a staunch supporter of the Prohibition party, believing the temperance question to be the greatest issue now before the American people. His religious connection is with the Baptist church, of which he is a regular attendant and to which he gives earnest support. Mr. Hardwick is a well informed man on current topics, honest and upright in all his relations with his fellow men and but few citizens of his section of the county are better known or more highly respected, for he

has spent the greater portion of his life within the borders of the county and has always been active in the promotion of the general welfare.

JOSEPH E. HENLEY.

The subject of this sketch enjoys distinctive prestige in a profession which requires of those who adopt it a strong mentality and painstaking preparation, together with a natural aptitude for its duties and responsibilities in order to achieve success. Many enter it allured by the promise of rapid advancement and early distinction, only to fall disheartened by the wayside; others, under favorable auspices, pursue it for a brief season, to find themselves crowded aside by the more worthy and ambitious, thus affording a striking instance of the law of the survival of the fittest; while the true searcher after legal lore and the ability to apply his knowledge to the adjustment of human difficulties and mete out justice to offenders is the one who perseveres despite discouragement until reaching the goal, which is accessible only to the competent and deserving, to which class the subject of this review belongs, as his continuous advancement and present high standing abundantly attest.

Joseph E. Henley, than whom none occupies a more honorable standing among the legal profession in Monroe county, was born near French Lick, Orange county, Indiana, on April 21, 1856, being a son of Henry and Lydia M. (Patton) Henley. The father was born near Paoli, Orange county, Indiana, October, 1826, and his wife was born in North Carolina in 1829. Henry Henley, who died in 1912, was a prominent man for many years in the business life of his community. To him belongs the distinction of organizing the first company for stone quarrying in Hunter Valley, the company being known as the Hunter Stone Company, organized in 1891. This was a prosperous concern and in 1895 was sold to the Consolidated Stone Company for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Henley continued in his line of promoting stone companies and successfully organized the following companies: Crown Stone Company, New York Stone Company, Clear Creek Stone Company and the George W. Henley Stone Company, the last named being now owned and operated by his son, George W. Henley. Mr. Henley was regarded generally as a leader in his special line of work, having been regarded as the pioneer stone man of this section of the state. He was very



JOSEPH E. HENLEY

successful in his affairs and enjoyed to a notable degree the confidence and regard of all who were associated with him. To him and his wife were born three children, namely: Laura J., who died in 1892, was the wife of Ed. Mooney, a prominent citizen of Columbus, Indiana; the subject of this sketch was next in order of birth; while the youngest is George W. Henley, who is prominently connected with the stone business, whose personal sketch appears elsewhere in this work. The father of these children was a staunch Republican in his political views and took a deep interest in public affairs. At the outbreak of the Civil war Henry Henley enlisted in defense of his country's honor and became captain in Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he enlisted in 1862. This regiment was assigned to the famous Wilder's Brigade and Mr. Henley's record was meritorious in every respect. He was first commissioned captain of the company and his valor and ability as a commander earned for him the promotion to the rank of major. He served three years and was considered by General Wilder one of the best soldiers in the entire brigade. His service was notable in one special particular in that he was the man who detected and secured the arrest of the leaders of the Knights of the Golden Circle. Though he was held in distinctive preferment among his fellow soldiers he was a man of modest disposition and never sought notoriety. He was a man of strong intellect and received a good education at Earlham College.

Joseph E. Henley received his preliminary education in the public schools at Shoals, Indiana, after which he was under the instruction of a private tutor until 1871 when he entered the State University at Bloomington, where he graduated in 1875 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After leaving college he was engaged in pedagogical work for three years, including one year as teacher of Greek and German at Smithgrove College, Kentucky, and two years as superintendent of schools at Shoals, Indiana. In 1878 Mr. Henley entered upon the active practice of law, for which he has qualified himself by close and critical study, and the same year he was elected to the office of clerk of the city of Bloomington, in the discharge of which he rendered efficient service. In 1882 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the tenth judicial circuit, where also he gained marked preferment in the minds of those familiar with his performance of official duty. This judicial circuit at that time consisted of Monroe, Lawrence, Martin and Orange counties, and the office was an important and busy one. In 1887 Mr. Henley moved to Wichita, Kansas, where for eight years he engaged in the practice of his profession, and in

1895 was a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. The same year he came to Bloomington and formed a partnership with J. B. Wilson under the firm name of Henley & Wilson which lasted until Mr. Wilson was elected judge of the tenth judicial circuit of Indiana, in 1892. In the meantime from 1898 until 1902 Mr. Henley had been in Chicago the greater part of the time, having been engaged in a series of important cases which required his constant attendance and personal attention there. In 1902 he returned to Bloomington and practiced law alone until 1908 when he formed a professional partnership with Rufus H. East, under the firm name of Henley & East, with whom he was associated until January 1, 1912, since which time Mr. Henley has been alone in the practice. It is not enough to say that Mr. Henley is a leader of the bar, for as an attorney who has a comprehensive grasp upon the philosophy of jurisprudence he has brought honor and dignity to the profession to which he belongs and is easily the peer of any of his professional brethren in southern Indiana. As a citizen he is public-spirited and enterprising, and as a friend and neighbor combines the qualities of head and heart that win confidence and command respect. His long and praiseworthy record at the bar has never been marred by tactics or actions which have deserved or invited censure, for he realized early that there is a definite purpose in life and that there is no honor not founded on worth and no respect not founded on accomplishment. His weight of character, native sagacity, far-seeing judgment and fidelity of purpose have commanded the respect of all and his life has been one of signal integrity and usefulness.

Mr. Henley has been twice married, first in 1883 to Ida May Howe, the daughter of Joseph Howe, and to this union was born one son, Henry H., whose birth occurred in 1884 and who now lives at home. He is an expert electrical engineer and received a splendid education. After completing the high school course at Bloomington, he attended the State University for a short time and then attended the Manual Training School at Indianapolis and the Technical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1895 Mr. Henley married Mattie E. Copeland, of Winfield, Kansas.

Politically, Mr. Henley is an ardent supporter of the Progressive party, while religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally, he is a member of Lodge No. 446, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Bloomington, of which he was the first exalted ruler. Because of his professional success, native ability and exalted personal character Mr. Henley has won and retains to a notable degree the confidence and respect of all who know him.

HERSCHEL ERNEST BAKER.

The office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave upon the record the verdict establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his neighbors and fellow citizens. In touching upon the life history of the subject of this sketch the writer aims to avoid fulsome encomium and extravagant praise; yet he desires to hold up for consideration those facts which have shown the distinction of a true, useful and honorable life—a life characterized by perseverance, energy, broad charity and well defined purpose. To do this will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon the man by the people who have known him long and well.

Herschel Ernest Baker, who owns a fine farm in Indian Creek township, Lawrence county, Indiana, and is numbered among the progressive and public-spirited citizens of that community, was born near Pekin, Washington county, Indiana, on July 30, 1888, and is the son of Willard H. and Ollie May (Caudle) Baker. The father, who was born on a farm near Pekin, Indiana, on March 29, 1863, received a good public school education and followed farming during his active years, though at one time he was foreman in a stone mill at Bedford, Indiana. Politically, he was a Democrat. His death occurred at Bedford on March 28, 1913. His wife, who also was born at Pekin, Washington county, Indiana, died on June 12, 1906. They were both earnest and consistent members of the church of Christ. They were the parents of five children, namely: Herschel Ernest, born July 30, 1888; Clitice Pearl, July 26, 1891; Helen Fern, June 23, 1894; Charles Lemmon, November 14, 1900, and Lloyd Andrew, March 23, 1905. All of these children are living.

The subject of this sketch spent his early years on a farm in Clark county, Indiana, near Sellersburg, and received his education in the public schools at that place and in the business college at Bedford. He is the owner of two hundred and thirty acres of splendid land in Indian Creek township, having about one hundred and thirty acres under cultivation. He carries on general agriculture, raising all the crops common to this latitude and has met with excellent success in his calling. He owns a comfortable and attractive residence, commodious and well arranged barns, while the well kept condition of the premises indicate the owner to be a man of good taste and sound judgment.

On July 17, 1912, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage to Blanche Cox, who was born on December 5, 1886, and who was one of four

children born to their parents, the others being Alex, who is represented elsewhere in this work; Minnie, who became the wife of Preston Mavity, and Ida, the wife of Cyrus Wilking. To Mr. and Mrs. Baker has been born one child, Willard Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are consistent and active members of the Church of Christ, to which they give a liberal support, and in every relation of life they have been honored and useful members of the community. They move in the best social circles of the locality in which they live, and because of their upright lives and sterling integrity they are deservedly popular among their acquaintances.

HOWARD CHITTY.

Lawrence county, Indiana, has been especially favored in the personnel of its newspaper men, and among the representatives of this profession in this county is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch, who is publisher and editor of the *Commercial* at Mitchell. Here through the years he has not only gained a distinct business success for himself, but he has through his personal influence by voice and pen stood for the best things in the community life with the result that he not only has gained prestige as an active, aggressive and successful business man, but as one of the best citizens of the community in the largest sense of the word.

Mr. Chitty was born on December 6, 1867, about three miles north of Mitchell on the farm owned by his parents, James B. and Elizabeth C. (Crawford) Chitty, both of whom were natives and lifelong residents of Lawrence county. The father was for many years a druggist, but later followed carpentering until his death, which occurred on September 2, 1913. His mother, who is still living, makes her home on a farm two miles west of Mitchell. To these parents were born five children, namely: Harry C., of Molson, Washington; Howard, the immediate subject of this sketch; Homer R., of Spokane, Washington; Herbert, who died in infancy; Madge died at the age of four years. James B. Chitty was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church from the time he was eighteen years old, and was a man of splendid character and high personal attainments. Fraternally, he was a member of the Masonic order, and in his daily life endeavored to exemplify the sublime precepts of that time-honored fraternity.

Howard Chitty received his education in the country schools of his home neighborhood and at the age of sixteen years he went into the office

of the *Chronicle* at Alibene, Kansas, where he learned the printing trade, being employed there until July, 1886, when he went to Wakecney, Kansas, where he remained for nine months and was then for seven years at Dighton, that state. In 1897 Mr. Chitty returned to Lawrence county, and, in partnership with H. E. Woolheater, bought the *Mitchell Commercial*, one of the popular and progressive newspapers of Lawrence county, which they conducted together until 1900, when Mr. Chitty bought his partner's interest in the enterprise and has since conducted it alone. The *Commercial*, which is Republican in politics, is the oldest newspaper in Lawrence county, and through the years of its existence it has wielded a healthful influence on the life of the community. Mr. Chitty has maintained the prestige of this sheet and has enlivened its columns so that today it is a welcome visitor in the hundreds of homes into which it enters. It is a splendid advertising medium and as a business investment it has proven all that Mr. Chitty expected of it.

On September 9, 1890, Mr. Chitty was married to Anna B. Limpus, a native of Missouri, and to them have been born four children: Mildred, deceased, Leah, Park and Lillian. Politically, Mr. Chitty is a Republican, and, fraternally, a member of the Masonic order, while his religious connection is with the Christian church, of which he is a deacon. Genial in disposition, he is a popular member of the circles in which he moves.

GEORGE B. JACKSON.

Agriculture has been an honored vocation from the earliest ages and as a usual thing men of honorable and humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been patrons of husbandry. The free out-of-door life of the farm has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterizes true manhood and no truer blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with nature in the healthful, life-inspiring labor of the fields. It has always been the fruitful soil from which have sprung the moral bone and sinew of the country, and the majority of our nation's great warriors, renowned statesmen and distinguished men of letters were born on the farm and were indebted largely to its early influence for the distinction which they have attained.

George B. Jackson, one of the well known and popular citizens of Leesville, Lawrence county, Indiana, is the son of John T. Jackson, a native of Middletown, Kentucky, the latter being a son of William and Martha Jackson, who had their parentage in the old Blue Grass state. William Jackson,

who was a farmer by vocation, was a veteran of the war of 1812. To him and his wife were born the following children: Nathaniel, who spent his entire life in Kentucky; John T., father of the subject of this sketch; Thomas, living at Cannelsburg, Indiana; James, who was killed during the war at Pittsboro; Lizzie, who became the wife of George Devault, of Cannelsburg, Indiana, and Catherine. John T. Jackson received only a common school education and in young manhood came to the state of Indiana. He learned the blacksmith's trade and was an expert workman. On October 30, 1853, he married at Leesville, Indiana, Berella Holland, who was born September 4, 1836, a daughter of John and Eureka (Sutherland) Holland, the father a native of Tennessee and the mother of Upper Canada. John Holland came to Indiana with his parents, William and Fetney (Magby) Holland, and they first settled at Bono, Indiana, of which place Mr. Holland was one of the first merchants. Later they moved to Leesville, where Mr. Holland's wife died and he later went to Texas, where his death occurred. He was a merchant and land owner and was favorably known wherever he lived. Their children were John, William A., Melinda, Phoebe, Melinda the second, Phoebe the second, Eliza and Nancy. John Holland died on October 25, 1875, at the age of seventy-one years, having been born in Tennessee on December 30, 1814. He was the eldest son of William Holland, who died in Texas and who was one of the first settlers of Mill Creek, Washington county. He was a successful merchant and public-spirited citizen. William and John Holland, a brother, were partners in the mercantile business and were well and favorably known. John Holland was a kind hearted and charitable man, giving liberally to all who were in needy circumstances. He was a kind father, faithful husband and accommodating neighbor and was an example of right living in his community. His wife was born on December 7, 1816, and died on March 14, 1903. They were the parents of the following children: John R., deceased, who was a merchant at Leesville, Indiana; Thomas, who died young; Fetney, deceased; Melinda, deceased, who became the wife of William H. Smith, both now deceased; W. R., a merchant at Leesville, Indiana, now deceased; and Berella, the widow of John T. Jackson, who lives at Leesville, and is the only survivor of this family. As before stated, John T. Jackson was a blacksmith by trade and for many years conducted a shop at Leesville, Indiana, where he made plows and wagons for the early settlers in that community. He also followed farming and was a useful citizen in the community. He was a Democrat in politics and acted in the councils of his party, was widely known throughout that locality and highly respected by all who knew him. His wife was a member of the

Baptist church. To them were born ten children, namely: Annie E., now deceased, who was the wife of J. L. Crawford, and they had a daughter, Maude; Olethia Bell lives in Indianapolis, Indiana; Charles S., a furniture dealer at Bedford; John A., a farmer in Shawswick township, Lawrence county; James H. lived and died in Reno county, Kansas, where he was a well known and popular educator; George B.; Thomas E., a salesman, lives at Memphis, Tennessee; William R., a machinist, died at the age of forty-two years; Annie is the wife of Lee Murray, of Bedford, Indiana; Flora is the wife of Wallace Owen, of Bedford, Indiana; Lizzie Gertrude died young.

George B. Jackson was reared under the parental roof, securing his elementary education in the district schools of his home neighborhood and subsequently attending a normal school for three years. He was then with W. R. and W. A. Holland in business at Leesville, Indiana, about six years and later was with W. A. Holland's sons, T. A. and F. W., under the firm name of Jackson & Holland, Leesville, for about three years. Selling out his interest there in 1899, Mr. Jackson has since confined his attention to his home farm, in which he has met with abundant success, the conduct of his business being characterized by good judgment and hard work. He owns two hundred and three acres of valuable land at Leesville, and in addition to the raising of general crops he also gives a good deal of attention to the breeding and raising of live stock, which he has found to be a valuable adjunct to agriculture.

Politically, Mr. Jackson has always given his ardent support to the Democratic party and was elected trustee of his township, giving a satisfactory administration of the duties of that office. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Lodge No. 161, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Bedford.

On May 27, 1886, Mr. Jackson married Addie M. Dodds, of Lawrence county, the daughter of Samuel and Sophia (Kindred) Dodds, both also natives of Lawrence county, where the father followed farming during the active portion of his life, but is now deceased, being survived by his widow. To Mr. and Mrs. Jackson has been born a son, George Herbert, born December 10, 1900. Mr. Jackson is a man of wide and accurate information on the current questions of the day, being a close reader and a keen observer of men and events, and during all the years of his residence here he has consistently enjoyed the friendship and esteem of all who know him. Though successful in his private affairs he is also interested in the welfare of the community and gives his unreserved support to every enterprise looking to the advancement of the welfare of his fellows.

W. A. FULWIDER.

The respect which should always be accorded the brave sons of the North who left their homes and the peaceful pursuits of civil life to give their services, and their lives if need be, to preserve the integrity of the American Union, is certainly due W. A. Fulwider, a well-known citizen of Bloomington. He proved his love and loyalty to the government on the long and tiresome marches, on the lonely picket line, on the tented field, and amid the flame and smoke of battle, and then, returning to civil life, manfully took up the struggle of industrial and commercial life, in which he was rewarded with a degree of success commensurate with his efforts. The great secret of his success has been devotion to duty, whether that duty pertain to his own private affairs or matters affecting the public welfare; in war and in peace his record has been signalized by honesty of purpose and integrity of thought and action, so that he has fully deserved the exalted position which has been granted him by the people with whom he has mingled.

W. A. Fulwider, successful lumber man and the president of the Monroe County State Bank, at Bloomington, was born at Stanton, Augusta county, Virginia, on the 7th of April, 1844. He is the son of John and Lucinda (Craig) Fulwider, both of whom were natives of the Old Dominion state, the father born in 1819 and the mother in 1821. John Fulwider, who was a wagon-maker in his native state, removed with his family to Indiana in 1858, locating in Parke county, where he engaged in the saw-milling business and carpentering. Subsequently he went to Nebraska, where he engaged in farming, and his death occurred at Bennett, near Lincoln, that state. His wife had died in Virginia when her son, the subject of this sketch, was very young.

W. A. Fulwider received but a limited education, his facilities being confined to the common schools, and as soon as old enough he assisted his father in the saw-mill work. His labors were interrupted by the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, and in 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company K, Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Colander, and he served with this command until June, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge. His command was assigned to the Army of the South and he took part in all the battles, skirmishes and marches in which that army engaged, including the siege of Island No. Ten, New Madrid, Fort Pillow, Memphis and Helena, Arkansas. At Helena, the Union forces, comprising three thousand five hundred men, fought fifteen thousand Confederates, who were thoroughly intrenched, and completely routed the enemy, who retreated



W. A. Fulwider

so precipitately they did not even take time to bury their dead. In this engagement the Forty-third captured more prisoners than there were men in the regiment, and held them until they were exchanged.

After the war Mr. Fulwider again identified himself with the saw-milling business, with which he has been continuously identified ever since with the exception of about five years which he spent on a farm in Missouri. In 1891 Mr. Fulwider came to Bloomington and established his present business, comprising a saw and planing-mill and lumber yard, in the operation of which he was very successful. His business dealings were always characterized by a strict regard for the ethics of commercial life, so that at all times he commanded the absolute confidence and esteem of all who had dealings with him. About twenty men are employed in the mill and a large and complete line of all kinds of lumber is carried. Mr. Fulwider does not now give his personal attention to the operation of this business, having turned the responsibilities of this line over to his son and daughter, who each own a one-third interest in the business. Mr. Fulwider is president of the Monroe County State Bank, of Bloomington, of which he was one of the organizers. This is one of the strong banks of Monroe county and is officered by a set of live, enterprising and progressive business men, who have been potent factors in the growth of Bloomington, namely: President, W. A. Fulwider; vice-president, Edwin Corr; cashier, C. L. Rawles; assistant cashier, S. E. Alexander; directors, W. A. Fulwider, S. W. Collins, Edwin Corr, F. R. Woolley and John W. Cravens. The last financial statement by the Monroe County State Bank was as follows: Loans and discounts, \$243,209.83; overdrafts, \$290.94; U. S. bonds, \$515.00; other bonds and securities, \$55,887.80; furniture and fixtures, \$2,119.23; due from banks and trust companies, \$93,883.36; cash on hand, \$26,914.84; cash items, \$2,760.55; current expenses, \$3,247.97; taxes paid, \$1,254.13; total, \$380,083.65. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$25,000.00; surplus, \$9,271.95; undivided profits, \$48,039.01; exchange, discounts, etc., \$5,961.44; demand deposits, \$283,156.20; demand certificates, \$8,665.05; total, \$380,083.65.

Politically, Mr. Fulwider has been a life-long Republican, while, religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to the support of which he contributes liberally. His old army associations are kept alive through his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, with which he has affiliated for many years.

In 1866 Mr. Fulwider was united in marriage with Sarah Alvis, the daughter of John and Lavina Alvis, to which union have been born three chil-

dren, namely: Oscar M., who lives at home, is the owner of a fine fruit farm, and is also a salesman for a lumber firm; Ida M. is the wife of W. E. Huttell, an attorney of Bloomington; she is a graduate of the State University and is bookkeeper and stenographer in the lumber office of which she is a one-third owner; Jesse H., who also has a third interest in the lumber business, has active charge of the plant. Mr. Fulwider owns a splendid and commodious stone cottage at the corner of Third and Madison streets, the architectural features of which embody the latest ideas, while on the interior the finishing and furnishing of the home is all that could be desired.

Personally, Mr. Fulwider is a man of fine attainments and in the broadest sense of the term is a self-made man, having attained success solely through his own efforts. His life and character forcibly illustrate what a man of energy can accomplish when plans are wisely laid and actions are governed by right principles and high ideals. His actions have always been the result of careful and conscientious thought, and in all the relations of life he has done his full duty. Successful in business, respected in social life and as a citizen and neighbor discharging his duties in a manner becoming an intelligent, liberal-minded citizen of the community, he has earned and retains the good will and regard of all who know him.

DRS. R. C. AND O. F. ROGERS.

The world has little use for the misanthrope. The universal brotherhood is widely recognized, as is also the truth that he serves God best who serves his fellow men. There is no profession or line of business which calls for greater sacrifice or more devoted attention than the medical profession and the most successful physician is he who through love of his fellow men gives his time and earnest attention to the relief of human suffering. The successful physician is bound to make friends wherever he is known and will retain the respect and esteem of all classes of people.

Among the successful, enterprising and popular physicians of Monroe county, Indiana, none hold higher rank than the gentlemen whose names head this sketch, Drs. R. C. and O. F. Rogers, of Bloomington. They are the sons of Isaac M. and Emily (Smith) Rogers, of whom the father is a native of Monroe county, born in 1830. He followed mercantile pursuits during his active life, in which he met with a fair degree of success, so that in his later years he was enabled to retire from active life, and his death

occurred in Bloomington in May, 1898, his wife having died the year previous. He was a Republican, taking an active part in political affairs, and served as county treasurer for a number of terms. O. F. Rogers was born in Bloomington on May 7, 1873, and received his elementary education in the public schools, being a graduate of the high school and then became a student in the State University. Having determined to take up the practice of medicine, he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Louisville, where he was graduated in 1900 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He returned to Bloomington and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he has met with splendid success. Keenly alive to the responsibilities incumbent upon one in his position, he keeps closely in touch with the latest advances in the science of medicine and is a close reader of professional literature, so that he is well qualified for the practice of the healing art. He has been very successful and because of his professional ability and his high personal character he enjoys a high degree of popularity in the community where he is established.

In 1905 Dr. O. F. Rogers married Vesta Triplett, a native of Evansville, whose father was a man of intellectual attainments and prominent in the community, having served efficiently as county superintendent of schools and later as steward of the Vanderburgh county hospital. To Doctor and Mrs. Rogers have been born two children, Otto Floyd and Florence E. Fraternally, the Doctor is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the Monroe County Medical Society and the State Medical Society, and has served as county health officer and county coroner.

R. C. Rogers, who was born at Bloomington on March 6, 1870, after completing his common school course became a student in Indiana State University, where he graduated in 1891, and he also studied medicine in the medical department of Louisville University, where he received his degree in 1893. Immediately afterward he entered upon the active practice at Pratt, Kansas, but a year later returned to Bloomington, where he entered practice with his brother, Joseph M., for about four years. Joseph M. died in 1898 and then, in 1900, he entered into a professional partnership with his brother, O. F., which relation has since been continued. During the period of 1901-03 he was in the service in the Philippine islands as army surgeon. Of studious habits and devoted to his profession, Dr. R. C. Rogers has impressed his personality on the community and the success to which he has attained is but the just reward of merit. He, too, is a member of the county and state medical societies, in the meetings of which he takes a live interest, and is a

member of the Free and Accepted Masons and Improved Order of Red Men. He takes an intelligent interest in local and county affairs, giving his support to all movements for the advancement of the general welfare. Dr. R. C. Rogers was married on September 8, 1905, to Lena T. Triplett.

The Doctors Rogers, whose lives have been briefly portrayed, have assumed their proper places in the front ranks of their profession, a position attained through means of their native ability, their indefatigable efforts in the practice of their profession and the uniform success which has attended their labors. Genial and approachable in manner, they make friends wherever they go, and in the community where their lives have been spent they are deservedly popular and are clearly entitled to representation in a work of this character.

MORTIMORE CRABB.

There is no calling, however humble, in which enterprise and industry, coupled with a well directed purpose, will not be productive of some measure of success, and in the pursuit of agriculture the qualities mentioned are quite essential. Among the well known and highly respected farmers of Lawrence county who have attained to a definite degree of success in their line and who at the same time have greatly benefited the community in which they live, is the gentleman to a review of whose career we now direct the reader's attention.

Mortimore Crabb, who is numbered among the enterprising farmers of Shawswick township, was born in Jackson county, Indiana, on November 2, 1845, and is the son of Steven S. and Julia A. (Miller) Crabb, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. Steven S. Crabb came to Indiana in young manhood, locating in Jackson county, where he cleared and developed a splendid farm, being numbered among the leading citizens and successful agriculturists of his locality. He took a wide interest in the advancement of his community, and was numbered among the progressive and enterprising men of the county. To him and his wife were born the following children: Smith C., deceased; Charles, deceased; Thornton P., who is engaged in the hotel business in Oklahoma; Adam, deceased; Mortimore; Edward, deceased, and John, also deceased.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools at Brownstown, Indiana, and about the time he attained his majority he located on his present farm in Shawswick township, Lawrence county, Indiana, the

tract comprising two hundred and thirty-three acres of land where he now lives and where he has conducted his agricultural operations with abundant success. His commodious and attractive residence, his substantial and well arranged barns and other outbuildings all attest to the good judgment and splendid discrimination of the owner and in the matter of rotation of crops and other incidental features of successful agriculture he shows unusual aptitude and has been successful in all lines of this endeavor. In his home life Mr. Crabb is well situated. Being a lover of good books and a wide reader, he has a splendid and well selected library in which he finds great pleasure. Socially, he is well liked by all who know him, for he possesses those commendable qualities which commend him to the favorable notice of others.

On May 27, 1867, when about twenty-one years old, Mr. Crabb was united in marriage to Caroline Williams, who was born on December 28, 1845, the daughter of John and Ruth (Pleasant) Williams.

Politically, the subject of this sketch is an earnest supporter of the Democratic party, though he is not very active in public affairs nor an aspirant for public office. Fraternally, he is a member of Lodge No. 434, Knights of Pythias, at Leetsville, Indiana. He is a man among men in all he does and exerts a potential influence in the affairs of the locality in which he lives.

EDGAR R. MURPHY.

The best history of a community or state is the one that deals most with the lives and activities of its people, especially of those who, by their own endeavors and indomitable energy, have forged to the front and placed themselves where they deserve the title of progressive men. In this brief review will be found the record of one who has outstripped the less active plodders on the highway of life and among his contemporaries has achieved marked success in the business world, the name of Edgar W. Murphy being honored by all owing to his upright life and habits of thrift and industry.

Edgar R. Murphy, who after a long and honorable career as a successful business man in Bedford, Indiana, is now living in honorable retirement, was born on April 29, 1838, in New Albany, Indiana, and is the son of Richard G. and Elizabeth (Hedden) Murphy. The father was born near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and the mother at Newark, New Jersey. In young manhood Richard G. Murphy went to Cincinnati, Ohio, with his parents and was reared there. He received only a common school education and as soon

as old enough was apprenticed and served seven years at blacksmithing. Eventually he moved to New Albany, Indiana, where he started the manufacture of brick, subsequently becoming superintendent for McDonald & Rollins, pork packers in that city, with whom he remained from 1857 to 1860. He then became superintendent for John Cromie, an ice manufacturer at New Albany, with whom he remained until his sudden death, having been killed on a railroad in 1871. His wife died at Polan, Georgia. They were Baptists in their religious belief, and in politics, Mr. Murphy was first a Whig and later a Republican. They were the parents of five children, namely: Augustus W., who is bookkeeper and auditor for the North American Telegraph Company at Minneapolis, Minnesota; Edgar R., the immediate subject of this review; Mary A., the wife of E. L. Gardner, of Polan, Georgia; Lizzie, who never married, died in New Albany, Indiana; Richard D., who was for twenty-five years an engineer on the Monon railroad, is now a farmer at Cash, South Dakota.

The subject of this sketch received the advantages of a common school education at New Albany and in young manhood he learned the stone carver's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship and worked until 1868, in which year he came to Bedford, Indiana, and here engaged in the manufacture of monuments, his plants being located on the east side of the public square. He was very successful in this enterprise and conducted it continuously until 1911, when, because of the failing of his health, he retired from active business and has since been living quietly in his comfortable and attractive home at No. 1204 Sixteenth street, Bedford, which he erected in 1882 and remodeled in 1913. Thoroughly understanding every detail of his business and always evincing a desire to please his patrons, he long commanded the major part of the patronage in his line in this community and always earned the commendation of all with whom he had business dealings.

Reverting to a previous period in Mr. Murphy's life, it should be stated that on October 29, 1861, because of the attempts of the South to disrupt the national union, Mr. Murphy enlisted in the Seventh Indiana Battery, being mustered in from Washington county, Indiana. From there the command was sent to Indianapolis and thence on to Louisville, Kentucky, and from there to the front, where the battery took part in all the engagements which characterized the war in that section. They took part successively in the battles of Green River, Nashville, Pittsburg Landing, Inka, Corinth, Huntsville, Alabama, Decker's Station, Tennessee, from whence they went north to Nashville, Gallatin, Franklin, Bowling Green, Cave City, Murfordsville, Elizabethtown and then back to Louisville. On September 28, 1862, they

started on the celebrated Bragg's raid, going back to Shelbyville and Harrodsburg, Danville, Stanford, Crabb Orchard, Mt. Vernon, London, Somerset, Columbia, Glasgow (October, 1862, to November 4, 1862) and then back to Gallatin and then to Nashville, Murfreesboro, Manchester, McMinnville, Sparta, Pikersville, Dunlap, Shellwood, Ringold, Dalton, Resaca, Adamsville, Kingston, Carlinsville, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, and on to the siege of Atlanta, after which they went to Riverton and Jonesboro and then, the war being closed, the command was sent to Indianapolis where, on December 5, 1864, the subject was mustered out of the service. He was taken sick at Green River and, with eight others, sent home by order of General Nelson, where they remained about five months. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant and during his army experience he had many close calls from injury and death. He is now a member of Post No. 247, Grand Army of the Republic, at Bedford, Indiana.

In April, 1873, Mr. Murphy married Mary E. Butler, of Bedford, Indiana, the daughter of Alex M. Butler and Elizabeth D. (Guthrie) Butler, the father born in Virginia in 1795 and the mother a native of Kentucky. Alex M. Butler came to Lawrence county in 1813, settling three miles southeast of Bedford, where he had obtained a tract of government land. He was a millwright by trade and an enterprising and public spirited citizen. He first married Mary Barnhill, a native of Kentucky. From 1847 to 1854 he served as associate judge of his county. He was a Whig in politics and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in 1864. His first wife died in 1838, after which he married Elizabeth D. Guthrie, whose death occurred in 1881. To the first union were born three children: Thomas J., who went to California in 1849 and died there in 1902; John lives in San Francisco, California; the other child died in infancy. To the second union were born four children: William H., who died in 1887, was a carpenter at Bedford, Indiana; he married Mary E. Aiken; Alexander M., who died in 1887, was a clerk and married Lottie Reardon. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having been a member of Company E, One Hundred Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served four months; Mrs. Murphy was the third in order of birth; Elizabeth died in childhood. To Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have been born two children: Edith M., who is at home with her parents, and Frank, who is a clerk at Bedford. Mr. Murphy has been a resident of Bedford continuously since 1868, and during this time his life has been as an open book to be read by all who knew him, and that his life has been one of uprightness and rectitude is evinced by the high position which he holds in the esteem of all who know

him. Fraternally, he is an appreciative member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Bedford, and he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church in that city, of which they are attendants and in the various activities of which they are deeply interested.

OSCAR H. CRAVENS.

Oscar H. Cravens was born in Centre Valley, Hendricks county, Indiana, December 1, 1869. He is the son of William R. and Sarah Cravens. His father, now retired and living at Clayton, Indiana, was for forty years the leading merchant and farmer of southern Hendricks county. There were seven children, namely: Eva is the wife of State Prosecutor John H. Underwood, of Bedford, Indiana; Jennie is the wife of Samuel M. Ralston, Governor of Indiana; Theodore is a retired business man of Indianapolis; John W. is registrar of the Indiana State University; Etta is the wife of Julian D. Hogate, editor of the *Hendricks County Republican*; Arthur, the youngest son, is state bank examiner of Indiana.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of Hendricks county and at the Central Normal College of Danville and the State University at Bloomington. He taught school for three years, and in 1891 moved to Bloomington to establish the *Daily World*, which for over twenty years has been one of the leading Democratic newspapers of the second congressional district. The paper recently moved into its own new home where twenty people are employed in the publishing and job printing departments. Mr. Cravens is noted for his progressiveness in business. He brought the first power press to Bloomington, the first linotype and the first monotype typesetting machines.

Mr. Cravens was married December 7, 1898, to Miss Bertha M. Miers, daughter of Congressman and Mrs. Robert W. Miers. They are both members of the First Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, Court of Honor, Knights of Pythias, and Phi Gamma Delta, and president of the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association.

After the election of President Wilson, the business men of Bloomington almost unanimously recommended Mr. Cravens for postmaster. He was appointed by the President, June 7, 1913, and entered upon his duties immediately in the handsome new federal building where he devotes his entire



OSCAR H. CRAVENS

time to the duties of his office and is giving entire satisfaction as postmaster.

Mr. Cravens has a genial disposition and a kindly way that wins and retains friends. He is noted for his unselfish charity, and has helped many deserving young people to obtain a start in life. In the mind of the writer the ideals of Mr. Cravens are embodied in the following poem:

WHAT I LIVE FOR.

I live for those who love me,
 For those I know are true,
 For the heaven that smiles above me
 And awaits my spirit, too;
 For the human ties that bind me,
 For the task by God assigned me,
 For the bright hopes left behind me,
 And the good that I can do.

I live to learn their story
 Who have suffered for my sake,
 To emulate their glory,
 And follow in their wake—
 Bards, martyrs, patriots, sages,
 The people of all ages,
 Whose deeds crown history's pages
 And time's great volume make.

I live to hail the season
 By gifted minds foretold,
 When man shall rule by reason,
 And not alone by gold;
 When man to man united,
 And every wrong thing righted,
 The whole world shall be lighted
 As Eden was of old.

I live to hold communion
 With all that is divine,
 To feel there is a union
 'Twixt nature's heart and mine,
 To profit by affliction,
 Reap truth from fields of fiction,
 Grow wiser from conviction,
 And fulfill each grand design.

I live for those who love me,
 For those who know me true,
 For the heaven that smiles above me
 And awaits my spirit, too;
 For the wrongs that need resistance,
 For the cause that lacks assistance,
 For the future in the distance,
 And the good that I can do.

—G. Linnaeus Banks.

RICHARD E. PLUMMER.

Among those persons who have by virtue of their strong individual qualities earned their way to a high standing in the estimation of their fellow citizens, having by sheer force of character and persistency won their way from an humble beginning to a place of influence and prominence in the community where they live, the subject of this sketch is entitled to special mention in a volume of this character.

Richard E. Plummer was born on October 2, 1837, in Flinttown, Lawrence county, Indiana, and is a son of John A. and Sarah (Abbott) Plummer, the father a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and the mother of North Carolina. They were the parents of the following children: James A., John A., William T., David M., Margaret P. (Mrs. Allen), Elizabeth E. (Mrs. Crawford), Nancy E. (Mrs. Matthews), Sarah A. (Mrs. Allen), all of whom are deceased; Richard E., the immediate subject of this sketch, and Martha L., Jeremiah and Rebecca, who are also deceased.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the common schools of Flint township, and at the age of eighteen years he was married to Drusilla Kindred, a daughter of William D. and Rachel (Wood), both of whom were natives of Comorsville, Fayette county, Indiana. To this union were born eight children, namely: Mrs. Sarah E. Williams, of Bedford; William A., of Bedford; Charles A., deceased; Richard E., of Elwood, Indiana; Isaac M., of Elwood; Matthew A., deceased; Oscar D., deceased, and Weseley B., of Indianapolis. After the death of his first wife Mr. Plummer was married on April 22, 1862, to Laura Ann Dalton, the daughter of George and Nancy J. (Matlock) Dalton, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Tennessee. Mr. Plummer owns and resides in a pleasant and attractive residence, around which lie three acres of well cultivated and artistically arranged grounds and he has all the conveniences necessary to make life an attraction. In the public life of the community Mr. Plummer has been prominent for many years, having been elected in 1893 to the position of coroner of Lawrence county and was re-elected to succeed himself by the largest majority ever given a candidate on the Republican ticket in this county, the plurality having been two thousand six hundred. He served efficiently as deputy prosecuting attorney for ten years and for about fourteen years had the office of road supervisor of his township.

During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Plummer enlisted as a private in the Eighty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry and rendered valiant service to his country over three years, his regiment being assigned to

the army under General Sherman. He took part in many of the most hotly contested battles of that great struggle and with General Sherman was among the famous number who made the memorable march to the sea. He was elected second lieutenant, but on account of trouble with his colonel he did not accept the commission. He was later assigned to the commissary department, with the rank of commissary sergeant. He was mustered out June 9, 1865, at Washington, D. C. By a life of earnest and conscientious endeavor Mr. Plummer has won for himself the sincere respect of all who have come into contact with him. For many years he has been a potent factor in the civic life of his community and no man stands higher in the estimation of the people than he.

HENRY P. PEARSON.

Recognized as a leading professional man and public-spirited citizen, Henry P. Pearson, of the law firm of Martin, Pearson & Martin, is deserving of notable recognition in the history of Lawrence county. He has won for himself a distinct place in the legal forum and served with distinction in the legislative halls of the state, and may well claim for himself the respect and well-wishes of his friends and constituents.

Henry P. Pearson was born October 18, 1870, the son of Judge E. D. and Caroline T. (Parker) Pearson, the former a native of Springville, Lawrence county, Indiana, and the latter born at Salem, Indiana.

Judge Pearson, for a period of ten or twelve years, was judge of the tenth judicial circuit court, holding the position of an honored attorney and loyal citizen. He died July 3, 1890, and the mother died on March 12, 1882. Eleven children were born of this union, of whom six are living.

Henry P. Pearson received his early education in the public schools of Bedford, later attending the Indiana University at Bloomington, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. About 1893 he began the study of law. In 1894 he was elected by the people of Bedford as mayor, and served faithfully and satisfactorily as chief magistrate of the city until 1898. At the end of his mayoralty term, he began active practice in his chosen profession. Until 1906 he was in partnership with Hon. Moses F. Dunn and the firm was known as Dunn & Pearson. In November of the above mentioned year he was elected as a state senator from Lawrence, Martin and Orange counties, on the Republican

ticket. In this dignified capacity he served in the sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh sessions of 1907, 1908 and 1909. In 1909 Mr. Pearson formed a partnership in law with Judge William H. Martin, which continued until January 1, 1913, when the present firm of Martin, Pearson & Martin was organized, which is admittedly one of the strongest firms at the legal bar of the county.

Mr. Pearson was married on April 24, 1895, to Ella D. Stephens, of Evansville, Indiana. To them have been born two sons, Henry and John. Fraternaly, Mr. Pearson is a chapter Mason a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the supreme Tribe of Ben-Hur.

JOHN P. FOWLER.

To write the personal record of men who have raised themselves from humble circumstances to a position of responsibility and trust in a community is no ordinary pleasure. Self-made men, men who have achieved success by reason of their personal qualities and left the impress of their individuality upon the business and growth of their place of residence and affect for good such institutions as are embraced within their sphere of usefulness, unwittingly, perhaps, built monuments more enduring than marble obelisk or granite shaft. Of such we have the unquestioned right to say belongs the gentleman whose name appears above.

J. P. Fowler, the present efficient and popular clerk of Monroe county, was born in Owen county, this state, on the 2d day of November, 1866. He is the son of Joshua and Paulina (Rider) Fowler, both natives of Washington county, Indiana, and highly respected people in their community. The father was a blacksmith early in life, but eventually followed agricultural pursuits, in which he was fairly successful. He died in 1890 and was survived a number of years by his widow, whose death occurred in 1908. They were the parents of eight children, Charles, Ella, Frank, John, Minnie, Cora, Myrtle and Lennie. The father of these children was a Republican in his political views, but did not take an active part in public affairs.

John P. Fowler received his education in the common schools of his native county, and was reared to the vocation of farming, which pursuit he followed until twenty-three years of age. He then engaged in merchandising at Smithville, Indiana, where for four years he met with fair success, but afterwards he disposed of this business and engaged in milling, which he

followed for ten years, operating first a mill at Ketcham, Indiana, and later one at Harrodsburg. He then, in 1910, was elected clerk of Monroe county and is the present incumbent of this position. He is exercising here the same careful attention to details and the same sound business methods which characterized him in his private affairs and he has gained the commendation of all who are familiar with his labors as clerk.

In 1895 Mr. Fowler was united in marriage with Iva Johnson, the daughter of Robert W. and Amanda (Bullock) Johnson, the father having been a merchant at Smithville, this county, for a number of years, but is now retired from active pursuits and resides in Bloomington. To the subject and his wife have been born seven children, Hazel, Glenn, Lyle, Cecil, Eva, Carl and Robert.

In political affairs the subject of this sketch has been a life-long Republican and has taken an active interest in the success of his party, especially in local elections. Fraternally, the Masonic order and the Modern Woodmen of America claim his membership, while, religiously, he is affiliated with the Christian church, to which he gives a liberal support and of which he is a regular attendant. In the widest and best sense of the term, his life has been a success, for he has always measured up to the high standard of citizenship required by men of his stamp, serving well and faithfully his day and generation. Though always a busy man, Mr. Fowler has not been unmindful of his duties as a citizen, being a careful observer of the trend of events and an active participant in those affairs that relate to his own community. Personally, he is popular throughout the community, possessing the amiable qualities that attract friends and he is rightfully numbered among the leading and enterprising citizens of Bloomington.

J. F. REGESTER.

In no profession is there a career more open to talent than is that of the law, and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Unflagging application and intuitive wisdom and determination fully to utilize the means at hand, are the concomitants which insure personal success and prestige in this great profession, which stands as the stern conservator of justice, and it is one into which none should enter without a recognition of the obstacles to be encountered and overcome and the battles to be won.

for success does not perch on the banner of every person who enters the competitive fray, but comes only as the legitimate result of capability. Possessing all the requisite qualities of the able lawyer, J. F. Regester stands today among the eminent practitioners of Monroe county.

J. F. Regester is a native of the old Hoosier state, having been born in Jay county on August 8, 1870. He is the son of Robert and Sarah C. (Gray) Regester, both natives of Ohio, the former born in Columbiana county, and the latter in Monroe county. They came to Indiana about 1848, and here the father took up the vocation of agriculture, which he followed for a while, later operating a hotel at Pennville, Jay county. He died in 1880, and was survived a number of years by his widow, who died in December, 1911. Their only child was the subject of this sketch. The latter received a good, common school education and after taking up the active duties of life on his own account he was engaged in farming for about five years. In 1896 he came to Bloomington and engaged in the restaurant business. In the meantime he had taken up the study of law at the State University, carrying on the restaurant business as a means of support, and in 1905 he was admitted to the bar, since which time he has been engaged in the practice with the exception of two years from 1908 to 1910 when he served as county treasurer, discharging his official duties to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Though Mr. Regester's experience at the bar has not been extensive in point of years he has already secured a good standing among able lawyers and is in command of his full share of legal business. He is a clear and forcible speaker, carefully prepares his cases before going into court and has been uniformly successful in all business entrusted to his care. Mr. Regester has rendered efficient service as deputy county prosecuting attorney for two years and in every phase of life's activities in which he has engaged he has performed his part to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens.

In September, 1891, Mr. Regester married Alice S. Farr, the daughter of James B. and Elizabeth M. (Burton) Farr, and to them have been born six children, namely: Ethel A., deceased; Edith E.; Elvin A.; John F., deceased; James R. and Francis B., who are at home and students in school.

Politically, the subject of this sketch is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party and stands high in the councils of that organization. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Regester has so ordered his course at all times as to command the confidence and regard of the people of the community in which he lives, being a man of honorable business methods and advocating whatever tends to promote the public welfare in any way.

EDWARD M. KEANE.

This representative and honored citizen of Lawrence county has been distinctively the architect of his own fortunes, has been true and loyal in all the relations of life and stands as a type of that sterling manhood which ever commands respect and honor.

Edward M. Keane, the present efficient assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Mitchell, and one of the most popular citizens of this prosperous town, is a native of Lawrence county, Indiana, and was born on October 23, 1874. His parents, M. C. and Bridget (Gainey) Keane, were both natives of Ireland, the father coming to this country in young manhood and locating first in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he followed his trade, that of shoemaker. Subsequently he came to Lawrence county and here spent the remainder of his days. To him and his wife were born eight children, of whom six are living.

Edward M. Keane was reared under the parental roof and secured his education in the common schools of this county, upon the completion of which he entered the employ of the railroad in the capacity of bill clerk, being assigned to duty in Kentucky. In 1903 he returned to Lawrence county and entered the First National Bank as assistant cashier; in which position he has been retained to the present time, performing his duties in a manner which has won the commendation of not only his associates in the bank, but also of the patrons of this well known institution. The First National Bank, which was organized on January 1, 1903, is one of the most prosperous and influential financial institutions of Lawrence county, and has done much to conserve the business interests and commercial growth of Mitchell. The bank's capital is twenty-five thousand dollars, with a surplus of five thousand dollars, and the capital stock is all owned by local parties. The present officials of this bank are as follows: W. H. Burton, president; A. B. Hall, vice-president; Walter W. Burton, cashier; Edward M. Keane, assistant cashier. Aside from his immediate business connections, Mr. Keane maintains a commendable interest in public affairs of the community and every movement having for its object the advancement of the people along educational, social, moral or material lines receives his hearty support.

Mr. Keane married Mabel Peters and the union has been blessed with one child, Edward M. Politically, Mr. Keane is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, in the success of which he has always been actively interested, and he is now treasurer of the city of Mitchell. Fraternally, he is a

member of the Knights of Columbus, while his religious affiliation is with the Catholic church. He is a man who would win his way in any locality where fate might place him, for he has sound judgment, coupled with great energy and business tact, together with upright principles, all of which make for success, whenever they are rightfully and persistently applied. He is fast winning a host of friends in Mitchell and vicinity by reason of these characteristics.

ROGERS A. LEE.

A man who has performed well his part as a factor in the body politic of Monroe county is Rogers A. Lee, one of the well known and successful attorneys of Bloomington, who, because of his sterling qualities of character and the ability displayed in the practice of his profession, won and retains to a marked degree the esteem and confidence of all who know him. Mr. Lee was born at Bloomington, Indiana, on June 20, 1889, and is a son of Henry A. and Minnie M. (Rogers) Lee. Henry Lee was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, on November 19, 1854, the son of James and Lydia (Anderson) Lee, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of New Jersey. Henry Lee attended the common schools of Hamilton county, and then attended the State University, where he graduated in 1878. Taking up the study of law, in due time he was admitted to the bar of Hamilton, and for a time he practiced his profession there. In 1885 he went to Kansas and for seven years actively practiced law, and during that time he served a term in the Kansas Legislature. In 1892 he came to Bloomington, Indiana, where he has since been numbered among the able and successful members of the bar. In 1885 he married Minnie M. Rogers, the daughter of Isaac M. and Emmeline Rogers, and their only child is the subject of this sketch.

Rogers A. Lee secured his elementary education in the common schools, graduating from the Bloomington high school, and then became a student in the law department of the State University, where he received his degree in 1912. In 1911, prior to his graduation, Mr. Lee had engaged in the practice of law, having become a member of the firm of Lee & Lee, attorneys. From the beginning of his professional career, Mr. Lee has commanded the attention of those who have knowledge of him and his work, for he early gave evidence of more than ordinary ability as a lawyer, while among the members of the local bar he is respected and esteemed because of his courtesy and



MR. AND MRS. ROGERS A. LEE

fairness in the trial of cases. Personally, Mr. Lee possesses those elements of character which draw others to him and he has a large circle of warm friends in this community.

On November 22, 1912, Mr. Lee was united in marriage with Maud Agnes Hoadley, the daughter of Albert T. and Anna Hoadley, her birth having occurred at Stinesville, on March 31, 1896. Albert T. Hoadley was born at Mt. Tabor, Monroe county, Indiana, on July 12, 1860, the son of John and Mary E. (York) Hoadley, the father a native of England and the mother of the state of Ohio. Albert T., after completing his common-school education, engaged in the stone business, becoming a partner with his father and younger brother. As a quarryman and monument manufacturer he was very successful and enjoyed a high standing in the community up to the time of his death, which occurred on July 27, 1912. He was twice married, first, in 1885, to Myrtle Franklin, to which union was born one child, Mary E., who became the wife of Guy West, of Stinesville. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Hoadley was married, on March 31, 1895, to Anna Ferris, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Austin) Ferris, and to this union was born one child, Maud Agnes, the wife of Mr. Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Lee move in the best social circles of Bloomington and are popular among their acquaintances.

Politically, Mr. Lee is an earnest supporter of the Republican party, though he does not take a very active part in public affairs. His religious membership is with the Christian church, while, socially, he is a member of the Sigma Chi college fraternity, at the State University.

G. ALBERT HAMER.

It was once remarked by a celebrated moralist and biographer that "there has scarcely passed a life of which a judicious and faithful narrative would not have been useful." Believing in the truth of this opinion, expressed by one of the greatest and best of men, the writer of this review takes pleasure in presenting a few facts in the career of a gentleman who, by industry, perseverance, temperance and integrity, has worked himself from an humble station to a successful place in life and won an honorable position among the well known and highly esteemed men of the locality in which he resides.

G. Albert Hamer, who was born in Marion township, Lawrence county, Indiana, near Mitchell, on April 23, 1870, is a descendant of one of the ster-

ling old pioneers of Lawrence county. His paternal grandfather, Hugh Hamer, was one of the early settlers here and a prominent man in the life of the community in his day. The old Hamer mill near Mitchell, which he built in 1818, is now one of the historical landmarks of Lawrence county. Hugh Hamer was a native of New York state and married Elizabeth Fitzpatrick in the state of old Virginia, to which union were born eight children. The grandfather died in 1873 and his wife also is deceased. Hugh Hamer was a noted man in local political circles in the early days of this community and served two terms as representative to the lower house of the Legislature for his district and two terms in the state Senate with honor and credit to his locality. He was also a member of the board of county commissioners, and in many other ways evidenced a live interest in the progress and advancement of his community. The parents of G. Albert Hamer were George W. and Priscilla (Leach) Hamer, both of whom were natives of Lawrence county. The father was a farmer during all his active years and owned a splendid old homestead in Marion township, where his widow now resides, his death having occurred on October 1, 1904. To George and Priscilla Hamer were born six children, three of whom are living, namely: Frank, of Bedford; the subject of this sketch, and Ralph N., who resides on the old home place in Marion township.

G. Albert Hamer was reared on the home farm in Marion township, receiving his elementary education in the public schools of the community and completing his studies in the Southern Indiana Normal College at Mitchell. He then engaged in the hardware business in the latter place for three years, but at the end of that period sold out and returned to the farm, following the vocation of agriculture continuously up to 1911, when he assumed the office of county assessor, to which he had been elected in 1910 on the Republican ticket. The office is a four-year term, therefore he will serve until 1915. He is a man of good qualifications for the office which he holds, being a splendid judge of actual real estate values and is discharging his duties to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. He still owns his home farm and makes farming his principal vocation. He takes a deep interest in all agricultural affairs and has served for two years as chairman of the Farmers' Institute of Lawrence county and has been in many ways connected with farming interests all his life. Politically, he is, as has been stated, a Republican, while his fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, he holding membership in Mitchell Lodge No. 128. Religiously, he is a member of the Baptist church, to which he gives a liberal support.

On September 23, 1895, Mr. Hammer married Alma E. Palmer, the daughter of Mason Palmer, of Daviess county, Indiana, and to them have been born four children, Frank V., Georgia A., John N. and Priscilla H. As a farmer Mr. Hamer is held in high esteem by his fellow agriculturists because of his up-to-date methods and the consistent success with which he operated his place. He is the owner of one of the best farms in Marion township and has so skilfully rotated his crops as to preserve the strength of the soil and his land is as productive as any in the locality where he resides, no farm in the county being looked after with greater care. He has long taken an active interest in public affairs and has performed his full part as a public-spirited citizen, in his official capacity using the same sound judgment and good business principles that he exercised in his own personal affairs. Owing to his loyalty to his county, his scrupulously honest dealings with his fellow men and his splendid personal character Mr. Hamer has won the undivided respect and esteem of all who know him and is regarded by all as among the best and most influential citizens of his county.

JAMES D. BYRNS, M. D.

There is no class to whom greater gratitude is due from the world at large than the self-sacrificing, sympathetic, noble-minded men whose life work is the alleviation of suffering and the ministering of comfort to the afflicted, to the end that the span of human existence may be lengthened and a great degree of satisfaction enjoyed during the remainder of their earthly sojourn. There is no standard by which their beneficent influence can be measured; their helpfulness is limited only by the extent of their knowledge and skill, while their power goes hand in hand with the wonderful laws of nature that spring from the very source of life itself. Some one has aptly said, "He serves God best who serves humanity most." Among the physicians and surgeons of Lawrence county who have risen to eminence in their chosen field of endeavor is the subject of this review, whose career has been that of a broad-minded, conscientious worker in the sphere to which his life and energies have been devoted and whose profound knowledge of his profession has won for him a leading place among the most distinguished medical men of his day and generation in the city of his residence.

James D. Byrns, M. D., is a native of the old Blue Grass state of Kentucky, where he was born on July 24, 1870, and he is the son of Jamison D.

and Melissa (Duvall) Byrns, both of whom are natives also of Kentucky. The father, who was a farmer, was also a prominent man in his community, being possessed of those characteristics which give strength and substantial character to a people and he spent his entire life in that state. To him and his wife were born three children, Mary, Sarah and James D.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools at Madison, Indiana, supplementing this by three years' attendance at Hanover College. Having then decided to make the practice of medicine his life work, he matriculated in the Louisville Medical College, where he pursued the regular course and graduated in 1894, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In that same year he came to Mitchell and entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he has met with most eminent success, as is attested by the large and remunerative practice which he enjoys and the high esteem in which he is held throughout the community. Doctor Byrns is an enthusiast in his chosen calling, a close student and an original thinker and untiring investigator. He avails himself of every legitimate means to keep in touch with the trend of modern medical thought and is familiar with the leading authorities, having a fine library in which he spends much time when he is not responding to the calls of his numerous patients. In him are combined two facts which have been the main contributing elements to his success, thorough preparation and a deep interest in the profession, qualities which are absolutely essential to advancement in a calling requiring such proficiency and skill as the healing art. His knowledge of the kindred sciences of medicine and surgery is broad and comprehensive and in his professional labors he has shown himself amply qualified to cope with the intricate problems that continually confront the practitioner in his efforts to prolong life and to restore health.

On November 3, 1897, Doctor Byrns was married to Elizabeth Crim, the daughter of Martin D. and Cerilda J. (Burton) Crim, both of whom were representatives of old Lawrence county families.

In his profession Doctor Byrns has long been prominent and for three years under President Cleveland's administration he served as a member of the board of United States pension examiners, and for seventeen years he has served as health officer of Mitchell, being the present incumbent of that responsible position. Politically, he is a Democrat and takes an active interest in his party's success, though his professional duties preclude his taking an active part in public matters. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias at Mitchell, while his religious membership is with the Baptist church, in the prosperity of which he is ac

tively interested. The Doctor is a most genial and companionable gentleman and has a host of warm and admiring friends among the residents of his adopted city. All who come within the range of his influence are profuse in their praise of his admirable qualities and the high regard in which he is held not only professionally, but socially, indicates the possession of attributes and characteristics that fully entitle him to the respect and consideration of his fellow men.

JOSEPH LEANDER HOLMES.

Hard and laborious effort was the lot of the subject during his youth and early manhood, but his fidelity to duty won him the respect and confidence of those with whom he was thrown in contact and by patient continuance in well doing he gradually arose from an humble station to his present high standing among the leading men of Mitchell, Indiana.

Joseph Leander Holmes was born on February 23, 1839, in Livonia, Washington county, Indiana, and is a son of William Thornton Holmes, who was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, in 1807. The latter, as a boy of seven years, came to Indiana with his parents, Hugh and Sarah (Scott) Holmes, also natives of Kentucky, the family locating at Millersburg, in Orange county, Indiana. Here Hugh Holmes set himself to the task of digging a mill race, and in the effort he lost his health and died in 1822. He was survived many years by his widow, who died at Mitchell in 1861. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom only two grew to maturity, William Thornton and Mary, who became the wife of Silas Moore, who was for many years one of the prominent citizens of Mitchell, Indiana. William Thornton Holmes received a common school education, but he supplemented this by liberal reading and close observation so that he became a well informed man and good all-around scholar. He spent practically his entire life in Washington county, Indiana, where he enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He died on March 9, 1893, and his wife also is deceased. They were earnest members of the Presbyterian church and in politics he was a Whig, though not an aspirant for public office. During his later life he owned and operated a farm and was successful in his operations. To him and his wife were born the following children: Sarah Ann, deceased, was the wife of Benjamin Sherwood, of Greene county, Indiana; George Hamilton Moore died at the age of eighty years unmarried. He was a successful farmer; Lavina Jane McClelland became the wife of James H. Mc-

Pheeters and afterward the wife of Thomas Richards, and lived and died in Washington county, Indiana; Hugh Hamilton Scott was a merchant in Louisville, Kentucky, and is now deceased; Mary Juan Fernandez became the wife of Dr. John S. McPheeters, of Livonia, and is now deceased; Joseph Leander is the immediate subject of this sketch; Hannah Miranda became the wife of Benjamin F. Wible, and is now deceased; Justine Irene became the wife of Walter Wright, of Livonia, Indiana; Frances Arabella is the widow of Nathan K. McPheeters, and lives in Champaign, Illinois; Samuel Thornton, now deceased, married Frances Knox. He was a merchant of Livonia, Indiana, and since his death his widow lives at Paoli, Indiana; Zilla Emmeline married, first, Sammel Banks, and after his death, Dr. Holliday, who also is now deceased, and she now lives at Livonia, Indiana.

Joseph L. Holmes received only a limited school education and was reared on the paternal farmstead. After his marriage he engaged in wagon-making at Livonia, Indiana, for ten years, and then moved to Salem, where he remained five years, going from there to Campbellsburg, and five years later to Mitchell, locating here in 1879. After locating here he first engaged for about eight years in wagon-making and then engaged in the mercantile business with his sons, in which from the beginning they met with eminent success. The business is conducted under the firm name of Holmes Brothers, which is one of the most popular mercantile firms in this locality. They carry a large and well selected line of general goods, and because of their courteous treatment of patrons and business integrity, they enjoy not only a large patronage but the unlimited confidence and good will of all who have dealings with them.

In 1860 Joseph L. Holmes married Margaret Elizabeth Weller, of Nelson county, Kentucky, a daughter of Jonathan Weller, also of Nelson county, where he spent his entire life and died. To Mr. and Mrs. Holmes were born the following children: Elmer Ellsworth, of St. Louis, Missouri; William Jonathan, who is employed in the Monon Railroad Company's offices at Chicago, married Adaline Tanksley; Hugh Hamilton, who is now principal of the Central high school at Kansas City, Missouri, taught one school in that city for sixteen years; he married Nettie Hammond; John Leander, who is a member of the firm of Holmes Brothers, at Mitchell, has been twice married, first to Martha Talbot, and second to Mary Talbot; Samuel Weller, who is also a member of the firm of Holmes Brothers, married Adeline Newland; Mary Margaret is the widow of R. E. Laughlin and lives in Mitchell. Her deceased husband was for many years in the navy department at Washington, D. C.

A Republican in politics, Joseph L. Holmes takes a deep interest in public affairs, as every true citizen of the republic should, though he has never had ambition for the honors and emoluments of public office. Fraternally, he has been for forty years an appreciative member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while, religiously, he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife died on February 18, 1913, at the age of seventy-four years. She was a woman of many splendid qualities of head and heart and had endeared herself to a large circle of acquaintances and friends. The subject, who is familiarly known among his associates as "Uncle Joe," is genial and unassuming in manner, being optimistic in his disposition and jolly in his intercourse with his friends, and throughout the community where he has spent so many active years he enjoys the unlimited confidence and regard of those who know him. The world has too few such men, and it is the wish of his many friends that his years may be many yet in the community which is honored by his citizenship.

MARTIN A. BURTON.

Martin A. Burton, son of Isom and Mary (Alexander) Burton, was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, May 7, 1844, on the farm now known as the Red Cross farm. He was reared on the farm, and in addition to attending the common schools and the Bedford graded schools, attended the State University at Bloomington for two years and the Bryant and Stratton Commercial College at Cincinnati. After leaving school, he clerked in Bedford and afterward moved back to the farm, which he left in 1870 to settle in Mitchell, where he has since continuously lived with the exception of two years, 1877 to 1879, during which time he served as sheriff of Lawrence county, being the only Democrat elected to that office since the beginning of the Civil war. Upon moving to Mitchell he was employed as clerk by the firm of Sheeks & Wood until January 1, 1872, when he embarked in business for himself, which he continued, with the exception of the two years, 1877 to 1879, until June 1, 1913. He has been identified with Mitchell in many offices of honor and trust and is a useful and public-spirited citizen. He was one of the organizers and stockholders of the Mitchell Building, Savings and Loan Association and has served as director or officer for many years, being at present treasurer of the association. He early affiliated with the Democratic party and has been honored by them with various offices and appointments.

Mr. Burton was married on December 28, 1868, to Laura H. Brownfield, of Larue county, Kentucky, to which union were born six children: Jesse B., Clyde A. and Eva L., living, and Stella, Mabel and Fleeta, deceased. He is a member of Mitchell Lodge No. 242, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM M. LOUDEN.

It is not an easy task to adequately describe the character of a man who has led an eminently active and busy life in connection with the great legal profession and who has stamped his individuality on the plane of definite accomplishment in one of the most exacting fields of human endeavor. Yet there is always full measure of satisfaction in adverting, even in a casual way, to the career of an able and conscientious worker in any line of human endeavor. Among the truly self-made and representative men of Monroe county none ranks higher than the honorable gentleman whose name heads this sketch, who is a conspicuous figure in the civic life of the community. A man of tireless energy and indomitable courage, he has won and held the unqualified esteem of his fellow citizens. With the law as his profession from young manhood, he has won a brilliant reputation and the future gives promise of still much greater things for him.

William M. Loudon was born in Monroe county, Indiana, on February 22, 1873, and is the son of John H. and Elizabeth C. (Hemphill) Loudon, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of South Carolina. John H. Loudon came to Fayette county, Indiana, in an early day, and after completing the public schools, he became a student in the State University, where he was graduated in the liberal arts department in 1861, and in the law department in 1863. He entered upon the active practice of his profession at Bloomington, in which he was continually and successfully engaged up to within a short time of his death, which occurred on June 3, 1911. As a lawyer he took an active part in public affairs during his early life, but during his later years the extreme deafness with which he was afflicted interfered largely with his work in the court room, after which he devoted his time to the preparation of cases and the briefing of cases for the supreme court. His wife died on January 23, 1909. They were the parents of three children: Theodore J., an attorney; Ida, the wife of



H. W. Roudin

Harry E. Coblentz, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and William M., the subject of this sketch.

William M. Louden received his elementary education in the Bloomington public schools, after which he entered the State University, where he was graduated in 1891. He immediately took up the law course in the State University, where he was graduated in 1893, and since that time he has been actively identified with the legal practice at Bloomington. His ability as a lawyer is widely recognized, and during the years he has been identified with legal matters in this county he has been connected with many of the most important cases tried in the local courts. From 1906 until 1910 he was assistant prosecuting attorney of the tenth judicial circuit, and on January 1, 1912, he became prosecuting attorney of such circuit and is now discharging the duties of that responsible office to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. His learning, capacity, aptitude and persistency are readily recognized and the prophecy of his friends is that he will be favored with many additional honors from his fellow citizens. He has an unblemished record, having always been upright and honorable in all his relations with his fellow men, setting a worthy example of a public spirited, honest, energetic and wholesome character such as the public always delights to reward and honor.

On June 4, 1907, Mr. Louden was married to Lila Hart Burnett, the daughter of John E. and Emma Louise (Jones) Burnett, of Peoria, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Louden have a very comfortable and attractive home at No. 519 North Walnut street, Bloomington, where they delight to entertain their many friends and where the spirit of genuine old-time hospitality is always evident.

Mr. Louden belongs to the United Presbyterian church, while Mrs. Louden is a member of the Episcopal church. Fraternally, Mr. Louden is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and also belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution; while in college he was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Greek-letter fraternity. Mrs. Louden, who graduated from the State University at Bloomington, was a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority, and is now a member of and interested in the work of the Local Council of Women, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Bloomington Art Association, the American Collegiate Alumnae, the Kappa Kappa Gamma Alumnae Club, the Wednesday Club and other organizations.

The subject of this sketch saw active service during the late unpleasant-

ness between Spain and the United States, having been commissioned captain of Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Aside from his professional interests, Mr. Louden is connected with several local enterprises of importance and owns, among other properties, the principal interest in the Allen-Louden building, one of the most substantial business and office buildings of Bloomington. In all the qualities that go to make ideal citizenship he is well equipped and among those with whom he associates he is held in high regard and is popular throughout the community.

MILLARD C. REED.

The strong, earnest men of a people are always public benefactors. Their usefulness in the immediate specific labors they perform can be defined by metes and bounds, but the good they do through the forces they put in motion and through the inspiration of their presence and example is immeasurable by any finite gauge or standard of value. The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch is a man of this type. Although well known and highly esteemed, he is averse to any notice savoring of adulation and prefers to let his achievements rather than the fulsome praise of the chronicler speak for him. Every life, however, if properly known, contains more or less of interest, and the public claims a certain property interest and right in the career of every citizen, regardless of his achievements or the station he has attained. In placing before the reader the brief review that follows, due deference is accorded the feelings of the subject, in conformity with whose well known wishes the writer will endeavor to adhere strictly to facts and omit as far as possible complimentary allusions, at the same time realizing that the latter have been honorably earned and should form no small part of a life sketch in which it is sought to render nothing but what justice and meritorious recognition demand.

Millard C. Reed, the well known druggist and public-spirited citizen at Mitchell, Lawrence county, Indiana, is a native son of the old Hoosier state, having been born in Orange county on August 10, 1859. He is a son of Jonah G. and Jane (Teegarden) Reed, the former of whom was also a native of Orange county. The subject's paternal grandfather, William Reed, was born in West Virginia, but was a very early settler of Orange county.

having settled in 1811 on Lost river, near the Island church. There he engaged in farming, to which he devoted all of his active years. Jonah G. Reed also followed agricultural pursuits all his life and was a man of splendid character and prominent in the community. He served as justice of the peace for thirty consecutive years, this alone being a marked evidence of his honesty of action and purity of motive, and he also served two terms as a member of the board of county commissioners. He was a very active member in the Christian church and always stood for the right under all circumstances. He and his wife are both now deceased. They were the parents of eight children, namely: One who died in infancy; William, who died young; Henry A. and Sarah J. are both deceased; Ruth A., Millard C., and Ella R. and Mary B., both of whom are also deceased.

Millard C. Reed attended the common schools in Orange county and after the securing of his education he took up mercantile pursuits in Orleans, Indiana, in which he continued from 1880 until 1890. He then became a traveling salesman for J. C. Perry & Company, wholesale grocers, of Indianapolis, with whom he remained two years, and then moved to Mitchell, Lawrence county, where in 1901 he engaged in the hardware business. In 1907 he disposed of that business and the following nine months were spent in southern California. He then returned to Mitchell and devoted his attention to farming for five years, but sold out in 1912 and for a year was occupied with nothing in particular. In 1913 Mr. Reed engaged in the drug business at Mitchell, in which he is still engaged and in which he has met with success. He carries a large and complete line of fresh and high grade drugs, together with all the accessory lines usually found in up-to-date drug stores, and by courteous treatment and sound business methods he is meeting with the degree of success which his efforts deserve.

On August 12, 1891, Mr. Reed married Eva Collins, the daughter of Thomas N. and Ruth (Park) Collins, both representatives of sterling Orange county families. To this union have been born three children, namely: Mildred J., and Edith R. and Edna, twins, the latter dying at the age of five months.

Politically, Mr. Reed was for many years a staunch Republican, but is now an enthusiastic supporter of the Progressive party. He had for nearly a quarter of a century been active in political affairs, had served as a delegate to the state conventions and to many other conventions during that period. He was elected a member of the board of school trustees of Mitchell and rendered splendid service in the cause of education. Fraternally, he is a member

of the Knights of Pythias, belonging to Lodge No. 150 at Mitchell, and for nearly a quarter of a century has been a familiar figure in Pythian circles. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian church and in his daily life endeavors to exemplify the principles which he professes in this membership. By a life consistent in motive and action and because of his many high personal qualities, Mr. Reed has earned the sincere regard of all who know him, and in his home, which is the center of a large social circle, there is always in evidence a spirit of generous hospitality, old and young alike being at all times welcome.

JAMES FRANKLIN COLLIER.

This utilitarian age has been especially prolific in men of action, clear-brained men of high resolves and noble purposes, who give character and stability to the communities honored by their citizenship, and whose influence and leadership are easily discernible in the various enterprises that have added so greatly to the high reputation which Lawrence county enjoys among her sister counties of this great commonwealth. Conspicuous among this class of men whose place of residence is in this county is the progressive citizen under whose name this article is written, and to a brief outline of whose career the biographer is herewith pleased to address himself.

James F. Collier was born on October 29, 1874, in Vernon township, Washington county, Indiana, and is the son of Benjamin and Eliza Jane (Chastain) Collier, both of whom also were natives of Washington county. The father was a successful farmer and dealer in live stock and also operated a mill. He was a life-long resident of Washington county, and by worthy effort and a life of sterling integrity he commanded the confidence and good will of all who knew him. He and his wife both died in September, 1909, he at the age of seventy-four years and she aged sixty-nine years. They were faithful and earnest members of the Baptist church. Politically, he was an ardent Democrat, taking a deep interest in public affairs, but never was an aspirant for public office. To him and his wife were born seven children, namely: L. O., a lumber dealer at Louisville, Indiana; Laura, who became the wife of Lemuel Chastain, of Washington county, Indiana; Lemuel, who is engaged in the lumber business at Indianapolis; Charles, a farmer in Washington county; James Franklin, the immediate subject of this sketch; Hattie, the wife of Charles Johnson, of Fresno, California; and William, who operates the old family homestead in Washington county.

James F. Collier received a practical, common school education and remained on the home farm until he reached the age of twenty-one years, his labors being devoted to the farm and to the operation of the saw mill owned by his father. Soon after his marriage, which occurred in 1902, he and his wife came to Mitchell, Lawrence county, Indiana, where he was first employed in a spoke mill for three years and then was otherwise engaged until he embarked in his present business, coal, feed and flour, in which he has met with the most pronounced success. In 1912 Mr. Collier erected his present, well-arranged warehouse, thirty-six by eight-two feet in dimensions, and substantial coal sheds and other necessary outbuildings for the accommodation of his business. He enjoys his full share of the public patronage. He has, by his earnest effort, strict business integrity and sound business methods, earned the confidence and regard of his business associates and is numbered among the enterprising and progressive business men of the town.

Politically, Mr. Collier is a Democrat and has taken a great deal of interest in politics, having been a prominent figure in the local councils of his party. He is a member of the town council of Mitchell, and is earnest in his efforts for the improvement and upbuilding of the town. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the subordinate lodge at Mitchell. Starting in life with practically nothing, he has by his indomitable effort attained to an eminent success and because of his attainment he is entitled to the eminent standing which he enjoys in his community.

On March 31, 1902, Mr. Collier married Ollie Westfall, of Washington county, Indiana, and to them was born one child, who died in infancy.

JOHN A. GIBBONS, M. D.

The man who devotes his talent and energies to the noble work of administering to the ills and alleviating the sufferings of humanity pursues a calling which in dignity and importance and beneficial results is second to no other. If true to his profession and earnest in his effort to enlarge his sphere of usefulness, he is indeed a benefactor to all of his kind, for to him more than to any other man are entrusted the safety, the comfort and in many instances the lives of those who place themselves under his care. Amongst this class of professional men is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch, who has stood for many years with few peers and

no superiors among the physicians of Lawrence county, Indiana, during which time he has not only gained a wide notoriety in his chosen vocation, but has also established a sound reputation for uprightness and noble character in all the relations of life. He early realized that to those who attain determinate success in the medical profession there must be not only given technical ability, but also a broad human sympathy which must pass from mere sentiment to be an actuating motive for helpfulness, so he has dignified and honored his profession by noble services in which through long years of close application he has attained unqualified success.

John A. Gibbons was born in Orange county, Indiana, on February 9, 1873, and is the son of Asa and Marguerite (Wilson) Gibbons, both of whom were natives of Orange county. The father was a farmer in his early life, but shortly after his marriage he enlisted in Company E, Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served three years, during the great rebellion, but was so injured during the service that he was disabled from further active efforts and received an honorable discharge for physical disability. During the rest of his life he gave a general oversight to his farming operations, though himself prevented from active physical labor. To him and his wife were born five children, namely: Belle, Riley, John, Ruth and George. The father of these children is now deceased, but the mother is still living.

John A. Gibbons received his elementary education in the common schools of his native county, after which he was a student in the Southern Indiana Normal College at Mitchell, then, having determined to make the practice of medicine his profession, he matriculated in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, where he was graduated in 1898, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He immediately came to Mitchell and engaged in the active practice of his profession, which has commanded his undivided attention continuously since that time. He is a man of marked intellectual attainments and his thorough professional training and enthusiasm for his work have enabled him to achieve a pronounced success in the healing art. His life as one of the world's workers has been one of devotion, almost consecration to his calling, and well does he merit a place of honor in the history of his county as touching upon the lives and deeds of those who have given the best of their powers and talent for the aiding and betterment of their kind.

On September 10, 1899, Doctor Gibbons was married to Jessie R. Castile, the daughter of Thomas and Alice (Whalen) Castile, the father a native

of Ohio and the mother of Monroe county, Indiana. The father, who was a farmer and later a railroad man, was a veteran of the Civil war, and served in the Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Politically, Doctor Gibbons gives his support to the Progressive party, the principles of which he firmly believes to be for the best interests of the American people. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his religious membership is with the Baptist church, in the prosperity of which he is deeply interested. Doctor Gibbons' career has indeed been an honorable one and, though strenuous, there is nothing in it savoring in the slightest degree of disrepute, his relations with his fellow men having ever been above reproach and his good name beyond criticism.

FRED F. JULIUS.

In the daily laborious struggle for an honorable competence and a solid career on the part of a business or professional man there is little to attract the casual reader in search of a sensational chapter, but to a mind thoroughly awake to the reality and meaning of human existence there are noble and imperishable lessons in the career of an individual who, without other means than a clear head, strong arm and true heart, directed and controlled by correct principles and unerring judgment, conquers adversity and finally wins not only pecuniary independence, but what is far greater and higher, the deserved respect and confidence of those with whom his active years have been spent.

Fred F. Julius is a native of Madison county, Indiana, born December 5, 1881, and is the son of Charles E. and Lula (Wysong) Julius, both of whom also were natives of Madison county, the father having been an expert mechanical engineer. They were the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters, those besides the subject of this sketch being as follows: Harry lives at Anderson, Indiana, where also his brother Wysong lives, the latter being engaged in general farming; Gordon also lives in Anderson; Mrs. Retta Ashby, of Louisville, Kentucky, and Mrs. Lizzie Skelton, deceased.

The subject attended the public schools at Anderson, where he received a good, practical education and at the age of seventeen years he entered upon a course of instruction under the direction of his father in learning the steam and electrical engineering profession, completing his training at the age of

twenty-two years. He also took a course of electrical engineering under private instruction, and upon the completion of his technical training he took charge of the plant of the Sales, Blackledge & Nellis Company, of Illinois, with which concern he remained a year. He then went to Anderson, where he had charge of the Indiana Brick Company plant for two years, and then came to Williams, since which time he has had charge of the Southern Indiana Power Company's plant, having been with this company now for three years. He thoroughly understands every detail of his business and has made himself an invaluable employe in his present position. Careful training and the most intense application to the work in hand have been the elements which have contributed to his success, and today he enjoys a high reputation among the firms with which he has been connected in a professional capacity.

On October 1, 1903, Mr. Julius was married to Fern Lowry, of Newcastle, Henry county, Indiana, and to this union have been born six children, namely: Margaret, Katharine, Frederick, who died on October 27, 1912; Edward and Neil. Mr. Julius owns an attractive home in Indian Creek township, where he finds his most enjoyable surroundings, and he is numbered among the popular and progressive citizens of the locality. Fraternaly, he is a member of Lodge No. 528, Knights of Pythias, and in his life he endeavors to exemplify the splendid precepts of that honored order.

ISAAC H. CRIM.

Examples that impress force of character on all who study them are worthy of record. By a few general observations may be conveyed some idea of the high standing of Isaac H. Crim in the community where so many of his active years have been spent. United in his composition are so many elements of a solid and practical nature which during a series of years have brought him into prominent notice, and earned for him a conspicuous place among the enterprising men of Lawrence county, that it is but just recognition of his worth to speak at some length of his life and achievements.

The subject of this sketch is descended from a sterling line of Holland ancestry, his progenitors in this country having come from that country to America about 1720, locating in Pennsylvania. Subsequently they moved from the Keystone state to Virginia, locating near Staunton in the Shenandoah valley, where many representatives of the family are living today. The subject's great-grandfather, John Crim, moved from Staunton to Paris,

Kentucky, where he purchased a large tract of land and is supposed to have remained there until his death. He was the father of two sons, of whom the eldest was the subject's grandfather, Stephen Crim. The latter married Jane Faris and about the year 1825 they emigrated to Martin county, Indiana, locating near Mt. Pleasant. To them were born four children, John, Martin D., Nathan and Mildred. The eldest of these married Sarah Burns, and of the four children born to them one was Isaac H., the immediate subject of this sketch, who was born in Martin county, Indiana, on January 1, 1842. Subsequently John Crim brought his family to Johnson county, Indiana, where his death occurred in July, 1844, and soon afterwards his widow moved with her children to Illinois, where the subject of this sketch was mostly reared. He received his education in the district schools and in young manhood he engaged in farming. In the fall of 1860 he came to Indiana on a visit, remaining until the spring of the following year when, on April 23d, he enlisted in Company C, Fourteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he rendered valiant service in defense of his country until January 15, 1863, when he was honorably discharged on account of wounds received at the battle of Antietam. During his military service he took part in many of the most hotly contested battles of that great struggle and had endured all the privations and sufferings incident to the campaigns in the Southland. Among the important battles in which he took part were those of Rich Mountain, Greenbrier, Cheat Mountain, Winchester and Antietam, beside many others of minor importance. Upon returning home Mr. Crim entered the employ of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad as station agent and telegraph operator. In the course of time he drifted to Lawrence county, Indiana, with which locality he has since been closely identified and which has been his home continuously since. He has, because of his sterling qualities of character, long occupied a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens in this county and in 1878 was elected auditor of Lawrence county, discharging his duties so satisfactorily that in 1882 he was elected to succeed himself, thus serving a period of eight years in this important office. In 1892 Mr. Crim was elected circuit clerk of the courts and was re-elected in 1896, thus also serving eight years in this office. His public career was characterized by the most steadfast attention to his public duties and his attention to every detail and courteous treatment of all who had dealings with his offices won for him a well deserved popularity among the voters of the county. As a Republican, Mr. Crim has long been active in political affairs and served as county chair-

man of the county several terms. On September 1, 1903, Mr. Crim became a rural route mail carrier and has thus served more than ten years in this capacity.

On October 25, 1866, Isaac Crim married Mary E. Newkirk, and to their union have been born two children, Carrie, born August 15, 1867, and Lulu on December 2, 1869. Carrie was married on January 16, 1888, to Jesse M. Winstanley, of Bedford, and Lulu was married on December 14, 1898, to Charles E. Frances, also of Bedford.

Religiously, Mr. Crim and the members of his family are all connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, to which they give faithful and earnest support, while, fraternally, he is an appreciative member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. and Mrs. Crim are leading quiet lives and they are highly respected by all their neighbors and acquaintances for the honorable and praiseworthy lives they have led and for the hospitality they have ever shown to the poor and needy, having long been worthy examples and influential for good wherever they have resided. Genial and unassuming in his relations with his fellow men, Mr. Crim easily wins friends and among the wide acquaintance which he enjoys he has many warm and loyal supporters.

MARSHALL WOOLERY.

The record of the subject of this sketch is that of a man who, by his own unaided efforts, has worked his way from a modest beginning to a position of influence in his community. His life has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance, and the systematic and honorable methods he has followed have won for him the unbounded confidence of his fellow citizens of Lawrence county, whose interests he has ever had at heart and which he has always labored to promote.

Marshall Woolery, of Bedford, Indiana, who, though not long engaged in the active practice of his profession, has already achieved an enviable reputation among his colleagues, is a native of this county, having been born near Bedford on October 16, 1871. He is the son of Joseph and Matilda (McFarland) Woolery, both of whom are now deceased. The father was born in Lawrence county and the mother in Monroe county, Indiana. The formèr was a well known stock buyer in this locality during his active days and at one time rendered efficient service to the community as justice of the peace. He

was a man of jovial disposition and was well known in Lawrence and adjoining counties, and had a reputation as a humorous story teller. The family comes of German stock on the paternal side, while in the maternal line Irish blood predominates. The subject's paternal grandfather, Jacob Woolery, who was a native of Pennsylvania, came to Indiana in an early day and was numbered among the pioneer citizens of Lawrence county, where for many years he followed the vocation of agriculture. He married Hannah Todd May 26, 1808, and reared a family of fifteen children, of which number the father of the subject was the last survivor. Jacob Woolery was born February 27, 1786, and died November 10, 1866, in this county, while his son, the father of the subject, died August 23, 1899, his widow surviving him a few years, dying July 23, 1902. Joseph Woolery, father of the subject, was a member of Company G, Thirty-first Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving four years, enlisting in Lawrence county August 23, 1861, and a notable coincident was that he died on the anniversary of his enlistment. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and was buried under the auspices of that order. To the subject's parents were born six children, namely: Alice, the widow of Elijah Fox, late of Bedford; Dr. Perry Woolery, of Heltonville, Lawrence county, Indiana; Marshall, the immediate subject of this sketch; Emma, the wife of Sannel May, postmaster at Guthrie, this county; Benjamin F., a successful physician in Louisville, Kentucky, and Maggie, deceased.

Marshall Woolery, who was born and reared on a farm, received his elementary education in the common schools, from which he graduated. He later took a business course in the Indianapolis Business University, and for some time thereafter followed the vocation of stenographer at Indianapolis and Louisville. He later attended the Southern Indiana Normal College at Mitchell, where he graduated in the pedagogical department, and thereafter for several years he was successfully engaged as a teacher in the schools of Lawrence county. He was an educator of unusual ability, and at the time he quit teaching he was the possessor of a life teacher's license. He had for some time desired to enter upon the practice of law, and between school times he had devoted himself to the study of Blackstone, Kent and other legal authorities and eventually became a student in the Indiana Law School, where he graduated in 1907. Two years prior to his graduation, however, he had entered upon the active practice of law at North Vernon, but after graduation he came to Bedford and opened an office and has since been actively engaged in the professional work. He has been admitted to practice in Indiana

supreme court and United States circuit courts. He has built up a splendid practice and a wide reputation as an able and successful lawyer, having given his especial attention to the practice of criminal law and been connected with some of the most important cases tried in the local courts. Mr. Woolery's success is the more commendable from the fact that owing to his parents' straightened circumstances he had but few opportunities in boyhood, and in the fullest sense of the term is entitled to the proud American term of self-made man. It is also noteworthy that the three boys born to his parents have all made good in the professions, his two brothers being successful physicians.

Politically, Mr. Woolery gives his support to the Republican party, in the success of which he takes an active interest, though not a seeker after public office. Fraternally, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Loyal Order of Moose, while his religious membership is with the Christian church. Mr. Woolery is a wide and extensive reader, possesses a well selected library of standard works and is himself a man of considerable literary taste and ability. He wrote the class poem for the "Annual" while in the Indiana Law School and has done other writing of considerable merit. As a lawyer Mr. Woolery is noted for the clearness of statement and candor with which he conducts his cases. He seeks faithfully for firm ground, and having once found it nothing can turn him from his position. By a straightforward, honorable course he has built up a large and lucrative legal business and his life affords a splendid example of what an American youth, plentifully endowed with good common sense, energy and determination can accomplish when directed and controlled by earnest moral principles.

JAMES M. CARESS.

Whether the elements of success in life are innate attributes of the individual or whether they are quickened by a process of circumstantial development, it is impossible to clearly determine. Yet the study of a successful life, whatever the field of endeavor, is none the less interesting and profitable by reason of the existence of this same uncertainty. So much in excess of those of successes are the records of failures or semi-failures, that one is constrained to attempt an analysis in either case and to determine the measure of causation in an approximate way. But in studying the life history of the well known resident and popular citizen of Bedford, whose name forms the caption of this sketch, we find many qualities in his makeup that

always gain definite success in any career if properly directed, as his has evidently been done, which has resulted in a life of good to others as well as in a comfortable competence to himself.

James M. Caress was born near Salem, Indiana, on January 3, 1848, and is the son of Peter and Rachel (Worrall) Caress, the father a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, and the mother of Charleston, Clark county, Indiana. Peter Caress was a son of Simon and Elizabeth (Shephard) Caress, the father being of good old Dutch stock. He met his wife in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where they were married, and eventually they came to Indiana, buying land in Shelby county for ten dollars per acre. It was heavily covered with timber, and to the clearing of the land and the improvement of the farm Mr. Caress applied his energies and in the course of time had acquired a comfortable and valuable home. This place he subsequently sold and went to Washington county, Indiana, locating about two miles from Salem, where he and his wife died. They reared a large family, and among their children was Peter, father of the subject of this sketch. Peter Caress was reared on the Washington county farm, receiving but a common school education, but he was a man of splendid character and industrious habits and was successful in his affairs. He was a member of the Baptist church and a Democrat in political faith. To him and his wife were born eight children, of whom three are now living: James M., the subject of this sketch; Nancy, who is unmarried and living at Leesville, Indiana, and Simon P., a preacher in Lincoln, Nebraska.

James M. Caress received his education first in the common schools, later attending Mays Academy at Salem, and also studied at Lebanon, Ohio, where he prepared himself for the pedagogical profession. During the following thirty years he was continuously and successfully engaged in educational work and became president or principal of the high school at Seymour, Indiana, later becoming county superintendent of schools of Washington county, in which position he rendered efficient service for four years. He gained a splendid reputation and a high standing among the educators of southern Indiana and was in demand where a high standard of educational excellence was required. From his marriage in 1875 up to 1879, Mr. Caress lived in Salem, but in the latter year he came to Bedford and became a drug clerk for his father-in-law, Dr. Ben Newlands, until 1881. He then went to Seymour, where he served as principal of the schools, but in 1889 returned to Bedford and until 1893 served as city engineer. He has done much civil engineering and land surveying through this section of the state and is considered one of the most competent and best qualified men in his line. Per-

sonally, he is a man of fine character and marked social qualities, so that he has gained for himself a large acquaintance and many warm personal friends in this locality.

On November 11, 1875, Mr. Caress married Laura Newlands, the daughter of Dr. Ben Newlands, who is referred to specifically elsewhere in this work. To this union have been born two children, James N., who is a blacksmith at Bedford, married Grace McFadden, who is now deceased; Mary Edith, who became the wife of Harry E. Mason, and her death occurred on August 24, 1908, leaving two daughters, Margaret and Laura, who are now making their home with the subject and his wife.

Politically, Mr. Caress is a staunch advocate of Democratic policies and has given that party his support. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, of which they are regular attendants and to which they contribute of their means. They move in the best social circles of the city and are well liked by all who know them.

EZRA W. EDWARDS.

Specific mention is made of many of the worthy citizens of Lawrence county within the pages of this book, citizens who have figured in the growth and development of this favored locality and whose interests are identified with its every phase of progress, each contributing in his sphere of action to the well-being of the community in which he resides and to the advancement of its moral and legitimate growth. Among this number is he whose name appears above, peculiar interest attaching to his career from the fact that his entire life has been spent within the borders of this county.

Ezra W. Edwards, the present efficient and popular auditor of Lawrence county, Indiana, was born at Mitchell, this county, on August 16, 1869, and is the son of Allen and Sarah (Kelly) Edwards, both of whom also were natives of Lawrence county. The father was for a number of years successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, but eventually became a manufacturer of handles and hubs at Mitchell, where he was numbered among the enterprising business men of the community. His death occurred in 1909, and he is survived by his widow, who lives at Mitchell. Allen Edwards rendered efficient service as a member of the board of county commissioners, having been appointed to fill a vacancy, and he also served several terms as trustee of the town of Mitchell. He was a member of the Baptist church and a man

of sterling character who enjoyed the sincere regard of all who knew him. To him and his wife was born one child, the subject of this sketch.

Ezra W. Edwards received his education in the Mitchell public schools and, entering upon the active duties of life, was appointed deputy postmaster of Mitchell and subsequently filled the same office at Bedford, a total period of about six and one-half years. He then entered the employ of John A. Gunn, and later entered the store of John W. Hay, of Bedford, where he remained about fifteen years, rendering efficient and satisfactory service to his employers. Mr. Edwards' ability and faithfulness in the discharge of his duties were recognized by his fellow citizens and in 1910 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of county auditor, to which he was elected in the ensuing election, taking his office on January 1, 1911, for a four-year term. He is a man of marked business ability and conscientious in the discharge of his public duties, and he has gained a splendid reputation among those competent to judge as to his merits.

On November 23, 1897, Mr. Edwards was married to Retta Lake, the daughter of William B. Lake, of Bedford, and they have three sons: Roland, John and Hoyt. A man of genial disposition and easily approached, Mr. Edwards enjoys a large acquaintance among whom are many warm personal friends.

WILLIAM J. ALLEN.

Among the citizens of Monroe county who have built up a comfortable home and surrounded themselves with large landed and personal property, none has attained a higher degree of success than the subject of this sketch. With few opportunities except what his own efforts were capable of mastering and with many discouragements to overcome, he has made an exceptional success of life, and in his old age has the gratification of knowing that the community in which he has resided has been benefited by his presence and his counsel.

W. J. Allen, who is now living retired in his comfortable and attractive home in Bloomington, was born on September 8, 1836, in Putnam county, Indiana, though he can almost claim to be a lifelong resident of Monroe county, for he came here at the age of three months. His parents were John W. and Fannie C. (Clark) Allen, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, but who moved to Putnam county, Indiana, in 1832, and to Bloomington, Monroe county, in 1836. The father was a farmer during his active

years and the latter part of his life was spent on the farm which the subject of this sketch now owns. The father died on September 8, 1852, and the mother in 1848.

W. J. Allen secured his education in the common schools of this county and also took a college preparatory course for the freshman year. In 1854, lured by the wonderful stories of the great Pacific Eldorado, Mr. Allen went to California, crossing the plains and enduring many hardships and privations on the way. During the trip he helped to drive cattle and after arriving in California was employed for a while as a common laborer on the road, but eventually became an active worker in the mines. He remained in California until March 10, 1857, and during the last year of his stay there he engaged in farming until the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in the three-months service as a member of Company A, Fifty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he was connected as first lieutenant. Upon the expiration of his first period of enlistment Mr. Allen joined the Twentieth Indiana Light Artillery, with the rank of sergeant. Later he was promoted to orderly sergeant, and still later to lieutenant and was in command of part of the battery at the battle of Nashville, Tennessee. He participated in many of the hotly contested battles of that great struggle, besides many skirmishes and long and tiresome marches, and rendered faithful and valiant services to his country until they were no longer needed, receiving an honorable discharge on June 28, 1865. Returning to peaceful pursuits, Mr. Allen engaged in the hardware business in Bloomington and for forty years he was prominent as one of the leading merchants of this city. Possessing good business ability and staunch integrity of character, he was recognized as a man of inflexible honesty and at all times he enjoyed the sincere confidence of all who knew him. He is the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of fine land and has sold three additions to the city of Bloomington, most of the land he owns being now in the city limits. His own home is located at No. 402 North College avenue, besides which he owns eight splendid store buildings located on the public square and comprising a hardware store, the Bloomington National Bank building, grocery store, ladies' wear store, clothing store, two shoe stores and a meat market, and he also owns stock in the two banks. He has thus been and is still an important factor in the business life of Bloomington and has done as much as any other one man to advance the interests of the city and conserve its progress and upbuilding.

In November, 1857, Mr. Allen was married to Harriet L. Swearingen, to which union were born three children: Fannie, the wife of Wallace Palmer,

superintendent of schools at Ligonier, Indiana; Joseph, a wool buyer of Bloomington, and John, deceased, the latter being the first born. The subject's first wife died in 1865 and subsequently he married Eliza J. Allen, to which union were born six children, namely: Robert N., deceased; William D., deceased; Arthur G., of Bloomington; Oneta, died February 23, 1913, and three who died in infancy. Mr. Allen has been the artificer of his own fortune and in his efforts he has been eminently successful and is entitled to great credit for what he has accomplished. Though he is entitled to a pension of thirty dollars per month on account of his army record, Mr. Allen has never received a dollar from this source, never having applied for pension.

Politically, Mr. Allen is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for public office of any nature. Religiously, he is a member of the United Presbyterian church, having a deep and conscientious regard for the spiritual verities and gives to this society a liberal support. Fraternally, he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion, in which he keeps alive his old army associations, and he is department inspector for Indiana of the Grand Army of the Republic. Though past the Psalmist's allotted span of years, Mr. Allen still retains to a remarkable extent his physical and mental vigor, takes a deep interest in all the current affairs of the community and is numbered among the enterprising and progressive men of this section of the state. He has worked hard and accomplished much and because of his past effort he is thoroughly entitled to representation in a work of the character of the one in hand.

OLIN B. NORMAN, M. D.

The present age is essentially utilitarian and the life of every successful man carries a lesson which, told in contemporary narrative, is productive of much good in shaping the destiny of others. There is, therefore, a due measure of satisfaction in presenting even in brief resume, the life and achievements of such men, and in preparing the following history of the scholarly physician whose name appears above, it is with the hope that it may prove not only interesting and instructive, but also serve as an incentive to those who contemplate making the medical profession their life work.

Olin B. Norman was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, on October 9, 1881, the son of G. M. and Susan (Bonham) Norman, the former a native of Monroe county and the latter of Lawrence county. G. M. Norman, who

is a successful merchant in Heltonville, Lawrence county, is a man of high character and enterprising spirit and is numbered among the progressive citizens of his community. These parents have two children, the subject of this sketch and Mrs. O. L. Roberts, of Mitchell.

Olin Norman attended the common schools of Bedford, graduating from the high school in 1889, and then became a student at Indiana State University, where he was graduated in 1906, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Following this he matriculated in the medical department of Western Reserve College at Cleveland, Ohio, where he graduated in 1909 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was then interne in the City Hospital of Cleveland until July, 1910, when he came to Bedford and engaged in the active practice of his profession, in which he has already met with pronounced success. The Doctor keeps in close touch with the latest advancement in medical science and possesses a large and well selected library of professional literature. He is a member of the Lawrence County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is also a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity.

In February, 1912, Doctor Norman was united in the holy bonds of wedlock with Grace Cromer, of Anderson, Indiana, whose father, M. L. Cromer, was deputy postmaster at that place. Doctor Norman is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Free and Accepted Masons, taking an intelligent interest in the workings of both of these societies. He is not an aspirant for public honors in any sense, but as city school medical inspector he is rendering most valuable service to the community. Personally, the Doctor is a good mixer, genial, genteel and well informed on all current topics, and a man in whom the utmost confidence is reposed by those who know him best.

HARRISON ROLAND BARROW.

While success cannot be achieved without unflagging industry, the futility of effort is often noticeable in the business world and results from the fact that it is not combined with sound judgment. Many a man who gives his entire life to toil, earnest and unremitting, never acquires a competence, but when his labor is well directed, prosperity always follows. Mr. Barrow is one whose work has been supplemented by careful management and today

he is numbered among the successful business men of the locality in which he lives.

Harrison Roland Barrow, who has met with splendid success and earned an enviable reputation as a funeral director, was born November 22, 1855, at Ringtown, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Roland and Mary (Helwig) Barrow, both of whom also were natives of Ringtown, Pennsylvania, where the father was a leather merchant and also an undertaker. He is still living there and is actively engaged in his vocation. He has for many years been prominent in the community and for eight years served as township tax collector. Politically, he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, while, fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America. To him and his wife were born ten children, namely: Philip, Sadie, Frank, William, Mamie, Harrison R., Clarence, Emily, Bertha and Samuel.

Harrison R. Barrow received his elementary education in the public schools of Ringtown, graduating from the high school and then became a student in the State Normal School at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1909. He then became a student in the Cincinnati College of Embalming, where he graduated in 1911, and in the same year came to Bloomington, Indiana, and engaged in the undertaking business, which still commands his attention. He understands every phase of his business, being an especially competent embalmer, and because of his painstaking attention to the important duties incumbent upon him in his profession and his innate courtesy in all his associations with his patrons he has earned a warm place in the esteem of those who know him.

On March 25, 1911, Mr. Barrow was married to Bessie Palmer, the daughter of Sylvanus and Eliza (Kennedy) Palmer. Mr. Palmer was a native of the state of Kentucky and a blacksmith by trade, and he eventually became a steel expert in the employ of the National Cash Register Company, at Dayton, Ohio, which position he occupied at the time of his death. He was a member of Company K, Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war, having enlisted as a private, but later was appointed chief musician, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. To Mr. and Mrs. Barrow has been born one child, George.

Politically, the subject of this sketch is a staunch Democrat, while his religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church, a society in which he is earnestly interested. Fraternally, he is a member of the Benevo-

lent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, Improved Order of Red Men, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Woodmen of the World, all in Bloomington. A man of splendid qualities, Mr. Barrow has, because of his genuine worth, enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people of his community and, though a resident here but a comparatively short time, is already numbered among the city's leading and representative men.

OSCAR E. BELL.

Practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, never fails of success. It carries a man onward and upward, brings out his individual character and acts as a powerful stimulus to the efforts of others. The greatest results in life are often attained by simple means and the exercise of the ordinary qualities of common sense and perseverance. The every-day life, with its cares, necessities and duties, affords ample opportunities for acquiring experience of the best kind and its most beaten paths provide a true worker with abundant scope for effort and improvement. This fact was recognized early in life by Oscar E. Bell, one of the enterprising and progressive business men of Bloomington. Mr. Bell was born on March 26, 1872, and is the son of James K. and Mollie (Overton) Bell. The father, who was a native of Clark county, Indiana, is a farmer and is still actively following the vocation to which he has devoted his life. His wife is a native of Washington county, this state. They have become the parents of ten children, namely: Oscar E., Charles, Manford, Theodore, Jesse, Willard, William, deceased; Tina, James and Ralph.

The subject of this sketch secured his education in the common schools of Clark county, Indiana, and was variously engaged until coming to Bloomington and interesting himself in the business, which now commands his time and attention as a partner with Cornelius McKinley under the firm name of Bell & McKinley, cleaners, pressers and dyers. They have built up a large business, commanding the major portion of the local patronage in their line and are numbered among Bloomington's most successful business men. Their work is first class and they are well equipped with every thing necessary to the best quality of workmanship and because of their earnest efforts to please their patrons they have met with a very fair degree of success.

On December 22, 1905, Mr. Bell married Delia, daughter of Thomas and

Rose Anne (McGill) McKinley. The father, who was a native of Ireland, came to the state of Indiana in an early day and here followed farming and fruit raising, in which he was fairly successful. He is now deceased. His wife, who was a native of Indiana, survives. To Mr. and Mrs. Bell have been born two children, Mary Rose and Alberta.

Politically, Mr. Bell gives an earnest support to the Democratic party, in the success of which he is deeply interested, though he is not in any sense a seeker after public office. Religiously, he is a member of the Church of Christ, to the support of which he contributes of his means. Mr. Bell enjoys to a marked degree the esteem of his neighbors and friends and is a true type of the enterprising, representative citizen, an intelligent, high-minded, courteous gentleman whom to know is to esteem and honor.

FRED W. FENNEMAN.

The record of Mr. Fenneman is that of a man who has worked his way from a modest beginning up to a position of considerable prominence by his efforts, which have been practically unaided, which fact renders him the more worthy of the praise that is freely accorded him by his fellow men. His life has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance and the notably systematic and honorable methods he has followed have won for him the unbounded confidence and regard of all who have formed his acquaintance and in looking over the list of Monroe county's business men who have been successful in their line of work, especially those whose place of residence is Bloomington, none are deemed more worthy of representation in a work of this nature than the gentleman whose name appears above.

Fred W. Fenneman was born on October 11, 1880, in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, and is the son of George W. and Fredrika (Drover) Fenneman. The father, who was a native of the state of Ohio, moved to Indianapolis with his parents when about eight years old. Upon attaining mature years he became a contractor and builder, in which he was fairly successful and in which he remained actively engaged up to the time of his death. His wife was a native of Indiana. They were the parents of five children, Edward W., William H., Laura, Henry H., and Fred, the immediate subject of this sketch.

Fred W. Fenneman attended the public schools of Marion county, Indi-

ana, and received the benefit of a half term in the Indianapolis high school. At the age of thirteen years he started to learn the plumbing trade and has been closely identified with this industry from that time to the present. He was for quite a time engaged in business on his own account in Indianapolis under the firm name of Fenneman Brothers, but in 1905 he came to Bloomington, established himself in the sanitary plumbing and steam heating business, in which he has met with most pronounced success. Thoroughly qualified by experience and training for his special line of work, he has kept thoroughly informed as to the latest advances in methods and means in his line and many of the best heating plants in this section of the state have been installed by him to the entire satisfaction of the owner. As an evidence of the character of the work installed by Mr. Fenneman, we quote the following extract from the *Indiana Master Plumber*, a trade magazine, under date of September 1, 1913: "One of the largest contracts for vacuum cleaners ever closed in this state by a master plumber was sold by Mr. Fred W. Fenneman, of this city (Bloomington). The contract was for a complete vacuum cleaning equipment for the Indiana University, and the installing consisted of four Arco Wands, No. 462, manufactured by the American Radiator Company, and three Invincible machines manufactured by the United States Radiator Company, and two portable machines manufactured by the same company. Mr. Fenneman has also closed the contract for a three-sweeper machine for the high school building." Mr. Fenneman's shop is thoroughly equipped with the most up-to-date machinery and he employs none but expert workmen, so that his contracts are fulfilled to the entire approval of his patrons.

On June 5, 1907, Fred W. Fenneman was married to Nolia Wright, daughter of Calvin and Addie (Sellers) Wright. George Wright, who is a native of Indianapolis, Indiana, was for a long time owner of a one-third interest in the Brunson-Wright Hardware Company (wholesale and retail), and is now a local dealer for the Rock Island Plow Company at Indianapolis, being still actively engaged in this pursuit. His wife was born on a farm near Plainfield, Indiana, and is still living. Mrs. Fenneman died on January 10, 1911.

Fraternally, Mr. Fenneman is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees at Bloomington, while, politically, he assumes an independent attitude, voting for the men who in his opinion are best calculated to serve the highest interest of the people. Religiously, he is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he contributes liberally of his means. He is a member of the state and national plumbers' associations and takes an intelligent interest

in the proceedings of these bodies. His well directed efforts have gained for him a position of prominence in the business circles of Bloomington and his energy, enterprise and industry have been crowned with well deserved success. Personally, he is a pleasant man to meet, and has scores of friends in Bloomington as a result of his upright life, sterling integrity, sound business judgment and methods and his genial disposition.

EDWIN CORR.

The most elaborate history is perforce a merciless abridgement, the historian being obliged to select his facts and materials from manifold details. This applies to specific as well as generic history, and in the former category is included the interesting and important department of biography. In every life of honor and usefulness there is no dearth of interesting situations and incidents, and yet in summing up such a career the writer must needs touch only on the more salient facts, giving the keynote of the character and eliminating all that is superfluous to the continuity of the narrative. The subject of this sketch has led an active and eminently useful life, not entirely devoid of the exciting, but the more prominent facts have been so identified with the useful and practical that it is to them almost entirely that the writer refers in the following lines.

Edwin Corr, who was born in Monroe county, Indiana, on December 31, 1860, is the son of Charles G. and Mary J. (Canine) Corr. Charles G. Corr, who also was a native of Monroe county, was a man of considerable prominence in the community during his active life, having been a successful farmer and for many years postmaster at Bryant's Creek, where he also served efficiently as township trustee. He had received a good common school education in his native county, and after an eminently active and successful life he retired during his later years. He is now deceased. The subject's mother was a native of Montgomery county, Indiana, and in 1850 came to Monroe county on horseback, the family being numbered among the prominent and well known residents of this county. She also is deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Corr were born nine children, namely: One who died before being named; Frank, John and Cornelius, all of whom died in infancy; Isaac N., Edwin, Henry W., Ella M. and Lillian May. The subject's paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland who came to this country and in 1818 settled in Monroe county, being numbered among the earlier residents of this section.

Two years after locating here he moved ten miles north, where he spent his remaining years. Charles G. devoted his efforts to farming, in which he was successful. He was also identified with educational matters and in the early days taught school some in Monroe county. He was a veteran of the Mexican war, having gone with a company from Monroe county in 1848, and rendered valiant service for his adopted country. Politically, he was a Democrat and took an intelligent interest in public affairs.

The subject of this sketch received his elementary education in the public schools of Monroe county and then became a student in the State University at Bloomington for four years, graduating in 1883. He then entered the law department of Depauw University at Greencastle, where he was graduated in 1885. During the fall of that year and the spring of 1886 he engaged in teaching school in Greene county, Indiana, but in the spring of the latter year he entered upon the active practice of his profession at Bloomington, in which he has since been continuously engaged and in which he has met with a large and well deserved measure of success. Well adapted for his professional work by natural ability and educational training, he has devoted himself assiduously to the work before him and is numbered today among the leading members of the Monroe county bar, his success being the legitimate result of his untiring efforts and consecration to his professional work. Mr. Corr served one term as deputy prosecuting attorney, two years as county attorney and one term as assistant United States attorney, discharging the duties of all of these positions to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and later received the appointment as deputy attorney-general of the state of Indiana, in which he is now serving his second term. He has demonstrated ability of a high order and is indefatigable in the discharge of any work before him, no matter how difficult or onerous and he has gained the unqualified confidence not only of the public generally, but of his professional brethren. Mr. Corr has given his life-long support to the Democratic party and has been active in public affairs for many years. He was elected to the State Senate and served one term of two sessions and also was a member of the lower house of the Legislature for one term, winning for himself during each term the commendation of his constituents. Since 1891 Mr. Corr has been a member of the board of trustees of Indiana State University, in which position he has rendered valuable service to the institution and to the cause of education generally. He is a member of the college fraternity, Sigma Chi, with which he has been identified for over thirty years, having joined the fraternity at Indiana University.

On December 31, 1895, Mr. Corr was united in marriage to Kate Mobley, the daughter of Charles and Nancy (Shields) Mobley, the father a native of Monroe county, where for many years he was a successful and well known merchant, being retired during the latter part of his life. He is now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Corr have been born two children, Edwin G. and Mary L. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Corr are faithful and earnest members of the Christian church, to which they give liberal support, and Mr. Corr is found in hearty accord with all movements which have for their object the advancement of the educational, moral, social or material welfare of the community. A man of large experience, sound judgment and sagacity, he is a keen observer of public events, on which he holds decided convictions, and is a man of positive character and sterling worth, his value to the community being evidenced by the high position which he has ever held in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

GEORGE D. THORNTON.

George D. Thornton, real estate and insurance man of Bloomington, Indiana, is a Hoosier by birth and may justly bear the title of "self-made man," having worked his way unaided from the humble ranks of the toilers, through the vicissitudes and adversities of life, to an admirable and influential position among the business men of Monroe county. The success attained by him in his business affairs has been greatly owing to his steady persistence, stern integrity and excellent judgment, qualities which have also won for him the confidence and esteem of the public to a marked degree.

George B. Thornton was born on West Seventh street, Bloomington, Indiana, on February 18, 1863, and is the son of James A. and Nancy J. (Mercer) Thornton. The father, who was born at Georgetown, Kentucky, was a buggy and wagon maker, having learned this trade at Independence, Missouri. In 1840 he came to Indiana. His wife and family had come to this locality in 1818 from Shelby county, Kentucky, and here the subject's parents spent the balance of their lives, the father dying in 1904, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. To him and his wife were born seven children, namely: Felix G., of Clay county, Indiana; Jimcy A., deceased; William A., of Terre Haute, Indiana; Joseph A., of Bloomington; Margaret, who became the wife of Henry Munson, of Bloomington; George, the immediate subject of this sketch; and Carrie, deceased. The subject's father was a

Republican in his political views and held staunchly to his convictions on public questions, although never a seeker after public office.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools, being a graduate of the Bloomington high school, and upon taking up active life on his own account he became an employee in Showers Brothers furniture factory, where he was promoted to the position of foreman of the department in which he worked, which position he held for thirteen years. He then became deputy county clerk under John T. Woodward, and in 1896 was elected sheriff of Monroe county, serving two years to the eminent satisfaction of his fellow citizens. At the expiration of his official term Mr. Thornton opened his present business, that of insurance and real estate, in which he has met with the most pronounced success. His partner, Mr. Huntington, is also well qualified for business and together they make one of the strongest business firms in Bloomington. They handle all lines of insurance, life, fire and tornado, and also engage extensively in the loan business, in which they have met with splendid success, besides which they handle Indian lands and attend to abstract business when called upon to do so. In every phase of their business affairs they have met with good success and have achieved a splendid record among their business associates. Mr. Thornton is also general manager and vice-president of the United Indiana Stone Company, a three-hundred-thousand-dollar corporation, which is really the consolidation of a number of smaller companies, some of which Mr. Thornton was connected with prior to the organization of the United Indiana Stone Company. As a side issue and recreation, Mr. Thornton gives his attention to the cultivation of two hundred and four acres of splendid land which he owns in this county and which he has found a profitable source of income, as well as a pleasure in its operation.

In 1886 Mr. Thornton was married to Nancy V. Williams, of Stinesville, Monroe county, the daughter of James S. and Louisa J. (Ashbaugh) Williams, the father a stone and quarry operator.

Faternally, Mr. Thornton is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while, religiously, he is a member of the Methodist church, while his wife belongs to the Christian church. Politically, he is an ardent advocate of the Republican doctrine and gives his support to this party at the polls. Possessing splendid executive and business ability, Mr. Thornton has been successful in a material way and because of his sterling qualities he is numbered among the representative men of the community in which he lives.

JOSEPH STRAIN.

Joseph Strain, one of the pioneers of Monroe county, was born in the north of Ireland in 1784, and when about seven years of age, with his parents, he emigrated to America, settling in Penn's Valley, Pennsylvania. After living there several years, he moved to Ohio, where he was married to Elnor Martin, whose parents also came from the north of Ireland. A few years after their marriage the young couple decided they could better their condition by moving west. He left his family and journeyed to Indiana, where he entered land in Clear Creek township, Monroe county, January 15, 1817. This land and the patent for the same, signed by James Monroe, still remains in the family. Joseph returned to Ohio and later moved with his family to Indiana, settling on a piece of land he bought in Indian Creek township, near the old Hebron church, where they lived during the first winter, and then moved to a tract of land he bought of James Borland about three miles southwest of Bloomington. This tract he later traded to Jackson Cookerley for a tract in the southwest part of Clear Creek township. He also traded his Hebron land for a farm in Clear Creek township, joining the land he had entered in 1817. Here he moved, and here a large family, consisting of eight boys and three girls, grew to manhood and womanhood. The sons helped the father to clear the land and raise the crops, while the daughters did the carding, spinning and weaving and the various other duties of a pioneer home. The father was an industrious and an enterprising man. He saw the need of a mill in the community and built a combination saw and grist mill, the saw being what was termed an up-and-down saw. Here people came for miles to have logs made into lumber and their corn and wheat turned into flour and meal. In these early days it was difficult to dispose of surplus products of the farm, such as pork, lard and wheat, so Joseph, as did many other enterprising men of the southern part of the county, built flat boats at the boat yard on Clear creek, north of Harrodsburg, near the Bloomington and Bedford road. They built the boat and, when the rains came to swell the streams to proportions sufficient to carry the vessel, they loaded it with the goods previously stored in a building near at hand and then floated with the current to New Orleans, Louisiana, where they disposed of their cargo and returned home, part of the way by boat and part way on foot. These were long and dangerous voyages, yet they were made numbers of times by the pioneers of the southern part of the county. It may not be very generally known, yet it is true, that one boat at least was built and launched on Clear creek, this county, that not only made the voyage to New Orleans, but to

Havana, Cuba. The grandfather of the wife of the writer of this sketch, Uncle Robert Taylor, as he was familiarly called, built and loaded a boat and when he reached New Orleans the market was such that he could not dispose of his produce to an advantage. He hired a tug boat to tow his vessel to Havana, where he exchanged his cargo for coffee and returned to New Orleans, where he disposed of his coffee and returned home. This may perhaps seem strange and appear unreasonable, but his papers, or passports as they are termed, permitting him to enter and leave the port of Havana, are still in the hands of a member of the family. Before the old New Albany & Salem railroad was built the company asked that the people of each county, through which it was built, subscribe one hundred thousand dollars for stock. The solicitor, Thomas Carter, approached Joseph to sell him stock, to be paid for in work. As he was getting old, he did not care to take any himself, but if two of the boys, James and John, who were about grown, cared to take one thousand dollars each, he would see them through with it. They took out one thousand dollars each, for which they graded one mile, beginning about one mile north of Harrodsburg, and then took out two thousand dollars between them, for which they cut and placed the ties on three miles of the grade. In the final settlement, they, as did many others, found their stock worthless. Joseph Strain and his wife Elnor were devout Presbyterians and brought up their sons and daughters in that faith. In his will he gave a tract of land upon which to build a church, but as Harrodsburg was then getting to be quite a village and a trading center, the members decided it would be better for all concerned to build the church in or near the town, rather than a mile away, which was done. Up to about 1895 this was a strong church. Several noted men have been pastors of the congregation that worshipped here, but now, like many villages and country churches, it seems to be on the decline. Joseph Strain's sons were all substantial farmers of this and other states, his daughters married farmers and they all have done their part in the building up of the community in which they lived. His grandsons and granddaughters are many and live in many states and are engaged in many professions and occupations.

WILLIAM B. HARRIS.

A review of the life of the subject of this sketch must of necessity be brief and general in its character. To enter fully into the interesting details of the career of William B. Harris, touching the struggles of his early man-

hood and the successes of his later years, would far transcend the limits of this article. He has filled a large place in the ranks of the public-spirited citizens and successful newspaper men of his day, and that he has done his part well cannot be gainsaid, for his record has been such as has gained for him the commendation and approval of his fellows. His career has been a long, busy and useful one and he has contributed much to the material, civic and moral advancement of the community, while his admirable qualities of head and heart and the straightforward, upright course of his daily life has won for him the esteem and confidence of the circles in which he has moved.

The Harris family has long been established in this community, and its members have borne an honorable part in its history, including the pioneer struggles and the subsequent development and growth of the various communities with which they have been identified. About the year 1740 George Harris arrived in Virginia from Scotland. He had two sons, Richard and William. Richard remained single and became a large land and slave owner. In the year 1770, William, at the age of twenty-three, in company with Robert Overstreet and family, went to what is now Lexington, Kentucky. They built a small fort as a protection from the Indians, in which they lived. Shortly after taking up this residence William Harris and Jane Overstreet, daughter of Robert Overstreet, were married. A small tract of land was cleared, and for two or three years the families battled for life against the Indians and struggled for food and clothing. Then they moved twelve miles south of Lexington to a point known as the "Pocket," formed by the circular course of the Kentucky river in Jessamine county.

To William and Jane Harris the following children were born: Lewis, James, John, Rice, Thomas, Betsy, Jennie, Sealy, Sarah, Nancy and Susan. Besides being a thrifty farmer, William Harris was a pioneer preacher and held religious services in the cabins of the country. He was past ninety years of age when gathered to his fathers. Excepting Thomas, all the members of this family remained in Kentucky.

Thomas, fifth son of William and Jane Harris, was born in 1797. At about the age of twenty-one, Thomas was married to Elizabeth McCarley, daughter of Moses McCarley, whose wife was a Boyd. In the year 1829 Thomas Harris and wife, with their children, James M., William J., Samuel B., Thomas Jefferson and Oliver A., came to Monroe county, Indiana. After a short residence at Clear Creek, the family moved to Owen county, settling in a dense forest, camping until a cabin could be erected. With a small amount of money, a few skillets and pots, sufficient bedding and clothing, the

trusty flint lock, a Methodist hymn book and a well-worn Bible, and courage without bounds, the work of clearing a farm began. To add spice and life to the primitive home, in due season a daughter, Elizabeth, and another son, Rice C., were born. The second year of this pioneer home gave evidence of thrift and comfort. With a family of rugged boys, a few acres had been cleared, and in 1832 one hundred bushels of corn was shelled by mauls in a trough dug in a large poplar log, and carried on horseback to Mt. Tabor, to be taken by flat-boat to New Orleans, by Hezekiah Wampler, of Gosport, the flat-boat king of those days. For this one hundred bushels of corn the munificent sum of eight dollars and thirty-three cents was received. During these years the head of this family did not handle to exceed fifty dollars actual cash in a year, but with squirrels so plentiful and tame they had to be driven out of the corn field with clubs, and wild turkeys and all kinds of game in abundance, with the virgin soil so graciously responding in the production of vegetables, the food problem was easily solved. The father was a shoe-maker and harness-maker by trade, and the mother knew all about converting hemp into clothing—with willing hands and loving hearts abundance of raiment was provided. As the boys grew and other families entered the neighborhood, a road was shrubbed and built to Mt. Tabor, and the products of the enlarged farm were hauled to this market center in the typical scoop-bed Kentucky wagon. Guided by pious, Christian parents, whose lives were centered in the service of the Master and the simple comforts of the family, at the very fountain of nature, with only the simple needs to be supplied, stripped of all the social deceptions and allurements it was easy to develop a family of boys and girls with that sternness of character and faithfulness to duty required of the pioneer. These environs had their willing echo in this family of five boys and one girl, who bore well their part in the development of our county. They have all passed to their reward.

James M. Harris studied medicine and was the first practicing physician in Ellettsville. He was trusted and well respected here for more than fifty years.

Rice C. Harris graduated in medicine at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and for many years was one of the leading physicians of Monroe county.

Samuel B. Harris for more than fifty years was prominently identified with the mercantile, factory and milling interests of the town and county.

William B. Harris is the son of Samuel B. and Endemile (Chambers) Harris, and was born at Ellettsville, Indiana, March 6, 1856. He secured his education in the common schools and in December, 1872, at the age of sixteen

years, he entered the office of the *Ellettsville Republican*, owned by his father and in charge of John F. Walker, the pioneer printer of Monroe county. Within a few months Mr. Harris took charge of the office and continuously since then has published a weekly paper here, with the exception of one year, 1876, when he established and published the *Bee* at Cloverdale, Indiana, and two years at Spencer, Indiana, 1879-1881, where he published the *Ozceen County People*. Politically, he has always been a Republican.

During the years from 1890 to 1905 Mr. Harris established and published one hundred and thirty-five local newspapers throughout Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky. These papers were all printed at Ellettsville, but occupied their respective local fields successfully, each being entered at its postoffice as second class matter. Research at the postal department would likely develop the fact that during the years named he entered more papers for transmission through the mails than any other man of his time.

In 1905 a company was incorporated at Ellettsville, with Mr. Harris as managing editor, to publish a youth's magazine, *Our Boys and Girls*. With characteristic initiative, a Shetland pony was offered each month as a subscription premium, and several ponies were given away. The publication was absorbed in 1906 by the *Star Monthly*, of Chicago. Mr. Harris now publishes at Ellettsville *The Farm*, a local and agricultural weekly.

On March 9, 1876, Mr. Harris was married to Allie Braxtan, daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth Braxtan. Of a family of nine children born to W. B. Harris and wife, seven reached maturity as follows: Carl B., Edmund B., Henry J., Nellie Isabelle, Mary Elizabeth, Frank B. and William B., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Harris are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CORNELIUS MCKINLEY.

In studying the interesting life histories of many of the better class of men, and the ones of unquestioned merit and honor, it will be found that they have been compelled, very largely, to map out their own careers and furnish their own native force in scaling the heights of success, and it is such a one that the biographer is pleased to write of in the following paragraphs.

Cornelius McKinley, junior member of the firm of Bell & McKinley, cleaners and dyers, of Bloomington, was born on November 20, 1885, and is the son of Thomas R. and Rose Anna (McGill) McKinley. The father, who is a native of Clark county, Indiana, has followed farming through his life

and is still actively engaged in that vocation. Politically, he is a strong Republican, taking an active interest in public affairs, and, religiously, is a member of the Church of Christ. He is now living near Borden, Indiana. To him and his wife have been born thirteen children, namely: George, Simon, Sylvanus, Lizzie, Willard, Delia, Cornelius, Nora, Jessie, Earl, Eva and Bruce, and Everett, now deceased.

The subject of this sketch received a good, practical education in the common schools of Clark county and was reared to the life of a farmer, which vocation he followed until 1907, when he came to Blomington and learned the cleaning and dyeing business. In 1911 he became interested financially in the business, buying an interest in the firm of Bell & Bell and eventually the firm name was changed to Bell & McKinley, the style under which it is now operated. The plant is well equipped and the quality of work turned out is such as to secure further patronage, so that the firm is recognized as the leaders in their line in the community.

On October 14, 1910, Mr. McKinley was united in marriage to Stella Sheets, the daughter of John R. and Anna (Miller) Sheets, who were natives of Clark county, Indiana, where the father follows the vocation of a carpenter. Politically, Mr. McKinley is a staunch advocate of the policies of the Progressive party and enthusiastically interested in the work and success of that political organization. He is a man of splendid personal qualities and is public spirited in his attitude toward all movements for the advancement of the best interests of the community. Because of his genuine worth he enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

BURTON DORR MYERS, A. M., M. D.

The most elaborate history is necessarily an abridgment, the historian being compelled to select his facts and materials from a multitude of details. So in every life of honor and usefulness the biographer finds no dearth of incident, and yet in summing up the career of any man it is necessary to touch only the more salient points, eliminating much that is of interest. Consequently in calling the reader's attention to the life record of Dr. Burton Dorr Myers no attempt shall be made to give other than a brief resume of selected incidents.

Burton D. Myers, who for a number of years has been prominently identified with the medical department of the Indiana State University, is a

native son of the old Buckeye state, his birth having occurred at Attica, Ohio, on the 30th of March, 1870. He is the son of John T. and Eliza E. (Myers) Myers, both of whom also were natives of Ohio. The subject's paternal grandfather, who was numbered among the early settlers of Ohio, was a native of the republic of Switzerland. The subject received his elementary education in the common schools, being graduated from the Attica high school in 1889. He then became a student in Buchtel College, where he was graduated in 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. From that year until 1897 he was superintendent of the high school at Greenwich, Ohio. He then became a graduate student and student of medicine in Cornell University, where, in 1900, he received his Master's degree. During the last two years of this latter period he was assistant in the department of physiology in Cornell. Going then to Europe, he spent two years in the University of Leipzig, where he completed his medical course, preparing his graduating thesis under the eminent Professor His of the department of anatomy, and receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1902. During 1902-3 he was assistant in the department of anatomy in Johns Hopkins University. In 1903 he came to Indiana University as head of the department of anatomy and was active in the organization of the medical department, of which he has served as secretary continuously. From 1903 to 1905 he was associate professor of anatomy here, then for two years he was junior professor, and in 1906 was made professor of anatomy, which position he now holds. The Indiana University School of Medicine is officially recognized as one of the twenty-two A-plus medical schools in the United States, many of its graduates having attained to high standing in their profession, and much of the splendid success which has attended the school since its organization, ten years ago, has been due to the untiring and persistent efforts of Doctor Myers, who has thrown into the work all the ardor and enthusiasm of one who has had a thorough professional training and wide experience, added to which is a devotion and attachment to his calling which give added force to his labor and efforts. In addition to his creditable career in one of the most exacting of professions, Doctor Myers has proved an honorable member of the body politic, rising in the confidence and esteem of the public, and in every relation of life he has never fallen below the dignity of true manhood. Personally, he is genial and companionable and enjoys a marked popularity among the student body, while among his colleagues he is held in the highest regard.

On March 4, 1904, Doctor Myers was married to Maude A. Showers,

the daughter of J. D. Showers, of Bloomington, who is referred to specifically elsewhere in this work. To this union have been born three children, James (deceased), Mary and Rudolf.

Politically, Doctor Myers has been a lifelong Democrat in national politics, while fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. His religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church.

MARSHALL GUTHRIE.

This biographical memoir has to do with a character of unusual force, for Marshall Guthrie, whose life chapter has been closed by the fate that awaits us all, was for many years one of the best known and most popular citizens of Lawrence county, Indiana, having come from one of the oldest and best-known pioneer families, and he himself assisted in many ways in advancing the interests of the community with which his life was identified. While he carried on a special line of business in such a manner as to gain a comfortable competency for himself, he also belonged to that class of representative citizens who promote the public welfare while advancing individual success. There were in him sterling traits which commanded uniform confidence and regard, and his memory is today honored by all who knew him and is enshrined in the hearts of his many friends.

Marshall Guthrie, who died at his home in Bedford, Indiana, on December 28, 1904, was a native of Lawrence county, Indiana, having been born near Tunnelton, on the 9th day of July, 1840. He was the son of Daniel and Lucy (Widdle) Guthrie, the latter being a native of Jackson county, Indiana, and the former born in Virginia. In his young manhood Daniel Guthrie accompanied his parents on their removal to Lawrence county, Indiana, of which they were the first settlers, having located on what is now known as Guthrie creek. There the father bought a tract of government land and gave his attention to its improvement and cultivation. During his entire life he was devoted to farming and stock raising, in which he was fairly successful. He and his wife both died on the home farm near Tunnelton. To them were born the following children: Alfred, who died in June, 1913, at his home at Tunnelton, Indiana, is represented elsewhere in this work; Mitchell, deceased, was also a farmer in this county; Hester became the wife of E. Lee and both are deceased; John D., deceased, was a farmer in this county, as was Hugh D., who is also deceased; Millie married Andrew J. Lee, and they are both

dead; Eri and Eli were twins and both enlisted for service in the Civil war; Eli gave up his life while in the service, while Eri is now a resident of the state of Kansas; Marshall is the immediate subject of this sketch.

Marshall Guthrie received his education in the common schools of his home neighborhood and upon attaining maturity he and his brother, Alfred, engaged in the mercantile business at Tunnelton, at which they were very successful and which they carried on for many years. Marshall Guthrie, in addition to his store, also acquired the ownership of a good deal of valuable farming land and during his latter years he gave his attention to the cultivation of the soil and the breeding and raising of live stock. He possessed good business qualities, was an indefatigable worker and made money as the result of his energetic efforts. In local public affairs he took a commendable interest and rendered efficient service to his community as trustee of the township. He was a Republican in politics and was a prominent figure in the local councils of his party. Fraternaly, he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the blue lodge at Tunnelton, while religiously he was affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a regular attendant and to which he gave liberally of his means. A man of marked social qualities, he easily made friends and numbered his acquaintances throughout this section of the county, among whom he was held in high respect. He was not selfish in his aims and ambitions, but gave his support to every movement which had for its object the advancement of the best interests of the community, his support being counted upon whenever true men were needed.

On February 10, 1870, Marshall Guthrie was united in marriage to Mary M. Payne, who was born in Howard county, Indiana, the daughter of William and Susan (Mitten) Payne, who were natives of Lawrence county, this state. William Payne was a son of pioneers of Lawrence county, and in 1853 he and his family moved to Howard county, this state, where they attained timber land located about six miles north of Kokomo, to the clearing and cultivation of which Mr. Payne gave his attention and was fairly successful in his material efforts. He died in 1854, being survived many years by his widow, whose death occurred in September, 1910, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Mr. Payne always carried on farming as a means of livelihood and was a public spirited citizen, who took broad views of men and events. He was a Democrat in politics, though never an aspirant for public office, and he and his wife were faithful and earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They were the parents of ten children, namely:

Clara, now deceased, was first the wife of John Chisman, and afterwards married John Hardman, all of whom are now deceased; Wesley R., who is a painter residing in Kansas City, was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war; Annie, who lives in Kokomo, is the widow of Zachariah Chapman; Mary M., the widow of the subject of this sketch; Ella married Reuben Thomas, of Howard county, Indiana; Laura is the widow of Joseph Jones, and lives at Shoals, Indiana; Jennie married Milton M. Guthrie, of Indianapolis, Indiana; William J. is a resident of North Dakota; Amanda is the wife of Ad. Patterson, of Shoals, Indiana; Douglas has a machine shop at Linton, this state. To Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie were born the following children: Alfred B., who is the editor and publisher of a paper at Chateau, Montana, married Julia Thomas, and they have three children, Bertrand, Charles and John; Howard, who died on February 6, 1907, was a train dispatcher for the Monon railroad and was also for a time with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. He married Iva Buchannan, who lives in Bedford, and they had a son, Howard; Charles E. is a bookkeeper at Bedford, and married Elizabeth Kirby, by whom he has one daughter, Margaret; Michael B., who is a successful dentist at Bedford, graduated from the Louisville Dental College in 1908, since which time he has been located in Bedford; Grace is the wife of Dr. Walter T. Sherwood, of Mitchell, Indiana; Clyde is the wife of John Witt of Centerville, Ohio, and they have one child, John Marshall; Lydia is the wife of E. L. Schuberth, a grocer at Louisville, Kentucky. These children all received good common school educations and were also educated at the State University at Bloomington, to which place Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie removed in order to give their children educational advantages, but after living there five years, they returned to Bedford in 1899, locating at No. 1108 M street, where they remodeled their home and resided thereafter. Mr. Guthrie's death removed from Lawrence county one of her substantial and highly esteemed citizens and the many beautiful tributes to his high standing as a man and citizen attested to the abiding place he had in the hearts and affections of those who knew him and of his life and work. His honorable and successful career was not a path of roses, for he had fought against and conquered adverse conditions which would have discouraged those of less mettle. He acted well his part in life and while primarily interested in his own affairs he was not unmindful of the interests of others, as his efforts to advance the public good and promote the welfare of his fellow men abundantly attested. Because of his upright life and business success he is eminently worthy of a place in the annals of his county.

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