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HISTORY

OF

MADISON COUNTY,

INDIANA,

FROM 1820 TO 1874,

GIVING A GENERAL REVIEW OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS, STATISTICAL
AND HISTORICAL ITEMS, DERIVED FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.



COMPILED WITH CARE BY

SAMUEL HARDEN,

MARKLEVILLE, IND.

1874.

23557

PREFACE.

1182939

Having all my life been unable to reconcile to myself the propriety of long prefaces, I now intend to write but a short one; and, in fact, yield to this more from custom than from any apparent necessity. The author first conceived the idea of writing this work from reading the early history of Indiana, by O. H. Smith. And if I shall be able to merely imitate that great sketch-writer, my ambition will be more than subserved. Let me here say that I entered the work with many misgivings as to my ability in placing a book before an enlightened people, worthy of the name it bears. And would, in fact, have failed had it not been for the unbounded help from many quarters. And here I wish to return thanks to the county officials, who have universally given the information sought, and to many private citizens in the county. The author is not vain enough to think he has brought out a book faultless, and without mistakes. It would be singular indeed if these did not occur. He is also aware that many incidents and statistics have failed to appear which should have found a place in this work. But when the reader reflects for a moment the vast amount of work, to gather material, originating as it does from incidents extending over a period of more than fifty years, he will, to some extent, overlook the seeming as well as real imperfections. The author has visited in person all parts of the county, picking up here and there facts and figures as best he could, writing many letters for information, which have been universally responded to. How well the author has succeeded in placing before the people a readable and reliable book, is for them to decide.

THE AUTHOR.

MARKLEVILLE, IND., December, 1874.

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HISTORY

OF

MADISON COUNTY.

MADISON COUNTY is situated a little to the northeast of the center of the State. One-third lies in forty and two-thirds in forty-one degrees north latitude. From its central position, its natural advantages, among which are abundance of timber, mill streams, productive soil, intelligent and industrious inhabitants, growing interests in educational matters, our numerous pikes and churches, it at once takes rank with the foremost counties in the State.

Reader, let us go back to the year 1820, from which time our history dates. What do we find? An unbroken wilderness. Perhaps all told, not more than one hundred citizens, and these with scanty means, surrounded by native Indians. This handful of pioneers settled near the Falls of Fall Creek, about the year 1820. Among this number we find the names of Elias Hollingsworth, Samuel Holliday, Thomas and William McCartney, the Richmond family, Thomas Scott, Israel Cocks, Saul Shaul, followed soon after by Adam Dobson, Parmer Patrick, William and Thomas Silver. From this infant settlement we have grown to a population of 25,000. The Indian has faded away. The church bell has taken the place of the war whoop. What changes have taken place! Scarcely one

pioneer, who first settled Madison county, remains. Our progress has cost toil, privations, hardships untold, and not fully appreciated by the present generation. This book is written in part that their names and the hardships they underwent, to some extent, may be remembered. It will show step by step, decade by decade, the progress we have made. Statistics will be introduced in their proper place as we proceed, as we only intend this as a general survey, intending hereafter to take up the townships alphabetically, and give a history of each separately. We find Madison county fifteen miles in width and twenty-nine and three-fourths in length, and containing an area of four hundred and forty-six and one-fourth square miles. It is divided into fourteen civil townships, named as follows, and each containing the annexed area :

Adams, thirty-five ; Anderson, thirty-six ; Boone, thirty ; Duck Creek, thirty-four ; Greene, twenty-four ; Fall Creek, forty-two ; Jackson, twenty-eight ; Monroe, fifty-one ; Pipe Creek, forty-two ; Richland, twenty-seven and a fourth ; Union, nineteen and a half ; Vanburen, twenty-five ; Lafayette, thirty-four and a half ; Stoney Creek, twenty-eight.

The streams which attract our attention are first, White river, entering the county in Union township, one mile and a half northeast of Chesterfield, traversing the whole width of the county, leaving it about the center of Jackson township and just west of Perkinsville. Its general course is west, one-third of the county being on the south and two-thirds on the north of the river. Its entire length through the county, counting its meanderings, is not far from twenty miles.

The next we shall notice is Fall Creek. Entering the county on the east in Adams township, and two miles from the northeast corner of the same, running nearly west to New Columbus, thence to Pendleton, bearing a little to the south, where it takes a southwesterly course, leaving the county two miles west of Alfont, in Green township ; its entire length being twenty-two miles.

Next in size to the latter is Pipe Creek. It takes its rise

in Delaware county, entering Monroe and Vanburen townships. From its tributaries it assumes a considerable size at Alexandria, running southwest to Frankton, and leaving the county one mile north of Perkinsville. Its general course is southwest and its entire length is twenty-five miles.

Next in importance is Lick Creek, taking its rise in Henry county. Its general course is west, running through the entire width of the county, emptying into Fall Creek near the Hamilton county line. The length of this stream is very nearly that of Fall Creek, that is within the county, its course comparing with that of the latter, being rather more abrupt in its turnings. It derives its name from the "Big Lick," which we have described in another part of this work.

Kill Buck is next under our notice. It derived its name from an Indian Chief of the Delaware tribe. It takes its rise in Delaware county, flows southwest through the county and empties into White river at the railroad bridge near Anderson. Its length in the county is about twelve miles.

Little Kill Buck, a branch of the above, will be spoken of in proper order.

In the northwest part of the county we find Duck Creek. The main branch takes its rise in Boone township, entering Duck Creek township near the center of its east line. Flowing south into Pipe Creek township, past Elwood, leaving the county at its west line. Length, fifteen miles within the county.

Next is Indian Creek, which has its source in Lafayette township, flows southwest and empties into White river a short distance above Hamilton. Length, twelve miles.

Next is Stony Creek, rising in Jackson township, running southwest, past Fishersburg, leaving the county three-fourths of a mile southeast of this place. Its length is about ten miles, and derives its name from the stone found in its bed.

We will now notice Mud Creek, and we think it properly named. It rises in Grant county, flows south past Summitville, across the southeast corner of Boone township, where

it enters Monroe, bearing little west of south, emptying into Pipe Creek, one mile and a half west of Alexandria. Length, eleven miles.

Little Kill Buck has its source in Monroe township, two prongs having their junction just north of Prosperity, running south, emptying into Kill Buck just above Robert Adam's Woolen Factory, and near the Alexandria pike bridge.

Prairie Creek drains the prairie lying between Pendleton and Anderson, is about eight miles in length, flows southwest, entering Fall Creek just above the Falls. It derived its name from the prairie above alluded to.

Sly Fork rises in Union township, and near the Henry county line, running south, enters Fall Creek one-fourth of a mile west of Franklin's Mill, in Adams township.

Mill Creek also takes its rise in Union township, near the source of the stream just described, runs in an opposite direction and empties into White river one-half mile north of Chesterfield. Length, three miles.

Foster's Branch, a little stream rising in Jackson township, passing through the northwest corner of Fall Creek township, entering Green, running south, empties into Fall Creek, three miles below Pendleton.

Winsell's, or Spring Branch has its source near the Adams and Fall Creek township lines, runs west near the Pendleton and New Castle pike line, emptying into Fall Creek one-half mile east of Huntsville. Length, four miles.

Mud Branch rises in Stoney Creek township, flows southwest into the corner of Green, crossing the Pendleton and Noblesville pike, near Bock's Mill, continuing southwest two miles, where it leaves the county. Length, seven miles.

This completes the description of all the rivers and creeks of any importance. Nearly all, in times past, afforded propelling power for mills, but since the country has been cleared up and steam introduced, the smallest of them are not now used for that purpose. The county, as a rule, might be called level; there are, however, on White river

and Fall Creek, hills of considerable size. There is, comparatively, little waste land in the county. The prairie, between Pendleton and Anderson, for many years considered as waste land, is gradually being subdued, and will soon become the garden spot of the county, instead of being the home of miasma and noxious weeds. A main ditch has been put through, side ditches will soon be added, when it will yield a hundred bushels of corn to the acre for years without any restorative agencies. The forests of this county, in its early history, must have been grand, judging from what we see at this late day. There has been burned and wasted enough valuable timber to pay for all the land in the county, at fifty dollars per acre. But it could not be otherwise. There was no demand, no mills, the pioneer had to clear his land, and the way most expeditious was the best. This necessity has, to a great extent, passed away. We are learning to take care of our timber.

Since pine, to a great extent, is used, and the railroad companies are using stone coal, let us hope that our much abused forests may have a season of rest in the future. There have been some grand trees which are worthy our special notice as they are no longer standing to tell their own story, save perhaps their stumps, which still linger, loth to yield the place of their nativity. The first we will mention is a poplar tree which grew on the land now owned by Thornton Rector, in Adams township. The writer went for himself, and measured the stump, which is yet standing, two miles northeast of New Columbus, on the east pike, leading to Anderson. It is nine feet in diameter, and sixty feet from the stump it was five feet in diameter. The tree was cut in 1870, and sold to W. R. Pierce, of Anderson, for thirty dollars. It was all hauled away except the third cut, which was longer than the rest, could not be hauled, eight horses having pulled at it with no effect. It was still there in 1874. Near it were other fine trees but not so large. Also we have an account of a sycamore, growing in Lafayette township, cut down many years since. A ten foot pole was turned with ease in its

hollow. There was an oak tree in Boone township, said to be the finest tree in the north part of the county. It was eight feet in diameter, seventy feet to the first limb. Another, a poplar, growing in Lafayette township, from which 7,500 shingles were made; it was said to be eighty feet to the first limb, and the finest of its species in the county. Another fine tree, an oak, grew just west of Markleville, on the land originally owned by John Markle, but now owned by C. G. Mauzy, just south of the pike. It was seven feet in diameter. This tree was cut down and worked up into boards and rails in 1855. You can see its stump as you pass along the pike. Another, a whiteoak, stood on the land originally owned by George Sebrell. This tree was ten feet in diameter, and by far the largest oak tree in the township, and perhaps in the county. It grew on section thirty-two, east half, town 18, range eight. We will speak of another white oak which grew on the land of George Sebrell, which was six feet in diameter, eighty feet without any defect, carrying its size well. It has been acknowledged, by all who have looked upon this tree, as being the grandest representative of its kind in this vicinity. We will further say of this tree, that it seemed to stand entirely perpendicular, reaching far above the neighboring trees, looking down upon them, as it were, as a monarch upon his subjects, glorying in his power to rule. It grew in section five, town seventeen, in Adams township.

Near the above tree and on the same land, was a poplar tree, nine feet in diameter. It was a very valuable tree and was worked up into rails in 1836, by Isaac Creason. Its stump is yet seen near Solomon Creason's residence, and one mile north of the Hancock county line.

We will add that the last two oak trees described were consumed by a fire which swept through that locality in 1856. We are indebted to J. J. Justice for information in regard to the last three trees described. Similar trees to the above dots the county over. We give only a few to show those in the future that this was once a well timbered county. The demand for walnut lumber, of late years, has

nearly stripped us of this kind of timber. But few valuable trees are left to remind us of their past glory. The same may be said of other valuable timber.

In looking over our history during a period of fifty years, what wonders have taken place in our county. Excellent mills, near fifty in number, and worth thousands of dollars, have taken the place of one little corn cracker at the Falls. Over one hundred school houses dot our county, worth over \$100,000, and with about the same number of churches worth \$300,000, with our two hundred miles of pike, costing \$250,000. Our land has grown to be worth on an average, of fifty dollars an acre, worth in the aggregate \$12,000,000; besides the city and town property, worth, perhaps \$1,000,000. The railroads enter and form almost a net work in our county, without which we would be poor indeed.

The telegraph and other improvements, unthought of by the pioneer, have been introduced; but as the poet has beautifully expressed it—

“There is a Divinity which shapes our ends
Rough hew them how we will.”

In 1823 we find our county was organized. There were twelve civil townships, Lafayette and Duck Creek having been since created. The county seat was originally at Pendleton, where it continued until 1836, when it was removed to Anderson, where it now is and doubtless will remain. It is a little to the south of the center of the county, near enough, however, for all practical purposes. We find the geographical center of the county to be near Florida, in Lafayette township. Its distance from the center of the county, when at Pendleton, was doubtless the cause of its removal. It was the occasion at the time of some little jealousy, which still lingers to some extent.

Our growth, while it has not been of the mushroom order, has been gradual and satisfactory, as the statistics will show. With a productive soil which responds to toil in a fitting way, we can draw the contrast with the pioneer with satisfaction. While theirs was a life of privations and sacrifices,

ours is, comparatively, that of ease and plenty. It has, as has been said in another part of this work, cost toil and privations. Many have been called away since our county was first settled, as our cemeteries will attest. The Author has passed many of their silent homes while gathering these items, and never without respect mingled with sorrow. Could some of these revisit us again, what strange sights and sounds would greet them. Beautiful fields have taken the place of the silent woodland. Churches and school houses are found on every hand. The same may be said of us also, when we too, shall have gone hence, as onward and upward seems to be written on everything, and we need not be surprised at anything. A flying machine, brought to perfection, would not be any more of a wonder, fifty years hence, than the present telegraph would be to one, could he now rise and see with natural eyes, having been sleeping in the grave for the same length of time.

The genius of man is unbounded. There are men to-day wearing away their lives, bringing out and perfecting balloons and ships to navigate the air, flying apparatuses, talking devices, etc. We may not live to see these perfected but time will bring them out in its own good season, for it is a law of nature, written in unmistakable letters, that the supply will be equal to the demand. In other words, man's ingenuity, assisted by a higher power, will develop and bring out what the times demand; they keep pace and are inseparable.

STATISTICS.

We will now proceed to give some statistics in relation to the county, which are taken from reliable sources, and are thought to be correct:

The population of the county in 1830 was 2,238, in 1840 it was 8,874, in 1850 it was 12,375, in 1860 it was 16,518, in 1870 it was 22,770, and at this writing, 1874, is estimated, in round numbers, at 25,000, with a voting population of 5,272.

The colored population in 1850 was 14, in 1860 it was

60, in 1870 it was 91, and at this writing, 1874, it is estimated at 125.

The number of citizens living in all the towns in 1850 was 1,733, in 1860 it was 3,814, in 1870 it was 5,769, and at this writing, 1874, estimated in round numbers at 8,000.

The number of acres of improved land in 1870 was 133,190. The number of acres of woodland was 87,521; other improved land, 1,173.

The cash value of farms in 1870 was \$9,399,441, value of farm implements and machinery \$242,571, value of orchard products, \$70,262.

Value of all live stock, \$1,229,996. The number of horses was 7,677, of cattle, 12,882; of sheep, 22,820; of swine, 29,885.

The number of bushels of wheat was 541,669; of rye, 3,804; of corn, 1,028,150; of oats, 74,637; of barley, 2,650; of buckwheat, 904.

The number of pounds of tobacco was 4,930, the number of pounds of wool was 73,475, the number of bushels of potatoes was 62,184, the number of tons of hay was 10,385, the number of pounds of butter was 322,487, the number of bushels of flaxseed was 15,537, the number of pounds of maple sugar was 18,493, the number of gallons of sorghum was 30,782, the number of pounds of honey, 12,160.

In 1870 there were 2,288 farms of all sizes in the county. The number of farms over 500 and under 1,000 acres, was 1; over 100 and under 500 acres, 356; number over 50 and under 100 acres, 741; over 20 and under 50 acres, 965; number ever 10 and under 20 acres, 175; under 10 acres, 49.

The number of school houses in the county in 1872 was 132; the total value of grounds, houses, maps, charts, globes, etc., \$93,430. The number of volumes in the township libraries, 3,733; the number of teachers employed, 115 at an average compensation in the primary department, male, \$2.12; female \$1.75; in the graded schools, males, \$2.89; females, \$1.87. The amount paid out to trustees for managing educational matters, \$1,265.50; the number of school children in 1870 was 8,319.

The number of miles of railroad finished, 46; number of miles in progress, 48; the number of miles of pike, 200 at an average cost per mile of \$1,400.

Number of Masonic lodges, 11, and total membership, 566. Number of Odd Fellows lodges, 6, with a total membership of 279. Number of Granges, 50, membership 1,200. Number of local preachers, 28.

Number of grist mills, 15, valued at \$125,000, with a capacity for making 624 barrels in twenty-four hours. Number of saw mills, 60, valued at \$160,000, with a capacity for making 240,000 feet of lumber per day.

Church membership, 6,000; physicians, 51; lawyers, 31; banks, 4; harness shops, 16; shoe shops, 29; carriage shops 5; wagon shops, 15; express offices, 5; photograph galleries, 4; dry goods stores, 31; drug stores, 15; hardware stores, 11; general assortment stores, 40; shoe stores, 8; marble shops, 2; chair manufactures, 2; founderies, 1; pump shops, 5; tile factories, 8; hotels, 11; postoffices, 16; printing offices, 3; precincts, 18; planing mills, 4; tanyards, 4; jewelry stores, 4; tailor shops, 5; warehouses, 12; woolen factories, 2; spoke and hub factories, 1; agricultural warehouses, 3.

The number of Sabbath schools, 60, with an average attendance, including officers and teachers, of 3,274; amount paid out for books, papers, etc., in 1872, \$731.25.

The taxable property in the county is put down at \$12,000,000, but its real value will fall a little short of \$20,000,000, including railroad companies, corporations, etc.

These statistics, of course, are general, and many of importance are left out. Enough is given, however, to give a general idea of our wealth and prosperity. We will dwell more minutely on some of the above under different subjects or heads, as this is only intended as a general outlook of the county.

FIRST COURT HOUSE IN ANDERSON.

(Copy.)

JANUARY SESSION, 1831.

Ordered by the Board that the agent of the County of Madison sell to the lowest bidder the building of a Court House, to be built on lot No. 17, in the N. E. square in Andersontown, to be built on the following Plan, to-wit: One story high, thirty-six feet long and twenty feet wide, to be elevated one foot from the ground and underpinned with stone; the story to be ten feet between floors; the building to be well weatherboarded and covered with good joint shingles; to have a good brick chimney in the west end with a large fireplace therein; ten feet of the end to be partitioned off and the rooms to be partitioned as to make two ten feet jury rooms; all the partitions to be run of good seasoned plank—each of said jury rooms to have a door to open into the large room—the said house to have three twelve lite windows in the S. Side and three in the N. Side; the windows to be so placed that the large Room shall have four and each of the Jury Rooms one; the under floor to be laid in a good workmanlike manner, the upper floor to be laid of loose planks; house to have one door in the front to open near the partition; the windows to be in, the outside door hung and the house enclosed on or before the second Monday in May next, and the whole work completed according to the above plan on or before the second Monday in Nov. next; the sale to take place at Anderson town on the 3d Saturday Jany. Inst.; the said agent taking bond of the contractors in double the amount for which the work is taken, conditioned for the completion of the work against the 15 day of Nov., 1831.

At the Jan. Session, 1832, the viewers appointed to view the new Court House, make a report discounting the contractors \$30 for failing to fulfill the contract.

 FIRST DIVISION OF THE COUNTY INTO DISTRICTS FOR COMMISSIONERS.

ORDER MADE AT THE MAY SESSION, 1831.

1st District, Union and Adams townships.

2d District, Anderson and Jackson townships.

3d District, Fall Creek and Green townships.

Ordered by the Board of Commissioners at the September Session, 1831, that the license to vend wooden clocks, be six dollars per annum.

At the January session, 1832, John Berry was appointed by the Board Agent to borrow \$100 of the Commissioners of Marion county for a period not exceeding one year, with the privilege to Madison county to pay it sooner if so much money be in the treasury before that time.

SESSION SEPTEMBER 1ST, A. D. 1828.

1. "At a meeting of the Board of Madison County Justices began and held in the house of John Berry, in Anderson Town, on the first Monday in September, Anno Domini, 1828, Present of said Board, as follows, To-wit: William Curtis, John Busby, Amasa Makepeace, Jacob Hiday, Thomas M. Pendleton, William Nelson, Daniel Wise and William S. Penn."

2. "And the Board now proceed to appoint a president, and William Curtis is Elected accordingly, without opposition, to serve the following year."

5. "Ordered by the Board that Jesse Lain, Dickinson Burt, George Hodgins, Abraham Adams, Stephen Corwin, John Wynn, (commonly called Short John Wynn) and William Perkins, be, and they are hereby exempted from paying a poll tax for the present year."

15. "Ordered that William Ramsey have a lisanse to vend foreign groceries, for six months, for the sum of two dollars and fifty cents, he having complied with the requisitions of the law."

16. "Ordered that Samuel Cory be allowed the sum of five dollars as an additional allowance for whisky and crying the sale of lots in Anderson town."

(At this term they made an order for a new Court House, but revoked it in July, 1829.

WILLIAM CURTIS, Pes't.

ANSEL RICHMOND, Clerk.

NOV. TERM—IN SESSION, 1828.

"Present, William Curtis, William S. Penn, Amasa Makepeace, John Busby, Thomas M. Pendleton, Daniel Hardesty, Daniel Wise and Richard Kinnaman."

(At the same session the county agent was instructed to sell lot 12 in the S. E. sqr. of Anderson to Dickinson Burt, for five dollars, to be paid in three years or to revert to the county.)

(On the 13th day of December, 1828, Morgan Shortridge and Zenas Beckwith reported the route of a road running from New Castle to LaFayette. They were appointed commissioners to do that by the legislature of 1828.)

(Jan. session, 1829, Bicknel Cole was appointed treasurer of Madison Co. for the year ending on the first Monday in January, 1830.)

“Ordered by the Board that the agent employ a surveyor to survey the donation made to the county by Capt. Berry, and establish the east line of the donation and then to sell the remaining lots belonging to the county, on the 1st of April, 1830, and give notice by posting three written notices in the county and three notices in three adjoining counties.”

“The clerk was ordered to make out and put up at the court house door of the county, a fair statement of the expenses of the county for the present year.”

FIRST GRAND JURY.

“And the Board now selected the following persons from the assessment Rolls to serve as Grand Jurors at the October term of the Madison Circuit Court, for the year 1829, To-wit: Thomas Snider Jonathan Stanley, Collings Tharp, Robert Virtue, I. N. Elsberry, Henry Rees, Stephen Noland, William Stanley, Adam Elsworth, John Martin, Elias Hughs, William McCarty, John Cookman, Samuel Bodle, Elisha Layton, John Markle.”

TRAVERSE JURY OF THIS SAME COURT.

“Peter Chodrick, John Shimer, Jesse Shelton, Moses Mills, Elijah Gardner, Samuel Lambert, Henry Russell, John Drury, Solomon Adamson, Charles McCarty, Henry Hughes, Joseph Carpenter, Samuel Shimer, Isaac Drury, Moses Shawl, Thornton Rector, Eli Hodgins, John Davis, Elisha Conner, Daniel Poe, William Williams, John Hoover, Samilton D. Boyle, Philip, Van Devender.”

* MAY SESSION—1829.

“Bicknel Cole was granted an order for \$3.12½ for crying sale and furnishing whisky at the last sale of Anderson lots.”

JAIL.—The Board of Justices at the July session, 1829, ordered the county agent to let the contract for a Jail in Anderson, and agreed to appropriate \$200. The rest was raised by subscription as the record shows—at least that was the agreement.

(At the September special session, 1829, Thomas McCartney, Henry Sybert and John Berry produced certificates of elections and were sworn in as Commissioners of Madison County, being the first Board of commissioners.)

“Ordered, that for the purpose of raising a County Revenue for the present year, the following rate of taxation be laid, to-wit: On every hundred dollars worth of Town property, exclusive of improvements, 0.75; on Polls, 0.37½; on work over, 0.25; on horses, over 3 years old, 0.50; on land, at the rate of fifty cents on 100 acres of first-rate land 40 cts.; on 100 acres of 2nd-rate land, and 30 cts. on the 100 acres of 3rd.”

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is situated in the southeast corner of the county. It is seven miles from north to south and five from east to west, and contains thirty-five square miles. The township derived its name from Abraham Adams, who was one of the first settlers, coming here in 1823, and locating near New Columbus. Among the other first settlers we find the names of John Adams, Reason Sargent, William Penn, John, Andrew, and David Ellsworth, Levi Brewer, Thornton Rector, William Nelson, Manly Richards, Stephen and James Noland, Peter Jones, Bridge, Sawyer and Hudson, (the three latter of the Indian murder.) Of those who came soon afterward, and located in different parts of the township, we find the names of Thomas Bell, Hiram Birch, Joseph Smith, David Rice, John Coopman, John and Moses Surber, John Blake, William Sloan, Stephen Norman, Isaac Cooper, Thomas, William and Garrett McCallister, Ralph Williams, John Markle, James Collier, Stephen and Henry Dobson, Morris Gillmore, Thomas Shelton and William Stanley.

The election was first held at the house of Abraham Adams then at the house of Manly Richards. About the year 1830, the precinct was permanently located at New Columbus. The second precinct was established at Markleville in 1870. The following have served as trustees: William Sloan, Jacob Festler, John Boram, J. H. Dailey, Randall Biddle, Nelson Prichard and John Justice. There are ten school houses in the township, eight frame and two brick; the former are twenty-two by thirty, and cost \$600 apiece; the latter are twenty by forty, and cost \$1,200 each.

The total number of school children in 1858 was five hundred and eighty-four, and the total number in 1874 was five hundred and thirty-eight. The number of polls in 1872 was three hundred and twenty-three, of which one hundred and forty-one were cast at New Columbus, and one hundred and eighty-two at Markleville. The population

of the township in 1850 was one thousand three hundred and nine; in 1860 it was one thousand four hundred and fifty-three, and in 1870 it was one thousand five hundred and seventy-six.

The number of acres of improved land in 1870 was ten thousand nine hundred and seventeen. The total value of farms and farming implements for the same year was \$759,257; value of live stock, \$117,282; and value of all productions, \$208,969. The number of bushels of corn raised in 1870 was ninety-one thousand one hundred and sixty-three. The number of miles of pike finished is fifteen. The number of Maconic lodges is two, with a total membership of sixty-nine. The number of Granges is four, with a membership of one hundred and ten. The number of post offices two; the number of saw mills, three; grist mill, one; physicians four; churches, seven; local preachers, four.

Fall Creek and Lick Creek pass through the township. Among the prominent men that have filled county offices from this township are Thomas Bell, Thomas McCallister, Joseph Peden, Peter Festler, John McCallister and G. W. Hoel.

The hilliest part of the county is in this township, on Fall Creek, between Columbus and the Henry county line. In this township lives the oldest man in the county, John Coopman, aged ninety years. It was in this township that the noted Indian murder occurred in 1824, which caused so much trouble to the infant settlement. The first marriage that took place in the township was in the year 1825, the parties being Adam Ellsworth and Sally Rector. The first school teacher was C. Hudson; the first physician Dr. Horn. The first meetings were held at the private houses of Abraham Adams, Peter Jones, and Reason Sargent. There was a meeting at the house of Peter Jones on the day the Indian bodies were discovered. Among the first preachers were James Havens, Mr. Hoel, Saul Reger and D. F. Stright.

Those serving as Justices of the Peace, are as follows: Hiram Birch, William Nelson, Moses Surber, J. M. Zeke, M. Armstrong, Thomas McCallister, Joseph Peden, Josephus Poindexter, Andrew Bray, Samuel Williams, G. W. Hoel, John Justice, Edgar Poindexter, James Moneyhun, and J. A. Sebrell. The last two are now serving.

We omitted to mention in the proper place the names of George and William Sebrell, who also served as justices. Otherwise the list is thought to be nearly or quite correct. There are but very few of the early settlers of the township now remaining in it. Among those few are Kitty Williams, daughter of Abraham Adams, John Coopman, John Blake, Ralph Williams, Thornton Rector, William Sloan, J. F. Collier, and Morris Gillmore.

ANDERSON TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is six miles square, and is the only square township in the county, excepting Van Buren. The number of inhabitants in 1850 was one thousand three hundred and forty-six; in 1860 it was two thousand five hundred and thirty; in 1870 it was four thousand seven hundred and thirteen, and in 1874 estimated at five thousand five hundred. In 1870 it had three hundred and seventy-one foreigners and ninety-one colored persons. The number of acres of improved land, in 1870, was one hundred and six thousand six hundred and eleven; the value of farms and farming implements, \$1,049,974; value of live stock, \$97,053; total value of all products, \$207,899. The number of bushels of corn raised in 1870, was ninety-six thousand and one hundred and forty one. It has fourteen school houses, five of which are brick. The total value of school property, including grounds, houses, etc., is \$14,300; value of school property in the city of Anderson, \$8,000. The number of school children in 1858, including Anderson, was eight hundred and fifty-four. The number in 1874, including

Anderson, was sixteen hundred and forty-four. It contains five grist mills, eight saw mills, three planing mills, two heading and stave factories, three cooper shops, four wagon shops, two chair manufactories, one spoke and hub factory, two furniture rooms, two lumber yards, three harness shops, two tanyards, two hardware stores, three hotels, eight dry goods stores, fourteen groceries, four drug stores, four shoe stores, eight general assortment stores, five churches, one post office, twelve physicians, eighteen lawyers, five local preachers, one telegraph office, two express offices, three stove stores, three agricultural warehouses, three grain warehouses, two printing offices, six shoe shops, one carriage shop, one wagon and carriage shop, three wagon shops, one foundry one pump shop, one marble shop, two photograph galleries, two bakeries, three banks, one flax mill, five blacksmith shops, two jewelry stores, one revenue office, two Masonic lodges, one Odd Fellows lodge, six Granges, three building and loan associations, three millinery establishments, one gunsmith shop, one wholesale liquor establishment, three livery stables, four butcher shops, one temperance society, I. O. G. T., and one book store.

This township was settled about the year 1820. Among the first settlers were William and John Allen, John Berry, Alford Makepeace, Dr. Wyman, William Curtis, N. Berry, Andrew Jackson, Joseph Howard, R. N. Williams, W. B. Allen, G. T. Hoover, William Beard, John and Thomas Harrison, W. G. Atherton, William Roach, Judge Mershooon, J. W. Westerfield and Joel Blackledge.

Among those who have served as Justices of the Peace, we find the following: John Berry, John Allen, J. M. Zeke, Oren Todhunter, Henry Wyman, Joel Blackledge J. P. Sharp, David Williamson, John Renshaw, P. H. Lemon, G. W. Bowen, Henry Whitmore, W. H. Mershooon, Andrew Jackson, Asa Pratt, William Roach and Edward Schlater.

Among the first merchants in Anderson were Connor & Makepeace. The first lawyer was C. D. Henderson. The

first blacksmith was Mr. Bane. The first hotel was kept by John Berry.

White river passes through this township from east to west. Kill Buck comes into the township at the north and empties into White river near the railroad bridge. Prairie Creek has its source in this township, and flows south into Fall Creek, near Pendleton. There are three miles of the hydraulic canal in this township, which terminates at Anderson. It contains twenty-five miles of pike and seventeen miles of railroad. In this township is Anderson, the county seat, which will be spoken of more fully in another place. The general surface of the county is level, with the exception of a few bluffs along White river and Kill Buck. The fact that this township contains the county seat will keep this ahead of the other townships as far as population and business is concerned; the soil, however, is no better than is found elsewhere.

BOONE TOWNSHIP.

This township derived its name from Daniel Boone, of frontier notoriety. It occupies a central position in the north tier of townships. It is six miles from east to west, and five from north to south, and contains an area of thirty square miles.

Among the first settlers were Thomas Brunt, Wright Smith, John W. Forest, John Tomlinson, Dudley Doyle, John Moore, William Rieves, Peter Eaton and Robert Webster.

The population of the township in 1850 was two hundred and ninety-nine; in 1860 it was six hundred and seventy-eight; in 1870 it was ten hundred and seventy-eight; and in 1874 estimated at twelve hundred. It contains eight school houses valued at \$3,150, including grounds, maps, etc. In 1858 it contained two hundred and ninety-six

school children ; in 1874 in had three hundred and ninety. The number of acres of improved land in 1870 was seven thousand three hundred and eighteen ; value of farm and farm implements, \$1,049,974 ; value of live stock, \$83,240. The number of bushels of corn in 1870 was fifty-four thousand seven hundred and forty-eight ; number of churches, two ; of Sabbath schools, two ; of physicans, two ; steam saw mills, three ; blacksmiths, two ; tile factories, one ; local preachers, three.

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Among those who have served as Justices of the Peace, we find the following : John Tomlinson, B. Carver, W. Doyle, J. W. Forest, Thomas Clark, A. J. Seward, and E. H. Peters.

The surface of Boone township is level, and when properly ditched this township will be one of the most fertile in the county. Duck Creek passes through the southeast corner. Lily creek has its source in this township. Boone was originally one of the finest timbered townships in the county, and here some of the finest oak trees are yet standing. It also has had some fine walnut and poplar groves, but they have disappeared to a great extent. Forestville is near the center of the township and was named in honor of John W. Forest. There was a post office here kept by J. W. Forest, but it has been discontinued. The elections are held here in school house No. 7. The people of Boone are somewhat destitute of merchants, mechanics and a post office. Forestville should maintain a good store, a post office and five or six mechanics. This would materially add to the convenience of the citizens of the township. The pioneers of this township had a hard time to make a start and nothing short of heroism and untold perseverance would have succeeded. The land was naturally low and wet and covered with a dense forest. There were no roads no mills or other conveniencies. In this gloomy picture a few pioneers pitched their tents about the year 1842. Little by little the forest has been removed and the water has been confined to ditches. Roads have taken the place of bridle paths and Indian traces, school houses and

churches have multiplied and other conveniences have been introduced as the times would seem to demand. Boone, however, is not yet finished. Thousands of acres yet remain to be ditched and put under proper cultivation. When this is done Boone will take rank with some of her other sister townships. The presentt rustee is William D. Brunt.

DUCK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This township is situated in the northwest corner of the county. It is six miles from north to south and four from east to west, and contains twenty-four square miles. This is perhaps the newest township in the county. There yet remains a large amount of uncultivated land which is covered with excellent timber. Duck Creek, from which this township derived its name, passes through the southeastern part. About two-thirds of this township was originally embraced in the Miami Reserve. Independence is situated on the north line adjoining Grant county. This township was originally embraced in the territory of Pipe Creek, but was made an independent township in 1851. The population in 1860 was four hundred and ninety-eight; in 1870 it was seven hundred and eighty-nine, and in 1874 estimated at one thousand. It contains six school houses valued at \$2,500. In 1858 it had two hundred and five school children, and in 1872 it had two hundred and sixty-two.

The number of acres of improved land in 1870 was five thousand eight hundred and twenty-four. The number of bushels of corn raised in 1870 was forty-three thousand seven hundred and twenty, value of live stock, \$61,415.

Among the first settlers of this township we find the names of David Waymire, Amasa Clymer, James Gray, Elliott Waymire, Thomas Castell, Fielding Sampson, D. B.

Newkirk, Arthur Purtie, Isaac Doughty, John Quick, Samuel Purtie, Isaac Wann, and A. Minnick.

Among those who have served as Justices of the Peace we find the names of Elliott Waymire, Amasa Clymer, D. V. Newkirk, J. C. Wardwell, David Trambarger and A. J. Ross.

A vast amount of lumber has been shipped from Elwood and Independence, which was sawed at the mills of William Hedrick and Henry Cochran.

Duck Creek township, though wild, and to a great extent uncultivated, will in time make a good farming country. With its inexhaustible soil and valuable timber, nothing is needed but time to make it an average township. Already good barns and dwellings are found here, as in older settled localities.

We omitted in the proper place the name of John Harmon, who has been a prominent citizen of this township for many years. We have, however, a communication from Mr. Harmon, which will be found in another part of the work and will doubtless be read with interest. In this communication Mr. Harmon dwells at some length on the early history of Duck Creek, which will account for this short and imperfect sketch.

FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This township derived its name from the Falls of the creek. It is seven miles from north to south and six from east to west, and contains forty-two square miles. The number of inhabitants in 1850 was two thousand one hundred and twenty-eight; in 1860 it was two thousand one hundred and seventeen; in 1870 it was two thousand four hundred and eighty-three, and in 1870 estimated at two thousand six hundred.

The number of acres of improved land in 1870 was four-

teen thousand seven hundred and five; value of farms and farm implements, \$1,235,870; value of live stock, \$124,829; value of all products, \$270,937. The number of bushels of corn raised in 1870 was one hundred and fifteen thousand nine hundred and fifty; number of school houses, fourteen; total value of school property, including grounds, etc., \$8,000. The number of school children in 1858 was six hundred and seventy; in 1874 it was seven hundred and sixty-nine.

There is in the township four grist mills, four saw mills, one planing mill, one flax mill, seven blacksmith shops, four harness shops, one tailor shop, one printing office, one bank, one photograph gallery, two hardware stores, six dry goods stores, four groceries, two drug stores, one tin shop, two cooper shops, three wagon shops, one telegraph office, five churches, four Sunday schools, one Masonic lodge, one Odd Fellows lodge, six Granges, four local preachers, one dentist, two post offices, two lawyers, three warehouses, one hotel, two livery stables, twenty-eight miles of pike, two butcher shops, eight carpenters, seven miles of railroad, two millinery shops and one stone quarry.

Pendleton and Huntsville are both in this township. Among the first settlers of this township, commencing in 1820, were James Pendleton, Judge Winchell, Thomas Bell, Thomas and James Scott, Dr. Bordwell, Elias Hollingsworth, the Richmond family and Israel T. Cox. Coming soon after were George Nicholson, Adam Dobson, Martin Chapman, William Williams, Enos Adamson, William and Thomas Silver, Isaac and John Busby, Palmer Patrick, J. T. Swain, B. F. Gregory, Judge Walker, William and James Brown, John H. and Ward Cook, A. M. Ulin, John J. Lewis and Neal Hardy.

The first physician was Lewis Bordwell. The first store-keeper was Israel T. Cox. The first church was organized in 1823 by the Rev. Cotton of the Ohio Conference. The first preacher afterwards was James Reader. The first white child born was at the house of Jacob Shells; the second was at the house of Elias Hollingsworth. The first

wedding was that of Stephen Corwin and Hanna Ellsworth, and occurred in the year 1821 or 1822. They had to go to Connersville for their license. After the ceremony the door was taken off of its hinges to serve as a table. Around this humble board the first wedding cake was broken and metheglin flowed in abundance. A good time was had generally, in one small room, which served for kitchen, dining room and parlor.

Among those who served as Justices of the Peace were James Pendleton, Mr. Birk, Thomas Barnes, Thomas Silver, J. W. Walker, J. T. Swain, P. R. Maul, A. B. Carroll, T. B. Mitchell and E. O. Chapman.

The history of Fall Creek is interesting. It was here the first pioneers of the county settled, here the first court was held, the first white child born and the first wedding was celebrated. With Fall Creek township cluster many reminiscences, pleasant to those who survive of the early band.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

This township is situated in the southwest corner of the county, and is six miles from north to south, and four from east to west, and contains an area of twenty-four square miles. The Bellefontaine Railroad passes through the southeast corner. Fall Creek and Lick Creek pass through the south end of the township, and unite near the west line.

Among the first citizens of Green were Judge Samuel Holliday, Thomas and James Scott, Henry Hiday, Samuel Gibson, Abraham Cotrell, William McCarty, James and Isaac Jones, Saul Shaul, and Elias Ellis. Following soon after we find Wesley White, Washington Pettigrew, William A. Williamson, John Shaul, William Alfont, O. B. Shaul and Samuel Nicholson.

Among the first Justices were Samuel Gibson and Evan Ellis. The present ones are C. Goodrich and N. West.

The Noblesville and Pendleton pike passes through the north end of this township. The pike leading from the Hamilton county line to Pendleton also passes through the southern part of the north side on Fall Creek. The total length of both roads is nine miles. Foster's Branch flows through the eastern part and empties into Fall Creek three miles southwest of Pendleton.

The township has six school houses, valued at (including grounds, etc.) \$2,550. It contains three churches, two post offices, one blacksmith shop, one store, one physician, two saw mills, and in 1874 three hundred and twenty-eight school children.

The population in 1850 was seven hundred and forty-four; in 1860 it was seven hundred and nine; in 1870 it was nine hundred and fifty-four, and in 1874 estimated at eleven hundred. The number of acres of improved land in 1870 was seventy thousand and seventy; value of farms and farm implements, \$482,303; value of live stock, \$65,560; value of all productions, \$1,938,000. The number of bushels of corn in 1870 was forty-seven thousand five hundred and seventy.

Among the prominent men who have filled county offices from Green, are Saul Shaul and Andrew Shanklin. It was also the home of Judge Holliday, of whom a personal sketch will be found in another place. Alfont is in the southeastern part, on the Bellefontaine Railroad, of which a full account will be given elsewhere.

In the southern part of Green township on Lick Creek and Fall Creek we find some of the finest cultivated farms in the township. With its wide spreading fields and green pastures it presented an inviting prospect when I was there in June last. It is now over half a century since it was first settled, and few, if any of the sturdy pioneers remain. The storms of time have swept them one by one away. The only one we call to mind is Thomas Scott, left solitary, like a strong tree after a tornado has swept over it.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

This township was named in honor of Ex-President Andrew Jackson. It is six miles from north to south, and is in the shape of an L, and contains twenty-eight square miles. White river runs through this township from east to west, and Pipe Creek through the northwest corner. Stony Creek has its source in the southeast corner. Perkinsville and Hamilton are in this township, both of which are voting places.

The population in 1850 was nine hundred and fifty; in 1860 it was one thousand and seven, and in 1874 estimated at twelve hundred. The number of acres of improved land in 1870 was ten thousand one hundred and twenty-seven; value of farms and farm implements, \$724,539; value of live stock, \$89,749; value of all productions, \$141,676.

The number of bushels of corn in 1870 was sixty-six thousand four hundred seventy-five; number of school houses, ten; the total value, including grounds, etc., \$5,800. The number of school children in 1858 was three hundred and ninety-eight; the number in 1874 was four hundred and eighty-nine. The number of grist mills is one, of saw mills, four; physicians, five; post offices, two; churches, five; blacksmith shops, three; harness shops, one; drug stores, one; general assortment stores, two; tile factories, one; local preachers, three; Granges, five; Masonic lodge, one; Odd Fellows lodge, one; shoe shops, three; wagon shop, one; miles of pike, eight.

Among the first settlers, we find the following, who came here about the year 1825. James Perkins, T. L. Beckwith, A. B. Cole, Solomon Neese, Dr. Douglass, Joel White, John Ashby, Dr. Godell, Jacob Zeller. Coming soon after we find the families of McClintock's, McCoy's, Benefield's and Lee's. The Anderson and Perkinsville pike passes through this township on the north side of the river. The pike

from Hamilton to Anderson extends through part of the township.

Among the first Justices were Henry Shetterly and J. N. Berreman. The present one is J. M. Garrettson. Among the first ministers we find the names of Nathaniel Richmond, James Perkins, H. Smith, James Havens and John H. Hull. Among the first merchants were Beckwith & Cole, and Hedrick & Bristol. Among the first physicians were Dr. Douglass, T. L. Carr and Dr. Clark. The trade of this township is divided between Anderson, Noblesville and Perkinsville. The northern and southern parts of this township are level; the central portion is inclined to be a little broken and is excellent land.

Among the prominent men who have filled county offices, are T. L. Beckwith and James H. Snell. The present Township Trustee is Martin Pruett. The township library is kept by Moses Genner.

LA FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was named in honor of LaFayette, whose name every American citizen reveres. It occupies a central position in the county. It is six miles from east to west, and five and three-fourths from north to south, and contains an area of thirty-four and one-half square miles. It is the only township that corresponds with the congressional townships, that is, beginning with section No. 1 in the northeast and ending with section No. 36 in the southeast. The first house built in this township was by H. Rye in 1830.

This township was originally embraced in the territory of Richland, but in the year 1836 LaFayette was created in compliance with the petition of the following:

James Hollingsworth, Samuel Moore, Enos Mustard, William Curtis, George Moore, George Wilson, John Margart, Isaac Jones, James Finny, Samuel Felty, Jourdan

Ootan, Read Wilson, John Croan and Matthew Taylor, who were among the first citizens of the township.

Among those who have served as Justices of the Peace we find the following: John Magart, J. B. Peniston, Isaac Jones, Isaac P. Snelson, Lewis I. Bailey, John Ridgeway, James Hollingsworth, John Ootan, Jacob Newton, J. W. Hillegoss, Hamilton Scott and George D. Thompson.

The following have served as Trustees: James Hollingsworth, John Cowan, Jourdan Ootan, Enos Mustard, P. Miller, Robert Goodwin, Allen Sims, Thomas Stanley, Zail Raines, Thomas G. Clark, George Craighead, James Matchet, J. L. Jones and John Guston, now acting.

The number of acres of improved land in 1870 was nine thousand seven hundred and fifty-six; value of farms and farm implement, \$665,146; value of live stock, \$95,104; value of all productions, \$181,370. The number of bushels of corn in 1872 was seventy-six thousand two hundred and two. The population of the township in 1850 was six hundred and ninety-four; in 1860 it was one thousand; in 1870 it was one thousand four hundred and fifty-two, and in 1874 estimated at one thousand six hundred.

In 1858 it had four hundred and thirteen school children; in 1870 it had six hundred and nine. It contains nine school houses which cost \$400 each, excepting school house No. 4, built in 1873, which cost \$650. The total value of all school property, including grounds, etc. is \$3,800. The Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad passes through this township from southeast to northwest, a distance of ten miles. It has nine miles of pike. The number of stores is one; number of post offices, one; churches, three; saw mills, two; physicians, two; local preachers, one.

Indian or Rich Creek passes through this township from northeast to southwest, and empties into White river near Hamilton. Among the prominent men of this township who have been more or less noted, are Thomas G. Clark, Dr. John Hunt, Isaac P. Snelson and G. W. Harris.

Florida station is in this township, a full account of which will be found in another part of this work. The

surface of this township is very level, and is called, in jest, "lay-flat" township. From its central position, its railroad facilities and numerous other advantages, it is, notwithstanding its flatness, a very desirable place to live.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township derived its name from Ex-President Monroe, and is the largest in the county, extending more than half way across the entire width of the county and containing an area of fifty-one square miles. In point of population it ranks third in the county.

Among the first settlers of this township were Joseph Hall, Peter Cassell, Baxter Davis, John Chitwood, Stephen Norris, Elija Snodgrass, Hildria Lee, John Brunt, Evan Ellis, John Cree, Jacob Price, Morgan and James James, John Banks, Elijah Williamson, Macajah Chanless, David Pickard and Lorenzo Carver.

Among those who have served as Justices of the Peace we find the names of Aaron Williams, David Pickard, Jesse Ellis, William Wilson, Daniel King, Moses Harris, Stephen Norris, Jesse Williams, Jacob Cassell and James Russell.

The population of the township in 1850 was twelve hundred and forty-four; in 1860 it was one thousand seven hundred forty-one; in 1870 it was two thousand two hundred and twenty-one, and in 1874 estimated at two thousand four hundred.

The number of acres of improved land in 1870 was sixteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven; value of farms and farm implements, \$1,095,463; value of live stock, \$161,596; number of bushels of corn, one hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred and forty-seven; school houses, eleven; value of school property, including grounds, houses, maps, charts, globes, etc, \$8,000. The number of school children in 1858 was seven hundred; the

number in 1873 was nine hundred and sixty-one, and in 1874 it was nine hundred and thirty-one.

Monroe contains two towns, Alexandria and Osceola, both spoken of in separate places. Pipe Creek passes through and flows in a southwesterly direction, and several of its smaller tributaries take their rise in this township.

The LaFayette and Muncie Railroad passes through from the southeast to the northwest. The township contains one grist mill, four steam saw mills, five churches, five physicians, eight stores, one tan yard, one planing mill, one harness shop, four shoe shops, two lawyers, two post offices one hotel, four local preachers, eight Sabbath schools and four miles of pike.

Among the public men who have filled county offices are William Wilson, Evan Ellis, Frederick Black, Dr. Pugh, D. K. Carver and Robert Cree. The first brick house was built in 1835 by Peter Edwards on the farm now owned by Abram Miller, south of Alexandria. In the year 1836 some small mills were built on Pipe Creek by James James, Peter Cassell, Daniel Franklin and Henry Hough. They are all numbered among the things of the past with the exception of one, three miles west of Alexandria, and now owned by David Festler. It does a small custom work.

In the year 1866 William Daniels built an extensive distillery at Alexandria, but it is not now in operation. Within this township lived and died the oldest man in the county, Moses Maynard, an account of whom will be given in another place.

Among the first physicians were W. F. Spence, David Perry and Cyrus Westerfield. Among the first ministers were Revs. Craig, H. Smith, James Havens, James Robie, M. G. Beeks, Wade Posey and J. H. Hull. The first school teachers were Henry Shark and P. H. Lemon. The first blacksmith was Joseph Finnemore. The first merchant was N. Berry. The present trustee is Daniel M. Scott.

Monroe township ranks among the first in the county and will most likely keep its position. On the completion of

the LaFayette and Muncie Railroad it will have a market at home in place of hauling their produce to Anderson, of which they are getting tired. When this road is completed Alexandria will not only command its own trade but that of Boone and of Van Buren townships.

We have hastily glanced over the history of Monroe township. During a period of forty years it has grown from a few pioneers to a prosperous population of twenty-four hundred.

PIPE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

THIS township, with the addition of Monroe, occupies the entire width of the county. It contains forty-two square miles, and has nine in-and-out corners. Among its first settlers were Jacob Sigler, Isaac Mills, James Beason, Elijah Dwiggins, William Taylor, Joseph Miller, John Gough, Jacob Shepherd, Henry Plummer, and John Quick. Among the Justices who have served we find the names of James Beeson, Jonathan Reader, Francis Sigler, Henry Mills, Henry McElfresh, Richard Miner, M. Mills, J. M. Doughty, Tremelous Beason, Rudolph Brown, Alexander Wood and John Little. The population, in 1850, was one thousand five hundred and twelve; in 1860 it was one thousand six hundred and ninety; in 1870 it was two thousand three hundred; in 1874 estimated at two thousand five hundred. In 1870 it contained thirteen thousand five hundred and forty-six acres of improved land. The value of farms and farm implements was \$835,170; value of live stock, \$125,442; value of all products, \$238,179. The number of bushels of corn in 1870 was one hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred and forty-seven; number of school houses, eleven. The total value, including grounds, etc., \$11,900. The number of grist mills, three; saw mills, five; post offices, two; blacksmith shops, five; harness

shops, two; shoe shops, five; physicians, six; drug stores, four; dry goods stores, five; groceries, three; wagon and carriage shops, one; local preachers, four; sabbath schools, six; voting precincts, two; carpenters, eight; Granges, five; Masonic Lodges, two; Odd Fellow Lodges, two. Frankton and Elwood are both in this township. Pipe Creek and Duck Creek both pass through the township. The Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad passes through the central part, and the Lafayette and Muncie Railroad, now in progress, passes through the northern part, and is, at this writing, graded and ready for the ties. The first town started in this township was New Madison, and was built in 1835. Among the first ministers was Rev. Beach, who preached at the house of Jacob Sigler in 1825. The first school house was built at Frankton in 1830. The first Sunday school was organized by John Snell in 1832. A sabbath school was organized at Elwood, in 1855, by Joseph Anderson. The New Light Society first met at Hagerty's School House, in 1859, when there was preaching by J. Depboy. Among the first members of this society were William King and wife, Lewis Bailey and wife, Berry Etchison and wife, S. Hurst and Malinda Etcherson. The first United Brethren Church was organized in 1832, at the house of William Montgomery. Among the first members were William Montgomery and wife. It will be seen by the above figures that Pipe Creek is among the foremost in the county, and its soil will compare favorably with the rest of the townships.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

THIS township derived its name from the rich land within its borders. It is well named, for there is no township in the county containing as much good land proportionally. It contains twenty-seven square miles. It joins Delaware

county on the east. It was settled in the year 1830, when we find the following were its pioneers: William Curtis, who built the first house in the township; John Beal, B. F. Walker, Samuel Stephens, William McClosky, Solomon Nelson, J. W. Westerfield, James and William Maynard and John Hunt. These were followed by J. R. Holston, Randolph Chambers, Jonathan Dillon, John Coburn, Weems Heagy, Thomas Thornberg, and Madison and Samuel Falkner.

Big Kill Buck passes through this township from the northeast to the southwest. Little Kill Buck flows along the eastern side and empties into Big Kill Buck in the southwest corner of the township.

The Anderson and Alexandria pike and the Anderson and Kill Buck pike both pass through this township. The county poor farm is located in the southern part of this township.

Among the first physicians were John and William A. Hunt and Andrew McNear. It contains two excellent churches and seven school houses. In 1858 it had four hundred and one school children, and in 1872 it had three hundred and eighty-six. The total value of school property in 1872 was \$4,500. The number of acres of improved land in 1870 was eleven thousand two hundred and ninety-eight. Value of farms and farm implements, \$884,578. Value of live stock \$96,203. Value of all products, \$219,641. Number of bushels of corn, ninety-five thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. The population of the township in 1850 was eight hundred and fifty. In 1860 it was nine hundred and twenty-six. In 1870 it was one thousand and fifty-six, and in 1874 estimated at one thousand two hundred. It has a foreign population of twenty-six.

Among the first Justices were Christian Lower and Jacob Beals. The present Trustee is David E. Croan. It has two woolen factories, two saw mills, one blacksmith and two physicians.

Prosperity is in this township, and formerly a place of some trade. It contained a Post Office and store, but these

have been discontinued. This township has furnished several prominent men who have served as county officers. They are as follows: John Hunt, John Coburn, David Croan, and Weems Heagy. Among those who have been more or less prominent we may mention B. F. Walker, William Parris, Samuel Falkner, Jacob Bronnenberg and William A. Hunt.

The general surface of this township is level, and as intimated above, very productive. The farm houses in this township are noted for being not only substantial, but tasteful, and in many cases elegant. Thus surrounded, the citizens of Richland should be a happy and contented people.

STONEY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

THIS township contains an area of twenty-eight square miles. Among the first settlers were Thomas Busby, D. E. Studley, Charles Fisher, John Anshultz, John Anderson, George Reddick, Henry Studley, and David Bodenhorn. Among those who have served as Justices of the Peace we find the following: Thomas Busby, Henry Shederly, John Anshultz, Edwin Lemon, W. A. Fisher, Jacob Kellem, Phillip Anshultz, and Clinton Welch. The population of the township in 1850 was two hundred and ninety-one; in 1860 it was five hundred and ninety-seven; in 1870 it was one thousand and eighty-two, and in 1874 estimated at one thousand three hundred. The number of acres of land in cultivation in 1870 was eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-four; value of farms and farm implements, \$602,413; value of live stock, \$67,911; number of school houses, nine; total value of school property, including grounds, etc., \$4,400. The number of school children in 1858 was three hundred and seven; in 1874 it was four hundred and thirty. There are in this township one post office, three churches, four physicians, two stores, two pre-

cinets, twelve miles of pike, two blacksmith shops, two saw mills, three local preachers, four Granges. The pikes from Anderson to Fishersburg, and from Pendleton to Fishersburg, pass through this township. The railroad now in progress from St. Louis to Anderson, by way of Noblesville, passes through Stoney Creek. The length of the line within the township is six miles. Stoney creek passes through the northwestern part. This and the township derived their names from the large amount of stone in the bed of this stream. The first merchant was Charles Fisher; the first physician, James Barrett; first minister, Charles Bonner; first smith, William Stanley.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is the smallest in the county. It is six and one-half miles from north to south, and three miles from east to west, containing nineteen and one-half square miles. It derived its name from the fact that it joins Delaware and Henry county on the east. Although the smallest in the county, its history is interesting. Within its borders are the famous Indian mounds. The Bellefontaine, and the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroads, the White river, and the hydraulic canal pass through this township. Chesterfield is the place of voting. Among the first settlers were Allen Makepeace, Frederick Bronenburg, Sr., Daniel Noland, Amasa Makepeace, William Diltz, John Suman, Brasleton Noland, Henry and Jacob Shimer, Dr. Godwin, William Johns, John Richardson, and George Makepeace. Among the first merchants were Allen Makepeace, Jacob Shimer, and George Makepeace. The first postmaster was Amasa Makepeace. The first physicians were Dr. Godwin, Samuel Weddington and G. W. Beninggall. The first blacksmith was John Rozell. The first shoemaker was Solomon Sawyer. The first grist mill was built at Chester-

field by Amasa Makepeace, in the year 1827. A tan yard was started at Chesterfield about the same time by Russell & Brother, and was afterward owned by Amasa Makepeace; next by Mr. Williams, and in 1869 was discontinued. In 1848, the school house in Chesterfield was built. It is a frame two stories in height, and at that time was a very creditable house. The lower story has been used for a school-room, and the upper one for a Masonic hall. It is now old and dilapidated, and is not considered safe to meet in it. Among the first justices were Amasa Makepeace and Lewis Shroyer. The present ones are George Carpenter and William T. Trueblood. On the completion of the Bellefontaine railroad, in 1852, an impetus was given to Chesterfield; a depot was established; a warehouse was erected, and a large amount of wheat shipped from here. Soon after B. Noland built the grist mill near the railroad, and J. B. Anderson built the steam saw mill, both of which did a large business. The latter was moved away in 1870. Union township has at present two grist mills, one saw mill, eight miles of railroad, two churches, one Masonic Lodge, one Grange Lodge, and five school houses, which cost six hundred dollars each.

The number of school children in 1858 was two hundred and 14, and in 1874 it was two hundred and eighty-eight. The population in 1850 was six hundred and twenty-three; in 1860 it was eight hundred and fifty-eight; in 1870 it was eight hundred and fifty-one. It has a small swamp prairie extending south from Chesterfield, and containing several hundred acres. It is being redeemed, and soon will be the best land in the township. About one-third of this township lies north of the river, and the other two-thirds south. Within this township were committed two of the most diabolical murders that have ever occurred in the county, of which a separate account will be given in another part of this work. The general surface of the township is level, with the exception of the bluffs of White river. It is well adapted to the raising of wheat, and the prairie spoken of above is one of the best corn-raising regions in the county. There is yet in the southern part a large body of excellent timber.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

This township occupies the northeast corner of the county. It is five miles square, and contains an area of twenty-five square miles. It was named in honor of Van Buren on the suggestion of George Moore, who was one of its earliest settlers. The population of the township in 1850 was four hundred and six. In 1860 it was six hundred and seventy-two. In 1870 it was eight hundred and seventy-four, and in 1874 estimated at one thousand.

The number of school children in 1858 was two hundred and fifty-six. In 1874 it was three hundred and eighty-six. The number of school houses at the present is six. The total value of school property including grounds, houses, maps, etc., is \$2,550.

Among the early settlers of this township were John Shields, George and Aquilla Moore, Samuel Finnemore, Zachariah Robinson, Harrison Allen, J. M. Zedaker, Hiram Palmer, Thomas Gordon, Jacob Davis, and James Blades. Among those serving as Justices of the Peace we find the following: Hiram Allen, David Culberson, Zachariah Robinson, J. S. Moore, P. Baker, A. M. Williams, J. D. Marsh, and G. M. Painter. The first Trustee was George Moore. The present one is J. N. Inglis. There are in the township one post office, one grist mill, three saw mills, one drug store, two general assortment stores, three blacksmith shops, one wagon maker, two physicians, two churches, two Sabbath-schools, two local preachers, one harness shop, one shoe shop, and one tan yard.

Summitville, is in this township, a separate account of which will be given in another place. The general surface of the township is level. It is comparatively new but is improving rapidly, and will soon compare favorably with other townships. The proposed railroad from the lakes to Anderson will pass through this township, and will give them a much needed market. Mud Creek passes through the eastern part and near Summitville.

THE INDIAN MURDERS IN 1824.

From O. H. Smith's "Early Reminiscences of Indiana."

At the time of the Indian murders on Fall Creek, the country was new and the population scattered here and there in the woods. The game was plenty, and the Indian hunting grounds had not been forsaken by several of the tribes. The white settlers felt some alarm at the news of an Indian encampment, in the neighborhood, and although they were all friendly, a watchful eye was kept on all their movements. The county of Madison had been organized but a short time before. Pendleton, with a few houses at the falls, was the seat of the new county. Anderson, on White River, was a small village. Chesterfield and Huntsville were not then heard of. There were only a few houses between Indianapolis and the falls, and still fewer in other directions from the capital. Early in the spring of 1824, a hunting party of Seneca Indians, consisting of two men, three squaws, and four children, encamped on the east side of Fall Creek, about eight miles above the falls. The country around their camping ground was a dense, unbroken forest, filled with game. The principal Indian was called Ludlow, and was said to be named for Stephen Ludlow, of Lawrenceburg. The other man I call Mingo. The Indians commenced their seasons hunting and trapping—the men with their guns, and the squaws setting the traps, preparing and cooking the game, and caring for the children—two boys, some ten years old, and two girls of more tender years. A week had rolled around, and the success of the Indians had been very fair, with better prospects ahead, as the spring was opening, and raccoons were beginning to leave their holes in the trees in search of frogs that had begun to leave their muddy beds at the bottom of the creeks. The trapping season was only just commencing. Ludlow and his band, wholly unsuspecting of harm, and unconscious of any approaching enemies, were seated around their camp fire, when there approached through the woods five white men—Harper, Sawyer, Hud-

son, Bridge, sen, and Bridge, jr. Harper was the leader, and stepping up to Ludlow, took him by the hand and told him his party had lost their horses, and wanted Ludlow and Mingo to help find them. The Indians agreed to go in search of the horses. Ludlow took one path, and Mingo another. Harper followed Ludlow, Hudson trailed Mingo, keeping some fifty yards behind. They traveled some short distance from the camp when Harper shot Ludlow through the body. He fell dead on his face. Hudson, on hearing the crack of the rifle of Harper, immediately shot Mingo, the ball entering just below his shoulders and passing clear through his body. Mingo fell dead. The party then met, and proceeded to within gunshot of the camp. Sawyer shot one of the squaws through the head. She fell and died without a struggle. Bridge, sen., shot another squaw, and Bridge, jr., the other squaw. Both fell dead. Sawyer then fired at the oldest boy, but only wounded him. The other children were shot by some of the party. Harper then led on to the camp.

The three squaws, one boy and the two little girls lay dead, but the oldest boy was still living. Sawyer took him by the legs and knocked his brains out against the end of a log. The camp was then robbed of everything worth carrying away. Harper, the ring leader, left immediately for Ohio and was never taken. Hudson, Sawyer, Bridge, sen. and Bridge, jr. were arrested, and when I first saw them they were confined in a square log jail, fitting tight above, below and on the sides. I entered with the Sheriff. The prisoners were all heavily ironed and sitting on the straw on the floor. Hudson was a man of about middle size with a bad look, dark eye and bushy hair, about thirty-five years of age in appearance. Sawyer was about the same age, rather heavier than Hudson, but there was nothing in his appearance that could have marked him in a crowd, as any other than a common farmer. Bridge, sen., was much older than Sawyer; his head was quite grey, he was above the common hight, slender and a little bent while standing. Bridge, jr. was some eighteen years of age, a tall stripling.

Bridge, sen. was the father of Bridge, jr. and the brother-in-law of Sawyer.

The news of these Indian murders flew upon the wings of the wind. The settlers became greatly alarmed, fearing the retaliatory vengeance of the tribes and especially of the other bands of the Senecas. The facts reached Mr. John Johnston at the Indian Agency at Piqua, Ohio. An account of the murders was sent from the Agency to the War Department at Washington City. Colonel Johnston and William Conner visited all the Indian tribes, and assured them that the Government would punish the offenders, and obtaining the promises of the chiefs and warriors that they would wait and see what their "Great Father" would do before they took the matter into their own hands. This quieted the fears of the settlers, and preparation was commenced for the trials. A new log building was erected at the north part of Pendleton, with two rooms, one for the court and the other for the grand jury. The court room was about twenty by thirty feet with a heavy "puncheon" floor, a platform at one end, three feet high, with a strong railing in front, a bench for the judges, a plain table for the clerk, in front a long bench for the counsel, a little pen for the prisoners, a side bench for the witnesses, and a long pole in front, substantially supported, to separate the crowd from the court and bar. A guard by day and night was placed around the jail. The court was composed of Wm. W. Wick, presiding judge, Sameul Holliday and Adam Winchell, associates. Judge Wick was young on the bench but with much experience in criminal trials. Judge Holliday was one of the best and most conscientious men I ever knew. Judge Winchell was a blacksmith, and had ironed the prisoners; he was an honest, rough, frank, illiterate man, without any pretensions to legal knowledge. Moses Cox was the clerk; he could barely write his name, and when a candidate for Justice of the Peace at Connersville, he boasted of his superior qualifications: "I have been sued on every section of the statute and know all about the law, while my competitor has never been sued and knows

nothing about the statute." Samuel Cory, the Sheriff, was a fine specimen of a woods' Hoosier, tall and strong boned, with hearty laugh, without fear of man or beast, with a voice that made the woods ring as he called the jurors and witnesses. The county was thus prepared for the trials. In the meantime the Government was not sleeping. Colonel Johnston, the Indian Agent, was directed to attend the trials to see that the witnesses were present and to pay their fees. Gen. James Noble, then a United States Senator, was employed by the Secretary of War to prosecute, with power to fee an assistant. Philip Sweetzer, a young son-in-law of the General, of high promise in his profession, was selected by the General as his assistant; Calvin Fletcher was the regular prosecuting attorney, then a young man of more than ordinary ability, and a good criminal lawyer. The only inn at Pendleton was a new frame house near the creek, still standing by the side of the railroad bridge.

AN ANECDOTE.

The term of the court was about being held. The Sunday before the term commenced the lawyers began to arrive, and, as the custom was in those days, they were invited out to dine on the sabbath by the most wealthy citizens, as a favor and compliment, not to the lawyers but to their hosts. We had a statute in those days imposing a fine of one dollar on each person who should "profanely curse, swear, or damn," and making it the duty of all judges and magistrates to see that the law was enforced upon offenders in their presence. Judge Holliday invited Calvin Fletcher, the Circuit Prosecuting Attorney, and his Indianapolis friend, Daniel B. Wick—the brother of the Judge—to dine with him. The invitation was accepted, of course, there being no previous engagement in the way. Dinner was announced; Judge Holliday asked a "blessing" at the table—Mr. Fletcher declining. The Judge had killed a fat goose for the extraordinary occasion, which was nicely stuffed with well seasoned bread and onions, and placed in the center of

the table. Mr. Wick, who was not a church member, fixed his eye upon the goose, and said by way of compliment, "That is a damned fine goose, Judge." "Yes, it is a fine goose, and you are fined a dollar for swearing." Not a word more was spoken at the table. Dinner over, Judge Holliday said, "'Squire Wick, pay me the dollar." "I have not a cent with me, Judge." "Perhaps Mr. Fletcher will lend it to you." Mr. Fletcher—"I really have only enough with me to pay my tavern bill." Judge Holliday—"What is to be done?" Fletcher—"Lend him the money, Judge, and take his note, or bind him over to court." "I'll bind him over; you'll go his security?" "The rules of the court forbid lawyers from going security for any one, but you can go it yourself; just draw the recognizance that 'Daniel B. Wick and Samuel Holliday appeared before Samuel Holliday, Associate Judge of the Madison Circuit Court and acknowledged themselves to be indebted to the State in the penalty of twenty-five dollars each for the appearance of Daniel B. Wick at the next term of the court to answer.'" The reasonable proposition of Mr. Fletcher was at once accepted by all parties. The recognizance was taken in due form, and forfeited at the next term, by the absence of Mr. Wick. *Judgment was rendered against Judge Holliday for twenty-five dollars.* A petition to the Governor was drawn up, and signed by the whole bar; a remittance soon followed.

The trial of Hudson commenced the next day after the Sabbath dinner at Judge Holliday's, and will now be sketched.

TRIAL OF HUDSON.

The day for the trial of Hudson, one of the prisoners arrived. A number of distinguished lawyers were in attendance from this State, and several from the State of Ohio. Among the most prominent I name General James Noble, Philips Sweetzer, Harvey Cregg, Lot Bloomfield, James Rariden, Charles H. Test, Calvin Fletcher, Daniel B. Wick and William R. Morris, of this State; General Sampson Mason

and Moses Vance, of Ohio. Judge Wick being temporarily absent in the morning, William R. Morris arose and moved the associate judges—"I ask that these gentlemen be admitted as attorneys and counsellors at this bar; they are regular practitioners, but have not brought their license with them." Judge Winchell—"Have they come here to defend the prisoners?" "The most of them have." "Let them be sworn; nobody but a lawyer would defend a murderer."

Mr. Morris—"I move the court for a writ of habeas corpus, to bring up the prisoners now illegally confined in jail." Judge Winchell—"For What?" "A writ of Habeas corpus." "What do you want to do with it?" "To bring up the prisoners and have them discharged." "Is there any law for that?" Morris read the statute regulating the writ of habeas corpus. "That act, Mr. Morris, has been repealed long ago." "Your honor is mistaken, it is a constitutional writ, as old as Magna Charta, itself." "Well, Mr. Morris, to cut the matter short, it would do you no good to bring out the prisoners. I ironed them myself, and you will never get them irons off until they have been tried, habeas corpus or no habeas corpus." *Percuria* "motion overruled." Judge Wick entered and took his seat between the two side judges. "Call the grand jury." All answer to their names and are sworn. Court adjourned for dinner. Court met; the grand jury brought into court an indictment for murder drawn by Mr. Fletcher against Hudson. Counsel on both sides—"Bring the prisoner into court." The Court—"Sheriff, put in the box a jury." Sheriff—"May it please the Court, Dr. Highday just handed me a list of jurors to call on the jury." Judge Wick—"Bring Dr. Highday into court." "Did your honor wish to see me?" "Dr. Highday, is this your hand writing?" "I presume it is." "Dr. Highday we have no jail to put you in, the one we have is full; hear your sentence, it is the judgment of the Court that you be banished from these court grounds till the trials are over. Sheriff, see the judgment of the Court carried strictly into execution."

I digress to give the scene in court, published by General Sampson Mason, in a Springfield, Ohio, paper. "As I entered the court room the Judge was sitting on a block, paring his toe nails, when the Sheriff entered, out of breath, and informed the court that he had six jurors tied, and his deputies were running down the others." General Mason, with all his candor, unquestionably drew upon his imagination in this instance.

Hudson, the prisoner, was brought into court by the deputy Sheriff and two of the guard. His appearance had greatly changed since I first saw him in the log pen with his comrades in crime. He was now pale, haggard and downcast; and with a faltering voice, answered upon his arraignment, "Not Guilty." The petit jury were hardy, honest pioneers, wearing moccasins and side knives. The evidence occupied but a single day, and was positive, closing every door of hope to the prisoner. The Prosecuting Attorney read the statute creating and affixing the punishment to the homicide, and plainly stated the substance of the evidence. He was followed for the prisoner, in able, eloquent, and powerful speeches, appealing to the prejudice of the jury against the Indians; relating in glowing colors the early massacres of white men, women and children, by the Indians; reading the principal incidents in the history of Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton; relating their cruelties at the battle of Blue Licks and Bryant's Station, and not forgetting the defeat of Braddock, St. Clair and Harmar. General James Noble closed the argument for the State in one of his forcible speeches, holding up to the jury the bloody clothes of the Indians, and appealing to the justice, patriotism and love of the laws of the jury, not forgetting that the safety of the settlers might depend upon the conviction of the prisoners, as the chiefs and warriors expected justice to be done. The speech of the General had a marked effect upon the crowd, as well as the jury. Judge Wick charged the jury at some length, laying down the law of homicide in its different degrees, and distinctly impressing upon the jury that the law knew no distinction as to

nation or color; that the murder of an Indian was equally as criminal in law as the murder of a white man. The jury retired, and next morning brought into court a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree," motion for a new trial overruled. The prisoner brought into court, and sentence of death pronounced in the most solemn manner, by Judge Wick. The time for the execution was fixed, as is usual, for a distant day. In the meantime Hudson made his escape from the guard one dark night, and hid himself in a hollow log in the woods, where he was found and arrested.

Time rolled on, the fatal day for the execution arrived. multitudes of people were there. Among them were seen several Senecas, relatives of the murdered Indians. The gallows was erected, just above the Falls, on the north side. The people covered the surrounding hills, and at the appointed hour, Hudson, by the forfeiture of his life, made the last earthly atonement for his crimes.

Such was the result of the first case on record in America, where a white man was hung for killing an Indian. The other cases were continued until the next term of the court, and will be the subject of a distinct sketch.

TRIAL OF SAWYER.

Monday morning came. Court met. Judge Eggleston, in fine health, on the bench in the center; Adam Winchel on his left and Samuel Holliday on his right, Moses Cox at the Clerk's desk, Samuel Cory on the Sheriff's platform and Col. John Berry, Captain of the guard, leaning against the logs. The grand jury were called, sworn and charged, and court adjourned for dinner. In the afternoon, the evidence of the main witness was heard. I had prepared the indictments in my office and had them with me. The foreman signed the bills on his knee, and they were all returned into court before the adjournment. That night, Col. John Johnston, the Indian Agent, called at my room and offered me \$100 on behalf of the United States. I informed him that I was a State officer and could not accept the money, however tempting it might be under other circumstances.

The court met in the morning. We agreed to try Sawyer first for shooting one of the squaws. The prisoner was brought into court by the Sheriff. He appeared so haggard and changed by his long confinement, that I scarcely knew him. The court room was crowded. Gen. James Noble, Philips Sweetzer and myself for the State; James Rariden, Lot Bloomfield, William R. Morris and Charles H. Test, for the prisoner. Judge Eggleston—"Sheriff, call the petit jury." Judge Winchel—Sheriff, call Squire Makepeace on the jury, he will be a good juror; he will not let one of these murderers get away." Judge Eggleston, turning to Judge Winchell: "This will never do. What! the Court pack a jury to try a capital case?" The jury was soon impaneled. The evidence was conclusive that the prisoner had shot one of the squaws at the camp with his rifle after the killing of Ludlow and Mingo by Harper and Hudson in the woods. The jury were a hardy heavy-bearded set of men, with side knives in their belts, and not a pair of shoes among the whole of them; all wore moccasins.

Mr. Sweetzer opened for the State with a strong matter-of-fact speech; that was his forte. He was followed in able speeches by Mr. Morris, Mr. Test and Mr. Rariden, for the prisoner. General Noble closed for the prosecution, with a powerful speech. The General was one of the strongest and most effective speakers before a jury, or a promiscuous assembly, I have ever heard. The case went to the jury under an able charge from Judge Eggleston and court adjourned for dinner.

At the meeting of the court in the afternoon the jury returned a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter," two years hard labor in the penitentiary. Mr. Rariden sprang to his feet, "If the Court please, we let judgment go on the verdict, and are ready for the case of Sawyer, for killing the Indian boy at the camp." "Ready for the State." The same jury were accepted by both sides—being in the box. They were immediately sworn. The evidence was heard again conclusive against the prisoner. General Noble opened for the prosecution, and was followed by Charles H.

Test, William R. Morris and James Rariden, with powerful speeches. The jury were referred to their verdict in the the previous case, and their judgment warmly eulogized. This was, by arrangement, my case to close. I saw my position, and that the only point I had to meet, was to draw the distinction between the two cases, so as to justify the jury in finding a verdict for manslaughter in the one case, and of murder in the case before them. In law there was no difference whatever. They were both cold-blooded murders. The calico shirt of the murdered boy, stained with blood, lay upon the table. I was closing a speech of an hour. Stepping forward, I took up the bloody shirt, and holding it up to the jury: "Yes, gentlemen of the jury, the cases are very different. You might find the prisoner guilty of only manslaughter, in using his rifle on a grown squaw; that was the act of a man, but this was the act of a demon. Look at this shirt, gentlemen, with the bloody stains upon it; this was a poor, helpless boy, who was taken by the heels by this fiend in human shape, and his brains knocked out against a log! If the other case was manslaughter, is not this murder?" The eyes of the jury were filled with tears. Judge Eggleston gave a clear and able charge upon the law. The jury, after an absence of only a few minutes, returned a verdict of "murder in the first degree." The prisoner was remanded, and Court adjourned.

TRIAL OF BRIDGE—SCENES AT THE EXECUTION.

The next morning the case of Bridge, Sr., for shooting a little Indian girl at the camp, was called. The prisoner entered with the Sheriff. He was more firm in his step and looked better than Sawyer, though a much older man. A jury was impaneled. The proof was positive. The case was argued by Mr. Morris and Mr. Rariden for the prisoner, and Sweetzer and myself for the State. The charge was given by Judge Eggleston, and after a few minutes' absence the jury returned a verdict of "murder in the first degree." The only remaining case—of the stripping,

Bridge, Jr., for the other Indian boy at the camp—came on next. The trial was more brief, but the result was the same—verdict of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation, however, to the Governor for a pardon, in consequence of his youth, in which the Court and bar joined. The trials closed. *Pro forma* motions for new trials were overruled, the prisoners remanded, to be brought up for sentence next morning, and the Court adjourned.

Morning came and with it a crowded Court House. As I walked from the tavern I saw the guards approaching with Sawyer, Bridge, Sr., and Bridge, Jr., with downcast eyes and tottering steps, in their midst. The prisoners entered the court room and were seated. The Sheriff commanded silence. The prisoners rose, the tears streaming down their faces, and their groans and sighs filling the court room. I fixed my eyes upon Judge Eggleston. I had heard him pronounce sentence of death on Fuller, for the murder of Warren, and upon Fields, for the murder of Murphy. But here was a still more solemn scene. An aged father, his favorite son and his wife's brother—all standing before him to receive sentence of death. The face of the Judge was pale, his lips quivered, his tongue faltered, as he addressed the prisoners. The sentence of death by hanging was pronounced, but the usual conclusion, "And may God have mercy on your souls," was left struggling for utterance.

The time for the execution was fixed at a distant day; but it soon rolled around. The gallows was erected on the north bank of Fall creek, just above the falls, at the foot of the rising grounds you may see from the cars. The hour for the execution had come. Thousands surrounded the gallows. A Seneca chief, with his warriors, was posted near the brow of the hill. Sawyer and Bridge, Sr., ascended the scaffold together, were executed in quick succession, and died without a struggle. The vast audience were in tears. The exclamation of the Senecas was interpreted—"We are satisfied." An hour expired. The bodies were taken down and laid in their coffins, when there was seen ascending the scaffold Bridge, Jr., the last of the convicts. His step was

feeble, requiring the aid of the Sheriff. The rope was adjusted. He threw his eyes around upon the audience and then down upon the coffins, where lay exposed the bodies of his father and uncle. From that moment his wild gaze too clearly showed that the scene had been too much for his youthful mind. Reason had partially left her throne and he stood wildly looking at the crowd, apparently unconscious of his position. The last minute had come, when James Brown Ray, the Governor of the State, announced to the immense assemblage that the convict was pardoned. Never before did an audience more heartily respond, while there was a universal regret that the executive mercy had been deferred to the last moment. Thus ended the only trials where convictions of murder were ever had, followed by the execution of white men, for killing Indians, in the United States.

SKETCH OF ANDERSON.

ANDERSON, the county seat of Madison county, is located on the south bank of White river, some sixty feet above low water mark. It derived its name from an Indian chief of the Delawares, and was originally an Indian village of some note. It was consumed by fire by order of General Harrison in 1813. Near it were the lodges, or villages, of Bucktown, Nanticoke and Greentown. About the year 1819 or 1820 a few pioneers arrived here and found quite a remnant of the above tribe of Indians. They also found an almost unbroken wilderness and but little to encourage them to remain. Among those who first arrived were William Allen, John Berry, Alford Makepeace, Samuel Corry, N. Berry and William Curtis. This infant band was joined in a few years by the following: Joseph Howard, G. T. Hoover, Dr. Wyman, R. N. Williams, J. M. Zeke, C. D. Henderson and Andrew Jackson. About the years 1828

and '30 they were joined by W. G. Atherton, W. B. Allen, Oren Toddhunter, John Davis, William Beard and Dr. Ryan. In 1838 the town was incorporated, and about that time the county seat was permanently located here, and a bright future was then manifest for Anderson. When the Bellefontaine Railroad became a fixed fact in 1851, it began to improve rapidly; and now in 1874, Anderson ranks among the most rapidly increasing county seats in the State.

With its two finished railroads and others in progress, numerous pikes, water power, productive country, fast multiplying machineries, and steady increase of population, we may well be proud of our county seat. The population of Anderson in 1840 was three hundred and fifty; in 1850 it was three hundred and eighty-two; in 1860 it was one thousand one hundred and sixty-nine; in 1870 it was three thousand one hundred and twenty-six; in 1874 estimated five thousand. Among the first merchants were Connor Makepeace, Willis G. Atherton, H. and R. Woster, and Calverton Craycraft. The first hotel was kept by John Berry. Among the first physicians were Henry Wyman, Andrew Robb and J. W. Westerfield. The first blacksmith was Mr. Bane. The first lawyers were C. D. Henderson, R. N. Williams, Seth Smith, John Davis, N. R. Lindsday, William R. O'Neal and Richard Lake. Anderson contains five churches, three hotels, two depots, two brick seminaries, and Masonic and Odd Fellow lodges. The following are among the principal business firms and mechanics: Dry goods merchants, Lee M. Trees, A. A. Siddall, S. M. Hodson & Co., W. H. Learned, Wm. Bell, Scott & Williams, D. C. East. Grocers, D. H. Patterson, R. M. Burns, (grocer and baker, Martha Shinn), Kline & Sharp, E. H. Seward, J. W. Ware, E. B. Hartley, P. & M. Skehan, N. Berry, O. W. Huston, D. W. Campbell, (grocer and baker, Charman & Lee), Neph Coffin. Druggists, Brandon & Lee, G. W. Brown, Henderson & Searl, Elden Pearce. Hardware merchants, Makepeace & Nichol, John P. Barns. Agricultural

dealers and agents, B. F. Alford, Wagoner & Fisher, E. B. Falkner. Banks, Crim & Co., Citizens' Bank, Madison County Bank, (the particulars given in another place). Jewelers, John Awalt, James L. Bell. Photographers, James McCuen, W. H. Wallace. Boot and shoe dealers, T. Ryan, L. M. Cox, Charles Lipfert, A. C. Franklin, A. J. Griffith. Harness makers, Clark & Hodson, John Keoinninger. Book dealer, C. C. Thompson, Publishers of Anderson Herald, Stephen Metcalf, of Anderson Democrat, Todysman & Pyle. Livery keepers, Harry Blessford, Ross & Penniston, A. E. Russell. Merchant tailor, S. Modzel. Milliners, Wolf & Forbes, Mrs. Wright. Pump makers, Platter & Foreman. Flour merchants, G. D. Schalk, J. M. Dickson & Sons. Grain merchants, Alford Walker, B. F. Jackson. Wagon and carriage makers, H. H. Conrad, Quinn & Son, George Mathis. Clothiers, Samuel Gates, Joseph Stein, Lewis Lobe. Stove and tinware dealers, W. P. Newman & Co., J. P. Barns. Butchers, Beneville Rhoades, Huston Beggin, George Begein, John Seward. Blacksmiths, B. F. Whitlock, W. H. Bennett, J. H. Hill, James Battrell. Proprietor of sawmill, George R. Deering. Proprietors of planing mills, Bosworth & Bro., Armstrong & Bro. Gunsmith, W. H. White. Hub and spoke manufacturers, Chittenden & Sisco. Furniture dealers, Conrad & Woodward, H. Raber. Tanneries, D. W. Swank, M. M. Rosell. Stone cutters, Mitchell & Bro. Shoemakers, R. Constantine, Mat. Tobin, R. V. Atherton. Telegrapher, D. A. Rank. Hatter, J. H. Crider. Express agent, B. C. Harter. Wholesale whisky dealer, M. Eckhouse. Foundry, Hill & Shelley. Foundry and machine works, Michener & Co. Dentists, Macomber & Garner, R. C. Reed, Mrs. Alice Bushong. Proprietor of United States Hotel, George Griffith. Agent of Singer Machine Company, H. L. Jordan. Revenue Collector, J. F. Wildman. Music teacher, Mrs. R. M. Harriman. Lumber dealer, M. Atherton. Barbers, David Carpenter, George W. Johnson. Below will be found the names of the physicians, past and present; also the names of the attorneys; also a statement of the city officials.

CITY OF ANDERSON.

Anderson was organized as a city in the year 1865, by electing Robert N. Williams Mayor, and the following members of the Common Council:

First Ward—John D. Mershon and Stephen Noland.
 Second Ward—Eli B. Goody Koontz and George Nichol.
 Third Ward—Winburn R. Pierce and Benjamin Sebrell.
 Clerk—Calvin D. Thompson.
 Treasurer—Joseph Fulton.
 Marshal—M. N. Harriman.
 City Prosecutor—E. V. Long.

1866.

Mayor—John C. Jones.
 Councilman—John D. Mershon.
 Councilman—P. Kirlin.
 Councilman—E. B. Goody Koontz.
 Councilman—G. W. Kline, resigned.
 Councilman—H. D. Thompson.
 Councilman—Jacob Saunders.
 Clerk—B. B. Campbell.
 Treasurer—Joseph Fulton.
 Marshall—M. N. Harriman.
 Councilman vice Kline resigned—A. A. Siddall.
 1868. Mayor—Wesley Dunham.
 1870. Mayor—Simeon Martindale.
 1872. Mayor—William Roach.
 1874. Mayor—William L. Brown.

COUNCILMEN AND OFFICERS FOR 1874.

Councilman—C. T. Doxey.
 Councilman—Jonathan Bins.
 Councilman—Townsend Ryan.
 Councilman—W. M. Waggoner.
 Councilman—Michael Ryan.
 Councilman—Benjamin F. Ackerman.
 Clerk—James M. Jackson.
 Treasurer—Armstrong Taylor.
 Marshal—C. Daugherty.
 Prosecuting Attorney—A. S. McAllister.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS—CLAIMS FILED—RETRENCHMENT OF THE ORDER OF THE DAY—COUNCILMEN DOXEY, HUNT AND BURR OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO THE CITY FREE—WAGONER SAYS "NAY"—REPORTER GOES TO SLEEP AND CAUSES ADJOURNMENT OF COUNCIL.

December, 1873.

Our city fathers congregated at the Council Chamber, at the usual hour, on Monday evening, for the transaction of regular business. All the officers and members were present.

The Treasurer submitted his report for December. His report for November was concurred in.

The Treasurer was directed by the Council to prove the claim of the city against the First National Bank.

He was also instructed to pay off the indebtedness of the city held by the First National Bank of Muncie. The amount is about \$500.

NEW CLAIMS FILED AND REFERRED.

John M. Burke, street work ..	\$20 50
Hugh Kanahan, street work.....	4 50
B. Thomas & Co., stone flags.....	7 50
John Mulveyhill, street work.....	4 50

As all the above claims were certified to by Patrick Ryan, First Ward Supervisor, Dr. Burr expressed the opinion that the time had come for the Council to inquire into the power of the Supervisor to employ men to work upon the street. He understood that they only had authority to work out the two days' privilege, and beyond that they could not go without transcending the limitations imposed upon their offices. Bills are continually being presented to the Council which he believed were not right. Every claim should be carefully scrutinized before it is allowed.

Dr. Hunt concurred in this view of the case.

Mr. Wagoner said that as these bills were for work performed some time ago, they should have been presented earlier. It was always more difficult to get reliable information in regard to the justness of an account after it had run three or four months.

The following additional claims were presented and referred:

R. J. Hunt, boarding city prisoners.....	\$22 00
A. D. Williams, City Engineer, twelve days at \$3 50.....	42 00
A. D. Williams, Deputy Marshal.....	55 00
A Taylor, Treasurer, fees for three months ending December 31, 1873.....	33 13
C. A. Henderson, fees, City Clerk.....	25 60
Benj. Harter, coal stove, Mayor's office.....	12 00

John Mulveyhill, three loads boulders.....	—
O. P. Stone, sixty-six loads of gravel, at ten cents.....	6 60
Jere Sullivan, street work.....	6 00
H. Coon, Deputy Marshal.....	18 00
C. Bryan, street work.....	3 00
Wm. Black, Jr., hauling.....	6 00
Wm. Black, Sr., street work.....	18 00
P. Kelly, resetting curbing.....	6 82
Pat. Burke, culverts and ditching.....	7 50
Martin Gibbons, one-half day's street work in November, 1872..	1 50

As the last bill was read, Mr. Doxey sprang to his feet and suggested that if anybody else owed anybody anything, it would be proper for that anybody to bring in a claim against the city for the amount of the debt. He insisted, with a good deal of earnestness, that too many accounts were being brought in, and mildly hinted that there was a disposition on the part of certain individuals to organize a corner on city orders. He was in favor of the immediate suspension of all street work, the sale of the hook and ladder apparatus, and that Councilmen should give their services for half pay or gratuitously. If we kept on at the present rate the City Treasury would soon become bankrupt, and the city would be compelled to put her bonds on the market at seventy-five per cent. discount.

Marshal Stone explained that the work being done under his supervision was ordered by the Council, and that it was being done as cheaply as it could be. It was all necessary work.

Dr. Burr said that the Claims Committee were a little relax in examining the bills referred to them. He accepted Doxey's proposition to work without pay.

Dr. Hunt was willing to work for nothing, but he wished it distinctly understood that the plan was not accepted by him as an electioneering scheme.

Mr. Wagoner said that he was decidedly opposed to giving his services free. The city was able to pay its officers a reasonable compensation for their services. He would not examine the claims that came before the Council each evening for less than \$2.

Mayor Roach informed the Council that the fees of officers were not impoverishing the Treasury. It was the multitude of little claims for work that were coming in. All unnecessary work should cease. He had recommended economy from his first introduction into office, but his advice had not been heeded. Men were at work now upon the streets, when, from the condition of the weather, they could not put in full time.

Mr. Stone seemed to think these remarks were aimed at him. The Mayor replied that they were not, unless the shoe fit him.

Stone said that he would pay for the work done under his supervision if not satisfactory to the Council, all of which the Mayor remarked was simply "bunkem," whatever that is.

Further discussion was had, during which the reporter was charmed to sleep by the eloquence of the speakers, whereupon Major Doxey moved that the Council adjourn, which was carried.

P. S.—Marshal Stone did not resign.

SKETCH OF ALEXANDRIA.

THIS town is situated a little to the east of the center of Monroe township and eleven miles north of Anderson. Whether it derived its name from the man who, it is said, wept because there were no more kingdoms to conquer, or from the ancient city of that name, we are not advised; be this as it may, we have a modern Alexandria. Though it may not compare with the ancient Alexandria, it is, nevertheless, a handsome and thriving little town. The site was well chosen, on an elevated piece of ground, on the north side of Pipe creek, and on the land originally belonging to Connor and Stephenson. It was laid out in the year 1835. Among its first citizens we find the names of David Pickard, N. Berry, Mr. Stephenson and Joseph Finnemore. The first physicians were W. F. Spence and David Perry. The first hotel was kept by David Pickard. The first tanyard was started by Aaron Williams. From the Indiana Manual of 1846 we gain the following information: The merchants were Cottingham & Son; the physicians were W. F. Spence, David Perry and Cyrus Westerfield; the attorney at law, P. H. Lemon; the postmaster, N. E. Tomlinson. Among the principal business firms of the present are: Merchants, N. E. Tomlinson and S. B. Hinshaw. Druggists, E. H. Menefee and D. K. Carver & Co. Shoemakers, Nathan O'Brian and John Silcott. Hardware merchant, W. G. Kelly. Grocer, Gideon Keiper. Grocer and baker, R. Zimmerman. Harness maker, A. Birtche. Blacksmiths, Finch & O'Kain, Finch & Fritz, and J. I. Humes. Wagon maker, Thomas Shepherd. Furniture dealer, J. P. Condo. Carpenters, Perry & Painter. Phy-

sicians, J. E. Inlow, Brakston Baker, Wayne McMahan, John Sullivan and C. H. Cullum. Attorneys at law, Charles Nation and Floyd S. Ellison. Millers, John E. Young & Co. Proprietors of the planing mill, Perry & Painter. Tanner, Frank Sparks. Alexandria contains an excellent brick M. E. Church, Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges, a splendid grist mill, some of the finest business houses in the county, and several handsome residences. It is the third town in importance in the county and contains a population of six hundred. It is on the line of the Lafayette & Muncie railroad, and when this road is completed Alexandria will become a town of no small importance. The proposed railroad from White Pigeon, Mich., to Anderson will doubtless pass through this town. Alexandria has an extensive trade, amounting in the aggregate to \$300,000; and, on the completion of the above roads, its trade will be thribbled.

ALFONT.

THE town of Alfont was named after William Alfont, an old settler in this county. Although the town is older than the railroad on which it is situated, its history may properly be dated at that period, which was in 1851, the railway serving as a stimulus to this town, which was heretofore of but little importance. This town is situated on the south bank of Lick creek, near the Hancock county line, six miles south of Pendleton. For the first few years, after the introduction of the railroad, considerable business was done here, a warehouse established, a large amount of wheat was bought and shipped, the trains nearly all stopped, and for a time bid fair for a town of some importance. Fortville, however, springing up, took the lead in trade and injured the future prospects of this town materially. We find among the first settlers here William Alfont, C. P.

Miller, William Snodgrass and Nathaniel Blackburn. The first merchant was William Molden, who was also the first postmaster. The first blacksmiths were John Ross and William Coterell. The first shoemaker was Mr. Lyman. The present postmaster is Joseph Cohen, who keeps the only store in town. He also acts as railroad agent. The first railroad agent was William Molden. The present blacksmith is C. V. Hardin; present wagon maker, Thomas Hall. A small water saw mill was erected here in 1835 by William Alfont. It was consumed by fire in 1847. After the railroad was constructed a steam saw mill was built, served its day of usefulness, and is now reckoned among the things of the past. Lick creek is here spanned by one of the finest railroad bridges in the county. It is two hundred feet in length and thirty feet in height from low water mark. From this place the creek flows west and empties into Fall creek near the Hamilton county line.

ANDERSON CROSSING.

THIS point, from its remoteness from Anderson, is deemed of sufficient importance to form a separate and special notice. Its existence might properly date from the introduction of the Cincinnati & Chicago Railway, when houses sprang up and real estate in the vicinity commanded high prices. In the year 1864 the highest point was reached, when the Bellefontaine Railroad Company built both a passenger and a freight depot. All trains on both roads stopped here, and the place assumed quite a business appearance. Grain depots were built, a hotel and eating houses, and, it was said, if a person watched their chance, they could get something to drink. But everything must have its day, and the crossing is a thing of the past, as far as business is concerned. The hotel was burned in 1866, and the Noland warehouse met a like fate soon after. The

Bellefontaine Railway Company transferred its business to the new buildings, three-fourths of a mile west and immediately south of the city. The steam saw mill, erected in 1864 and lately converted into a heading factory, and owned by J. S. Isley & Co., was consumed by fire in July, 1874. Thus stripped of all its advantages, the crossing is left to reflect on its past prosperity. Possibly there may be a bright future for the Crossing, on the completion of the Anderson & St. Louis Railway.

SKETCH OF CHESTERFIELD.

THIS town is among the oldest in the county, dating back to about the year 1827. Those who first located in the immediate vicinity were Allen Makepeace, William Diltz and Bronnenberg and Daniel Noland. Chesterfield at one time was prosperous and bid fair to rival Anderson. It had an extensive trade and was a place of considerable importance. It has, however, lost its prestige, and many of its houses are untenable. It now has a new church and a new brick dwelling, just completed by Quincy Makepeace, which is one of the finest residences in the township. It also contains the residence of the late Allen Makepeace, whose widow still resides here. Its principal merchants have been Allen and George Makepeace, Jacob Shimer, J. M. Diltz, Carter & Bro., and Trueblood & Dusang. Its principal physicians have been Drs. Goodwin, Benninggall, William Cornelius, L. Killgore and William H. Pratt. The first postmaster was Amasa Makepeace. The present one is W. T. Trueblood. Chesterfield also contains a Masonic lodge and a school house. On the south side of the town is the Bellefontaine Railroad, where we find a neat depot, warehouse and steam flouring mill. The site of Chesterfield is beautiful. It is on the south bank of White river, in Union township, near the Delaware county line. Its inhabitants number near two hundred.

SKETCH OF ELWOOD.

THIS town is on the Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad, fifteen miles northwest of Anderson, in the northwest corner of Pipe Creek township and on the south bank of Duck creek. The town was formerly called Quincy, but changed about 1870 on account of another town of the same name in the State, which caused some confusion among postmasters. It is a comparatively a new place, but a town, however, of considerable business. A large amount of lumber and heading and stave material is shipped from this place. It contains an M. E. and a Christian church, a brick school house, a railroad depot, a good hotel, a livery stable, a tannery, a flouring mill, and several neat and tasteful private residences. Among the business firms are Burriss & Quick, J. M. Deherty & Son, H. C. Calahan, R. Free, and A. Chanless & Dwigins. The druggists are F. M. Hunter, J. F. Mock & Hunter and Waymire. The harness makers, T. Samuels & Bro. Shoemakers, James Pearson, William Hopentrath and John Buchanan. Wagon makers, J. M. Overshiner & Co. Blacksmiths, George Barns & Son, and James Hannah. Lumber dealer, Justice Creamer. Sawyers, Cochran & Sons. Miller, J. T. Adair. Postmaster, F. M. Hunter. Railroad agent, Perry A. Taylor. Elwood contains a population of four hundred.

SKETCH OF FRANKTON.

THIS town is situated on the Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad, nine miles from Anderson, in Pipe Creek township, and on the south bank of Pipe creek. It was laid out in 1837 and contains a population of near five hundred. It is rather a neat town and the streets and sidewalks are well graveled. It contains two good churches, Methodist and Chris-

tian, and a two story brick school house, also Masonic and Odd Fellow halls, a steam grist mill and saw mill, and many tasteful residences. The principal business firms are C. Quick & Co., H. C. Brown, Bennett & Bro. and John Hannah. The druggists are Richwine & Kimberling and Van Winkle & Layne. The hardware merchant, Mr. Coffman. Harness maker, S. B. Edson. Shoemakers, Cramer & Mayes and J. H. Van Valkenburgh. Blacksmiths, B. F. Davis and Cluckner & Spenser. Wagon maker, G. B. Hartley. Carriage maker, B. F. Davis. Physicians, Wm. Suman, Robert Harvey, W. M. Sharp, S. W. Edwins and John Canada. Postmaster, C. A. Star. Railroad agent, Mr. Johnson. Miller, John Townson. Sawyer, W. H. Cochran. Frankton is the fourth town in importance in the county. Its citizens are wide awake clever people. The business house of C. Quick & Co. is worthy of special notice. It is ninety feet in length and has but few superiors in the county. The names of this enterprising firm are C. Quick, W. H. Quick and John Sharp.

SKETCH OF FISHERSBURG.

THIS town is situated in the western part of Stoney Creek township, near the Hamilton county line. It was laid out about the year 1830, and was named in honor of the elder Fisher, father of Charles Fisher. It is ten miles west of Anderson and seven miles northwest of Pendleton. The town is pleasantly situated on a hill on the northwest bank of Stoney creek. It contains a commodious M. E. church and a brick school house just erected. Its merchants and mechanics are as follows: George Dunham, dry goods and general assortment store; Lewis Elston, groceries; Daniel Barnhiser and Oren Elston, blacksmiths; Clinton Welch, wagon maker. The following are the physicians: Daniel Cook, Hiram Fisher, J. W. Hillegoss and J. M. Fisher.

The postmaster is George Dunham. This town contains a large business house with two rooms below and a hall above now used as a Grange lodge. This building was erected by Daniel Cook in 1868. The town also contains the parsonage of the Fishersburg circuit. The Fishersburg folks are noted for their church going antecedents, and if they are not moral it is not for the want of admonition.

FLORIDA STATION.

THIS station is in Lafayette township, on the Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad, six miles from Anderson and four from Frankton, and is within a few rods of the geographical center of the county. It was originally called Clark's Station in honor of T. G. Clark, who lives here. The first merchant here was Henry Hendrick, and the present merchant is Enos Mustard. The first postmaster was George Craighhead; the present one Enos Mustard. The first physician was Thomas B. Fortner; the present one is J. S. Guysinger. There is a steam saw mill here owned by Vanwinkle & Co. Florida also contains a neat M. E. Church, of which an account will be given in another part of the book. Nearly all the trains stop here, and they have a daily mail, which is of no little importance. The first warehouse was kept by James Vanwinkle. The blacksmiths have been Isham Webb, B. F. Davis and Mr. Coffman. Florida Station, notwithstanding its central position in the county and its railroad facilities, is not a town of much importance; neither does its future look encouraging on account of its nearness to Anderson, which must always affect materially its trade. Just north is the Center, or Keller School House, which is the precinct of the township.

SKETCHES OF HUNTSVILLE.

THIS town is situated on Fall creek, one mile northeast of Pendleton and seven miles southwest of Anderson. Among those who first settled here were John Montgomery, John Jones, Enos Adamson, William Hunt, the latter from whom the town derived its name, Dr. McCain and William Wright. Coming soon after, about the year 1834, were Thomas and J. T. Swain, Abel Johnson, Benjamin Snodgrass and B. F. Gregory. Its principal merchants have been Dr. McCain, Benjamin Snodgrass, Simeon Lewis, William Johnson, John Tillson, Benjamin Lukens, Nathan Wilson, Warren Campbell and Horace Lewis. The first physician was Dr. McCain. The first school teachers were William Curtis and Alfred Killgore. The first hotel was kept by Mr. Antrim. The first postmaster was David P. Hazleton. The postoffice was afterwards kept by J. W. Roberts for a period of sixteen years, who was said to be one of the best postmasters that was ever in the county. Its principal mechanics have been: Carpenters, J. T. Swain, B. F. Gregory, P. R. Maul and John Cook. Tan-ners, Wm. Wright, Horine & Mullendore, A. K. Rockenfield, Frank Wright, George Harden and Miles Rozell. Its blacksmiths have been Z. Rogers, J. W. Wirts, Ezra Crain, Charles Harden and Mr. McVaw. Its physicians have been Dr. McCain, John Hunt and Joseph Weeks, W. P. Brickley, E. C. Prigg, Dr. Davidson and Walter H. Lewis. The shoemakers have been J. W. Roberts, Jacob Wirtz, E. G. Mostler and Andrew Welch. Its wagon makers have been Philip and John Harden, William Smith, A. R. Dalong, Benjamin Cockayne and Lineberry & Bro. Huntsville at one time was a flourishing village, but on the completion of the Bellefontaine Railroad through Pendleton its trade has gradually decreased. It is pleasantly located on the north bank of Fall creek and contains about two hundred inhabitants. There is here an excellent saw mill and grist mill, spoken of in another place. The mercantile

business of Huntsville is now conducted in one room under the management of Horace Lewis. The school house in Huntsville is a two story frame building, built in 1872 by J. B. Lewis, who was Trustee at the time. Huntsville is a quiet village, not contaminated with the wickedness that attaches to more pretentious cities.

SKETCH OF HAMILTON.

THIS town is situated six miles west of Anderson, on the Strawtown road and on the south bank of White river, and in the southeast corner of Jackson township. It was laid out in 1838, by Henry Devlin, of Milton, Ind. The first merchant was William King; the first doctor, William Godell; the first blacksmith, John Ashby; the first shoemaker, Lewis Snell; the first school teacher, J. M. Garrettson, now of Perkinsville. The present postmaster is G. C. Moore. This town is one of the precincts of Jackson township, and contains a population of seventy-eight. It is located in one of the very best parts of the county. Large and beautiful farms extend up and down White river. Near it on the east side is the saw mill of P. Epperly, and on the south is an extensive tile factory. Adjoining the town on the northeast is the finest grove in the county. I am indebted to Marion Davis for the above information.

MARKLEVILLE.

THIS town was first laid out by John Markle, from whom it derived its name, in 1852. The town is situated on the Pendleton and Newcastle turnpike, seven miles east of Pendleton and fourteen west of Newcastle, two miles from the

Henry county line and eleven and a half miles southeast of Anderson. Its merchants have been Newton Busby, E. B. Garrison, Ralph Williams, David Johnson, J. W. Shimer, H. H. Markle, John W. Blake, G. W. Stevenson, H. Coon, Sebrell & Blake, and Hardy & Lewis, who are now in business here. The last firm spoken of has, perhaps, done the largest amount of business of any mentioned, having in 1873 sold goods to the amount of \$30,000. They have just completed a large store room, twenty-four by seventy feet, finished in good style.

We find the physicians who have practiced here to be Daniel Cook, William Hendricks, William Swain, Dr. Wear, William Harter, Jacob Harter, John Windell, J. C. Smith, B. L. Fussell. The postmasters have been John Markle, Samuel Harden, William Swain, David Johnson. S. F. Hardy is the present postmaster. The blacksmiths are James Fulton, B. Fort, David Judd. Shoemakers, Ed. Poor, Oliver Alice, Elijah Wright, Frederick Heater and William A. Lynch. Harness maker, Samuel Harden. Wagon makers, Robert Markle, John Gipe, Albert Cochran. The town contains about one hundred inhabitants, a neat frame church, brick school house, two physicians, two blacksmith shops, one shoe shop, one store, one circle saw mill, two millinery establishments and post office. There is in connection with the above mentioned saw mill a shingle factory.

NEW COLUMBUS, ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

THE above town was laid out in the year 1834. Its location is on the south bank of Fall creek, six miles south of Anderson, and near the east line of Adams township. Its site is on a hill, some thirty feet above low water mark. Among the first settlers, we find Hiram Birch, William Miller, Henry Armstrong, J. M. Zeak, and Dr. Horn. The

first merchants were Hiram Birch and William Miller, followed a few years later by J. M. McClanaham. The first physician was Dr. Horn. The following physicians have practiced there, in the order named: Drs. Parry, Smiley, Hildreth, Joel Pratt. W. B. Cooper, W. B. Bair, Samuel Troy, S. W. Edwins, D. H. Rider, and D. H. Myers. The last two named are now practicing there. Its postmasters have been William Miller, James Peden, Joseph Peden, Hiram Peden, G. W. Hodson, Noah Trayer, and Levi Patterson. The present merchant is Mr. Branson. The blacksmiths are William Rumler and John Woods. The carpenters are Levi Patterson and McDonald Purdue. Columbus contains a Masonic hall, a Lutheran Church, and a brick school house. Formerly it was a place of considerable trade, but of late the trade is principally done at Anderson. The society here in early days was nothing to brag on, as regards morals. Whisky was sold here in abundance, and it was the scene of many rough-and-tumble fights. Election day was looked forward to as a big time, when sundry disputes were to be settled. This day, however, we are glad to say, is passed away. Its citizens will compare favorably with any other town in the county; the elections pass off quietly; there is no more fighting in the streets, and the church bell summons, on every Sabbath morning, the children to the Sabbath school.

OSCEOLA.

THIS is a small place, situated in the northwest corner of Monroe township, and five miles northwest of Alexandria. It was laid out in the year 1855. Its site is on a level plain. Its prospect for any considerable growth is not very flattering. The first merchant was E. M. Trowbridge; the first physician, Dr. Eppard; first postmater, E. M. Trowbridge; first blacksmith, David Perry; first wagon-maker,

John Raines, and first shoe-maker, Abslom Webb. The present merchant is Elijah Ring, who, also keeps the post-office. The present physician is Dr. C. Free. There was formerly a steam saw mill, but it is not now in operation. One mile north, is the Christian Church, spoken of in another place. Osceola contains an excellent frame school house, with two departments, well arranged, and supplied with ample blackboards. It was built under the supervision of David M. Scott, who was then trustee, and cost \$2,000. Adjoining town, on the west, James Gordon is building one of the finest barns in the county. What Osceola derived its name from, the author is unable to say, unless it was from the famous Indian chief of that name.

SKETCH OF PENDLETON.

THIS town is situated in Fall Creek township, on the south side of the creek of the same name, and on the Bellefontaine Railroad, seven miles southwest of Anderson. It is the second place of importance, and contains about eight hundred inhabitants. It derived its name from Thomas Pendleton, who was one of the early settlers of the township. Among its first merchants were Lewis Bordwell, James Gray, William Silver, and Palmer Patrick. The first physicians were Lewis Bordwell, John and Corydon Richmond, John H. and Ward Cook, and T. N. Jones. Among the first postmasters were Lewis Bordwell and James L. Bell. Among the first ministers, were James Reader, Edwin Ray, and Nathaniel Richmond. Although Pendleton is one of the oldest towns in the county, it never assumed much importance until the completion of the Bellefontaine Railroad, in 1851. Since which time its business has gradually increased, until it now annually amounts to near \$400,000. Its railroad facilities, its excellent water power, and the highly cultivated country which surrounds it, will

serve to keep it in its relative position in the county. Its future prosperity may be regarded as a certainty, because it is founded upon a rock. Pendleton contains three churches, a brick seminary, a Masonic hall, and an Odd Fellows hall. It is the terminus of five pikes. The following are among the principal business firms and mechanics: Dry goods merchants, Silver & Morris, W. T. Stewart, Todd & Taylor; Grange merchants, Benjamin Lukens & Co.; grocers, J. O. Ireland & Bro., Cole & Bro., G. W. Campbell, A. C. and L. C. Taylor; grocer and baker, Isaac Brown; hardware merchants, Diven & Talbott, F. S. Tyler; druggists, J. J. Rogers & Son, Ira Irish; shoe merchants, H. Craven & Co., Hefler & Bro.; jeweler, E. W. Collis; bankers, A. B. Taylor & Sons; publisher, T. B. Deem; milliners, Ange Beeson, Mrs. A. J. Scott; hotel keeper, D. A. Clark; grain dealers, J. O. Hardy, A. B. Taylor & Sons, E. O. Chapman; livery keepers, J. W. Luark, William Walker; butchers, Stephen Hair, Samuel Fussell; tinner, Taylor Whitmer, attorneys, Harvey Craven, C. L. Henry; harness makers, Demmy & Son, Hefler & Bro., Albert Ireland; shoemakers, J. D. Johnson, Price Rinewalt, Frederick Hefler, C. Craven, John Welch; blacksmiths, John Ireland, George Bryant, John Reed; painter, J. W. Hardman; cooper, John Reed; physicians, Ward Cook, Joseph Stephenson, T. G. Mitchell, O. W. Brownback, N. Davidson, J. H. Harter, Ellen Rogers, Ira Irish; railroad agent, J. R. Page; postmaster, W. F. Morris; minister, C. G. Hudson; telegrapher, Ed. Myers. On the 24th day of December, 1853, an election was held in Pendleton upon the question of incorporating the town, which resulted in a vote of thirty-seven for and three against the proposition. N. Richmond, G. M. Rogers, T. G. Mitchell, inspectors.

EXPORTS FROM PENDLETON.

TABLE OF EXPORTS FOR NINE MONTHS, ENDING JUNE 30,
1874, AND OTHER INFORMATION.

Among the counties of Eastern Indiana, there have none made such astonishing progress in improvement, either socially, materially, or in education, than Madison county. Situated in a central location, surrounded by other counties, unsurpassed in the State for fertility of soil, and facility for cultivation, for many years she lay without any notable effort being made to render her productive, or place her in competition with her neighbors. An old county, she is yet a young county so far as determined effort at improvement is concerned. But however slow she has been in taking up the implements of reform and advancement, she has not been slothful in making good use of her resources since the need of it became apparent. The wonderful productiveness of her soil, the mild and equable temperature of the climate, combined with the stirring energy of her citizens, have within a short time placed her in advance of most of the counties of the State, and unsurpassed by none. With a view to showing something of the advancement which has been attained, together with the resources of the county, we have prepared a statement of the amount of different kinds of farm products which were raised and husbanded within the county during 1873, as returned by the Assessor, and endorsed by the Board of Equalization.

In 1873 there were produced in Madison county, 500 bushels of lime, 445,733 bushels of wheat, 1,503,958 bushels of corn, 13,744 bushels of rye, 70,832 bushels of oats, 9,125 bushels of barley, 952 bushels of clover and grass seeds, 12,310 bushels of flax seed, 24,585 bushels of fruit, 3,914 tons of hay, 4 tons of hemp. These several articles were produced from 39,274 acres of wheat land, 62,753 acres of corn land, 5,573 acres of oat land, 12,695 acres of meadow land, 57,667 acres of wood land, or a total of 169,631 acres under cultivation.

Besides these there were produced 488,149 pounds of bacon, 118,123 pounds bulk pork, 144,727 pounds of lard, 27,790 pounds of wool, 11,160 pounds of tobacco, 1,751 pounds of maple sugar, 23 barrels of pork, 25,964 gallons of cider, 9,837 gallons of vinegar, 60 gallons of wine, 3,826 gallons of sorghum molasses, 938 gallons of maple molasses.

The number of live stock in the county has increased very materially within the last few years, and the standard of quality has been raised in like proportion. Much attention has been given of late years to the importation and breeding of the best stocks of cattle, horses, sheep and swine, and many of our farmers boast as fine herds and flocks as roam the fields of England or the Eastern States. The assessment rolls give the following figures for live stock: Number of horses, 7,586, mules 855, cattle 18,073, sheep 16,000, hogs 68,455. Among the cattle thorough-breds of Durham and other short horns are becoming popular, of sheep Cottswold, South-down and Liecester, of swine Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China decidedly predominate. Many of our farmers have stocked their farms direct from Pennsylvania, imported animals.

Much attention has been devoted of late years to the subject of draining, and the enactment of the ditch law by the Legislature a few years ago, (to whom the county is largely indebted to our distinguished fellow citizen, Judge Harvey Craven,) many valuable acres have been added to the fertile tillable land of Madison. The fact is, though a number of tile factories exist in various parts of the county, all of whom are doing a heavy business, the supply this spring was wholly inadequate to the demand. Besides the ordinary drains extending through farms, there are in many localities large open ditches controlled by corporate bodies, created under legislative provisions. We regret that we have no date at hand showing the amount of lumber annually produced, used and exported from the county, but from the amount of clearing of lands, and the excellent quality of the timber, it must be immense. From the shipping point

of Pendleton, alone, the number of cars loaded entirely with lumber, during the nine months closing on June 30th, 1874, were one hundred and eighteen. At the same ratio the yearly exportation would exceed 150 cars, and this, outside of the home consumption, which for the past year must also have been quite a considerable item.

Among some of the articles in use in the county which would seem to indicate a highly cultivated state of society, might be mentioned, 160 pianos, 90 melodeons, and 125 organs, while 1,944 sewing or knitting machines distinguish us from barbarians.

In summing up the miscellaneous statistics, then, we should say the population in 1870 was 22,770, the number of polls 3,748, the value of lands \$6,868,346, average value per acre \$24.22, being an increase of six per cent. within ten years. The value of improvements in the county in ten years has been \$1,750,153, and the total value of taxables in her borders aggregates \$11,830,103. The number of miles of railroad track in the county is 58, with a valuation of railroad property aggregating \$643,625.

In point of intelligence and education, Madison county ranks equal to any in the State. Her school system is excellent, and the corps of officers and teachers are admirable. The school property of the county forms a very considerable exhibition of the prosperity of the county. According to the statement of the County Superintendent the number of children over the age of six years, who can not read, does not exceed one thousand.

In religious training and moral character our citizens are far above the average, and the numerous church organizations scattered over the county speak volumes in corroboration of the statement. The Sunday school work is under the control of the best men in the county, and has already been productive of much good.

These straggling and disconnected statistics will serve to show, in a few particulars, that in the great march of matter and of mind Madison county has nobly done her part, and displayed an earnestness of purpose and an energy of action which rivals any of her contemporaries.

Vive la Madison county.

Leaving the county, and confining our remarks to the southern part of the same, we have still more flattering evidences of a high condition of civilization and material prosperity.

South Madison county is the garden spot of Indiana. In no other region does the soil furnish sustenance to more bountiful vegetation, in no other place is the average yield of cereal crops greater, in no other place does the stock bear more marked evidences of care and attention, or such a thorough breeding, in no other place do the farms show a higher state of cultivation, or thrift and prosperity become more fully personified. And last, but not least, there is scarcely another town in the State which—in proportion to its size—possesses a larger import and export business than is done in Pendleton, the metropolis of South Madison county.

Located in the valley of Fall creek—a valley unsurpassed in richness—surrounded by a fertile country that knows no bounds to productiveness; the habitation of a wealthy, generous, prosperous and high-toned population—mostly from the Eastern and Middle States—Pendleton occupies a proud and enviable position among the corporations of Indiana, and is entitled to the consideration of capital and labor seeking a location.

The limits of the trade of Pendleton extend over considerable portions of Madison, Hancock, Henry, Rush and Hamilton counties, and Indianapolis, even, has been compelled to recognize its merits as a trading post—as evidenced by the numerous agencies from the Capital City now established here. Our stores compete with those of Indianapolis in prices, and our mechanics enjoy an uninterrupted monopoly, broken only by competition among themselves. Pendleton's manufactories—planing, saw and flouring mills, flax, barrel and furniture factories, hay, stock, grain and produce markets, shipping and commission houses, her schools and churches, her magnificent residences and commodious business blocks; and above all, and beyond all, the

stirring, energetic, indomitable spirit of her citizens renders Pendleton a desirable place to locate, either for business or a residence.

Through the kindly favor of Mr. J. R. Page, agent of the Bee Line Railroad Company, we are enabled to present some statistics in support of the claims above set forth. These figures, in part, show the amount of the export trade of Pendleton during the nine months immediately preceding June 30th, 1874. It will be observed, however, that this list only includes the full cars of the articles mentioned, and has no reference to the mixed freight wherein more than one class of articles were shipped in a car. The report shows a considerable increase over the corresponding months of 1872-3, and is a most flattering exhibit of our manufacturing and industrial enterprise: Lumber, sixty-six car loads; saw logs, twenty-four car loads; heading and stave bolts, twenty-eight car loads; stone bowlders, thirty-six car loads; building stone, seven car loads; draining tile, five car loads; flax tow, twelve car loads; hay, twenty-two car loads; grain, one hundred and five car loads; flour, nineteen car loads; cattle, twenty-seven car loads; sheep, two car loads; hogs, one hundred and thirty-three car loads; wool, three car loads; making a total of four hundred and eighty-nine car loads within nine months. Making an estimate from this for the remaining three months we would have a yearly export trade by this one line, of more than six hundred full car loads. No town in the State, of twice its size, can make a better exhibit.

SKETCH OF PERKINSVILLE.

THIS town derived its name from William Perkins, who came to the county in 1825. The site of the town is good, being on the north bank of White river, near the Hamilton county line. The population in 1850 was one hundred

and fifteen, and in 1860, three hundred and fifteen, and in 1870, three hundred and eighty-five. It is one of the oldest settled places in the county. It now contains an excellent school house, churches, mills, stores and manufactories. The following are among its merchants and mechanics: T. L. Beckwith, Warren Cole, A. J. Applegate and Luther Lee, merchants; Fisher Bonner, Daniel Lee and — Webb, blacksmiths; Daniel Rewark, wagon-maker; Moses Jenner, harnessmaker; Gideon Richwine, J. W. Etsler, A. F. Armstrong, and Samuel Sinkle, shoemakers; Samuel Garrison, gunsmith, and Christopher Hemm, cabinet makers. Its physicians are C. N. Branch, J. M. Garretson, J. S. Houghman, and Charles Diven. Among its first merchants were T. L. Beckwith, and Hedrick & Bristol. The first physicians were Dr. Douglass, T. L. Carr, Dr. Clark, and Thos. Cook. Its first and only postmaster is T. L. Beckwith. There are also Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges at this place, a separate account of which will be given in another part of this work; also, of its churches and mills. There is at this writing, 1874, a bridge being erected over White river, on the county line, just at the western part of the village, the expense of which is to be borne equally by the two counties. The work is being superintended by T. L. Beckwith.

SUMMITVILLE.

THIS town is located in Van Buren township. It was laid out in the year 1868. The first merchant was Henry Roby, who continued in business four months. He was succeeded by Aquilla Moore, who is at present one of the merchants. A. M. Williams commenced business in 1872. Both keep general assortment stores. The first postmaster was John Kelsey, the present one is Aquilla Moore. J. D. Marsh established a drug store in March, 1874. It has a

flouring mill, built by Williams, Moore & Dove. Its cost was \$4,000. It is now owned by Bratton & Finnemore. The first blacksmith was Jasper Webb. The present smiths are Webb and Hacker. The first shoemaker was R. Snelling. The first doctor was C. V. Garrett, who was followed by John Wright, W. V. McMahon, and M. L. Cranfield. The present harnessmaker is Aaron Williams. There is a tan yard owned by A. M. Williams, and a wagon shop by Charles Ray. Summitsville, though a new place, is quite a lively town. There is no town near to injure its local trade. The prospective railroad from Marion to Anderson, will doubtless make this a station, when it will make a town of some importance. It already contains some tasteful private residences. The population at present is about two hundred. It has an excellent school room, and at this writing a school is being taught by W. M. Croan. Summitville is a pleasant place, and we wish for it a bright future.

SLY FORK STATION.

THIS place was formerly a station on the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad, and is in Union township. It sprang up on the completion of the above road and flourished for a short time. The cars, however, do not stop there at the present time. It contained at one time a store, kept by Beninggall & Tucker; a ware house, kept by James Ross, which was consumed by fire April, 1871, and a postoffice, kept by G. W. Tucker, which has been discontinued. The store room referred to above was consumed by fire, containing goods belonging to Burr & Windell. At this writing there is nothing here to indicate a town, except a few empty houses, and it may be numbered among the things of the past. A sad accident happened here in the year 1863, in which a young man by the name of Judd lost his life in attempting to get on the cars. The station is about mid-

way between Anderson and Middletown, and three miles south of Chesterfield. It is located in a very good part of the county, but as a town and station it has proved a failure. A short distance northeast Sly Fork and Mill creek take their rise. The former flows south into Fall creek, the latter north into White river near Chesterfield.

LETTERS FROM PROMINENT MEN THROUGH- OUT THE COUNTY.

We will now introduce the number of letters received from different parts. Those letters have been written by request, thinking they would lend an additional interest to the work. They are given here as they were presented, and each speak for themselves. And we think we will not be presuming too much, when we say they will be read with interest. In each case the writer's name will be given. In making this request, the Author was particular, in writing to none except those who had considerable experience in the early history of which we write. They will be recognized at once as intelligent and worthy men. The reader will be assured that he is not reading fiction, but facts, as they occurred. A place is gladly given in this work for these letters. The writers of these incidents will soon pass away. It is fitting they leave a line behind, telling of the hardships of by-gone days. Some of these may not live to see these letters in print, as our pioneers are fast passing away. Even since the Author commenced the preparation of this Book, the following have died, viz: Isaac Busby, J. T. Swain, B. F. Walker, R. N. Clark, Judge Marshon, Thomas Silver, David E. Studley, and Moses Maynard, all of which will have an appropriate notice elsewhere.

LETTER FROM J. R. HOLSTON.

Having been solicited to contribute whatever of interest from this part of the county, to to the forthcoming history, I now proceed to comply with the request. I deem the subject of great importance, not only to the present, but to all future generations of the county. In this communication I desire to approximate and combine brevity and accuracy, so far as facts of history are concerned. As to an accurate and reliable history of our county there is not the least doubt; but of course we can not expect every particular in detail.

We fondly hope to be able in some, though faint, degree to refer to some of the facts and incidents connected with our county, and point out with pride some of its past and present developments.

Madison county is bounded on the north by Grant, on the east by Delaware and Henry, on the west by Hamilton and Tipton, and on the south by Hancock. The county was surveyed in townships in 1821, and in 1822 it was divided in sections. It is twenty-nine and three fourths miles in length and fifteen miles in breadth, containing an area of four hundred and forty-six and a fourth square miles. It originally had but twelve townships, but at present contains fourteen, with a population of twenty-five thousand, nearly five thousand three hundred of whom are voters.

Early in the spring of 1820 a company of some six or eight left Springfield, Ohio, and came out and pitched their tents on Fall creek, some three miles southwest of where Pendleton now stands, forming a kind of pioneer colony. The names of those "braves" were Elias Hollingsworth and William Curtis, his brother-in-law. The rest of the company I have forgotten. They were joined by Mr. Linsey and Mr. Richmond, of Indianapolis.

They cultivated a little corn, and in May Mr. Hollingsworth went back and brought out his wife. She was the

first white woman ever in Madison county, and E. P. Hollingsworth, now of Iowa, was the first white child born in the county. Suffice it to say that this country was a vast dreary wilderness where naught was seen or heard save the hideous yells of the Indians, the scream of the panther, the insidious wolf, the wild deer, etc. Such were some of the incidents connected with the early history of the county. For a series of years subject to the innovations of the Indians, incident to a new country, they had trials and hardships of which we know nothing.

I hope the reader will indulge me while I relate an incident showing the genuineness of friendship and kindness which characterized the early pioneers. Mrs. Hollingsworth was taken quite sick, and after she became convalescent she thought if she could get some "store" tea she would soon get well and be able to attend to her domestic affairs. Upon this being made known to Mr. Coonrod Crossly, one of their colony, he started upon horseback for Newcastle for this much coveted article. When he arrived at that place he found that there was none to be had, but nothing daunted, he pushed on to Richmond, where he met with no better success. The next morning he mounted his horse for Eaton, Ohio, where he obtained the desired object. So he faced about for his sick woman's log cabin, where a cup of the wholesome beverage was administered with eminent success.

Mrs. Hollingsworth lived to raise a large family, all members of the M. E. Church; she, with her kind husband, moved to Missouri in 1849, where they both crossed over to "that better land." Mr. Crossly died a few years since not far from where he first settled.

The first sermon preached in Madison county was by the Rev. Elias Hollingsworth, in the winter of 1820 and '21, in his own log cabin, to this pioneer colony. In 1821 the Rev. M. Taylor, of Brookville, Ind., was sent out by Bishop Asbury as a missionary to collect the almost "lost sheep of the House of Israel," and to organize them into some kind of society, which he did with success. These pioneer mis-

sionaries were regarded and received as a kind of "angels' visits" or "heavenly messengers;" such was their eagerness for the gospel.

Pendleton was for some years the place where the civil and criminal courts were held, but at some subsequent period they were removed to Anderson, and Anderson became permanently the county seat. The courts were held in an old rickety frame building until about the year 1835, when the present Court House was built. We fondly hope the day is not far distant when our city will be honored with a first-class Court House.

Madison county for its fertility of soil, good timber and water privileges can not be surpassed in any locality in central Indiana; hence the great surplus of products which is annually shipped to northern and eastern cities. We ship annually some five hundred thousand bushels of wheat, a large amount of corn and twenty-five or thirty thousand head of fat hogs.

Having thus far given a very brief synopsis and ostensible summary view of the early settling of this county, I now propose giving a brief, though somewhat imperfect sketch of our towns and villages, which may be of some importance to the readers of our County History:

Anderson is the largest town in the county, situated on a high bluff on the south side of White river, and contains at present some five thousand inhabitants. It is one of the most flourishing and business like cities of its size in the State. When I first saw Anderson in 1833 it was but a small town. The people were void of any spirit of enterprise or ambition. There was nothing at all flattering—nothing but an element of idleness and dissipation; but since or about the close of the late rebellion it has sprung up as if by magic. It has three first-class edifices, the M. E. church, the Presbyterian and the Christian church, one Baptist church of fair dimensions and one Catholic church, all having fine congregations and good Sabbath schools. There are published two weekly newspapers, the Anderson Herald and the Anderson Democrat, both of which have a

respectable circulation. It has seven dry goods stores, selling annually \$270,000 worth of goods; has seventeen groceries, one wholesale, Skehan & Co., sell alone some \$50,000 worth annually; three drug stores selling about \$75,000 worth; three hardware stores selling \$70,000 worth; two tin and stove shops selling \$60,000 worth; five boot and shoe stores—am not advised as to the amount they sell; two carriage shops turning out very fine work; five smith shops, two planing mills, two chair manufactories, one foundry, one spoke and hub factory, two grist mills, two banks, three harness shops, three graded schools, four warehouses, three agricultural warehouses, two marble shops, one stone cutting, two tanneries, two daguerreotype galleries, a number of tailors, three dentists, one first-class hotel and two second-class, four livery stables, two railroad depots, one book store, one grain cradle manufactory, two cabinet shops and furniture stores, two pump manufactories, several boot and shoe shops, and a large supply of ministers, doctors and lawyers—"enough and to spare." We have two first-class railroads, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis and the Cincinnati & Chicago, both doing a very large business; also two more prospective roads, the Anderson, Lebanon & Bloomington, Ill., and the White Pigeon & Anderson, all centering at the latter place. We also have the Lafayette & Muncie Railroad, which is about ready for the iron. It runs through the north part of the county via Alexandria and Elwood, crossing the Cincinnati & Chicago at the latter place. The aggregate length of all the roads, when completed, will be about ninety-two miles within the county.

Pendleton is eight miles southwest of Anderson, located at the falls of Fall creek. It is quite a business town, in a very rich part of the county, and is proverbial for its morals; has fine lime stone for building purposes and the best water power in the county.

Elwood is eighteen miles northwest of Anderson, on the Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad, and is quite a flourishing and business little village.

Alexandria is twelve miles north of Anderson, located on Pipe creek, in a fine part of the county. It contains some fine business rooms, a brick church, school house and an excellent grist mill.

Perkinsville is eleven miles west of Anderson and located at the junction of Pipe creek with White river, and near the Hamilton county line. It is a town of some note, in a fine agricultural district.

Chesterfield is six miles east of Anderson and is an old town situated near the Indian mounds, and was the home of the late Allen Makepeace.

Markleville is eleven miles southeast of Anderson, located on the Pendleton and Newcastle turnpike, and is rather a lively little village. It contains a neat church and a brick school house.

New Columbus is six miles south of Anderson, on the south bank of Fall creek, and contains rather a good Lutheran church; is an old town on the "down hill grade."

Alfont is fourteen miles southwest of Anderson, on the bank of Lick creek.

Huntsville is seven miles south of Anderson and one mile northeast of Pendleton.

Fishersburg is nine miles west of Anderson, located on Stony creek.

Frankton is nine miles northwest of Anderson, located on Pike creek, and is quite a business place. It has two good churches, Methodist and Christian. A two story brick school house and some fine business houses and residences.

Summitville is nineteen miles north of Anderson, on the road to Marion, in Grant county, and is a new town of some importance.

Independence is twenty-five miles northwest of Anderson, located on the line between Boone and Duck Creek townships, and also on the line dividing Madison and Grant counties.

With the above summary view the kind reader will necessarily arrive at the conclusion, that with such facilities our county will be one of the first in the State. Our educational

and Sunday school causes are not surpassed; they are what they never before have been—a “grand success.”

With a well regulated system of education, and the Sunday school cause properly developed, the state of society will be as a grand palladium of our country, and which will secure to us the perpetuity of civil and religious liberty, which will be transmitted through the annals of history, unimpaired to future posterity.

This (Richland) township was formed, or cut off from Anderson township, about the year 1831 or '32; it is only five and three-fourths miles long and five miles wide—it being a fractional township on the north side. Big Killbuck runs diagonally through the township, on the east, and Little Killbuck on the west side, the former affording sufficient water for mill and machine purposes, all the year, and the latter, a good supply of stock water.

William Curtis was the first white man, with his family, that settled in what is now Richland township, in the spring of 1829, and his log cabin was on the spot where Mr. Robert Adams' barn now stands. The first eighty acres of land entered, was by him, in 1830, and is now owned by the above Mr. Adams. The next was John Shinkle and family, in the spring of 1830, on the land where Thos. Thornburg lives; the next a Mr. Barker, Joseph Barnes, Isaac Jones and Archibald Parker, in 1830, on Big Killbuck; also, Joseph Brown and family, settled on the land now owned by Harrison Canady. A mile or so above there, Richard and Timothy Parsons and families, also settled in 1830, then all a dreary wilderness, inhabited only by the red man and wild animals. These pioneers had to get their bread, etc., from Wayne county, and other places, as best they could, until they could raise it themselves. They knew nothing about luxuries, but dined upon “corn dodgers,” “Johnny cake,” opossum, coon, wild turkey, venison, etc., without salt or molasses. Their drink consisted of “Adam's ale,” pure and unadulterated, as it flowed from the fountain head, down the hill-side, or tinctured with a little sassafras or spice wood.

The first school house or cabin erected was in 1831, on the ground where one of H. Canady's frame houses now stands, near the pike, and the first school was taught by an Irishman, in the spring of 1832.

The land in this part of the county was offered for sale by Congress, and by 1836 or '37 was nearly all taken up, and preparations made for cultivating it.

When I first visited this township, in August, 1833, I found it very wild and dreary, but the few inhabitants were remarkably hospitable and kind in every way; yet they were not of the most refined and cultivated, for, although they had large, generous souls, they were very limited in education. "They were the right men in the right place"

My brother-in-law, Christian Lower, and myself, moved from Wayne county, Indiana, to where I now live. We had to cut out our road as we came, and arrived here January 5th, 1839. I had hired a cellar dug and a hewed log house built, 18x22 feet, with a clapboard roof; also, an acre of land, cleared and fenced, the latter costing \$15. There were but four or five houses between here and Anderson, and no roads only as we cut them out, except the one from Anderson to Pipe creek, which is now a turnpike. Had no church edifices, but held religious services in private houses. "Log rollings and house raisings" were novel scenes to us, for we had not witnessed the like in Wayne county. We rolled logs thirty-one days, in the spring of 1839. The first thing was to divide the logs, or the ground, as nearly equally as possible, then each one take a dram of the "O. B. Joyful" and all "pitch in." We fancied ourselves as but boys, by the side of those stalwart Virginians and Kentuckians. How every thing has changed since then! Religion, the light of science, and the temperance cause, have dissipated the moral gloom, and banished the "little brown jug" from our public gatherings; and to-day we have good churches and school houses, nice houses and barns, fine farms, railroads, telegraphs, turnpikes, etc., enough to make any community contented and happy.

Well, gentle reader, I must bring my article to a close,

and it is already longer in detail than I expected or anticipated when I began. May the blessing of civil and religious liberty ever stand out as a beacon light to cheer us on to ultimate success.

J. R. HOLSTON.

COMMUNICATION FROM REV. J. W. FOREST.

FORESTVILLE, Aug. 20, 1874.

FRIEND HARDEN :—Your favor requesting a sketch of the early history of Boone township is received and in compliance with the same I now proceed to give a brief outline. In the fall of 1847 I first set foot in this township and in that part known as the Miami Reserve. There was nearly one-half of the above township in this reserve. This land was not at that time in the market, but could be secured by actual settlers by pre-emption. The greater portion of the township was one unbroken wilderness; no traces of civilization in the western part save hunters' camps, an abundance of wolves, deer, squirrels, etc. There was at that time a small settlement in the eastern part of the township.

The first election held there were but eighteen votes cast, and the tickets were deposited in the inspector's hat. All was satisfactory so far as I know. I will give the names of those who voted as they recur to my mind, most of whom, however, are dead: James and John Tomlinson, Wright Smith, John James, William and Thomas Brunt, William Bevis, Morgan McMahan, Robert Webster, Dudley and George Doyle, Jesse McMahan, Peter Eaton, Samuel Moore and David Jones—the names of the others I have forgotten. The first house raising I was at there were but two hands the first day, three the second, four the third, and the fourth day we finished. At the first log rolling there were but eight hands "all told."

The first school house erected was about the year 1846.

The second one I helped raise was a rough log house, with one end open for a fire place and a log cut out instead of a window and a wide puncheon serving for a writing table—the teacher agreeing to teach only as far as the “single rule of three.”

The first preaching was by Samuel Partee, of the United Brethren faith; the next was by Wm. Boyden, of the Methodist faith, and the third by Wm. Golden, a Baptist. These meetings were held, generally, in private houses. The first Sabbath school was organized in the year 1854, with J. W. Forrest superintendent.

The first settlers were men of limited means, their first object was to secure homes and then convert them from a wilderness to a state of cultivation. They were men of industrious habits and had due respect for morality. You would scarcely hear an oath at the house raisings and log rollings of that day. I knew of no bottles of whisky being at any of the public gatherings the first few years after settling in the township. The Reserve was settled very fast; the sound of the ax and maul were heard throughout the land. Enough land was soon cleared on which to raise our own provision, and then we felt as though we were at home. The principal part of the milling was done at Jackson's mill, near Anderson, which required two or three days to make the trip. Our trading was done at Enos Wright's, Anderson, and Nathan Tomlinson's, Alexandria.

With industry, strict economy and perseverance our improvements marched on rapidly. The people were neighborly and social in the extreme. Churches and school houses soon sprang up in proportion to other improvements. Our land was naturally productive and soon increased in valuation. We now have a good township and with more ditching will favorably compare with older parts of the county. Of course it has taken toil and sacrifices to accomplish this. Many have fallen by the way, but a few have been permitted to live to see what then looked impossible. We yet lack a railroad, which we hope soon to have, for it would be of great advantage to us in getting

our surplus to market. We are also deficient in gravel with which to make good roads, for our land is low and of such a nature that it is impossible to make good roads without it.

Your humble writer is one of the last surviving pioneers who settled here as early as 1847, spared for some cause, I hardly know what. Although I have passed through the "flint mill," so to speak, I still enjoy good health, for which I am truly thankful. I came from Virginia when I was thirty-seven years of age, and have now lived in Indiana twenty-seven years; have tried to preach the gospel in my poor stammering way for many years, laboring to build up Zion, not only in Boone, but in different parts of the country; have served my township in the capacity of Justice of the Peace for twelve years; acted as Swamp Land Commissioner, and have of late been acting with the Grange movement, which I think will accomplish good, but of course I can not see what is in the future.

You are at liberty to use this imperfect sketch, which I would gladly extend, but I find my memory deficient of late in giving dates, names, etc., with many other incidents connected with our early history.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN W. FORREST.

DUCK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

DUCK CREEK TOWNSHIP was organized in 1852, by Anthony Minnick, Henry Cochran and Fielding Sampson, who were then Trustees, or Directors, as they were called by law. The first election took place in August, 1852, in the little United Brethren log church, on the bank of the creek, at the present site of the Waymire grave yard. This continued to be the voting precinct until 1856, when a school house was erected two and one-half miles northeast,

on Anthony Minnick's land, to which place it was removed. As the time of holding elections was changed, the first regular election was held in April, 1853.

The first Trustees elected were John Adair, John Hosier and Thomas W. Harmon. Hosier and Harmon were re-elected. The first Treasurer elected was David Waymire; the first Secretary, Daniel B. Newkirk; the first Assessor, Anthony Minnick; the first Justices of the Peace, Elliott Waymire and Massey Clymer, the latter serving acceptably for sixteen years.

The first Sunday school organized was at what then was, and still is, known as the Minnick school house, in the summer of 1857. Thomas W. Harmon was elected Superintendent. The first and only resident minister was Samuel Purtee, of the U. B. Church. He was a man of considerable ability and great zeal, but lacked culture and refinement. Owing to the negligence of his person and the affairs of his family, his influence was not what it otherwise would have been. But he continued a zealous minister and labored in various parts of his country until his death, February 21st, 1872.

During the early history of the township wolves and other wild animals were in abundance, but the last trace of the wolf was seen in the western part, near Tipton county, where a den of them was killed by Aquilla and James Purtee, in the year 1859. Deer were numerous, but the last was killed a few years later.

The township, generally speaking, is flat and is intersected from southwest to northeast by two branches of Duck creek. The soil is good and the country well timbered, occasionally there being a swamp. A mile and a half north of the center are the dividing waters of the White and Wabash rivers, the water flowing south into Duck creek and thence into White river, while on the other hand it flows north into Wild Cat creek, thence into Wabash river.

Yours,

JOHN N. HARMON.

September 24th, 1874.

When mankind wander in the realms of fancy, outside of the domain of demonstrative fact, the theories thus constructed amount only to speculation. In the infancy of nations, it was the custom of their writers to attempt to give an account of the world, its cosmical development and history, in a few pages of a book. Time sanctified these traditions, and in process of time they became incorporated with the sacred legends of the country; a part of its faith, that amounted to skepticism to doubt. In the decomposition and recomposition of States, the most cherished of these traditions were carried into the new. The wreck of old ideas was the material out of which the new was to be constructed. Every idea of the structure of earth or of the origin of man, has had its antecedent idea in opinions that have had their youth, their manhood, and their age and decay, in systems long since forgotten. In our day, two theories are occupying the attention of the learned world, that of *Creation*, and that of *Development*.

The Creation theory is the more orthodox, as it is older. Old opinions are sound, as long as they have the popular sanction; opinion may err in the present, as it has in the past, hence the necessity for investigation before we give ourselves away to any threadbare whim, because it is old, or mount the whirlwind of fancy, because it is new. It concerns man more to be in possession of fact, than it does to construct theories to prop up the traditions of by-gone ages. The six days of creation and the seventh of rest, is looked on by educated men more in the light of allegory than of literal, cosmical history. Geological harmony is attained by the following solution, compared with the cosmology of Moses: The morning and evening of the first day constituted the Azoic epoch of indefinite time. The second day of Biblical creation was the age of the earliest appearance of animated existence; the age of Molusks, or Silurian age. On the third day, the Devonian age, or fish epoch, was ushered in. The fourth day represents the carboniferous period of geology. The fifth day is the period of the great culmination of those

huge reptiles, whose remains are found only in the rocks; among which are found the *Ichthyosaurians*, whose frame was enormous, and length not less than thirty feet at maturity. The *Plesiosaurias*, with snake-like head and feet that were used in water as fins, and on dry land as organs of locomotion. Also, to this period belongs the *Ptesodactyl*, or bird-like reptile, in consequence of its ability to fly in the air by means of bat-like wings. In the latter part of this period, first appears mammals, or beasts who suckle their young. On the sixth day, or age of mammals, many of the lower order of living existents disappeared from the earth, and gave place to a higher order of animated nature. This is the *quaternary* period of geologists. The animals of note that belonged to this epoch, which have since disappeared from the earth, are the *paleotherium*, the *dinotherium*, the *mastodon* or American fossil elephant, the *mammoth* and the *magatherion*, the latter a gigantic sloth, exceeding in size anything now living, the elephant alone excepted.

The most rational and natural divisions of the existence of the earth are, first, when it was purely mineral, in its second stage it was mineral and vegetable, the third, mineral, vegetable and animal, the fourth, mineral, vegetable, animal and man. There is no discrepancy of opinion as to the advent of man, being the last introduced upon this planet. But the time of his introduction has puzzled archaeologists, both sacred and profane, in all ages of the world. The Mosaic chronology has been tortured by skepticism and the rationalists for the last two hundred years. Every advantage of its weak points has been taken by its enemies, by giving a literal interpretation to the six days of creation. Enough to say, the literal six thousand years, since all things were chaos, and disembodied nonentity is no longer considered tenable by educated men anywhere. It, perhaps, marked a very important revival in the history of man, in which he began to record the traditions of his ancestors.

But to say that man has had an existence on earth coexistent with its first inception and development, and that the planet was habitable in a short week, and that this infant child

and his mate were fitted for the duties of their station, and that all created things were of the same age, belonged to the same epoch, and started together in this early morning of time, taxes our credulity beyond endurance. It suits our purpose to accept the Mosaic chronology as an elucidation in part of the historic age. Geology has a record in the *rocks*, in the *drift*, in the change of season, as indicated in tropical flora preserved in immense beds of carbon, all over the country. *Palaeontology*, or the science of fossils, shows a succession of living existents in each physical change or revolution, that the material substance of the earth past through, from the Palaeozoic period to the present time. Animal forms, belonging to certain stratum of the earth, and not being found in older deposits, and their continued existence arrested in newer formations, we are led to suppose that the conditions upon which life depended, no longer existed, and death was the result.

Such is the *trilobite* found at the falls of Fall creek, imbedded in the solid rock. This little three lobed animal properly belongs to the upper and lower Silurian. None are known to exist at the present, and the rocks are the sole record of their being. The stratum is thus named from its cropping out in Wales, the ancient seat of the *Silures*, who gave the Romans, under Julius Cesar, so much trouble to conquer. Their name, almost forgotten, comes up in geology, and by it, is immortalized.

This little creature is much sought after by students at school, as a representative of the long distant past. Untold ages have roled away since a tropical sun warmed the lagoons in which they dwelled. We introduce them here as they once had a home in Madison county, with hundreds, perhaps thousands of other fossils, the names of which are known only to those who make their remains a study. The *trilabite* dwindles into insignificance when compared with another fossil of our county, found in the limestone deposits, plentifully distributed in the vicinity of Anderson.

Orthoceratite, thus named from two Greek words, signifying a straight horn, is found in fragments as they are gen-

erally broken in disengaging them from their firm stony case. It is remarked by M. Figuier, that they were the tyrants of the ancient seas. Their epoch is more recent than the *trilabite*. Their burial place is principally in limestone rock, secure from everything save the rude violence of man. It has never been our fortune to come across a complete fossil of this fillibuster among reptiles. The head and posterior extremity is generally wanting. What were its habits, its food and its social relation with the monsters of its day, are questions that will remain unanswered. It suited the divine economy of the Supreme Architect of the Universe, to bring into life the lowest order of animated nature, first, and from this, build the pyramid of creation, placing man at the top, as the completing capstone and perfection of his work. Did man and the higher order of animals make their appearance on earth as soon as vegetable existence? We think not for many plausible seasons. The *igneous* period of earth's history had disengaged so many noxious gasses that it would have been impossible for an air-breather to perpetuate an existence in such a medium. It is an axiom in philosophy, that matter is inannihilable; what has become of those noxious gasses? They have been crystallized in the immense vegetation, that in aftertime constituted the coal beds that underlie so much of the surface of Indiana, and formed carbonates and carburets with other simples, until the gaseous fluid surrounding the earth was so far freed from carbon, that the lowest order of air-breathers could begin to exist. Nature makes no mistakes; life was introduced as soon as the physical conditions of the universe would admit of it. Well may we suppose, and prove by parity of reasoning, that a low order of physiological conditions proved an unperfected state of physical conditions; that progression and gradation in one, prove the same in the other. But to take Mr. Weeks' experiment of developing animalculæ from vegetable albumen, that they, in turn will overleap the type of their organization, and in time become a fish; that the fish will become an air-breathing reptile; that the reptile in process of time, develops wings

and feathers, and assumes all the characteristics of a bird; that the feathers of the bird is changed into hair and the wings into feet, and this aeriform animal drops to earth as a quadruped; that this quadruped learns the habit of walking on its posterior extremities erect, and that the front feet are developed into hands, and assumes the station of man. We are prepared for many wonders in nature, but do not urge those extreme opinions of the law of development, or else, our credulity, being overtaxed, might revolt. Palæontology fails to furnish those links by which all created living things are thus rendered homogeneous; one and the same; but, only, in different stages of development. Type of being has its law, and, in the present state of our knowledge, the bonds have not been broken and the line of demarkcation swept away. The hog has never become an elephant, neither has the lion ate grass as the ox. Yet this does not argue that man is a mechanical machine; that he is the same, mentally, that he was during the *Lacustrin* settlements in Switzerland, the formation of the *Kitchen-middens* of Denmark, or during the period of *Mound-building* in America. He was unpolished, ignorant and unrefined then, but, nevertheless, he was man. He is a "little lower than the Angel," still. His improvement is mainly due to the civilizing influences of society, the habitual exercise of mental pursuits, and the accumulated experience of untold ages. It is as improbable, for one type of existence to invade another by assumption of form and character, as it would be for man to become a God. The idea may be illustrated by a diagram. Each type of animated existence is a point within a circle. It has a play from center to circumference, but never passes the bounds of the circle, neither does one circle encroach upon another.

With regard to man three opinions are prevalent in the world. The first is that he was created an angel and fell to be a devil. The second that he was originally a devil and that he has been growing better ever since. The third is that he is now, what he always has been, with the modify-

ing influences of his surroundings, about midway between angel and devil.

It is the opinion of the most eminent archæologists that man antedates the *Glacial* epoch, that he was cotemporary with the cave bear, the mammoth, the mastadon and many other extinct species of animals that ceased to exist during this transition state. Speculation is not historical fact and much of the investigation on this subject has failed to convince either for or against the extreme antiquity of man. The era of man's existence on earth is divided into three ages. That of iron, covering a period of four thousand years; bronze, that of two thousand years, and the stone age seven thousand, in all thirteen thousand years. What length of time man wandered in the infancy of his existence before he became a worker in stone implements none have ventured to guess. Sir Charles Lyell, when he visited the United States in 1846, gave the subject of the co-existence of man and the mastadon on this continent a careful investigation. He expresses himself guardedly by saying that in "other parts of America, which I myself have not visited, I have not as yet been able to obtain authentic proofs of the co-existence of man with the mastadon, though it is highly probable that such proofs will eventually be brought to light. Professor Whitney, indeed, points out that, 'amid the foot hills of the Sierra works of man have been frequently found among the recent deposits of auriferous gravel, in close connection with the bones of the mastodon and elephant,' but I have not yet had an opportunity of examining fully into the evidence."

Dr. B. Dowler described a human skeleton exhumed in the delta of the Mississippi, to which he ascribed an antiquity of fifty thousand years. Figures are easily made, but it is another thing to estimate their numerical value. He failed to give enough of the thread of his reasoning to enable us to judge of its accuracy. Four superimposed forests were interlocked above the remains, which had a depth of sixteen feet beneath the surface.

We have somewhat wandered from the purposes of this

article, but to preserve a logical connection, it may be remarked that the co-existence of man with the mastadon is relative to the subject as the bones of the latter have been found in Madison county in two or more places. Human remains have never, in this locality, claimed any great antiquity. Two thousand years ago the bones of this fossil elephant was as much of an enigma as they were to the workmen who brought them to light on the farm of Mr. John Harmason in the year 1871. While constructing a ditch to drain a marsh of several miles in length, the workmen came upon the huge bones of an extinct species of animals belonging to the class called *pachidenus*, or thick skinned animals. The word mastadon is a compound of two Greek words signifying nipple-tooth. When did these huge monsters rove in herds in Madison county, shaking the solid foundations of the earth with their tread? Ask the everlasting hills and they are silent; inquire of the forests, and the answer will be that a hundred generations have passed away since one of these browsed upon its branches; interrogate the marshes in which they are found, and the silence of death that reigns there gives no information of the rolling years and cycles of time that bars us from the date of their existence. The winds have no pen to record, or tongue to tell of the thousand ages that have passed in the dim twilight of the early morn of time, when the mastadon, monarch of the land, shook his hoary mane in the wintry wind. Fossil remains of several species of this huge beast have been exhumed in all countries of the known world except in southern India and Africa, the home of the living elephant. There may be a relative proportion existing between the size of the teeth of an animal and the animal itself. If this rule is even proximate, and in the vicinity of truth we attain all that is expected by the comparison. We have in our possession a tooth of an ox that had a living weight of eighteen hundred pounds. As the ox's tooth is to its living weight so is the mastadon's to its live weight. The rule, if correct, makes the weight of the living mastadon, whose bones were found as aforesaid in

the vicinity of Anderson, forty thousand one hundred and twelve pounds. It is not claimed that there is any great degree of accuracy in the calculation, but as good as any from the kind of material we have to reason from. The workmen that found the bones in question informed us that there was also a reddish brown hair mixed with the muck, but it was carelessly thrown aside and we failed to find any of the clothing of the beast on the day following the discovery. If man, on this continent, ever beheld a living mastadon, it is so far in the distant past that the physical records of time have grown illegible. The Indians have a tradition that goes back to the epoch of the mastadon, but it is not trustworthy. It is too silly to recapitulate, but nevertheless it might amuse. It is related that once upon a time the Great Spirit felt himself much aggrieved by the sad havoc committed by the mastadon on the deer, elk and buffalo that were created for the Indian; that he resolved to destroy them, and for that purpose seated himself upon a high hill and hurled thunderbolts at them until they were all destroyed save one old bull, who, facing the divine wrath, shook off the electric fluid as it fell on his forehead, until failing to catch and turn it aside, he was wounded in the side, when, with a mighty roar, he bounded across the Ohio and the great lakes in the north, and at last took up his abode in a far distant country, where he is living to this day.

Their bones are much larger than those of the elephant, the height of some skeletons, about thirteen feet, with body much longer in proportion to height. They seldom have more than eight teeth in use at one time, thus, $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$. The front grinder is about two-fifths smaller than the one back of it. Its food was plainly vegetable, as proved by the remains of twigs, leaves and other vegetable matter found between its ribs. It was probably like other *pachydenns*, fond of visiting marshy places, in search of more abundant food, where it became mired in the place where its bones are so frequently found. About thirty species of mastadon have been described by palæontologists. Those wishing further

information on this subject are referred to the works of Dr. Warren.

Madison county, like every other point in the State, presents its relics of a by-gone age. Flint arrowheads, spearheads, scrapers, mullers, rollers, and many other stone implements are found, the uses of which, we at this distant time, can scarcely guess at. It is thought that no metallic substance of high antiquity has been found. These things have the impress of a European origin, and in no wise attributable to the ancient inhabitants of the country. In Mexico and Peru the civilization at the time of the conquest, had advanced to the bronze epoch, while in Europe that point had been passed four thousand years before. In the northern part of North America, there is no satisfactory evidence that bronze implements had ever come into general use; that they were at least six thousand years behind their European neighbors, allowing four thousand years for the age of iron, and two thousand for that of bronze. Stone implements found here belong to the two ages of stone—the rough, and the polished. There is not a vestige of evidence that would prove the existence of man in the central parts of Indiana over two thousand years ago.

He may have been here ten thousand, but the evidence of this high antiquity is not present. Flint implements have no date, they leave no record; the time of their use is shut out by the dead ages of the past, without leaving their marks on the wings of time. The mounds near Chesterfield, the work of the ancient inhabitants, present many features that are interesting as food for reflection. Their regularity suggests the idea of mathematical accuracy. The circuit of the larger is about three hundred paces. The length of one step is a unit of measure, with all rude or uncivilized people. Why three hundred; did they have the use of the Arabic numerals? Perhaps not, but they had the same suggestive idea of the *Semitic* races, in counting by tens, on the digital extremities of the hands. The pace made a unit of measure, and the fingers suggested its multiplication by tens.

Those who have given the mounds the greatest attention in trying to decipher their object and uses, have divided them into three classes: First, military or defensive; second, that for the interment of the dead; and third, that for adoration or worship. Our principal mound at Chesterfield comes under the denomination of the latter. The ditch is on the inner side; the elevation of earth in the center is what is usually denominated the sacrificial altar; the opening in the embankment, fronting the south, may have reference to the sun at meridian hight, and an object of worship by almost all nations in a certain stage in their civilization. The ancient Egyptians were worshippers of the sun, and the Incas of Peru called themselves the children of the sun and the Aztecs of Annihuac adored that luminary and poured out libations of praise to the other hosts of heaven. There is too much speculation in the whole subject to say positively what the complete object was in the minds of the architects. The work, as well as the people that did it, is a mystery that time will never unfold. Whence came they, whither have they gone, how long did they remain, and what were the causes of their taking off? This ancient people, the Mound Builders, might have been destroyed by war and conquest; famine is more terrible to a half civilized people than it is to an enlightened nation; pestilence follows in the train of other disasters. War, famine and pestilence are the three principal causes of the destruction of all the ancient States. When they had filled the measure of their existence, and their purposes and objects were complete, it would not bother the mind of the INFINITE to get rid of them. When knowledge and virtue walk hand in hand, the prosperity of the people is secure; when these become stationary, prosperity is on the retrograde; when knowledge and virtue decline, the spectacle becomes contemptible, and the blot is generally wiped out with the the existence of nationality. If the Mound Builders once had an existence in Madison county, there was a purpose in it. If they had fulfilled the objects of existence, they would, no doubt, be here to-day; but wherein their

shortcomings consisted is a mystery locked in the prison-house of the past.

If some of the pioneer views of the antiquity of man are objectionable, I can apologise better by making a quotation, a saying of Prof. Agassiz, "that whenever a new and startling fact is brought to light in science, people first say, 'it is not true,' then that 'it is contrary to religion,' and lastly, 'that every body knew it before.'"

If the foregoing article suits the character of your book, it is respectfully submitted, asking the patient indulgence of the public.

Respectfully yours,

W. A. HUNT.

Anderson, Oct. 26, 1874.

THE BIG LICK.

THE author is indebted to Mr. John Boram for the following account :

The source of Lick Creek, proper, is what is generally called the Big Lick. Many an incident occurred here which gave much merriment and laughter among the old settlers, then living in this part of the county. It was a great place of resort for the wild game of the woods at that time, especially deer. (My informant states he saw seven one morning before breakfast, a pretty fair sight on an empty stomach indeed,) which would come and sup of the water that oozed from the sides of the low banks, water which seemed everlasting, and many an one was shot down by sporting men who then lived in this vicinity. Scaffolds were built in the branches and forks of the trees which surrounded the basin or pool. Then at night or at early dusk ascend the tree, conceal themselves, having a little fire on some boards covered with dirt. Here would each one sit on his own tree, with his old flint lock in hand awaiting the

arrival of the deer, which would generally soon make their appearance, not suspecting their enemies who were perched above them. When the man nearest the deer, would brighten up his light with some dry kindling, which was always prepared for that purpose, the light would blind the deer, then a charge was let loose from the old trusty gun, then a general charge was made by the entire party often killing several. Crippling on such occasions was not considered a good shot.

This place is somewhat noted in other respects. It was here that Bacy's trace crossed; the first emigrant train that passed through this part of this country, traveling west. In fact this route was taken by the traveling public for some time, emigrating West. Also much had been said in reference to mineral deposits here.

Iron ore exists in small quantities. It was thought by some that the Indians made salt here at one time. It is said that a man by the name of Tigaret in the year 1850, made some experiments in reference to the discovery of salt. But it was a grand failure. My informant states that he came with mattock, spade, pumps, etc., and to work he went, where tradition had pointed out, as he said, the exact spot for operations. His first part of the work was to sink a shaft if possible to the briny liquid. It was soon found impossible to continue this part of the work successfully, unless a curbing of some kind to keep out the falling mud could be procured. Consequently a large sycamore gum was obtained, about ten feet long and four feet in diameter. At last the gum was placed in position, the salt man did the work of excavation and again commenced in earnest. By this time the gum is lowered, only leaving about one foot above the ground. In a short time the men above became somewhat discouraged, but a few words of encouragement from the man below set them to work with renewed energy; for they had now reached a place where the precious liquid lay awaiting the removal of the alluvial deposits, which was now almost done. Great anxiety was now manifested by the intent party, and others of the neighborhood who had

assembled to witness that which was to give untold wealth to these men, and a new impetus to business in this part of the country.

As the anticipated depth was about reached, where treasure would be revealed, all eyes were strained to their utmost to catch the first view of what would perhaps make this day memorable for generations to come; and to give advantages here of which few places could boast. Sure enough just at this moment the vein is tapped; all is excitement above and below; it is rising rapidly up the legs of the man below. He is in danger of being submerged before relief can be afforded him. But our faithful friend above was equal to the task. All was now safe and each ready to test, by tasting the relative qualities of the new discovery, which was by this time flowing over the top of the gum in great sluices. "Sulphur," says one, "coperas" says another, "iron" says a third. Now we can not imagine the surprise and disappointment of these men when they found this fluid to be merely good drinking water, perhaps only slightly impregnated with iron. The water has been flowing over the top until recently. The flowing over of the gum caused the filling up with sediment.

This place is one and one-half miles north of the line between Madison and Hancock counties, and two and one-half miles west of the Henry county line. A great change is observed in the vicinity of the spring compared with its appearance forty years ago. It has lost much of its wild and romantic scenery.

It was near this place where Mary Ann Atford was killed by lightning in the year 1855. And on his farm, lying a short distance west of the spring, is where John Slaughter becoming weary of life took the fatal dose of morphine, which terminated his existence in about forty-eight hours. He was a German by birth, had moved from Pennsylvania in the year 1834, where he settled in the woods and cleared up a large farm and accumulated a great deal of wealth; the management or control of which seemed to give him much trouble, hence he sought relief by his own

efforts to free himself of the turmoils of life. In the year 1833 or 4, Mrs. Surber, wife of James Surber, hung herself in her own house, cause unknown. This house stood but a short distance west of the Big Lick. In the same neighborhood, still a little farther west, Josephus Poindexter committed suicide by cutting the jugular veins of his neck with a razor, causing almost instant death. This occurred in 1858. He was much respected by all who knew him. He had been Justice of the Peace for several years; was fifty years of age. He had raised a large family of children which had grown up to respectability. In 1858, Thomas Shelton an old citizen of this neighborhood was found dead on his own premises. The decision of the Jury was that he died of apoplexy.

Just a little further southwest a youth by the name of John Padgett, was found dead in the woods, cause of death unknown. And down Lick creek a little way, Frederick Windell shot himself accidently. A full account of this matter will be found elsewhere in this work. He was highly respected by all who knew him. It seems that casualties of this kind have been much greater in this neighborhood than in other localities in this county.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 19, 1874.

(Midnight.)

S. HARDIN, ESQ.,

Markleville, Madison county, Ind.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 14th instant is before me, and contents noted. By it I am informed that you are hunting up materials for a history of Madison county. In it you solicit me to contribute something for your proposed work.

I can sincerely assure you it gives me very great pleasure to comply with your request, and should I, by my feeble pen, contribute any thing which may add any interest to your forthcoming book, I shall feel myself most happy thereby.

I now proceed to give you a short biographical sketch of my versatile career :

First : I was born on Saturday morning, November 13th, 1813, in Knox county, then in the territory of Indiana (now Sullivan county, taken from Knox), in a very small log cabin in a little "picket fort" erected to defend the whites against the hostile Indians.

I was born of poor but respectable parents. My father's name was Friend Lemon, born in Virginia. My mother's maiden name was Mary Hansbrough, daughter of Peter Hansbrough, for whom I was named. My parents came to the then territory of Indiana, and settled near Vincennes. My father was by profession a miller and a farmer. His farm is located on Willard's prairie, Gill township, Sullivan county, four miles north and west from Carlisle. He was born March 10th, 1782, died August 17th, 1862, aged eighty years, five months and seven days. My mother died when I was only some three or four weeks old.

I was bred on the farm, and worked on the farm until I was seventeen years of age when, September, 1830, I went to learn the blacksmith trade in Carlisle, with Alonzo Coulton. The volcanic art proved too hard for my physical powers, so I abandoned it and turned my attention to books. The old log school house, common in this country in that early day, was the kind in which my first ideas were "taught to shoot." I mastered Webster's American Spelling Book, Pike's Arithmetic, the English Reader, and Introduction to the same, by Lindley Murray, and with the old goose quill I had learned to write a tolerably fair hand. Thus far finished in my education, in the spring of 1832 I began the occupation of a pedagogue, taught a nine months' school near Bruceville, Knox county. In the spring of 1833 I went to Vincennes and went to school to the Rev. Henry Moore Shaw, an educated Episcopal clergyman. With him I learned the art and mystery of "speaking and writing the English language with propriety," according to Murray. In 1834 I taught a school in Palestine, Crawford county, Illinois, and commenced reading medicine with Dr. Norton, became

dyspeptic, and to cure the same farmed it in 1835. In 1836 went to Alabama and lived with an uncle, who was a lawyer. Studied law, was licensed April 10th, 1839, at Merom, Sullivan county, Indiana. July 4th, 1874, was the "orator of the day" at Merom. I forgot to mention that on the 26th of March, 1839, I was married, in New Lebanon, Sullivan county, Indiana, to Miss Sarah Ellis, daughter of Jesse Ellis, of Madison county. Left Merom March 8th, 1841, for Madison county, Indiana, moving in a two horse wagon. Arrived at Alexandria, Madison county, on March 17th, 1841. Delivered the Fourth of July oration at Alexandria. Practiced law. Left Alexandria for Anderson May 5, 1845. In 1848 edited the True Democrat, published by the brothers, John Q. & Wm. Howell. In 1849, with Dr. Townsend Ryan, bought the printing press and started the Weekly Democrat. "Busted up."

Now as to my office holding: I was elected Justice of the Peace for Anderson township in September, 1847, for five years. Re-elected, in 1852, for four years (new Constitution). In October 1855 was elected Clerk of the Madison Circuit Court. My opponent was the late Judge James N. Starkey, at that time the deputy Clerk for James Hazlett, Esq., my predecessor. Judge Starkey was a Democrat, but ran independently. The Whigs ran no candidate for Clerk that year. I served my term out. Was not a candidate for re-election.

Removed from Anderson to Indianapolis October 24th, 1863, so that my life spent in Madison county was a little over twenty-two and a half years—four at Alexandria and eighteen and a half in Anderson.

It is a sad pleasure to me, as I to-night have hurriedly brought up to my recollection, the many trying scenes and the struggles with poverty and adversity, through which I passed in Madison county. But when memory reverts to those scenes, and to the dear old friends—many of whom have passed off the stage—with whom I so long mingled, and by whom I was honored, I feel pleasure commingled with sadness.

I may again return to Madison county, and then, when my time comes, "draw the drapery of my couch around me, and lie down to pleasant dreams" by the side of my son and two daughters who now rest in the beautiful little cemetery near Anderson.

Yours very truly,
PETER H. LEMON.

ADDENDA.—I omitted to mention that I became a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 77, Free and Accepted Masons at Anderson, in 1851, I believe. Served as Secretary, of said Lodge, some two or three years. I became a Royal Arch Mason in Muncie Chapter No. 30, in 1857, I think. In 1858, I believe, I became a Royal and Select Master, in Indianapolis Council, No. 2.

During the late rebellion, I enlisted in the forty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and was appointed by Colonel James R. Slack, Commissary Sergeant served ten months, when I received my discharge on account of disability from chronic diarrhœa.

A CHAPTER ON SPIRITUALISM.

BY ROBERT CREE.

HOME, July 29, 1874.

AFTER so long a time I attempt to give you a sketch of spiritual manifestations which occurred about the year 1852. The facts we find about as follows: A man by the name of Oliver Branch, an old bachelor, who possessed a considerable amount of money, unceremoniously left for parts unknown. After being gone some time it was whispered about that he had been foully dealt with; that one Henry Huff was suspected of being guilty of the crime. The neighbors became excited to a considerable extent, placing

Mr. H. in a precarious situation. He, however, cleared the matter up by procuring evidence from Fort Wayne that Mr. B. had there sickened and died a natural death. This set the matter at rest until Spiritualism was introduced into the neighborhood, led by one Ward McNear, who professed to be a medium; and at a meeting of persons of this faith the spirit of Mr. Branch was said to be present, confirming the first suspicion that Mr. B. had been murdered, and that Huff was the guilty party. The indignity of the people was now aroused to its highest pitch, and preparations were made for investigation. The spot had been located through the medium where the bones of the murdered man could be found. The day was set; tools were prepared, including picks, shovels, grabing hooks, etc. Headed by McNear some forty or fifty persons began the work in earnest, laboring all day. Late in the evening Wilson More pointed out the exact spot in the edge of a small branch. By this time the day had closed; the water coming in to the excavation operations were suspended until pumps and other necessaries were procured. In the mean time, however, the number had increased from fifty to seventy-five persons, the excitement running higher and higher. Thus prepared with these necessaries work again commenced. Finally by dint of hard labor bones were actually found. Now the excitement became intense, but to any rational mind not wrought up by this delusion it was readily decided that they were the bones of the deer, so admitted by this deluded set, who had been led by designing men into this foolish move without anything whatever save the sudden disappearance of Mr. B. to found their suspicions of crime upon. Here ends this little narrative. The spot is to this day called "The Bone Diggings," traces of which may be seen near the southeast corner of Van Buren township.

The author was induced to insert this merely to show how far, from the most trifling occurrence, human folly can be led. This, however, has been the case from time immemorial, and there is but one way of successful escape, and that is through a proper education, which is a safeguard to

all classes. It will serve to keep down superstition and bigotry ; it will act as an equilibrium to thought an action, and will develop to our natural understanding what some have been pleased to call mysterious. Spiritualism is either a grand humbug or a grand science. If the former, let it be hoped it is exploded forever ; if the latter, it will in time result in good, when God in his own good time, through His agent, man, will see fit to commit it to us. In the case referred to above by Mr. Cree these deluded folks were doubtless led by some crazy brain with selfish ends in view, who would have them believe something was about to be ushered in regardless of science and natural laws.

THE PRESS.

SOME one has said that the Press is a mighty lever, the truthfulness of which is conceded on all hands. Since this is so, how important that it should be wielded in the right direction and by men of principle, who are not looking and waiting to float out on some popular idea that may seize on the people who do not do their own thinking. This evil might be to some extent avoided, if our press was more independent and outspoken, and not so much of the bread-and-butter order. A free, independent press, fearlessly edited, is certainly a power in the land, if not edited by a secular or a one idea man, who looks no farther than his own sanctum.

We are inclined to think that there are but few of this class, and to-day the press throughout the country is taking high moral grounds. The press of our county seems no exception to this rule. We have three weekly papers published in the county ; there are two at Anderson and one at Pendleton. In style, tone and mechanical skill they will compare favorably with other papers throughout the State. We are proud of them. Long may they continue their

usefulness. Their circulation is about as follows: Herald, 1,200; Democrat, 1,000; Register, 800—making 3,000 copies issued weekly, two-thirds of which remain in the county. The Anderson Democrat and the Pendleton Register are both partially printed at Chicago. The department printed at Chicago contains general news; that part printed at the offices is composed principally of local news. The Anderson Herald is entirely printed at Anderson. The Herald and Democrat are published at two dollars per annum; the Register at one dollar per annum.

As to the early history of the press of the county, we have only been able to get a vague account. In fact, it has been the most difficult task connected with this work to get anything like a respectable chain. The first press introduced at Anderson was about the year 1834, when a small paper was issued, called the Western Telegraph. Its editor was Charles D. Henderson. It is hardly necessary to say that this was a small, dingy sheet, and would illy compare with the city papers of to-day. It, however, served its day of usefulness, when it gave place to a paper called the Atheneum. This was in the year 1837. Its editor was Thomas Sims, who is represented to have been a man of fine attainments. His paper was mainly devoted to the science of phrenology, which at that day was not very well understood in Madison county. He was in advance of the times, and we at this day perhaps occupy about the same ground the paper advocated at that time. The people at the time were illy prepared to receive what to them appeared of doubtful existence. Their minds were more occupied with matters of more immediate importance, and his paper did not prosper, and was discontinued in the course of a few years.

Soon afterward, Dr. Ryan started a paper, the name of which we have been unable to obtain. He was assisted by Peter H. Lemon. Just how long this paper was conducted we are not able to say.

About the year 1850 the Anderson Gazette was published by Mr. Osborn, of Muncie. It was afterwards conducted by J. F. Henry. It continued to the year 1854.

In 1855 the Democratic Standard was started by Thomas W. Cook, of Huntsville. A year later Ira H. Cook became associated. This firm continued up to November, 1856, when Charles I. Barker undertook the management of the paper for about two years. It was afterwards conducted by O. C. Willets, F. M. Randall and Fleming T. Luce, in whose hands it ceased to exist in 1872.

In 1868 the Anderson Plain Dealer was started by William E. Cook. It was afterwards conducted by Edwin Schlater, George D. Farrer and William C. Fleming.

In 1870 the Anderson Democrat was started by William C. Fleming. It was afterwards conducted by Charles Zahn and M. Y. Todysman. It is now under the management of Todysman & Pyle.

About the year 1860, J. F. Henry again became associated with the Anderson press, and continued about two years, when J. C. Hanson took charge of the paper. It soon passed into the hands of J. O. Hardesty, and assumed the name of the Anderson Herald, which has become a household word in the county. It was conducted by him for about three years, when Stephen Metcalf became associated with the firm. This firm continued one year, when Mr. Hardesty retired, in August, 1873. Mr. Metcalf is now sole owner and proprietor.

Since the above was written, the following, from the pen of P. H. Lemon, was received :

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 17, 1874—2 o'clock A. M.

S. HARDIN, Esq.,

Markleville, Madison County, Ind.:

DEAR FRIEND: Your favor of the 25th ultimo was received by me some days ago, and but for my vocation, which has required my entire time, should have answered yours at an earlier moment.

In reference to your inquiry for information in regard to the history of the press in Madison county, I will furnish you (from memory alone, as I have no written memoranda to aid me) all that I can in the case, namely:

In March, 1841, when I settled in Madison county, there was being published at Anderson a weekly newspaper, called the Atheneum, edited by a Mr. Sims. It was a literary paper, I remember, and advocated the science of Phrenology, which at the time was "agitating the public mind" somewhat. I recollect it was publishing a series of letters, from the pen of Prof. Samuel K. Hoshour, a minister of the gospel and teacher at Cambridge City, Indiana, then in his prime. Said letters purported to be written "by a friend in the Orient to a friend in the Occident," and nearly every word in which they were written was a "jaw-breaker." The object of the Professor was to attract the attention of his readers to the use and meaning of words in our language. He is now living in this city, and, although advanced in years, is one of the Professors in the Northwestern Christian University.

But excuse my digression. The Atheneum was short-lived. It was in advance of the civilization in Madison county in those pioneer days, and for want of sufficient patronage it died early.

About the same time, I think, there was a small weekly newspaper published in Anderson, called the Madison County Journal, by one Gardner Goldsmith, a very little man in stature, a printer by trade. I can not, at this distant day, vouch for what I have said of such a paper.

In 1848, John Q. and William L. Howell, brothers, brought a press from Marion, Grant county, Indiana, and began the publication of the True Democrat. Both these gentlemen were printers, but neither of them could edit. They employed me to write their editorials; I was, in fact, the *brains* of the paper, if it could be said it had any of that ingredient. My name did not, however, appear "at the head of the editorial column;" the "publishers and proprietors" stood responsible for all libelous matter that might drip from my prolific pen. But no lawsuits, per consequence, were ever instituted.

The next year, 1849, Dr. Townsend Ryan and myself purchased of the above named the aforesaid press, fixtures,

etc., together with the "good will" of the proprietors, which last was a good deal ("in a horn"), as the sequel subsequently verified.

We threw our Democratic banner to the breeze, under the firm name of "Lemon & Ryan,"—the Doctor, however, simply being a nominal party, to give prestige and credit to the concern. We changed the cognomen of the paper from the True Democrat to the Weekly Democrat, and set sail on the great political ocean, with our sails all spread, anticipating a prosperous and profitable voyage. But, alas! we little dreamed that in one short year our noble and gallant craft would be doomed to shipwreck on the rocks and reefs of the political archipelago!

The Democracy of Madison county being at that period in the majority, and having the only "organ," we got along swimmingly for a time. Politics ran high, and as editor I fanned the flame that made the political cauldron boil and bubble. I kept our political opponents in a constant broil; said many things I now would be glad I never had said. When we gained a Democratic victory, I would display our rooster and cannon in the paper, with doggerel and comments calculated to irritate and worry the Whigs. I remember the canvass of 1848 (when I was editing the True Democrat). Evan Ellis was pitted against Robert Newell Williams for the House of Representatives of our Legislature. Ellis was the Democratic candidate and Williams the Whig candidate; Ellis a farmer and Williams a lawyer. The race was bitterly contested. Ellis, however, finally triumphed, but with only *thirty-two* majority. Still, it was a victory, and I put my game chicken at the head of a "double leaded" column, and began my doggerel chant in this wise:

"Let Chanticleer proclaim the day from every towering
 hight,
 That Democracy has gained the day and put Whiggery to
 flight," etc., etc.

Horace Greeley never felt larger than I did when occupy-

ing the "tripod" of the True and Weekly Democrats. I see the matter in my old days in a different light, without such vanity.

In 1850 the Weekly Democrat died of a broken heart, and I ceased to be a "little one-horse country editor." The Anderson Gazette followed, edited by Dr. James W. Mendenhall, a young man of some parts. It was neutral in politics. Afterwards one J. Fennick Henry, I believe (the ugliest man in town), took the Gazette and turned it into a Simon-pure Democratic sheet. Then afterwards I think it was bought by Charles J. Barker, who run it some time under its old name in the interests of the "unterrified Democracy" of Madison county. Following the Gazette sprang up the Democratic Standard, under the auspices of a cracked-brained fellow by the name of Thomas W. Cook. Not long from that time the Whigs, or "People's Party," started the Madison County Republican, under the management and editorship of Mr. Wm. H. H. Lewis, a practical printer and very clever gentleman. Then later the Plain Dealer appeared, but had, as I learned, a very brief existence. I was living here when it was running. I believe I have omitted another paper, the exact name of which I have forgotten, published by one Luse, in the interest, also, of the Democracy. The Herald, also, I had omitted to mention, started and edited by one John O. Hardesty, alias "Red Hot," who sold it out and came to this city and started the Sun. Hardesty was a violent "Black Republican." The Sun, as to him, has risen and set for the last time.

This hasty and imperfect sketch, now already too long, is all I can think of in relation to the "Press" of Madison county. In many particulars you may be able to justify it from other sources. I did hope to find time to write you up some other matters—"incidents and anecdotes" of the early judiciary of your county, but business will prevent. Hoping you may gather from all sources enough to make

your "History of Madison County" an interesting volume to the reader, I remain, with esteem,

Yours truly,

PETER H. LEMON.

SYNOPSIS OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

BELOW we give a glance at this organization. The time *has been* when the propriety of Sunday Schools was doubted, and some contended that they were not only useless, but productive of harm. That day has passed; and we now point with pride to their noble work. The Church may well say, "These are our helpmates; these are our nurseries," in which are prepared and trained vines that will flourish and adorn our vineyard in the future.

The work within our county has been successful. Schools have multiplied and increased until we have sixty schools in good working order, with an aggregate attendance of three thousand two hundred, whose merry voices are heard in songs of praise every Sabbath day. Let no one say that this is not better than hunting, fishing, and desecrating God's holy day.

Beside the above schools we have a "County Sunday School Union," which has been organized over five years, and has held quarterly, semi-annual, and now annual meetings, which have been universally attended with interest. Their influence for good has gone out, and to-day the work of the Sunday School is not regarded as an experiment, but a living test of what was at one time regarded as of little or no importance.

The mode of teaching has been improved until it is almost reduced to a system. With the "Uniform Lesson Leaves," teachers' meetings, and other helps that have been introduced as the times have demanded, the work has been made more efficient and successful.

ORGANIZATION

OF THE

MADISON COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

IN JUNE, 1869.

The Indiana Sunday School Union met in Convention at Richmond.

When the delegates from this county were called upon for a report, they answered "that Madison county had no organization, but that it should be organized," and to aid the same the delegates then elected J. W. Bomgardner, President, and R. C. Stone, Secretary, of the embryo organization. Arrangements were perfected and a Convention called at Anderson, September 8th and 9th, 1869, which proved successful beyond the expectation of the most sanguine. The Union was organized and the following officers elected:

President—R. N. Clark.

Recording Secretary—W. R. Myers.

Corresponding Secretary—H. D. Thompson.

Treasurer—S. C. Martindale.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

Anderson township—J. T. Smith, Mrs. James Hazlett, Mrs E. B. Holloway and Mrs. Wm. Brown.

Adams—Morris Gilmore.

Boone—D. G. W. Smith.

Duck Creek—D. H. Clymer.

Fall Creek—J. W. Hardman.

Green—Burrell Williams.

Jackson—T. L. Beckwith.

Lafayette—Edward Ross.

Monroe—N. O'Bryan.

Pipe Creek—Wm. Suman.

Richland—John Mattus.

Stony Creek—Wm. V. Shanklin.

Union—John E. Corwin.

Van Buren—Mr. Williams.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

ANDERSON

M. E. Sunday School.

R. N. Clark,	Edward Bowden,
J. T. Smith,	Belle Mattox,
W. R. Pierse,	A. J. King,
J. C. Lucas (colored),	Mrs. W. R. Pierse,
Rebecca Hoff,	E. B. Holloway,
R. H. Sparks,	Annie Conwell,
Annie Cain,	Mattie Cross,
Mrs. Edgerly,	A. Taylor,

Katie Clark.

Presbyterian Sunday School.

Mary Myers,	Lue Silvers,
J. R. Silvers,	Mrs. Geo. Nichol,
Mrs. James Hazlett,	Jennie Robinson,

A. S. Reid.

PENDLETON.

M. E. Sunday School.

J. W. Bomgardner,	E. M. Baker,
A. B. Corroll,	M. Corroll,
J. W. Hardman,	Laura Brathane,
Jennie Ebright,	M. J. Carter,
S. B. Adkins,	H. Beans,
M. Chapman, jr.,	Della Clark,
A. M. Bomgardner,	W. A. Bomgardner,
W. P. Baker,	I. N. Zenblin,
E. O. Chapman,	R. R. Hollowbash,
Joseph Stephenson,	Josephine Stephenson,
A. S. Hardman,	James Silver,
Mrs. Hienes,	Mattie Cottey,
Nora Chapman,	Deda Walker,
Sallie Huff,	Fannie Beans,
J. H. Hicks,	Ward Cook,
Jennie Silver,	Lou. McKee,
J. C. Wiseman,	J. O. Hardy,
E. S. Hardy,	J. W. Lewark,

M. Todd.

Union Sunday School.

Amanda Silvers,	O. W. Brownback,
John Lindsay,	Mrs. Darlington,
J. T. Jones,	David Bausman,

PLEASANT VALLEY.

M. E. Sunday School.

Dora Baker,	Sarah Baker,
Clara Kerr,	Mary Shanklin,
N. Anderson,	Ross Anderson,
J. V. Kerr,	W. A. Baker,
M. E. Kerr,	Lou. Shanklin.

WEST UNION.

Union Sunday School.

William Huntsinger,	James Huntsinger,
Sarah Prather,	Rebecca Prather,
— Prather,	Andrew Samuels,
James Prather,	James Foster,
	N. Samuels.

Friends' First-Day School.

Benjamin Rodgers,	Jno. Samuels,
	W. V. Shanklin.

FISHERSRURG.

M. E. Sunday School.

J. R. Odere,	James Woodward,
Samuel Busby,	E. M. Jones,
	Thomas Aldred.

HUNTSVILLE.

Union Sunday School.

Mattie Bradford,	J. G. Cook.
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MENDEN.

M. E. Sunday School.

W. F. Hardy,	M. S. Hardy.
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FORTVILLE.

M. E. Sunday School.

S. T. Stout.

ELWOOD.

M. E. Sunday School.

J. W. McMahan.

FORESTVILLE.

M. E. Sunday School.

S. W. McMahan.

INDIANAPOLIS.

M. E. Sunday School.

R. L. Lukins.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Madison County Sunday School Union met at its first quarterly meeting in the M. E. Church at Pendleton, 2 o'clock P. M., December 8th, 1869.

The convention was called to order by the President, R. N. Clark, the Rev. E. M. Baker conducting the devotional exercises, the special subject of prayer being "Our Convention."

The Recording nor Corresponding Secretaries neither one being present, J. T. Smith was elected Secetary pro tem.

The convention proceeded with the enrollment of delegates. (See the list at the end of these minutes.)

The President then appointed the following committees .

On Finance—I. N. Zenblin, J. Coor, and Martin Chapman.

On Publication—J. T. Smith, J. R. Silver, and J. W. Bomgardner.

J. W. Hardman was then elected Assistant Secretary pro tem, after which the townships were called, and answered as follows: Anderson, Boone, Fall Creek, Green, and Stony Creek. The remaining nine, not being represented on the first day, the calling of townships for reports was dispensed with until the next day.

The Convention then proceeded to discuss "The relation of the Pastor to the Sunday School, and his duties therein," opened by J. R. Silver, Esq.

The discussion was then followed up by Rev. E. H. Sparks, Rev. Odem, Rev. E. M. Baker, Rev. S. T. Stout, J. T. Smith, and J. W. Bomgardner, all agreeing that the relation of the Pastor to the Sunday School is nearly the same as his relation to the church, although it is not thought to be his duty to superintend, yet he should always be present to assist and advise the Superintendent when needed, and instruct and exhort the school as opportunity offers, remembering that when Jesus said to Peter, "Feed my sheep," he also said, "Feed my lambs."

The Convention then sang "The Water of Life," on sixteenth page of "Fresh Leaves," which was followed by a question drawer, answered by Rev. R. H. Sparks. At 4:40 the Convention adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Children's Meeting. Devotional exercises conducted by Rev. S. T. Stout.

Rev. N. H. Phillips had been selected to address the children, but failing to be present, Rev. R. H. Sparks occupied the time, taking as a foundation the sentence, "God is good," demonstrating the same by the growing grass, the opening flower, the falling rain, the rippling brook, and lastly by the death of Christ.

After singing a song, Rev. S. T. Stout spoke for a short time, on the protection of Sunday Schools, and was then followed by Rev. Oden; discussing the question, "what was I made for?"

At 8:30 Convention adjourned.

MORNING SESSION.

Thursday 9th, 9:15 A. M. Prayer by Rev. A. S. Reid.

Then followed reports from townships, viz:

Anderson—Reported by J. T. Smith. Has six Sunday Schools in successful operation, with about ninety-three officers and teachers, and five hundred and thirty-two scholars. Total in all the schools about six hundred and twenty-five.

Adams—Reports no school.

Boone—Reported by S. W. McMahan. Has two schools, one conducted by the M. E. Church and one by the United Brethren. Officers and teachers, eighteen; scholars, one hundred and thirty-three. Total both schools, one hundred and fifty-one.

Duck Creek—No report and no school.

Fall Creek—J. W. Hardman. Has five schools in successful operation, with officers, teachers and scholars, in all about five hundred and twenty-five.

Greene—J. V. Kerr. But one school, now in operation, with nine officers and teachers; thirty scholars. Total, thirty-nine.

Jackson—No report, but said to have two schools.

Lafayette—No report and no school.

Monroe—No report, but has one school.

Pipe Creek—J. W. McMahan. Has five schools; two conducted by the M. E. and two by the Christian Church, with a total number belonging to all the schools of about three hundred and seventy-five.

Richmond no report and no school.

Stony Creek—Rev. Oden. Two schools; officers and teachers, about twenty; scholars, about one hundred seventy-five. Total one hundred and ninety-five.

Union—No report, and no school.

Van Buren—No report and no school.

The above reports are not presumed to be entirely correct, but as nearly so as we can now make them. They show that out of the fourteen townships of the county, but seven were represented, and six have no schools at this season of the year. The other eight have twenty-four schools, to which belong about two hundred and fifty officers and teachers, and 1,850 scholars. Total, 2,100. There are enrolled in the county, for common school purposes, between six and twenty-one years of age, 7,129, and one fourth in our Sunday Schools are under six and over twenty-one, which added, make in our county, that ought to be in the Sunday Schools, 8,911.

The reports show that our schools average less than ninety, which shows the necessity of organizing at least seventy-six new schools, which should be, and with proper effort can be, done before the next meeting of this Union.

The Convention then proceeded to the discussion of the question,

"Why am I a Teacher?" Each teacher then wrote his answer to the question. The same being gathered up and after a brief discussion by Rev. R. H. Sparks, the answers to the question were read by the Secretary, some of which were as follows: "Because I feel it to be my duty;" "Because I want to lead children to Christ;" "Because I want to do all the good I can, and think this the best field for me to work in;" "Because I love Jesus," etc., etc.

This was then followed by a very interesting and impressive Bible lesson, given by Miss Annie Conwell, arranged and placed upon the blackboard as follows:

Lesson—John xvi, 1-13.

Golden text—"I will not leave you comfortless: I will come again." Jesus.

Central thought—The gift of the Holy Ghost and His work in the heart.

Topics:

1st. The comforter promised.

2d. The safe guide.

3d. The competent teacher.

4th. The witness for Jesus.

5th. The reliable testimony.

In the course of the lesson the teacher referred to the following scriptures under their appropriate heads:

1st. Romans, 8-14.

2d. Isaiah xlix, 10-63; x, 14.

3d. I Corinthians; II Corinthians x and xi; I John, ii, 27; Isaiah lxviii, 17.

4th. Acts v, 32; Ezra xxxvi, 27.

5th. I John iv, 1, 2 and 3.

J. T. Smith then gave a blackboard lesson, first calling attention to the use of the board, which must vary with circumstances, but the lesson should always appear on the board, so all can see where it is without inquiring, and generally the board should contain the golden text and central thought. He then called attention to the board (see above) and had the Convention repeat the golden text in concert.

Quite a number of other illustrations were given, which can not be introduced here, for want of space.

I. N. Zenblin being called away, Jos. O. Hardy was appointed in his place on the Committee on Finances.

12 M., adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION—SECOND DAY.

Met, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. S. T. Stout.

Then followed the discussion, "How to increase the spiritual interest in the Sunday School," opened by Rev. S. T. Stout, and participated in by Rev. E. M. Baker, Rev. Oden J. R. Silver, J. T. Smith, W. R. Pierse and Rev. A. S. Reed. The means recommended are

prayer system, qualified Christian teachers, and direct individual application to each scholar.

Mrs. E. B. Holloway had been selected to teach an infant class at this hour, but was unable to attend, and J. T. Smith occupied the time in giving an object infant lesson, illustrating the characteristics of a good and a bad heart—the first being soft, warm and alive; the second being hard, cold and dead. And at the close the question-drawer was again introduced, and answered by Rev. R. H. Sparks.

Adjourned, 4:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Met at 6:30 P. M.

Devotional exercises conducted by Rev. R. H. Sparks.

The question, "How to retain our young folks in the Sunday School," was then discussed, Rev. A. S. Reed opening the discussion, who was followed by W. R. Pierse, R. H. Sparks, E. M. Baker and J. W. Bomgardner. J. T. Smith then gave an object lesson, illustrating the text, "Ye shall know them by their fruits."

The Finance Committee took up a collection, asking for twenty dollars, which was promptly raised.

It was then decided that the next meeting of this Union should be held at Elwood, on the last Tuesday and Wednesday of May, 1870.

The following resolution was then passed:

Resolved, That the members of this Convention tender to the citizens of Pendleton their sincere thanks for the very hospitable manner in which the delegates have been entertained.

The President then addressed the Convention for a short time, urging on every Sunday School worker, and especially on those who have pledged themselves to work for the cause, the importance of buckling on the armor and going to work in earnest, and not ceasing until every neighborhood in the county has a good Sunday School.

After a general shaking of hands the Convention adjourned.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The Second Annual Convention was held in the Christian Chapel, Anderson, November 1st, 1870.

At this meeting twelve townships were represented, as follows:

Boone, three schools—officers, teachers and scholars.....	150
Adams, two schools—officers, teachers and scholars.....	85
Pipe Creek, 7 schools—officers, teachers and scholars.....	700
Anderson, nine schools—officers, teachers and scholars.....	800
Stony Creek, five schools—officers, teachers and scholars.....	375
Monroe, seven schools—officers, teachers and scholars.....	339

Duck Creek, three schools—officers, teachers and scholars.....	100
Richland, two schools—officers, teachers and scholars.....	120
Lafayette, five schools—officers, teachers and scholars.....	250
Jackson, three schools—officers, teachers and scholars.....	200
Union, one school—officers, teachers and scholars.....	50
Fall Creek, four schools—officers, teachers and scholars.....	300
Greene, two schools—officers, teachers and scholars.....	150

Making a total of fifty-three schools, and three thousand six hundred and nineteen officers, teachers and scholars.

The number of delegates present from the different townships was one hundred and fifty-six.

Interesting remarks were made during the various sessions by Revs. W. H. Goode, R. H. Sparks, Joseph Franklin, — Oden, E. S. Preston, D. D. Powel, J. Benny, James Hazlett, T. D. Ryan, J. T. Smith, Jacob Schwinn, H. D. Thompson, Enoch McMahan, J. W. Bomgardner, Drs. Bowman, Cheever, Suman, Mr. R. N. Clark, D. C. Chipman, C. G. Mauzy, J. W. Hardman and Rev. R. McCaig.

The following ladies and gentlemen were appointed on Finance, viz.: Mrs. A. J. Makepeace, Mrs. Lafe Cross, Miss Alice Jones, Mr. H. D. Thompson, Mr. J. W. Bomgardner, Mr. S. C. Martindale.

The Treasurer, S. C. Martindale, reported as having received....\$17 58
Disbursed for printing, postage, etc.. 17 50

Balance on hand..... 8
Amount collected at this session..... 19 62

Balance on hand.....\$19 70

The following were the officers elected for the Madison County Sunday School Union for the year ending September 20, 1871:

President—Townsend Ryan.

Recording Secretary—J. W. Hardman.

Corresponding Secretary—H. D. Thompson.

Treasurer—Uriah Bell.

Vice-Presidents—Van Buren, Lewis Ward; Boone, Enoch McMahan; Duck Creek, Anthony Minnick; Pipe Creek, William Suman; Monroe, Jacob Schwinn; Richland, John Mathews; Lafayette, M. Clem; Jackson, A. F. Armstrong; Stony Creek, W. V. Shanklin; Anderson, James Hazlett; Adams, C. G. Mauzy; Fall Creek, J. W. Hardman; Greene, Burwell Williamson; City, Mrs. William Brown, Mrs. E. B. Holloway, Mrs. George Nichol.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION*

The Third Annual Meeting of the County Sunday School Union was held at Fishersburg, September 19th and 20th, 1871, at the M. E. Church.

The President being absent, the Convention was called to order at 2 P. M., by Dr. Suman, of Pipe Creek.

Song—"All Hail, the Power of Jesus' Name."

Devotional exercises by E. S. Preston.

On the call of townships, the following responded: Anderson, Boone, Fall Creek, Green, Jackson, Lafayette, Monroe, Pipe Creek Richland and Stony Creek.

The address of welcome was delivered by W. V. Shanklin, and responded to by Jacob Schwinn.

The following committee was appointed to revise the Constitution: J. T. Smith, J. W. Bomgardner, W. V. Shanklin and Jacob Schwinn.

On motion, a Finance Committee was appointed, as follows: W. V. Shanklin, Samuel Busby and R. N. Clark.

EVENING SESSION—7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Devotional exercises by Jacob Huntsinger.

Dr. Suman in the chair.

Addresses were made by the following: Mrs. J. W. Bomgardner, R. H. Clark, J. T. Smith and Wm. Suman.

SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION—9 A. M.

After devotional exercises, the first thing in order was "Qualifications of Superintendents."

Remarks were made by S. E. Preston, R. H. Sparks and R. N. Clark.

The next was a Bible lesson, conducted by Dr. Ward Cook; after which the reports of townships were called, and thirteen reports were read from the Secretary's desk.

The following is the exhibit for the year ending September 19th, 1871:

No. of townships reported, 13; No. of schools, 55; No. of officers and teachers enrolled, 611; average attendance of the same, 426; No. of scholars enrolled, 3,711; average attendance, 2,776. Total, 4,322. Amount expended by the schools for books, papers, etc., \$802.10.

On motion, the Convention went into the election of officers, with the following result:

President—R. N. Clark.

Vice-President—W. V. Shanklin.

Recording Secretary—J. W. Hardman.

Corresponding Secretary—J. T. Smith.

Treasurer—M. S. Robinson.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the County Sunday School Union was held in the M. E. Church at Pendleton, October 29th and 30th, 1872.

The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock, P. M., by R. N. Clark, President.

Devotional exercises, consisting of singing and prayer, at 2:20 P. M. Address of welcome by Charles L. Henry, Esq.; responded to by J. T. Smith—both of which were able and interesting speeches.

After a song by the Convention, the following question was propounded:

“What are the leading hindrances in your school, and what are you doing to remove them?”

Answered by H. D. Thompson, Jacob Schwinn, W. V. Shanklin, C. Hall, C. G. Mauzy, G. S. Jenkins, J. T. Smith, G. W. Miller and R. N. Clark.

The Rev. W. M. Grimes spoke a few words of cheer to the Convention; saw nothing discouraging in the Sunday School work.

Song—“Jesus will Carry me Through.”

Discussion—“What means should be used to interest the community more generally in the Sunday School work?”

James Hazlett, who was to have opened the discussion, being absent, the subject was passed over.

At 4:20, P. M., the question drawer was opened, and answered by J. T. Smith, of Anderson.

Song, and benediction by W. M. Grimes.

EVENING SESSION—7 P. M.

Devotional exercises by Rev. J. C. Mahan.

Song—“All Hail, the Power of Jesus' Name.”

The Convention was then favored with an address by J. H. Bayless, D. D., on “Sunday School Work.”

Song—“Hold the Fort.”

The following were appointed a Committee on Finance: I. N. Zeublin, J. O. Hardy and J. R. Silver.

R. N. Clark spoke a few moments, when J. T. Smith concluded the answers to question drawer.

Song—“Hold the Light up Higher, Higher,” and benediction by J. H. Bayless, D. D.

At 8:40 adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, OCT 30, 1872.

MORNING SESSION—9:30.

Convention met—President Clark in the chair.

Devotional exercises.

At 9:40 call of townships by the Secretary, and the following responded:

Anderson, Adams, Boone, Fall Creek, Green, Lafayette, Monroe, Pipe Creek and Stony Creek.

Question—“Should uniform lessons be used throughout the county?”

Discussion opened by Rev. M. A. Teague, who opposed to some extent the "Lesson Leaves" now used in the county, while J. T. Smith favored their adoption.

10:25—An excellent address was delivered by W. M. Grimes, on "Encouragement to Sunday School Workers."

Song—"I Love to Tell the Story."

11 o'clock—This time was set apart for the transaction of miscellaneous business, when Bro. Smith read and answered a few questions from the drawer.

11:30—Song. Benediction by Rev. Geo. S. Jenkins.

Adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:45—Devotional exercises by the President.

Song—"I Will Sing for Jesus."

2 P. M.—Annual Address, by President Clark, who, in a brief and clear manner, summed up the results of the year.

2:20 P. M.—Election of officers for the ensuing year was set for this hour, and the following were chosen:

President—H. D. Thompson.

Vice President, North—Wm. Suman.

Vice President, South—J. W. Bomgardner.

Recording and Statistical Secretary—J. W. Hardman.

Corresponding Secretary—Jos. T. Smith.

Treasurer—C. L. Henry.

Township Vice Presidents—Anderson, R. N. Clark; Adams, C. G. Mauzy; Boone, G. W. Smith; Duck Creek, Anthony Minnick; Fall Creek, J. R. Silver; Green, G. W. Miller; Jackson, A. F. Armstrong; Lafayette, James Hollingsworth; Monroe, Jacob Schwinn; Pipe Creek, J. M. Overshiner; Richland, Richard Thornburg; Stony Creek, G. W. Sears; Union, A. J. Richardson; Van Buren, J. W. Thorn.

3:00—Superintendent's Exercises.—Wm. Baker, Superintendent of the Fortville Sunday Schools, clearly and in an interesting way reviewed the four lessons for the month as arranged in the Berian Series.

3:30—Discussion: "How to cultivate reverence in the Sabbath Schools." Opened by M. A. Teague. Next in order was infant class lesson, conducted by W. M. Grimes, after which the Secretary made the following report for the year ending October 30th, 1872.

Reports have been received from but few townships up to noon to-day—seven in all—as follows: Adams, Boone, Fall Creek, Green, Lafayette, Union and Stony Creek.

Number of schools in same.....	31
Number not included in the above.....	4
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Total number reported.....	35
Number of scholars enrolled.....	3,459
Number of officers and teachers.....	367
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Total enrollment.....	3,826
Average attendance of officers and teachers.....	248
Average attendance of scholars.....	1,849
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Total average attendance.....	2,097
Amount expended during the year.....	\$462 33

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. HARDMAN, Secretary.

EVENING SESSION.

7:00 P. M.—Devotional Exercises: Singing and prayer. An excellent address was delivered at this hour by G. S. Jenkins, on “Duty of Parents to Children,” after which the Convention united in singing “Keep on Praying.” The Finance Committee reported a collection of \$10.56. The following claims were presented and allowed:

For printing programmes.....	\$6 00
Amount allowed J. W. Bomgardner for expenses while attending National Sunday School Convention.....	5 00
Amount paid J. T. Smith for expenses of Dr. Bayless.....	1 00

J. T. Smith then answered questions in drawer.

On motion of R. N. Clark, a vote of thanks was tendered the citizens of Pendleton for their hospitality and kindness during the Convention.

Convention united in singing “O, Tell the Joyful Story.” After benediction the Convention adjourned to meet at Elwood April, 1873, in semi-annual Convention.

Attest: J. W. HARDMAN,
Secretary.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The Fifth Annual Convention of the County Sunday School Union was held at Markleville, September 16th and 17th, 1873.

Convened at 2 o'clock P. M., President H. D. Thompson in the chair.

Address of welcome by J. F. Pierce. Responded to by J. W. Lovett, of Anderson, in a very appropriate speech; after which the President delivered the annual address. * * *

On motion of J. W. Hardman, the following were appointed a Finance Committee: B. L. Fussell, Samuel Harden and Ralph Williams.

On motion of W. V. Shanklin a Committee on Nominations was appointed: W. V. Shanklin, R. H. Cree and L. D. Reger.

After a song (doxology) and benediction, Convention adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment, President Thompson in the chair.

Song, by the Choir—"We are Coming," under the leadership of Prof. George Brown; Mrs. Meeks accompanying with organ.

Devotional exercises by Rev. J. F. Pierse of Middletown. After which a very interesting discourse was delivered by Rev. Joseph Franklin of Anderson on the motto "Let us Work," and also on the progress of the Sunday School work.

After singing several songs, and benediction by L. D. Reger the Convention adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 17, 1873.

The Convention was called to order by the President. Devotional exercises, singing "Sweeping Through the Gates" and prayer by the Rev. J. F. Rhoades of Perkinsville.

Next in order was Sunday School lesson, conducted by Rev. J. F. Pierse, assisted by J. F. Rhoades, John Huston and Wm. V. Shanklin; after which the Convention sang "We Shall Meet Them Again."

Discussion.—Progress of the Sunday School in the United States, opened by A. E. Edwards of Anderson, in a very interesting speech of half an hour; followed by J. C. Mahan.

Song—"Bright Forevermore," followed with speeches by J. T. Smith, J. F. Collier and H. D. Thompson. J. T. Smith proceeded to review the lessons of the last quarter, which was done in a very able and interesting manner.

Convention sang "Open the Door for the Children."

Discussion.—"What has the Sunday School accomplished," opened by J. C. Mahan of Anderson, followed by H. D. Thompson, Jac. Schwinn and J. F. Collier.

Next in order was Infant Class Lesson, conducted by Mrs. Boher of New Castle, to a class of twenty-five. This was a very interesting exercise and listened to with great attention.

A collection was made amounting to \$9.35. Convention then sang "I love to tell the Story." Then came question drawer which was answered by J. T. Smith, occupying about fifteen minutes.

Resolution of thanks was tendered the citizens of Markleville for the hospitable manner in which the members had been entertained during this Convention.

On motion of J. F. Rhoades the next semi-annual meeting be held at Perkinsville in April, 1874, which was carried, and the following appointed a Committee on Programme : Jac. Schwinn, J. T. Smith and Warren Cole.

Convention sung "Over in the Promised Land."

Benediction by A. C. Edwards.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION—7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Called to order by President Shanklin.

Devotional exercises conducted by J. F. Rhoades.

Song—"Sweeping Through the Gates."

This session was held principally for speaking and the following availed themselves of the opportunity : B. Carver, G. W. Sears, J. W. Hardman, Mrs. J. F. Rhoades, Ralph Williams, A. J. Delph and Samuel Harden.

President Shanklin then delivered his inaugural address, and the Secretary made the following report :

To the Madison County S. S. Union. Number of townships reported, eight, viz : Anderson, Adams, Boone, Duck Creek, Jackson, Monroe, Pipe Creek and Richland.

Number of Schools reported, 42; number of officers and teachers, 390; number of schools enrolled, 2,884; total membership, 3,274.

Amount expended during year, \$731.25.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. HARDMAN,

Secretary.

Convention adjourned to meet at Perkinsville as per previous arrangements.

J. W. H.

THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE MADISON COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The annual Convention of the Sunday School Union of Madison county convened at Asbury Chapel, Richland township, September 29, 1874, at 2 P. M. President Shanklin in the chair. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Barney Carver was chosen Secretary pro tem.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Mr. John Matthis. That soul-stirring song entitled "All hail the power of Jesus' Name," was sung with so much earnestness that it told at once the interest manifested in the meeting. The address of welcome by Rev. R. H. Smith was in every way appropriate to the occasion, and it no doubt made the many who were from abroad feel that they were thrice welcome to the hospitality and the homes of the good people of Richland. The President's annual address, by W. V. Shanklin, was good and well received. That earnest worker, Howell D. Thompson, being present, was loudly called for, and promptly responded in his usual telling manner.

J. T. Smith, Jacob Schwinn, and John Matthis were appointed a committee to draft resolutions on the death of R. N. Clark.

Frank Watkins, D. Tappan, and N. O'Bryant were appointed a Committee on Finance. After a song the Convention adjourned until 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at precisely the time appointed. Rev. R. H. Smith offered a fervent invocation. In the absence of Rev. Wm. Van Slyke, Dr. Wm. Suman addressed the Convention in a few chosen remarks, and was followed by an address by H. C. Jordan. His remarks were to the point, and no doubt did much good for the cause. Adjourned until Wednesday morning at nine o'clock.

THE MORNING SESSION

was fully attended, with an increasing interest. Several new delegates and visitors arrived, while the community at large, generally speaking, were there. The President called the meeting to order and announced that Elder E. H. Clifford would conduct the devotional exercises. After reading a selection he offered a fervent invocation. Mr. H. C. Jordan gave a very interesting Bible Class lesson to supply the vacancy caused by Mr. Jonathan Noble's absence. After this Mr. Grimes came forward and said he was glad to meet so many Sunday School workers. Many of those who had met in convention last year had departed from earth and gone to the great Sunday School above. He welcomed those present as laborers in God's vineyard. A year of toil and labor was before them, but by God's aid they would succeed.

Discussion.—"Importance of the Sunday School Work." Opened by Mr. D. C. Chipman, of Anderson.

Call of Townships.—The reports show quite an increase over last year's labors. Yet while so much good has been done this year, a very great deal remains yet to be accomplished. The Committee on Nominations consisted of Messrs. Dr. Suman, W. M. Grimes and J. Schwinn.

Adjourned for dinner.

Now the people seemed to enjoy the full fruition of their hopes. The weather being favorable the preparations were complete for a good old fashioned basket dinner. A noticeable feature in this performance was the partiality of Mr. Grimes for "pumpkin pie." Should you be at a loss to know how to get him to the country, just whisper "pumpkin" to him, and I assure you he will answer the summons with all desirable alacrity.

FOURTH SESSION.

Devotional exercises conducted by Elder W. S. Tingley. Music, "Morning Light is Breaking." Short addresses by Messrs. Smith and Grimes. Cornelius Quick, of Frankton, delivered an address. Review of the quarter's lessons, by Dr. William Suman, of Frankton.

The question drawer was found to be full. Mr. Grimes, in his usual witty, humorous, yet perfect manner, promptly answered all the questions.

The Committee on Resolutions presented a resolution on the death of R. N. Clark, which was unanimously adopted. A motion that when the Convention did adjourn, that it do so to meet at Alexandria on the last Tuesday and Wednesday, of September, 1875, was unanimously adopted.

Committee to prepare programme: J. Schwinn, N. O'Bryant, J. Matthis and C. Quick.

The following officers were unanimously elected to serve the ensuing year:

President—Dr. T. Ryan.

Vice President, South—H. D. Thompson.

Vice President, North—John Hanna.

Treasurer—Wm. Suman.

Recording Secretary—S. Harden.

Corresponding Secretary—Joseph T. Smith.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Adams—C. Mauzy.

Fall Creek—Joseph R. Silver.

Green—G. Miller.

Stony Creek—G. W. Sears.

Anderson—J. Hazlett.

Union—W. Heath.

Richland—Will. M. Croan.

Jackson—Wm. Freeman.

Pipe Creek—George Shipley.

Monroe—W. Bell.

Van Buren—Dr. Littler.

Boone—B. Carver.

Duck Creek—A. Minnick.

Among the many visitors present, we noticed Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Chipman and daughter, Mr. Jos. T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Grimes, Howell D. Thompson, Dr. E. H. Menefee, E. H. Clifford, Eld. Tingley, W. V. Shanklin, Mr. B. Carver, Mr. Palmer Thurston, Miss Nannie Thurston, Robert H. Cree, N. O'Bryant, Rev. Peck J. Schwinn, Evan Schwinn, Dr. Wm. Suman and daughter Josie, Cornelius Quick, Dr. J. Dillon, Miss Allie Shoemaker, Peter Suman, Miss Saunders, Mr. H. C. Jordon and Mr. Osborn.

Much good was no doubt accomplished by the Convention in the great work of the moral culture of the youth.

May the good work go bravely on is the prayer of him who was once a Sunday school scholar.

THE INDIAN MOUNDS

Are situated in an open piece of woods in Union township, midway between Anderson and Chesterfield, north and in sight of the wagon road, and one-half mile north of the Bellefontaine railroad, on the land of Fredrick Branenburg. These mounds are annually visited by pleasure seekers from different parts of the State. Many picnics and celebrations are held here. It is a beautiful place in May. An hour can be profitably passed here, seeing and reflecting. The query naturally comes up, When and by whom were these mounds built? The author does not propose answering either of these. One thing, however, is apparent: it has been many hundred years since this vast work was done; for we find large trees, three and four feet in diameter, which have flourished, fallen and decayed upon the wall. It is said that the Indians who inhabited the county at the time of its settlement by the whites knew nothing of their origin. The largest of these mounds (for there are three) we will undertake a description of: It is of circular form, three hundred and forty yards in circumference. The wall is fifteen feet high, with an open gap or space at the south, twenty feet wide, which seems to be a doorway, or place of ingress and egress. The interior of this wall is not scooped out, as one might suppose. There is, however, a deep trench extending along on the inside of the wall, leaving the center beautifully rounded up, being a little higher than the outer wall itself. It must originally have been very uniform in its finish, as it still has this appearance. The trench above alluded to must have been at one time quite deep, for the annual dropping of leaves, decayed vegetation, washing, etc., must have filled it up materially. A few years ago a few persons made an opening in the center of this mound, for the purpose of making some discovery, as the supposition had long existed that the remains of some ancient race lay buried here. The result of this undertaking seems to have confirmed the above supposition.

In addition to what we have ventured to say, we will quote from a description given in an early history of Indiana. It will perhaps give the reader as good an idea as anything we may say in regard to this matter, for we can at best but conjecture; and for fear of saying too much, we will say but little. The author from whom we quote does not speak of these particular mounds, but what he says will apply to all throughout the State. He says: "Mounds, similar to those in Ohio and other Western States, are found in considerable numbers in this State; but there are none that have attracted much attention, except three in the neighborhood of Vincennes. These at a distance resemble immense hay stacks, and on being approached, each appears to cover about an acre of ground, and to rise gradually to a point, probably from eighty to one hundred feet high.

"It is impossible to conceive, at the present day, for what object these immense piles were erected. Their situation is not such as to lead us to suppose that they were constructed for any purpose connected with war or defense, and as they were built without the aid of iron tools, it would not be surprising if, among a sparse population, their erection required the labor of many years.

"Human bones have been found in such as have been opened, and in some of them are strata of earth composing the mound which differ from each other and from the earth in the immediate vicinity. The different layers of earth were about a foot in thickness, and between them charcoal and ashes were found, in which human bones lay in a horizontal position.

"From these facts it has been conjectured that when the monuments were erected, it was customary to burn the dead, and then cover the bones with earth, and that probably from time to time this process was repeated, until the mound was finished. Religious ceremonies and superstitious rites may also have been connected with these works. They are most frequent in the vicinity of alluvial bottoms, and where even in early times, the abundance of game and other advan-

tages would accommodate the most population. There are none of these works which can not claim a great antiquity, for the trees on them do not differ in any respect, as regards age, from those in the venerable forests around. While these memorials of an age long past are so distinct, the large establishment of the Jesuits, Quiteanon, and the various military works of the State, formerly so important for defense against Indian hostilities, scarcely show any remains of what they once were.

“On the bottom of Big Flat Rock, in the northwest corner of Decatur county, is a mound about eighty feet in diameter and eight feet high, originally covered with trees, like the other forests around. An excavation was made into it a few years since. First, there was a mixture of earth, sand and gravel for one foot; then dark earth, charcoal, lime and burnt pebbles were cemented together, so as to be penetrated with difficulty; then a bed of loose sand and gravel, mixed with charcoal; then were found the bones of a human being, in a reclining position, with a flat stone over the breast and another under the skull. Most of the bones were nearly decomposed, but some of them, and the teeth, were quite sound. From the size of such of the bones of the skeleton as remain, it must have once been of gigantic size.

“A short distance from this mound is a much smaller one, which contains a great many skeletons. The mounds and other monuments that remain were constructed so long since that even tradition does not pretend to give any certain information respecting the people who made them.”

LIST OF HEAVY TAX PAYERS OF THE COUNTY.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP NO. 1.

Booram, Gideon tax for 1873	\$90 78
Bray, Francis M. tax for 1873	55 74
Biddle, James tax for 1873.....	62 24

Baker, John tax for 1873.....	\$65 43
Booram, John tax for 1873.....	94 26
Collier, J. F. tax for 1873	49 17
Crowell, Devault tax for 1873	52 13
Clark, Wm. sen. tax for 1873.. ...	90 90
Davis, John tax for 1873.....	76 91
Davis John S. tax for 1873.....	87 57

FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP. NO. 2.

Aimen, B. F. tax for 1873	\$129 41
Allen, Wm. tax for 1873.....	62 00
Boston, John R. tax for 1873.....	210 70
Brown, Elwood tax for 1873	100 16
Cox, Wm. tax for 1873	82 41
Crossley, Conrad H. tax for 1873	91 63
Davis, Bailey tax for 1873	142 44
Fussell, Joshua L. tax for 1873.....	54 95
Garrettson, Joel tax for 1873	105 89
Hardy, Joseph O. tax for 1873.....	122 13

GREEN TOWNSHIP. NO. 3.

Bock, Benjamin tax for 1873.....	\$ 50 08
Cottrell, Abram tax for 1873.....	84 52
Faussett, John K. tax for 1873.....	93 10
Huston, John tax for 1873	190 48
Kinnamon, Hiram tax for 1873	161 29
Pettigrew, John tax for 1873	117 90
Pettigrew, Washington tax for 1873.....	125 10
Shanklin, W. V. tax for 1873.....	76 77
Shaul, O. B. tax for 1873.....	69 77
Scott, Thomas tax for 1873	178 20

STONY CREEK TOWNSHIP. NO. 4.

Bodenhorn, David tax for 1873.....	\$ 69 84
Busby, Samuel tax for 1873	71 49
Conrad, David tax for 1873.....	65 08
Gwinn, Harvey tax for 1873.....	66 00
Huntzinger, Noah tax for 1873.....	69 49
Millburn, Isaac tax for 1873.....	83 39
Schuyler, George tax for 1873	57 96

Shaul, W. W. tax for 1873	\$44 43
McClintock, Daniel tax for 1873	73 10
Woodward, W. sr. tax for 1873.....	44 51

JACKSON TOWNSHIP, NO. 5.

Anderson, Henry tax for 1873.....	\$130 50
Beckwith, Thomas tax for 1873.....	77 65
Coy, Matthew tax for 1873.....	124 50
Epperly, Joel. tax for 1873.....	118 10
Gill, Geo. C. tax for 1873.....	54 80
Harless, James tax for 1873....	94 60
Kempt, Henry. tax for 1873.....	72 20
Lee, John tax for 1873.....	60 05
McClintock, A. P. tax for 1873.....	182 95
Wise, Daniel tax for 1873.....	98 80

ANDERSON TOWNSHIP, NO. 6.

Allen, John tax for 1873.....	\$ 82 73
Blacklidge, H. J. tax for 1873.....	165 83
Crim, William tax for 1873.....	130 13
Davis, John (Judge) tax for 1873.....	149 84
Eggman, E. tax for 1873.....	76 43
Franklin, Benjamin tax for 1873.....	72 38
Goodykoontz, Daniel tax for 1873.....	130 80
Hughel, M. E. tax for 1873.....	174 22
Kindle, John Y. tax for 1874.....	70 69
Lemon, Andrew tax for 1873.....	50 99

UNION TOWNSHIP, NO. 7.

Adams, John. tax for 1873.....	\$ 46 85
Brownenberg, Henry tax for 1873.....	92 05
Brownenberg, Carroll tax for 1873	185 23
Cummius, Henderson tax for 1873	95 69
Dilts, Martin tax for 1873	88 09
Hurley, Joshua tax for 1873	51 95
John, Wm. tax for 1873	70 53
Makepeace, Ammasa tax for 1873.....	93 78
Myers, Soloman tax for 1873	81 30
Shafer, Benjamin tax for 1873	96 09

ANDERSON CITY.

Barnes, John P. tax for 1873	\$ 92 68
Hickey, John tax for 1873	65 14
Hazlett, James tax for 1873	63 08
McGraw, John tax for 1873	74 56
McCullough, N. C. tax for 1873	74 90
Pence, Samuel tax for 1873	59 06
Ryan, Michael tax for 1873	64 72
Saunsberry, J. W. tax for 1873.....	97 22
Swank, D. W. tax for 1873	91 72
Westerfield, J. W. tax for 1873	136 62

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP, NO. 8.

Adams, Robert tax for 1873.....	\$235 00
Black, McFarland tax for 1873.....	137 00
Chambers, John H. tax for 1873.....	123 75
Dillon, Joseph tax for 1873.....	75 86
Funk, Joseph, sr. tax for 1873.....	88 77
Forkner, Madison tax for 1873.....	101 00
Garrison, Sims tax for 1873.....	100 28
Holston, J. R. tax for 1873.....	96 71
Heagy, Weems tax for 1873.....	102 22
Vermillion, Chauncy tax for 1873.....	84 61

LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP, NO. 9.

Closser, James tax for 1873.....	\$129 19
Davis, John H. tax for 1873.....	67 37
Gooding, Lenox tax for 1873.....	79 56
Kimmerling, Lewis tax for 1873.....	74 16
Kirk, Wm. tax for 1873.....	134 15
Peniston, Allen tax for 1873.....	57 89
Roadcap, Henry tax for 1873.....	89 68
Stanley, Jacob taxes for 1873.....	52 77
Thomas, D. E. R. tax for 1873.....	88 63
Webb, Miner tax for 1873.....	90 59

PIPE CREEK TOWNSHIP, NO. 10.

Barton, William tax for 1873..	\$146 29
Calloway, B. F. tax for 1873.....	148 90
Daugherty, J. M. tax for 1873.....	118 65

Etchison, L. D. tax for 1873.....	\$85 95
Frazier, Jesse tax for 1873.....	102 40
Hays, John tax for 1873.....	50 60
Kidwell, Ira tax for 1873.....	77 75
Kidwell, Milton tax for 1873.....	114 15
Little, Jacob tax for 1873.....	108 60
Quick, Cornelius tax for 1873.....	90 55

MONROE TOWNSHIP, NO. 11

Bowers, David tax for 1873.....	\$99 64
Baker, Braxton tax for 1873.....	70 32
Cree, Robert tax for 1873.....	75 92
Davis, Eli sr. tax for 1873.....	72 85
Gordon, James taxes for 1873.....	80 70
Hughes, William tax for 1873.....	53 70
Hall, Jesse tax for 1873.....	98 14
Lee, James tax for 1873.....	113 97
King, Daniel tax for 1873.....	94 67
Tomlinson, N. E. tax for 1873.....	187 25

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP, NO. 12.

Allen, Harrison tax for 1873.....	\$ 97 09
Creamer, Philip tax for 1873.....	57 10
Heretage, W. E. tax for 1873.....	77 80
Inglis, Alex. tax for 1873.....	54 76
Thurston, Joseph tax for 1873.....	60 37
Webster, R. W. tax for 1873.....	60 22
Walker, James tax for 1873.....	51 29
Zedaker, J. M. tax for 1873.....	54 14
Williams, A. M. tax for 1873.....	49 96
Vinson, Wm. tax for 1873.....	71 29

BOONE TOWNSHIP, NO. 13.

Ball, Stephen tax for 1873.....	\$ 52 39
Brunt, A. J. tax for 1873.....	183 95
Dickey, Samuel G. tax for 1853.....	71 20
Francis, Micajah tax for 1873.....	57 56
Greenlee, Wm. tax for 1873.....	65 02
Jones, L. K. tax for 1863.....	58 35
Keaton, A. tax for 1873.....	75 98

Peters, E. H. tax for 1873.....	\$51 82
Sullivan, Jeff. taxes for 1873.....	69 73
Thurston, J. F. taxes for 1873.....	59 10

DUCK CREEK TOWNSHIP, NO. 14.

Hancher, Hiram tax for 1873	\$58 56
Hedrick, Wm. tax for 1873.....	133 32
Minnick, Anthony tax for 1873.....	56 59
Clymer, D. H. tax for 1873.....	43 68
Noble, Jonathan tax for 1873	112 84
Shafer, James tax for 1873.....	55 20
Wann, Isaac tax for 1873	80 58
Wright, Isidell tax for 1873.....	58 90
Parsons, J. W. tax for 1873.....	51 89
McConnell, Jesse tax for 1873.....	48 26

[Prize Poem.]

HOPE AND FAITH.

Two ships have I, with masts of gold,
And sappharine sails, fold on fold.
The one with the tapering silver spars,
That reach to Heaven beyond the stars—
Is Hope. On her decks are crimson lights
Burning forever thro' the days and nights.

The one with the tapering silver stem,
Sailing from me to the hearts of men—
Is Faith. On her decks, from stem to stern,
Are crimson lights that will ever burn.

Once they both sailed away from me
With the ebbing tide, to the winter sea,
They sailed away thro' the twilight gray,
And it was night where it had been day.
I sent for them on the southern gales,
And I sat and watched for their sappharine sails
Till the winds blew cold and the seas ran high
And other ships went sailing by,
And the sailors came home from the sea in glee,
But not one of my ships came back to me.

And I wandered on, seeking all ;
I heard but unheeded a low, sweet call.

But once I sent for my ships again,
And they came to me thro' the ways of men ;
But their sails were torn and their decks were worn,
For heavy and sad were the loads they had borne.
But on their decks were the crimson lights
Still burning thro' the days and nights ;
And Hope, with the tapering silver spars,
That reached to Heaven beyond the stars,
Sails on ; sails on with a vague unrest
Into the heart of every breast.
And Faith, with the tapering silver stem,
Still sails from me to the hearts of men.
And now they sail safely over the main,
For never, ah ! never again
Will they sail away from me
With the ebbing tide to the winter sea.

SOLOMON THOMAS.

MADISON COUNTY.

BY D. C. MARKLE.

Sam Harden is writing a history
Of Madison County, they say;
And he offers as premium, a copy,
Unto the best bard of the day.

Our county we know is productive,
In regard to oats, wheat, hogs and corn;
But her poets, alas! are so scat'ring,
In fact, I believe they're not born.

You may write biographical sketches,
And talk of the fame of the dead;
Or sing all you please your love ditties:
I'll tell you what we have instead.

Then first, we have lots of "war-horses,"
Of a pusillanimous kind.
Who run every year for some office,
And "go it as though they were blind."

We also have salary grabbers
Who loan money at fifteen per cent;
In advance they hint they would take it.
Oh pshaw! will they never repent?

We have Granges—a new institution!
We want reformation of late;
They buy hogs for five cents of their brothers,
And sell them for seven and eight.

Still they want no men in the "middle,"
Would go to Congress themselves;
Their bills might be like this poem,
Either "tabled" or laid on the shelves.

We have railroads, turnpikes and hydraulic
With bridges both iron and wood;
And coaches of every description,
All of which are pronounced very good.

We have schools both graded and common,
And teachers conducting them too;
Who do very well with their pupils,
But visitors make them feel "blue."

We have institutes county and Normal,
Where teachers are taught in a class;
The first requisite there among youngsters,
Is a goodly supply of the "brass."

A word for our Superintendant;
The people all like him as such,
But some will look wise as they mumble,
"I know he is costing too much."

We have belles as fair as the fairest,
And beaux as polite as you please;
But they all love to ride in "pa's carriage,"
And live every day at their ease.

We have judges who sit on the benches,
And lawyers that do as they please;
They'll keep all your money they handle,
Like the monkey dividing the cheese.

Well now a good word for the merchants:
"They'll lie," and they'll "chate," and they'll "stale."
I tell what I've learned by experience;
(We once offered dry goods for sale.)

We have a few honest old farmers!
Poor souls! how they'll carry the swill;
Then drive their hogs straight to the market,
And laugh in their sleeve, "What a sell!"

I had almost forgotten the doctor;
He rides with a hearty good will,
But before you can scarcely be buried
He'll claim your estate for his bill."

We have had a crusade by the women,
On brandy, old bourbon, and gin,
Which freed Anderson city from rum holes,
And prevented a great deal of sin.

We once had retailers of whisky,
But since that "crusade" by the fair
They have gone to Hades—or Chicago:
I never inquired just where.

Of course I respect all the preachers;
They are very good teachers 'tis true,
But I've seen some who smiled on the sisters
A queer kind of—how do you do.

We have no Ward Beechers I reckon,
 But not a few Tilttons I'm told,
 Who risk their eternal salvation
 To fill up their coffers with gold.

We have had a First National "break up,"
 By men who were up with the times ;
 They squandered their money in riot,
 And a great many other men's dimes.

We have a small interest in Congress,
 That "grabbed" its thousands to use,
 But the reason we grumble about it,
 We can not step into their shoes.

I believe I'll leave out the mechanics,
 Although a great many we spy,
 Who paste, paint, putty, and varnish,
 To cover their faults from the eye.

We never speak ill of the miller,
 For he's always just ready to laugh ;
 He will grind out your grist in a jiffy,
 But manage to keep about half.

The butcher I can not do justice ;
 His steelyards you never see break ;
 He will *give* you the neck or the shoulder
 At what he should *sell* you the steak.

And last, but not least, we have babies,
 Methinks I have heard a few squall ;
 God bless the sweet creatures, we love them,
 For "mine are the dearest of all."

HOME, Oct. 10, 1874.

MARCH OF LIFE.

BY ALLEN BORAM.

There's something in the march of life
 That calls fair scenes to view ;
 That lays aside our worldly strife,
 And makes our hearts more true.

Remembrance is the golden chain
That links us with the past,
And binds us in one social strain,
That nothing e'er can blast.

Childhood days are here once more,
Though years have passed away;
Remembrance keeps them still in store,
And makes us long for play.

The dead are called to life again—
How cherishing the thought,
To see them here with us, as then,
Unchanged and unforgot!

Thus we live o'er our lives again,
In visions of the past;
Clinging to all those happy scenes,
Through eternity to last.

And when our days are spent on earth,
From toil and pain set free,
We realize that worldly wealth
Brings oft-times misery!

MARKLEVILLE, IND., Nov. 1st, 1874.

MAY.

Forever from the past unsought
Re-echoes the rebounding thought;
And often when departing day
Looks back upon the face of May,
I seem beside a rill again,
As in the West I rested then
To watch the waters in their play,
Across a westward traveled way.
The tiny ships of fairy braves
Flashed in the sunlight on the waves,
The dark green valley swept away
Calm as the waters of a bay,
And from the West on either hand
Rolled in the heavy tide of land.
The May was then as bright as flame,
But passing then a fairer came,

The chosen ideal name of one
I saw before the setting sun,
Go out from sight like visions when
They vanished from the sight of men.
One of an unknown happy band
Who passed perchance to that fair land
Where homes are free and prairies sweep
Awakened from their winters sleep.
They knew not the contending thought
Then woven with my life for naught,
The firm belief, the need to know,
The will to wait, the wish to go.
And often when the Western breeze
Whispers among the forest trees
It seems to me it knows full well
Only it will not, must not tell.

PENDLETON, Ind., Aug. 15, 1874.

S. S.

OLD SETTLERS' MEETINGS IN MADISON COUNTY.

These somewhat popular meetings throughout the State have been introduced into our county with good results, binding together as it does the old and young in different parts of the county, keeping alive as it were the associations, binding the past and the present. These reunions must be pleasant to those who are spared to enjoy them, and to recall the early toils and hardships.

They seem, for a short season, to live over again, and to pass through the stirring scenes of times gone by. At this time, more than any other perhaps, they call up the events of that day, and no doubt the silent tears will flow as their minds wander to the turf which covers their fellow pioneers, and, it may be, the partners of their youthful days, when hopes ran high. At these meetings there must be the blending of joys and sorrows, which are calculated to make us better; and I wonder that these meetings are not more generally kept up, not only in our county, but throughout the State. The first meeting that I ever attended of this kind, was midway between Pendleton and Huntsville, in 1858. This meeting was of unusual interest and well attended.

Among those who participated in that meeting, the following have since been called away: John Markle, Abel Johnson, Samuel D. Irish, John H. Cook, Conrad Crossley, Thomas Silver, and Isaac Busby. Since this meeting, numerous others have been held in different parts of the county. The one at Alexandria, in 1873, was perhaps, the largest of any. The one at Perkinsville, in 1874, was also well attended. Following will be found an article taken from the Herald:

OLD SETTLERS' MEETING.

PERKINSVILLE, September 17.

To the Editor of the Herald:

The Old Settlers' Meeting at Perkinsville, on last Thurs-

day, was a "high day" for the old folks. Contrary to the general expectation, the day proved to be a pleasant one. The meeting was held in Zellers' Grove, adjoining town. Quite early in the morning the people began to come in, bringing their well filled baskets. The old folks looked happy in anticipation of what was to come, while the younger people were promising themselves a good time in listening to the reminiscences of the past, and especially to those connected with the early settling of Madison and Hamilton counties.

At eleven o'clock the number assembled was quite large, at which time the meeting was called to order by M. Andrew McKenzie. General John D. Stephenson was elected President, and J. F. Rhoades, Secretary. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. Davis, after which the meeting adjourned for dinner. The old pioneers seemed to understand this movement perfectly, and the way eatables disappeared, and especially chickens, was almost wonderful to behold. At 1 P. M. the meeting was again called to order, to listen to the addresses. Rev. John W. Forrest came to the front and told what he knew about early times.

At the close of Mr. Forrest's remarks, the Perkinsville Silver Cornet Band put in an appearance and entertained us at intervals with excellent music. Speeches were made by Judge Jonathan Colburn, James Hollingsworth, W. W. Conner; Noah Waymire, H. G. Finch, and T. L. Beckwith. Mr. Finch very gravely informed the people that, in his judgment, the country would be better off without ministers or churches, etc.

Many interesting anecdotes were related bearing upon the manners and customs of early times. Some things were related which sounded rather indelicate to ears polite.

Various relics of bygone days were exhibited, and among them a shot pouch and powder horn worn by Mr. Fisher at the time he was killed by Indians. These were shown by Mr. William Roach, of Anderson. A permanent organization as an Old Settlers' Society for Hamilton and Madison counties, was effected. T. L. Beckwith was elected Corresponding Secretary. The meeting adjourned to meet again one year from to-day.

THE MADISON COUNTY FAIR.

The first fair held in the county was at Huntsville, about the year 1839. It was as a matter of course but slimly attended. But little stock, and that of the scrub order, was present. Among those who were interested in this fair were John J. Lewis, Isaac Busby, Conrad Crossley, William Roach and John H. Cook.

This infant organization did not continue and the next we hear of a county fair was at Anderson in the year 1850. A piece of land was leased of John Davis one-half mile west of the city for a term of years where several successful fairs were held. Quite an interest was taken and the stock had greatly improved since the Huntsville fair. About the year 1855, the lease expired and the fair again went down. In the year 1867, the society was reorganized, a piece of land containing twenty acres and immediately north of the one described was bought and enclosed with a substantial fence. On this ground fairs have been held ever since.

William Crim was elected President and served six years. H. J. Bronenberg is now President, and E. P. Schlater Secretary. The average receipts yearly have been about \$2,800. The premiums have been paid and everything has been satisfactory. There are good halls and sheds sufficient for all the demands, a commodious amphitheater, a good time track, etc. In connection with this we will give the report of this society to the Indiana Agricultural Society for the year 1873, also, a full report of the premiums for 1874.

“The sixth annual exhibition of the Madison county Joint Stock Agricultural Society, was held on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th days of September, 1873, in their beautiful grove of twenty acres, immediately west of and adjoining the city of Anderson.

We had very bad, stormy weather, until about noon of the second day, when the clouds commenced breaking away, and all nature was bathed in the glad sunlight. The avenues leading to the grove at once became animated with life,

and the crowds wended their way to the grounds by the hundred.

It was soon apparent that the exhibition of 1873, was destined to eclipse any former display, and prove itself to be the crowning success of the Society. The last exhibition gave such general satisfaction to its patrons that additional interest was awakened throughout the entire county, as was shown by the fact that the sale of tickets this year exceeded that of 1872, by over one thousand. Upon the third day of the fair more than one-third of the entire population of Madison county were present upon the grounds.

During last years' exhibition the directors became satisfied that the number of the halls for the accommodation of exhibitors, should be increased, and accordingly a new hall was erected at an expense of over \$500. This hall was devoted, in part, to the display of farm products, and a platform, 20x25 feet, built upon each side of the main entrance for the display and operation of sewing machines and musical instruments. The new hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and proved to be as great an attraction as was Floral Hall.

Six sewing machine agents aspired to the red ribbon, whilst three styles and makes of organs competed for the first premium.

Floral Hall was, as usual crowded with almost every imaginable article of ladies' handicraft. A prominent and attractive feature of the Floral Hall display was the large number of paintings in oil, executed and exhibited by amateur artists. All of the paintings exhibited unusual talent and skill, and the thanks of the Society are due to the amateur artists for their contribution to the attractions of the hall.

The entries in the live stock department were in excess of the previous year, and it was noticeable that many of the exhibitors were new men, who had never before entered the list as competitors. This fact was of the most encouraging character, for the success of all our exhibitions, whether State or local, is mainly due to the interest which our farmers and mechanics manifest in them.

In the display of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, no finer exhibition has ever been made in this county; and if the interest in fine stock, already awakened among our farmers and breeders, is properly encouraged and fostered, not many years will elapse ere Madison county will be quoted as one of the best stock counties in the State.

The mechanical department was unusually well represented, not only by articles of foreign manufacture, but by the products of home labor and skill. Large and elegant displays of carriages, buggies and wagons attracted general attention.

The products of the farm, the garden and the orchard were represented in almost every variety. The grains, seeds, potatoes, apples, pumpkins and melons exhibited on this occasion, would convince the most skeptical that Madison county was second to no other in the class and character of her productions.

The premium list for 1873 amounted to \$2,000, and premiums for the entire list were competed for, awarded and paid.

At this exhibition the Executive Committee rigidly enforced the rules adopted by the Society relative to gambling and the exclusion of intoxicating liquors. On every side printed placards met the gaze of visitors, "Gambling of every kind and character strictly prohibited."

The Society is out of debt, with a surplus of almost \$1,200.

The receipts for 1873 amounted to \$3,114. The expenditures, including new hall, repairs, etc., \$3,123.

In conclusion, anticipating changes in the management of the Society, the present officers look with pride and gratification upon the success achieved at their sixth annual, and trust that those who follow them may be as earnest, watchful and devoted in advancing the interests of the Society as they have been.

An organization has been built up of which our county and State may justly feel proud, and it behooves the Society to select as its guardians those only whose energies and

abilities will contribute still further to its advancement, general prosperity and extended usefulness.

EDWIN P. SCHLATER,

Secretary."

THE MADISON COUNTY FAIR.

SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

WHAT A HERALD REPORTER SAW.

THIRD DAY THURSDAY, Sept. 3.

Our last week's report ended with Wednesday, the second day of the fair. This morning the weather is clear, cool, and pleasant. The dust is deepening on the ground and thickening in the air. The managers had the track and principal roadway through the grounds sprinkled during the night, which makes getting about much more tolerable than it would have been otherwise.

There is to be seen, in the stalls this morning, the finest lot of horses ever brought together in Madison county. Jerry Brown, of Muncie, has four head, two of which will be put on the track to-morrow. Jonathan Sutton has two stable horses for general purposes. They are two years old, Madison county horses, and do much credit to our home representation.

Mr. W. E. Tindall, of Greenfield, has nine head. One is a general-purpose horse, Norman blood, four years, blood bay, and weighs sixteen hundred. We have seen very few as good horses. There are two other Normans almost as good.

John Huntzinger has a stallion of Morgan blood, entered for heavy draft and general purpose. He is a beautiful black and deserves well the consideration of the public. F. B. Keller has two—a young stallion and dam, English Glory, well proportioned for draft and general

purpose. Color, dark roan. Samuel Parson has one two years old. Stock, Clydesdale. Weighs over a thousand, which for beauty and symmetrical proportion is hard to beat.

The last three mentioned are citizens of Madison county. Their stock is not inferior to that from a distance. Thomas J. Kimmerling has a three-fourths Norman blood. Took first premium for heavy draft. Aged four years. A beautiful dark iron dapple gray. Blood and pedigree unmistakable, and is to be for future stock of Madison county.

A. W. Ross, of Delaware county, has nine beautiful specimens of the swine, and from their docility we suppose they are not of the stock into which Mary's devils entered. Elijah Miller has five head from Delaware county.

Joseph Heaton, of Delaware county, has on exhibition seven head not inferior to the best in the hog line.

Benjamin Lukins has Poland and China hogs, twenty-two in number. He is from Stony Creek township, Madison county. His number is only equalled by the fineness of quality. Hogs to keep and hogs to sell. The utmost care is taken to make the appropriate crosses to insure the best development of the porkers. Orin Walker, of Fall Creek Township, has twelve head of Berkshire stock. He can boast of having the heaviest hog on the ground.

Thomas Wilhoit & Son, Henry county, have four head of thoroughbreds, the quintessence of symmetrical beauty. His hogs will demand the careful attention of the judges.

W. W. Ross, of Delaware county has five head of hogs.

And now we find ourselves among the fine cattle. We have just come among the lords of the lowing herds, Messrs. Wilhoit & Son's big bull. These gentlemen have seventeen thoroughbreds upon the ground. The patriarch of the tribe weighs 2,560 pounds. This herd is well known throughout the State, and the proprietors deserve the red ribbons which they carry away from every fair for their enterprise.

Mr. James Jackson, of Wabash county, formerly of Madison, shows eleven head of Short Horn cattle. The lord of

the head, four years old, weighs 2,280 pounds. All thoroughbred and pedigreed. Mr. Jackson manifested much taste in the selection and cross of his cattle. We have but one objection to him—he ought to be a citizen of Madison county. His stock ought to be developed from grass and grain grown with us.

Mr. Lewis Gwinn, of Hamilton county, has nine head of highly graded stock, which compare favorably with the best on the ground. Mr. G. took all the premiums on his class of cattle.

Back to the horses again.

Mr. George Frampton, of Fall Creek township, has five. One light harness stallion, three light harness mares and one general purpose mare.

John Lewark, of Fall Creek township, has two. One stallion, pedigree, Kentucky Whip, a beautiful black, eight years old, eight, sixteen and a half hands, compares favorably with stock of his class. Also a gelding for light harness and general purpose.

J. G. Trees, of Warrington, Hancock county, shows two, one a horse and the other a mare. Speed is their traits. Both young and of sufficient beauty to make a city dandy proud of such a team.

D. P. Shawhan, of Rush county, has two for speed. Time, 2:45; trot.

Helms, of Huntington county, has three horses noted for speed, all young, in fine trim for the turf. One pacer and two trotters. Best time of Hoosier Tom, 2:19, pacing. The others respectively are 2:51 and 3:02.

Isaac Smith, aged seventy-seven years, with all the life and vivacity of a boy, has two horses, both of which are noted for speed. Their time is respectively 2:26 and 3:00. We like the old man for his spirit, snap and gentlemanly deportment.

L. V. Caldwell, of Henry county, shows two horses. Speed is their distinguishing characteristics; both trotters. Time respectively 2:34 and 2:30. Blue Ball stock; good as the best.

Martin Dilts, of Union township, has one pair of fine mules and two Legal Tender colts. The latter two are fine animals.

L. L. Lawrence, of Wayne county, has the champion grey and prince of stallions, aged six years, stock of the purest blood. Noted for speed and general purpose. Intended for stock raising business. Has a record of 2:41 $\frac{1}{4}$. Trotting is his only gait. We think him the most valuable horse on the ground.

Our fellow townsman, Sam Pence, has five horses. The favorite is Dolly, of course. She has been making some pretty fair time this summer.

R. H. Hunt has eight horses, six of which are noted for speed. He took third premium in the three-minute trot. One other took second premium in three-minute pace. All the remainder compare favorably with the best horses of like class on the ground. He has charge, also, of Mr. John E. Corwin's Midland Hambletonian, the best blooded stallion in Madison county. His pedigree is perfect.

Q. Makepeace sports two match teams.

Isaac Hodson has one noted for speed, took second premium in pace. His horse is of Eclipse blood. "Blood will tell."

Hosts of other horsemen with stock are on the ground and equally entitled to notice, among which we mention Mr. M. Black, with running stock intended for half-mile heats.

Many others we could only see on the wing and failed to get account of the merits of their horses.

Mechanical Hall is filled with representative material from the shops of Newman, Skehan. Wagoner & Fisher, Raber & Co., and D. C. East & Co., in the trunk line. The latter deserve special notice, as they have introduced a new industrial enterprise in Anderson. Their work will compare well with the best material of the kind found in other markets. Give them a call.

The old and reliable firm of Raber, Foland & Co., in the manufacture of cabinet work need never be ashamed to com-

pare their work with any other in the State of Indiana. Young married men that wish to please a pretty wife, should give them a call.

Jas. Quinn & Son have a fine exhibit of the far famed "Victoria Jump-seat Buggy." There is mechanical skill here that does honor to Anderson and to the county and State. An appreciating public can not fail to reward such polished workman. Give them a call, ye pleasure-loving young bloods.

Elias Falkner & Son, are in the trade of buggies and carriages. Their work is put up at Middletown, Ohio. They defy competition in cheapness and durability. The South Bend plow is on trial for premium. It has merit.

The Miller Carriage Company are here in the happiest display of their art. From the number of ribboned vehicles of their make, we presume they are in excellent humor.

Hank Conrad is on the tapis with his work. It deserves well. Nearly everybody knows Hank as the honest Dutchman. Good workmanship is his fort, honesty his boast, and faithful integrity his recommendation.

It is remarked by my young friend that the present assemblage of citizens present the most respectable appearance of any that he ever witnessed. We admire the young man's taste and judgment. It is our opinion too. It is a happy thought that the race of professional roughs is growing beautifully less. God speed the day when they are reformed or happily housed in eternity. The world is none the better for their having lived in it.

A hay rake and loader patented by G. W. Kidwell, of Ellwood, Madison county, June 2, 1874, has had the field test and does the work of five hands with the labor of only two. The patentee feels confident that his machine possesses every advantage that is possible to gain in anything of the kind.

FRIDAY, FOURTH AND LAST DAY.

When in Art Hall on Wednesday, we overlooked some of its attractions that were pointed out to us this morn-

ing. Miss Bertha McCullough, the accomplished daughter of N. C. McCullough, of this city, has on exhibition a fine drawing, which is worthy of remark. The subject is an historical one, taken from an incident in Napoleon's retreat from Moscow. It represents an old soldier bending over his son, faint and weary, and shielding him from the rude winds and driving snow of that severest of Russian winters. The work is a very creditable delineation, and gives promise of future excellence.

Miss Anna Walden, daughter of our fellow townsman, Elijah Walden, has several pictures on exhibition. "The Ship Wreck," possesses considerable merit, and received profuse ecomiums, from the visitors at the hall, for its beauty and harmony of design, and naturalness of representation.

In Floral (more properly agricultural) Hall, Mrs. O. W. Huston's family of birds adds much to its attractiveness.

Out among the stock men again we find Mr. James L. Blacklidge, of Richland township, with his handsome span of mules. Did we say "handsome!" Well, if it is possible for a mule to be pretty, these mules are pretty.

We might extend these personal notices much further, but the Fair, when this account reaches the eyes of the reader, will be a thing of the past.

We have done what we could to bring to popular notice some of the most worthy things that we saw. Of course, every article, and every exhibitor's name, could not be mentioned.

Wherein we have failed to give satisfaction, remember the difficulties of such an undertaking, and be lenient in criticism which—

" If 'pon one canvass broad and high,
 Could be with painter's pencil hurled,
 That canvass hung unto the sky,
 Would with its margin sweep the world.

W. A. HUNT.

PREMIUM AWARDS.

WHO TOOK THEM AND WHAT FOR.

List of Premiums awarded at the Eight Annual Exhibition of the Madison County Joint Stock Agricultural Society held at Anderson, Ind., September 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1874.

LIGHT HARNESS HORSES.

L. D. Caldwell, first.....	\$10 00
D. P. Shawhan, second.....	5 00

SADDLE HORSES.

Gus. Gliddon, first.....	10 00
Joseph Heaton, second.....	5 00

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

Stallion 4 years old and over, L. L. Lawrence, first.....	10 00
Geo. W. Harris, second.....	5 00
Stallion, 3 years and under 4, George Heath.....	5 00
Stallion, 2 years and under 3, Wm. E. Tindall... ..	5 00
Stallion, suckling colt, A. W. Ross.....	3 00
Mare, 4 years and over, Joel Garretson, first.....	10 00
George Winton, second.....	5 00
Mare, 3 years and under 4, Thomas Lemon.....	7 00
Mare, 2 years and under 3, Wm. E. Tindall, first.....	6 00
John Hickey, second.....	3 00
Mare, sucking colt, T. B. Keller.....	3 00
Gelding, 4, years and over, Sam. Pence, first.....	10 00
W. H. Peniston, second.....	5 00
Gelding, 2 years and under 3, Wm. E. Tindall,.....	5 00
Pair matched horses or mares, Sam. Pence, first.....	15 00
Joel Garretson, second.....	5 00
Pair roadsters, Sam. Pence, first.....	15 00
Joel Garretson, second.....	5 00
Yearling colt, Hutch Stanley, first and second.....	7 00

HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.

Stallion, 4 years and over, T. Kimmerling, first.....	10 00
W. E. Tindall, second.....	5 00
Stallion, 3 years and under 4, A. E. Russell, first.....	10 00
John Huntzinger second.....	5 00
Mare, 4 years and over, A. E. Russell, first and second.....	15 00
Mare, 3 years and under 4; A. E. Russell.....	10 00
Farm team, A. E. Russell, first.....	10 00
Brood mare and Colt, A. E. Russell, first.....	10 00

Joel Garrettson, second.....	\$5 00
Gelding, 4 years and over, Wash. Black, first.....	10 00
Sam. Pence, second	5 00
S. McWilliams, second.....	5 00
Stallion, 2 years and under 3, F. B. Keller, first.....	7 00
W. E. Tindall, second.....	3 00
Stallion, 1 year and under 2, A. E. Russel.....	5 00
Mare, 2 years and under 3, W. E. Tindall, first.....	7 00
George Saunders, second.....	3 00
Sweepstakes—Stallion, any age or blood, L. L. Lawrence.....	15 00

MULES.

Pair mules, 3 years and over, O. L. Walker, first.....	7 00
M. P. Diltz, second.....	4 00
Mule, 2 years and under 3, J. M. Blacklidge, first and second...	8 00
Mule colt, under 6 months, S. McWilliams.....	3 00
Pair matched mules, George Heagy, first.....	5 00
O. L. Walker, second.....	2 00
Mule, 3 years and over, Martin Forkner, first.....	5 00
George Heagy, second.....	3 00

Thoroughbred Cattle.

JAMES JACKSON.

Bull, 3 years and over, second.....	15 00
Bull, one year, and under 2, second.....	7 00
Bull calf, under 1 year, first	7 00
Cow, three years old and over, first.....	20 00
Heifer, 2 years and under 3, first.....	15 00
Heifer 1 year old and under 2, first.....	10 00
Heifer calf, under 1 year, first.....	7 00
Fat cow, second	3 00
Herd of cattle.....	10 00
Bull, with three calves.....	15 00
Bull, any age or blood, first.....	10 00
Milch cow, any age or breed, second.....	5 00

THOMAS WILHOIT & SON.

Bull 3 years old and over, first.....	25 00
Bull 2 years and under 3, first.....	15 00
Bull, 1 year and under 2, first.....	10 00
Bull calf, under 1 year, second.....	5 00
Bull, any age or breed, second.....	5 00
Cow, 3 years and over, second.....	12 00
Heifer, 2 years and under 3, second.....	10 00
Heifer, 1 year and under 2, second.....	5 00
Heifer calf, under 1 year. second.....	4 00
Fat cow, first	5 00

Graded Cattle.

LEWIS GWINN.

Bull, 3 years old and under 4, first	\$8 00
Bull calf, under one year, first.....	3 00
Bull calf, under 6 months, first.....	2 00
Cow, 4 years and over, first	7 00
Cow, 2 years old, first	5 00
Heifer, 1 year and under 2, first.....	4 00
Heifer calf, first	2 00

MRS. FRANCIS M. GTRRISH.

Milch cow, any age or breed, first.....	10 00
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Fine Wool Sheep.

T. WILHOIT & SON.

Buck, 2 years and over, first.....	5 00
Buck, 1 year and under 2, first	3 00
Buck lamb, first and second.....	4 00
Ewe, 2 years and under 3, first and second	9 00
Ewe lamb, first.....	3 00

Long Wool Sheep.

T. WILHOIT & SON.

Buck, 2 years and over, second.....	3 00
Buck lamb, second	1 00
Ewe lamb, first.....	3 00

ORIN L. WALKER.

Buck, 2 years and over, first	5 00
Buck lamb, first	3 00
Ewe, 2 years and over, first.....	5 00

South Down Sheep.

ISAAC N. HODSON.

Buck, 2 years and over, first	5 00
Buck 1 year and under 2, first.....	3 00
Buck lamb, first and second	4 00
Ewe, 2 years and over, first and second.....	8 00
Ewe lamb, first and second.....	4 00
Sweepsteaks, buck and 3 lambs	8 00

JOSEPH PENDLETON.

Buck, 2 years and over, second	3 00
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Swine.

ORIN L. WALKER.

Boar, 2 years and over, first	8 00
Sow and five sucking pigs, second	3 00
Sow, 2 years and over, second.....	3 00

JOSEPH HEATON.

Boar, 1 year and under 2, first	\$5 00
Sow, 6 months and under 12, second.....	1 00
Five fat hogs, second	1 00

BENJAMIN LUKENS, JR.

Boar, 1 year and under 2, second.....	3 00
Sow, 2 years and over, first.....	6 00
Sow, 1 year and under 2, second.....	2 00
Sow and five sucking pigs, first.....	6 00
Collection of hogs.....	5 00
Five fat hogs.....	8 00

T. WILHOIT & SON.

Boar, 6 months and under 12, second.....	2 00
Sow, 6 months and under 12, first..	3 00

A. W. ROSS.

Boar, 6 months and under 12, first.....	4 00
Boar pig, under 6 months, second.....	1 00
Boar, any age or breed.....	5 00
Sow 1 year and under 2, first.....	4 00
Sow pig, under 6 months, second.....	1 00
Pair pigs, under 6 months, second....	1 00

W. W. ROSS.

Boar pig, under 6 months, first.....	3 00
Sow pig, under 6 months, first.....	3 00
Pair pigs, under 6 months, first.....	3 00

Poultry.

George W. Hughel, Spanish fowls.....	2 00
D. N. Hodson, Brahma fowls.....	2 00
Mrs. Silas Hughel, Poland fowls.....	2 00
J. R. Stephenson, Bantam fowls.....	2 00
J. R. Stephenson, pair chickens any kind.....	2 00

Flowers.

MRS. E. B. HARTLEY.

Collection green house plants, first.....	6 00
Basket cut flowers, first	2 00
Pyramid boquet, first.....	2 00
Largest collection roses in bloom, first.....	3 00
Largest collection annuals, first.....	5 00
Sweepstakes on flowers.....	15 00
Hanging basket, first.....	1 00

NORVAL CRIM.

Collection green house plants, second.....	3 00
Collection roses in bloom, second.....	1 00
Collection annuals, second.....	2 00

HATTIE SIDDALL.

Round boquet, first.....	\$2 00
Mantle boquet, first.....	1 60

CALLIE SANDERS.

Floral cross of fresh flowers.....	2 00
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Fruits.

Martin Brown, apples, first.....	3 00
Wm. Johns, apples, second.....	1 00
Rebecca Pittsford, pears, first.....	3 00
John Probasco, pears, second.....	1 00
Rebecca Pittsford, grapes.....	3 00
Rebecca Pittsford, peaches.....	3 00
Rebecca Pittsford, plums.....	3 00
Alfred Walker, collection and variety of fruits.....	7 00
Mrs. D. Hodson, pomegranates.....	1 00

Jellies, Preserves, Butters, Etc.

Amelia Pittsford, jellies, first.....	3 00
Ella J. Lowman, second.....	\$1 00
Mrs. Silas Hughel, fruit butter, first.....	2 00
Mrs. J. R. Stephenson, fruit butter, second.....	1 00
Mrs. E. G. Vernon, pickles, first.....	1 00
Mrs. Johanan Hurley, pickles, second.....	50
Lewis Gwinn, dried fruits.....	50
Mrs. Silas Hughes, canned fruits, first.....	3 00
Mrs. Johanan Hurley, canned fruits, second.....	1 00
Mrs. Silas Hughel, collection of jellies, preserves, butters, pickles, etc., first.....	5 00
Mrs. E. G. Vernon, collection as above.....	1 00

Farm Products, Etc.

MRS. J. HURLEY.

Five pounds butter, first.....	2 00
Collection cakes, second.....	1 00
Gallon apple butter, first.....	1 00

NANCY DILLON.

Carrots.....	50
Collection vegetable crops, second.....	1 00
Collection wines, first.....	1 00

WILLIAM CLIFFORD.

Half bushel Irish potatoes, first.....	2 00
Collection potatoes, all kinds, second.....	3 00
Collection watermelons, second.....	2 00

HENRY KEMP.

Collection grass seeds, all kinds, first.....	\$4 00
Half bushel timothy seed, first,.....	2 00
Half bushel clover seed, first.....	2 00
Half bushel flax seed, first.....	2 00

J. HURLEY.

Half bushel oats, second.....	1 00
Half bushel white corn, second.....	1 00

SAMUEL HUGHEL.

Half bushel white wheat, first.....	2 00
Half bushel yellow corn, second.....	1 00
Catharine Hartman, 5 pounds butter second.....	1 00
T. Wilhoit & Son, box honey in comb, first.....	2 00
Mrs. A. Garretson, loaf wheat bread, yeast rising, first.....	2 00
Mrs. Laura Scribner, loaf wheat bread, first.....	2 00
Mrs. R. N. Clark, loaf wheat bread, second.....	1 00
Mrs. J. R. Stephenson, collection cakes, first.....	2 00
Samuel Tappan, half bushel white wheat, second.....	1 00
J. R. Stephenson, half bushel red wheat, first.....	2 00
Silas Hughett, half bushel red wheat, second.....	1 00
John Cummins, half bushel oats, first.....	2 00
M. Longacre, half bushel white corn, first.....	2 00
Wm. Johns, half bushel yellow corn, first.....	2 00
John Noland, collection corn, first.....	3 00
Lewis Gwinn, collection vegetable crops.....	3 00
Lewis Gwinn, collection sweet potatoes.....	2 00
Lewis Gwinn, collection beets.....	50
Lewis Gwinn, collection onions.....	50
John Noland, half bushel Irish potatoes, second.....	1 00
John Noland, collection tomatoes.....	1 00
Elizabeth McWilliams, collection cabbage.....	1 00
Mrs. Silas Hughell, collection peppers.....	1 00
A. Jackson, collection squashes.....	50
Martin Brown, collection pumpkins.....	1 00
Martin Brown, collection watermelons.....	3 00

Sewing Machines.

Singer Manufacturing Co., sewing machine, first diploma and...	5 00
Collection sewing and samples, first diploma and.....	3 00

Organs.

Estey organ, (parlor), first diploma and.....	2 00
Estey organ, (church), first diploma and.....	2 00

Fine Arts, Paintings, Etc.

Ollie Stilwell, landscape painting in oil, first.....	5 00
Portrait painting in oil, first.....	5 00

Animal painting in oil, first.....	\$5 00
Fruit painting in oil, first.....	3 00
Byron Scribner, fancy painting in oil, first.....	3 00
Annie Waldon, flower painting in oil, first.....	3 00
Picture in water colors, first.....	2 00
Henderson & Searle, sign painting, first.....	2 00
Philip Hawk, display of oil paintings, first.....	5 00
Display plain photographs, first.....	1 00
Display colored photographs, first.....	2 00
Chas. C. Thompson, collection by picture dealer, first.....	5 00
J. M. Jackson, India ink portrait, first.....	2 00
Mrs. E. G. Vernon, picture medley, first.....	2 00
Louisa Jackson, pastel painting, first.....	2 00
Bertha McCullough, crayon picture, first.....	2 00

Home Manufactures, Etc.

Anna Dipboye, pound of stocking yarn, first.....	1 00
Ada Harter, 10 yards rag carpet, first.....	1 00
Mary East, double woolen coverlet, first.....	2 00
Mrs. W. R. Pierse, double cotton coverlet, first.....	2 00
Elizabeth McWilliams, pair woolen stockings, first.....	50
Mary East, pair woolen socks, first.....	50
Mary East, pair cotton stockings, first.....	50
Amelia Jackson, pair cotton socks.....	50
Rebecca Cummings, ten yards toweling, first.....	1 00
Rebecca Cummins, ten yards jeans, first.....	2 00
Elizabeth McWilliams, ten yards satinnet, first.....	2 00
Elizabeth McWilliams, ten yards plain flannel, first.....	2 00
Mrs. J. Hurley, ten yards plaid flannel, first.....	2 00
Anna Dipboye, home made blankets, first.....	2 00
Charles Lipfert, pair boots, first diploma.....	1 00

Display of Drugs, Chemicals, Fancy Goods and Perfumeries, etc.

Elden B. Pierse, first.....	15 00
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Carriages, Buggies, etc.

Miller Carriage Company, family carriage, first diploma and...	1 00
Miller Carriage Company, top buggy, first.....	1 00
Miller Carriage Company, open buggy, first.....	1 00
Miller Carriage Company, Shifting seat buggy, first.....	1 00
J. R. Patton & Co., spring wagon, first diploma and.....	1 00
J. R. Patton & Co., display and variety buggies, first diploma and	5 00
George Mathes, farm wagon, first diploma	1 00

Furniture, etc.

J. RABER & CO.

Collection Furniture, first diploma and.....	6 00
Collection Parlor Furniture, first diploma and.....	5 00

Collection Chamber Furniture, first diploma and.....	\$1 00
Best bureau, first diploma and	1 00
Best bedstead, first diploma and.....	1 00
Best extension table, first diploma and.....	1 00
Best book case, first diploma and.....	1 00
Best sofa lounge, first diploma and.....	1 00

Mechanical, Agricultural, Etc.

WAGONER & FISHER.

Portable cider mill, first diploma and.....	\$1 00
General purpose plow, first diploma and.....	2 00
Trash plow, first diploma and.....	1 00
Single shovel plow, first diploma and.....	2 00
Road plow, first diploma and.....	2 00
One horse plow, first diploma and.....	2 00
Churn, first diploma and.....	1 00
Clothes wringer, first diploma and.....	1 00
Grain cradle, first diploma and.....	2 00

BENJ. F. ALFORD.

Collection of wheat drills, etc., first diploma and.....	3 00
Three horse plow, first diploma and.....	2 00
Alluvial soil plow, first diploma and.....	2 00
Stubble plow, first diploma and.....	2 00
Sod plow, first diploma and.....	2 00
Display and variety plows, first diploma and.....	2 00

* A. B. REEVES.

Two-shovel plow, first diploma and.....	2 00
Corn fender, first diploma and.....	2 00

WM. P. NEWMAN & CO.

Wood or coal cooking stove, first diploma and.....	2 00
Wood cooking stove, first diploma and.....	2 00
Parlor stove, first diploma and.....	2 00
Collection stoves, tin and sheet iron ware, first diploma and....	10 00
Mitchell & Brother, fancy marble work, first diploma and.....	5 00
C. C. Miller, wooden pump, first diploma and.....	2 00

Wearing Apparel, Embroidery, Etc.

BOBO & LESHER.

Fine suit gents' clothes, first.....	5 00
Buisness gents' clothes, first.....	5 00

LOTTIE SWIFT.

Display of bead work, first.....	2 00
Cotton or linen embroidery, first.....	1 00
Needle case, first.....	50
Morning wrapper, first.....	2 00
Plain night dress, first.....	1 00

MRS. E. J. PIKE.

Display of millinery goods, first..... \$5 00

JENNIE SWIFT.

Chair tidy, first..... 2 00
 Silk embroidery, first..... 2 00
 Worsted embroidery, first 1 00
 Display of worsted work, first..... 2 00
 Chair cover, first..... 2 00
 Chenille embroidery, first..... 2 00
 Embroidered chemise, second..... 1 00
 Neatest-made suit of ladies underwear, second..... 2 00
 Hearth rug, first..... 2 00
 Log-cabin quilt, first..... 5 00
 Embroidered handkerchief, first..... 2 00
 Lady's collar and cuffs, first..... 1 00

JESSIE ADAMS.

Picture in embroidery, first 3 00
 Worsted flowers, first..... 3 00
 Mrs. James McKeown, bead basket, first..... 50
 Hattie Blacklidge, tuft work, first..... 1 00
 Mrs. George C. Forrey, pin cushion, first..... 1 00

MRS. HORACE E. JONES.

Watch case, first 50
 Embroidered chemise, first..... 3 00
 Embroidered night dress, first and second..... 4 00
 Baby quilt, first..... 1 00
 Preserved leaves and flowers, first..... 1 00

CALLIE SANDERS.

Lamp map, first..... 1 00
 Specimen tatting, first..... 1 00
 Mrs. Phoebe Irwin ; ornamental hair work, first..... 2 00

MRS. MAHALA B. STEWART.

Best made skirt, second..... 1 00
 Neatest pair pillow slips, first..... 2 00
 Neatest made suit ladies underwear..... 3 00
 Neatest made ladies skirt, first..... 2 00
 Worsted quilt, first..... 5 00
 Shell work, first..... 1 00
 Mrs. W. C. Emerson ; Best made shirt, first..... 2 00
 Mrs. A. Huston ; crochet chemise, first..... 3 00
 Ollie K. Stilwell ; best Afghan, first..... 3 00
 Mrs. Jennie Conwell ; best baby Afghan, first..... 2 00
 Mrs. D. Hodson ; crohet shawl, first..... 2 00
 Mrs. Byron Scribner ; neatest made ladies shirt, second..... 1 00

Mrs. Rebecca Miller; home-made tablecloth, first.....	\$2 00
Emma Russell; specimen tapestry, first.....	2 00

MRS. A. A. SIDDALL.

Silk quilt, first.....	5 00
Infants suit, first.....	2 00
Mattie Bliven; Pair mittens, first.....	50
Libbie Makepeace; Silk cradle cover.....	2 00
Mrs. R. N. Clark; specimen stocking darning, first.....	1 00
Mrs. E. G. Vernon; gents' crochet scarf, first.....	1 00
Mrs. James Mohan; knit quilt, first.....	2 00
Mrs. Philip Hawk, agricultural wreath, first.....	2 00
Nellie Brown; wax boquet first.....	2 00
Mrs. O. W. Huston, cage of living birds' first.....	2 00
Mrs. N. Armstrong, Ottoman, first.....	2 00
Josie Adams, pair slippers, first.....	1 00
Annie Conwell, sofa pillow, first.....	2 00
Mary Duchane, wax flowers, first.....	2 00
Mary East, calico quilt, first.....	1 00
Mrs. J. L. Willetts, zephyr shawl, first.....	1 00
Lucinda Philpot, puzzle quilt, first.....	2 00
Virgie Dering, toilet set, first.....	2 00
Hester Hughel, patch quilt, first.....	5 00

Articles entered by exhibitors, for which no class was published, and which are entered in the "Miscellaneous" list, will be passed upon by the Executive Committee and appropriate premiums awarded where such articles may merit the same, and such awards will be published in the next issue of the Herald.

Premiums Awarded on Speed Horses.

3 MINUTE TROT.

D. Brown, "Belle Rich," first.....	60 00
L. M. Hiatt, "Gray Dan," second.....	45 00
R. J. Hunt, "Pet," third.....	20 00

3 MINUTE PACE.

W. R. Pierse, "Lady," first.....	40 00
R. J. Hunt, "Flora Jenkins," second.....	20 00
J. N. Hodson, "Hoosier Girl," third.....	10 00

2:45 MINUTE TROT.

L. D. Caldwell, "James L.," first.....	100 00
D. P. Shawhan, "Phoebe C.," second.....	50 00
Gus Glidden, "Roan George," third.....	25 00

FREE PACE.

Thomas Nugen, "Tom Hendricks," first.....	75 00
Isaac Smith, "Crazy Sam," second.....	50 00
A. D. Helm, "Hoosier Tom," third.....	25 00

FREE TROT.

Sam Pence, "B. M. Dolly," first.....	\$125 00
L. L. Lawrence, "St. Lawrence," second.....	75 00
Gus Gliddon, "Norma," third.....	25 00

RUNNING RACE.

Obed Kilgore, "Lazy Jane," first.....	50 00
J. Brown, "Bay Jim," second.....	25 00
J. Williamson, "Betsey," third.....	15 00

 READINESS FOR ACTION.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE MADISON COUNTY
TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, AUGUST 27, 1874.

BY W. S. TINGLEY.

There are but few great questions that excite international interest. The principal employment of the great masses of the people of any nation, is to secure home interests and to make valuable home products. The few great interests of the human race that have become, or are becoming universal may be enumerated as the commercial, the postal, the telegraphic, the scientific, the religious, and the educational. While some of the above mentioned departments of human activity are of less general importance than the others, they all more or less find their developments among the great sisterhood of nations. These great undertakings are calculated to bring them into closer intimacy with each other, and to elicit the most thorough discussion and careful advisement.

Commerce through its various avenues of exchange, such as railroads, canals, rivers, lakes and oceans, produces a chain which interlinks the various peoples of the globe. The iron horse acknowledges no State lines or national boundaries. He stops not at the almost insurmountable obstacles that would impede his progress in his trans-con-

tinental journey. His shoes of steel follow their serpentine path through thick forests, over vast breadths of prairie, along the winding courses of proud rolling rivers, up the sides of craggy, precipitous mountains, till he is the wonder of the world.

“Swift Commerce spreads her wings,
And tires the sinewy sea-bird's as she flies,
Fanning the solitudes from clime to clime.”

The men “that go down to the sea in ships that do business in great waters,” do not seem to be trammelled by the lines that have been laid in the deep, but transfer the products of every clime under the sanction of universal law.

The machinery of the postal departments of the world while much complicated, performs its duties with almost noiseless harmony. So perfect and effective are the workings of this, the nearly crowning one of modern improvements, that in a few days or weeks an individual can communicate in writing with the most distant parts of the globe.

The wonders of the telegraphic system I need not stop to speak of at length. They multiply daily. Over our heads, under our feet, under the rolling oceans—everywhere—sparkling thought flies with lightning speed. Time is nothing. We annihilate space. The markets of London at 2 P. M. we know at 11 A. M. of the same day. It has been but a few days since I read a very singular paragraph in the Indianapolis Journal. Judge Newcomb, of that city, desired a bit of information from a man in London. He sent a dispatch at 11:30 A. M., and at ten minutes past two o'clock he had an answer. The time of the transaction was just two hours and forty minutes. This dispatch had traveled a distance of 10,000 miles in an incredibly short time, if we view the matter from the times previous to the invention of telegraphy. But now the transaction passes under the eye of the casual reader with no more surprise than he would manifest on reading the price of pork in Cincinnati.

The point I wish especially to impress in the reference to the things just mentioned, is the readiness and effectiveness with which they do their work. Every effect must have an

adequate cause. The truth of this proposition will at once strike any one, though he be not versed in the language of the logician. Nature's own logic leads him through the premises to the conclusion. If we ask, then, wherein lies the effectiveness of these great international enterprises, we shall find the answer to be systematic, persevering work.

Let us now pass from these general observations which have helped us to bring to view and to illustrate a great principle of action, to some more particular matters affecting the great question of education. Like the others, it is becoming, in a sense, an international question. But like all great mental problems the solution is a slow process. Deep-water runs still; but its force is none the less effective. It will finally become like the surging deep, whose tides are irresistible, carrying the remains of shattered and sailorless vessels to dismal and uninhabitable shores; so the surging tides of popular, liberal education are driving to certain destruction the false and tyrannical opinions of men who have thought that ignorance and slavery are the just and proper conditions of man. This grand scheme of universal education is not pushed forward alone by the supposed "lords of creation," but the gentler sex, by the tender distillation of her influence, consisting of strong intellectual power and tender affection, is making glad and fruitful the cheerless desert of human ignorance. May the good work be pushed forward till the boundaries of its influence be co-extensive with the race of man.

But leaving these statements, which are of so general a character, let us devote a few words to the elucidation of the theme announced at the beginning of this address. Viewing the system of liberal education in its different aspects, we find three distinct classes of work to be accomplished. First the mere acquirement of knowledge, comprehending every department of instruction. We may be permitted to call it a kind of cramming process—a gathering together of materials from widely separated sources, into the compass of the mind. How slowly the boy of outdoor and rugged habits, becomes reconciled to this kind of intellectual medi-

education, although it may be administered in "broken doses!" But it seems that the condition to which fate has assigned us, demands this, and so we must be contented. Second, it is proposed to make the things acquired definite and precise, assuming that what we remember is what we know, and not simply what we learn. Concentration of mind is essential to any successful mental effort. Attention lies at the base of all mental activity. "If we closely analyze the process of our minds in the exercise of this power," says Mr. Haven, we shall find, I think, that it consists chiefly in this: the arresting and detaining the thoughts, excluding thus the exercise of other forms of mental activity, in consequence of which the mind is left free to direct its whole energy to the one object in view." It may take long training to learn how to fix things in the mind, but it must be done before we have found the "philosopher's stone, or have in our possession the "key of knowledge." Third, and by far the most valuable acquisition, if it may indeed be placed in the category of attainments, is to become skillful and ready in the use of the things learned. On this, more than anything else, will depend our success in the great issues of life. A high price is set on skill in any undertaking. He who has it, has the lever whose potency will move the world.

The three phases of education, of which I have just spoken, are beautifully and tersely expressed by another, in one sentence: "Reading makes a full man, writing a correct man, conference a ready man." One may read till his appetite is sated—till his intellectual store house is filled to overflowing, and yet accomplish but little in the busy, hurried scenes of a progressive age. He may allow the ink on many a well dipped pen to dry up, in seeking the proper word to turn advantageously some lingering thought; or weigh each word in scientific scales, nicely poised, and yet lack one of the essential attributes which make up the true man, that is, the conference—the preparedness—which makes him a ready, trusty, efficient actor in the great drama of human existence.

Aristotle used to say to his pupils, "I don't teach you philosophy, but how to philosophize." "To philosophize is to think." It is to reason into the nature and causes of things. One hour of vigorous, diligent thought is worth days of careless reading. It makes a man feel that he has control of his own intellectual activities, and gives him the means of studying more carefully the operations of men about him. Here, then, is the first great lesson to be learned by the true instructor. Bring "beaten oil" into the sanctuary. Like the High Priest under the Jewish law, who took the purest prepared oils into the tabernacle, so when you enter the sacred profession of the teacher, and lead pupils to the shrine of mystic lore, bring lessons well prepared though it may have cost hours of labor or the consumption of "midnight oil." It will make you ready, commanding, efficient, instructive. It will inspire your pupils with vigorous exertion, and laudable ambition in the performance of their respective duties. You may think the process is slow, but it is sure. Be like the man who said if he were going to be hanged at the expiration of four minutes, or present the solution of a certain problem, he would consume two minutes in thinking before he would begin the operation.

But the talent demanded by this age is that which does its work with great rapidity. It must be done at railroad speed or by telegraph. The man who stops too long to calculate is left, to his surprise, among the things that were. The age says, "You are too slow. You do not understand what we mean; 'we mean business.'" We have, as it seems, no place now for the good old country schoolmaster who taught all day—and part of the night—to please his patrons. We move on, however, quite nicely without him. The preacher who prolongs his discourse to exceed thirty or forty minutes, for the remaining time will address restless and anxious auditors. Prayers and songs must be correspondingly short, if the worshippers are expected to remain upon the heights of Mount Zion. The train of cars that does not make twenty-five or thirty miles an hour is too

slow. Impetuosity seems to be the watchword. While extremes are not to be recommended, there is a reasonable alertness that should be found among the qualifications for any work.

Readiness for action is one of those rare gifts which nature in her bestowment of faculties has but sparingly distributed. I call readiness a faculty of the mind ; and a "faculty of the mind," says Mr. Haven, "is the mind's power of acting." And he further says, "the mind has as many distinct faculties as it has distinct powers of action, distinct functions, distinct modes and spheres of activity." I call readiness a rare gift or faculty, "because the ready man is born, not made." No amount of cultivation, however close and rigid it may be, will enable a man to say and do the best things on the "spur of the moment." It is not practice but tact that enables a man to dash off a masterly newspaper or review article on some memorable event immediately after it occurs, or take instant advantage of an enemy's blunder, like Napoleon or Marlborough. Readiness is a faculty lying outside the arena of acquirement. Those possessing it may heighten it by cultivation for the ordinary occurrences of life, but for the extraordinary occasions, if it comes at all, it will come without being bidden. "It is a 'natural tact or intuition'—an inspiration—a kind of presence of mind which enables one to meet a crisis, parry a thrust, strike a blow, or say the right word in the very 'nick of time' without reflection or delay."

Some men stand thunder-struck at the quickness and effectiveness with which men do some things, while there is nothing in the surroundings that appears to give them the advantage over themselves. An anecdote is told of Columbus that on a certain occasion while dining with some friends, to amuse themselves they tried to stand an egg on one end. After the other guests had made several fruitless attempts to accomplish the feat, Columbus picked up the egg, and striking the table with sufficient force to break the shell, was acknowledged the triumphant contestant. "Oh!" say they, "any of us could have done that!" "Yes," said Columbus,

“you could if you had known how.” “The knowing how” was just the thing they did not know. That tact which Columbus possessed was what discovered the American continent. It was the lever that moved the world toward America. There is scarcely a direction in which one may turn his eyes or his thoughts, where this happy faculty is not in demand. In war, politics, journalism; at the bar and in the senate, in social intercourse—it is a great power. Nothing adds so much to conversation as the apt hits that are so frequently made that point out their author as the center of attraction. In all kinds of tongue-fence—the nice balancing of powers with powers—the close hand-to-hand encounter of intellects, where the home thrust is often so suddenly given, this rare faculty is indispensable. Patrick Henry in the Virginia convention, while all others were waiting and doubting, and their hearts were failing them, seized the moment—struck the blow—which plunged the colony into the depths of revolution. There was but one Patrick Henry—there could be but one. He was born for that hour. He said just the right thing, at the right time, and in the right place. It produced the desired effect by its opposite utterance. It fired the spirits, it stirred the blood of the noble sons of Virginia, and they made bare their arms in defense of right and liberty, and to meet a sturdy foe, rushed into the thickest of the bloody contest.

Another incident of the Revolutionary struggle will further illustrate the point in hand. The night before the battle of Trenton, the chances of war were against the American forces. The English were waiting for the morning light to come—for the river to become solid with ice—that they might cross, surprise and capture the little army of Revolutionary heroes; but there was one with apparently more than human sagacity who was ready for the emergency. He with his little army, in the face of a driving snow, of plunging ice, of stinging cold and of opposition of subordinates, crossed the river and conquered the proud enemy. And when golden morning sunbeams revealed in the drifted snow a thousand sparkling crystals of magic beauty, victory

perched in triumphant glory on the emblem of our common country since made more glorious by a thousand splendid victories. Readiness for action—a mastery of the circumstances—conquered. It will conquer often where studied prudence and protracted calculation will utterly fail of the purpose.

While school teachers may not be very properly compared to generals, or pupils to armies, they may be viewed as such in miniature, fighting battles that involve more important issues than the bloody contests which aim to secure a fleeting supremacy. Have you tact as teachers? If so, you will frequently find emergencies in which you will find suitable places for its use. It will require a good deal of generalship at times on your part to so muster your forces as to keep out the invader, and to drill them for effective service.

Right here I might drop one or two words respecting the true process in education. The word education is derived from two Latin words—*e*, the Latin preposition from, and *duco*, to lead. Its literal import, then, is to lead out of, or from.

The real work of the educator is to develop the latent powers of the intellect where they exist; but no amount of leading out will show striking results where there is nothing to lead. Tact in the teacher will not give capacity to the student. You will find the student constantly mustering antagonistic forces in his own mind. A true and a false principle will take possession of the mind at the same time, and for you to instruct the student how to retain the true one and to extirpate the other will be your first obligation. Not that you should commence cramming him with something else, but to bring into play his own powers, so as to effect a solution himself. Comparisons of words and ideas will occupy a considerable portion of the student's life. In some of these word contests, which come within the range of our experience, and which are very entertaining and amusing, we find the most perfect exhibitions of ready wit. It is not the amount of knowledge, the number of facts or statistics which a man has in his cranium, that makes him

a dangerous antagonist, but his ability to marshal them and bring them to bear instantly on any point. This thought may be illustrated by reference to the "wit combats" between Ben Johnson and Shakspeare. "The two were like a Spanish great galleon and an English man-of-war. Master Johnson, like the former, was built far higher in learning; solid, but slow in his performances. Shakspeare, with the English man-of-war, lesser in bulk, but lighter in sailing, could turn with all tides, tack about, and take advantage of all winds by the quickness of his wit and invention." Johnson expressed his weight of character in his extensive book learning; Shakspeare, in his quick perception of the varied phases of life. Johnson could talk fluently and lengthy upon abstract propositions; Shakspeare of the passions, impulses and wanderings of the human heart. The one was masterly in counsel; the other brave in the field. Shakspeare, like the skillful, ready general, when the lines of the enemy would waver at any point, or were broken, would thrust in a batallion or brigade, and thus pave the way to speedy victory. So the ready disputant will make a telling thrust with his strongest points where no one else would perceive the faintest glimmer of hope. His two-edged sword will cut "fore and aft" quick as thought; the opponent will sink under it, and as a fallen foe, will "bite the dust."

I presume every man has some power in his individual make-up, which gives him a special influence in the direction of that power, but he fails in many instances because he does not use it just when he ought to do so. He is like Artemus Ward respecting oratory. "I have the gift of oratory," says he, "but I havent it about me!" How often do we have splendid opportunities to immortalize ourselves in oratory, or to astonish the world by some intellectual effort, but our power don't happen to be about when we want it. What a telling speech that young lawyer would have made before the court in an important case if he could have had one more day for preparation. How he could have swayed the jury! How he would have

touched the hearts of a sympathetic audience, could he have had time to have constructed a few well rounded periods. And how he would have exposed the sophistries of the opposition if he could have had a little time to consult his logic and refresh his memory in syllogistic statement. Alas! how important, how unprepared for an emergency. I could multiply references to such cases, but let this one suffice as representative of all the others.

As teachers in the common schools of our country, you have a laborious work entrusted to you. You are training undying spirits for usefulness in this world, and eternal, beatific joys in the boundless future. Your work is to dignify our natures. You, so to speak, take the rough unshapely rock from the quarry, and by sawing, chiseling, smoothing, you fit it for the stately edifice. So by the inimitable chiselings of the school curriculum, the rubbings against the rough edges of society, and the meliorating influences of the refined and polite, are we prepared for work and responsible positions. The diamond taken up from the river's bed by the pale diver, when properly cleansed, will sparkle with dazzling brilliancy in the princely crown. So the human intellect, when freed from the encumbrances to which it is frequently subjected, may sparkle among the constellations a star of the first magnitude. Work—constant, effective, unceasing work, is the watchword. As the poet expresses the thought:

“ We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a deal.
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives,
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.
Life is but a means unto an end; that end,
Beginning, mean, and end of all things—God.”

MANAGEMENT OF OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

An Essay Prepared and Submitted Under the Rules and Regulations Adopted by the "Herald Prize Essay Committee," which was Chosen at the last session of the Madison County Teachers' Institute.

BY CYRENIUS FREE.

The subject of school government is one which, though of much importance, has been discussed from time immemorial to the exclusion, frequently, of matters of far greater moment. Fortunately, the more comprehensive term, "school management," is now engrossing the attention of educators; and, even this has, heretofore been mainly discussed by teachers engaged in the highest grade of schools, adapted to the necessities of those who propose to spend their entire lives in the acquisition of knowledge, and make their superior attainments a basis for their entire pecuniary employment; hence, many of the finest essays are only in part applicable to our common schools, established for the benefit of the laboring masses.

DEFINITION OF TERM.

"Management," according to Webster, consists in the "manner of conducting or carrying on," hence, when applied to schools, includes the entire duty of the teacher; which should be conceived and executed in accordance with the dictates of wisdom; the first, best, noblest attainment of man; and which is defined by our great American author to be "the proper use of knowledge; the choice of laudable ends, and of the best means of accomplishing them."

The subject, then, of school management, viewed from this standpoint, is fully included in the answers to the following interrogatories: First, what are the laudable ends to be attained by our common schools? Second, what are the best means of accomplishing those ends? The answers to one of which is evidently so connected with and dependent on the others that no rational rules can be laid down with

reference to the latter, without well fixed and comprehensive views, of the former ; and here, we fear, is where many educators make the first grand mistake, which inevitably leads to many gross errors in practice.

OF EARLY IMPRESSIONS.

Every day experience teaches us that relics of the past, the education of our childhood, and impressions handed down to us by our forefathers, are difficult things of which to divest ourselves. They cleave to us and influence us, when we are the least aware. We read with a pride, almost akin to veneration, of the palmy days of Greece and Rome, of ancient oratory and lore, and imbibe the impression that a school is a great success, because it turns out one such scholar as Plato, Demosthenes, or Cicero. For at that time such men ruled the nation, judged for the nation, spoke for the nation ; hence, we judge the nation by them as models, and are mutually inclined to call that nation great and intelligent because it is in possession of such men. Our colleges and high schools are frequently conducted on this basis. The supposition being that a diploma is of but little consequence to the mediocre, the design being to manufacture statesmen, politicians, philosophers, or some other prominent profession.

THE TRUE AIM OF THE COMMON SCHOOL.

But the United States have created a new era in politics, and a new era in education is a necessary concomitant. The object of our common schools is not to rear up here and there a great man to speak for and be venerated by the nation, but to make a great, moral, high toned, intelligent nation. This thought is beautifully expressed in the following extract from a speech of Daniel Webster :

“ We hold every man subject to taxation in proportion to his property. We regard it as a wise and liberal system of police, by which property, life, and the peace of society are secured. We hope to excite a feeling of respectability and sense of character by enlarging the capabilities and increasing the sphere of intellectual enjoyment.

“By general instruction, we seek to purify the moral atmosphere. We hope for a security *beyond* the law, and *above* the law, in the dissemination of enlightened and well principled moral sentiment. We hope to reach and prolong the time when, in the villages and farm houses of this country, may be undisturbed sleep within unbarred doors.”

HYGIENIC CULTURE.

And since, as we have seen, it is not the design of our public schools to educate and manufacture political demagogues and traveling humbugs, but to educate, to refine, and to elevate to a proper standard the masses; that intelligence may be made to yield its fruits in the more necessary pursuits; that the most expanded intellects may exercise their talents in contending with the natural elements that impose themselves in the way of man's profession and happiness. Such, for instance, as turning the soil with the plow-share to make it yield under a more enlightened system of husbandry a more bountiful supply of its luxuries; or, in wielding the heavy sledge at the forge, where the most scientific designs will be futile without an energetic nerve and strong muscle to put those plans into execution. The hygiene of the school room is, necessarily, one of the first prerequisites for a good school.

The room should be kept well swept to avoid injury to the eyes and lungs from dust. No student should be so seated that the light on entering the room can directly penetrate the eye; but it should be made to fall first upon the book, thereby making objects more distinct, and entering the eye after the rays have been softened by reflection.

The teacher should devote the strictest attention to the temperature of the room. And when a proper temperature has been reached, the fire should be replenished frequently with but a small amount of fuel at a time, that a regular temperature may be maintained; never allowing the fire to burn so low that a sense of chilliness warns him that it requires his attention, which will inevitably result in the building at once of too hot a fire in order to expel the chill, whereby the opposite extreme is reached, pro-

ducing the very deleterious result of a constant alteration of heat and cold. From a half an hour to an hour before dismissing at night the fire should be systematically reduced as low as it is at all consistent with comfort. All perspiration will then have ceased, the pores of the skin contracted, and the pupil not be subject to so sudden a change in passing from the room into the bleak winds, or, perhaps, the chilly rains of winter.

Pure air is one of the indispensable supports of every physiological function of our economy. Hence too much stress cannot be laid on the subject of ventilation, which should never be procured at the bottom of the window, but always at the top for the double purpose of avoiding a direct current of cold air on any student, and to permit the escape of the impure air which has become rarified by being warmed in the lungs and ascended to the top of the room.

During recess the teacher ought to encourage a reasonable degree of hilarity and physical exercise, not only as a respite to the mind, but to educate and invigorate the muscles, to qualify them for the varied duties of life, and render them competent for any duties assigned them.

ORDER,

One of nature's first laws, ought not to be neglected in the school room; though that death like stillness, so much boasted of by some teachers, which borders on gloom, and produces a feeling of restraint; a fear to change position when the limbs have become restless and weary, lest the ever watchful eye of the teacher observe and frown with disapprobation, is not, in our opinion, consistent with the laws of physiology, conducive to mental activity, or in any respect necessary. Nevertheless, we are of the opinion that such a degree of silence should be maintained, as will enable each student to pursue his or her study and indulge in the most abstruse thought, without being confused or having his mind divided by unnecessary noise; more than this is not advantageous. But quiet is only a modicum of order in

a school room ; since it is the design of our schools as heretofore seen, to introduce culture among every class of community, and do away with that dislike which attaches to rural pursuits on account of the lack of mental and social culture that has heretofore prevailed among the laboring classes, all that makes the

LADY OR GENTLEMAN,

(not the flirt or fop, but the real), comes within the domain of order in the school room. The pupil should be taught loyalty to just and wholesome laws ; such as the prohibition of acts low and groveling ; the interference in, or trespasses upon the rights of a fellow pupil ; of impertinence to each other, in short, of everything not dignified and worthy ; for the farmer or mechanic, though dressed in the garb suitable for labor, may be as genteel and companionable as the professional man ; hence, all awkward positions in sitting or standing, calculated to deform the spine or make the pupil appear awkward or bungling, such as sitting at the desk with the spine arched until the shoulders form the summit of the person, standing cross legged and leaning against the wall to recite a lesson ; and many others of, perhaps, less importance, should claim their share of attention and culture.

MANNER OF ENFORCING OBEDIENCE.

Thus far, perhaps, nearly all will agree ; but on the manner of enforcing obedience to these rules ; there is more difference of opinion, more wrangling, even bitterness, and anger displayed, than upon any other one subject connected with our common schools, and in my opinion, more impediments thrown in the way of general progression than by all other means combined. Some advocate brutality. Others claim that all punishment is degrading, and demand its abandonment. The teacher may render himself popular with some by being tyrannical and abusive ; with others, by being good, easy, good-for-nothing ; by letting matters pursue their own course ; flattering the pupils and telling them that they have done well

whether that is consistent with the facts or not. But it is not the province of the teacher to make the discovery of public opinion, and then acquiesce, thereby lending his influence to the propagation and confirmation of error, which would certainly contravene and render abortive every laudable end to be attained by our school system; but, to have well defined, comprehensive views, based on investigation and experience, and then put in practice as well as teach correct principles, and thus be an instrument in the hands of the friends of progression, instead of a lickspittle in the hands of ignorance and prejudice.

PUNISHMENT—ITS OBJECT AND ADMINISTRATION.

Punishment properly applied, instead of being degrading has a divine origin. Deity has attached a penalty to every law throughout his wide domain. A law without penalty is like a vacuum, repugnant to nature's every revelation. If we place our hand in the fire, nature at once inflicts the penalty, severe pain, thereby admonishing us of the violation of law and warning us to desist. If we leap from too high an elevation, in defiance of the law of gravitation, the death penalty is at once inflicted; not that our Maker delights in our destruction, but to warn others not to follow our example of disobedience. And these penalties will never be repealed. Wisdom saw from the beginning that from the nature of man a restraining influence would be necessary as long as man inhabited the earth; hence, made these laws perpetual.

And it is our opinion that we never will arrive at a period, when we can entirely dispense with penalties for the restraint of youth, either in the school room or family, or of adults in society. But the teacher should discriminate between

PUNISHMENT AND VENGEANCE.

The latter has its origin in a depraved nature; it is the spirit of a fiend that would drag a saint down. The former springs from a bosom filled with philanthropy, love toward the child, a desire to correct his errors, and to make him a

more respected and a happier man. But with regard to the manner of punishment, no positive rules can be laid down. The cases are too varied to allow of dogmatical rules. The teacher is compelled to act in each case in view of all the circumstances, guided by a cultivated judgment and sound discretion.

Some pupils require no punishment. Some may be reached by an appeal to their judgment, by showing them that it would be to their own advantage to pursue a different course. Some, by an appeal to their pride. To some a look of disapprobation is a severe punishment, and is sufficient to keep them under proper restraint; some may be of low degree, perhaps sordid; and then it is the teacher's duty to tax his ingenuity to its utmost, in the endeavor to discover some chord in his nature which may be made to vibrate, whereby his better nature may be made to assume control, and he be elevated in the moral scale as far as practical. But, if after mature deliberation and the teacher's best endeavor, it is discovered that his deleterious influence upon the general average, more than counterbalances the personal benefits to himself, then expulsion from the school might be advisable. But it should be fully appreciated under all these circumstances, that no penalty of law is, or should be, inflicted with intent to punish or cause pain for what has been done; but with reference to future good, by preventing a repetition of the culpable acts; farther, that the school-room government can not be divided after the manner of our republic, into a law making, a judicial and an executive department; but all three departments must be exercised at once by the teacher; in other words, that the school is necessarily an absolute monarchy, and the teacher, the sole monarch; yet we must not confound the word monarchy with tyranny it is not the possession of power, but the abuse of power, that constitutes tyranny.

Such, then, are the laudable ends to be attained by our common schools. To present to the world the as yet unknown phenomena of a nation of cultivated, intelligent farmers and mechanics. In short, to pervade every sphere

of life with such a degree of intelligence and high-toned moral integrity as will render every useful avocation both honorable and pleasant, and thus remove not only the necessity but every incentive which has heretofore induced every individual who was so fortunate as to acquire a reasonable amount of mental culture, to forsake the plow or shop of the mechanic and turn political trickster, or something else, where he imagined that he could sustain himself off the labor of the less cultivated classes, and to enable such to find a more laudible appreciation of their talents in the useful avocations of life.

THE FIRST LESSON.

And the first lesson to be learned from the above is that the school ought not to be conducted with special reference to the interests of any particular scholar or class of scholars; but in that way that will result in the greatest amount of good to the greatest possible number, independent of the financial or social standing of parent or pupil. If the pupil be a natural genius give him a full share of your attention and care that his ten talents be multiplied, and that he become a light in the world and a useful member of society; if he be below mediocrity, do as much, for you will thereby make him more useful to his race, and give an impetus to general progression; if he be rich, strive to make him intelligent, for wealth in the hands of the intelligent philanthropist is a great blessing to society; if he be poor, strive none the less; for then on his intelligence and moral integrity will depend his usefulness to society and his own happiness; if he be low, base, or even sordid, then, on his proper culture alone will depend, not only his own temporal and eternal welfare, but the peace and safety of society around him.

TEMPERAMENT OF PUPILS.

Under the above view of the subject it becomes the duty of the teacher to study well the natural temperament of each and every pupil in his school; and for each violation to

adopt such penalty as will produce the very best effect upon the violator, with strict reference at the same time to the moral effect on the school as a mass; and here is a field large enough to exercise all the wisdom of a Solomon or a Solon, and no outside interference can be of any service, on the contrary, every attempt thereat will but throw obstacles in the way of the successful management of the school.

OF INCOMPETENT TEACHERS.

What, then, it may be asked by many honest patrons of schools, shall we do if we have a teacher who, from lack of age, experience, or from any other cause is not competent to exercise such absolute authority? To this we would say, emphatically, there is but one answer. Give him your cordial support, but watch narrowly his proceedings, and when you, without prejudice, have honestly determined that the teacher is incompetent, dismiss him and make a better selection next time. The principal controlling power to be depended upon, in fact, the only one allowable for the mass of the school, is the respect the pupil has for the teacher; the subject of penalties applying only to the exceptions, who are incapable of being controlled by their finer feelings; hence, when the parent commences fault finding in the presence of the pupils, they render it at once impossible for the teacher to retain the respect of the child against the influence of the parents, and thus disarm and totally disqualify him for a proper discharge of his duties.

VARIETY CHAPTER.

In the following chapter will be found a number of incidents within themselves not considered of sufficient importance to form separate articles. The Author has concluded to group them together, thereby forming, as he hopes, a chapter worthy the perusal of the reader. The day and date will not in every case be vouched for, but they are thought to be correct.

In 1860, Able Johnson was found dead near Huntsville. He had been in usual health. He was in his seventy-first year.

In 1855, Peter Runnels fell through the railroad bridge at Anderson. Was killed.

In 1866, a terrible accident occurred at the railroad bridge at Frankton. Two persons were killed and three wounded.

In 1864, John Burk, an Irishman, was killed by a blow of a hatchet, in the hands of another Irishman, on Ohio avenue, Anderson.

In 1866, young Traster was killed near the Moss Island mills in a dispute with some young men who were intoxicated.

In 1852, Morris Gilmore's son, aged eighteen, was accidentally shot at a shooting match in Adams township.

In 1859, Sheriff David Watson was stabbed in a house in Anderson, and killed.

In 1855, Alfred Riggs hung himself in Adams township. Cause unknown.

In 1850, a boy, aged twelve years, son of Mr. Antrim, was drowned in Fall creek, near Huntsville.

In 1860, James Shuman, was killed by the falling of a limb, three miles north of Pendleton.

In 1854, a plot was made to rob Benjamin Snodgrass, a wealthy citizen of Huntsville, who had a large amount of gold in his house. It was arranged to burn Abel Jonson's barn to attract attention while they plundered the house. The plot was discovered before the time arrived. John Jones, a very respectable man apparently, was implicated, and others whose names I failed to get.

In 1873, Elizabeth Crowel, of Adams township, cut her throat with a razor. She, however, recovered.

On July 4th, 1874, water was let into the hydraulic canal, near Chesterfield.

In the year 1855, Kiser, Hill, and Alford started the first foundry at Anderson.

In 1850, Jackson and Holaway started the marble or stone cuttery at Anderson.

In 1872, the depot at Anderson was burned. A man by the name of Walters was arrested, tried, and sentenced to the State Prison. On his way there he eluded the vigilance of Sheriff Ross, jumped off the train and escaped.

In the year 1873, John Blazier, of Fall Creek township, died under suspicious circumstances. After being buried several days his remains were taken up and his stomach sent to Cincinnati, but nothing was disclosed to indicate poison.

In 1864, the bridge over White River, at Anderson, was built at a cost of \$11,000.

In 1871, the Stilwell House at Anderson, was built at a cost of \$40,000.

In 1850, the United States Hotel was built in Anderson by Alford Makepeace.

In 1873, the walls of the new brick building of Seth Hinshaw, in Alexandria, fell, causing a loss of \$2,000.

In 1873, the iron bridge over Fall Creek, at Pendleton, was built, superintended by J. B. Lewis.

In 1870, Jacob Stilwell was found dead in his garden. He was the father of Colonel Stilwell.

In 1874, Henry Rector was found dead in Adams township, supposed to have been sun-struck.

In 1867, Thomas Davis, near Pendleton, was found dead in his woods. He was an old citizen, aged near seventy years.

In 1867, the Commercial Block, at Pendleton, was built. About the year 1850, the brick business and dwelling house, in Chesterfield, was built by George Makepeace.

In 1865, the barn on the poor farm, south of Anderson, was struck by lightning and consumed.

About the year 1852, the seminary was built at Anderson.

In 1859, Arnold Drury cut his throat with a razor, near the south line of Fall Creek township.

In 1871, five brick school houses were built in Anderson township, by Samuel Myres, trustee.

In April, 1872, J. T. Swain's house was consumed by fire, near Huntsville; loss \$2,000.

In 1866, a son of W. W. Noland, aged eighteen years,

fell out of an up-stairs window in Anderson, and was killed.

In 1873, the brick school houses of Markleville and New Columbus were built at a cost of \$1,200, by John J. Justice, trustee.

In 1866, E. J. Culipher committed suicide at his home in the east edge of Fall Creek township, aged sixty-five years.

In 1867, William Sloan, jr., undertook to ride a horse over the railroad bridge at Anderson. The result was that he fell through and broke his leg, and lay there until the following morning. The first passing train carried the poor horse over the bridge. It need scarcely be added that William was somewhat intoxicated.

In 1829, Moses Whetstone was appointed justice. The same year Moses Surber was appointed justice of the peace for Adams township.

In 1830, Thomas McCallister was elected justice for Adams township.

In 1831, James P. Irish was elected coroner.

In 1834, William McKain was elected justice of the peace.

In October, 1834, R. N. Williams was elected clerk and recorder.

In 1830, Hiram Burch acted as justice of the peace for Adams township.

In 1825, Elijah Ellis was appointed county surveyor.

In 1824, Samuel Cory was commissioned the first sheriff in the county.

In 1825, Saul Shaul was commissioned coroner.

In 1823, Ansal Richmond was appointed clerk for a period of seven years.

In 1827, James Campbell was appointed county surveyor. The following were commissioned as justices in the year 1826: Elisha Chapman, Abram Miller, Jacob Hiday, Richard Kinnaman, John Snodgrass; and in 1827, A. Makepeace, William Young, Charles Clark, Daniel Wise, Daniel Hardesty; and in 1828, William Curtis, S. Penn.

In 1829, James P. Irish was appointed surveyor.

In 1829, James Scott was commissioned probate judge.

In 1826, John Busby was commissioned justice of the peace.

In 1823, Moses Cox was commissioned the first clerk of the county.

In 1834, Hugh Gillmore was killed near New Columbus while falling a tree for the purpose of clearing the ground for a grave yard. He himself was among the first to be buried there. He was the father of Morris Gillmore, spoken of in another place.

In 1874, the brick school house was built in Fishersburg.

In 1874, J. R. Silver built his residence near Pendleton.

In 1872, Decatur McCallister shot himself on his father's porch in Adams township and died immediately, and was buried by the Masonic fraternity at Pendleton. His age was twenty-two years.

The first ferry over White river at Anderson was kept by a man by the name of Klutter. It was afterward kept by G. T. Hoover.

The bridge over White river was swept away by high water in the year 1848.

The south side of the public square was burned in 1852.

James Tharp was killed by Edward Cox by a blow over the head with a gun, at a shooting match just east of Anderson, in the year 1847.

T. J. Langdon, the first printer in Anderson, edited a small paper called the Federal Union, in the year 1834.

The Court House was built in 1838 by Ballard Crawford.

William Myres' house was burnt down in Anderson in 1865.

Jacob Hubbard had an arm blown off at a ratification meeting, by the premature discharge of a cannon, at Anderson, on July 10th, 1868.

In 1825 Caroline Holliday was lost in the woods, four miles southwest of Pendleton. It was the occasion of a great excitement throughout the neighborhood. This little

girl, aged four years, proved herself a heroine. After spending the night surrounded by howling wolves, she responded calmly to a call of her frantic mother on the following day.

Mrs. Larcher died in Markleville, in 1873, aged ninety-five. She was buried at New Columbus.

Elizabeth Boram died at Markleville, in 1874, aged ninety. She was the mother of George, John and Gideon Boran.

In 1826 a terrible tornado swept over a portion of our county, three miles south of Anderson. Its track is yet marked by a growth of small timber, the larger having been all swept away.

The first brewery was started at Anderson in 1865, by Doxey and Craycraft.

The saw mill between Huntsville and Columbus was built in 1839, by Brown and McAllister.

The three first blacksmiths at Anderson were Bane, Reed, and Blodgett.

In 1856, Loran Beeman was killed at the raising of W. G. Atherton's warehouse at Anderson.

The tan yard at Chesterfield was started in 1830, by Osborn and brother. It soon fell into the hands of Amisa Makepeace, who conducted it for many years. It finally passed into the hands of Mr. Williams, and in 1870 ceased to exist.

The tan yard at Pendleton was started in the year 1827, by Thomas McCartney. It has since been owned by Charles Mitchell, Aaron Shawl, Mr. West, H. Neal, A. M. Ulin, A. E. Russell, James Thomas, and Neal Hardy and J. O. Hardy, and in 1863 went down.

In 1852, Griffith Jackson was prosecuted for obstructing the railroad near his house, and a short distance north of Pendleton. There being no positive proof, he was released.

In 1863, Harvey Craven was accidentally shot in the arm by H. Bates. A company of soldiers had come from Indianapolis to demolish his whisky shop, and Mr. Bates fired at them and hit Mr. Craven, who was walking on the opposite side of the street.

In 1872 H. J. Brown, postmaster, was shot in the mouth by A. C. Davis, in a political quarrel. Mr. B. was but slightly hurt.

In 1867 Dr. Walker, of Pendleton, was hit with a stone by Robert Traster, while engaged in a dispute with H. D. Thompson. Mr. W. was severely hurt.

In 1863, a sanitary meeting was held at Anderson to raise money for the sick and wounded soldiers. This meeting was addressed by Chaplain Losier, and \$1,400 were promptly raised. A beautiful flag was presented to the delegation from Adams township, for being the largest. The presentation speech was made by R. N. Clark, Esq., of Anderson.

On the 29th day of May, 1873, the Moss Island Mills were consumed by fire. They were owned by W. B. Allen, and valued at \$10,000.

On October 10th, 1874, the grist mill of J. T. Adair & Co., at Elwood, was burned with a loss of \$8,000.

A grand ratification meeting was held at Anderson, on October 19th, 1874, over the election returns of the thirteenth. Bonfires and illuminations, and speeches were the order of the evening. The speeches were made by W. C. Fleming, Col. Berry, William Roach, W. A. Hunt, J. S. Falkner, A. C. McCallister, James McConnel, and D. B. Simms.

Jackson's mill, one mile above Anderson, on White river, was built by Andrew Jackson, in the year 1836. It is now owned by David Jackson, and is valued at \$6,000.

The Michener Machine Works, on the north end of Jackson street, Anderson, was started in 1870. Incorporated into a company, on August 1st, 1872. The capital stock is \$30,000. D. W. Swank, President; James Hazelett, Geo. Nichol, Samuel Kiser, Abe Michener and James Michener, compose the company. These shops employ twenty-five hands.

In 1863, J. E. D. Smith was killed near Hamilton, by a saw log rolling on him. He was a highly respected citizen of Anderson.

W. Edwards was killed near Anderson, in 1866, in the

same manner. Mr. E. lived two miles south of Anderson.

Just as we go to press a shocking murder has been discovered two and a half miles south-east of Anderson. A young man by the name of Albert Mawson was accidentally found in an old well. He had been thrown there, it is supposed, in June, 1874, about three months previous to his discovery. Great excitement of course followed such a discovery. His mother and brother were both arrested. While undergoing a preliminary trial, Mrs. Mawson took poison and terminated the matter so far as she was concerned. Thomas, the brother, at this writing, is confined in the county jail awaiting a final trial, on which occasion there will be facts developed which at this writing we know not of. Before this is in print discoveries may be made which will present the subject in a new phase. Hence, we will not make any further comment, and await a full development. With this brief statement, we will close our History, which brings us to October 20th, 1874.

MOBBING OF HON. FREDERICK DOUGLAS AT PENDLETON, IN 1843.

One of the most disgraceful scenes enacted within our county was the mobbing of Fred. Douglas. This was in the year 1843, at Pendleton. Mr. D., and a number of other distinguished men, had been sent out West by the Anti-Slavery Society, on a lecturing tour, visiting many points in the West and North. Their meeting at Pendleton was held out doors, and was attended by a large concourse of people. The place selected for the meeting was on the north side of the creek, and just west of where J. O. Hardy now lives, and a short distance below the Falls. The meeting had progressed perhaps some thirty minutes without interruption, when one John Rix walked up to the stand, took up the pitcher of water, setting it to one side, at the same time saying, "Boys, I

see there is nothing to be done unless I make the start." This man, Rix, seemed to give an impetus to the move, for several became emboldened. Among those who were foremost were Peter Runnels, Duke Scott, Thomas Collins, and others, whose names do not now occur.

Mr. Douglass, it seems, at once became demoralized, and in attempting to git over the fence was hit with a stone and otherwise hurt. He was taken to the house of Dr. Edwin Fussell, who lived near George R. Diven's residence in Pendleton. By this time the excitement was high. It was reported that Dr. Fussell's house would be mobed on that night, and to offset or counteract or prevent any further violence, the friends of humanity and good order rallied and formed a guard around the doctor's house. In the meantime Mr. Douglass's wounds were dressed and he was cared for by Dr. Fussell. Among others who were active in protecting Mr. Douglass were Neal Hardy, Isaac Busby, Joel James, John J. Lewis, and Dr. Fussell. About night-fall the guard sent out a delegation on the New Columbus road to see if there were any signs of the mob returning. They came back and reported the mob was coming. This caused some stir, and it is said some of the guard returned to more healthy quarters. The rumor, however, proved without foundation, and all was soon quiet. Some of the leaders of the mob were arrested and lodged in jail at Anderson, when a cry went up for their release. What! put in jail for mobing a negro? This would never do. They must be released.

The day was set, New Columbus was the headquarters, the leading spirit was Thomas McCallister, who had been raised in Virginia, and was somewhat prejudiced against the negro, besides having great influence over his neighbors. The day came. Early in the day an excited crowd gathered at New Columbus—started to Anderson. They, however, stopped before reaching the town with the wagon containing guns, ammuniton, etc., and a delegation sent in to demand the surrender of Peter Runnels and, perhaps, others who had been arrested. For a time hot work was imminent. In the

meantime the friends of law and order were not idle. Captain Berry and W. B. Allen were among those who were foremost in sustaining the law. Good counsel, however, at last prevailed; and what seemed, a short time previous, as the worst of consequences was averted. The release of Peter Runnels soon followed, the mob disbanded, and soon all was quiet. Mr. McAllister, though active in having Mr. Runnels released was not slow in using his influence to stay the approaching trouble that was fast brewing, and it was mainly through his influence that the mob was disbanded. Thus we have hastily passed over the main features of this disgraceful scene that never has occurred but once in our county, and we hope it will never again. What a change has come over us. Mr. Douglass could not only lecture in our midst now, but a crowded house would await him, though an admittance fee were charged at the door.

Mr. Neal Hardy, many years after the above occurred, received a letter from Mr. Douglas, thanking him for his protection, and interest he and others took in his welfare on that occasion. We are glad to note a change in Pendleton; not that a negro may speak amongst us, but the grand principle—the right to speak our sentiments throughout our country; the freedom of the press and speech—this sentiment must live if we would succeed as a free, independent people.

Doubtless those living and taking part in the above mob, will hardly endorse to-day free press and free speech. The contrary of this, in fact, was the cause of our late civil war, which has so greatly injured us as a nation. Its results, though dear, have been glorious; but all have to respect our rights, though black he may be, and our future will be bright.

CEMETERIES OF THE COUNTY.

I was always aware that our cemeteries are, to a great extent, neglected, but not until going over the county was I

aware to what extent. I have necessarily been in and passed by many of them during the summer just closed. My attention has been called to them more directly, perhaps, than one carelessly passing by, and it may be that I will say something that will grate harshly on the ears of some that have friends buried in those neglected spots. Some are but little better than black berry patches, sheep pastures or the homes of wild beasts, or as the poet has expressed it, "'Tis the vulture's abode, where the snakes in the nettle weeds hiss." I am glad that there are some honorable exceptions and that there are a few cemeteries where the hand of care has been and where beautiful flowers bloom on the graves of loved ones departed. This is as it should be. While they can no longer care for themselves it is fitting that we should care for them. The cemetery at best has but few charms and especially few if overgrown with briars and brush, where hooting owl and other kindred spirits hold midnight revelry. Reader, have you some dear friend now lying in yonder lonely, but yet dear spot, now half grown over with brushes and with, perhaps, no fence to keep out intruding stock? If so resolve to make amends, and though you may not be able to furnish a monument to pierce the air, you are perhaps able to clear away the offending brush. Plant a vine or something that will live in winter and will be a lasting tribute to their memory. We have by far too many cemeteries—that is, there are too many private burying places. This is all well enough while the immediate friends live to care for them, but these inclosures may pass into other hands and the fences be fallen down and the tombstones broken. The result is that the plow-share will soon upturn the turf that covers their remains.

Our cemeteries should be selected with care, should be well fenced and incorporated. This course would be better than to have so many lonely spots which serve for cemeteries throughout the county. The cemetery at Frankton, from its neglect, has been the cause of comment in our county papers. I doubt its being worse than many others

in the county. Let us look to our cemeteries remembering that we too are hastening to this final resting place, whether it be fitting or not. While writing, my mind recalls that immortal poem by Gray which has no superiors and few equals in the English language, and from which we quote the fifteenth stanza as it seems in point :

“Some village Hampden that with dauntless breast
The little tyrant of his fields withstood,
Some mute, inglorious Milton here may rest,
Some Cromwell guiltless of his country’s blood.”

PERSONAL SKETCH OF JOHN ALLEN.

MR. A. son of William Allen came to the county with his father in 1820 when eleven years of age. He located two miles east of Anderson, where he has resided ever since. Mr. A. has served as lieutenant in the Military Service or Militia which was common many years ago.

He has served as coroner and was justice of the peace from 1840 to 1845. He has served as township trustee ten years. He owns a fine farm of two hundred and thirty acres—part of which he entered in 1830. Mr. A. is perhaps the best posted in pioneer history of any man now living in the county. Fifty-four years has elapsed since he came to the county, a mere lad, and he is now an old and white headed man, bent with the cares of time. He has lived to see the Indians retreat, the dense forest cleared away and Anderson built up. School houses and churches dot our county, his early associates are scattered—his companion summoned away, and early privations replaced by modern conveniences. He has witnessed a few score of pioneers develop into a prosperous community of twenty-five thousand. His wife died June 2, 1873 and is buried at the cemetery belonging to the United Brethren Church, one mile west of Chesterfield.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF PHILIP P. ANSHULTZ.

Mr. Anshultz was born in Ohio, in 1834, came to Switzerland county, Ind., in 1838, and moved from there to Stoney Creek township in August, 1849. He was elected justice of the peace in 1865, and is now serving his third term. Mr. A. has acted as trustee one term, and has taught school sixteen years. He was a soldier in the war of Secession, in Company K, 8th Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He volunteered in July, 1861, as a private; was promoted to corporal and was in the battle of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black river, and seige of Vicksburgh. Mr. A. is a member of the Christian Church at Forest Chapel, and an Elder in the same. He is an active Republican, and resides near the centre of the township, about a mile and a half north of Shanklin's Mill.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF ENOS ADAMSON.

The subject of this sketch came to this county in 1827, and located one mile east of Huntsville on the farm now owned by George R. Diven. He lived there but a short time, removing to Huntsville, where he engaged in the milling and mercantile business. The mills were consumed by fire in 1848, causing him considerable loss. He rebuilt the mills, sold them to Wilson and Cockayne, and removed to Missouri, and died their about the year 1850. His wife died and was buried at Huntsville a few years previous to his removal. They had four children, whose names were Thomas, John, Elizabeth, and Louisa Jane. Mr. Adamson was regarded as a very honest man and will be remembered as a great help to Huntsville, the home of his manhood, where his best days were spent. He was, at one time, worth a great amount of property, but it is understood that he lost

the greater part of it by his removal West. I never saw Mr. Adamson, and can give no sketch of his personal appearance. Some who read this will call to mind his form and doubtless many kind acts which were characteristic of the man. Of his children there are none living within the county and their place of residence is unknown to the writer. Here we leave this interesting family as any further account would not be of general interest.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF W. B. ALLEN.

Among the early citizens of the county we find Mr. Allen. He was born in Kentucky, in 1809, and came to the county in 1828. He was a collector of the county revenue in 1828 and '29. At one time he was elected coroner, and another was sheriff. From 1841 to 1845, during the excitement of the mobbing Frederick Douglass, he used prompt measures to restore order. Mr. A. has been closely identified with the interests of the county, and has partaken of its fortunes and of misfortunes, to some extent. In other words, he has been, financially, on the mountain top and in the valley below. He has, quite recently, in May, 1873, lost \$8,000 by the burning of his mill, two miles west of Anderson. He has, however, since rebuilt his mill, and it is now in running order. Mr. Allen, with the exception of John Allen, a distant relative, is, perhaps, the best posted in early history of any man in the county. Mr. A. is the father of Captain Ethan Allen, who is well known throughout the county, and of Mrs. Marshal Bonner, of Anderson. Mr. A. is low, heavy set, of a light complexion and careless of his dress.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF WILLIAM ALLEN.

THE subject of this sketch was among the very first to settle in Madison county. He was born in Philadelphia, in

1791; removed to Ohio in 1816; and from there to two miles east of Anderson, in 1821. He was justice of the peace; taught school in 1824, and was a correspondent of the war department for John Berry in regard to Indiana troubles, that gave our pioneers so much perplexity about that time. He was the first assessor in the county, and the first election was held in his house. He also acted as county commissioner. In religious belief, he was a New Light. He served in the war of 1812. His land was entered June 19th, 1823. His wife died in 1840. They had ten children, six of whom are dead. Mr. Allen had the first whip-saw in the county, and sawed the lumber for the old Makepeace mill at Chesterfield, assisted by Abel Bodle. Mr. Allen was first burried at the old cemetery at Anderson; but was removed to the new cemety by his son, John Allen, spoken of in another place. In person, Mr. Allen was tall and slim. He died in 1829, when the country was comparatively new; and was not permitted to see it developed to any great extent. He was a man well informed, and of good business qualifications, which were appreciated at that early day. At the time of his death, he was in his sixty-second year.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF RANDALL BIDDLE.

MR. B. came with his father from North Carolina in 1829, and settled near Columbus. He was elected trustee of Adams township in 1862, and served eight years. He was elected justice of the peace, but did not qualify, as he removed to Missouri soon after. He returned after one year's absence. Mr. B. is a Democrat, and is a committeeman from Adams township at this time. He has served as Master of Ovid Lodge for a period of eight years. He is the son of Caleb Biddle, one of the early settlers of the county, and brother of James Biddle, living near Columbus.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF WILLIS G. ATHERTON.

MR. A. was born in Kentucky, in 1799. He was the second merchant in Anderson, and continued in business for a number of years. He built the first brick house in Anderson. It is yet standing and is known as the Atherton corner. This house was built in 1837. Mr. A. was a member of the Legislature in 1840. He ran against Dr. Henry Wyman. He was elected as a Whig, having always acted with that party. In religious belief and profession he was a Presbyterian. He was the father of Mort. and R. V. Atherton and Mrs. G. W. Bowen, all of Anderson. Mr. Atherton removed to Iowa in 1860, and died there in 1871, Mr. Atherton formerly lived near Indianapolis, perhaps as early as 1825. In person, Mr. A. was 5 feet 8 inches in height, of fair complexion and light hair.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF JOHN BERRY.

THE subject of this sketch came to Madison county March the 4th, 1821. Entered land on the present site of Anderson, and was among the very first settlers. He donated sixty acres of land for the town with the reservation of some choice lots. He was strongly in favor of moving the county seat from Pendleton to Anderson, and labored to that end. He was elected one of the first justices' of the peace in the county; ran for associate judge, but was defeated. He kept the first tavern stand in Anderson, known far and wide at that time. Mr. Berry was born in Pennsylvania, 1777, and died in 1835, while at Huntington, Indiana, with a drove of hogs, and was buried there. He is the father of Ninevah Berry, sketched in another place. Mr. Berry was large and of commanding appear-

ance, weighing two hundred pounds. Whether Mr. Berry's talent was ever brought into actual operation in time of war the writer is not able to say ; however, nature seems to have qualified him for a military man. He seems, at least, to have taken a leading part in the home drill. It seems to be fitting that his remains should rest at Anderson, the home of his choice, and for which he done so much to redeem from the red man and the wilderness. His companion and Ninevah, his son, hearing of his sickness, which terminated in his death as above stated, started to go to administer to his wants, but some unforeseen accident happening, they returned. How few comparatively will call to mind Mr. Berry, but those few will remember him as a worthy man and a bold pioneer.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF COLONEL NINEVAH BERRY.

MR. B. was born in Clark county, Ohio, in 1804 ; came with his father to Anderson in 1820 ; has lived there ever since. He served as county recorder for seven years ; county treasurer two years ; was postmaster in 1845 ; served in the Mexican war ; was an actor in several important battles. He was county surveyor from 1831 for a term of years ; served as deputy sheriff ; took an active part in sustaining the law when Peter Runnels was in jail for mobbing Fred. Douglass when at Pendleton ; was in charge of the guard under W. B. Allen, then acting sheriff. For this he lost, to some extent, his popularity. He has lived, however, to have the approval of his course in that exciting case. Conscious to this day of having done nothing but his duty. Mr. B. is an active Mason and a charter member of the Chapter at Anderson ; also a member of Mount Mariah, No. 77. He was induced to run for mayor in 1870, but was defeated by L. C. Martindale. Mr. B. has

acted as marshall at all the principal Masonic funerals throughout the county. He is engaged in keeping a family grocery at Anderson. He has the characteristics of his father as regards a military man, in which capacity he has had some experience. Mr. B. is a large man, commanding in appearance, weighing over two hundred pounds—a little above six feet in height. Throughout all his associations, both public and private, he has maintained the honor and respectability of all his fellow citizens for a period of fifty years. I am indebted to Mr. B. for valuable information on the early history of the county, for which he has our thanks.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF DR. W. P. BRICKLEY.

DR. BRICKLEY came from Randolph county, Indiana, in 1855, and located at Huntsville, and immediately commenced the practice of medicine. He had an extensive practice which embraced large territory up to 1867, when he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained one year. Returning again to Madison county, he bought a farm on the Pendleton and Newcastle turnpike, four miles east of the former place, where he lived until the year 1872. He then removed to Anderson, where he now resides, and is engaged in the practice of his profession. I first became acquainted with Mr. Brickley in 1855. I lived neighbor to him in Huntsville, and always found him gentlemanly and obliging. He was full of life and did not object to a good dinner. Dr. Brickley is regarded by the profession as a worthy and skillful member. Mrs. Brickley is a true lady, kind and Christian-like, and her everyday walk gives evidence of a noble hearted woman. This couple, on the 26th of September, 1874, celebrated their silver wedding, on which occasion they received the congratulations of their numerous friends. May their union continue until they can, in like manner, celebrate their golden wedding.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF FREDERICK BRON-
ENBERG, SR.

MR. B. was born in Germany ; came to Madison county in 1819, and settled three and one-half miles east of Anderson. He lived there one year ; then removed to the north side of White river, remaining one year ; then to the south side of the river, one mile west of Chesterfield, where he continued to live up to the day of his death. Mr. B. was a very useful man in his day, having built a grist mill and saw mill, and wollen factory, which were of untold benefit to the settlers of that day. They were consumed by fire in 1847, which caused considerable loss to Mr. B. He owned at one time, seven hundred acres of choice land, which he lived to see developed into one of the finest farms in the county. Mr. B. stood fair among his fellow citizens, whom he served as county commissioner in 1834. Mr. B. raised a large family, among whom are John, Frederick, Michael, Jacob, Henry and Carl, all of whom are living, with the exception of the first named. Mr. B. was in religious faith, a Universalist, and politically, a Democrat. He died in 1853, aged sixty-seven years ; and is burried on the old homestead. The name of Broneberg is closely associated with the early history of the county, coming here early as he did and taking an active interest in the development of its resources. He saw the necessity of mills at that early day, and was the first to make a move to supply that want. It is fitting that his name should be held in grateful remembrance.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF THOMAS L. BECK-
WITH.

MR. B. was born in New York State in 1815 ; came to Anderson in 1820, and remained there until 1836, when

he removed to Perkinsville, where he has resided ever since. On his arrival at the latter place, he commenced the mercantile business, which he has continued in up to the present time. He was appointed postmaster at Perkinsville in 1844; has held the office ever since and is the oldest postmaster in the county, if not in the State. He was elected county commissioner in 1852; was a candidate for the legislature in 1856 against T. N. Stilwell, running ahead of his ticket three hundred votes, being beaten by Colonel Stilwell only seventy votes, showing his immense popularity. Mr. B. is one of the earliest settlers on White river, and was at the execution of the Indian murderers at the Falls in 1824. He went to mill as far as Centerville before the mills on White river were in operation. He has watched with interest the growth and development of our county; has taken a great interest in pikes, railroads, school houses, etc., and has accumulated a considerable amount of property in Perkinsville and vicinity, where he enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens. Politically, he is Republican, since the death of the old Whig party. He was also a staunch war man; and is at this writing a candidate for county treasurer. In person Mr. B. is rather under the medium size, of a fair complexion, and is a little lame.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF THOMAS BELL.

MR. BELL was born in Kentucky in 1791; came to Madison county in 1828; settled at the Falls of Fall creek, where he remained three years, when he removed to Adams township, on the south bank of Fall creek, two and a half miles north of Markleville, where he continued to live until 1854. He removed to Anderson, remaining there but a short time, losing his wife there. In 1855 he returned to the north part of Adams township, where he married again, a Mrs Adams. Mr. B. represented the county for a period

of thirteen years, serving in both houses from 1832 to 1845; was at one time the most popular man in the county, receiving all the votes in his township save one; at one time owned five hundred and ten acres of choice land on Fall creek, worth, at present, perhaps thirty thousand dollars. During the early part of Mr. B.'s life he was a Presbyterian, but in 1840 he joined the M. E. Church; gave liberally to build a house on his farm, this being a very popular meeting place in early days. His house was always open to the poor as well as the rich. However, he proved rather a poor financier, consequently he died a poor man in 1862. He is buried at the Gilmore graveyard, just east of New Columbus. There is nothing to mark the resting place of "this truly good man." Will not some one move to have a suitable stone erected to his memory? I never saw Mr. B. but once. This was a short time previous to his death. He was then a poor, broken down man, and stooping. Dark skin. His last days were those of almost want. His is an honorable grave, though obscure and unmarked. This is preferable rather than riches dishonor, and a towering monument.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF GEORGE R. BORAM.

AMONG my first acquaintances in the county was Mr. Boram, living one mile east of Huntsville on the New Columbus road, where he owned a splendid farm and had just erected a fine residence. This was in 1854. Mr. Boram was elected, in 1862, as a Democrat, to the office of county commissioner, which office he filled with ability. He was for several years engaged largely in the grain trade in Anderson, where he owned a warehouse. He was also engaged in the hog trade and pork packing at Pendleton. He came with his parents from Virginia, when he was a young man, where he taught school in winter and labored through the summer, and where, it might be said, he

made his start in the world. He accumulated a large amount of property. Mr. Boram was a large and portly man, making a good appearance, with dark hair, heavy eyebrows, prominent features, indicating a strong mind with good social qualities and with general information. He was a devoted Mason and Odd Fellow, in which institutions he took great interest. He was, in faith, a strong Universalist, and contributed largely in the building of the church of that order in Pendelton. He died in April, 1869, a little past the meridian of life, surrounded by all the comforts of home and confidence of friends. He was buried at Huntsville by the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, attended by one of the largest processions ever witnessed in this part of the county. He had, at his death, a life policy of five thousand dollars. His family now reside in Anderson. Mr. Boram is a brother of John Boram, of Adams township, and also of Gideon Boram, of Anderson. His father died in 1856. His mother died in 1874, aged ninety-five years. They are both buried at Collier's cemetery in Adams county.

SKETCH OF THE BUSBY FAMILY.

THIS family came to the county from Virginia in an early day, about 1825. The older set consist of John, Thomas and Isaac. John lived for many years on the farm now owned by Joel Garretson, in the southern part of Fall Creek township, near Lick creek. He was regarded as a very excellent man; was large and fine looking, and took great interest in training, when he was in his zenith. He removed west several years ago, highly esteemed by all who became acquainted with him here in this county. I believe he is still living. Thomas located in Stoney Creek township in 1836, where he had great influence and served a term of years as justice of the peace. He was an active

member of the M. E. Church and assisted greatly in building up that society in Stoney Creek township. His influence was always on the side of morality and temperance. He was born in Virginia in 1791, and died in 1865, and is buried near Fishersburg. He lived to see the slave go free, and, like a shock of corn fully ripe, he was gathered to his Father. He is the father of Samuel Busby, who lives east of Fishersburg, where he owns a fine farm. Samuel is also a member of the M. E. Church, and is regarded as a very worthy man. Isaac located three and a half miles east of Pendleton on what is now the Pendleton and New Castle Pike, where he lived for a period of thirty-five years, and where to a great extent he developed the native forest into one of the finest farms in Fall Creek township. I first became acquainted with Mr. B. in 1855. He was one of those men the more you know of whom the better you like them. He was an excellent fireside companion, and well posted on the Scriptures and political matters. In faith he was a Universalist, believing in the salvation of all mankind. Indeed, this seemed to be his theme. It is said that every man has his hobby, and I may say of this man, that salvation was his. Mr. B. was a Whig till the party ceased to exist, after which time he acted with the Republican party. He took a lively interest in the late war and his best wishes were with the boys in blue. He, like his brother Thomas, lived to see the war close, and peace once more smile before he laid down to his last slumber. He is the father of Silas Busby, who lives just south of Hamilton in Jackson township; also, of Mrs. Joshua L. Fussell, a very estimable lady, who lives in the southern part of Fall Creek township; and of Mrs. Franklin Darlington, of Fall Creek; and of Mrs. John Willson, of Monroe township. Isaac died in April, 1874, aged seventy-four. His funeral was one of the largest ever witnessed in the southern part of the county. He is buried on the farm originally owned by him, in the Busby cemetery. Mr. B. was a large man, full six feet high, bent with age, thin visage, small, piercing gray eyes, high forehead and florid complexion. Here we

will close this short, imperfect sketch of this family, falling far short of what it should be, but serving till abler pens than mine shall sketch them in a more deserving manner.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF R. N. CLARK.

MR. CLARK came, with his parents, to the county in 1833; located near Pendleton; became a citizen of Anderson in 1841, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years. He was a collector of revenue during the war, and was a candidate for county treasurer in 1864. He made a very respectable race. He was, however, defeated by a few votes, in favor of W. W. Noland. Mr. C. has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; was an earnest worker in all its relations; was superintendent of the Sabbath school for a period of nine years. He was president of the county Sunday School Union for two years, and chairmain of the Republican Central Committee for four years. In each of the above capacities he served with distinction and ability. He was foremost in every good work. His special delight seemed to be in the temperance cause, and his co-workers will call to mind his unsparing zeal in this work. In person, Mr. C. is rather under the medium size, of fair complexion and good features, and is a speaker of some ability.

Since the above was written, Mr. Clark has been summoned to his last account, and in connection with the above we will give an obituary notice published in the Herald at the time of his death. His widow is the daughter of Andrew Jackson, of Anderson.

RALPH N. CLARK.

The article on the occasion of the death of a former resident of this place, we copy from the Anderson *Herald*:

“In the death of Ralph N. Clark, our community is bereft of one of its most esteemed and highly respected citizens. He was born in Monroe county, Virginia, on the 12th of September, 1821. He came to this county and settled near Pendleton, with his parents in 1833. About thirty-four years ago he came to Anderson, when it was a mere village, and soon became closely identified with all its interests; and from that time to his death, was one of its leading spirits in all its enterprises and improvements. He united with the M. E. church about twenty years ago, and at once entered upon a career of activity and usefulness. He was made a class-leader soon after he joined, which place he occupied until his death, with the exception of a brief period while a resident of Pendleton. In the Sunday school work, he has been more than ordinarily active and successful. It was his chosen part of the Master's vineyard, and in it he always delighted to labor. He assisted in the organization of the first Sunday school ever held in Anderson, and was its superintendent, even before he became a member of church. When the M. E. church organized a school of its own, he assisted in its organization, and the preparation of its constitution and by-laws, which are still used for the government of the school, with very little change or amendment. For nine years he was its honored superintendent, and to his energy and faithfulness, the school and church owe much of their prosperity and position at the present time.

“When the Madison County Sunday School Union was organized, he was elected president, which position he filled for two years, and we believe did more to build up the work in Madison county than any other one man. In his death the Union has sustained a very great loss. And yet we trust the influence of his labors in the Sunday school work has only begun to be felt. “His works shall follow him.”

“When the temperance wave struck Anderson, he was again found in the front rank of reform and right. He was chosen temporary chairman of the first meeting, and when the “Anderson Temperance Alliance” was formed, he was elected its first president, which position he held at the

time of his death. For near four months, during which time meetings were held every day, and frequently twice a day, he was almost always at his post, having in that time presided over more than a hundred meetings, and in every case giving universal satisfaction. His loss to the Alliance is a serious one—one which it was illy prepared to sustain at this time; for, while we trust that the hardest part of the work of the Alliance is over, we fear his place can not be so well filled by any one now obtainable. The great interest he felt in the work, together with his executive ability, made him almost an indispensable part of the Alliance.

He died on Monday, June 1, 1874, in the fifty-third year of his age. The large concourse of friends and citizens attending his funeral, together with the full representation of the I. O. O. F., of this and neighboring lodges, of which order he was a member, all show more fully than words can express, the estimation in which he was held by the community in which he lived."

The following resolutions were passed at the County Sunday School Union, held at Asbury Chapel, September 30, 1874:

WHEREAS, Since our last regular meeting it has pleased God to remove from our midst our much esteemed brother, Ralph N. Clark, who was, for two years, the president of this Sunday School Union, and always one of its most earnest workers; therefore,

Resolved, That in his death this Union, and the Sunday school cause of this county, has sustained a great loss; and in memory of his name, it is hereby ordered that this preamble and resolution be spread upon the permanent records of the Union, and that a copy of same be presented to his family.

ASSASSINATION OF REV. W. C. MOREAU.

BELOW will be found a sketch of the tragic end of W. C. Moreau, formerly a citizen of this county, and a member of

the bar at Anderson. He was a man of fine talents and an excellent speaker. In person Mr. M. was under the medium size, dark complexion, dark eyes, long hair.

“The end of that naturally brilliant but erratic genius, Rev. Will C. Moreau, has finally come. He was foully murdered by a Georgia negro, Richard Aiken, on the night of November 9th, at Wilkinson, Georgia. Mr. Moreau was well known to many of the citizens of Anderson. In many respects his career was a most remarkable one, the last six years of which may be summed up as follows :

“He came here in the fall of 1868 from Knightstown, and engaged in the practice of the law. In 1871 he went Indianapolis, and engaged in the grocery business. In the spring of 1872, he went to Nashville, Tenn., and opened a beer garden. In the fall of the same year he returned to Anderson, and resumed the practice of law. During the presidential campaign of 1872 he joined Blanton Duncan’s movement and endeavored to carry Indiana into it. In the winter of 1873 he went to Logansport and remained a short time. While there, in an altercation with Judge Dykeman, he was shot, but having on a coat of mail he escaped serious injury. From Logansport he went to Georgia and began to preach, and was pastor of the Christian Church at Oconee at the time of his assassination. He leaves a wife and child in Georgia, and a divorced wife in Indianapolis, to mourn his taking off.”

The Wilkinson (Ga.) Appeal gives the following account of the foul deed :

“Mr. S. S. Joyer, of Oconee, sends us the following particulars of the assassination of the Rev. W. C. Moreau, of Washington county, written by Mr. H. M. Fisher, one of the coroner’s jury :

“On the night of November 9, between the hours of 9 and ten o’clock, the Rev. W. C. Moreau was shot dead through a glass window while sitting in a rocking chair by his fire-side reading a newspaper. On one side of him sat his wife, and just behind was sitting a little girl who lived with them, and on a bed in the room was lying asleep the

little daughter of Mrs. Moreau. The murderer entered the piazza, and stealthily approaching the window, fired the fatal shot through one of the lower panes of glass. The shot broke the window, and struck the lamp, putting it out, and then entered the body of Mr. Moreau.

“The escape of Mrs. Moreau and the little girl was almost miraculous, as the shot struck several objects in the room, and, glancing, came near the places where they were sitting. Left in a total darkness by the breaking of the lamp, Mrs. Moreau and the girl fled to the negro quarters, and appealed to the wagoners to come to their assistance: she also sent a negro off to a neighbor. The news spread rapidly, and the neighbors came in, and the house was soon crowded with black and white.

“Steps were immediately taken to arrest the murderer. It had rained the day before, and the tracks made in approaching and retiring from the house were plainly and distinctly marked on the moist earth, and went from and to the cabin where a negro named Richard Aiken lived. A jury was summoned, and the evidence pointing to this negro, the jury decided that the Rev. W. C. Moreau came to his death from shot-gun wounds inflicted by Richard Aiken. He was arrested and lodged in the county jail.”

PERSONAL SKETCH OF THOMAS G. CLARK.

MR. C. was born in Virginia; came to this county in an early day, and located in Lafayette township, near Florida station. He was elected to the legislature as a Democrat in 1856, and served with ability, and was for several years township trustee. Mr. C. took great interest in the county and did as much as any other man for its advancement. Few men were more universally respected than Mr. Clark. He removed to Wayne county, Indiana, about the year 1863, and died there in 1870: Mr. C. was tall, and had

dark hair and a dark complexion. Florida station, where he lived, was long known as Clark station, named in honor of him. He was the colleague of Colonel Stilwell in the House in the winter of '56 and '57.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF JOHN COOKMAN.

MR. C. was born in Virginia in 1785, and is now, since the death of Mr. Maynard, the oldest man in the county. He came to Madison county in 1829, and entered his land one mile north of New Columbus, where he now resides. Although Mr. C. had first choice in entering land, strange to say, he selected one of the most broken tracts in the township. In early life, Mr. C. was a Methodist in belief, and united with that order. In later life, he became a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Cookman aided in the arrest of three men, viz: Isaac and Abram Rector and Ace Adams, who had broken into Hiram Birch's store in, 1831. This was the first arrest of any importance since the Indian murder, in 1824, which occurred in Adams township. Two of the above persons were condemned to imprisonment. The case was prosecuted by James Raridon, of Centreville. Mr. C. has always occupied an humble position in life, having never been called upon to fill an office of any trust or profit. Our attention is drawn toward him more on account of his extreme age and long citizenship than of anything else of which we might speak.

The author called on him in June, 1874. Found Mr. C. in very feeble health, his extreme deafness causing an extended conversation very difficult. He lost his wife a number of years ago, and now receives the care of an attentive daughter. Mr. C. is of medium size, fair complexion, and, as his age will indicate, a man of strong constitution. His head which was once adorned with the locks characteristic of youth, is now whitened with age, and from some cause unknown to us, he still lingers.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF DAVID CONRAD.

MR. C. was born in New Jersey in 1827, came to Stoney Creek township in 1839 and located two miles northeast of Fishersburg. He now lives one mile from Fishersburg, on the Anderson pike where he owns a fine farm and is surrounded with all the comforts of life. Mr. Conrad was clerk of Stoney Creek township for a period of seven years and served as township trustee for three years. He has served as a member of the central committee from Stoney Creek township for a number of years and is known throughout the county as being an active and zealous worker in the Republican ranks. He has always taken a deep interest in the Sabbath school cause, and is now superintendent of the Sabbath school at Fishersburg. He stands deservedly high throughout the county and has always taken a deep interest in public schools, turnpikes, and in fact everything that is progressive. Mr. C. was a strong advocate and a stock holder in the Anderson and Fishersburg pike and was one of its first directors.

He is a prominent member of the M. E. Church. Mr. C. is about five feet eight inches in height, of heavy build, fair complexion with light hair.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF CONRAD CROSSLEY.

Among the early settlers of Fall Creek township was Mr. Crossley. He was born in Virginia in 1799 and came to Madison county in 1820. He was one of the guards over Bridge and Sawyer, of the Indian murder, in 1824. Mr. C. was highly respected wherever known; his honesty was never called in question, and he was one of the right kind of men to settle a new country. He contributed much to build up and develop Fall Creek township; he was one

of its best farmers, and had an excellent farm three miles southwest of Pendleton, near the Bellefontaine R. R. He was largely engaged in fine stock raising, and took great interest in the Fall Creek Agricultural Fair. Mr. C. will be remembered by many as one of the staunchest citizens of the county. An instance of his kindness will be given which actually took place in the year 1823. Mrs. Hollingsworth, after a severe spell of sickness, desired some tea. Mr. C., learning of this, started to New Castle to obtain some. Finding none there, he continued to Richmond, where he met with like success; not easily discouraged, he continued to Eaton, Ohio, where the coveted herb was obtained. Mr. C. returned, and a cup of tea was made to gladden the heart of Mrs. Hollingsworth, who lived to remember that act of humanity, which had few equals at that day. Mr. C. died in 1869, aged seventy years; and was buried on his farm described above. Mr. C. was tall and of light complexion.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF DR. DANIEL COOK.

MR. C. was born in Virginia in 1826; came with his parents to the State when a youth. I first became acquainted with Dr. Cook in 1855. He was then living in Huntsville, having just returned from Kansas. In February, 1856, he removed to Markleville where he continued to live up to the year 1868, when he again moved to Fishersburg, where he now resides. While in Markleville he had an excellent practice and was generally successful. He was generous to a fault. He would walk that he might loan a horse to a friend to ride. I have received many kind acts from him which I gratefully recall to mind. He was a strong war man and gave liberally to the boys in blue with whom he was very popular. He built a large business house in Fishersburg which proved to be a bad investment.

With his generous nature he has necessarily proved a poor financier. He is in possession of a good name which is far better than riches. It is understood that the Doctor has a fair practice at Fishersburg. He has been married twice; first, to a Miss Shelton, and last to Miss Walker, both of whom are buried at McCallister's cemetery.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF WARREN COLE.

MR. C. was born in Noblesville, Hamilton county; came to Perkinsville in 1856 and engaged in the mercantile business with T. L. Beckwith, in which he still continues. On the breaking out of the war his patriotism was stirred, and he enlisted as a private in Co. E, 34th Ind. Vol. He was soon promoted to corporal, then to orderly sergeant, then to second and first lieutenant, and was elected captain June 1, 1865. He was in thirteen different engagements. He was at Cairo, Illinois, with his company and went from there to New Orleans. Mr. C. crossed the Gulf four times. He was in the Vicksburg campaign, and was in the engagements at New Madrid, Fort Pillow, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, and at Palmetto Ranch, May 13, 1865. Mr. C. re-enlisted as a veteran, December 14, 1863. He was in Texas on duty when the war closed, and was discharged February, 1866. Mr. C. is about thirty years of age, rather under the medium size, with black eyes and hair and fine features. His wife died in June, 1874.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF DR. JOHN H. COOK.

DR. COOK was born in Virginia and came to Madison county when comparatively a young man. He located at

Pendleton and commenced the practice of medicine, in which he was eminently successful. His practice extended over the southern part of Madison and into the adjoining counties of Hancock and Hamilton. He was generous almost to a fault, especially to the poor, who will kindly remember him in time to come. He was public spirited and was an earnest advocate of the Bellefontaine railroad. He was a candidate for the legislature against Andrew Jackson, and was defeated by only a few votes. He proved rather a poor financier and did not accumulate much property to rear a costly monument above his grave, but over his humble resting place the silent tears may flow as well, in remembrance of this good man. The last few years of his life he devoted to some extent to the practice of law in which he gained some notoriety. He lived a few years in Anderson in the practice of his profession. He returned to Pendleton and died there in 1864, aged fifty-six. He is a brother of Dr. Ward Cook, of Pendleton.

JUDGE HERVY CRAVEN.

MR. C. came, some twenty years since, to Pendleton. He engaged in the practice of law and has been very successful, not only at the bar of our county but at those of adjoining counties. He has served two years in the State senate. He represented the counties of Madison and Grant. He is a prominent member of the Universalist church at Pendleton. He has taken great interest in the agricultural development of the country, and in the improvement of stock. Mr. C. is one of the encouragers and stockholders of the Fall Creek Agricultural Fair. In fact he is one of our best citizens. At the breaking out of our late war he went into the service as lieutenant colonel of the 89th regiment and was promoted to colonel. He served through the war with distinction and was very pop-

ular with the 89th boys. In 1872 Mr. C. was elected judge of the circuit court which was composed of the counties of Madison and Hamilton, and is at this writing serving with credit to himself and to the people. He seems well fitted for the place and is noted for possessing decision and good judgment. In person Mr. C. is about five feet and nine inches in height, has fair complexion and brown hair, and good features. Politically he is a staunch Republican and you know where to find him at all times. Previous to his election to the judgeship he was practicing law in connection with Charles Henry, Esq., at Pendleton. Mr. C. is about forty-five years of age.

REVEREND J. F. COLLIER.

MR. COLLIER came from Ohio in 1830, and settled in Adams township, where he has resided ever since. He joined the Baptist church when he was twenty-one years of age, continuing an earnest and faithful teacher up to the present time. It was through his instrumentality that a society of this kind was organized in Adams township. He gave a spot of ground and also other means for the erection of both old and new churches which will be described hereafter. Mr. Collier may be classed among the old-style preachers; and though he has been preaching to the people of this locality for many years, he is ever able to have a proper hearing and to command the attention of those who have listened to him so often with interest and profit. He has lived to see this society rise from its infancy, and take a stand among the most influential churches of this order in the county. Mr. Collier is a strictly moral and upright man, and a strong advocate of temperance. He has perhaps preached more sermons, joined more in marriage, and administered immersion to more candidates than any man of which we may write. Mr. Collier has, through a long

series of years of toil and economy, accumulated considerable property. He owns a large farm one and one-half miles south-east of Markelville, where he now resides. Politically, Mr. Collier was an old line Whig, but of late has acted with the Republican party. He has lived to see the freedom of the slave, an object he nourished from his very boyhood, ever reflecting upon it as a blot upon our national honor.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF WM. DILTZ AND WIFE.

Prominent among the early settlers of Union township was Mr. D., coming here in 1820; settled just east of Chesterfield, near the Henry county line. In 1835 he built a large brick hotel, three-fourths of a mile east of the above town, the cost of which was \$3,000. This hotel in early times was known as one of the best in this part of the State. Mr. D. was a member of the United Brethren Church, as was also his wife, who is worthy of special mention. The Author has had occasion to speak but seldom of those worthy females who were wives of those early settlers of whom he has given a life sketch; however, under existing circumstances, he feels it a duty to speak of Mrs. D. in particular. She is living in Chesterfield; is in her eighty-second year. What thoughts must come up for utterance when she reviews the past! Alone in the world, as far as early associates are concerned. They have passed off the stage of action. Mr. D. died in February, 1874, aged eighty-one years. They lived together fifty-seven years — trod the rough journeys of life together; saw the Indian driven away; the first settlers arrive; Chesterfield laid out; the railroad built, and our county grow from a handful to one of the most populous in the State. Mrs. D. will soon be called to join her husband and associates in another world,

where the toils and hardships incident to this will be forever unknown. Mr. D. was born in Pennsylvania in 1793; died as above stated, and was buried at the cemetery just west of Chesterfield.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF JUDGE JOHN DAVIS.

MR. D. was born in Maryland in 1812 and came to Anderson in 1837, and immediately commenced the practice of law. He arose rapidly and gained a wide reputation in the adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court as an attorney. He was elected to the legislature as a Whig in 1842, over his competitor, Thomas McCallister. In 1850 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention over his competitor, William C. Fleming. In 1867 he was elected circuit judge of the counties of Madison, Hamilton, Howard and Tipton, but he failed in health and did not serve his time out. He went to Italy for his health, and while at Aquia was stricken with palsy, from which he has never recovered, and at this time he is quite helpless, so much so as to require the constant attention of his family. Mr. D. came to the county a poor young man with knapsack in hand, but since that time he has accumulated considerable property, and filled some of the highest offices in the county. As a private citizen and as a public officer he has always maintained a high standard. He is the father of Mrs. A. C. Burr, of Anderson. In person Mr. D. is large, weighing near two hundred pounds, with large square face, florid complexion, dark hair and strongly marked features.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF GEORGE DUNHAM.

MR. DUNHAM came from Hancock county, Ind., to Fishersburgh, in 1866, and engaged in the mercantile business,

and in connection with Dr. Cook, built an excellent business-house, consisting of two store-rooms below, each 18 by 50 feet, well finished, and a large room above, 30 by 50 feet, at present used by the Grange Lodge of Fishersburgh. The building cost about four thousand dollars. Mr. D. has bought the interest of Dr. Cook. Mr. D. was elected justice of the peace in 1869, and re-elected in October, 1872. He has been postmaster since 1867, and through his influence will have a semi-weekly mail after July, 1874. Mr. D. was a member of Company G 12th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and discharged July 22d, 1865. He was in the battle of Missionary Ridge; was through Georgia; also in the battle of Atlanta, Georgia, July 22d to 28th, 1864, and was slightly wounded on the chin at Ezra's Church, Georgia, June 6th, 1864. Mr. D. is yet in the goods business, enjoys the confidence of the people, and sells ten thousand dollars' worth per annum. In person, Mr. D. is rather under size, of fair complexion, and auburn hair. He is thirty-one years of age, and is a member of the M. E. Church and Masonic Order.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF LORANA EASTMAN.

Mrs. E. is the daughter of Nathaniel Richmond, sen., and sister of the Reverends Nathaniel and F. M. Richmond. She was born in New York State in 1808; came with her parents to this county in 1820. In 1830 she was married to Joseph Eastman. After a brief stay there she returned to Pendleton, where she has made it her home ever since. She is, perhaps, the oldest lady citizen in the county, having been here fifty-four years. She is a very intelligent woman—attends all the old settlers' meetings, where she is listened to with interest while she rehearses the incidents of early times. She has a vivid recollection of the Indian murders, and Sawyear and Bridges. The author is indebted to her

for much information as regards the settlement of Pendleton. She is the mother of a large family of children. But few women have had the experience or sustained the trials which have been upbourn by Mrs. E. She seemed to possess the necessary characteristics which the times seemed to demand. Her disposition seemed to portray more intelligence, bravery, and hardihood, than usually met with in one of her sex. Her memory will ever live in connection with the early history of the county.

Her husband was a very intelligent man; was a devoted Baptist; labored to build up that society at Pendleton. He was an active and zealous Mason, having taken the highest degrees taken in the county. He was born in New Hampshire in 1805. In person, he was a fine looking man, high forehead, dark hair, being in hight six feet, with general good features. His occupation was, for many years, that of coopering. He died in 1866. Is buried at the Pendleton cemetery. His funeral was largely attended by the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was an honored member.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF DAVID FRANKLIN.

ELDER FRANKLIN was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1824; came to Henry county, Indiana, in 1833; remained there until 1861, when he became a citizen of Madison county, first settling one and one half miles below Pendleton, on Fall creek, where he lived four years, when he removed to Adams township, two miles north of Markleville, where he now lives.

He has been an elder of the Christian church for twenty-five years. He is considered an able defender of the doctrine he teaches; has had several debates of note, among which we may mention one with B. F. Foster, Universalist, at the old Bell Meeting House in 1849. Another with T. S. Lyons, a prominent Baptist minister of Henry county.

The third with M. P. Armstrong, a Methodist, at Hillsborough, Henry county, Indiana, in 1854. Mr. Franklin is one of the strong men of the Christian church; spends much of his time in preaching. In person Mr. Franklin is a large and powerful man and is not afraid of work. I saw him to-day ditching and preparing his ground for planting. He is a brother of Benjamin and Daniel Franklin, and an uncle of Joseph Franklin of Anderson.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF PETER FESTLER.

PETER FESTLER was born in Pennsylvania in 1805; came to New Columbus in this county in 1840. He worked at blacksmithing at this place seven years. He then bought a farm just north of town, where he lived until his death in 18 . He built a brick house, which was at that time one of the best buildings in the township. At his death he was the owner of four hundred and twelve acres of land on the north bank of Fall creek. Mr. Festler was elected on the Democratic ticket as county commissioner in 1862. Serving in the most critical period of the war, at a time when the questions of the county bonds were at issue, requiring some financial skill and firmness, which was at the time of no little importance; was a devoted member of the German Baptist or Dunkard Church; the annual meeting of this Church often being held in his barn previous to building the new Church near his house, of which he was one of the first to move in favor of its erectio... He gave largely of his time and means to forward the work, but did not live to see it completed. The memory of Mr. Festler will long be cherished, especially by those connected with this Society, for he, with his own hands, commenced the work which resulted in the erection of a substantial Church house, of which we will speak more particularly hereafter. He was a large stockholder in the Anderson and New Columbus turnpike. He

died November 13th, 1872 ; was buried at the old Baptist Church cemetery, just west of Columbus.

REV. JOHN FOREST OF BOONE TOWNSHIP.

MR. F. was born in Virginia in December, 1810, and located in the above township in 1847, in what was then known as the Miami Reserve. Although Mr. F. is not in every sense of the word a pioneer, he arrived in that part of the county when it was quite new. There were no roads, no mills or other conveniences. He went as far as Pendleton to mill, the few first years after his arrival there. Mr. F. was blessed with a strong constitution, well fitted for pioneer life ; he one spring was at no less than twenty-six log rollings, which required no small amount of physical ability. He has been a member and minister of the Baptist church for many years, and gave the land and contributed largely of his means to erect a church, near his house. He served twelve years as justice of the peace, and acted as swamp land commissioner, and is, at this writing a candidate for the Legislature on the grange ticket. He has always taken a strong temperance stand, and fought the introduction of ardent spirits into his township. He was the founder of Forestville, and was the first postmaster in the township. As a public speaker Mr. F. can not be said to be eloquent, yet he is listened to with attention, not only as a minister, but also as an advocate of the grange movement. Previous to this movement, Mr. Forest had acted with the Democratic party. In person, he is rather under the medium size, heavy built, low forehead, heavy eyebrows, and in height about five feet seven inches.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF ISAAC FRANKLIN.

MR. FRANKLIN was born in Ohio in 1820 ; settled on Fall creek, two and one half miles north of Markleville, in

1843, where he now resides. Mr. F. was a candidate for the legislature in 1864 but was defeated by David Croan by a reduced majority. In 1865 Mr. Franklin removed to Mechanicsburg, in Henry county, and engaged in the mercantile business for a period of three years a portion of which time he served as postmaster. Returning again to Madison county he remodeled his mill which he had built in 1845, making it a first class mill valued at \$3,500. It is propelled by water from Fall creek, has two run of stone and does only a custom work. In connection with the mill Mr. Franklin owns a fine farm of some two hundred acres. He is one of the substantial men of the county, thoroughly posted on political matters, and in faith is a Universalist. He is the father of John and Calvin Franklin, of Adams township. Mr. F. is a member of the Republican Central Committee for 1874. He was the foreman of the jury that tried the famous Makepeace and Stillwell bond suit.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF ELDER JOSEPH FRANKLIN.

MR. FRANKLIN is the eldest child of Benjamin Franklin. He was born September 13, 1834, near Middletown, Henry county. At the age of twelve he went into his father's printing office in Centreville, Wayne county, where he worked at the printing business till sixteen. About this time his father moved to Cincinnati, where Joseph still set type, stopping sometimes for months to go to school. His best schooling, however, was received at the printing office. At the early age of nineteen he was married to Miss S. E. Planhook, of Covington, Kentucky. The following year he moved to Warren county, Indiana, where he was appointed county examiner, and also received the charge of the Christian church at West Lebanon. He was here five years, when he was called to the city of Lafayette, by his

brethren, to preach for them. In 1860 he was called to Covington, Kentucky, his old stamping grounds, to preach for the brethren there. He preached acceptably for eighteen months, when the city was put under martial law. Mr. Franklin procured a pass and got as far north of the Ohio river as Madison county, where he has become identified with the church and schools of this same magnificent county.

He has preached for the congregation at Anderson for nine years, occasionally traveling into other parts of the State. He has acted, part of the time, as superintendent of the public schools. For five years he taught the Anderson Normal and Graded schools, during the week, and preached on Sunday. In June, 1873, he was elected county superintendent of public schools, an office he has thus far filled with honor and ability. The standard of education has been so much elevated under his administration that Madison county now begins to rank with the highest in the State. Mr. Franklin is an able defender of the doctrine he proclaims. He is a good speaker and debater. In person Mr. Franklin is tall and slender. He is exceedingly fair in complexion, with light hair and good features, and benign expression of countenance. Mrs. Franklin is a lady of fine attainments. She is the mother of eleven children, ten of whom are living, yet she finds time to cultivate, not only her mind, but her flower gardens. She has a choice collection of plants and flowers, which she delights to care for herself. She was the president of the "Ladies' League" during the temperance crusade. I am much indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Franklin for valuable assistance in the preparation of this work.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF CHARLES FISHER.

MR. F. was born in Ohio, in 1819, and came with his parents to Madison county the following year. His father

located where Fishersburgh now stands, and founded the town which bears his name. Consequently Mr. F. is one of the oldest settlers of his township. He was the first merchant in Fishersburgh; served as postmaster as early as 1844; and it was through his influence that the postoffice was established there. Mr. F. served as township trustee for several years, and was a candidate for county commissioner in 1872, in the Democratic primary convention. He was, however, defeated by G. W. Hoel. Mr. F. has always been an uncompromising Democrat, and has served his township on the central committee. He is a member of the M. E. Church at Fishersburgh, and was among the active movers towards building the present church. He is a director and stockholder in the Pendleton and Fishersburgh turnpike. He owns a fine farm just east of Fishersburgh, on the banks of Stoney creek. He is the father of Dr. J. M. Fisher, of Fishersburgh, and Mrs. J. H. Harter, of Pendleton. Since writing the above, Mr. F. has shaken the dust of the farm off his feet, and become a citizen of Fishersburgh.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF B. F. GREGORY.

MR. G. came when a boy from Virginia, settling in Fall Creek township, where he worked with J. F. Swain at the carpenter trade. Huntsville was his headquarters, living just north of town for many years. In 1868 he bought a farm two miles north of Pendleton, where he now lives. Mr. G. began to exhort about fifteen years since in the Christian Church. He has devoted much time to the study of the Scriptures; and, considering his advantages through life, is a man of ability. He has much of the Scriptures by heart, and is able to tell what he knows in a plain straightforward way if not as eloquently as some others. Mr. G. is regarded as a number one man, splendid mechanic, a

kind and generous neighbor, and perhaps a little too sectarian to suit many. In politics he is a Republican and gave his oldest son to defend the flag of his country. In person Mr. G. is tall, rather stooped, rough featured and careless about his dress, but underneath those rough exteriors lies a warm and genial heart. He gave of his time and means to build a church near his house, and occasionally preaches there as well as many other points throughout the county. He is fifty years of age and has buried six of his children. He is now engaged in erecting a dwelling house on the farm above described. He is identified with the Grange movement and is one of its ablest defenders in the county.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF MORRIS GILLMORE, OF ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

MORRIS GILLMORE came to Madison county in 1728, and settled one mile east of Columbus. Mr. G. was born in West Virginia, in 1807. Columbus contained but one house when Mr. Gillmore settled in the vicinity, and all the surrounding country was new, Anderson being but a very small place. Mr. G. owns a large farm on the south bank of Fall creek, where he built a brick house in 1838. He has always been a devoted Methodist, joining the church when a young man; and has been one of the main stays of the church ever since. He is regarded as one of the best men in the county, and has accumulated considerable property. He met, however, with quite a misfortune in the fall of 1873, lightning striking his barn, killing a valuable horse, and burning wheat, hay, etc., his entire loss being \$1,500, on which there was no insurance. He is, at this writing, preparing to build again. For several years after Mr. G. arrived in the county there was no Methodist society near him. He and his wife attended church in Henry county, seven miles dis-

tant. He has always been a strong temperance man, and was one of the leaders of the Good Templars Society at New Columbus. He was an Old Line Whig until that party ceased to exist, since which time he has been acting with the Republican party. He was a strong war man and gave two of his sons to defend the old flag. One fell in battle, the other returned home and is now on the farm. They both will be noticed in the proper place. I took dinner with Mr. G. to-day. He and his wife dwelt at length on early times, and I am indebted to them for valuable information. Mr. G. is in his sixty-seventh year.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF JOHN O. HARDESTY.

MR. H. was born in Indianapolis in 1843; removed to Anderson in 1868 and commenced the publication of the Anderson Herald, in which capacity he continued till 1873, when he retired, and started the Indianapolis Sun in September of the same year, editing that paper for a period of eleven months. As editor of this and the Anderson Herald he won for himself a high reputation as editor and writer. He was elected on the Republican ticket over N. R. Elliott to the Legislature in 1872, as joint representative from the counties of Madison and Henry, serving with creditable distinction as chairman of the committee on the affairs of the State Prison. On the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the army in the 34th Regt. Ind. Vols. as private, in 1861; was promoted to the captaincy of Company H, serving to the close of the war. On becoming editor of the Sun he became a citizen of Indianapolis again, where he now resides. During his five year's residence in Madison county he made many warm friends, both politically and socially; was an active Republican, and did much to reduce the Democratic majorities. His paper, the Herald, received, during the time that he was

editor, the name of Red Hot, which name it has steadily kept ever since. It was read alike by both Democrats and Republicans, and was respected for its fearless advocacy of what he thought was right. In personal appearance Mr. H. is rather under the medium size, fair complexion, light hair.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF JOHN HAYES.

MR. HAYES was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in February, 1828; came to Wayne county in 1837, and came with his parents to Madison county, in 1839, locating four miles east of Pendleton where he lived and died. He was elected to the legislature in 1860. His opponent was J. B. Lewis, who was also born in Chester county, Pennsylvania. They lived near each other here, and were of the same age. The contest was close. Mr. H., however, was elected by a majority of one hundred and sixty-eight; served one term. He was a young man of promise. He fell, however, like many others, a victim to the cup. He served as Master of Ovid Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, for two years and was secretary of the same at the time of his death.

He was a very good speaker for a man of his age, and at one time one of the most popular young men in the Democratic party in the southern part of the county. Here I would gladly close this sketch, but a further duty devolves upon me and I will give it in part that the young men who read this may shun the bowl which doubtless was his ruin. Mr. H. had been under the influence of liquor and in this state perished near his own house on the night of February 4, 1863. The author had been with him up to the hour of twelve that night at Ovid Lodge, little thinking he would be summoned so soon to attend his funeral. He left a wife and child to lament his untimely fall; although the circum-

stances attending his death were gloomy, causing intense grief to his wife and aged mother, he went to the grave highly respected by all. In person Mr. H. was tall, of thin visage, with auburn hair, light complected. He was buried by the Masonic order, of which he was a member, at the Gilmore graveyard, east of new Columbus.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF NEAL HARDY, OF FALL CREEK.

MR. H. WAS born in Philadelphia in the year 1803; came first to Indiana in 1832; returned, and came again in 1833. He came the first time all the way on foot; on his arrival the second time he settled on his farm two and a half miles east of Pendleton, where he continued to live up to the time of his death, which occurred November the 16th, 1869. He was engaged for several years in the mercantile business in Pendleton, beginning in 1851. In 1861 he was elected to the office of township trustee, in which capacity he served for a period of eight years, to the entire satisfaction of all. He was the first President, as well as a large stockholder in the Newcastle turnpike, in which enterprise he took a lively interest. In early life he was a Free Soiler, but in later life he acted with the Republican party. He was at Pendleton at the mobbing of Fred. Douglas, and took him under his roof for protection, afterward receiving a letter from Mr. D. thanking him for his unlimited kindness on that occasion. This letter will be published if it can be obtained. Mr. H. was a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge at Pendleton. He was the father of T. F. Hardy, of Markleville, and Morris Hardy, of Fall Creek, and Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Boston, of Markleville. In person Mr. H. was of medium height, was square and heavy made, good features, high forehead and dark eyes. He is buried at the Friends' graveyard, two and one-miles east of Pendleton.

The widow still survives; she was ever a dutiful wife, and continues to live, worthy of him whose name she bears.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH.

Mr. H. was born in Ohio in 1815; came with his parents to this county in 1820, locating on Fall creek, two miles below Pendleton; remained there until 1828 when he removed to Anderson, thence to Richland township remaining there seven years; returned again to Lafayette township, where he now lives. He at one time owned the Moss Island mill where by flood in 1857 he lost considerable of property. He also, while living in Richland township, met with the loss of having his house burned. He aided in organizing Lafayette township, where he served several years as justice of the peace and ten years as township trustee. Mr. H. is a Methodist; has always been a zealous worker, serving as class leader and a strong friend to the Sabbath school in which cause he takes especial delight. Mr. H. has been a long time in the county, has seen Fall creek, Richland and Lafayette, in fact all the county, in a state of nature; is one of the few men who were here as early as 1820. In short, Mr. H. has seen considerable of real life—losing by flood and fire his hard earned recourses. What hardships he has endured; what changes have taken place within his recollection! He has seen those who were strong and healthful like himself suddenly stricken down by the hand of death, and from the handful of pioneers with scanty means has seen comparatively a dense population spring up with abundance upon every hand. He can also appreciate the contrast between the well furnished churches of to-day with their large and well dressed audiences, with the few homely dressed personages who were wont to meet at his father's humble cabin.

Mr. H. is perhaps [the only representative now of this truly pioneer family living in the county. His brother who was the second white child born in the county, has removed to Iowa many years since. His parents, of whom we will speak elsewhere, have been summoned to another world.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF ELI HODSON.

MR. H. Was born in North Carolina in 1805; came to Madison county in 1824, but returned to Ohio soon; remained there a short time, when he came to Henry county, Indiana, making that his home until 1843, when he again became a permanent citizen of this county; was elected associate judge in 1846; elected county commissioner in 1860. He has been an elder of the Christian Church and one of the staunch members of this Society at White Chapel, where he contributed much of his time and money for the erection of the house and the organization of the Society. Mr. H. was reared a Quaker; he became a member of the Christian Church when comparatively a young man. When Mr. H. first visited the county, in 1824, he, as a matter of course, found a new and thinly settled country. Illustrative of this, Mr. H. says, he assisted Mr. Thomas Silver, of Pendleton, in driving hogs from that place to Newcastle, there being, at that time, nothing but a trail between these two points; the result was, that when they arrived at Newcastle there was not a "racer" left to tell the story; they were scattered to the right and left, to "multiply and punish the earth." The language here used may seem somewhat obscure to some, but to those who were acquainted with the stock of hogs and the condition of the country at that time, will readily appreciate the matter, and only wonder they did not lose themselves. And here we are reminded that it is only one short step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and *vice versa*, we

will return to Mr. H., and say, that he is a worthy man, filling the offices referred to above with much credit. He owns a fine farm on the bluffs of Fall creek, in Adams township, near the Henry county line. In politics he is a Democrat.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF ELIAS HOLLINGSWORTH.

MR. H. was born in South Carolina in 1793. He was one of the very first settlers of Madison county. He came in the spring of 1820 and located on Fall creek, two and one half miles below Pendleton. He was the first local preacher in the county. He was raised a Quaker and disowned by them for marrying outside of the society, after which he joined the Methodist society and became an active and zealous member. Mr. H. was, as the date would indicate, a very early settler of the county. He took a great interest in church and school matters, and the first meetings held in the county were held at his house. He was the father of the second white child born in the county. He was the husband of Elizabeth Hollingsworth, spoken of in another part of this book, and the father of James Hollingsworth of Lafayette township. He removed to Missouri in 1844, and died in January, 1846. The name of Hollingsworth is closely associated with the early history of the county, and linked with Richmond, Holliday, Shaul, McCartney, Crossley, Scott, Montgomery and William Williams. Mr. H. was a large man, weighing two hundred and fifteen pounds, and was of fair complexion. He possessed a fine head of hair, which stood on end, and was said to be physically one of the best made men in the country.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF J. R. HOLSTON.

MR. H. was born in Prebel county, Ohio, in 1812. He came to Madison county in 1839 and settled in Richmond

towhship where he now resides. Mr. H. is a man of decided character, a strong Methodist and has done much to build up that society in his township. He is a strong temperance man and in fact takes decided ground in everything that is moral. He is a devoted friend to the Sabbath school cause and was among the first in organizing a school in his township. Mr. Holston takes great interest in the growth and development of the county. He is known throughout the county as a very worthy citizen of unflinching integrity. In person Mr. H. is a large, powerful man, full six feet high and of a fair complexion. He believes in matrimony, we may presume, as he was recently married to his third wife. She is from Wayne county. She is a very estimable lady and hospitably entertains company. Her home is cheerful, just the place to rest a tired soul. Flowers, music, peace and plenty, all combine to make one wish there were more such homes as hers.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF DR. JOHN HUNT.

MR. H. was born in Wayne county, Indiana, January 20th, 1817; moved with his father to near Huntsville in April, 1831, and commenced the practice of medicine, in April, 1839, in connection with Dr. Wyman. He was elected to the State Senate in 1850, from the counties of Madison and Hancock; he was elected to the House of Representatives from Madison county in 1853, and was elected county treasurer in 1860. He was elected State Senator from the counties of Madison and Grant, receiving fifty three majority over his opponent, M. S. Robinson. By some irregularity his seat was contested in the Senate, and it was awarded to Mr. Robinson, since which time he has retired from the political field with honor. As a physician, Mr. Hunt has had no superior in the county, having been in every nook and corner of the same, administering to the sick and the

afflicted. In 1872 he became a citizen of Spiceland, Henry county. In 1855 he buried his first wife at Huntsville; his second wife is the daughter of John McCallister, sen. Mr. H. carried with him the well wishes of the people he had represented and administered to. In person he was of medium size, fair complexion, with light hair and good features.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF SAMUEL HOLLIDAY.

MR. HOLLIDAY was born in 1780. He came to the county in 1822 and located on Fall creek, four miles southwest of Pendleton. He was elected associate judge soon after his arrival in the county, and was on the bench at the trial of Bridge, Sawyer, and Hudson. He was a citizen of the county seven years when he bought a farm in the edge of Hamilton county, where he died and was buried in 1835. He was married to a Miss Martin, in Kentucky, in 1802. Their union was blessed with eleven children, whose names are as follows: Catherine, William A., Sarah, Martin, John, Alexander, Martha, Adliza, Joseph, Caroline, and Elizabeth, all of whom lived to be men and women. Adliza, who is the only one living, is spoken of in another place. The most prominent members of this family were William A. and Joseph. The former was a Presbyterian minister of some note and died in Indianapolis in 1863. The latter was in the Mexican war and represented Blackford county in the State Legislature for two terms. Their mother died in the year 1846, and is also buried in Hamilton county. Mr. Samuel Holliday was of medium size with black hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, and high cheek bones. He was a member of the Presbyterian church.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF SAMUEL HENRY.

Samuel Henry was born in Madison county in 1838; was a young man of fine personal appearance, and was highly esteemed. He had chosen the profession of law for his future vocation, and was at Greencastle in this State, finishing his education, preparatory to entering into the practice of law. When the war broke out, his noble spirit was fired with just indignation, and, leaving college, he buckled on his armor and joined the 8th Ind. Vols.—three months' service. On expiration of term of service he returned home to Pendleton, but again enlisted as private in the 34th Ind. Regt. Served a while as bookkeeper, orderly sergeant, second lieutenant, and a short time as captain. On the death of his mother he came home. He then assisted in organizing Company B, 89th Ind. Regt., and went back to the field as first lieutenant, after which he was promoted to captain of his company, and then to major of the regiment. Mr. Henry was highly respected in the field as well as at home. His tragic death was a severe blow to his relatives and friends of Madison county. Below we give an account of his death, taken from the Indiana State Journal, written by Col. H. Craven, which will be read with much interest. I am indebted to W. V. Shanklin for it. Mr. Henry's remains were brought to Pendleton for interment, just one month after his death:

GLASGOW, HOWARD COUNTY, Mo., Nov. 6, 1864.

To-day the 89th Indiana is in mourning over the sad intelligence received on yesterday evening, of the cold-blooded murder of Major Samuel Henry, Assistant Surgeon John P. Porter, and Lieutenant and Quartermaster Harles Ashley by guerillas, on the afternoon of November 1st. The circumstances were as follows, as nearly as I can give them, after taking some pains to get particulars: The regiment, in company with the other regiments of the first

brigade, three batteries and a considerable amount of the train belonging to Major-General A. J. Smith's command, passing from Harrisonville, Cass county, via Pleasant Hill; Lone Jack, and a small village called Gruntown, to Lexington, Mo., arrived at Lexington on the evening of November 1st. Arriving in camp at dusk, I missed Major Henry, Quartermaster Ashley and Dr. Porter, when I was informed by different persons in the regiment that all three of them had stopped for dinner at Gruntown, and had not been seen with the command subsequently. Time passed off, but the missing did not appear, when various conjectures were made as to the cause of their absence, quite a number concluding that they had gone to some house or hotel for lodging, as our blankets were all wet from the effects of a drenching rain the night before, and that evening was cool and unpleasant. Some expressed their fears that they had been captured by guerrillas.

The next morning we were again on the march, and the missing officers not making their appearance all seemed to concur in the opinion that they had been captured, and serious fears were entertained as to their fate in the hands of a class of men whose cruelties toward prisoners were known to be even worse than that of savages on many occasions; yet we all entertained some hope that they might be treated as prisoners in civilized warfare, and their lives spared. But on yesterday afternoon the 2d and 3d brigades of our division came up, having been separated from us at Pleasant Hill, and having arrived at Lexington by a different route, who brought us the particulars of the melancholly fate and cold blooded murder of our missing friends, as they had learned them of citizens. They were as follows: As the 89th Indiana passed through Gruntown, preceded by the 58th Illinois and 9th Indiana battery, and followed by the 119th Illinois, two batteries and a long train of wagons, and finally the 21st Missouri volunteers. Dr. Porter rode up to a house, Quartermaster Ashley followed him, and called to the Major, who also left the column and rode up with them to the house, dismounted, went in, and called for

dinner. The lady of the house informed them that she had already given every thing she had cooked to passing soldiers, and could not accommodate them without cooking. They inquired how long it would take her to prepare them their dinner. She said half an hour or three quarters. They said it would do in three quarters of an hour, or an hour, as they were cold and desired to warm. They remained and she proceeded to prepare dinner.

The rear of the column having arrived about the time or perhaps a little before dinner was ready, she remarked that it was unsafe for them to remain, as there were guerrillas about. One of them replied that there was no danger, and they stayed and ate dinner. Finally, the major and quartermaster having finished their dinners, remarked to Dr. Porter that they had better be going, as they were getting too far behind the column. The doctor replied that he must have another dish of soup and a drink of buttermilk. In the meantime, three men dressed in Federal uniform rode up to the house where the officers were dining, and took position by the officers' horses, and so stood with cocked pistols in their hands. The officers were wholly unarmed, except the major, who had his sword and one pistol, whether on his saddle or on his person, I do not know. The major and quartermaster came out, leaving the doctor in the house. As they approached their horses the guerrillas informed them that they were their prisoners, and presenting their cocked pistols demanded that the major and quartermaster should hold up their hands, and the latter doing so surrendered. Dr. Porter coming out soon after inquired "What is the matter?" when one of the guerrillas approached him, put a pistol to his head, and told him to surrender. The doctor surrendered, and the officers were then searched for fire arms, mounted on their horses, and rode away in the custody of the guerrillas dressed in our uniform. The officers were taken back some distance on the road we came in on, taken into the woods, shot and robbed. The citizens of the village heard the report of the firearms.

Shortly after the guerrillas came back to the village, leading all three of the officers' horses. Some of the citizens went to look for the bodies; found Dr. Porter's that night and the Major's and Quartermaster's next morning. The major's and the doctor's bodies lying near each other, and the quartermaster's some distance away. Major Henry was shot in the center of the forehead; Dr. Porter in the back of the head, the ball coming out at the center of the his forehead, his hat being powder burt. The quartermaster was shot twice, once, and supposed to be the first shot, on the right side of the nose, the ball ranging through the palate of the mouth and coming out low down in the back of the head, when it is supposed he fled and was again shot through the back below one shoulder, the ball angling through his body and ranging downward. Their money was taken; how much I do not know. They were stripped of under and overcoats and boots, except that Ashley's boots were left on him, being light and much worn. The major's sword hung on a bush near to his body, but his pistol and sword-belt were taken. The major's pocket book was taken. The doctor's and quartermaster's pocket books were left, but rifled of money. I have in my possession the major's sword, the quartermaster's spur, both of which I recognized on seeing them; also, the quartermaster's pocket book, with his name in it in his own handwriting, and several papers. Also, Dr. Porter's pocket book with notes and other papers showing its identity. Their remains had been gathered up, and an old man, a little boy and a young lady had them in an ox wagon, the most common kind of team for that country, and were conveying them to Lexington.

Colonel Wolf, commanding the third brigade, had sent his adjutant forward to Lexington to inquire what orders, if any, were there for him; when the adjutant, learning the facts, gave the old man directions to leave the bodies at the court house, as he recognized the bodies of the major and doctor Porter. Colonel Wolf also recognized them and Ashley's. Lieutenant B. F. Olden, 117th Illinois volun-

teers, who was personally well acquainted with all three of them, recognized them and I am informed that he dressed the bodies, and fastened upon their bosoms their names and rank, also their post office address, so far as he could recollect them. Colonel Wolf informed me that he ordered their bodies decently interred, in metallic coffins if they could be had, supposing that their friends would wish their bodies removed, and promising captain Norville, company E. Merrill's horse, in whose care the bodies were left, at Lexington, that his expenses would be refunded to him.

Such are the particulars, somewhat in detail, so far as I know them personally or can find out after diligent inquiry, of the saddest and most melancholy catastrophe that has befallen the regiment since its entry in the service. The indignation of the regiment is deep but quiet, the fruits of which, like bread scattered upon the waters, may be gathered many days hence.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF SAMUEL HUSTON, OF ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

MR. H. emigrated from Wayne county, Indiana, in 1834. Settled in Adams township, near the Henry county line, where he continued to live until 1873, when he moved to Middletown where he now resides. He was born in 1792 and is consequently in his 82d year. The first time I saw Mr. H. was in the pulpit exhorting his fellow man to love and good works, which was his greatest theme. He was one of the few men whose daily life corresponded with his teachings. He was all through life a zealous Methodist, serving class leader, exhorter and preacher. His house was the home of the itinerent, and when there were no churches it served as a place of worship. He has always been a support to the church in this township, and the first to move in the organization of a Sabbath school, which he attended

regularly up to the time he left us. The Sabbath school was his delight, serving as superintendent and teacher for many years.

He worked at his trade, that of laying brick, for several years, but of late has worked on his farm. His partner in life is worthy of special notice. They have now lived together fifty-five years. They are still plodding along together through this life of affliction and disappointment, sharing the same grief, supported by the same hope of a blessed immortality, when the silver cord is loosened and the golden bowl is broken. In person Mr. H. is low and heavy made, inclined to baldness, dark skin and dark eyes. He served in his country's defense in the war of 1812, for which service he is entitled and receives from the Government eight and one-third dollars per month.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF ELIZABETH HOLLINGSWORTH.

Mrs. H. deserves special notice in this work. She was the wife of Elias Hollingsworth, who came to the county about the year 1820. She was an exemplary woman in every respect, of strong character and a devoted Methodist. Her house was the home of the itinerent preacher. She was the mother of the second white child born in the county. She was the first to organize a Sabbath school in Lafayette township, to which she removed from Fall Creek township. She was known far and wide as a midwife and attended more births, perhaps, than any other woman in the county. What a contrast with women of to-day! After attending to her domestic duties and perhaps assisting in the clearing, she would ride ten or fifteen miles at night on horseback over what were then called roads, but would hardly pass for such at the present day. It took courage and determination to undergo what Mrs. H. did, and it is

well such women found their way to the frontier. They were needed; they came; filled their day of usefulness and passed away. We admire the courage that prompted them to accompany the sterner sex to fields of adventure. The name of Mrs. H. must necessarily be associated with the early history of the county, nor would we exclude her name from this little book, but regret that we are not more capable of giving her name a more worthy and extended notice. Mrs. H. died in 1853 and was buried in Richland township.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF SAMUML D. IRISH.

MR. IRISH came with his father to the county when a young man, and became associated with him in the milling business, and afterwards in the woolen factory, in which business he continued nearly up to the time of his death; he came into possession of the Falls property, which he improved from time to time until it became very valuable. He was a public spirited man, and was ever ready to supply the wants of the people; especially was he good to the poor. He was kind and generous in his nature free and open-hearted, and would not stoop to a low and mean action. He was a devoted Mason, and a charter member of Madison Lodge No. 44, and for many years its presiding officer; he had also taken a number of higher degrees in this order. He was the son of James Irish, who will be remembered by many. Mr. Irish raised a large family, among whom are Virgil, Volney, Mrs. John Snelson, William, Oliver and Ira, and perhaps others, whom I am unable to call to mind. Mr. Irish lost his first wife many years ago, when he married Mrs. Reed, who still survives, and lives in Pendleton. Mr. Irish acted with the Whigs until 1856, when he attached himself to the Republican party. He was a strong war man, and, I believe lost one of his sons in the army. He

lived to see the rebellion crushed, and peace restored, when, weary of life, he laid down his staff, highly respected by all. Mr. Irish was about five feet and eight inches in height, of a dark complexion, with dark hair and eyes, and was a Universalist in faith; his age was fifty-eight.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF ANDREW BRAY.

MR. B. was born in North Carolina in 1804; removed to Ohio with his parents in 1813, and from there to Madison county in 1828. He was a very poor man, but with strong hands and willing mind to grow up with the country. He raised a crop and then returned to Ohio for a helpmate for life who lived until 1858. Mr. B. married again in 1859. His widow now lives on the old homestead. He filled the office of justice of the peace for thirteen years and resigned only a short time before his third term expired. He owned at one time one of the finest bodies of land in the township. It consisted of seven hundred and forty acres. It lies on Fall creek, a mile and a half east of New Columbus. Upon this farm, in 1856, he erected a two story brick house which cost \$1,800. It was at that time considered one of the finest houses in the county. He united with the Christian Church in 1849 and became a zealous and influential member. He was an active Republican and a friend to the soldiers who went out in the late war. At a sanitary meeting held at Anderson in 1863 he gave more than any other man in that cause. Mr. B. died in March, 1865, in the sixty-first year of his age. His funeral was preached by Elder L. H. Jemison and was largely attended by friends and relatives. He was buried at Tucker graveyard on Sly Fork in Adams township. He is the father of Francis M. and Archibald Bray, both of the above township.

ANDREW JACKSON.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Clearmont county, Ohio, in 1801; came to Madison county in 1828; was elected soon after as sheriff, and in 1833, as treasurer; was elected clerk in 1837, and as senator from Madison and Hancock counties in 1844, having in this last case Thomas D. Walpole for an opponant; went to California, remaining there three years, when he was taken sick and returned. He was again elected to the senate, over John H. Cook. He was, as the reader will notice one of the most popular men in the country, taking an active part in the Bellefontaine railroad and among the first to advocate its charter in the senate. Mr. Jackson has been largely engaged in the milling business at Pendleton, Anderson, and Perkinsville, and introduced the first pair of French burrs in the county. He built a grist mill one mile above Anderson which is now in operation, owned by his son David Jackson. He was agent for a Mr. Fletcher, the owner of a large track of land adjoining Anderson, and laid off what is known as Jackson's addition. Mr. J. was also engaged largely in the mercantile business, having three stores at one time in the county, losing a considerable of his property while so engaged. He has taken a great interest in agricultural pursuits being the first to introduce improved implements. He has a fine garden one-half mile southwest of Anderson, raising in large quantities the rheubarb plant for sale and for the manufacture of wine. Though he has lost considerable of his property he still has land enough to cultivate, which he does with his own hands. He is now acting as justice of the peace. He laid out a number of lots in the south part of Anderson, and it is known as Jackson's addition.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF PHILIP KELLER.

MR. K. was born in Shenandoah county, Va.; came to this county in 1836, and settled northeast of New Colum-

bus. Perhaps Mr. K. has been the second oldest man in the county, being, at his death, in his ninety-ninth year. He was the largest landholder in the county, and owned at one time twenty-two hundred acres of choice land, worth to-day \$150,000. He is the father of ten children, six of whom are living, among whom are Henry, of Adams, and Philip, of Fall Creek township. In politics, Mr. Kellar is Whig; in religion, a Presbyterian. He died at his son Henry's in 1870, and is buried at the cemetery just east of New Columbus. A few years previous to his death he was unable to go about. How few reach his advanced age. But one in the county has lived longer than Mr. Kellar; this was Mr. Maynard, who will be noticed in another place.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF J. B. LEWIS.

MR. LEWIS was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1830. He came to this county with his parents in 1832, and settled two and one-half miles east of Pendleton, where he has resided ever since, excepting two years when he lived in Wabash county. Mr. L. ran for the legislature in 1860 against John Hays, and was only defeated by one hundred and eighty-six votes, showing his great popularity, as the county was then four hundred Democratic. Mr. L. was school examiner for the county two years; has served as township trustee for Fall creek five years, and is trustee at the present time. Mr. L. is regarded as an exceptional officer; everything in his township is in good working order. Having taught school himself he is very popular among the teachers of Fall creek, and there is no use of any one running against him for the office. Mr. L. has, with one exception, acted with the Republican party, and is thoroughly posted on political matters. He is a son of John J. Lewis and brother of Albert Lewis, of Markleville. Since the above was written, Mr. Lewis has received the nomina-

tion for county auditor from the Grange convention of June 6, 1874, and from the People's convention of August 20.

SKETCH OF MOSES MAYNARD, THE OLDEST MAN IN THE COUNTY.

It would be strange indeed if we did not in some way notice Moses Maynard who lived to the astonishing age of 107 years and who without doubt was the oldest man in the county, if not in the State. Mr. M. was born in North Carolina, and had been a citizen of this county about forty years most of which time was spent in Monroe township. While traveling over the county in May, I called to see Mr. Maynard to gather some facts in regard to his life, age, etc. Alas, however, too late!! He was then upon his death bed and did not live but a few days. We obtained however from his daughter-in-law the facts which are substantially the same as will be found in the subjoined obituary notice taken from the Herald shortly after his death. It seems that Mr. M. enjoyed uninterrupted good health and went to Alexandria to deposit his ballot as late as 1873, which he never failed to do, having voted for all the Presidents excepting perhaps George Washington. His last illness was not attended with much suffering, but like a "clock tired of beating time the wheels at last stood still." Below will be found an article on the death of Mr. M. taken from the Anderson Herald.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST RESIDENT.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE OF MOSES MAYNARD.

WESLEY CHAPEL, June 22, 1874.

To the Editor of the Herald:

I give you a brief history of the life and death of the oldest inhabitant in Madison county.

Mr. Moses Maynard was born in Orange county, North Carolina, October 18th, 1767. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Greenstreke, in the year 1788. In 1790, he removed to Kentucky where he raised a family of eleven children. Seven of whom, with their father and mother, removed to Madison county, Indiana, in the year 1834.

Mr. Maynard was among the first settlers in this neighborhood, on Little Kilbuck. He first settled on the farm now owned by McKeown and Pugh, where he resided for two or three years, when he removed to the place where he ended his earthly pilgrimage.

His wife died twenty-seven years ago, since which up to the time of his death he has lived with his son Barnabas Maynard.

Mr. Maynard was first a member of the Methodist church and then of the Baptist church, in Kentucky, and after his removal to Indiana, he spent the last thirty-seven years of his life in the regular Baptist church.

He esteemed and loved his neighbors and friends very much. He was very industrious. Often have we seen him in the harvest field, aiding in taking care of the golden grain after he had passed the age of ninety.

For the past year his health has been rapidly declining. His last sickness came suddenly and severely, and was of long duration, considering his age and feebleness. He was taken sick on the 29th of May, and died on the 18th of the present month. His sufferings were very great. He retained his senses to the last, and when the final hour came, he passed away calmly and peacefully to that bourne from which no traveler ever returns. So ended the days of the oldest resident of Madison county.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF GEORGE MOORE.

MR. MOORE was born in North Carolina, in 1774; came to the county in 1836 and located in what is now Van

Buren township. He helped to organize the township and proposed the name, being at the time a devoted Van Buren man. Mr. Moore, in his boyhood, was often with Daniel Boone, of Kentucky, his father being often with Boone in his hunting exploits. Mr. M. was a hardy pioneer and the frontier life was his delight. He came to his township when it was quite new and was one of its earliest settlers. He served as its first trustee. He died in April, 1877, aged ninety-seven years, and excepting two was the oldest man in the county. He was buried at the cemetery one mile and a half north of Summitville. Mr. Moore is the father of Aquilla Moore, who was born in North Carolina in 1819; came with his father to the county in 1836 and has lived in Van Buren township ever since. Aquilla Moore has been engaged in the mercantile business at Summitville where he is also postmaster. He voted the first Free Soil ticket ever cast in Van Buren township, but he lived to see near two hundred vote with him.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF JUDGE W. H. MERSHON.

MR. M. was born in Middlesex county, N. J. He moved to Dayton, Ohio, in 1832. He was largely engaged in the fur trade for Preston Ewing, visiting the outposts of the West for that firm. He soon after removed to Pendleton, Ind. He was a charter member of Madison Lodge, No. 4 of Free and Accepted Masons. In 1842 he was elected probate judge. He served seven years with credit to himself and to the bench. In 1840 he was district deputy marshal and superintended the taking of the census over a large district. In 1851 Mr. M. removed to Anderson, and continued to live there up to the time of his death, April, 1877. He was at the time acting as justice of the peace. His wife died in 1864. They are buried at Anderson cemetery.

mong their children are John D. and William Mershon, and Mrs. William R. Myers, all of Anderson. Mr. M's. connection with the county was such as will endear him to the people for many years to come. He was one of the few men who stood by and protected Frederick Douglass, during the mob at Pendleton.

Politically he was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. In manners he was highly accomplished, agreeable and affable. He was a good fireside companion. In person he was under the medium size.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF JOHN MARKLE, SEN.

MR. MARKLE was born in the State of New York in 1793; came to Madison county in the year 1830, and located a mile and a half northeast of Huntsville; he remained there two years, and removed to where Markleville now stands, building the first house in the town, where he continued to live up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1866. He was a very peculiar man; strictly honest; his word was as good as his note; an ultra Democrat, never having voted for but one Whig, and that was General Harrison. He was a man of strong mind and will, though he had but little education. He was a great reader, and had the Constitution of the United States by heart. His religion was of the broadest type, believing in the salvation of the whole human family. He was the first postmaster in Markleville, being appointed in 1860. The business was done by Samuel Harden, who was soon after appointed in his place. The first time I ever saw Mr. Markle, was at an Old Settlers' meeting, near Pendleton, in 1858; he was upon the stand telling how a man was killed in 1831 on the prairie. Mr. M. was a man who, if once seen, was always known; of peculiar make—low, heavy set, and thick, short neck. He was kind to a friend, but hard on an enemy. He is

buried at McCallister's graveyard on Lick creek, in Adams township.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF THOMAS McCALLISTER.

MR. McCALLISTER was born in Mason county, Virginia, in 1796; came to Madison county in 1830; settled on his farm five miles east of Pendleton and two miles northwest of Markleville. He resided there until his death which occurred in 1853. Aged fifty-seven years. Mr. McCallister stood high among his fellow citizens, representing them in the legislature for a period of eleven years, being first elected in 1842. He was also elected to the State senate but died before that body convened. He headed a band who went to demand the release of Peter Runnels and others who were in jail at Anderson for mobbing Fred. Douglass, at Pendleton, a full account of which will be given in another part of this book. It was through the influence of Mr. McCallister and Mr. Berry that these men were dissuaded from any violence in the matter, indicating that he had great influence over his fellow man.

His religious notions were of the broadest type, embracing the salvation of the whole human family. He was a staunch Democrat and as such was elected to the offices referred to above. Mr. McCallister raised a large family, the members of which are considerably scattered, the widow having removed to Illinois in 1868. He was a brother to John, William and Garrett, and father of J. W. McCallister, present candidate for sheriff.

The names of McCallister and Bell are closely connected; both representing the county; both tall, muscular men, but differing in politics. They were pitted against each other for the State senate on the temperance question. Mr. McCallister being on the anti-temperance ticket. He was

elected by a majority of two hundred and fifty over Mr. Bell. Mr. McCallister has a monument erected to mark his resting place occupying the highest point in the cemetery, holding in death, as in life a prominent place. He is buried on his farm and in the cemetery bearing his name, on the bank of Lick creek in Adams township.

THE McCALLISTER FAMILY.

AMONG the more prominent families in the county, is the one that heads this article. They came from Virginia in an early day, and located in the southern part of this county. The family has become numerous, and their representatives may be found now in all parts of the county and numerous other places. The older set consisted of four brothers, John, Garrett, Thomas and William, all of whom raised families of considerable size. They, in turn, followed the example of their parents, complying with the ancient command, "thou shalt multiply and replenish the earth," and the result is, one has to be better posted on their genealogy than I am to give anything like a full history of this family. I will, therefore, content myself with noticing a few only, who have been more or less connected with the public. If I should overlook any, it will be attributed, I hope, to a want of a better knowledge of the family rather than to any interest in not recording what may seem an oversight. The first we will notice is John, who located in the southern part of Fall Creek township, and owned a fine farm there. He was at one time county commissioner, and served acceptably. He moved to Anderson, and died there in 1858. Among his children, we will notice James, of Lafayette township, Mrs. John Hunt, of Spiceland, Augustus C., of Anderson, and John, whose locality is unknown. Secondly, we will notice Garrett, who settled one mile west of New Columbus, on the north side of the road leading to Pendleton.

He was a low, heavy set man, of fair complexion. He died in the year 1854. His wife died a few years later. Among his children are Mrs. Joel Clark, deceased, James G., Lorenzo D., Corydon, Calvin, and William Monroe. The next we will notice is the family of Thomas. A full account of himself will be given in another place. Among his children are John W., Garrett, Martin, Robert, Mrs. John and Weston Somerville, Clifton and Dewitt Clinton. The next we will notice is William who lived two miles southwest of New Columbus where he owned a fine farm. He was a large man, full six feet high, and of fair complexion. He removed to Columbus and died there in 1868. Among his children we find Garrett, whose wife was the daughter of James P. Irish. Garrett died on his farm midway between Pendleton and Markleville in 1860. John, his brother, lives just north of the farm described, in the edge of Adams township. He has served as county commissioner, and is, at this writing, candidate for sheriff on what is known as the People's ticket. The old set, that is, the four brothers and their wives are all dead with the exception of Thomas' widow, who lives in Illinois. The McCallister family are noted for their hospitality. I would gladly give a further sketch of this family, but believing this in fairness sufficient I will not pursue the geneology any further. The final resting places of the older brothers are as follows: John at Anderson, Thomas at McCallister cemetery, Garrett and William at New Columbus, each by the side of their companions, with the exception of Thomas and John who yet survive.

SKETCH OF THE MAKEPEACE FAMILY.

THIS family came from Massachusetts. The older set consisted of Alford, Allen, George, Bradley, Ransom, Elizabeth, Hayden, Lora and Amasa, jr. Their father Amasa

Makepeace, sr., settled at Chesterfield about the year 1820. He built a mill there, and at once became among the most prominent men of that locality. He was justice of the peace in 1840. He died a number of years ago, and was buried at the cemetery west of Chesterfield. The most prominent among this family was Allen. He was the first merchant in Chesterfield, and continued in business there for a number of years. He was very successful in business, and at the time of his death was the wealthiest man in the county. He was associated with the bank at Anderson, and at one time owned two thousand acres of land. About 1850, he built a fine brick house in Chesterfield, where his widow still resides. Allen is the father of Quincy Makepeace and Mrs. John E. Corwin, of Anderson. Mr. A. died in Michigan in 1872, where he had gone to recruit his health. His remains were brought home and interred in Chesterfield cemetery. In person Mr. M. was about five feet and eight inches in height, of fair complexion, fine looking, and polished in his manners. He is somewhat noted for his integrity and close application to business, which were the sure avenues to his success. He was at the time of his death about sixty-six years of age.

The next we will notice is Alford, who located at Anderson, and who was closely associated with its history. He was one of its first merchants, and built the U. S. Hotel in 1852, which was at that time an ornament to the town. He at one time possessed a large amount of property, but, on account of the fickleness of fortune, became dispossessed of it to a great extent. He is the father of Allen, jr., Horace, A. I. Makepeace, Mrs. William Mayes, Esty and Charles. In person Mr. A. was large and of heavy, square make. He died in 1873, and was buried at Anderson cemetery. George was also engaged in merchandize at Chesterfield at an early day, and built the large brick business house there in 1850. As to his family we are not advised. Bradley is living in Anderson. Amasa, the youngest, is living in Chesterfield. He owns the mill built by his father in early times. This closes the history of this pioneer fam-

ily as far as we are able to give it. One of the members having promised a full sketch, and having failed, for reasons, unknown, we have, hastily, before going to press, gathered the above incomplete sketch, which we are somewhat loth to publish concerning a family so associated with early history, and so deserving of more extended notice.

WILLIAM PRIGG, SENIOR.

MR. PRIGG was born in Maryland in 1790; came to Dayton, Ohio, 1829; kept a half-way house between Dayton and Eaton; came to Madison county in 1835; settling on his farm on the south side of Fall Creek in Adams township near the Henry county line, where he has resided ever since. He was soon afterward elected associate judge, served seven years without missing a day when court was in session.

The presiding judge at that time was W. W. Wick; the other associate judge was William Miller.

Mr. Prigg has always occupied a high place among his fellow citizens; served with credit on the bench. He is and always was a Universalist and is well able to defend the doctrine. He is in every way a worthy man. Since the death of the old Whig party he has acted with the Republicans. He was a strong war man desiring the success of the boys in blue; Mr. Prigg lost his wife in July, 1871; age 77 years. In 1872, he visited Maryland, the place of his birth in company with Isaac Franklin and Dr. J. Weeks. He is eighty-four years of age; is somewhat bald, but strong in mind for one of his age. He is one of the links connecting the past with the present. In person Mr. P. is tall over six feet in hight, high forehead, prominent nose, and altogether a man of strong character and has been a man of mark in the county.

He lives with his son William on the old homestead which overlooks Fall creek and the borders of Henry county.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF HENRY PLUMMER.

MR. P. was born in Randolph county, N. C., in 1806; came to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1809; to Rush county in 1823; and to Madison county in 1836; he has lived here ever since. Mr. P. was county commissioner in 1841, and served as trustee of Pipe Creek township four years; he served as township assessor for several years; he received the nomination for county commissioner at the Democratic convention, April 5th, 1874, and was elected over his competitor, J. H. Hall, at the following October election, by a majority of forty-four. Mr. Plummer is a prominent member and exhorter in the Christian Church. He is regarded as a number one man, plain and unassuming in his manners, and a Christian gentleman. He resides two miles north of Frankton, where he owns a fine farm. The writer first met him while gathering material for this work, when he tarried over night with him and received the hospitalities of his family.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF ROBERT E. POINDEXTER.

MR. POINDEXTER was born in Mason county, Virginia, in 1825; came to Madison county in 1837, and has resided here ever since. He lived seven years in Pendleton, working at the carpenter trade, and then removed to his farm, four miles east of Pendleton, where he lived several years.

In March, 1865, he moved to Columbus and engaged in the mercantile business for five years. Mr. P. was elected justice of the peace and served four years from April 1864. He ran in primary convention in 1872 for real estate appraiser but was defeated by David Festler, by a few votes. He has served as president of the Anderson and New Columbus Short Line turnpike.

Mr. P. Has lived on his farm the past four years with the exception of a few months' residence in Anderson. His farm is on the north bank of Fall creek, five miles south of Anderson. He is patentee of a saw set that promises to be of utility, and was granted letters of patent July 16, 1872, and has also made application for a patent on a saw gauge and is awaiting results. In faith Mr. Poindexter has always been a Universalist and is regarded as a very worthy man. He has always acted with the Democratic party. He is a son of Josephus Poindexter, formerly of Adams township. Mr. P. was married in 1847 to a daughter of Garrett McCallister.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF DR. JOEL PRATT.

DR. PRATT was born in Boston in 1826 and came to the county when quite a young man. He read medicine at Pendleton with Drs. Cook and Jones, and commenced the practice of his profession at New Columbus, where he continued up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1872. Mr. P. was married to Palmer Patrick's daughter. She died in 1858. They are both buried at Pendleton cemetery. Mr. P. was a noble hearted man, of generous nature and a successful physician. There are but few houses in Adams township which he has not visited in his extensive practice, and he will be remembered in time to come as a most excellent man. His nature was such that he did not accumulate much property. The cup, too had its enchantment for him

and it was to some extent his ruin. He was kind to the poor, and this endeared him to the people, and his goodness can not be eradicated from their affections. In person Mr. P. was a fine looking man. He was five feet eight inches in height with dark hair and complexion and rather low forehead. He was a member of Ovid Lodge, No. 164, Free and Accepted Masons, and when he died was buried by the Order.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF REV. SAJUL REGER.

MR. R. came to Henry county in 1828; resided there one year; came, in the spring of 1829, to Madison county; settled on Lick creek about midway between Markleville and Pendleton, where he owned four hundred acres of choice land; he continued to live there until 1853, when he moved to Missouri. He joined the M. E. Church early in life, and not only became a zealous member, but, later in life, a local preacher of some note. He was just the man for a pioneer life—strong and thorough-going, and of decided character. Mr. R. raised a large family, among whom is Rev. L. D. Reger, of Adams township. We may say of this man that his influence for good will long be appreciated, as he ever moved onward with unflinching energy in the cause he so early advocated. He was not a man of education, but his example of perseverance was worthy of imitation. Mr. R., in person was large, being in height about six feet, rather corpulent; his forehead high and complexion fair. He was born in Virginia, and died in Missouri, July 24th, 1867, aged about seventy years.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF DR. T. RYAN.

MR. R. was born in Pennsylvania in 1813. He came to Anderson in 1842 where he engaged in the practice of med-

icine and soon gained an extensive practice which extended over miles of country. He stood high among professional men throughout the country. Mr. R. was elected a member of the State legislature in 1846, running against R. N. Williams. During the late war he served as lieutenant colonel and colonel of the 34th Ind. Vols. He was for several years in the drug business in Anderson, associated with Dr. Crampton. He is now engaged in the boot and shoe trade on the west side of the public square. In person he is about five feet and ten inches in height with dark skin, black hair and high forehead. He has always acted with the Democratic party and at one time was a prominent candidate for congress. He is one among the best speakers in the county.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF COL. M. S. ROBINSON.

MR. ROBINSON was born in Ripley county, Ind., in 1832. He became a citizen of Anderson in 1851, and commenced the practice of law in which he has been engaged up to the present time. He rose rapidly and became a prominent attorney, not only at the bar of the county, but at that of the Supreme Court. He was State elector on the Fremont ticket in 1856. He was State prison director in 1860. He was elected State senator from the counties of Madison and Grant, in 1866 over Dr. John Hunt, and served two years with distinction. Mr. M. S. Robinson was elected a member of Congress from the 6th district in 1874 over Edmund Johnson, by a majority of 454. Mr. R. has always acted with the Republican party, and is an able advocate of its doctrines. On the breaking out of the rebellion, Mr. Robinson went out as lieutenant-colonel of the 47th Ind. Vols. He was promoted to colonel of the 75th, and breveted brigadier-general. At this writing, Mr. R. has not taken his seat in Congress, and as to his course, we can say nothing. Judging

the future by the past, we may safely predict that he will represent his constituents with ability and fidelity. It is a high compliment to one so young to be elected to the American Congress, and we trust he will appreciate the compliment and keep himself clear from the rings, monopolies and salary grabbers, which have proved the downfall of so many political men.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF NATHANIEL RICHMOND.

MR. RICHMOND came to Pendleton in the year 1820 at the age of twenty-five. He at once became very popular with the people. He entered the ministry as a Baptist preacher. His popularity continued up to the time he left the county, which was about the year 1850. Perhaps in his day there was not a minister of any denomination in the county that stood higher than Mr. R. He preached far and near and commanded large congregations wherever he went. He was a tower of strength and had great influence with the people. He was a son of Nathaniel Richmond and brother of F. M. Richmond and Lorena Eastman spoken of in another part of this work. There is about this family something of an unusual and interesting history. Three of the sons entered the ministry. The parents were of great moral worth and consequently they exerted an influence in moulding the early sentiments of the people. The name of Richmond is inseparably connected with the early history of the county. Mrs. Eastman is the only surviving member of this pioneer family.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF MANLEY RICHARDS.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Harrison county, Virginia, in 1801; came to this county in 1823, locating in Adams township, on the south bank of Fall creek, near where Edwin Trueblood now lives, two miles east of New

Columbus ; was appointed by Ansel Richmond to be inspector of the first election held in the township ; was appointed by Aaron Shaul to collect the first tax, which amounted to \$18.25. He has always been an active member of the M. E. Church, as also his wife, of whom we will give an extended notice in another place. He prided himself on being a pioneer, attending all of the Old Settlers' meetings, where he rehearses the scenes of his early life. He is always heard with attention and interest, portraying these matters in language which bring to mind these early trials anew. Mr. R. is at this writing, August, 1874, lying dangerously ill at his daughters, near Menden, on the bank of Lick creek. At his special request, we have given especial notice of his companion, who died April, 1869. He, too, will soon be gathered to his Fathers, "like a shock of corn fully ripe." In person, Mr. R. is rather under the medium size, dark complexion, dark hair and eyes. Mr. R. is closely identified with the early history of Adams township.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF CATHARINE RICHARDS.

MRS. R. was daughter of Peter and Margaret Hardmam ; was born September the 16th, 1798, in Harrison county, Virginia. She was united to Manley Richards in marriage in 1818. In 1823 they emigrated to Madison county, where she continued to live until her death which occurred in 1869. She was a consistent member of the Methodist church and one of the first members of the Pendleton class. She was a woman of strong faith and untiring zeal, faithful mother and dutiful wife. Her memory will live, the youth will speak in her praise, when she shall have been dead many years. Especially will she be remembered by the church of which she was an active member. She did not let trifling circumstances prevent her from attending Divine worship. She was always found in her seat, until

within the last few months of her life, which proved to her that of deep affliction and suffering, falling and breaking a limb from which she never fully recovered. This occurred in July, 1866. During this long interval she was never heard to complain, nor murmur, but seemed to be resigned to her fate. Death came kindly to her relief and her happy spirit took its flight to an unknown world. The life of this woman should be imitated, her virtues practiced, if we would like her share the Crown which was doubtless hers.

“ And we are glad that she has lived thus long,
 And glad that she has gone to her reward ;
 Nor kindly nature did her wrong
 Thus to disengage the vital cord.”

PERSONAL SKETCH OF THE LATE T. N. STILWELL.

THE subject of this sketch from his prominent position before the people of the county, and the tragic death which he so lately met, seems to demand more than a passing notice. Mr. Stilwell had been a citizen of the county twenty years, coming from Ohio when a young man. He at once had the confidence of the people; for as early as 1856 he was elected to the State legislature. When the war broke out he enlisted in defence of his country, going out as quartermaster in the 34th regiment Indiana volunteers; promoted colonel; assisted in organizing the 130th regiment; made war speeches all over the county, and in fact throughout the eleventh congressional district, from which territory the above regiment was obtained. Just before their departure to the field the Colonel was presented with a fine gold watch by this regiment as a mark of their confidence and esteem. He was elected a member of the 39th congress and served his term creditably. Was appointed by the President as a minister to the republic of Venezuela, S. A., and through him an old claim on that government was adjusted. Returning he built the Stilwell House which will long remain an honor to the city and a mark demon-

strative of his public spirit. This building is one of the best in Anderson, costing 40,000 dollars.

Mr. S., in connection with his father, was engaged in the banking business in what will be remembered as the citizens, then first national, bank, which came to rather an unpleasant termination in November, 1873. In other words it failed, and is now unable to pay its creditors. The last year or two of his life he became reckless, having resorted to the flowing bowl. A little later he had a dispute with Mr. John E. Corwin, in regard to some bonds alledged to have been deposited by Mr. Allen Makepeace, and for whose estate Mr. Corwin was administrator, Mr. C. alledging and Mr. S. denying the validity of these bonds, amounting to \$14,500.

This was afterwards decided by the court in favor of the Makepeace estate. In this stage of things we find matters on the evening of January 14th, 1874, where we would gladly draw the curtain. But a further duty devolves upon us. On the evening referred to, Mr. S. went to the banking office of Mr. C., on the north side of the square, entered the door with pistol in hand. Mr. C., observing him, leaped over the counter, grappled with Mr. S., whose pistol was discharged, hitting the pocket of Mr. C. The progress of the ball was arrested by a key. Mr. C., still holding on, drew his revolver, shot Mr. S. twice in the head, killing him instantly. It is hardly necessary to say that this caused intense excitement, both being highly connected and respected. Mr. C. gave himself up to the proper authorities; gave bond; a preliminary trial soon followed, before A. H. Pratt, which was attended with great interest. The defense was represented by Gen. Ben. Harrison, of Indianapolis, and John A. Harrison, of Anderson; the prosecution by Maj. J. W. Gordon, of Indianapolis, assisted by Robinson and Lovit, of Anderson. Both sides were ably contested. Perhaps no trial has ever taken place in the county that was watched with such interest. On the third day the trial terminated in the acquittal of Mr. Corwin; and, while the verdict was not at the time received

by all as just, time will, in this case, as it must in all similar ones, give its approval. Though Mr. S. went to his grave somewhat under a cloud, and just in the meridian of life, he will be remembered as a noble hearted man, a kind father and a faithful friend. The city of Anderson lost in him a benefactor, as it was his ambition to make it a live town. We can afford to forget his faults and dwell on his virtues. And whether or not time will overlook the wrongs which led to his untimely end, they ought to be now a timely warning to all to shun the cup which has been indirectly the cause of blighting the finest intellect, and bringing many otherwise worthy persons to a premature grave. Mr. S. had a life insurance policy amounting, it is said, to \$50,000. He was elected to the Legislature as a Democrat, and to Congress as a Republican. In the campaign of 1872 he acted with the Liberal or Greely party. He was an eloquent speaker, and had a commanding appearance. In person he was of medium size, broad, heavy shoulders, good features and dark hair, and was at the time of his death forty-four years of age. He is buried in the cemetery at Anderson. He leaves an interesting family, well cared for.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF J. T. SWAIN.

THE subject of this sketch was born in North Carolina, and came to Huntsville in the year 1830. He worked at carpentering and cabinet making. In 1842, he was elected justice of the peace, and continued to serve in that capacity up to the day of his death, January 6, 1874, serving thirty-two consecutive years. He was the oldest justice in the county, if not in the State. His farm was adjoining Huntsville, where he built a house in 1858. This house was consumed by fire in 1872, causing him a loss of \$2,000. Though afflicted with poor health, he built again, scarcely completing it before he was taken down with a long sickness from which he never recovered. I first became acquainted with Mr. Swain in 1855; was associated with his family by marriage,

and consequently became well acquainted with him. During the nineteen years acquaintance with Mr. Swain, I never knew an action that would not comport with the strictest sense of honesty and integrity. His long continued public life, if nothing else, would commend his memory to those unacquainted with him. Mr. Swain is buried at the cemetery at Huntsville, by the side of his wife, who died in 1867. Mr. Swain was about five feet ten inches in height, of dark skin, high forehead, and projecting eyebrows. At the time of his death, he was fifty-eight years of age.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF WRIGHT SMITH, SR.

MR. S. was born in Virginia, in 1798. He came to Rush county in 1829, and remained there seven years. He then came to Madison county in 1836, first settling in Monroe township; afterwards in Boone, where he continued to live up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1863. Mr. S. was a devoted Methodist, and did much to establish this society in his neighborhood, especially in building a church. He gave the land and principally built the house, which bears his name. He was among the most active temperance men, and advocated it when it was not popular in his township. He had the courage to stand up and defend it at all times. He was also a friend and encourager of the Sabbath school. In fact he was on the right side of all moral questions. His memory should be kept green for the sterling qualities and noble ambition which were characteristic of the man. Mr. S. had the entire confidence of the people, serving them as trustee, class leader, etc. His companion is yet living, in the eighty-second year of her age. She was worthy of such a husband as she found in Mr. Smith. They raised a large family. Among whom are George and James Smith, and Mrs. Joel McMahan, of Boone, and Captain Joseph T. Smith, of Anderson. One of the above was the first white child born in Boone township. In person, Mr. S. was tall, slim, and dark complec-

tion, with dark hair. He was buried at the Forrestville cemetery, near his own home.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF ADLIZA SLAUGHTER.

AMONG the comparatively few women whom we will notice in this book, we would not fail to speak of Mrs. Slaughter. She was born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1816; came, with her parents, to the county in 1822. She has lived in the county ever since with the exception of the last few years, during which she has resided at Indianapolis. Mrs. Slaughter is the eighth child of Samuel Holliday, who was among the early settlers of the county. She was married to John Slaughter in 1853, when she became a citizen of Adams township, and remained there up to the death of Mr. Slaughter, which occurred in January, 1866. Mrs. Slaughter is a lady in every sense of the word; a consistent Christian, and has been a member of the Methodist, Episcopal church for thirty years. She was, for many years, a member of the class at Markleville, where I became acquainted with her in 1859. She is the only surviving member of an early and interesting family of whom there was eleven children.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF JAMES R. SILVER.

MR. S. was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1827, and came to Pendleton in 1838. He commenced business as a merchant in 1849, and has continued in the business ever since. Mr. S. has served as master of Madison Lodge No. 44, for three years, and was a charter member of the Chapter at Pendleton. He is now engaged in building, just south of town, one of the finest residences in the county. He also owns a large farm besides the one his residence is on. In 1868, he in connection with Mr. Morris bought a fine storeroom, twenty by seventy on State street, and they

now occupy it as a place of business. This is one of the best rooms in Pendleton, and is used also for a post office. Mr. S. though a young man, has accumulated a large amount of property. Though he has never been a member of any church, he is in faith a Universalist, and has been associated with that society, and contributed to the building of their church at Pendleton. He has taken an active part in the Fall creek agricultural society. He is a stockholder, and was president of the society one year.

SKETCH OF THE SHAUL FAMILY.

THIS family came early to the county from Virginia. The older set consist of Saul, John, and Aaron. Each had large families and the result is that there are quite a number of them principally in Green and Fall Creek townships. What we have to say will be mostly confined to the older set, as our acquaintance with the younger portion would not warrant a detailed statement. The first we will notice is John, who was born in Virginia in 1781 and came to the county in 1836, and located two miles west of Pendleton, where he lived up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1854. His wife died in 1855. They are aged respectively seventy-three and sixty-five. They are both buried at the Falls Cemetery. They are the parents of O. B. Shaul, of Green township, a very worthy man. He was born in Ohio in 1825; came with his parents to Green township, and has lived in the same locality ever since. Saul was among the first settlers and came as early as 1820. He was born in Virginia in 1786 and died November, 1864, aged seventy-eight years. His wife died November, 1873. They are both buried at Mt. Carmel Cemetery, four miles southwest of Pendleton, on the Bellefontaine railroad.

Mr. Shaul was county commissioner at an early day, and was universally respected as an upright citizen. Aaron lived south of Anderson, two miles where he lived many years, and where he erected a fine house in the year of 1857. He

formerly lived at Pendleton, where he was engaged in the tanning business. He died in 1865, and is buried at Kokomo, Indiana. His age was about seventy. His wife died in California, in 1873, while on a visit to her children. Their daughter was the first wife of D. A. Ireland, of Pendleton. Mrs. Shaul had been but a few months in California when she met with an accident, in which she broke a limb, and from which she never recovered. Mr. and Mrs. Shaul were in many respects alike. Both large, blessed with strong constitutions, and well fitted for a pioneer life. They lived together near forty years. They joined their fortunes and shared the toils and joys alike. One is buried in Indiana, the other sleeps in the Golden State, doubtless on one of the many hills that tower heavenward, where the golden sunlight sparkles in the early morn, and where his rays linger when sinking in the dreamy West.

Upon one of those hills the writer would like to lie down when life's fitful dream is over and there let the balmy breezes and the golden sunlight alternate dwell. Upon some of those hills the writer has wandered and caught the view of the snow-clad mountains of the Sierra, and on the other hand the lovely valley that lies smiling in the distance. Who would not choose a place like this to lie down at last where the tall pines would sing our requiems above. My mind often revisits those hills and valleys. They rush upon my imagination and I fancy that I hear the tall pines sigh and nod, almost conscious of their greatness. But I am wandering away and will return to my subject. While many miles intervene between the remains of this couple their spirits may be blending together where the golden land, spoken of, sinks into nothingness in comparison. It makes very little difference where we fall in the valley or on the mountain top if we gain Heaven at last.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF ANDREW SHANKLIN

AMONG the prominent men of the county, we find Mr. Shanklin to be conspicuous. He was born in Virginia, in

June, 1805 ; came to Madison county in the year 1830, and located on Foster's Branch two and one-half miles west of Pendleton, in Green township. He was elected justice of the peace in 1840 ; elected a member of the constitutional convention in 1850, and a member of the legislature in 1852. He was an influential member of the M. E. Church, at whose house meetings were often held in early times. He at one time owned two thousand acres of land, the most of which he bought of Blanding and Wells, at four dollars and thirty cents per acre. He had, however, disposed of the most of it previous to his death, excepting the home farm. Mr. S. was highly esteemed as an upright man and of great moral worth. He died in the year 1865 and was buried in the Pendleton cemetery. He was the father of William V. Shanklin, of Stoney Creek, and Mrs. C. E. Goodrich, of Green township. In person, Mr. S. was a large strongly made man, fully six feet high, with dark complexion and rough features. His widow is living on the home farm.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF WILLIAM V. SHANKLIN.

MR. S. was born in Virginia, in 1829, and came with his father to Madison county in 1830. He now resides four miles northwest of Pendleton on the Fishersburg pike. Mr. S. was elected justice of the peace in 1856. He owns eight hundred and twenty acres of fine land, where he built in 1869, a fine house and steam mill costing two thousand dollars each ; and is at present engaged in the lumber trade and farming. He was also engaged for two years in pork packing at Pendleton with George R. Boram. Mr. S. is a strong Sunday school man ; has served as superintendent of the Sabbath school near his house for a number of years. Served as vice-president of the county Sunday school union ; and was elected president of the same at the annual meeting at Markleville, September, 1873. Mr. S. is the son of Andrew Shanklin, formerly of Green township. Mr.

Shanklin in person is tall, has a dark skin and high forehead, and is near six feet in height. He is an active member of the M. E. church. Mr. S. is a director and stockholder of the Pendleton and Fishersburg pike.

REV. WILLIAM A. THOMPSON.

MR. THOMPSON was born in Pittsylvania county, in the State of Virginia, on the 12th day of October, 1803. He was married to Mary E. Burger on the 26th day of September, 1819, and had thirteen children—eight boys and five girls—of whom eleven grew to be men and women; eight of which still survive. He removed from the State of Virginia to Wayne county, Indiana, in the spring of 1832, and remained there until the spring of 1839, when he removed to Madison county. He lived here until 1866, when he removed to Sullivan county, where he still resides. He was, by trade, a shoemaker, but when he came to this county he abandoned his trade and chose farming as a business, most congenial to his nature. In 1828 he joined the Methodist-Episcopal church, and remained a member until 1830, when he joined the Old School Baptist church. On the first Saturday in August, 1830, he preached his first sermon and has continued to preach, without intermission, to this day. He seldom passed a Saturday or Sunday without preaching a sermon.

He has always been remarkable for his good health, fine physical constitution and good temper. During his long life he has scarcely ever been known to be angry, especially with any member of his family. He is five feet eight inches high, heavy set, and has a full red complexion, blue eyes, black hair, and is a very ready speaker. In politics, he was always a Democrat, and never voted for a man for any office who was not a Democrat. His wife, Mary, died on the 3d day of May, 1864, and he married Mrs. Sarah Richards, the widow of John Richards, a Baptist preacher, of Grant county. He was elected a member of the Indiana Legislature in

1856, and served in that capacity one term, with great honor to himself and to the people who elected him. He was one of the committee who voted against the State assuming the payment of the Wabash and Erie Canal bonds. In 1863, he was elected county commissioner for Madison county, and served one term, and was mainly instrumental in having Madison county issue bonds to pay bounties to soldiers, who had volunteered in the defence of their country. His children who are yet living, are George D., a farmer; William A., a Baptist preacher; James A., David T., John F., Calvin D., Mary E. Peniston, and Lucy J. Van Meter.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF J. W. WESTERFIELD.

MR. W. came to Anderson in the year 1839. He was then a young man just commencing in life. He engaged in the practice of medicine and was a successful practitioner for some twenty-five years. He is not now practicing but has been engaged in the drug business, and for the past few years in the boot and shoe trade. At this writing I believe he is out of business. A few years ago he built the Westerfield hall and the business rooms below, which were an improvement to that part of the city. The hall is used for general purposes, such as lectures, preaching, etc. This hall will accommodate about five hundred persons and is a credit to its proprietor. Mr. W. has been a citizen of the county thirty-five years in both public and private positions, and during all that time he maintained a good name which is rather to be chosen than great riches. In religious matters Mr. W. is liberal in his views and a true Christian gentleman. In person he is large and fine looking with a high forehead. At one time Mr. W. was county auditor and for several years was closely connected with the school matters of the county.

SKETCH OF WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

AMONG the early settlers on Fall Creek was Mr. Williams. He was born in North Carolina in 1775, and moved to this county in the spring of 1824, and located three miles east of Pendleton on the Fall Creek road leading to New Columbus. He lived on the north side of the creek, six miles immediately south of Anderson, up to the time of his death, which occurred on November 16th, 1847. At one time he owned five hundred and eighty acres on Fall creek, which he entered. He neighbored with the Briggs' and Sawyers', three miles further up the creek. He started the first nursery in the county, in which business he seemed to take delight. His wife died in September, 1847. They raised a family of nine children, all of whom lived to manhood and womanhood. Among those living are Martin and Caleb Williams, both of Illinois, and both of whom have been engaged in the fruit and nursery business. Annie Roberts and Miriam Tilson, both of Huntsville, and Mrs. Harden, of Pendleton, widow of the late John Harden. Martin Williams formerly lived on and owned the farm known as the Crown Hill farm, four miles north of Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Williams were highly respected in their time, and are buried at the Huntsville cemetery. They were Quakers and will be long remembered.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF R. N. WILLIAMS.

MR. WILLIAMS was born in North Carolina and came to Anderson in the year 1828, where he continued to live up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1869. He was, at the time of his death, near sixty years of age. From first to last he was closely associated with the affairs of the county. He served as representative, auditor, clerk, and recorder; and in 1865 he was elected the first mayor of the city of Anderson. He was among the first attorneys of the

county, and a highly esteemed member of the bar at the time of his death. He was a charter member of the Mt. Moriah Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and was one of its first secretaries. With the exception of Andrew Jackson he has filled more offices than any other man in the county. Mr. Williams served in all the above offices with general acceptability. The fact of his having filled so many offices of trust and profit is of itself enough to show his high standing among his fellow citizens. He lived to see Anderson grow from a few scattered houses to an incorporated city. Mr. Williams was the father of Augustus and A. D. Williams of Anderson. In person he was tall, a little stooping, of thin visage, with light hair and high forehead. He is buried at the cemetery at Anderson.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF ADAM WINCHELL.

MR. W. was among the first settlers of Fall creek, coming here in 1823, locating two miles east of Pendleton, near where William Ifort now lives. He was elected as associate judge, and for what reason it does not appear, for it is said he could scarcely read or write. He worked at blacksmithing for a number of years, and made the handcuffs which adorned the wrists of Bridge and Sawyer. He was on the bench when those worthies were tried at the Falls in 1824. He was doubtless better fitted for the blacksmith than the judicial bench. He was not wanting, however, in honesty and integrity, which goes a long way, or should, in place of the refined superfluities of to-day. He is represented as having been careless as regards dress and manners. It is related that he actually pared his toe nails while sitting on the bench. This incident is not given to disparage the memory of Mr. W., but as a contrast with the judges of the present day. He removed West many years since and died there; the year I have been unable to find out; perhaps about the year 1840, at which time he must have been about sixty-five years of age. Mr. W. was born in North

Carolina, of German parents. He was a man of compact build, muscular, and of the "heavy tread" order. As regards religion, he was of the Methodist faith.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF FREDERICK WINDELL.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Virginia in 1789 ; came to Madison county in 1829, and located on Lick creek, five miles east of Pendleton. Mr. W. met a tragic end under the following circumstances: On the 19th day of December, 1850, he was making preparations to help a neighbor kill hogs ; got down his gun intending to load it ; put his foot on the hammer to blow his breath in the barrel, forgetting that he had previously loaded it. The result was, as it has been recorded a thousand times, his foot slipped from the hammer, the gun discharged shooting him in the mouth, killing him instantly. It need hardly be said that this unfortunate occurrence cast a gloom over a large family circle and that of many friends and acquaintances. The widow still lives, making her home at one of her sons on the old home farm. Among the other children we may mention Dr. Windell, of Pendleton, and Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Hardman, of Markleville. In person, Mr. W. was large and fleshy, weighing over two hundred pounds, fair complexion, and naturally of a jovial disposition. He was regarded as a good man, a kind neighbor, and he was universally respected by all. His rare conversational powers rendered him a desirable fireside companion. His untimely end was the occasion of one of the largest funeral processions ever witnessed in this part of the country at that day. He was buried at the Busby graveyard, four miles east of Pendleton. At the time of his death he was in the 61st year of his age. He had been a citizen of the county twenty-one years.

 MEETING OF MEXICAN SOLDIERS.

ANDERSON, IND., Nov. 14, 1874.

According to appointment a meeting of the Mexican soldiers of Madison county, Indiana, met in the auditor's office and was called to order by Colonel N. Berry, and was organized by the appointment of Colonel Berry as chairman, and H. P. Shafer as secretary.

By motion of John Hicks, a call of the townships was made for the purpose of ascertaining the soldiers of said county.

Adams township, John Probasco, P. O. address, Anderson.

Fall Creek, H. P. Shaffer, John Hicks and Brady, Pendleton.

Jackson, John Hendren, Perkinsville.

Anderson, N. Berry, W. J. Philpot, Anderson.

Union, Levi Brewer, Florida.

Pipe Creek, Ransom P. Moler, Robert P. Garretson, Anderson. Branock and James Ripley, Frankton.

Boone, Micajah Francis, Rigdon.

Duck Creek, J. R. Morris, and S. T. Tetrick, Elwood.

On motion of J. H. Hicks, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions consisting of J. H. Hicks, John Probasco and J. R. Morris.

Upon which the said Committee made the following report :

WHEREAS, The ties formed between those who have endured common hardships, suffered common privation, and braved common dangers in the defense of their country's right and honor, are as they ever should be, indissoluble.

Resolved, Therefore, That a few of the surviving soldiers who served in the army of the United States during the war between our country and Mexico, will ever cherish the proud recollection that we responded to the call of our country in the hour of danger; and on this occasion we meet to renew the friendship formed between us when on foreign soil. We with strong arms and stout hearts maintained the rights of our country and the honor of our flag.

Resolved, That we remember with patriotic pride the gallant deeds of ourselves and comrades who carried victoriously the banner of our country from Vera Cruz to the capital of Mexico and triumphantly planted the stars and stripes of American liberty on the halls of the Montezumas.

Resolved, That among the fruits of our victories we extended our southwestern boundary from the Neuces to the Rio Grande and added New Mexico and California to the United States. That from our territorial acquisition our country has derived among many advantages at least one billion dollars in gold, which largely contributed to build railroads across the continent, erect churches and school houses in every State in the Union, to stimulate improvements of every kind, to increase our trade both at home and abroad, and to adorn and beautify our common country by converting waste places into happy homes and cause the wilderness to bloom and blossom as the rose.

Resolved, That we regard the surviving soldiers who served during the Mexican war, their widows and orphans as both worthy and entitled to the Nation's gratitude.

Resolved, That we will attend the convention to be held at Indianapolis, on the 7th and 8th days of January, 1875, by our old comrades in arms, and unite with them in an appeal to a generous country and patriotic Congress and executive, to add the names of the surviving soldiers in the Mexican war to the list of pensioners to the end that the Nation's bounty may be extended to all, who, by their deeds of noble daring have contributed to maintain the rights and uphold the honor of our country either at home or abroad.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the county papers.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn we adjourn to meet at Indianapolis on the 7th and 8th days of January, 1875.

J. H. HICKS,
JOHN PROBASCO, } Committee.
JOEL R. MORRIS.

THE MURDER OF DANIEL HOPIS BY MILTON WHITE.

THIS murder took place on the 8th day of April, 1867, two and one-half miles southeast of Anderson, on the east pike leading to Columbus, in a piece of woods where the larger timber had been cut off and a dense undergrowth covered the ground. The facts in regard to the murderer's arrest and execution are about as follows: The parties had

lived neighbors and were considered good friends. They had been in company at Anderson during the day, started home together, and were seen to enter the above woods in company. This was the last seen of Hopis alive. Search was soon instituted and his body found, and near it a sassafras club, with which it is supposed he was killed, as it was saturated with blood. (This club, about three feet and a half long, was preserved and handsomely labeled, and may be seen in the clerk's office at Anderson.) White was arrested on suspicion and lodged in jail. In the meantime circumstances pointed to him as the probable murder. His preliminary trial was had before Esquiver Schlater in which a sufficient amount of evidence was obtained to remand him back to jail to await the session of the circuit court, which convened in the following August, judge, Henry A. Brouse.

After some little delay in obtaining a jury the following were chosen: J. M. Nelson, Macajah Francis, David King, W. P. Prewett, Robert Jones, J. B. Chodwick, Eli Davis, Levi Conner, Jonathan Deboy, Thomas Hughes, Thomas Wood and Henry Etchler. The case was prosecuted by Nick Van Horn, assisted by C. D. Thompson; the defense by H. D. Thompson and James W. Sansbury.

After a thorough examination of the case White was convicted of murder in the first degree, solely on circumstantial evidence, as no eye saw him commit the crime. So perfect, however, was the chain of evidence, that little or no doubt ever existed but that he was the proper person arrested, tried and executed.

The time set for carrying out the sentence was the 26th day of September. The executive—Gov. Baker—thinking the time too short, extended it to the first Friday in November. During this interval he was visited by the Governor in person, as there had been some influence brought to bear to commute this sentence to imprisonment for life. After this interview, the governor refused to interfere, and the execution took place on the day above mentioned, and at the fair grounds.

Of course this event as well as the first day set for his execution brought out a large concourse of people to witness the proceedings, the like of which had not occurred in our county for a period of forty-two years. The execution took place in an enclosure. Planks were set up endwise and only about one hundred persons were admitted. Some not to be outdone climbed the adjoining trees as high as seventy-five or a hundred feet and there overlooked the sickening event. As a general rule good order prevailed, some however, were barbarous enough to jeer the man on the gallows. At about two P. M., White was conveyed to the fair grounds in a vehicle and was dressed in a suit of black and followed by a curious crowd. His long confinement had bleached his naturally dark skin, and his neat fitting clothes gave him a good appearance. He was a large and powerful man and well made. The animal however, largely predominated. Illustrative of this, it is reported that he would torture geese, chickens, etc. It was his seeming delight to see them suffer; had but little intelligence and lacked home culture, and was allowed to grow up without moral training. He did not seem to realize his situation and gave no concern whatever to the awful day that awaited him.

During his confinement in jail he was kindly treated by sheriff Snell and wife. I am also glad to learn that deputy sheriff, William Roach, was unremitting in his attention to the unfortunate man.

White's body was given in charge of his friends and was buried in the Catholic cemetery, just south of Anderson.

Isaac Hoppis was a small, inoffensive man and but little known outside of his immediate neighborhood. Was possessed of but little harm or good.

The circumstances which led to the above tragedy were as follows: Hoppis had accused White of stealing meat which he (White) denied. A quarrel ensued which resulted as above narrated. They were both married men and about the same age—twenty-five years.

THE MURDER OF MISS WILLIAMSON BY HER FATHER.

THE above murder, or rather double murder, occurred in Union township, one and one-half miles north of Chesterfield. The facts of the case are about as follows: Mr. Williamson was a citizen of Delaware county, living a short distance north of Yorktown. It seems that his daughter loved not wisely, but too well, as Mr. Williamson thought. He was determined to prevent their union, and had refused her suitor admittance to his house. On the day previous to this fatal tragedy, Miss Williamson came to Joseph Ramsburg's, an acquaintance, to stay over night. She was followed by her father, who supposed she was making preparations to elope. When night came, the daughter and Mrs. Ramsburg retired to one bed, and Mr. Williamson and Mr. Ramsburg to another. Thus, the night was spent that ushered in the gloomy morn. Mr. Ramsburg had gone to the barn to feed; Mrs. Ramsburg had repaired to the kitchen to prepare the morning meal, leaving Mr. Ramsburg and daughter in bed. Mr. Williamson thinking this a good time to remonstrate with her, sought her bed chamber, when a consultation was had, which was heard in part by Mrs. Ramsburg; but thinking nothing particular about it, continued at her work. She was soon aroused, however, by the screams of the dying girl, whose throat had been cut, killing her almost instantly. Mr. Williamson went out in the yard, drew a revolver, shooting twice, one ball taking effect in the forehead, just entering the skin, doing no particular harm; the other was the fatal shot, taking effect in the throat. He was taken to the county jail where he lingered four days, when death put an end to his suffering. This double murder, of course, caused great excitement throughout the neighborhood, happening as it did, in the same locality, where the Isonagle boys were murdered by Stotler, but a short time previous, making this part of the county somewhat historical for crime. The house where the above murder occurred, was visited by hundreds of citi-

zens of Madison and Delaware counties. Mr. Williamson barely escaped being lynched by being himself in a very critical condition.

The people of Madison county, may in part, erase the stain of this crime when they consider the parties were citizens of another county. However, let this be a warning to all that the future historian may not be called upon to chronicle a parallel with this.

SKETCH OF JACOB SCHWINN.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

AN OLD AND ESTEEMED CITIZEN THROWN FROM A BUGGY AND INSTANTLY
KILLED.

SINCE the commencement of this book my friend Mr. Schwinn has been called to his final account. While gathering these items I called on Mr. Schwinn, who we found a very clever man. He was a truly devoted Christian and a zealous Sunday school worker. He was of German extraction though thoroughly Americanized. He was a candidate for the Legislature in 1848, and was only beaten a few votes. He ran on the temperance question. Following will be found an account of his death taken from the Anderson Democrat at the time of his death :

On the morning of Monday last the minds of the people of Monroe township were gloom-stricken over the intelligence that an old and estimable citizen, Mr. Jacob Schwinn, had that morning been suddenly called from time to eternity, the result of a fall from his buggy, while attempting to control a runaway horse attached to the same.

Mr. Schwinn was on his way to Anderson to make sale of a horse, the same being led by him from within his buggy ; and ere he had traveled out of sight of his home, the horse intended for sale became restive, passed around

the side of the vehicle, coming in unexpected contact with the horse drawing the buggy, whereupon the latter took intense fright, broke off into a fearful plunging run, resulting as aforesaid in the death of the driver.

Mr. Schwinn's son, Evan, had accompanied his father to within some sixty rods of where the accident occurred, it being that far upon his (the son's) way where he was teaching school; and having his attention attracted by the cries of his father in his ineffectual attempt to control his horse, ran at his utmost speed to his (the father's) rescue; but lo! when he arrived at his side, the vital spark had flown, and the truth, tortuous and intense, flashed upon his mind that he was then and there a fatherless boy. The accident was witnessed by perhaps half a dozen persons, who, within a moment or two, were at his side.

The supposition is that dislocation of the neck ensued from the sudden concussion, and belief favors his never knowing what hurt him. The buggy, bottom upward, was found, detached from the horse, a few rods from where it's previous inmate was found lying.

This is the fifth demolition the same buggy has undergone since its purchase, scarcely a year ago. But the saddest feature of this mournful tragedy remains yet to be stated—the reception of the lifeless body of the beloved and dear father when brought and laid down within the bosom of the family circle. Grief, like a descending avalanche, bore down upon the souls of the bereaved wife and tear-stricken children, whose affectionate wails weighed down with mournful emphasis the hearts of the neighbors and friends assembled. The truth will permit it to be spoken of the deceased that grief for his loss did not terminate at the confines of the family circle.

Jacob Schwinn was an efficient member of society. I mean by the same, he was a kind father, a good neighbor, and, viewed socially, politically, and from a business standpoint, implicitly squared his life by a high and intelligent conception of morality.

He was a member of honorable and long]standing in the

order of Masonry ; also of the Methodist Episcopal Church ; was a week-day as well as a Sunday Christian.

Jacob Schwinn was born in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, September 21st, 1816 ; emigrated to America in the year 1837 ; was married near Alexandria, Indiana, to Miss Emily Francis, daughter of Hon. Evan Ellis, October 27th, 1849. Mr. Nathan E. Tomlinson, Esq., of Alexandria, was married at the same time and place.

Mr. Schwinn has resided in Madison county thirty-two years.

THE ISONAGLE BOYS MURDER BY GEORGE STOTTLER.

THIS tragedy also occurred in Union township, in the same locality of the one just related. It was also a double murder, and everything considered, it was one of the most dastardly acts ever committed in the country. Unprovoked throughout, two youths stricken down without the slightest cause, and when we consider the surroundings we wonder the more why Stottler was not made to pay the full penalty of the law. White, a few months previous, was hung on suspicion of having killed one man, while Stottler escaped the gallows for actually killing two defenceless boys. Why this discrimination the people are at a loss to know.

The facts are, as near as we have been able to gather, as follows : Stottler had been working in the neighborhood, boarding at the boys' grandmother's, and was seemingly on good terms, so much so that he requested the loan of a horse to ride to Anderson on the fatal day. From some cause this request was not granted.

This doubtless enraged him. He obtained another horse, went to Anderson, returned to the house intoxicated, when an altercation took place. It seems that the boys made little or no resistance. Stottler stabbed both in the region of the heart killing them instantly. William, aged twenty-

one, Isaac sixteen. The latter was also cut on the arm. After the deed he went away, but returned again at night, and wandered around in an adjacent woods where he was captured on the following day, by sheriff Snell, assisted by Wash Maynard and Samuel Glodfelty. He was taken to Anderson, arranged for trial. A change of venue, was taken to Delaware county. His trial came on; verdict rendered, imprisonment for life. He is now serving his time in the State prison at Michigan city. He is represented as being somewhat stubborn and unruly, having cut off two of his fingers for the purpose of getting rid of labor. Previous to this murder it is stated that his habits were low, groveling and cruel in the extreme, having a book in his possession giving instruction in the art of killing, or teaching the exact point to strike in order to make it fatal. It seems that he had studied this matter to perfection, for the knife entered the body of both at the same place, causing death immediately. What a comment on human nature, to know that there are persons studying how to kill their fellows with skill and dispatch! But so it is, and so it will be in all time to come. Cain committed a foul act in murdering his brother; but we find the same spirit ruling in many at the present time. However, we still hope for the day to arrive when the condition of society will change, when the youth of our country will cast aside everything selfish, and properly appreciate a virtuous sensibility.

FALL CREEK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIS society was organized in the year 1867. Among those who were first to move in this enterprise were J. R. Silver, J. O. Hardy, Harvey Craven, David Catren, Joel Garrettson, Robert Blakely, John H. Kinnard, Thomas Wilhoit, M. G. Walker, and others, whose names I do not call to mind. Soon after its organization a piece of land containing some twenty acres was purchased, three-fourths of a mile south of Pendleton, on the pike leading to Eden.

This was improved and good commodious sheds were erected, a time track prepared, and everything put in good order. The grounds are well located and easy of access. The society has held its annual fairs ever since with general success and satisfaction. The average amount taken in each year being about \$1,200, which is sufficient to pay the premiums. The society has made, from time to time, great improvements in their grounds, and the result is that they have as good a fair ground as any in the county. Although the fairs are open to the world the patronage is mainly confined to the counties of Madison, Hamilton, Hancock and Henry. Below we give the names of those who were successful in obtaining premiums at the fair held in September, 1874. The presidents have been J. R. Silver, J. O. Hardy, Thomas Lenon, Robert Blakely, M. G. Walker, and Thomas Wilhoit. The secretaries have been J. B. Lewis, S. F. Tyler, Frank Galloway, and O. W. Brownback, present one for 1874.

SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR.

The exhibition given by the Fall Creek Agricultural Society last week will compare favorably with former ones, both in attendance and the number of entries. The receipts were larger than last year, and the amount of premiums offered was also in excess of those last year. The company will probably get entirely out of debt and have a handsome surplus after paying the premiums in full. Next year affairs will be in such a condition that the society can add largely to their premiums, and offer extra inducements to exhibitors. Hardly sufficient attention was given to the stock departments this year, and they suffered in consequence, though nearly all the entries made were prime specimens. The society is on the right track, if it will only venture on.

The following is a partial list of the exhibitors, together with the amounts each received as premiums on entered articles:

I. N. Hudson	\$11 00
Martin Pring	7 00

Peter Urich.....	\$2 50
George Parsons.....	2 00
William Clifford.....	3 50
Benjamin Hill.....	2 00
James R. Silver.....	1 00
Amanda Silver.....	2 00
William Cox.....	7 00
Amos Garretson.....	4 50
Thomas M. Hardy.....	1 00
David Catren.....	22 00
Joel Garretson.....	28 00
William Baker.....	50
Z. Piper.....	50
Dr. G. N. Davidson.....	50
J. Jenkins.....	7 00
Chalkly Tyson.....	2 50
Robert Blakeley.....	4 00
John Turne.....	50
L. H. Pickering.....	8 00
S. T. C. Phelps.....	10 00
Thomas Wilhoit.....	66 00
Josephine Stephenson.....	12 00
Amos Wright.....	4 00
William E. Tyndall.....	41 00
Ryer Smith.....	1 00
Sophia Hicks.....	14 00
Malissa Hicks.....	4 00
William T. Stuart.....	7 50
Kate Clark.....	2 50
Josie Jackson.....	5 50
Emma Russell.....	50
Lucinda Hardin.....	3 00
Maggie Huston.....	1 00
A. M. Gregory.....	1 50
Mary Jane Carter.....	1 50
Alice Carter.....	50
Eva N. Henry.....	2 50
Emma Lewark.....	50
Josephine Stephenson.....	2 00
Mittie Bennett.....	5 00
Linnie Brattain.....	5 00
Dora Brattain.....	1 00
Lollie Irish.....	50
Lizzie Taylor.....	1 00
Rebecca Carter.....	2 00
Julia A. Buser.....	1 50
R. J. Rogers.....	50

Florence Hardin.....	\$2 00
M. J. Cockayne.....	6 50
Maggie J Hardy.....	7 75
Mrs. Franklin	1 00
E. M. Lewis.....	50
Caroline Cook.....	5 00
D. W. Rockenfield.....	2 00
A. B. Taylor.....	2 00
Walter Hardin.....	1 00
William Perry	9 00
Benjamin Lukens.....	20 00
Wesley White.....	2 00
George W. Sears.....	2 00
Peter Mingle.....	5 00
O. B. Shaul.....	5 00
Thomas Collins.....	9 00
James W. Bates.....	1 00
Dora Baker.....	2 00
Joel Clark.....	5 00
William Gray.....	2 00
Robert Lukens.....	5 00
George Frampton.....	13 00
Thomas Lennen.....	4 00
John W. Lewark.....	16 00
R. Hunt.....	5 00
James Mayes.....	5 00
William Ashley.....	3 00
Samuel Wischart.....	10 00

The green trot race, for horses that never went, was won by W. J. Fox; second money, W. E. Tindall.

Fast pace, free for all, best three in five, J. G. Trees; second money, W. E. Tindall.

Three minute trot, Bonner & Fox; second, R. J. Hunt; third, J. G. Trees.

Fast trot, free for all, best three in five, R. J. Hunt; second, Harry Bronenburg; third, Bonner & Fox.

Running race, half mile dash, best two in three, Elmer Fort; second, Wm. Brown.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY AT PENDLETON.

AT a preliminary meeting at Pendleton, October, 1873, composed of Drs. Ward, Cook, O. W. Brownback, T. G.

Mitchell, J. H. Harter, and W. H. Lewis, it was determined to take the proper steps to organize a medical society. Accordingly, Dr. Cook was chosen temporary president, and Dr. W. H. Lewis temporary secretary, and invitations were sent to all regular physicians in the county to meet at Pendleton on Thursday, November 13, 1873. At that time the society was organized with sixteen members as follows: From Pendleton, Drs. Ward, Cook, O. W. Brownback, T. G. Mitchell, J. H. Harter; from Markleville, Drs. B. L. Fussell, and W. P. Harter; from Fortville, Drs. Hiram Duncan, Simeon Yancey, S. A. Troy, J. M. Jones, and T. K. Saunders; Fishersburg, Drs. J. M. Fisher, H. G. Fisher, and Daniel Cook; Huntsville, Dr. W. H. Lewis; New Columbus, D. H. Myers. Drs. Joseph Stephenson and Ira Irish have since become members. The following officers were elected: President, Hiram Duncan, of Fortville; secretary, W. H. Lewis, Huntsville; treasurer, G. H. Harter, Pendleton; censors, Ward Cook, Pendleton, O. W. Brownback, Pendleton, Simeon Yancey, Fortville. The society holds its regular meetings semi-annually on the first Tuesday after the second Monday of May and November.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following are the names of the Republican Central Committee for the county, appointed April, 1874:

- Adams township—Samuel Harden, Isaac Franklin.
- Fall Creek township—Elijah Williams, Joel Garretson.
- Green Township—Nehemiah West, C. E. Goodrich.
- Stoney Creek township—David Conrad, George Dunham.
- Union township—Willard Makepeace, M. P. Diltz.
- Richland township—John Mathes, Frank Watkins.
- Lafayette township—J. P. Osborn, W. C. Quick.
- Jackson Township—J. S. Hougham, G. C. Gill.
- Pipe Creek township—Harrison Quick, John Hannah.
- Monroe township—D. K. Carver, Jacob Schwinn.
- Van Buren township—J. D. Marsh, Aaron M. Williams.
- Boone township—John A. Noble, J. W. Call.
- Duck Creek township—James A. Shafer, Thomas Harmon.
- Anderson township—Stephen Metcalf, Chairman, J. R. Conwell, Secretary.

THE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Members of the Democratic Central Committee who were appointed March the 7th, 1874 :

Adams Township—Randal Biddle.
Anderson Township—John Allen.
Duck Creek Township—Anthony Minnick.
Boone Township—E. H. Peters.
Pipe Creek Township—J. C. Montgomery.
Monroe Township—B. F. Piper.
Van Buren Township—James Thurston.
Lafayette Township—G. W. Harris.
Richland Township—Levi Connor.
Fall Creek Township—Miles Madron.
Jackson Township—Silas Busby.
Stoney Creek Township—Harvey Hollenbeck.
Green Township—James K. Fossett.
Union Township—William John.

J. W. SANSBURY, Chairman.

E. P. SCHLATER, Secretary.

THE HYDRAULIC COMPANY.

THE Anderson hydraulic company was organized on the 19th of December, 1868. The following named persons were elected directors: Peter Suman, William Crim, H. J. Blacklidge, N. C. McCullough, George Nichol, Samuel Hughel and James Hazlett. The board of directors organized by electing N. C. McCullough president, William Crim treasurer, and C. D. Thompson secretary. The canal constructed by the company is about eight miles in length, and extends from a point on White river opposite the town of Daleville in Delaware county, to the city of Anderson, and has a net fall of forty feet. The amount of capital stock subscribed at the time of organization was sixty-four thousand dollars, and afterwards Anderson city subscribed twenty thousand dollars. The water was let in on the fourth of July 1874. The company has been troubled more or less by the banks washing out or giving way; this

will be remedied by time when the banks will become settled.

C. D. THOMPSON, Secretary.

ANDERSON TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION—LIST OF MEMBERS.

WE reproduce this week, for the benefit of all concerned, the articles of association of the Anderson Temperance Alliance. The names of all persons who have become members of the Alliance are also given.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

1. This organization shall be known as "The Anderson Temperance Alliance."
2. The objects of this organization shall be to encourage every effort in favor of temperance, and to oppose intemperance in every form, and especially to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in the city of Anderson.
3. Any person may become a member of this organization by pledging himself or herself to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and to use all their efforts to further the objects of this organization.
4. The officers of this organization shall consist of a president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary, who shall be elected by the members of the Alliance, and shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected.
5. This Alliance shall meet when and where each previous meeting shall designate.
6. The officers of this Alliance shall perform the duties generally performed by officers of similar organizations.

MEMBERSHIP.

Milton S Robinson, Rev W M Grimes, J T Smith, Geo C Forrey, B F. Jackson, J F Wildman, Mrs J F Wildman, Mrs G C Forrey, Mrs S J Jackson, Mrs D W Swank, Mrs J B Boring, S C Martindale, Mrs E M Hazlett, W E Ethell, Mrs M Charman, D W Bussard, R Constantine, H J Blacklidge, Mrs Mary E Bain, Cora E Bain, James Bain, B C Harter, J H Boddlin, Mrs F Hilligoss, A A Siddall, Mrs M Spann, M J Knight, J F Morrison, Mrs T J Tomson, Mrs Mary Boddling, Anna Binns, W A Hunt, J G Coy, Nettie Ethell, A J King, William Learned, Mrs A B Learned, Mrs Phebe Irwin, J Stewart, Hattie

Knight, Jas Hazlett, Clara A Coop, Mrs E Walden, Kate Chipman, Geo Nichol, A Walker, Rev E J Puckett, Mrs H G Bushong W M Wag-
 oner, H J Brown, A Alford, Mrs A Harriman, C W Cadwalder, Mary A
 Ray, Mrs C A Hilligoss, Mrs S Hodson, Mrs B Falkner, Mrs M Sigler,
 Mrs R Charman, R N Clark, Mrs E J Ethell, N L Wickersham, Mrs
 S J Sparks, Anthony Suitre, R H Thurston, Mrs E J Grey, Mrs E G
 Kernon, J G Smith, Mrs M J Markt, Mrs L Wolf, Mrs E M Stilwell,
 Mrs M E Robertson, Mrs E Myers, A Taylor, Isaac Bosworth, Jas B
 Anderson, Hugh Stump, Mrs Anna Brown, Mrs Carrie Metcalf, S
 Bennett, Mrs C Heath, Elder W S Tingley, Mrs M Heinold, Mrs Ida
 Demott, Mrs M Hughel, Silas Hugel, B F Alford, W G Hayes, D
 Hodson, Mrs M A Alford, John W Foland, G W Hugel, Robt Raper,
 Mrs George Nichol, Mrs M S Robinson, Mrs Mary Rhoads, H N
 Macomber, Huston Begein, W P Brickley, N Stark, Rufus Williams,
 Lena Gilfillan, H M Keltner, Mrs A B Chittenden, L Branham, Mrs
 E Goodykoonts, Mrs E Miller, Mrs S A Siddall, W W Williams, E H
 Clifford, Mrs Jane W Brown, T A Wickersham, Annie Falkner, Mrs
 Kate Raber, B Rhoades, M D. Webb, Mrs M Bennett, Mrs Jennie
 Ross, Miles M Rozell, Mrs Sallie Ethell, Mrs M Johnson, Stephen
 Metcalf, E Ewing, Fred K Bell, Mrs S Graham, Chas Falkner, Y C
 Fisher, Mrs J Harter, Lew Ethell, Mrs S Grove, D C East, Wm P
 Baber, Dr L Harriman, Mrs T N Jones, Mrs M J Ilsley, Rev J B
 Mahin, Mrs N Teal, J R Conwell, Jas M Jackson, R P Falkner, E B
 Goodykoonts, J F Brandon, Dr G F Chittenden, Lue Jackson, M
 Doll, M A Chipman, H C Ryan, A W Thomas, N E Cadwalader, J R
 Ilsley, F M Keltner, John Graham, D Kilgore, T M Ware, A R Eglin,
 Frank Ethell, Mrs J Watkins, Mrs Sarah Ware, M Y Todisman, H W
 White, E B Hughel, A H Pratt, Mrs A T Alford, H S Brown, Mrs M
 Keltner, Chas Dunham, Mrs L Grimes, W S Robertson, L M Cox, T
 Ryan, L P Keltner, J E Knight, David Pittsford, J C Bennett, Mrs
 Maria Peden.

THE ANDERSON CORNET BAND.

THIS band was first organized in June, 1854, with the following members: G. W. Kline, leader, A. J. Makepeace, J. M. Jackson, H. B. Makepeace, James Van Ort, Samuel Van Pelt, William Baker, Isaac May and James Willetts. This organization has existed most of the time since 1854. It has had its seasons of prosperity and adversity, like everything else, and there have been times when its existence was debatable. Of the above, but two belong to the present organization, G. W. Kline and A. I. Make-

peace. Two have died, William Baker and Isaac May. The following are the present members of the band: D. K. Elliott, leader, A. I. Makepeace, G. W. Kline, L. Vernon, B. W. Castator, L. J. Swank, B. Rhoads, Ed. Lake, Frank Makepeace, Eddie Julius, Thomas Fisher and I. C. Sharp. The value of instruments is \$700. This band has a wide reputation and is one of the best bands in the State and there is no reason why it should not continue as it has a wide-awake set of boys and good instruments.

PERKINSVILLE BAND.

THIS band was organized in August, 1872, with the following members: William Wise, leader, George Richwine, Mat Lee, James Lemon, William Zeller, Z. M. Beckwith, Francis Shively, Elliott Lee, William Kurtz, and William Etchison. The cost of their instruments was \$620. This band is composed mostly of young men and reflects credit on the town and the men which compose it. We hope their notes will sound many days hence.

PHYSICIANS OF ANDERSON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BELOW we give a list of the physicians of Anderson for the year 1874. They will be preceded, however, by those who have formerly practiced here, but have either died, moved away, or abandoned the profession. In this list we do not pretend to give all, but glance at a few names as we recall them to mind. These are, Henry Wyman, Dr. Carmean, E. R. Roe, J. W. Westerfield, Andrew Robb, T. Ryan, John Hunt, Dr. Crampton, W. A. Hunt, John H. Cook, William and Benjamin Parris, Dr. McMahan, Joseph Pugh, and Dr. Brandon. The following are now practicing medicine in the city: T. N. Jones, N. L. Wickersham, George F. Chittenden, L. Harriman, B. F. Spann,

S. C. Burr, John C. Cullen, W. P. Brickley, Jonas Stewart, Horace Jones, Z. Hockett, and Dr. Adamson. Of the last named physicians, T. N. Jones is the senior doctor.

MADISON COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

SOMEWHERE in the Bible we find the following :

“The poor ye have always with you.” Perhaps a truer sentence is nowhere to be found; and since this is true, what a credit to the county that we have had for years an asylum for the poor and indigent.

Just when a move of this kind was made, I am unable to say. Possibly as far back as 1850, when a small piece of land a half a mile south of Anderson was bought, and a comfortable house fitted up for this unfortunate class of our citizens. This was used for such till the year 1866, when a large farm was bought in Richland township. The poor were then transferred to this new purchase, where they have remained up to this writing. The poor farm is now in charge of John Nelson, who lives on the farm and receives a specified sum for their maintainance.

The poor have been kept from time to time by William Roach, O. P. Stone, David Festler and William Nelson; and I think to the general satisfaction of the people at large. It is a serious charge to the county, but is the best that can be done until some better plan can be devised. The exact number on the farm I am unable to say. It has been as high as sixty, and from that number all the way down. It seems with a good farm that is paid for, it might be self-sustaining, or nearly so. However, the poor must be cared for, whether it is self-sustaining or not.

A SHORT SKETCH OF THE BANKS AT ANDERSON.

THE first bank started in Anderson was by N. C. McCullough, in the year 1855. It was called the Citizens Bank,

and continued for two years when it fell into the hands of T. N. Stilwell in 1857. It continued under the same name for several years when it was converted into a national bank with fifty thousand dollars capital, T. N. Stilwell, president; A. B. Kline, cashier. This continued till November, 1873, when its doors were closed and Thomas McCullough was appointed receiver. At this writing its liability is not known. A few months later this bank was reorganized as a citizens bank with Neal C. McCullough, president, and in the same room formerly occupied by the national bank in the Stilwell building. The Exchange Bank was organized May the 1st, 1866. William Crim, president; Joseph Fulton, cashier, with a capital of \$35,000. It does a general banking business. This bank is on the north side of the square. The Madison County Bank was organized in April, 1874, under the laws of the State of Indiana, with a paid up capital of \$100,000. It does a general banking business. The officers are: John E. Corwin, president; N. R. Elliott, vice president; John H. Terhune, cashier, and John W. Pence assistant cashier. The directors are as follows: C. Quick, Frankton; Thomas L. Beckwith, Perkinsville; Edgar Henderson, Anderson; George Hazzard, New Castle; N. R. Elliott, Mechanicsburg; J. P. Barns, Anderson; Lafe J. Burr, Anderson; John W. Pence, Anderson; John E. Corwin, Anderson.

THE COUNTY OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT.

The following are lists of the county officers from its organization down to the present time. They may not be entirely exact, or in rotation, as they should be, but are thought to be nearly correct. The last named in each case is the present officer, that is for 1874.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Thomas Bell, Thomas McCallister, Evan Ellis, R. N. Williams and T. Ryan, W. G. Atherton, Elijah Long,

John Davis, Andrew Jackson, Thomas G. Clark, T. N. Stilwell, W. A. Thompson, Frederick Black, John Hunt, John Hays, Richard Lake, David E. Croan, J. F. Mock. James Sansbury, T. N. Jones, J. O. Hardesty, George W. Harris.

CLERKS.

Moses Cox, Ansel Richmond, Andrew Jackson, James Hazlett, James Starkey, Peter H. Lemon, Joseph Peden, W. C. Fleming, T. J. Fleming, Robert Hannah.

SURVEYORS.

Nineveh Berry, Mr. Kinnick, James W. Thomas, Cyrenius Free, W. R. Myers, Martin Ryan, Carlton Reed.

AUDITORS.

Ansel Richmond, William Curtis, R. N. Williams, Andrew Jackson, Joseph Howard, J. W. Westerfield, W. H. Mershon, Joseph Sigler, J. M. Dickson, George Nichol, J. L. Falkner.

TREASURERS.

Joseph Howard, B. Noland, James Kindal, Armstrong Taylor, Ninevah Berry, John Hunt, W. W. Noland, Joseph Pugh, James W. Thomas, Weems Heagy.

SHERIFFS.

Samuel Cory, William Young, Benham Wilson, Andrew Jackson, J. C. Berry, J. H. Davis, William Roach, Burkett Eads, David H. Watson, Benjamin Sebrell, James H. Snell, David K. Carver, A. J. Ross, J. W. McCallister.

RECORDERS.

Joseph Howard, R. N. Williams, J. W. Westerfield, Burkett Eads, S. B. Mattox, Ninevah Berry, James Mohan, Jacob Hubbard.

CORONERS.

William Allen, John Allen, William Pugh, V. C. George, H. B. Miner, J. J. Longnecker, Edmund W. Shaul, James A. Shawhan, Washington Maynard, David B. Simms.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, PAST AND PRESENT.

WILLIAM CURTIS, John Busby, Amasa Makepeace, Jacob Hiday, Thomas M. Pendleton, William Nelson, William S. Penn, Daniel Wise, Daniel Hardesty, Richard Kinnamon, Moses Surber, Thomas McCartney, Henry Sibert, John Berry, Jacob Shaul, Daniel Harpold, Saul Shaul, William Curtis, John Renshaw, Micajah Jackson, Isaac J. Sharp, Henry Plummer, Archibald Cooney, William Wilson, James L. Bell, William Sparks, Brazelton Noland, Bassil Thomas, William Shaul, Samuel Myers, William Busby, F. Bronenberg, sen., Hezekiah Kidwell, John McCallister, F. L. Beckwith, John M. Zedeker, Benjamin Shafer, Isaac U. Cox, George R. Boram, Eli Hodson, Thomas Brunt, William Crim, W. A. Thompson, Peter Fesler, John Coburn, Isaac W. Jones, John McCallister, jr., James Hazlet, Elmer Wright, Joseph Funk, George W. Hoel, Henry Plummer. The last three are now commissioners.

THE BAR AT ANDERSON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BELOW we give the names of the attorneys composing the bar at Anderson. They will be preceded by the names of former members as far as can be called to mind, who have previously practiced here, but have either died, moved away, or abandoned the profession. Of this number, we find the following: C. D. Henderson, John Davis, R. N. Williams, William R. O'Neal, J. M. Wallace, S. H. Bratton, Seth Smith, J. P. Siddal, N. R. Linsey, Peter H. Lemon, A. V. Long. The present members are as follows: Richard Lake, J. W. Sansberry, M. S. Robinson, S. C. Martindale, W. R. Pierse, H. D. Thompson, A. D. Williams, J. A. Harrison, E. B. Goodykoontz, J. T. Smith, O. P. Stone, C. D. Thompson, J. H. McConnell, W. R. Myers, D. C. Chipman, J. E. Corwin, T. H. Fausett, B. H. Dyson, C. L. Henry, A. W. Thomas, W. L. Roach, Charles Nation, F. S. Ellison, J. W.

Lovett, J. W. Hardman, L. C. Burk, M. A. Chipman, David Killgore, H. C. Ryan, William R. West, and W. A. Kittinger. Of the latter number, the following have for many years been connected with the bar at Anderson: Richard Lake, J. W. Sansberry, M. S. Robinson, William R. Pierse, and John A. Harrison.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

Below we give a table of distances from one point to another in the county. It is copied from the county map and is thought to be correct. It will be found useful in the future for reference. To find the distance from one place to another, for instance, take the distance from Anderson to Elwood, follow the columns of each to where they intersect, and you will find the distance fifteen miles. This rule followed will give the distance in each case. The greatest distance between any two towns is twenty-eight and a half miles; the shortest distance is one mile, that being from Pendleton to Huntsville.

The table referred to above will be found on the page following.

	Anderson.													
8	Pendleton.													
5	13	Chesterfield.												
7	5	9½	New Columbia.											
10	17	15	17	Frankton.										
15	23	15½	22	5	Elwood.									
11	19	14½	18	7	10	Alexandria.								
11½	13	16½	18½	8½	10½	15½	Perkinsville.							
5½	9½	10½	12½	6½	12	13½	4½	Hamilton.						
10	8	15	13	13½	15½	20	5	6½	Fishersburg.					
13	5	18	10	19½	24	24	11½	13½	9½	Alfont.				
11½	7	10	4½	27½	26	22½	22½	16½	12½	12	Markleville.			
15	24	19	22	7	13½	5	15½	13½	20½	26½	26½	Osceola.		
17	17	20	24	12½	14	5½	24½	19	26	20	28½	6½	Summitville.	
7	1	12	4	17	23	18	14	9	9	6	6½	22	24	Huntsville.

THE FALLS OF FALL CREEK.

PERHAPS no other point in the county cluster around so many interesting incidents as at this point. It was here the first pioneers pitched their tents. It was here the first child was born, the first couple married. It was here that Bridge and Sawyer was tried and executed in 1824 and 1825, a full account of which will be given in another part of this book. Here the first grist mill was erected, from which has grown one of the best mills in the State. Here the first stone quarry was developed, now known far and wide. Here the first sermon was preached, and perhaps the first person buried. And it was here the first court was held; in fact, we may well claim for it as being the mother of events in the early history of the county. The falls from which the creek derives its name has a natural descent of nine feet over solid rock. This was increased three feet in 1864, by Borngardner, Walker, and Zeublin, to give them better water power for their mills, situated just below. This was also of solid rock. Consequently the falls are now eleven feet; and when the creek is full it is a beautiful sight to see the foaming current as it dashes over.

Below the falls the creek is spanned by a beautiful iron bridge, from which an excellent view of the falls and mill is had.

After crossing the bridge from Pendleton, the right hand road leads to Anderson, the left hand road to Fishersburg.

PORK PACKING AT ANDERSON.

THE slaughter house was built by Ellis & Son, three-fourths of a mile southeast of the crossing of the Bellefontaine and the Cincinnati and Chicago railways, near the line of the former. The cost of the building including fixtures, was ten thousand dollars. This firm kill annually twelve thousand head of hogs and pay out for the same, including killing, cooperage, etc., three hundred thousand dollars.

They employ sixty hands, in buying and packing, for thirty days. The company has also in connection a brick house near the crossing, used for the purpose of storing meat, lard, salt, etc. The cost of the latter building was two thousand dollars. The introduction of this branch of business is of no small importance to our county, making us a market at home, as they pay as much or more, everything considered, as can be obtained in Cincinnati, besides giving employment to numerous hands, coopers, etc. The first few years the entire supervision of the above establishment was given in charge of Mr. Levi Hunter. Messrs. Ellis & Son live in Boston, Mass., and are represented as men of considerable capital, and both they and their agents have given general satisfaction in their dealings with the people. The slaughter house is so situated as to give little offence to the city, and its existence may be regarded as an advantage. This, as well as other establishments in our county, should be encouraged, making as they do a home market, and building up our own county. Strip us of them and we would be poor indeed.

TEMPERANCE.

There is no subject that should more interest us than that of temperance, since seven-tenths of crime and misery come directly or indirectly from the use of spirits. It has always engrossed the attention of thoughtful men and women; but, more especially of late, women. They are arousing to a sense of their duty. Men have trifled with it already too long; handled it with gloves, until legislation on the subject is regarded as a farce. It is to be hoped that this day is passed and the monster evil will be handled as it justly deserves. In times past in our county as well as in other parts of the State, societies have been organized to combat its influence. They in turn have served their day and have given place to more efficient remedies. We will first notice the Washingtonian society, which was introduced

some forty years since. It doubtless did a good work it its day, the times however, demanded a more thorough and stringent organization.

The sons of temperance was substituted in its place, and behold what a wonderful work that order established. Thousands of our fellow citizens joined its ranks and were rescued from a drunkard's grave. Perhaps in our own county fifty lodges were in operation. So earnest was the work, that sufficient strength was obtained in our Legislature halls to actually pass a healthy temperance law; but our officials were too weak to carry out its provisions. Thus foiled to some extent the temperance advocates again arose in their strength and the Good Templars society was brought into existence.

Lodges were instituted in every town and village in the county, and many in the country. Everything indicated that the devil and his emissary were about to be captured when a similar failure was witnessed as the one described above. Thus, a series of building up and tearing down has been going on in our county for the past forty or fifty years without seeming at first sight, to have accomplished much good. But underneath the turbulent current, there has been a silent wave at work, and gathering strength, ready at the proper time to carry the ship of temperance safe into a sober harbor. That day, in God's own time, came at last. The current bearing the noble vessel, not with cowardly man at the helm, but injured woman, whose husband had been lost overboard. She was aroused by just indignation, and summoned a gallant crew to her aid; success was written on the topmost mast. The tidal wave has reached our shores, and while women lead the van, or crusade, they are joined by thousands of men, who say, on with the work, your work shall be my work, your ship shall be my ship, sink or swim, survive or perish, we will make this one great effort. The effort has been made, public sentiment has undergone a revolution. Let us come a little nearer home to our own county, dear to us all, whose history, though the record of frequent failures, we are proud of. Especially do

we look with pride on the history of the past few months, even since the present year began. The noble band of women in our county whose names will live in connection with the crusade instituted a labor in this direction.

Their labors continued day and night, nor ceased praying and singing till their work was accomplished. The result is that there is not a licensed saloon in the county to-day. What a glorious work! What will not tears and prayers and songs accomplish, especially when in such a cause? Let the temperance folks take courage. God is on our side—and women too. Who can be against us? There is a silent current at work, not only in the temperance cause, but, thank God, in every good work. Though hidden from us it will break out to gladden the heart of man, who, at times, is ready to exclaim, we are doing no good. Let us be encouraged to rally for the right and “work, for the night is coming when man’s work is done.”

PENDLETON REGISTER.

THE Pendleton Register was started at Pendleton in May, 1871, by T. B. Deem, of Knightstown. The enterprise has succeeded beyond the expectation of all. It now has a circulation of eight hundred, and is gaining in circulation. It is understood that the outside is printed at Chicago, Illinois, which contains general news. The remainder is published at Pendleton, and is mostly local news, markets, etc. Its general “make up” denotes ability and skill. It is published promptly on Thursday of each week, at one dollar per annum. It was originally a thirty-two column paper, but early in 1874 it was increased to thirty-six columns. Pendleton, and in fact the whole of the county, should be proud of this enterprise. We hope the Register has come to stay, and that it may continue to grow in interest and usefulness until its influence may be felt for good throughout the county. It is Republican.

LILLY CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH.

THIS Church is located in Monroe township, four miles northwest of Alexandria. It was built in 1871, and cost \$1,100. The trustees are B. Carver, R. Hasty and L. Carver. This Society was first organized in 1858. The number of members when first organized was thirty one. The first pastor was James E. Ellison. The present members number twenty-eight. The present pastor is J. E. Ellison, and the church clerk B. Carver. J. W. Forrest has labored for this Society occasionally since its organization. The Sabbath school is very well attended; is doing a good work; the average attendance is thirty. Among those instrumental in organizing was B. Carver, who has been its superintendent for a term of years.

BAPTIST CHURCH, NEW COLUMBUS.

THE society which meets here was organized in 1830. It first met at the houses of Ira Davis and Caleb Biddle, alternately, until the year 1834 when it built the church one-half mile west of Columbus. The first preachers were Morgan McQuary, Nathaniel Richmond, William Judd, and W. A. Thompson. The present preacher is Benjamin Zion. The old house is still standing. This was at one time a popular point for this denomination. Here Wilson Thompson was wont to display his power and here his popularity was unbounded. The society has of late retrograded and meetings are only occasionally held. It is known as the "Pewee Church" and near it is the old graveyard where many of the pioneers are buried. It is hardly necessary to add that this society is of the Anti-Means faith as any one at all acquainted with the above named persons would readily infer.

UNION BAPTIST CHURCH IN ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

THIS society was organized in 1834. First met in private houses with but few members, and these very much scattered. In 1837 steps were taken to build a meeting house, and in the fall of that year it was completed. Its size was twenty-four by thirty-six feet; cost, about \$500. Was built on the land of J. F. Collier. At the dedication of the above house a revival sprang up, when the membership was increased to sixty. Previous to this there were only eighteen members, among whom we find J. F. Collier, Mary Collier, James Noland and wife, William and Mary Judd, William Trueblood, John and James Judd, Mrs. Stephenson.

After the church was well organized they went to work under favorable circumstances. Continued to increase in membership until the house proved too small for their accommodation.

In the spring of 1872 preparations were made to build a larger house. J. F. Collier again, as before, gave the ground upon which the church was to be built. This site is one half mile north of the old meeting house, and one mile and a half southeast of Markleville. This house was completed in October, 1872, and on the third day of the same month was dedicated by the Rev. Joseph M. Brown, of Indianapolis. This house is of frame, thirty-eight by fifty feet, sixteen feet ceiling, seated in good style, with arch windows. The entire cost of which was \$2,800.

The present trustees are Michael Mann, John Collier, William Judd, Joel McCarty, and William Noland. During all this time the Rev. J. F. Collier has administered and had the oversight of this society, a period of forty years. He has been assisted by James E. Ellison, O. P. Hankins, T. S. Lyons. Present membership, one hundred and ten. Clerk, Joseph Garette. The carpenter work on this house was done by J. R. Lakey, Benjamin Mogal.

MT. PISGAH BAPTIST CHURCH.

This society meets at school house No. 4, four miles northeast of Alexandria, in Monroe township. It was organized in 1856, by the Rev. John W. Forest. Among the first members were Joel James and wife, James Powell, J. H. Jones and P. S. Baker and wife. This society is weak, but continues to hold regular meetings once a month. The present minister is J. W. Forest, who has labored with this society ever since its organization.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH, ANDERSON.

I AM indebted to Charles M. Hervey for the following statement of the above church. On the 29th day of April, 1860, F. D. Bland, Superintendent of Missions, and certain brethren of Muncie, Indiana, and the Rev. J. C. Skinner, met at Chesterfield. Brother Bland baptized five persons, and thirteen brothers and sisters united in covenant relation as the First Baptist Church at Chesterfield. On July 16th; 1836, a number of brothers and sisters at Pendleton, Indiana, united in covenant relation as a regular Baptist church. Brother Nathaniel Richmond acted as moderator. On October 23d, 1871, certain brothers and sisters united and formed the First Baptist Church at Anderson. On January 2d, 1872, the church at Chesterfield, being in a very low condition, consolidated with the Baptist church at Anderson. On the 23d day of January, 1872, the church at Pendleton, being composed of only a few members, consolidated with the Anderson Baptist Church. On June 15th, 1872, the church was publicly recognized as the First Baptist Church, Anderson, Indiana, Rev. J. B. Shaff being clerk of the council, and Rev. Samuel Hervey moderator. October 19th, 1872, the building committee of the Baptist church met and purchased of the trustees of the Presbyterian church their house of worship for two thousand dollars. The society numbers thirty

members. J. B. Anderson is senior deacon, and Charles M. Hervey clerk.

THE BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH, ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

THIS church is located three miles north of Markleville. The society was first organized about the year 1836. They occupied a log school house up to the year 1853, when a frame house was built, twenty-six by thirty-six, and which cost them \$1,000. The first trustees were Silvey Clark, Jackson Judd and James Ellison. The first minister was James F. Collier. Among the first members we find Jackson Judd, Elizabeth Judd, Silvey Clark and wife, William Judd and wife, Martin Brown and wife and Polly Adams. At one time this church was very prosperous and had over one hundred members. It continued prosperous up to the year 1862, when trouble and division arose and its usefulness was destroyed. They do not, as a society, meet at the present time. After the discontinuance of the Baptist society a sect calling themselves the Church of God sprang up and hold occasional meetings in the house, which is open also to other denominations. The principal minister of the latter society was the Rev. Blinkenstaff. The Baptist society referred to above was of the Anti-Means faith. The ministers who served this society from time to time were J. F. Collier, W. A. Thompson, John Sparks, Thomas Lyons and James E. Ellison. We may venture to say the division in this church, which led to its downfall, was upon the subjects of means and anti-means and war and anti-war. There is little hope of Bethel flourishing again; it has served its purpose and may be reckoned among the things of the past.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BOONE TOWNSHIP.

THE society that meets in the above church is the Missionary Baptist. It was organized in the year 1850. The

following are among the first members that composed this society: John W. Forrest and wife, James Snelson and wife, and Amanda Ross. The first ministers were James Smith and Elder Waters. This society met in private and school houses until the year 1858, when they built the present frame church, which is thirty by forty feet, and cost \$1,400. The above church is located in section twenty-one, near the centre of Boone township, four miles southeast of Independence. This church has a membership of twenty-five. The following are the trustees: John W. Forest and John Coffman. There is a Sabbath school in connection with the above church, with John Forest as superintendent. Perhaps to Mr. Forest more than any one else belongs the credit of building up this society. He has been a constant member and an occasional minister. He has given of his time and means to the erection of the above church.

BAPTIST CHURCH AT PENDLETON.

THIS church has a peculiar history from first to last. At times it had bright prospects before it; at other times, dark clouds overshadowed it. It at last tottered and fell. Its history, in short, is about as follows: About the year 1830, a few of this faith met in private houses in Pendleton and vicinity; among whose names we find, Nathaniel Richmond and wife, J. L. Richmond and wife, Elizabeth Irish, Martin Brown and wife, Susannah Richmond. They continued to meet at private houses, until 1834, when steps were taken to build a church and organize. This house was 32 by 40 feet. The first preacher was Nathaniel Richmond. This house stood until 1854, when it was torn down and the present house built, which is 35 by 45 feet, costing about \$1,400, and was at that time considered an ornament to Pendleton. The trustees were, Joseph Eastman, P. R. Maul, John McCallister, sr. The following ministers have labored with this society: Nathaniel Richmond, Abijah Whitman, Rev. Mr. Wedge, M. D. Gage and F. C. Buchanan.

During the administration of Mr. Wedge, and when Mr. Maul was clerk, a difficulty arose in the church which finally led to its overthrow, literally splitting it in twain by a Maul and Wedge. For several years previous to the selling of their house to the Friends, which occurred in 1872, they had met but seldom. The last acting trustees, were James E. French, Philip Dickey, and William Allen. Some of the society have their membership at Anderson. On the discontinuance of the society's meetings, the house was sold to the Friends, who now occupy it. On their buying it, the spire was taken down, the house repainted, and otherwise improved. It now presents a neat appearance.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN ANDERSON.

BY JOSEPH FRANKLIN.

THIS congregation was formed in an old school house east of the railroad junction about the year 1858. The meetings were held in this school house generally known as the "Chestnut Grove school house," until the summer of 1861, when the chapel on the corner of Main and Lane streets was completed. Most prominent among its first membership were Joseph Sigler, Burkett Eads John Kin-dle, John R. Stevenson and William Mustard, with their wives. At the opening of the chapel a protracted meeting was held which resulted in the addition of about thirty members. There was no resident minister until 1862, when Joseph Franklin moved from Covington, Kentucky, to Anderson. Before that time the preaching was monthly or irregular, and mostly by elders Jameson, and New, of Indianapolis.

Excepting fourteen months of time, including the year 1870, Mr. F. has been the regular preacher until the past year. By his continued connection with the schools of Anderson, Mr. F. succeeded in gathering many young people into the church. At one time one hundred out of two hundred members were single persons.

Mr. F.'s father, Benjamin Franklin, (brother of David Franklin, elsewhere alluded to in this book), moved to Anderson, and has since been a resident of the city. The present membership is about one hundred and fifty. The preacher this year, 1874, is Walter S. Tingley.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

THIS house is situated three fourths of a mile southwest of Summitville. It was built in 1873, and cost \$1,500. This church is a frame building, thirty-two by forty-four feet. The trustees are Byron Vinson, James Hudson, and Henry Vinson. The society has a membership of eighty. This new and beautiful church is an honor to the society that built it. Among the first members composing this society were James Hudson, Thomas and Ellen Hudson, and Byron Vinson and wife. The present preacher is J. H. Vinson. They have a Sabbath school, organized in 1873, with an average attendance of thirty, and with Byron Vinson, superintendent, and Thomas Ingliss, secretary. Previous to the building of the above church, the society met at the Allen school house, a short distance east. This is one of the strongest societies in the county, and in its present flourishing condition, new church, and Sabbath school, certainly will exert a good influence in the community.

NEW HOPE, OR CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

THIS church is situated in the southern part of Richland township, and near the Union township line, five miles northeast of Anderson, and two and one-half miles north of Chesterfield. The society first met at the school house in the neighborhood, and was organized about the year 1856. The following are among the first members composing this society: Hiram Chambers, his wife, Nancy

Scott, Susan Chambers, George Liston and wife, G. W. Chambers and wife, and Smith Chambers. In 1866 the society built a frame church, in size thirty-four by forty feet. It will seat about four hundred persons. Its cost was one thousand two hundred dollars. The trustees are G. W. Chambers, Smith Chambers, Stephen Broadbent, and William Chambers. The first elder was Ebenezer Thompson; the present one is Thomas Mason. They have a membership of seventy; have regular meetings, and its influence for good is being felt, which we hope will continue for time to come. They have a Sabbath school opened there, which if properly conducted will be a power in the neighborhood. These Sabbath schools are bright lights dotting our county. Debased indeed would be the one who would drive them out. They are helps to the church; a nursery, so to speak, which no church can well afford to do without. They should go hand in hand; they both have work special and alone, and yet are closely allied together.

LILY CREEK CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

THIS church is situated one mile north of Osceola, five miles northwest of Alexandria, and on the line dividing Boone and Monroe townships. The society that meets in the above house was first organized in the year 1840. They first met in a log house. Among the first members were William Cole, Daniel Black, James James, Philander Thomas, Jacob and Peter Cassell, Thomas and Sallie Brunt, L. D. Carver and wife, Eliza Cole, Euncie Black, Hester Thomas, Joshua Stroud and wife, James Ellis, Josiah Athen, Elizabeth Perry, John McMahon and wife, William and Catharine Nipes, and Caroline Ellis. They continued to use the above house until the year 1849, when a larger and more comfortable house was erected, with the following acting as trustees: Daniel Black, Jacob Castle and James James. This house they continued to occupy up to the year 1873, when the present house was built. It is a frame

thirty by forty, well seated and finished, costing \$1,800. The following are the trustees: L. D. Carver, W. H. Black, Isaac Stroud. This society is now in a flourishing condition; has a membership of seventy, and prosperous Sabbath school in connection therewith. Among the first preachers were David Holt and Daniel and David Franklin. Perhaps I would not do injustice to others to say that L. D. Carver has done much toward the erection of this beautiful house. To him I am indebted for the above information. The above house was dedicated October 1873, by J. O. Cutts, of Indianapolis.

FORREST CHAPEL CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

THIS church is located in the southeast corner of Stoney Creek township, four miles north of Pendleton, and six miles southwest of Anderson. This is a frame church erected in the year 1861 and dedicated in the fall of that year. The size of the building is twenty-eight by forty feet. It cost \$1,200. The first trustees were William Comes, John Blazier, B. F. Gregory, John Hawkins, and William Cecil. This society meets regularly once a month. Its present pastor is B. F. Gregory, who has done much to organize and keep up this society; contributed more, perhaps, than any other one man toward the erection of the above house. This society has a membership of fifty, and their influence for good is felt in the community. For a few years previous to the building of the above house the society met in Shaul's school house.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, OR WHITE CHAPEL, IN ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

THIS church is situated two miles northeast of Markleville, and near the line dividing this and Henry county. This society first met at private houses previous to the

building of the First church, which was built in 1853. This was a framed building, thirty-five by forty-five feet, and cost one thousand one hundred dollars. It was consumed by fire in January, 1856. It was, however, soon replaced by a larger and better building, which cost one thousand six hundred dollars. Among the first members we may mention those of William McCallister, Andrew Bray, Eli Hodson, Jesse Van Winkle, G. W. Hoel, Joseph I. Seward. This society has had the following elders to serve them: John Brown, L. H. Jamison, Daniel Franklin, David Franklin, K. Shaw. The local preachers have been Eli Hodson, J. I. Seward and John Huston. The trustees are C. G. Mauzy, G. W. Hoel and J. I. Seward. This society here is large, and have their meetings regularly; had at one time a membership of one hundred, but is now reduced somewhat. The house has a very neat appearance inside, being comfortably seated, and will accommodate about four hundred persons. Connected with it is a Sunday school. Prominent in this work is C. G. Mauzy, A. J. Cunningham and John Huston. Among the names above in the list of membership death has removed Andrew Bray, Jesse Van Winkle and William McCallister. The present minister is the Rev. Mr. Blackman; bishops, Revs. David Franklin and John Huston; deacons, Hiram Cooper and John Van Winkle; clerk, Dewitt C. Markle.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, ANDERSON.

THIS church was finished in the fall of 1856. It is a brick building, thirty-five by forty-five feet, and cost one thousand five hundred dollars. It has a membership of seventy-five. They have mass and other religious ceremonies every Sabbath day. The ministers, or priests, who have been in charge over this society since its organization, have been Fathers Walker, Fitzmorris, Fitzgibbon, McManan, and Crowley, the last, the present minister. This society has purchased a lot immediately south of the present

church, on Williams street, where they intend to erect a splendid edifice, which will be an ornament to the city of Anderson.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE.

IN the summer of 1834 several Friends, who had come from Eastern Pennsylvania, and settled in Fall Creek township, convened and held their first meeting at the residence of Jonathan and Ann Thomas. The society continued to meet here until 1836, when they built a log house well adapted to their limited means and numbers. The meeting house yard and graveyard include three acres of ground, given and deeded to this meeting by Jonathan Thomas. The society is composed of birthright members, and uses no organized influence to add to its numbers, though its doors are always open to receive others into membership. The ministers are not employed, but preach professedly by a commission from on high. The first preacher was Jehu Middleton, and during the forty years since the organization of this society, many men and women have served as ministers and teachers. This society was a branch of Millford monthly meeting until 1839, when it was itself changed to a monthly meeting. In 1857 they built a frame house, neat but very plain, at a cost of \$800, and have since torn down and removed the first one. The meetings are held twice a week. Whitewater Quarterly meeting also meets here once a year. The present trustees are Caleb Williams, Edward Roberts and Allen Lukens. Three ancient elms give to this quiet church and churchyard the dignity of years.

LUTHERAN CHURCH, OF NEW COLUMBUS.

THIS society was organized in 1847. The first members were William Sanders, John Mowery and wife, J. B. Cromer and wife, and John Baker. They first met in an old

log school house, till the year 1861, when preparations were commenced to build a new house, which was completed in the fall of that year and appropriately dedicated. The house is a frame, forty by fifty feet, well finished, with neat cupola and window shutters, and is in every way a good and substantial house. Its cost was eighteen hundred dollars. It was repainted in the summer of 1873, and is certainly a credit to the denomination that built it. The present trustees are William Sanders, Michael Hess and John Baker. Its ministers have been J. B. Cromer, Wiseman, Wiseman, Stinewalt, and Smith. It has a membership of thirty, holds regular meetings semi-monthly, and has also in connection a Sabbath school, which is kept up the greater part of the year. The corner stone of this house was laid with the usual ceremonies, and contains copies of the county papers, names of State and county officers, trustees, etc. The height of the cupola from the ground to the top is seventy feet. It contains a bell. The church is surrounded by a substantial fence, and on the west, adjoining, is a cemetery, used mainly by the members of this denomination.

BUSBY M. E. MEETING HOUSE.

THE M. E. society, which formerly met at the above meeting house, was organized about the year 1835; and was for a number of years in a very prosperous and flourishing condition; and was a very popular preaching point. It is located on the pike, leading from Anderson to Warrington, a mile and a half from the county line, in Fall Creek township, and on the south bank of Lick creek. Among the first preachers, were F. M. Richmond and Saul Reger. The society has not met since 1865, the membership having become scattered and associated with other societies. The old church is yet standing, but time is fast telling upon it, and it will soon be numbered among the things of the past. Around it, however, cluster many pleasant recollec-

tions; here the pioneer was wont to meet and worship in times gone by. Mr. Richmond and Mr. Reger have both passed away, besides many others, who met here in early times. Among the last to leave these sacred walls, was the Rev. L. D. Reger, who was an active member of the above society.

M. E. CHURCH, PENDLETON.

THIS is the mother of churches in the county. Its existence dates back to the year 1823. Among the first members were Thomas Pendleton and wife and daughter, Mrs. McCartney, Mrs. Samuel Holliday, Elias and Elizabeth Hollingsworth Samuel Hunley and wife, and James Scott and wife. They first met in private houses for several years, when a log house was built and used until the year 1839, when the present church was built. This is a large frame house forty by sixty and cost \$1,800 and was, when it was built, the best church in the county. Although it will not compare favorably with the church architecture of 1874, it is nevertheless comfortably arranged and will seat six hundred persons. Among the first preachers who labored for this society, we find the names of James Reader, James Havens and Edward Ray, father of John W. Ray, of Indianapolis. This society has grown to be one of the strongest in the county, and flourished till the year 1870, when it lost to some extent its prestige by the financial difficulties of Bomgardner and Walker, both prominent members. Among the ministers who have labored here since the above named are: F. M. Richmond, J. H. Hull, W. H. Goode, A. Eddy, O. V. Lemon, Samuel Lamb, H. Smith, L. W. Munson, V. M. Bemmer, N. H. Phillips, E. Hasty, E. M. Baker and C. G. Hudson. This society has had for years a flourishing Sabbath school. I. N. Zeublin has acted for many years as its superintendent. The average attendance is near one hundred.

M. E. CHURCH, FRANKTON.

THIS church was built in 1867, and cost \$1,500. It is a frame building, thirty by forty-five; is a substantial house house, with a neat cupola, and will seat five hundred persons. The first trustees were John Townson, Jonathan Sutton, James French, B. Dwiggins and J. C. Montgomery. The society is flourishing and has a membership of a hundred and twenty. The organization of this society dates back to the year 1837, when it was organized at the house of Joseph Miller. The first preacher was William Curtis. The first members were Joseph Miller and wife, William Taylor and wife, Robert Irvin and wife, Reuben Kelly and wife, John Goff and wife, John Chamless and Katy Mills. Thus, from a few members, it has grown to be one of the largest Churches in the county. It has a splendid Sabbath school, with an average attendance of seventy-five. The present superintendent is William Suman, the secretary Louisa Edson, and the treasurer Russell Cramer.

PLEASANT VALLEY M. E. CHURCH.

THIS church is two and a half miles west of Pendleton, on the Noblesville turnpike, on the west bank of Foster's Branch. This has been a preaching point for many years, and was a branch of the society at Pendleton up to the year 1865, when a class was formed and steps taken to erect a church, which was done the same year, the size of which is thirty by thirty-six feet, costing about \$1,200. It is a neat church, and will seat about three hundred persons. The trustees are O. B. Shaul, George Williamson and William A. Baker. Among those who formerly met and worshipped here, we find the names of Andrew Shanklin and wife, William Williamson and wife, and John Shaul. The ministers have been F. M. Richmond, Hezekiah Smith, N. Gillem, L. W. Munson, V. M. Beemer, J. C. Medsker, H. N. Philips, M. A. Teague and Mr. Baker.

The present minister is Mr. Hudson. The society has a Sabbath school, which has been in operation nine years. C. Goodrich is superintendent, and T. A. Baker, secretary. Previous to the building of the above house this society was known as the Shanklin Class, from the fact of its having met at the house of Andrew Shanklin, who was among the first to organize and build up this society. A personal sketch of Mr. S. is given in another place.

RICHMOND M. E. CHAPEL.

THE above chapel is situated on Foster's branch, in the southern edge of Stoney Creek township, and three miles north of Pendleton. The house is a frame building, thirty-four by twenty-four feet, cost one thousand dollars, and was erected in 1858. The following are the trustees: William Shaul, G. W. Pavey, John Shuman and William Snell. Of those who composed the first class we find G. W. Pavey and wife, William Huntsinger and wife and William Shaul. The first preacher was F. M. Richmond, from whom the house derived its name. The names of the preachers succeeding Richmond are N. Gillum, L. W. Munson, V. M. Bemmer, J. C. Medsker, N. H. Phillips, and M. A. Teague. The society is week, meeting only occasionally. We find that the first class leader was G. W. Pavey. In 1860 the Sabbath school was organized, and has been kept up in the summer seasons almost ever since. The first superintendent was A. M. Ulin, who is an active member, not only of the Sabbath school, but of the church also.

M. E. CHURCH, ALEXANDRIA.

THIS society has been organized for many years, perhaps since 1840. The first church was built in 1843, and is yet standing. It is twenty-four by forty-eight feet, and cost

\$800. The first trustees were William Wilson, J. E. D. Smith, V. C. McNear. Among the first preachers were J. W. Bradshaw, Jacob Colcazier, J. H. Hull, and Abraham Hazely. The society is now erecting a new and splendid house which was commenced in 1873, and will be finished by Christmas, 1874. The size of the house is forty by sixty feet, with high ceiling, arched windows and cupola, and when finished, will be a credit to Alexandria and the society that built it. The estimated cost of the building, which is of brick, is \$7,000. The present trustees are A. Birtchey, Thomas Norris, E. H. Menafee, N. E. Tomlinson, A. J. Lee, and Nathan O'Bryant. The society has a membership of fifty, and has a Sabbath school with an average attendance of seventy. The superintendent, G. W. Bailey; secretary, L. Buck; treasurer, Kate Zimmerman.

MT. TABOR M. E. CHURCH, MONROE TOWNSHIP.

THIS house is located five miles northwest of Alexandria. The society that meets at this house is the Methodist, the organization of which dates back to 1838. The society first met in private houses; then in a log school house up to the year 1850, when the present house was built. This house is thirty-eight by forty-eight and cost twelve hundred dollars. Among the first members composing this society were: Samuel McMahan, David Osburn, Wright Smith, Lidia Smith, David Austin and wife, and Louisa McMahan. The first ministers were James Havens, Hezekiah Smith and John Hull. The present preacher is W. Peck. This society has had ups and downs and is not now in a very prosperous condition. The membership is small; they, however, keep up regular meetings and have a Sabbath school in connection. Just east and in sight is the Mt. Tabor cemetery where many sleep who formerly belonged to this church. All the persons referred to above have died with the exception of Lidia Smith and Mrs. Austin, to the

latter of whom I am indebted for this church history. She lives near the church and has seen it in its prosperity and adversity ; has seen the house crowded and again has seen only the faithful few who have formed a nucleus here as elsewhere throughout the land. We hope there are yet in store brighter days for Mt. Tabor, and that its smoldering fires will burn with their wonted fervency as in days past.

MANNERING M. E. CLASS.

THIS class meets at school house No. 5, two miles east of Alexandria, in Monroe township. It was first organized in 1854, as a branch of the Alexandria M. E. Church. Among the first members we find the names of George and Rachel Hammond, James and Mary Mannering, William Mannering and wife, Nancy Kelly, John and Susanna Wilson. The first minister was A. Greenman. The present minister is Rev. W. Peck. This society at one time, was very strong with a membership of near seventy, but has been reduced, however, by death and removals to twenty-five. They keep up regular meetings and have preaching every three weeks.

ASBURY CHAPEL, M. E. CHURCH.

THIS church is on the bank of Kill Buck, four miles northeast of Anderson, in Richland township. The house is a neat frame, thirty-four by forty-six feet, and will seat comfortably four hundred persons. It was dedicated September 13th, 1870, by Dr. Bowman. Previous to the building of the above house the society met at the school house in the vicinity. Among the first members were Daniel Goodykoontz and wife, James Hollingsworth and wife, Thomas Thornberg and David Tappin. This church has a membership of thirty-five. It has a Sabbath school, with an average attendance of thirty; John Mathers, superin-

tendent; Albert Dillon, secretary, and H. Tapin, treasurer. Among the first preachers were Hezekiah Smith and John H. Hull. The church was named in honor of Bishop Asbury, whose memory will live as long as Methodism is preached in the land. May Asbury chapel long continue to be an honor to this good man. The present trustees of the church are Samuel Falkner, David Tapin and Frank Watkins. The present preacher is R. H. Smith. R. N. McCaig was on the circuit when the present house was built.

MT. CARMEL M. E. CHURCH.

THE above house is located near the line dividing Fall Creek and Green townships, and on the Belletontaine railroad, four miles from Pendleton. This society dates back to the year 1828. They first met in private houses, then in a log school house, until the year 1848, when the present house was built. Among the first members comprising this society, we find the following: William McCarty, John Marsh and wife, Samuel Gibson and wife, James Jones, and James D. Honley. This society is yet kept up, though it has lost much of its former prestige. Adjoining is the cemetery, where lie buried Saul Shaul and Samuel Gibson, two honored pioneers, who, in days of yore, contributed much to the upbuilding of the society at Mt. Carmel.

TENNESSEE M. E. CHURCH.

THIS church is situated in Monroe township and was organized in 1870. The first members were John and Elizabeth Reaves, Catherine Childs, J. H. and Nancy Maynard, J. M. Reaves, Martin and Roda Waymire, Abram and Rhoda Devault, Elisha Smith, Margret Curtis, and J. W. and Ellen and Mary Mannering. The name of the first preacher was George Jenkins; the present one is R. H. Smith. The first class leader was J. H. Maynard.

The total membership is thirty. They have a Sabbath school, organized in 1869. The first superintendent was J. H. Maynard; the first treasurer, Martin Waymire; the first secretary, William Reaves. This school keeps up its organization the year round and has an average attendance of sixty. The house which the above society meets in was formerly occupied by the United Brethren and is a log house.

THE M. E. CHURCH, FISHERSBURG.

THIS society dates back to the year 1827. It met at private houses a short time, but steps were soon taken to erect a small log house twenty feet square. This was used until the year 1834, when a larger house was required. This was also a log house and was occupied until 1853, when the present house was built, which is a frame building thirty-eight by fifty and cost \$1,600. This church has a membership of near one hundred. The house is well finished and will seat six hundred persons, and is in every way a respectable building. The trustees are Charles Fisher, Samuel Busby and Thomas Aldred. The present preacher is John Harrison. They have an excellent Sunday school with an average attendance of seventy scholars. Among the first preachers were Charles Bonner, W. C. Smith, and L. W. Berry. Among the first members we find Thomas Busby, D. E. Studley and wife, Charles Fisher and wife, John Anderson, Z. Rogers and wife, Mrs. Thomas Busby, Samuel Busby and David Conrad.

M. E. CHURCH, ANDERSON.

The society was organized in 1827. Previous to that time it had met in the private houses of Collins Tharp, William Curtis and Elias Hollingsworth. In the year 1839 Collins Tharp gave the ground on which to erect the church, of

which a portion was to be used as a cemetery. This is the ground known as the Old Cemetery, just east of the Stillwell Park. Soon after the ground was given, the society commenced the erection of a church. This house was never entirely finished. It was, however, used by them for several years. It was finally sold to J. E. D. Smith and used by him as a carpenter shop. A few years later it was consumed by fire. Among the first members were Collins Tharp and wife, Enoch Donahue and wife, William Curtis and wife, Mrs. Harpold, Matilda Shannon, E. Merrill and wife, and Henry Russell. Among the first ministers were John Strange, James Havens, Rev. Van Cleve, G. C. Beeks, Rev. Vance, C. Bonner and D. F. Stright. The society had become so numerous about the year 1849 that preparations were made for building a new church. A lot was obtained of R. N. Williams on the northeast corner of Williams and Meridian streets, and in the year following a house thirty-six by fifty was completed at a cost of about \$1,200. This house was used by the society until the year 1870, when it was sold to D. W. Swank for \$1,000. It was removed by him to the lot north of the post office, where it is now used for a millinery establishment. The proceeds were applied to the erection of the present house. The new church is situated immediately south of the old site; This house is a brick building fifty by eighty with a tower one hundred and forty feet high, and a steeple one hundred and seventy. The house has high arched windows and doors, capped with stone and ornamented with beautiful stained glass. The exterior of the church has a massive and tasteful appearance. It is covered with a slate roof. The basement or lecture-room below will comfortably accommodate about five hundred persons.

Having hastily glanced at the external appearance, we will enter the main audience room by a flight of stairs on the west. We find a main and two side aisles. The interior is beautifully frescoed. The seats are arranged in a semi-circular form. The entire room presents a harmonious appearance. It has a commodious gallery, and is lighted

by elegant chandeliers. It is furnished with an organ, both above and below. This church is a credit to the society that built it, and an ornament to the city of Anderson. It cost \$28,000. The basement was dedicated November, 1870, by Dr. Read, of Chicago. The main, or audience room, was dedicated December 31st, 1871, by Dr. Andrus, of Green Castle, on which occasion an ample amount was subscribed and pledged to pay all indebtedness. The society now numbers two hundred and fifty, and is by far the most numerous and prosperous of any in the county. The following are the trustees: D. W. Swank, Alfred Walker, B. Rhoads, B. F. Alford, William R. West, A. J. King and H. J. Blackledge. The society has in connection a flourishing Sabbath school, which has kept pace with the church and been in operation for years. It has a membership of two hundred and fifty, and an average attendance of two hundred. Its superintendent is J. T. Smith; secretary, M. A. Chipman.

BETHEL M. E. CHURCH, FLORIDA STATION.

THIS society was organized and first met at the house of William Lowe; then at Croan's school house. The first members were: James Hollingsworth and wife, Allen Gordon, Milton Longley, and Sexton Hilligoss. The first preachers were Robert Burns and J. H. Hull. In 1857 the society built the present house at Florida Station. It is a frame, thirty-two by forty-six, and costing \$1,400, and will comfortably seat about four hundred persons. This society now numbers fifty-two members and has regular preaching every two weeks. The present pastor is R. H. Smith. They have a Sabbath school with an average attendance of thirty-five. This Sabbath school has been organized a number of years. Its first superintendent was Elizabeth Hollingsworth, since which time it has never ceased to exist. Mrs. H. was also one of the original members of this society.

M. E. CHURCH, CHESTERFIELD.

THE above house was built in 1872, and dedicated in December of that year by Dr. Andrus, of Greencastle. This house is a frame, thirty-six by forty-eight feet; is adorned with a cupola; cost \$1,600, and when thoroughly painted will present a neat appearance. The trustees are: Robert Goodwin, B. French and David Tapin. The membership is small and they have been greatly aided by other societies in the building of this house. The society is, at this writing, laboring under embarrassment by having incurred a debt of \$800 in its erection. Previous to the erection of this church the society met at the school house in Chesterfield. The society has lately made arrangements for regular preaching and are to be supplied by the Rev. R. H. Smith, of the Anderson circuit.

WESLEY CHAPEL M. E. CHURCH.

THIS house is situated in Richland township, and was built in 1860. It is a frame building, thirty-four by forty-eight feet; comfortably seated, and will accommodate about five hundred persons. It is in every way a neat church, worthy of the society that built it. The church is lit with chandeliers, and is surrounded with a neat fence, which also encloses a fine cemetery. The cost of the house and furniture was \$1,800. The trustees are B. F. Walker, A. H. McNear, J. R. Holston, Alfred Walker, and Richard Jackson. This society dates back to 1842, and formerly met in an old log school house. The names of those who composed the society are, B. F. Walker and wife, J. R. and Nancy Holston, William Noble, A. H. McNear, Christian Lower, and B. Lower. Among the first preachers, we find the names of B. H. Bradley, Isaac King, Joseph Marsee, H. Smith, J. H. Hull and J. R. Lacy. The present preacher is R. H. Smith. The society numbers fifty members, and has a Sabbath school with an average

attendance of forty, of which the superintendent is Addison Holston; secretary, Ellen Holston, and treasurer, J. W. Stephens. The above chapel was dedicated June 11th, 1860, by J. H. McElwee, who was on the circuit at that time.

ANTIOCH M. E. CHURCH, MENDEN, FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

THIS society was organized about the year 1831. Their first meeting place was a log house used for meeting and school purposes. Among the first members were Manly Richards, Joseph Carter, Andrew Bragg, James W. Manifold, Jacob and John Lambord, and John Russell. The first preachers were J. N. Elsbury and Asa Beck. In 1842 a frame house was built, twenty-six by thirty-six feet, which was occupied until 1868, when the present church was built. This is also a frame, forty-six by fifty-six feet, good foundation, well finished, and is in every respect a good house. It cost three thousand dollars. It is beautifully located just west of the town of Menden, on the bank of Lick creek. Near it stand a United Brethren church and a school house, spoken of in another place. The present trustees are J. W. Manifold, Eli Patterson, J. E. Carter, J. W. Scott, and J. P. McCarty. The present membership is fifty. In connection is a Sabbath school which has been in progress for several years. The average attendance is fifty scholars. Their superintendent is J. W. Manifold; G. C. Cook, secretary. The school is kept up during the whole year. This is one of the best houses in the county outside of Anderson. A little south, and on the bank of the creek, is the cemetery, where are buried several of the pioneers of the county, among whom are Ralph Williams, senior, one of the first citizens of Adams township, and father of Ralph Williams of Markleville.

THE M. E. CHURCH, MARKLEVILLE, ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

THE first meetings held in this locality was at the private houses of Stephen Norman and Ralph Williams, sr.; afterward in a log school house near where the present house now stands. Among the first preachers were Saul Reger, Daniel Stright, Augustus Eddy. In the year 1856, a new house was built just south of town on the land donated by John Markle and George McCulough. The size of the house is thirty-six by forty-eight feet, fourteen foot ceiling; has a cupola and a bell, and with the exception of the foundation is a very good house. It has walnut seats, lighted with chandeliers; cost of house, \$1,400. The trustees are: R. Williams, L. D. Reger, J. M. Small. The society is weak and was aided greatly by members of other denominations and outsiders in building. The house is used by other denominations when not occupied by the Methodists, who have at all times the preference. It was dedicated October, 1856, by O. P. Lemon and named in honor of him, consequently is known as Orange Chapel. Among those who contributed largely to its erection we find are: Ralph Williams, Samuel Huston, L. D. Reger, Daniel Cook, John Boran. The present preacher is J. F. Pierce. A Sabbath school has been successfully organized here and is kept up the year round. Its present superintendent is C. G. Mauzy; secretary, Bell Harden; treasurer, J. M. Small. Average attendance, forty-five.

THE M. E. CHURCH, PERKINSVILLE.

THE society is among the oldest in the county with the exception of those at Pendleton and Anderson. It was organized about the year 1828. The members met in private houses until a small frame house was built, which they used till about the year 1850, when the present house was

erected. This house is a brick building, thirty by forty feet and cost \$1,500. It is a very comfortable house and will seat about four hundred persons. This society is strong and influential, including some of the best citizens of Jackson township. Among the first ministers were, James Havens, J. H. Hull, H. Smith, and F. M. Richmond. The present minister is, J. F. Rhoads. It has in connection also a Sabbath school, which has been in operation for years, and a full account of which was furnished by F. M. Armstrong. This account is too long for insertion, but nevertheless Mr. Armstrong has our thanks.

ELM GROVE CHURCH.

THIS is a New Light Church, situated in the Western part of Lafayette Township. It was built in 1873, and dedicated in October of that year by Rev. McCollough, of Dayton, Ohio. It is a neat frame house with a cupola, and is thirty-two by forty-six, and cost \$1,600. The carpenter work was done by James Thompson, of Anderson. As the name would indicate, it is situated in a very beautiful grove, its snowy whiteness contrasting with the green boughs which overhang. Who is it that does not regard the beautiful churches and school-houses as omens of good? They act as a kind of magnetism holding society together. Strip us of these, and society would soon be like a ship without a rudder. Pardon the digression, and we will close up the history of Elm Church. The trustees are Alexander Smith and George Thompson. The society has a membership of thirty. Several of the members of the above society formerly belonged to the Kill Buck Church in the eastern part of the township, and on its going down they attached themselves to this society. Elm Grove Church is five miles northwest of Anderson, and two miles southwest of Florida Station. Dr. Raynes is superintendent, and J. M. Bodkins, secretary of the Sabbath school that meets here.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, OF ANDERSON.

BY REV. W. M. GRIMES.

THE First Presbyterian Church, of Anderson, was organized by Rev. Edward Schofield, September 4, 1851 consisting of eleven members, six of whom are still living. The first house of worship, a plain brick building thirty-six by sixty feet, costing \$2,500, was built on Meridian street in 1855, and was sold to the First Baptist Church in 1872, for \$2,000. The new church building, on the corner of Jackson and Washington streets, was commenced in 1872. It is of brick and when finished will be a beautiful structure forty-six by seventy-four feet. The lecture room is finished and plainly but elegantly furnished, and pronounced by public speakers to be a perfect gem. When finished and furnished the church will cost about \$18,000, and will be an ornament to the city. Since the organization of the church the Revs. E. Schofield, J. S. Craig and A. S. Reid have supplied the pulpit. Rev. W. M. Grimes, the present pastor, commenced his labors in January, 1871. The church has on its roll about one hundred and twenty members, the Sabbath school about the same. The following are the present officers of the church :

Pastor—Rev. W. M. Grimes.

Session—Thomas Barnes, James Hazlett, M. S. Robinson, E. B. Goodeykoonts, Dr. E. J. Chittenden, Dr. B. F. Spann.

Deacons—J. Raber, J. F. Wildman, A. W. Thomas, W. R. Myres.

Trustees—George Nichol, M. S. Robinson, J. Hazlett, H. D. Thompson, W. M. Wagonner.

Superintendent of Sabbath School—Amzi W. Thomas.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, MENDEN.

THE above church is situated in the southwestern part of Fall Creek township, on the bank of Lick creek. The present house was built in 1844, and cost about \$1,000. It is a frame building thirty by forty feet. Previous to the erection of this house, the society met at private houses and in a log school house in that vicinity. The first preacher was the Rev. Steward. This society was at one time in a very flourishing condition and had a membership of sixty. It has been reduced by death and removals until the society now is in a weakly condition. They hold however, occasional meetings. This house is four miles southwest of Pendleton and two and a half east of Alfont. A few rods to the north is Antioch M. E. church, spoken of in another place. Immediately west of the church is the cemetery where Mrs. Manly Richards and Mr. Ralph Williams, sr., are laid, and many other of the old pioneers whose names I failed to get.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, UNION TOWNSHIP.

THIS house is situated one-half mile west of Chesterfield. The society dates back to the early settlement of this part of the county. As early as 1835 it built a brick church, which was at that time an honor to the cause and to the society. Among the first members were John Suman, Daniel and Brazleton Noland and wives, William Diltz and wife, N. Sands, J. C. Guston and Henry Russell. This was for many years a very popular place for meeting. It has, however, for several years been numbered among the things of the past, the house being regarded unsafe to meet in. Death has claimed many of its former members, while others are scattered so widely that an organization has ceased to exist. Among those formerly belonging to the society, and are buried near the church, are Daniel Noland and wife, William Diltz and John Suman.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, PENDLETON.

THIS society was first organized at Huntsville, February the 20th, 1859, but was soon afterward removed to Pendleton. The first members were John Tillson, John Huston, Thomas G. Mitchell, Isaac Busby, James and Lewis Cassiday, David Bousman. In March, 1859, preparations were made to build a house of worship in Pendleton, which was completed the following fall. The size is thirty-five by forty feet. It is a frame building, finished in good style, with belfry, and will seat about four hundred persons comfortably, the cost of which was \$2,500. The trustees are as follows: J. R. Silver, Harvey Craven. Among the ministers who have preached for this society are Rev. Mr. Gibson, J. M. Westfall, W. W. Curry, J. D. H. Corwin, W. C. Brooks. This society is not in as prosperous a condition as formerly. Those who have donated most for the erection of this church, and have been the greater instruments in the organization of this society, have passed away, but their memories live, and will continue to live, as noble and worthy men, of whom we will speak, hereafter, separately. In connection with the above church has existed for several years a flourishing Sabbath school. The superintendent is J. R. Silver, secretary, William Mills. Average attendance, forty. This church is now, and has always been, open to all denominations, public lectures, when not occupied by the Universalists. This house is located on North Main street.

POST-OFFICES IN THE COUNTY

BELOW we give a list of the post-offices in Madison county, with a list of the post masters and their salaries, and the number of periodicals and papers taken at each office. Also the number of times they are supplied with the mail.

Anderson and Pendleton are money-order offices, and the only ones in the county. The post office at Prosperity has lately been abandoned.

OFFICES.	NO. OF PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.	POST MASTERS.	WHEN SUPPLIED.	SALARIES.
Anderson	1,011	H. J. Brown.....	Daily	\$1,200
Pendleton	720	W. M. Morris.....	Daily	480
Alexandria	185	James Johnson....	Tri-weekly ...	200
Elwood	180	F. M. Hunter.....	Daily	200
Frankton.....	175	C. A. Star.....	Daily	140
Chesterfield	110	W. T. Trueblood..	Daily	77
Rigdon	82	.....	Weekly.....	62
Perkinsville.....	135	T. L. Beckwith....	Semi-weekly..	47
Huntsville.....	185	S. M. Lewis.....	Daily	35
Alfont.....	75	Joseph Cohen.....	Daily	27
Fishersburg.....	135	George Dunham..	Semi-weekly..	25
Markleville.....	150	S. F. Hardy.....	Weekly	24
Summitville	95	A. Moore.....	Tri-weekly ...	20
New Columbus....	85	Levi Patterson....	Weekly.....	17
Zinsburg.....	50	G. B. More.....	Weekly.....	6
Prospect.....	45	Wesley White.....	Weekly.....	7
Mercury	50	Elijah Ring.....	Weekly.....	12
	3,468			\$2,569

PENDLETON AND NEWCASTLE TURNPIKE.

THIS pike was commenced in the year 1859, and the first three miles from Pendleton were completed the same year. The road, however, was not finished to Markleville until 1865, and the two miles east of Markleville to the county line not until 1867. The entire length of the line is nine

miles and a fraction, running a little south of east from Pendleton. It cost fifteen hundred dollars per mile. The first officers were: President, Neal Hardy; treasurer, L. W. Thomas; secretary, J. T. Wall; directors, C. G. Mauzy, Elwood Brown and Ralph Williams. The receipts for the past year have been \$1,550.43; the amount paid out, \$938.80. The pike is in good order. The company have built the last two years two iron bridges, one over Spring branch, costing \$525.00, the other over Lick creek, five miles east of Pendleton, costing \$1,415.00, which was paid by the county. The bridges were superintended by J. B. Lewis and John H. Kinnard. The company have two gates, costing each \$390.00. The stockholders the past year have received a dividend of six per cent. The present officers are: President, John H. Kinnard; treasurer, Woolson Swain; secretary, J. B. Lewis; directors, John Kinnard, J. B. Lewis, C. G. Mauzy, John McCallister and Dr. Walker. Length of the county nine miles.

THE ANDERSON AND FISHERSBURG PIKE.

THE Anderson and Fishersburg turnpike company was organized in August, 1865. Elias Brown, John Cunningham, Samuel Moss, William Woodward and David Conrad, were the first directors. David Conrad was chosen president, C. D. Thompson, secretary, and Samuel Moss, treasurer. The road is nine and one-fourth miles in length, of which seven and one-fourth miles are completed. This road cost two thousand dollars per mile, and pays six per cent. The present directors are, Elias Brown, Noah Huntzinger, D. B. Davis, Samuel E. Busby and David Conrad. President, David Conrad, secretary, James B. Woodward, treasurer, Samuel E. Busby.

THE EAST LINE PIKE, FROM ANDERSON TO COLUMBUS.

THIS road was built in 1868; is five miles in length, and cost \$1,100 per mile. It intersects the Anderson and Ches-

terfield road, from which point it runs due south, parallel with the Short Line pike, and about one mile east of the same. The following were the first directors: Ephriam Clem, Henry Keller, Michael Stohler, George Chittenden and George Nichol. The following are the present directors: Wilson Cory, Isaac Hoppis, W. Stanley, Alfred Hoppis and Michael Stohler. The officers are: W. Stanley, president, Wilson Corey, secretary, George Nichol, treasurer. This road is in good order, with the exception of one-fourth of a mile along the farm of George Coopman, which has never been graveled. This road has two gates.

ANDERSON AND LAFAYETTE TURNPIKE.

THIS pike was built in 1867, at a cost of \$1,800 per mile. The points connected are Anderson and Florida station. Its length is six miles and runs in a northwesterly direction. The officers and directors are as follows: James Hollinsworth, J. L. Jones, N. L. Wickersham and Henry Roadcap. This road has two gates.

PENDLETON AND EDEN TURNPIKE.

THIS pike was built in 1862, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars per mile. Its direction is a little to the west of south from Pendleton, passing through the village of Menden, and crossing Lick creek just north of the town. The directors are J. W. Manifold, James Jones, J. P. McCarty, M. C. Cook and Rollin Moore. The president is James Jones; the secretary and treasurer, J. W. Manifold. The distance from Pendleton to Eden is eight miles. This pike has two gates four miles in this county.

KILL BUCK TURNPIKE.

THIS pike intersects with the Anderson and Alexandria turnpike near Robert Adams' woolen factory, and extends

into Richland township in a northeasterly direction. Its entire length is six and three-fourths miles, and cost twelve hundred dollars per mile. This pike crosses Kill Buck near the Asbury church. The first directors were Jonathan Dillon, Samuel Falkner, John Coburn, Weems Heagy and Madison Falkner. The president was H. D. Thompson; the secretary, Jonathan Dillon. It has two gates.

MADISON AND HANCOCK PIKE.

THIS pike intersects the Pendleton and Newcastle pike four miles east of Pendleton, and runs south to the Hancock county line, and from there to Warrington. The length within this county is three miles. It was built in 1870, and cost \$1,200 per mile. The first directors were: M. G. Walker, J. R. Boston, Robert Blakely, Lewis Copeland and Joseph Stanley. The present officers are: President, Joseph Stanley, secretary, J. L. Fussell; treasurer, Seth Walker. The present directors are: Lewis Copeland, Joel Garrettson, Edward Roberts and John W. Trece.

LICK CREEK PIKE.

THIS pike has its northern terminus three miles east of Pendleton, on the Pendleton and Newcastle turnpike, and extends south to the county line. The length of the road is three and one-fourth miles. It was built in 1867, and cost \$1,500. The first directors were: J. P. James, J. L. Thomas and Jacob Kennard. The president was Jacob Kennard; the secretary, J. L. Thomas. It has no gates.

PENDLETON AND FISHERSBURG PIKE.

THIS road was commenced in 1865, at Pendleton. The first four miles cost \$3,000 per mile. That part of the road next to Fishersburg was built much cheaper and cost \$2,000 per mile. This pike runs in a northwesterly direction and is eight miles in length. The first directors were,

J. A. Taylor, Harvey Craven, David Bodenhorn and David Conrad. The treasurer was J. O. Hardy. The following are the present directors: Charles Fisher, J. A. Taylor, J. V. Kerr, W. V. Shanklin, Benjamin Wise and G. W. Sears.

PENDLETON AND FALL CREEK PIKE.

THIS pike extends from Pendleton down the northwest bank of Fall creek to the Hamilton county line. The length is seven miles. That portion of this road lying next to Hamilton, county is not completed. The work on this road was commenced in 1870, but was soon after discontinued. The first directors were, Judson Learned, Thomas Scott, Joseph Shaul, John Petegrew and James Williams. About two-thirds of this road lies in Green township and one-third in Fall Creek township.

ANDERSON AND NEW COLUMBUS SHORT LINE PIKE.

THIS pike was begun early in the spring of 1866, with the following board: President, N. C. McCullough; treasurer, George Nichol; secretary, A. D. Williams; directors, Stephen Carr, Samuel Walden and Peter Festler. This road is nine miles in length, and runs southeast and intersects the Pendleton and Newcastle pike two miles west of Markleville. Its cost was twelve hundred dollars per mile. The last two miles south of Columbus was not finished until the year 1872. The receipts in 1873 were \$1,241.64, and the amount paid out for the same year was \$844.40. The company declared a dividend in 1873 of six per cent. The following are the present board of directors: Frank Pence, Samuel Festler, Jacob Festler, L. D. Regor, Merideth Stanley and George Nichol. There are three gates on the road, one having been built the present year. Preparations are being made to erect an iron bridge over Fall creek at New Columbus at this time, the expense of which will be

partially paid by the county. This road has the most travel of any in the county, if we except, perhaps, the Alexandria pike.

ANDERSON AND PERKINSVILLE TURNPIKE.

THE company was organized May, 1866, with the following directors: T. L. Beckwith, Jacob Zeller, George Nichol, James Clauser, and James M. Jackson. T. L. Beckwith was elected president, and J. M. Jackson secretary. The road is eleven miles in length. The cost per mile was \$1,400. The road is on the north side of the river. The present officers are William Crim, president, and Townsend Ryan, secretary. The directors are William Whitehead, George Nichol, Jacob Zeller, T. Ryan, and William Crim.

ANDERSON AND ALEXANDRIA TURNPIKE.

THIS pike was built in 1855. The first directors were William Crim, Neal McCollough, George Nichol, James Hazlett, and Dr. Hunt. The road is ten miles in length. It runs nearly north, crosses Kill Buck, near Adams' woolen factory, and passes through Prosperity in the west edge of Richland township. The two miles next to Alexandria is not yet finished. The road is in good repair, and is used more than any other road in the county. The directors are N. C. McCollough, William Crim, A. J. Brunt, and E. J. Walden. The officers are William Crim, president; N. C. McCollough, treasurer, and Joseph Fulton, secretary.

ANDERSON AND HAMILTON PIKE.

THIS pike was built in 1772. The directors are Sam'l Moss, M. Moss, Isaac Moss, Thomas Shannon, Joel White and Allen Lee, with Samuel Moss, president, and Jacob Harless, secretary. The cost per mile was fifteen hundred dollars. This road intersects with the Perkinsville and Anderson pike at

the Moss-Stone Quarry, and extends three and a half miles west to Hamilton, and its terminus is one mile and a half west of Hamilton. It is only finished from Hamilton to the stone quarry, a distance of three and a half miles. This pike bears a little north of west, and is on the south side of White river, and on an average of about half a mile distant from the same. The present directors are: Jacob Harless, James Johnson, Robert Carter, Allen Lee and William Baker. The officers are: Jacob Harless, president; Samuel Williams, secretary, and Silas Busby, treasurer.

PENDLETON AND NOBLESVILLE TURNPIKE.

THIS road was built in 1866. Its direction is a little north of west, and its length within the county six miles. The original directors were A. B. Taylor, William A. Baker, Samuel Nicholson, James R. Silver and Burwell Williamson. The following are the present directors: James R. Silver, Elijah Williams, Anderson Bolinger, W. A. Baker and O. B. Shaul. The officers are: J. R. Silver, president; J. O. Hardy, treasurer; C. E. Goodrich, secretary. The cost per mile was \$2,242.00. The company has within the last few years erected an iron bridge over Fall creek, just west of Pendleton, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars.

BROADBENT WOOLEN FACTORY.

THIS mill is located on Kill Buck, in Richland township, five miles north-east of Anderson. A small mill was erected here by F. Walker and J. B. Purcell. Six years later the present building was erected. It is twenty-four by forty, and three stories high. The carpenter work was done by J. T. Swain in 1846. It has one hundred and fifty spindles and one loom, and manufactures seventy-five pounds of wool per day. It is supplied with water from Kill Buck by means of a race, on the south side of the creek. This mill is now owned by Stephen Broadbent, and valued at \$8,000.

LUKENS STEAM SAW MILL.

THIS mill is situated in the southeastern part of Fall Creek township, on Lick creek. It was built by Charles Jacobs and J. L. Fussell, in 1852, at a cost of \$1,800. It is a sash mill, and owned by Allen Lukens, and valued at \$1,500. This mill has done a large amount of work in times past, but of late, owing to the scarcity of timber, only runs a part of the time.

FIRST NATIONAL MILLS.

THE first national grist mill at Pendleton, known as the lower mill, was built by Samuel Irish in 1848, at a cost of \$8,000. It is three stories high, has three run of stone, and is supplied with water from Fall creek by a race on the south of this stream. The mill is situated one-half mile southwest of Pendleton, and a little south of the pike leading to Noblesville. It is at present owned by Andrew Taylor, and has been since he bought it repaired and improved greatly. At this time it is considered to be worth \$12,000. It is capable of making seventy-five barrels of flour in twenty-four hours, beside doing the custom work. This mill gets a great amount of custom from Hamilton county, and does a large shipping business with merchants in Philadelphia, Cleveland and Indianapolis. The present miller is Mr. Youst. There is in connection with the mill a saw mill running by the same power.

STEAM SAW MILL AT FLORIDA STATION.

THIS mill was built in 1867 by Roadcap and Van Winkle, at a cost of \$2,000. They ship lumber to Anderson and other points along the railroad after supplying the home demand. They employ four hands, and are capable of making 4,000 feet of lumber per day. On the third day after this mill was put in operation, the boiler bursted, killing instantly C. R. Wolf and Perry Moore, and seriously

injuring several others. This sad accident cast a gloom over the village and vicinity for some time. The mill is now owned by Van Winkle, Tucker and Clauser, and valued at \$2,500.

THE SAW MILL AT NEW COLUMBUS.

THIS mill was commenced by Bailey Jackson in 1843, but was abandoned by him, and finished by James Peden, in the year 1835. This mill is supplied with water from Fall creek, by means of a race on the south bank of the creek. This mill is at present owned by the heirs of Samuel Hess. It does only a local trade, and is in operation only about six months in the year.

STEAM SAW MILL AT MARKLEVILLE.

THIS mill was built in 1870, by Abisha Lewis and John Huston at a cost of \$2,900, including a shingle machine, which was added in 1872. This mill has done a large amount of work. The owners ship their lumber to New Castle and Pendleton. They shipped at one time over a hundred thousand feet of walnut lumber to New Castle. The mill is now owned by John Huston, Mr. Lewis retiring in 1874. This mill is capable of making three thousand feet per day, and employs four hands.

THE PLANING MILL AT ALEXANDRIA.

THIS mill was built in 1872 by Perry & Co., at a cost of \$5,000. It is now owned by Perry, Painter & Co. This mill is in good working order, and employs eight hands. This firm is also engaged in the furniture business. Their building is two stories high, thirty-five by forty-five, and situated south of the line of the Lafayette and Muncie Railroad, and on the pike leading to Anderson. The mill is valued at \$5,000, and it is the only mill of the kind in the northern part of the county. Its proprietors deserve great

credit for the enterprise they have manifested in building this mill.

THE GRIST MILL AT PERKINSVILLE.

THIS mill was built in 1859 by Jacob Zeller, at a cost of \$10,000. It is four stories high; has three run of stone, and is capable of making fifty barrels in twenty-four hours. It does besides the custom work, a large merchant business, and ships flour to Philadelphia and Baltimore, as also to Anderson and other local points. It is perhaps the third best mill in the county, running almost constantly the year round. Near the site of this mill, William Perkins built the first mill in the township in 1826. This was a very small imperfect mill; but, however, served its day, and gave place to a better one about the year 1835. This mill, though a better one than the old corn cracker, fulfilled its time, and gave place to the present mill. These mills have all been supplied with water from White river, by means of a dam, a few rods above. This mill has for the past two years been rented to L. R. Webb; it, however, is owned by Jacob Zeller, and is valued at \$12,000.

STEAM FLOURING MILL AT SUMMITVILLE.

THIS mill was built in 1870 by Williams, Moore & Dove, at a cost \$5,000. It has two run of burs, is two stories high, and does only a custom work. It is now owned by Bratton & Finnemore. Since the above was written we have understood that an interest in this mill has been bought by William Daniels. This is the only grist mill in Van Buren township.

STEAM SAW MILL AT SUMMITVILLE.

THIS mill was built in 1871 by J. P. Safford, at a cost of \$2,500. It is now owned by Stone & Fear. They employ four hands, and are capable of making four thousand feet of lumber in twenty-four hours. Besides supplying the home

demand they ship a large amount of lumber to Jonesboro, Alexandria and Elwood.

STEAM SAW MILL AND HEADING FACTORY NEAR SUMMITVILLE.

THIS mill is situated one mile northeast of Summitville, Van Buren township. It was built in 1873 by Cramer & Robb, and cost \$5,000. They employ eight hands. They are capable of making a large amount of lumber and coopers' material. They ship mostly to Chicago and Pittsburg. This is an enterprising firm, and has been the means of converting a large amount of surplus timber into money.

GRIST MILL AT FRANKTON.

THIS mill was built in 1859 by John Quick. It is a large frame, three stories high, situated in the south part of town, near the railroad. It has three run of burrs, and is capable of making about forty barrels of flour per day. It does mostly custom work, but ships some flour to near points on the railroad. This mill is now owned by John Townsend, and is valued at \$8,000.

STEAM SAW MILL AT FRANKTON.

THIS mill was erected in 1871 by W. H. Cochran and Bro., and cost \$2,500. It is located a short distance northeast of Frankton; employs four hands, and is capable of making five thousand feet of lumber per day. They deliver a large amount of lumber on the railroad.

THE GRIST MILL AND SAW MILL AT CHESTERFIELD.

THESE mills are situated a short distance northeast of Chesterfield, on Mill creek. The grist mill was originally

built by Amasa Makepeace in 1824. It was a small mill when first built, but has since been enlarged and improved by the addition of machinery. The building is three stories high, and has three run of stone, and does mostly custom work. It is supplied with water from Mill creek, which turns a ponderous overshot wheel, twenty feet in diameter. Adjoining is the steam saw mill, which has been built but a few years, and is capable of making three thousand feet of lumber per day. These mills are now owned by A. and A. W. Makepeace, and are valued at \$6,000.

THE FLAX MILL AT PENDLETON.

THIS mill was built by J. Caseley & Son at a cost of \$5,000, and is well adapted to the purpose for which it was built. It has run a greater part of the time with the exception of one year, when the flax crop was nearly a failure. They have paid on an average about seven dollars per ton for straw, an article which before was almost useless, and which now makes an item in the revenue of the township. This was the second mill of the kind built in the county. It is located half a mile southeast of town, and immediately north of the fair ground. It was built in 1869.

THE PLANING MILL AT PENDLETON.

THIS mill was built by James and Martin in 1872. It is located a short distance below the Falls, on the south bank of the creek, near the iron bridge. It has only one single planing machine, and matches and dresses all kinds of lumber. The engine is a twenty-horse power. It is the only mill of the kind in the south part of the county. The entire cost of this mill was \$2,500. The work done in 1873 amounted \$2,500.

STEAM SAW MILL AT PERKINSVILLE.

THIS mill was built in 1871, at a cost of \$3,200, by Houghman and Lee, and is situated in the northwest part

of Perkinsville, near the Hamilton county line. This mill is capable of making five thousand feet of lumber per day, and employs six hands. They ship lumber to Boston and San Francisco, and have cut near one million feet of walnut lumber since they started.

DICKSON'S MILL, ANDERSON.

THIS mill was completed in September, 1874, and within ninety days from the time the work was first commenced. It is a frame, three stores high, with a rock foundation, and is covered with a slate roof. It has three run of burrs, capable of making seventy-five barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. This mill is supplied with an engine from the Machine works at Anderson. It is also furnished with all the modern improvements of milling. Mr. Dickson, the proprietor, buys all kinds of grain, and ships flour to Cleveland and Philadelphia, besides supplying some home trade, and doing custom work. This mill is located at the foot of Meridian street, near the Bellefontaine railroad. The entire cost of this mill was eleven thousand dollars.

SPARKS MILLS, ANDERSON TOWNSHIP.

THIS mill is situated three-fourths of a mile north of Anderson, on the north bank of White river and between the mouth of Kill Buck and the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad bridge. This mill was built in 1863, by Spark and Siddall. It is three stories high. Three run of stone are propelled by water from Kill Buck. There is also a saw-mill in connection. They are owned by John Hall, who bought them in 1866. These mills do a large amount of work, mostly confined to the custom of the vicinity. The patrons live generally north of the river. The mills are valued at \$6,000. The grist mill is capable of making thirty barrels of flour per day.

GERMANIA MILL, ANDERSON.

THIS mill was originally a warehouse, built by Willis G. Atherton, and was used for that purpose until the year 1868, when new machinery was put in by P. Carl & Son. J. E. Young was soon afterwards associated with the firm. In 1871 G. D. Schalk became proprietor. This mill has two run of burrs, is capable of making fifty barrels per day. The owner buys grain of all kinds and ships flour, and has a very heavy custom work. The mill is a frame fifty by eighty feet, two stories high, and valued at \$12,000. This mill is located near the Cincinnati and Chicago depot.

ROBERT ADAMS' WOOLEN FACTORY.

THIS factory is in the southeast corner of Richland township, on the Kill Buck, and a little below where the Little and Big Kill Buck unite. It is also on the Anderson and Alexandria pike, two and one-half miles from the former place. This factory, originally a very small one, was built by Curtis & Bond about the year 1835. In the year 1848 it came into the possession of Alfred Makepeace, who added to the building and machinery. A few years later it became the property of the present owner, Robert Adams, who from time to time has added to the machinery, until it is known far and wide as a first-class factory, doing work equal to any in the State. This factory is capable of working one hundred and twenty pounds of wool per day. It has two hundred and forty spindles; has one first-class loom and four of the Stafford pattern. They employ eight hands. The entire property is valued at fourteen thousand dollars. Mr. Adams is a Scotchman, thoroughly understands his business, and by fair dealing and promptness has won for this factory a good name.

MOSS ISLAND MILLS.

THESE mills were built about the year 1836, by Joseph Mullanix. They have since been owned by Frank Davis, L.

Brown, Van Pelt and Wyman, John Garrettson, James Hollingsworth, I. P. Snelson, Nichol and King, Robert Traster, and A. E. Russell. It is now owned by W. B. Allen. This mill was consumed by fire in 1873. It has since been rebuilt. It is three stories high; has three run of burrs, and does a large custom work, besides supplying Anderson and other points east. This mill is located two miles west of Anderson, and is supplied with water from White river. The mill derived its name from a small island in the river. It is valued at \$15,000, and is capable of making seventy-five barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. It is at present rented by L. R. Webb, formerly of the Perkinsville mill.

THE FLAX MILL AT ANDERSON.

THIS mill was built in the year 1871 by Hamilton and Brothers. It is located just south of the corporation line and near the Catholic cemetery. It is a frame building, and cost \$2,600. It has two breakers, and otherwise very well fixed for work. It did a large amount of business until 1873, when but little flax was raised, and it consequently did but little work. During the year of 1872 the firm employed six hands and used two thousand dollars worth of straw, at six dollars a ton, thus making a considerable item of what was considered a worthless material. The first grade was used for gunny bags and the second for upholstering.

FALLS, OR CATARACT MILLS, AT PENDLETON.

THE first mill built here was by William and Thomas McCartney, in 1825. It was a small log mill. It, however, filled the demands of the day, and was a great convenience to the early settlers who had previously went twenty or thirty miles for their grinding. Mr. Thomas Bell was the second owner of this mill. James Irish was the third owner of this property. He built a much larger one on the south side of the creek, which is yet standing, but was

abandoned as a mill some years since. A woolen mill was erected by Samuel Irish on the north side and just below the falls. On the death of S. D. Irish this entire property, including several acres of land, was sold to Bomgardner, Zueblin, Walker, and French. Soon after the woolen factory was consumed by fire; loss three thousand dollars. Steps were taken to rebuild, which was done on a grand scale. This last building was of stone and brick, costing sixteen thousand dollars. This was in the year 1865. It continued to run as a woolen factory for five years, when it was converted into a grist mill, with an additional cost of sixteen thousand dollars, making, when ready to run, thirty-two thousand dollars. It is by far the best mill in the county, has five run of stone, four stories high, and is capable of making one hundred and fifty barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. This mill is supplied by water from the falls, by which it is run except when in a low stage, when steam is applied. About a year after the organization of this firm Mr. J. E. French retired. Mr. I. N. Zueblin retired in 1870, and J. W. Bomgardner in 1873. The firm now consists of O. L. Walker (son of M. G. Walker referred to above) and A. W. Howe. They ship flour to New York, Cleveland, Boston and Indianapolis, beside doing a large local trade and the custom work. Adjoining, a few yards east, is a saw mill and heading factory, the cost of which was six thousand dollars, built by Bomgardner, Walker and Zueblin, and is now owned by Walker & Howe.

THE MILLS AT HUNTSVILLE.

THE first mill was built at Huntsville near where the present mill now stands, perhaps a little farther up the creek or race. This was adequate for all purposes until the year 1830, when it was replaced by a large three-story mill with three run of stone. Attached to this was an oil and a saw mill; also, a woolen factory, all of which was destroyed by fire in 1848. This was a severe blow to Hunts-

ville and also to Mr. Adamson. However another was built soon by Nathan Wilson, Thomas Kocuin, Jonathan Wynn. This was four story high, four run of stone and is in every respect a first class mill, having went through thorough repairs by B. F. Aimen. It does a large amount of merchant work, shipping to Philadelphia and Indianapolis. Just a few rods east is a saw mill which has been running for several years, lately repaired by Cook and Aimen. Mr. Cook sold his interest in the latter, also in the grist mill in 1872, to Mr. Aimen. These mills are valued at \$12,000. Mr. Aimen employs six hands in his mills. They are supplied with water from Fall creek by a race on the north side. These mills are frame, with solid rock foundation. The grist mill has also a solid rock fore-bay and is propelled by the improved Turban wheel. The principal millers have been: Peter Helvey, Harvey Sweet, James Elsworth. Present miller, George A. Phipps. The carpenter work and mill-wrighting was done by J. T. Swain, R. J. Hues, Mathias Simmons, Mr. Armstrong and B. F. Gregory.

STEAM GRIST MILL, CHESTERFIELD.

THIS mill was erected in the year 1850, by B. Noland, at a cost of \$8,000. It is three stories high, has three run of burrs, and is capable of making seventy-five barrels of flour in twenty-four hours.

This mill, during the first few years, did an extensive merchant business, especially while in the hands of J. W. Vose, who ran it to the utmost capacity. He bought grain and shipped flour very extensively. It has, however, of late, lost its high reputation, and is not, at this writing, in operation. Its seeming owners and renters have become involved, so much so, that its real owners can not be found. It is located south of Chesterfield, near the Bellefontaine railroad.

STEAM FLOURING MILL AT ALEXANDRIA.

THIS mill was built in 1862-3, by F. M. Daniels, and is the second best mill in the county. It is four stories high, has three run of burrs, and is capable of making one hundred and twenty barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. It has an extensive merchant trade, beside doing the custom work. This mill was bought by S. E. Young, at an assignee's sale, in January, 1873, it having been for a few months idle, Mr. Young has fitted up this mill in tiptop order, having supplied it with all the modern improvements. He ships flour to Baltimore and other points East. This mill is valued at \$15,000, and is located in the south part of Alexandria, near the line of the Lafayette and Muncie Railroad.

MASONIC LODGES IN THE COUNTY.

OID LODGE, NO. 164, F. AND A. M.

Located at New Columbus, Adams township, was organized May 24, 1854. First met in the second story of a log house on north side of street. The first officers were: B. W. Cooper, W. M.; Joseph Peden, S. W.; William Malone, J. W. The names of chartered members are as follows: R. E. Poindexter, John McCallister, Hiram Peden, John Hicks, James Biddle, David Fesler, Joel Pratt, William Sebrell, John Slaughter, Garrett McAllister, Joseph Poindexter, John J. Justice. In 1860 the members built a new room; this is also in the second story; the lower portion is also owned by the lodge. It is rented and used as a store-room. Their hall was dedicated July 14, 1860. Brothers Eastman, Roach and Boram officiating, followed with an out-door dinner, speaking, etc. The cost of entire building \$1,500. The entire membership is 33. Officers as follows: A. T. McAllister, W. M.; William Carmony, S. W.; Lewis Johnson, J. W.; George Fesler, treasurer; Randal Biddle, secretary; Peter Cline, S. D.; Adam Forney, J. D.; Miles Gray, tyler; William Rumler and John Pane, stewards.

Several of the chartered members of this lodge have also died, whose names are as follows: B. W. Cooper, Joseph Peden, Garrett McAllister, Joel Pratt. Originating from this lodge, we have the Rural Lodge at Markleville, No. 324. In the proper place we have omitted to give the size of the building, which is twenty-four by thirty-six feet. Stairs leading up on outside; room comfortably furnished, and in good working order; out of debt, and a small fund on hand.

CHESTERFIELD LODGE, NO. 53, F. AND A. M.

Date of charter, May 24th, 1844. Charter members were: G. W. Ballengall, W. M.; G. W. Godwin, S. W.; John Percell, J. W.; Newel Williams, secretary. This lodge occupies their old hall over the school house, built in 1850. It has served them long and well. This lodge at one time was very strong and was the second one in the county. It has lost by death and removal many of its former members. An effort was made some time since to remove it to Dalesville, two miles east in the edge of Delaware county, but have thus far failed. The present officers are as follows: G. W. Tucker, W. M.; John Hurley, S. W.; William Scott, J. W.; F. W. Shimer, treasurer; W. T. Trueblood, secretary; Henry Bronnenburg, S. E.; Berriam Shafer, J. D.; Joseph Smith, tyler.

QUINCY LODGE NO. 230, F. AND A. M.

Date of charter, March 25, 1858. The names of the first officers are as follows: Andrew J. Griffith, W. M.; James M. Dehority, S. W.; David Barton, J. W. The names of the present officers are as follows: Adolphus B. Laughlin, W. M.; A. B. Wilson, S. W.; C. L. Savage, J. W.; Henry Cochron, treasurer; Joseph A. Moore, secretary. The membership of Quincy lodge is, at present, sixty-nine. The hall belonging to the lodge is estimated at one thousand dollars.

RURAL LODGE NO. 324, F. & A. M.

Located at Markleville; date of charter, May 24th, 1864. The charter members were: J. J. Justice, John

Boram, F. L. Seward, David Johnson, E. B. Garrison, Daniel Cook, W. B. Markle, Samuel Cory, Levy McDaniel, Samuel Harden. First officers were: J. J. Justice, W. M.; John Boram, S. W.; F. L. Seward, J. W.; David Johnson, treasurer; E. B. Garrison, secretary. During the first year the lodge labored under great disadvantages, having no suitable room in which to meet. The second year a small room was built, eighteen by thirty feet, the second story of what now is Lynch's shoe shop. This was occupied by them till October, 1873, when their new hall was completed. This is a good hall, twenty-four by forty feet, with ample ante-room; stair on the inside. This is over the store-room of Hardy & Lewis. It was built at a cost of \$1,000 by Hardy & Lewis, and was bought of them by the lodge at the above figures. Since its organization the following have died: David Johnson, F. L. Seward, W. B. Markle. The following are its present officers: Allen Boram, W. M.; Albert Lewis, S. W.; Reuben Wilkinson, J. W.; W. Summerville, treasurer; John Franklin, secretary; A. J. Delph, S. D.; Joseph Blake, J. D.; J. D. Judd, tyler; Maxey Davis and Andrew J. Cunningham, stewards. The regular night of meeting is Saturday, on or before the fulling of the moon. The total membership is thirty-six.

PENDLETON CHAPTER NO. 51, R. A. M.

Date of charter, May 18, 1865. Charter members were Joseph Eastman, J. R. Silver, D. H. Roberts, F. L. Walker, George R. Boram, B. F. Aimen, W. D. Eastman, George Nickelson. The present members are John Hicks, George Nickelson, B. F. Aimen, R. E. Poindexter, Daniel Cook, John J. Justice, James Wynan, J. A. McDaniel, William P. Clark, Ross Wilkinson, Gavin Morrison, Seth Hays, John Boram, John F. Cook, J. W. Shimer, James Biddle, R. R. Gibbons, Henry Mingle, Solomon Kinnaman, O. L. Walker, Miles Madron, Allen Boram; James R. Silver, D. W. Roberts, W. H. Boberts, J. W. Perry, D. R. Franks, George Bryant, William Iford, George A. Phipps, J. D. Johnson, Lundy Fuzsell, George Wingle. The present officers are John J. Justice, H. P.; George Bryant, king;

R. R. Gibson, scribe; J. H. Hicks, capt. host.; B. F. Aimen, prin. sojourner; B. L. Fuzsall, R. A. capt.; Allen Boram, G. M. 3d vale.; J. D. Johnson, G. M. 2d vale.; Henry Mingle, G. M. 1st vale.; J. F. Cook, treasurer; George A. Phipps, secretary; William Iford, guard. Stated communications first Saturday evening after full moon. Chapter meets in Masonic building with lodge occupied by master masons.

FRANKTON LODGE, NO. 290, F. AND A. M.

Date of charter, May 27, 1863. The first officers were: A. G. Tomlinson, W. M.; William R. Stoker, S. W.; Lafayette Osburn, J. W.; A. B. Laughlin, S. D.; W. L. Philpott, J. D.; B. F. Beason, treasurer; R. C. Quick, secretary, and A. C. Williams, tyler. The present officers are: W. R. Stoker, W. M.; John B. Mabit, S. W.; Allen Richwine, J. W.; James C. Montgomery, treasurer; A. H. Mulholland, secretary; J. L. Lane, S. D.; James E. Prewett, J. D.; A. J. Callahan, tyler. Noah Waymire, chaplain. Total membership, forty-two. Stated communication Saturday night on or before the full moon in each month.

ALEXANDRIA LODGE NO. 235, F. AND A. M.

Date of charter, May 25, 1858. Charter members: R. H. Hannah, W. M.; Orrison Free, S. W.; A. G. Tomlinson, J. W.; F. S. Sherman, treasurer; D. M. Scott, secretary; T. G. Pickard, tyler. The present officers are: Solomon Perry, W. M.; Peter Schwinn, S. W.; Thomas McCown, J. W.; Nathan O'Bryan, S. D.; W. R. Perry, J. D.; W. H. Miller, treasurer; W. R. Bailey, secretary; N. A. J. Lee, tyler; Elias Fink and Robert Hughs, stewards. Number of members, eighty. This lodge owns their hall which is very neat and well furnished; valued at \$1,200.

MADISON LODGE, NO. 44, F. AND A. M.

Located at Pendleton. Date of charter May 24, 1842. List of first officers: Samuel D. Irish, W. M.; Joseph Chitwood, S. W.; William Roach, J. W.; Archibald Cooney, treasurer; W. H. Mershon, secretary; Coradon

Richmond, S. D.; John W. Walker, J. D.; George W. Poisal, tyler. Corner stone of hall laid 24th June, 1853. The hall is of brick; the second story 24 by 36; is well carpeted and furnished. Has a membership of 62. The following are its present officers: G. N. Davidson, W. M.; John D. Johnson, S. W.; R. R. Gibbons, J. W.; W. F. Morris, treasurer; Martin Chapman, jr., secretary; John H. Hicks, S. D.; J. W. Kennaman, J. D.; Andrew Elsworth, tyler. This is the oldest Masonic lodge in the county, and has had upon its roll many excellent men, among whom we may mention Joseph Eastman, S. D. Irish, W. H. Marshon, Coradon Richmond, all of whom have been summoned to the Grand Lodge above. Among those living, who have been co-workers in times past, are William Roach, J. W. Walker, William Silver, Ninevah Berry.

ANDERSON LODGE, No. 114, F. AND A. M.

This lodge, after working a year under dispensation, was granted a charter on May 30th, 1866. The following were its first officers: H. J. Blackledge, W. M.; J. W. Smith, S. W.; William Mitchell, J. W.; W. R. West, treasurer; J. N. Conwell, secretary; Alford Walker, S. D.; J. W. Miller, J. D.; E. B. Holloway, tyler. This lodge is in a flourishing condition, and has a membership of forty-one. They meet in the same hall as the other Masonic lodges of Anderson, in the third story over L. M. Tree's store, on the east side of the public square. The following are the present officers, elected on December 27th, 1873: J. P. Barns, W. M.; James Carpenter, S. W.; C. C. Cain, J. W.; F. W. Shelley, treasurer; R. P. Falkner, secretary; H. J. Blackledge, S. D.; C. F. Williams, J. D.; M. M. Rozell, tyler.

R. A. MASONS, ANDERSON.

This lodge was organized November the 3d, 1864, with the following officers: A. D. Williams, H. P.; William Roach, king; E. J. Walden, scribe; Samuel Forkner, C. H.; M. Forkner, P. S.; John Nelson, R. A. C.; N. Perry, G. N. 3d vail; D. A. Clark, G. N. 2d vail; J. T. Makepeace,

G. N. 1st vail; Samuel Kiser, guard. The present officers are A. D. Williams, H. P.; N. Berry, king; H. D. Thompson, scribe; William Roach, C. H.; Thomas J. Stephens, R. A. C.; W. A. Hunt, G. N. 3d vail; A. Doyle, G. N. 2d vail; L. R. Webb, G. N. 1st vail; R. V. Atherton, guard. The total membership is sixty-nine. It meets in the same hall as the Blue lodges, in the third story, over L. M. Trees' store, on the east side of public square.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, NO. 77, F. AND A. M.

This lodge was organized at Anderson on June 1, 1849, with the following officers: Henry Wyman, W. M.; Adam Reed, S. W.; Robert Woster, J. W.; R. N. Williams, secretary; Richard Lake, treasurer; T. Ryan, S. D.; Burkett Eads, J. D, and Gary T. Hoover, tyler. They met in the court house until the year 1852, when they met up stairs in the U. S. hotel for a few years. They then met over Henderson's drug store until the year 1866, when they rented the hall of T. N. Stillwell, which they now occupy, together with other Masonic lodges of the city. This is a splendid hall, twenty-four by eighty, with ample ante-rooms and is in the third story over L. M. Trees' store, on the east side of the square. This hall is well fitted up and finished in good style. The present officers are: James A. Thompson, W. M.; M. Atherton, S. W.; J. W. Falkner, J. W.; E. J. Walden, treasurer; R. V. Atherton, secretary; William Kittinger, S. D.; George Hughel, J. D.; Thomas Gee, tyler. The total membership is one hundred.

PERKINSVILLE LODGE, NO. 247, F. & A. M.

This lodge was organized under dispensation, June 3d, 1858, with the following list of charter members: G. B. Grubbs, W. M.; F. H. Douglas, S. W.; J. C. Peck, J. W.; Z. Leaming, treasurer; J. M. Garretson, secretary; M. Davis, S. D.; George House, J. D.; E. Hubbard, tyler. Charter granted May 25th, 1859. The present membership of this lodge is sixty-two. The names of the present officers are as follows: Levi Benefield, W. M.; L. R. Webb, S. W.; W. H. Johnson, J. W.; M. Prewett, treasurer; C. M. Du-

Bois, secretary ; George Bauner, S. D. ; John Hendron, J. D. ; George Sparrow, tyler. This lodge owns a comfortable, well furnished hall, and is, financially in a good condition. The stated communication of this lodge is Saturday, on or before the full moon in each month.

ODD FELLOWS' LODGES IN THE COUNTY.

FRANKTON LODGE, NO. 388, I. O. O. F.

This lodge is working under a legal charter granted by the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana, January 19, 1872. The following is a list of chartered members: W. S. Philpott, Wm. Lee, F. M. Hunter, I. S. Boyden, H. Clenden, W. H. Quick. Names of the first officers: W. S. Philpott, N. G.; J. M. Wagner; V. G.; R. R. Cramer, secretary; C. C. Mays, treasurer. Names of the present officers: J. H. Van Valkenburg, N. G.; W. H. Quick, V. G.; W. J. French, secretary; John D. Gooding, treasurer. The present membership of this lodge is forty-eight.

The author is indebted to J. W. Hardman for the following history of

PENDLETON LODGE, NO. 88, I. O. O. F.

Was instituted at Pendleton on the 11th day of December, 1850, by especial Deputy Grand Master William Henderson, of Fidelity Lodge, No. 59, at Newcastle, assisted by a number of brethren of that lodge. The charter members of this lodge were: Grand Representative George Brown, and Bros. G. W. Bailey, J. H. Tatman, James Calvert and Peter Shroyer. After the ceremonies of institution were over the following officers were elected and installed: G. W. Bailey, N. G.; Jas. Beck, V. G.; W. M. Lummus, secretary; George Brown, treasurer. The following brethren were initiated on the same evening: H. B. Franks, Joseph Bowman, Mose W. Hamilton, A. E. Russell, S. S. Ellis, W. M. Lummus, John W. Cassiday, S. D. Irish, J. T. Wall and James D. Irish. The first officers appointed were: S. D. Irish, right, and Joseph Bowman, left supporters of the N. G.; John T. Wall, warden; John W. Cassiday, conductor; A. E. Rus-

sell, inside guardian; Moses W. Hamilton, outside guardian; S. S. Ellis, right, and Harvey Sweet, left scene supporters; H. B. Franks, right, and James Irish, left supporters. On the 21st day of January, 1851, the Grand Lodge of the State met in annual communication, when the dispensation under which this lodge had been working was displaced by a charter, containing, in addition to the names on the dispensation, those of J. C. Beck and Harvey Sweet. On the 3d day of January, 1851, the N. G. secretary and treasurer resigned their offices, and W. N. Lummus, A. E. Russell and S. D. Irish were elected to succeed them. Of the subsequent history of the charter members and those who were admitted to membership on the evening of its institution, the records give the following: P. G. R. George Brown withdrew by card March 24, 1851; P. G. G. W. Bailey withdrew March 10, 1851; John C. Beck withdrew his membership March 17, 1851; Brothers Tatman, Calvert and Shroyer were members of Fidelity Lodge, and reunited with it; Harvey Sweet remained a member until his death.

Of the members admitted on the evening of the first meeting, but two are active members of the order. A. E. Russell, M. W. Hamilton, H. B. Franks, were suspended for non-payment of dues, August 9, 1858. Joseph Bowman withdrew by card September 4, 1851. M. W. Hamilton withdrew his card June 10, 1853, and is now a member of Greenfield Lodge. A. E. Russell withdrew January 7, 1867, and is now a member of Anderson Lodge. S. S. Ellis withdrew March 6, 1854. William Lummus withdrew July 17, 1858. J. W. Cassidy's connection with us ceased May 21, 1852. Samuel D. Irish was a faithful and consistent member of this lodge until the time of his death, which occurred April 14, 1864. His remains were borne to their last resting place by the members of the order. John T. Wall died July 11, 1873—his funeral being one of the largest ever witnessed in the county. Mr. C. C. Gale, superintendent of the C., C., C. & I. R. R., in whose employ brother Wall was at the time of his death, caused

special trains to be run for the accommodation of neighboring lodges. Brethren were in attendance from the following lodges: Anderson, Fortville, Noblesville, McCordsville, Perkinsville and Indianapolis. There have been admitted to membership in the lodge since its organization 240 members. There are at present 80 contributing members on the roll. The degree of Rebecca has been conferred upon 43 ladies. The oldest member of the lodge is John D. Cottey, who was initiated January 17, 1853. William Chestnut was admitted by card May 23, 1853, and is second oldest member. Bros. Craven, Shanklin, J. R. Clark, and J. L. Ireland's connection with the order dates from June, 1853. Harvey Craven is the oldest past grand in the lodge. A. J. Scott and J. D. Johnson, come next in seniority. Promptness and accuracy have characterized the reports of this lodge to the Grand lodge of the State. There have been but two occasions when the reports have come too late to be placed in the report of the Grand lodge, and never has the lodge been reported delinquent since its organization.

Since its organization, the lodge has disbursed from its treasury the sum of \$3,031.52, up to the 31st, 1873, for the relief of brothers, funeral benefits, educating orphans, and other charitable purposes. The smallest sum paid in any one year, four dollars, while the greatest amount paid in the same length of time, was \$592.20. The resources of the lodge on the 31st day of December amounted to the sum of \$3,244.27. This is the oldest lodge in the county. Anderson lodge No. 131, has upon its record the names of A. E. Russell, S. D. Ives, S. S. Ellis, and Eli Franks, former member of this lodge. The charter of Perkinsville lodge bears the names of John R. Boston, George Armstrong, and M. C. Howard, of Pendleton lodge. Edwards lodge, No. 178, at Fortville, was organized by members entirely from this lodge; some of which organized the lodge at McCordsville. While some again, set up for themselves, at Lawrence. Pendleton lodge, therefore, justly claims to be the great grandmother of lodges in this locality. The fol-

lowing officers were installed on the evening of July 6, 1874, by D. G. Lewis, deputy grand master, of district No. 99. William Perry, N. G.; William Iford, V. G.; recording secretary, A. J. Scott; permanent secretary, W. S. Carter; treasurer, John D. Johnson; Samuel McKee, sitting past grand. The fire of friendship, love and truth, is kept burning brightly on her altar. This lodge owns a hall well furnished. Their regular stated meetings are Monday evenings of each week.

PERKINSVILLE LODGE NO. 207. I. O. O. F.

This lodge was instituted October 5, 1859, with the following charter members: T. S. Beckwith, J. H. Houghman, Jacob Zeller, W. W. Boydon, J. M. Garretson, and F. M. Boydon. The present members are: T. L. Beckwith, J. M. Garretson, Warren Cole, John S. Houghman, James A. Perkins, J. E. Cook, J. T. Anderson, Luther Lee, T. H. C. Beal, A. S. Fisher, Greenberry Freeman, C. P. Albright, George Young, James H. Lewark, John E. Newton, J. F. Rhoads, Joseph Earlywine, W. H. Lewark and E. C. Stephenson. This lodge has a hall of its own over Applegate & Lee's drug store. By some mishap we have failed to get the original and present officers of this lodge.

ANDERSON LODGE, NO. 141, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was instituted at Anderson, on the 18th day April, 1853, by a dispensation, and consisted of the following brothers and charter members: A. E. Russell, William Wilson, G. R. Diven, J. N. Dickson, David Ryan, R. N. Clark, J. F. Hathaway and A. McWilliams. A charter was granted by the Grand Lodge on July the 3d, 1853. This lodge now numbers one hundred members, and has a finely finished hall of its own, twenty-four by seventy feet. This hall was dedicated on January 7th 1874. The ceremony was conducted by Schuyler Colfax, assisted by John McQuiddy, B. F. Foster and other Grand officers. The hall is finely finished and well supplied with fine jewels, regalias, and other emblems of the Order. They are entirely out of debt, and have everything in good working

order. The lodge is twenty-one years old, and has in that time admitted by initiation one hundred and thirty-eight, by card deposited seventy-two, as Ancient Odd Fellows thirty-eight; total, three hundred and eight; and have buried eleven members. The present officers are: H. H. Conrad, N. G.; John B. Taylor, V. G.; T. A. Howard, recording secretary; G. W. Kline, permanent secretary; Joseph Fulton, treasurer. The trustees are: G. W. Kline, R. N. Clark and J. P. Ellis. The representatives to the Grand Lodge: B. F. Spann and A. C. Davis.

ODD FELLOWS LODGE, ALEXANDRIA.

Necessity Lodge, No. 222, I. O. O. F., at Alexandria, was instituted on November 21st, 1860, with the following charter members: B. Heraiman, James Reader, Fred Cartwright, R. H. Cree, John Heagy, G. W. Kline, George Nichol, W. B. Makepeace, Hilt Myers and G. T. Hoover. The following are the present officers: W. H. Miller, N. G.; W. D. Lyons, V. G.; Frank Williams, secretary; W. D. Kelley, treasurer; J. E. Inlow, permanent secretary. The lodge owns an excellent room, well fitted up and carpeted, upon the walls of which hang emblems of the order. This lodge is in a flourishing condition, and bids fair to become one of the best lodges in the county.

THE GRANGE MOVE IN MADISON COUNTY.

BELOW we give an account of the Granges as far as they have been received, giving date of charters, names of officers, time of meeting, etc.

We at first intended to give the names in full of this and others in the county, but soon found this almost impossible considering the space it would require. The above order has swept down upon us like an avalanche. It is yet too soon to judge of its results. There is at the time of this writing about twelve hundred enrolled in the county, consequently as far as number is concerned, a formidable order. And if conducted on proper principles will certainly result

in good. There is a disposition of some to divert it from its original design, the elevation of the farmer, to that of degrading politics. This has been conducted by persons who have joined it with the hope of riding into office. These are designing men who have failed to be recognized as deserving men by the Democratic and Republican parties.

It is to be hoped that the honest thinking men will go back to the first intentions of the order. This done they will have a grand work before them, that of intelligent farmers meeting together to exchange ideas, to discuss the best way to plow and plant, raise the standard of agriculture; for certainly it occupies too low a position. If the order will apply itself to a labor of this kind, it will have done a good work. Better this than floundering in the pool of politics where some would drag it.

BOSTON GRANGE, NO. 1122, P. OF H.

This grange was organized on December 23, 1873. The following were the officers: J. R. Boston, master; F. Galliger, overseer; J. A. Hardy, lecturer; Theodore Hudson, steward; James Collins, assistant steward; Aaron Nibarger, chaplain; Lewis Stickler, treasurer; J. L. Fussell, secretary; J. Cranfield, gate keeper; Sarah Nibarger, Ceres; Lucinda Stickler, Flora; Ellie McPhearson, lady assistant steward; Rachel Cranfield, Pomona. The number of fourth degree members is forty-three. The times of meeting are the first and third Saturday's of each month.

RICHLAND GRANGE, NO. 464, P. OF H.

This grange was organized on September 29th, 1873, by G. W. Lewis. The original officers were: David Croan, master; J. C. Mathis, overseer; Jonathan Dillon, secretary; Joseph Keicher, lecturer; Augustus Gardner, steward; Chancy Vermillion, assistant steward; William Percell, gate keeper; W. L. Mathis, chaplain; Jane Bronenberg, Ceres; Bell Bronenberg, Flora; Elizabeth Mathis, Pomona; Amanda Blackledge, lady assistant steward. This grange meets at College Corner school house, in Richland township.

RICHMOND CHAPEL GRANGE, NO. 1167, P. OF H.

This grange was organized January 13, 1874, and at present numbers twenty-nine fourth degree members. The following are the names of the present officers: W. N. Hankins, master; B. F. Lukens, overseer; G. P. Flanagan, steward; A. M. Gregory, assistant steward; C. Downham, lecturer; Z. Rogers, chaplain; W. F. Huntzinger, treasurer; B. Wise, secretary; S. M. Volen, gate-keeper; Hester A. Wise, Ceres; Sarah Huntzinger, Pomona; M. J. Lukens, Flora; Elizabeth Gregory, lady assistant steward. The following is a list of members: J. A. Jones, W. A. Bowyer, S. Wynant, J. Huntzinger, D. Bowyer, J. Wise, J. S. Adams, I. Rogers, J. M. Pavey, Cordelia E. Huntzinger, Sarah Adams, Nancy Bowyer, Polly Rogers, Martha E. Downham, Mary E. Wise, Malinda J. Pavey.

MARKLEEILLE GRANGE NO. 625, P. OF H.

This grange was organized October 12th, 1873, by Wm. G. Lewis, of Grant county, with thirty-seven charter members. At the last annual election the following named officers were elected: Benjamin F. Ham, master; William D. Judd, overseer; Joseph R. Lakey, lecturer; Eli Small, steward; William Blake, assistant steward; Joel McCarty, chaplain; James M. Small, treasurer; John Collier, secretary; William Noland, gate keeper; Louisa Collier, Ceres; Nancy J. Blake, Pomona; Caroline Noland, Flora; Mary A. Small, lady assistant steward.

After the organization of this grange, the members thereof held their meetings in the church, one and one-half miles southeast of Markleville, generally known as the "Collier Church," in which they met till early spring, when they saw fit to remove their place of meeting, to a more desirable place. They immediately appointed a committee to confer with the trustees of Rural Lodge No. 324, of F. and A. Masons, for the purpose of ascertaining and purchasing of them the hall in which they formerly met, but failed, and at present hold their meetings in Markleville, which is the center of their jurisdiction.

White Chapel Grange No. 989, consolidated with Markleville grange, August 10th, 1874, giving Markleville grange an additional membership of thirty-five, making the total number of members sixty-two.

After consolidating, a new election was held in which the following officers were elected :

James M. Lewis, master; James F. Mauzy, overseer; David Franklin, lecturer; Alonzo Brown, steward; Wm. Blake, assistant steward; Abisha Lewis, chaplain; James M. Small, treasurer; Allen Boram, secretary; Albert Cochran, gate keeper; Miss Laura Cunningham, Ceres; Mrs. Lou Ann Mauzy, Flora; Nancy J. Blake, Pomona, Mrs. Mary A. Small, lady assistant, steward.

BUTTONWOOD GRANGE, NO. 891, P. OF H.

This grange was organized November 6th, 1873, with sixteen charter members. The names of the present officers are as follows: Andrew J. Delph, master; George Sebrell, overseer; Carshena McAllister, lecturer; John Campbell, steward; John Jones, assistant steward; Jesse Shimer, chaplain; Henry Davis, treasurer; William A. Justice, secretary; Saul Creason, gate keeper; Mrs. Mary Johnson, Ceres; Mrs. Sarah Jones, Pomona; Mrs. Catherine Campbell, Flora; Mrs. Jane Hardman, lady assistant steward. Since the organization of this grange there have been initiations to the number of twenty-nine, making the total membership to May 25th, 1874, forty-five.

PLEASANT GROVE GRANGE, NO. 495, P. H.

This grange was organized by brother D. Tranberger, on the 21st day of October, 1873, by the enrollment of twenty-one charter members; fifteen males and six females.

Names of charter members: Jasper Huffman, Alfred Valentine, C. M. Kynett, Christian Bodenhorn, Alexander Moore, Jacob Bodenhorn, William Bright, W. J. Passwater, Jonathan Moore, J. W. Moore, Philip Schuyler, William Kynett, J. W. Hersberger, Isaac Stone, Noah Cook, Mrs. Betsy A. Bodenhorn, Mrs. Jane Stone, Mrs. Mary Passwater, Mrs. Calista F. Huffman, Mrs. Maria Kynett, Miss Amanda Hersberger.

The officers chosen at the annual election, on the 26th day of December, 1873, are as follows: Jasper Huffman, master; Alexandor Moore, overseer; J. W. Hersberger, lecturer; Jacob Bodenhorn, steward; James Valentine, assistant steward; Christian Bodenhorn, chaplain; Alfred Valentine, treasurer; William Kynett, secretary; Mrs. B. A. Bodenhorn, Ceres; Mrs. M. Kynett, Pomona; Mrs. C. F. Huffman, Flora; Mise A. Hersberger, lady assistant steward.

Committee on finance: C. Bodenhorn, A. Moore, J. W. Hersberger.

Committee of relief: J. W. Hersberger, Isaac Stone, A. Moore, Mrs. B. A. Bodenhorn, Miss A. Hersberger, Mrs. M. Passwater.

Trustees: W. Bright, J. Bodenhorn, I. Stone.

Since the organization of this grange, twenty-seven members have been received; sixteen males and eleven females, making the total number forty-eight. Two members have been received by dimit. No members have withdrawn or dimitted from this grange. No deaths have occurred. The sick have been cared for. The quarterly dues have been promptly paid to the State grange. So it may be said that this grange is in a healthy, prosperous condition, and that they are determined to work on till the great objects of the organization are accomplished.

ANDERSON GRANGE, NO. 520, P. OF H.

This grange was organized on the 10th day of October, 1873. There were then enrolled twenty charter members, and by the first day of September, 1874, we increased our membership to forty-five. The officers chosen at the last annual election in December were as follows: William Vandevender, W. master; Wilson Cory, secretary.

ADAMS GRNAGE, NO. 590, P. OF H.

This grange was organized on the 9th day of October, 1873, by Wm. G. Lewis. There were then enrolled 15 charter members, 11 males and 4 females; since which time there have been additions made by initiation to the

number of 28, 18 males and 10 females, and 3 admitted by dimit; 4 have withdrawn to join other granges, and 1 has died, so that the present membership is 41 members in good standing. Names of charter members: Jeremiah Hicks, James P. Moneyhon, William Fort, William Carmany, John Somerville, Albert T. McAllister, David Stinson, John W. Alshire, Enoch Adams, Randal Biddle, John W. McAllister, Mrs. Ida M. Carmony, Mrs. Emzetta Hicks, Mrs. A. E. Somerville, Mrs. Catherine Moneyhon. The present officers are as follows: James P. Moneyhon, master; Adam Forney, overseer; Seth Hays, lecturer; Randal Biddle, steward; Albert T. McAllister, assistant steward; Michael Stohler, treasurer; William Carmany, secretary; William Fort, gate-keeper; Miss Susan Hays, Ceres; Miss Jennie Catron; Pomona; Mrs. Catherine Moneyhon, Flora; Miss Evaline Gilmore, lady assistant steward.

Committee on Finance—Adam Forney, Randal Biddle, John A. Sebrell.

NORMAL GRANGE, NO. 218, P. OF H.

This grange was organized by Wm. G. Lewis. The date of charter is July 3d, 1873. The officers elected at time of organization were: F. M. Wood, master; A. E. Swain, secretary. Normal grange at present numbers thirty-eight members. The names of the present officers are: Robert Gallaway, master; F. M. Wood, secretary.

FALL CREEK GRANGE, NO. 544, P. OF H.

The present membership of this grange is thirty-four. James F. Jones, master; James C. Jordan, secretary.

UNION GRANGE, NO. 422, P. OF H.

The present membership of this grange is fifty. The names of the present officers are as follows: John Jester, master; Daniel Noland, overseer; J. S. Diltz, lecturer; Silas Shimer, steward; John Shimer, assistant steward; Joseph Smith, chaplain; G. W. Tucker, treasurer; Henry Bronenberg, secretary; R. L. Gaines, gate keeper; Sirena Noland, Ceres; Lydia Smith, Pomona; Mary E. Jester, Flora; Hettie Shimer, lady assistant steward. Union

grange meets on Friday night on or before the full moon in each month, at the Folkner school house in Union township, two miles southwest of Chesterfield.

DAGEON GRANGE, NO. 348, P. OF H.

Organized July 12th, 1873, by the enrollment of thirty-three charter members, twenty-three males and ten females, since which time there have been eleven initiated, making the total membership at present forty-four. The following are the officers: P. S. Baker, master; S. P. Painter, overseer; William Miller, steward; George Morris, assistant steward; J. W. Cox, lecturer; J. H. Thurston, treasurer; M. H. Hannon, secretary, Henry Fay, gate keeper; Mrs. Hattie Hannon, Ceres; Mrs. D. C. Painter, Flora; Mrs. Susan Cox, Pomona; Mrs. M. E. Thurston, lady assistant steward.

HUNTSVILLE GRANGE, NO. 1,166, P. OF H.

This Grange was organized January 9th, 1874, by Benj. F. Ham, with an enrollment of thirteen charter members, since which time there have been additions made to the number of twenty-five, making the total membership thirty-eight. The names of the present officers are as follows: Ben. F. Aiman, master; James Quinlan, overseer; Robert Hileman, lecturer; Alexander Rumler, steward; B. B. Tillson, assistant steward; Livi Miller, chaplain; Theodore Hileman, treasurer; Charles R. James, secretary; P. A. Helvy, gate keeper; Amy Miller, Ceres; Almira Rumler, Pomona; Barbary A. Helvry, Flora; Martha Zion, lady assistant steward. Received dispensation April 10th, 1874.

OCEOLA GRANGE, NO. 342, P. OF H.

This grange was organized on the 7th day of August, 1873, by Wm. G. Lewis, of Grant county, Indiana. The names of the present officers are as follows: W. H. Black, master; W. C. Stephen, overseer; J. R. McMahan, secretary; A. J. Gilliam, treasurer.

MANRING GRANGE, NO. 357.

This grange was organized August 28, 1873, by Kilby Ferguson, at Manring school house, district No. 5, Monroe

township, at which time thirty-five candidates for initiation were enrolled. The officers elected were Jesse H. Hall, W. M.; John Cassell, treasurer, and N. H. Manring, secretary. The date of charter is September 11, 1873. The number of charter members is twenty-nine, and the total membership forty-five. The times of meeting are the first and third Thursdays of each month. Charter members: Winford Walker, John M. Walker, Jesse H. Hall, Samuel Cassell, S. H. Buck, Noah A. Adams, Elijah Beck, H. H. Markle, John Cassell, John M. Cree, John D. Markle, G. L. Cunningham, A. J. Bowers, N. H. Manring, John W. Markle, Laban Dobson, A. A. Manring, W. W. McMahan, John Day, Joseph Draper, Louisa J. Hall, Mary A. Cassell, Martha C. Manring, Ruth Sloan, Mary J. Babbitt, Lucretia Wilson, Elizabeth Hall, Sarah F. Cassell, Mary E. Buck.

CHARITY GRANGE NO. 588.

Was organized October the 6th, 1873, by deputy master W. G. Lewis, with the following officers: Master, J. S. Guysinger; overseer, George Free; steward, P. A. Childers; assistant steward, George W. Keller; lecturer, William H. Funk; chaplain, William M. Wilson; treasurer, Lenox Gooding; secretary, H. C. Bodkin; gate keeper, James Comer; Ceres, Amelia Comer; Flora, Libia Hannah; Pomona, Margarette Gooding; lady assistant steward, Amanda Guysinger. Total membership, fifty. Regular meeting Thursday evening on or before each full moon.

FISHERSBERG GRANGE NO. 554.

Date of charter October the 8th, 1873. Names of officers, Harvey Gwinn, master; Charles Abger, overseer; Matthias Conrad, lecturer; Albert J. Gibbs, chaplain; Barnard Crogson, steward; Robert Gibbs, assistant steward; Henry Anderson, gate keeper; Zacariah Hoffman, treasurer; Harrison Quick, secretary. Sarah A. Busby, Ceres; Melisa Gentry, lady assistant steward. Total membership, twenty-four.

C. Quick.....	425	23	80	32	38	269	7	54	68	105	172	116	62	68	71	21	32	77	1610
R. H. Cree.....	710	112	123	199	141	198	58	122	197	339	125	140	26	148	104	188	130	107	3230
John R. Millikin.....	413	26	32	50	41	271	17	46	69	121	93	77	60	66	71	52	24	81	1670
A. R. A. Thompson.....	708	110	123	178	137	178	48	125	249	328	213	182	27	78	105	159	140	142	3099
J. C. Cullen.....	340	8	17	19	8	221	11	16	17	67	51	63	37	30	74	9	29	45	1060
G. W. Harris.....	590	79	26	60	72	103	30	74	160	179	138	151	24	50	47	79	81	44	1987
J. W. Forrest.....	154	44	108	147	100	129	22	99	127	209	104	40	24	61	53	116	61	137	1725
W. P. Newman.....	589	35	31	55	17	288	25	62	64	107	175	49	63	71	73	38	49	86	1877
R. H. Hannah.....	426	76	36	139	117	74	30	64	161	300	118	197	24	47	44	93	66	72	2084
Hiram Malone.....	115	25	88		46	108	9	66	95	49	10	10	1	29	47	80	52	66	925
John McCallister.....	424	26		56		308	21	11	31	126	114	74	62	65	73	55	30	50	1552
John W. McCallister.....	602	78	31	100	99	53	35	81	158	220	130	158	24	49	43	89	98	66	2118
W. H. Dobson.....	78	28	91	55	78	94	9	85	102	81	57	24		32	48	65	37	105	1070
J. B. Lewis.....	359	44	102	65	68	339	28	92	123	122	138	81	61	90	115	97	29	130	2103
J. L. Forkner.....	781	89	45	162	113	127	37	90	194	327	163	175	29	52	60	113	112	95	2764
T. L. Beckwith.....	416	45	106	63	79	356	29	126	123	127	180	85	65	100	119	85	50	123	2247
Weems Heagy.....	697	88	43	159	86	111	36	68	186	333	148	163	23	48	55	114	105	91	2554
Alexander Menefee.....	324	47	109	65	58	353	23	92	141	161	117	66	55	87	86	89	47	133	2053
Jacob Hubbard.....	804	86	45	164	121	147	41	106	176	301	184	194	35	62	86	124	121	92	2889
Jacob Bronnenberg.....	453	52	117	72	73	370	30	113	125	144	140	86	61	91	134	110	57	142	2370
Joseph Funk.....	627	83	36	150	107	100	35	83	190	313	160	173	27	52	46	100	107	82	2465
Jesse H. Hall.....	472	52	115	108	73	370	27	109	127	165	98	80	61	96	124	123	70	128	2398
Henry Plummer.....	639	84	37	116	109	104	38	85	194	277	188	179	27	51	36	89	97	93	2442
Wm. N. Hankins.....	66	31	90	45	60	131	6	92	83	48	43	21	39	48	42	32	32	88	965
John Cummins.....	1025	102	60	163	122	310	64	97	219	364	252	233	87	107	120	155	129	121	3749
David B. Simes.....	486	50	118	91	71	363	29	105	130	164	154	93	61	91	119	109	96	148	2477
W. W. Jackson.....	628	84	37	140	103	105	36	84	180	285	146	147	26	51	53	99	68	76	2348
Martin Ryan.....	140	29	92	54	53	189	10	86	71	83	59	13	2	35	57	80	40	86	1179
Carlton Reed.....	981	106	64	169	125	272	54	105	147	359	243	245	87	110	118	133	124	137	3579

State Senator.

Joint Representative.

Representative.

Clerk Circuit Court.

Sheriff.

Auditor.

Treasurer.

Recorder.

Commissioner—2d District

Commissioner—3d District.

Assessor.

Coroner.

Surveyor.

MADISON COUNTY SOLDIERS IN THE CIVIL WAR.

The author would do great injustice to the soldiers of the late war who went from Madison county, if he did not give their names a place in this work. A more extended notice would be given, but the number of them, and many other matters, forbid. We will, therefore, simply give the company and regiment, date of muster, when and where wounded, when and where killed, when and where discharged. Of course there will be some mistakes among so many names. We copy from the adjutant general's report. In looking over this report, we find the names of some soldiers of this county, charged with desertion, which in some cases are doubtless correct, and properly reported. On the other hand, there are many who are not deserving of this grave charge. These have been set in proper light since, by the proper authorities, and have drawn their back pay, and some placed upon the pension roll. And for fear of doing anyone injustice, none will be reported as deserters, in this work. While we regard desertion as a grave charge, we are inclined to be lenient to the soldiers, some of whom doubtless left their comrades in the field without leave, expecting in good faith to return. In this way we are inclined to think the charge of desertion should be omitted, as we would rather ten would go free than charge one innocent soldier with this infamous act. Then with all honor to the boys in blue, we will try and place you all in the right roll of your country's defence.

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Date of Muster.	REMARKS.
Andrews, Moses.....	Private.....	E.....	8th Infantry..	April 22, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Alderman, Washington.....	Private.....	E.....	8th Infantry..	April 22, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Allen Benjamin F.....	Private.....	E.....	8th Infantry..	April 22, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Atkins William.....	Private.....	A.....	8th Infantry..	August 30, 1862.....	Transferred to 18th United States Infantry.
Adams, Wagon.....	Private.....	K.....	8th Infantry..	September 5, 1861.....	Died at Otterville, Missouri, December 14, 1861.
Alderman, James.....	Private.....	K.....	8th Infantry..	September 5, 1861.....	Record not good.
Aamshoet, David.....	Private.....	K.....	8th Infantry..	September 5, 1861.....	Discharged, disability.
Annshoet, Phillip P.....	Private.....	K.....	8th Infantry..	September 5, 1861.....	Promoted Captain.
Aamshoet, George.....	Private.....	K.....	8th Infantry..	September 5, 1861.....	Mustered out as private June 8, 1865.
Alford, Robert.....	1st Lieut.....	G.....	12th Infantry..	July 6, 1862.....	Mustered out as private, June 8, 1865, accidental wound.
Alford, Ruben M.....	Musician.....	G.....	12th Infantry..	August 8, 1862.....	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Alford, Richard.....	Private.....	G.....	12th Infantry..	August 8, 1862.....	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Alexander John W.....	Private.....	L.....	13th Infantry..	March 23, 1865.....	Discharged November 15, 1862, disability.
Allen, Wallace.....	Private.....	A.....	16th Infantry..	July 21, 1862.....	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Adams, Eli.....	Private.....	K.....	16th Infantry..	August 7, 1862.....	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Arnsfield, Solomon.....	Private.....	K.....	16th Infantry..	August 7, 1862.....	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Asby, Jerry.....	Private.....	K.....	16th Infantry..	August 7, 1862.....	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Adams, Corb.....	Private.....	K.....	16th Infantry..	August 19, 1862.....	Record not good.
Alderman, James W.....	Private.....	Unassigned.....	Unassigned.....	November 23, 1864.....	Resigned December 17, 1862.
Akers, Timothy.....	Private.....	G.....	17th Infantry..	January 8, 1862.....	Discharged August 6, 1861, disability.
Allen, Ethan M.....	Captain.....	G.....	17th Infantry..	June 12, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out August 8, 1865.
Allsup, John R.....	Private.....	G.....	17th Infantry..	June 12, 1861.....	Veteran, transferred to 20th Regiment.
Allsup, John W.....	Private.....	A.....	19th Infantry..	February 14, 1862.....	Veteran, transferred to 20th Regiment.
Adams, Enoch.....	Private.....	A.....	19th Infantry..	February 14, 1862.....	Mustered out September 21, 1864.
Adams, Stephen.....	Private.....	A.....	19th Infantry..	February 14, 1862.....	Discharged March 10, 1864, disability.
Adams, John.....	Private.....	D.....	34th Infantry..	September 21, 1861.....	Died at Camp Wickliffe, Kentucky, February 5, 1862.
Allen, Benjamin F.....	Private.....	D.....	34th Infantry..	September 21, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out February 3, 1866, as Sergeant.
Allen, Jona. P.....	Private.....	D.....	34th Infantry..	September 21, 1861.....	Discharged February 6, 1862, disability.
Archer, James.....	Private.....	D.....	34th Infantry..	September 21, 1861.....	Transferred to the 16th Ohio Battery.
Athen, Henry.....	Private.....	E.....	34th Infantry..	September 21, 1861.....	Discharged August 28, 1863, disability.
Athey, Wm.....	Private.....	E.....	34th Infantry..	September 21, 1861.....	Transferred to Signal Corps.
Anderson, Andrew.....	Private.....	E.....	34th Infantry..	October 10, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out October 23, 1865.
Apfor, Charles.....	Private.....	E.....	34th Infantry..	October 10, 1861.....	Discharged December 2, 1863.
Andersen, Samuel.....	Private.....	G.....	47th Infantry..	December 9, 1861.....	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Asby, Daniel.....	Private.....	G.....	47th Infantry..	December 9, 1861.....	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Alden, J. W. H.....	Private.....	B.....	89th Infantry..	July 31, 1862.....	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Anderson, George B.....	Private.....	B.....	89th Infantry..	July 31, 1862.....	Mustered out July 19, 1865.

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Date of Muster.	REMARKS.
Anderson, Thomas	Private	B	89th Infantry	August 8, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Andrew, Richard M.	Private	A	5th Cavalry	August 6, 1862	Mustered out June 15, 1865.
Applegate, A. J.	Private	D	101st Infy.	October 27, 1864	Transferred to 58th Regiment.
Anderson, Nicholas	Sergeant	H	104th Infy.	July 9, 1863	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Adams, Moses	Private	B	130th Infy.	December 29, 1863	Died September 26, 1864—wounds.
Adams, Isaac	Private	B	130th Infy.	March 11, 1864	Mustered out December 11, 1865.
Adams, Corbin	Private	B	130th Infy.	March 11, 1864	Mustered out December 11, 1865.
Atwell, Joseph	Private	F	130th Infy.	March 11, 1864	Mustered out October 10, 1865.
Adams, Charles	Private	E	155th Infy.	March 21, 1865	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Beck, Joseph	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Killed at Rich Mountain, Virginia, July 11, 1861.
Brickley, Robert	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861. Term expired.
Baker, William	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Committed suicide, Syracuse, Missouri, October 20, 1861.
Basicker, Ezra	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Black, James	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Bowers, Wm. H.	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Brown, Robert A.	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Transferred to V. R. C.
Baker, John	Private	K	8th Infantry	August 30, 1862	Veteran, mustered out June 14, 1865.
Brown, Lewis	Private	E	11th Infantry	March 21, 1865	Veteran, mustered out July 26, 1865.
Barnett, William	Private	E	11th Infantry	March 14, 1865	Veteran, mustered out July 26, 1865.
Boyd, Francis M.	Private	E	11th Infantry	March 5, 1865	Veteran, mustered out July 26, 1865.
Boyle, John	Private	K	11th Infantry	March 11, 1865	Veteran, mustered out July 26, 1865.
Bannon, Thomas B.	Private	G	12th Infantry	August 12, 1862	Died, Waterloo, Alabama, November 1, 1863.
Blowers, Nathan J.	Private	L	13th Infantry	April 1, 1865	Record not good.
Beidler, Jacob	Private	L	13th Infantry	March 23, 1865	Mustered out April 5, 1865.
Bicknell, Merrit S.	Private	L	13th Infantry	March 23, 1865	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Baxter, Jeremiah	Private	L	13th Infantry	March 23, 1865	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Buck, Spencer H.	Private	L	13th Infantry	March 23, 1865	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Bond, Solomon	Private	A	16th Infantry	August 16, 1865	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Blackmore, John C.	Sergeant	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Wounded Richmond, Kentucky;
Brown, Geo. W.	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Record not good.
Bettis, Daniel W.	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Record not good.
Burden, Richard	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Record not good.
Bath, Samuel	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Record not good.
Bradley, Paschal	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Record not good.
Banks, William	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861	Record not good.
Brennamon, Jack	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861	Record not good.
Bloom, Joseph	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861	Record not good.
Bowers, Nathaniel	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861	Record not good.
Boyd, John T.	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861	Record not good.

Bennetfield, Wm. H.	Corporal	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861	Mustered out June 29, 1864.
Burke, Clinton A.	Private	A	19th Infantry	March 12, 1862	Veteran, transferred to 20th regiment.
Banner, George	Private	L	20th Infantry	January 1, 1864	Captured Wilderness, mustered out June 13, 1865.
Brown, Annassa H.	Private	L	20th Infantry	March 10, 1864	Mustered out July 12, 1865.
Brown, John A.	Private	L	20th Infantry	January 1, 1864	Mustered out July 12, 1865.
Bell, James	Musician	E	19th Infantry	July 29, 1861	Mustered out August 9, 1862.
Boydton, Francis M.	2d Lieut	D	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Resigned Feby 11, 1862.
Bonzeman, Thos J	2d Lieut	E	34th Infantry	April 20, 1865	Discharged, disability.
Berry, Ninevah	Co. Sergt.	D	34th Infantry	October 12, 1861	Died at New Haven, Ky., March, 1862.
Berry James M.	Hosp. Stow.	D	34th Infantry	October 12, 1861	Died at Louisville, Ky., January 10, 1862.
Barricks, And. J.	Private	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861	Mustered out November 11, 1865.
Bell, Thomas M.	Private	D	34th Infantry	November 12, 1864	Mustered out October 12, 1865.
Bohrer, Godfrey	Private	D	34th Infantry	October 12, 1864	Mustered out October 12, 1865.
Ballard, Thomas P.	Private	D	34th Infantry	October 13, 1864	Mustered out October 26, 1865.
Biddle, George W.	Private	D	34th Infantry	October 27, 1864	Died at New Madrid, Mo., April 10, 1862.
Bennetfield, Robert S.	Private	D	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Discharged May 1, 1862, disability.
Bodkins, Wm.	Corporal	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Transferred to Company "K", February 11, 1862.
Baxter, Geo. W.	Wagoner	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Mustered out September 21, 1864.
Beck, James M.	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Discharged February 6, 1862.
Bennetfield, Isham	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Discharged June 19, 1862, disability.
Berryman, Benj. A.	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Discharged June 25, 1862, disability.
Boydton, David F.	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Mustered out September 3, 1863, disability.
Bratton, Jonathan	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Mustered out September 21, 1864.
Brown, Yardman	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Mustered out September 21, 1864.
Brown, Wm. R.	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Veteran, mustered out February 3, 1866.
Burns, George W.	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Mustered out February 3, 1866.
Beck, Samuel M.	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Mustered out February 3, 1866.
Buay, John	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Discharged February 27, 1863, disability.
Brown, James	Private	E	34th Infantry	May 4, 1864	Transferred to V. R. C., June 18, 1864.
Brokaw, Isaac	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 24, 1862	Veteran, mustered out February 3, 1866.
Boone, Colonel D.	Private	F	34th Infantry	October 21, 1862	Discharged February 27, 1863, disability.
Boyer, John E.	2d Lieut.	F	34th Infantry	September 25, 1861	Veteran, mustered out February 3, 1866.
Bowers, T. M.	Private	L	8th Cavalry	April 6, 1863	Promoted 1st Lieut. to Captain Dec. 12, 1863, must'd out with regm't.
Bowsman, John A.	Private	L	8th Cavalry	November 23, 1863	Mustered out July 20, 1865, as Sergeant.
Bradley, Wm. H.	Private	M	8th Cavalry	December 11, 1866	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
Bryant, McClure H.	Sergeant	M	8th Cavalry	January 28, 1864	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
Beard, Wm. S.	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Died at Indianapolis, May 16, 1862.
Bennetfield, Johnson	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Discharged June 25, 1862.
Berryman, Hugh	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Died October 23, 1863.
Bird, Willett E.	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Veteran, mustered out October 23, 1865.
Bodkins, W. W.	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Veteran, mustered out October 23, 1865.
Brown, Wm.	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Mustered out.
Blake, Josiah	Private	II	69th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Veteran, record not good.
Bronnenburg, Carroll C.	Private	H	69th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Died at Milliken's Bend, April 2, 1863.

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Date of Muster.	REMARKS.
Browning, William.....	Private	G	69th Inf'y	August 19, 1862.....	Died at Milliken's Bend, 1863.
Boyd, R. T.....	Corporal	G	75th Inf'y	July 30, 1862.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Burress, A. G.....	Private	G	75th Inf'y	July 30, 1862.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Briggs, John A.....	Private	G	75th Inf'y	August 11, 1862.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Briggs, Thomas.....	Private	G	75th Inf'y	August 11, 1862.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Barlett, Robert A.....	Private	G	75th Inf'y	July 26, 1862.....	Discharged February 27, 1863.
Bowden, Edward.....	Private	G	75th Inf'y	July 26, 1862.....	Discharged May 17, 1863.
Bock, Samuel.....	Private	I	75th Inf'y	July 14, 1862.....	Died at Andersonville, April 17, 1864.
Biddle, Alamus.....	Private	I	75th Inf'y	July 14, 1862.....	Died at Murfreesboro, July 18, 1863.
Brittingham, Joseph.....	Private	I	75th Inf'y	July 14, 1862.....	Discharged February 14, 1863.
Bowman, B. F.....	2d Lieut.	B	89th Inf'y	April 28, 1863.....	Promoted 1st Lieutenant, September 1, 1863.
Brown, Preston L.....	Sergeant	B	89th Inf'y	August 6, 1862.....	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Brown, George H.....	Corporal	B	89th Inf'y	July 23, 1862.....	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant.
Bailey, Robert.....	Private	B	89th Inf'y	August 5, 1862.....	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Baker, John A.....	Private	B	89th Inf'y	August 9, 1862.....	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Baughman, William.....	Private	B	89th Inf'y	August 10, 1862.....	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Bogart, Jacob.....	Private	B	89th Inf'y	August 9, 1862.....	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Bard, William J.....	Private	B	89th Inf'y	August 8, 1862.....	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Baker, Philip.....	Private	B	89th Inf'y	August 6, 1862.....	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Beach, W. B.....	Private	B	89th Inf'y	August 8, 1862.....	Discharged October 7, 1864, wounds.
Brown, William G.....	Private	B	89th Inf'y	August 7, 1862.....	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Brown, Edward.....	Private	A	89th Inf'y	August 7, 1862.....	Died at Vicksburg, March 12, 1864.
Bates, Charles A.....	Private	A	5th Cavalry	August 4, 1862.....	Mustered out June 15, 1865.
Buser, John.....	Private	A	5th Cavalry	August 4, 1862.....	Mustered out June 15, 1865.
Boyd, David L.....	Private	D	101st Inf'y	October 27, 1864.....	Transferred to 58th Regiment.
Brothers, Richard H.....	Private	E	101st Inf'y	August 12, 1862.....	Discharged May 19, 1865.
Brown, William M.....	Private	E	101st Inf'y	August 12, 1862.....	Mustered out June 24, 1865.
Brown, Elijah L.....	Private	E	101st Inf'y	August 12, 1862.....	Mustered out June 24, 1865.
Bratton, Jonathan.....	Sergeant	H	105th Inf'y	July 9, 1863.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Baker, Theodore.....	Private	H	105th Inf'y	July 9, 1863.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Bratton, Samuel.....	Private	H	105th Inf'y	July 9, 1863.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Bolinger, Elijah.....	Private	H	105th Inf'y	July 9, 1863.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Bolinger, Anderson.....	Private	H	105th Inf'y	July 9, 1863.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Bolinger, Henry.....	Private	H	105th Inf'y	July 9, 1863.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Bock, Joseph.....	Private	H	105th Inf'y	July 9, 1863.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Burditt, Alexander.....	Private	H	105th Inf'y	July 9, 1863.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Brown, William.....	Private	H	105th Inf'y	July 9, 1863.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Baldwin, Newton M.....	Private	B	130th Inf'y	July 9, 1865.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
				March 11, 1864.....	Mustered out December 2, 1865.

Bevelhamer, S. G	Private	B	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864	.....	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Bradrick, Ezra	Private	B	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864	.....	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Bowers, Samuel	Private	B	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864	.....	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Black, Wm	Private	B	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864	.....	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Brothers, Abner	Private	B	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864	.....	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Bellville, Gilbert	Private	B	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864	.....	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Brown, Alfred	Private	B	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	.....	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Baydan, O. P	Private	K	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	.....	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Black, G. W	Private	K	130th Infantry	March 1, 1864	.....	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Baker, Enos	Private	K	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	.....	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Buck, Daniel F	Private	K	130th Infantry	March 1, 1864	.....	Discharged March 10, 1865.
Bird, Isaac T	Private	K	130th Infantry	March 1, 1864	.....	Died in North Carolina, July 7, 1865.
Blazer, George W	Private	F	147th Infantry	February 23, 1865	.....	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Depley, Andrew	Private	F	147th Infantry	January 25, 1865	.....	Record not good.
Brown, Wm. H	Private	F	147th Infantry	February 23, 1865	.....	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Baldon, Samuel	Private	C	149th Infantry	February 15, 1865	.....	Mustered out May 29, 1865.
Baldon, Elisha J	Private	C	149th Infantry	February 15, 1865	.....	Mustered out September 27, 1865.
Bear, George	Private	L	154th Infantry	March 27, 1865	.....	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Brickley, Robert	Private	E	2d Battery	September 1, 1861	.....	Discharged November 20, 1862.
Clutter, George	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Curtis, Benjamin	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	.....	Mustered out Aug. 6 1861, term expired. Wounded at Rich Mount.
Cummings, Thomas	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Chatman, Abijah W	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Clark, Samuel	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	.....	Mustered out August 4, 1864.
Condo, William	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	.....	Died in Rebel prison, Salisbury, N. C., January 1, 1865.
Cummings, Thomas	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	.....	Vet., appointed sarg., reduced, must. out as absent without leave.
Cummings, Simon	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	.....	Mustered out September 4, 1864.
Cannon, Lewis	Private	K	8th Infantry	August 30, 1862	.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Crampton, Calvin G	Private	K	11th Infantry	March 9, 1865	.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Cooper, Ralph	2d Lieut.	G	12th Infantry	April 29, 1864	.....	Mustered out June 26, 1865.
Copper, Nathaniel	Private	G	12th Infantry	August 1, 1862	.....	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Copper, Benjamin	Private	G	12th Infantry	August 1, 1862	.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Cottrell, John H.	Corpora	G	12th Infantry	August 8, 1862	.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Cox, James	Private	L	13th Infantry	March 23, 1865	.....	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Carpenter, John	Private	L	13th Infantry	March 23, 1865	.....	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Chittenden, George F	As't Surg.	L	16th Infantry	June 11, 1861	.....	Must. out with reg., re-entered three years service, promoted surg.
Clark, Thomas J	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	.....	Died 1865.
Clifford, Wm. W	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	.....	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Chauness, Anthony	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	.....	Mustered out March 7, 1863, wounds received Richmond, Ky.
Carter, Lorenzo D	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	.....	Appointed sergeant, mustered out June 30, 1865.
Carpenter, Joseph N	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	.....	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Cole, Benton	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	.....	Discharged March 10, 1863, disability.
Chapin, G. W. D	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	.....	Discharged January 10, 1864, disability.
Cunningham, J. L	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	.....	Discharged November 10, 1862, disability.

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Date of Muster.	REMARKS.
Corwin, Stephen.....	Private		16th Infantry	November 10, 1862.....	Transferred to 13th Cavalry.
Claud, Pendleton.....	Private	K	16th Infantry	November 10, 1864.....	Transferred to 13th Cavalry.
Cavins, Benjamin F.....	Private	K	16th Infantry	November 2, 1864.....	Transferred to 13th Cavalry.
Clifford, Emely W.....	Sergeant	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant, then 1st Lieutenant.
Cook, James E.....	Corporal	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Discharged May 1, 1862, for disability.
Cane, Matthew.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Record not good.
Cantwell, Thomas.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Record not good.
Casebolt, Sanford.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Veteran; mustered out August 8, 1861, as sergeant.
Childers, Jacob.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Mustered out June 20, 1864.
Childs, John.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Discharged September 1, 1861, for disability.
Conner, William H.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Discharged June 24, 1863, for disability.
Clem, Simeon J.....	Private	A	19th Infantry	February 4, 1864.....	Transferred to 20th Regiment.
Cote, Wellington.....	Musicalian	E	33d Infantry	July 29, 1861.....	Mustered out August 9, 1862.
Cole, Warren.....	Private	E	33d Infantry	June 2, 1863.....	Mustered out July 21, 1865.
Carver, David K.....	1st Lieut'nt	E	34th Infantry	October 1, 1862.....	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant May 2, 1865; Captain, June 1, 1866.
Campbell, Benjamin B.....	Quar'mas'ter	D	34th Infantry	April 7, 1862.....	Promoted to Quartermaster; mustered out May 31, 1865.
Clark, Ephraim.....	Private	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861.....	Promoted to Captain of Company H.
Craven, William A.....	Private	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861.....	Veteran; mustered out February 3, 1866.
Cunningham, James M.....	Private	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861.....	Veteran; mustered out February 3, 1866.
Christopher, Edward.....	Private	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861.....	Veteran; mustered out February 3, 1866.
Cariwright, Josiah.....	Private	D	34th Infantry	October 24, 1864.....	Veteran; mustered out February 3, 1866.
Condo, John P.....	Private	D	34th Infantry	October 15, 1864.....	Mustered out October 21, 1865.
Cassell, Andrew J.....	Private	D	34th Infantry	October 12, 1864.....	Mustered out October 14, 1865.
Carley, Jackson.....	Private	D	34th Infantry	October 15, 1864.....	Mustered out August 24, 1865.
Caylor, Isaac S.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Mustered out September 12, 1865.
Cochran, G. W.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Died at Riddle's Landing, April 10, 1862.
Conrad, William.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Died at New Madrid, Mo., March 11, 1862.
Cox, Thomas K.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Mustered out September 10, 1864.
Carrroll, Rollin.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Transferred to Signal Corps, September 16, 1863.
Cannon, Moses.....	Private	L	8th Cavalry	December 8, 1863.....	Mustered out September 10, 1864.
Cannon, Thomas.....	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861.....	Died at Pendleton, Ind., September 22, 1864.
Carrroll, William.....	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861.....	Veteran; record not good.
Childers, Franklin.....	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861.....	Veteran; mustered out October 23, 1865.
Clond, Andrew.....	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861.....	Discharged November 20, 1863.
Clary, Sylvester.....	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861.....	Record not good.
Cornelius, John P.....	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861.....	Died at Bardstowen, January 1, 1862.
Cook, Abraham.....	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861.....	Transferred to V. R. C.
Caster, John M.....	Corporal	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861.....	Discharged October 8, 1862.
					Died at Indianapolis, November 24, 1862.
					Veteran; mustered out October 23, 1865.

Clark, William C	Private	69th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Died on hospital boat March 18, 1863.
Clymer, D. H.	Corporal	75th Infantry	July 30, 1862	Mustered out June 8, 1865, as private.
Custar, G. W.	Private	75th Infantry	August 6, 1862	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Clay, Elman	Private	75th Infantry	August 6, 1862	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Childers, F. M.	Private	75th Infantry	July 28, 1862	Discharged Nov. 9, 1862.
Cull, S. C.	Private	75th Infantry	August 6, 1862	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Carpenter, Simpson	Wagoner	75th Infantry	July 28, 1862	Discharged November 25, 1862, civil authority.
Carroll, R. S.	Private	80th Infantry	August 6, 1862	Died at Memphis, April 21, 1864.
Caven, S. W.	Private	80th Infantry	August 6, 1862	Discharged February 1, 1863.
Castle, Samuel	Private	80th Infantry	August 6, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Craven, Lawrence	Private	80th Infantry	August 6, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Crossly, Andrew	Private	80th Infantry	August 6, 1862	Discharged February 11, 1863.
Crossly, Henry	Private	80th Infantry	August 6, 1862	Died at St. Louis, January 3, 1865.
Crump, Elmore B.	Private	80th Infantry	August 6, 1862	Mustered out May 22, 1865.
Cruin, William E.	Private	80th Infantry	August 6, 1862	Mustered out June 15, 1865.
Cook, James W.	Private	80th Infantry	August 6, 1862	Died at Knoxville, January 1, 1864.
Combs, James W.	Private	5th Cavalry	August 6, 1862	Mustered out June 15, 1865.
Cummins, Perry C.	Private	5th Cavalry	August 6, 1862	Mustered out June 15, 1865.
Cummins, Geo. W.	Private	5th Cavalry	August 6, 1862	Died at Knoxville, January 1, 1864.
Cummins, Simol	Private	5th Cavalry	August 6, 1862	Mustered out June 15, 1865.
Cartwright, Frederick	Private	5th Cavalry	August 6, 1862	Mustered out June 15, 1865.
Corey, Jonathan	1st Lieut.	5th Cavalry	March 21, 1863	Mustered out June 15, 1865.
Carpenter, W. P.	Private	101st Infantry	September 23, 1862	Promoted Captain.
Cook, James B.	Private	101st Infantry	August 18, 1862	Discharged March 7, 1865.
Cook, Jesse M.	Corporal	101st Infantry	August 18, 1862	Mustered out June 24, 1865.
Creamer, Elias	Private	101st Infantry	August 29, 1862	Discharged April 13, 1864.
Clark, Joseph	Private	130th Infantry	August 12, 1862	Died December 25, 1862.
Cunningham, R. K.	Private	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Died at Louisville, Kentucky, Feb. 15, 1865.
Cramer, Wm.	Musician	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864	Died January 24, 1865.
Cramer, John W.	Private	130th Infantry	March 1, 1864	Died at Columbia, Tennessee, January 6, 1864.
Cunningham, W. T.	Private	130th Infantry	March 6, 1864	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Colvin, O. D.	Private	130th Infantry	March 6, 1864	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Carly, Lewis	Private	147th Infantry	January 25, 1865	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Carly, Leander	Private	147th Infantry	January 25, 1865	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Cannon, John	Private	147th Infantry	January 25, 1865	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Carroll, James P.	Private	147th Infantry	January 25, 1865	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Crook, Patrick	Private	147th Infantry	February 13, 1865	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Dula, George H.	Private	147th Infantry	February 13, 1865	Mustered out June 10, 1865.
Doff, Ephraim	Corporal	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861. Term expired.
Daniels, Isiah	Private	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861. Term expired.
Pannis, Geo W.	Private	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Died at St. Louis, November 4, 1864.
Dula, Learkin E.	Private	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Mustered out September 4, 1864.
Dula, George H.	2d Lieutenant	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Veteran.
Douglash, S. E.	Private	11th Infantry	March 14, 1865	Resigned December 7, 1862.
				Mustered out July 26, 1865.

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment	Date of Muster.	REMARKS.
Dewitt, Sam S.	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1865	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Dougherty, Michael	Private	F	8th Infantry	April 1, 1865	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Davis, Charles H.	Private	K	8th Infantry	February 25, 1865	Appointed Corporal, mustered out July 26, 1865.
Duffy, William	Private	G	12th Infantry	August 3, 1862	Mustered out June 22, 1865.
Dunham, George	Private	G	12th Infantry	April 1, 1861	Transferred to 48th regiment.
Donahoo, Thomas M.	Corporal	L	13th Infantry	March 29, 1865	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Downs, James M.	Private	L	13th Infantry	April 4, 1865	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Darlington, Siba	Private	A	16th Infantry	July 21, 1862	Died November 16, 1862
Dexey, Charles T.	Captain	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Honorably discharged, September 23, 1864, wounds.
Doxey, Edwin O.	1st Lieut.	K	16th Infantry	August 17, 1862	Resigned February 22, 1863.
Davis, Oliver C.	2d Lieut.	K	16th Infantry	May 31, 1863	Discharged as Sergeant July 1, 1864.
Davis, Oliver C.	Sergeant	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Discharged for promotion July 1, 1864, never reported.
Daze, Christopher	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Discharged February 20, 1863, disability.
Dove, Geo. W.	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Record not good.
Doyle, Michael	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Record not good.
Davis, Jonathan	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Record not good.
Dickey, Joseph	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Discharged as a minor, November 11, 1862.
Downs, Montgomery	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Downs, Thomas	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Transferred to 13th Cavalry.
Doxey, William	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Davis, Albert C.	Sergeant	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Discharged November 4, 1862, disability.
Dove, Milton	Corporal	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Mustered out as private June 30, 1865.
Dunley, John	Private	G	Unas- signed	October 31, 1864	
Daniels, Hiram J.	2d Lieut.	G	17th Infantry	April 24, 1861	Resigned January 1, 1862.
Daniels, Daniel	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861	Mustered out June 30, 1864.
Daniels, James M.	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861	Veteran, mustered out August 8, 1865.
Dove, Levi	Private	A	19th Infantry	March 16, 1862	Transferred to 20th regiment.
Davis, Joseph A.	Private	E	33d Infantry	September 21, 1861	Mustered out July 21, 1865.
Davis, Wm. B.	Private	D	34th Infantry	October 13, 1864	Mustered out October 14, 1865.
Day, Aquilla	Private	D	34th Infantry	October 28, 1864	Mustered out October 26, 1865.
Dewitt, Barnett	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Veteran, mustered out February 3, 1866.
Dwiggins, Addison	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Veteran, mustered out February 3, 1866.
Dwiggins, Wm.	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Discharged September 9, 1862, disability.
Doty, Edward	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 11, 1861	Died at Louisville, Ky., March 24, 1862.
Davis, John P.	Private	F	34th Infantry	September 25, 1861	Mustered out September 21, 1864.
Davis, Doctor B.	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Veteran, mustered out October 23, 1865.
Davis, Marion	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Discharged January 27, 1863.
Davis, Meredith	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Record not good.
Davis, Nathaniel	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Veteran, mustered out October 23, 1866.

Dwiglus, Cyrus.....	Private.....	G	75th Infantry	July 28, 1862	Veteran, mustered out June 8, 1865.
Doan, Amos J.....	Private.....	G	75th Infantry	July 29, 1862	Veteran, mustered out June 8, 1865.
Davis, Amos J.....	Corporal.....	B	89th Infantry	August 7, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Delawter, John E.....	Private.....	B	89th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Delawter, Jacob.....	Private.....	B	89th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Davis, Andrew.....	Private.....	E	101st Infant'y	August 12, 1862	Mustered out June 24, 1865.
Davis, Enoch.....	Private.....	E	101st Infant'y	August 12, 1862	Died at Murfreesboro April 27, 1863.
Davis, Charles.....	Private.....	E	101st Infant'y	August 12, 1862	Discharged October 24, 1862.
Dobson, Calvin.....	Private.....	E	101st Infant'y	August 12, 1862	Died at Bridgeport, Alabama, November 12, 1863, wounds.
Doll, E. B.....	Captain.....	B	130th Infant'y	March 10, 1864	Discharged August 13, 1864.
Dyer, John.....	Private.....	B	130th Infant'y	December 29, 1863	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Davison, Joseph.....	Private.....	B	130th Infant'y	March 11, 1864	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Dobson, H. J.....	Private.....	K	130th Infant'y	March 11, 1864	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Dennis, George W.....	1st Sergeant.....	F	147th Infant'y	January 25, 1865	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Delph, Allen.....	Private.....	F	147th Infant'y	January 25, 1865	Mustered out May 27, 1865.
Ellis, Hampton.....	Private.....	E	8th Infantry..	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Elder, John N.....	Private.....	I	8th Infantry..	August 30, 1862	Record not good.
Ellis, Hampton.....	Sergeant.....	K	8th Infantry..	September 5, 1861	Promoted to 2nd Lieutenant.
Eastman, Franklin.....	Private.....	K	8th Infantry..	September 5, 1861	Mustered out as Sergeant September 4, 1864, term expired.
Ellis, Hampton.....	2nd Lieut.....	K	8th Infantry..	May 24, 1863	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Elliott, Benjamin.....	Private.....	D	11th Infantry..	February 27, 1865	Discharged July 26, 1865.
Evans, Noah B.....	Private.....	H	11th Infantry..	February 28, 1865	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Edwards, Daniel.....	Private.....	I	13th Infantry..	March 23, 1865	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Edwards, Thomas J.....	Private.....	K	16th Infantry..	August 19, 1862	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Emmett, Peter.....	Private.....	K	16th Infantry..	October 21, 1864	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Ellison, James R.....	Private.....	K	16th Infantry..	December 6, 1864	Transferred to 13th Cavalry.
Elliott, Hiram.....	Private.....	G	17th Infantry..	June 12, 1861	Transferred to 13th Cavalry.
Evas, Elijah.....	Private.....	G	17th Infantry..	June 12, 1861	Record not good.
Evans, William S.....	Private.....	G	17th Infantry..	June 12, 1861	Transferred to 4th United States Artillery, December, 1862.
Edson, William A.....	Private.....	E	33d Infantry..	June 4, 1863	Veteran, killed at Ebenezer Church, April 1, 1865.
Ellis, John D.....	Private.....	D	34th Infantry..	September 21, 1861	Mustered out July 21, 1865.
Eglin, John F.....	Captain.....	G	47th Infantry..	February 2, 1863	Veteran, mustered out February 3, 1865.
Ellis, Bartholomew.....	Private.....	G	47th Infantry..	December 9, 1861	Resigned July 31, 2863.
Eaker, Jacob.....	Private.....	G	75th Infantry..	July 28, 1862	Discharged July 1, 1862.
Everling, Charles.....	Private.....	G	75th Infantry..	July 30, 1862	Died at Murfreesboro, March 4, 1863.
Everling, George O.....	Private.....	G	75th Infantry..	August 7, 1862	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Eaton, Thomas W.....	Private.....	I	75th Infantry..	July 20, 1862	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
English, William.....	Corporal.....	B	89th Infantry..	July 30, 1862	Discharged May 8, 1863.
Eastman, Charles R.....	Private.....	B	89th Infantry..	August 6, 18 2	Discharged February 9, 1863.
Ellsworth, W. W.....	Private.....	B	89th Infantry..	August 8, 1862	Died April 30, 1863.
Ebert, John.....	Private.....	B	89th Infantry..	March 4, 1864	Killed by accidental shot August 28, 1864.
Everett, William.....	Private.....	H	106th Infant'y	July 9, 1863	Died at Memp in July 5, 1864.
Ellis, J. P.....	Private.....	H	130th Infant'y	December 29, 1863	Mustered out July 18, 1863.
Earls William H.....	Private.....	B	130th Infant'y	December 29, 1863	Mustered out September 13, 1865.
					Died at Jefferson, Indiana, November 8, 1864.

NAMES.	Rank.	Com-pany.	Regiment.	Date of Muster.	REMARKS.
Forris, Edmund.....	Private.....	E.....	8th Infantry.....	April 22, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Fisher, William F.....	Private.....	A.....	8th Infantry.....	September 5, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Fiant, Elijah.....	Private.....	I.....	8th Infantry.....	August 30, 1862.....	Died at Vicksburg, May 28, 1863.
Fry, Robert A.....	Sergeant.....	K.....	8th Infantry.....	September 5, 1861.....	Discharge, December 14, 1863.
Fesler, John A.....	Private.....	K.....	8th Infantry.....	March 18, 1862.....	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Fesler, William H.....	Private.....	K.....	8th Infantry.....	August 30, 1862.....	Veteran, discharged, June 2, 1865.
Fergus, James.....	2d Lieut.....	E.....	8th Infantry.....	April 25, 1861.....	Mustered out, term expired.
Freeman, G. L.....	Private.....	E.....	11th Infantry.....	March 14, 1865.....	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Foland, Nelson.....	Private.....	E.....	11th Infantry.....	March 14, 1865.....	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Foland, John G.....	Private.....	E.....	11th Infantry.....	March 21, 1865.....	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Fisher, John.....	Private.....	E.....	11th Infantry.....	March 14, 1865.....	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Fitzgerald, John R.....	Private.....	L.....	13th Infantry.....	April 4, 1865.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Foreman, Joseph.....	Private.....	K.....	16th Infantry.....	August 19, 1862.....	Discharged February 20, 1865, disability.
Fisher, John T.....	Private.....	G.....	17th Infantry.....	June 12, 1861.....	Veteran, record not good.
Fletcher, Thomas.....	Private.....	A.....	19th Infantry.....	February 4, 1861.....	Transferred to 20th Regiment.
Fussel, Joshua L.....	2d Lieut.....	D.....	34th Infantry.....	February 5, 1862.....	Promoted to 1st Lieut. April 20, and Captain Aug. 2, 1862, resigned
Fisher, Hiram G.....	1st Lieut.....	E.....	34th Infantry.....	October 10, 1861.....	Resigned July 14, 1863.
Foland, John W.....	2d Lieut.....	E.....	34th Infantry.....	.....	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant, June 1, 1865.
Fleming, A. J.....	Private.....	D.....	34th Infantry.....	October 18, 1864.....	Mustered out October 11, 1865.
Falconberg, S. C.....	Private.....	E.....	34th Infantry.....	October 10, 1861.....	Discharged December 20, 1862, disability.
Foland, Isaac P.....	Private.....	E.....	34th Infantry.....	October 10, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out February 3, 1866.
Foland, George W.....	Private.....	E.....	34th Infantry.....	May 4, 1864.....	Mustered out February 3, 1866.
Fisher, Thomas L.....	Private.....	L.....	8th Cavalry.....	November 23, 1863.....	Mustered out May 10, 1865, as Commissary Sergeant,
Fuller, Nathan.....	Private.....	L.....	8th Cavalry.....	.....	Died at Nashville, Tenn., June 25, 1864.
Ferris, Edward.....	Private.....	G.....	47th Infantry.....	December 9, 1861.....	Discharged by order.
Foland, Thomas.....	Private.....	D.....	101st Infantry.....	August 18, 1862.....	Mustered out June 24, 1865.
Foland, Elias.....	Private.....	D.....	101st Infantry.....	August 18, 1862.....	Mustered out June 24, 1865.
Fuller, John H.....	Private.....	E.....	101st Infantry.....	August 12, 1862.....	Died at Lebanon, Kentucky, January 14, 1863.
Fuller, William B.....	Private.....	E.....	101st Infantry.....	August 12, 1862.....	Mustered out June 21, 1865.
Ford, John.....	Private.....	H.....	103d Infantry.....	July 9, 1863.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Forkner, Jesso.....	Corporal.....	F.....	147th Infantry.....	February 4, 1865.....	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Giles, James A.....	Sergeant.....	E.....	8th Infantry.....	April 22, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Godwin, Henry C.....	Private.....	E.....	8th Infantry.....	April 22, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Geik, Joseph.....	Private.....	A.....	8th Infantry.....	September 5, 1861.....	Mustered out September 4, 1864, term expired.
Gardner, Job.....	Private.....	K.....	8th Infantry.....	September 5, 1861.....	Died at Otterville, Missouri, November 16, 1861.
George, Madison.....	Private.....	K.....	8th Infantry.....	September 5, 1861.....	Died at St. Louis, January 3, 1862.
Giles, John.....	Private.....	K.....	8th Infantry.....	September 5, 1861.....	Veteran, wounded at Pea Ridge, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Graham, Marion.....	Private.....	K.....	8th Infantry.....	September 5, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Gregory, Shannon.....	Private.....	K.....	8th Infantry.....	September 5, 1861.....	Died at Huntsville, Indiana, chronic diarrhoea, November, 1862.

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Date of Muster.	REMARKS.
Goodwin, Geo.	Private	K	130th Infantry	March 1, 1864	Died Nashville, Tenn., June 20, 1864.
Gordon, Sylvanus	Private	K	130th Infantry	March 1, 1864	Record not good.
Gardner, Henry	Private	K	130th Infantry	March 1, 1864	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Hall, Richard J.	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Hardin, John	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Hullbaugh, J. H.	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Harbey, Nathaniel	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Helvie, Lewis K.	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Henry, Samuel	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Hosman, Michael	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Hulbert, David	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Hunt, John H.	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Hicks, John H.	1st Serg't	K	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant.
Hair, Benj.	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	
Hicks, Jeremiah	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Hicks, Samuel	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Mustered out September 4, 1864.
Huston, David	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Huston, Wm. G.	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	
Helvie, Lewis K.	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Discharged, disability.
Huston, Thos. W.	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Mustered out September 4, 1864, sick at Washington.
Hunt, John M.	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	
Hurlbert, Daniel R.	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Transferred to V. R. C., August 19, 1865.
Heagy, Geo. W.	Wagoner	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Mustered out September 4, 1864.
Hale, Alexander	Private	L	8th Infantry	August 30, 1862	Died on Mississippi river, October 14, 1862.
Hicks, John H.	Captain	K	9th Infantry	July 1, 1862	Resigned January 30, 1864.
Hern, Dennis	Private	C	11th Infantry	February 24, 1865	
Hoover, Enos	Private	E	11th Infantry	March 21, 1865	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Hoover, Emaley	Private	E	11th Infantry	March 21, 1865	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Houghman, John S.	Private	E	11th Infantry	February 25, 1865	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Howard, Alvin W.	Private	E	11th Infantry	February 24, 1865	
Hedgcs, Abraham	Private	Unas signed	Unas signed	March 30, 1865	
Harding, Wm. H.	Private	Unas signed	Unas signed	March 30, 1865	
Hardin, Charles V.	2d Lieut.	G	12th Infantry	May 1, 1865	Mustered out as Sergeant June 8, 1865.
Huston, Thomas S.	Sergeant	G	12th Infantry	August 8, 1862	Died at Grand Junction February 24, 1863.
Hilday, John H.	Corporal	G	12th Infantry	August 8, 1862	Mustered as Private June 8, 1865.
Humphreys, John	Private	G	12th Infantry	August 14, 1862	Discharged November 7, 1862, wounds.
Huston, Joseph	Private	G	12th Infantry	August 8, 1862	Appointed Corporal, mustered out June 8, 1865.
Huseholder, Wm.	Private	G	12th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Record not good.
Hooker, Franklin	Private	G	12th Infantry	April 6, 1864	Transferred to 48th regiment.

Hughes, Robert.....	L.....	13th Infantry	March 23, 1855.....	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Hughes, Thomas.....	L.....	13th Infantry	March 23, 1855.....	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Howard, Samuel.....	L.....	13th Infantry	March 23, 1865.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Hardy, Sol. F.....	Corporal.....	16th Infantry	July 20, 1862.....	Appointed Sergeant; Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Hardy, Thomas M.....	Private.....	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Harris, Jesse.....	Wagoner.....	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Discharged November 11, 1862. Wounded Richmond, Kentucky.
Hughes, John.....	Private.....	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Discharged March 13, 1863. Disability.
Harris, David N.....	Private.....	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Record not good.
Hart, Hezekiah.....	Private.....	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Record not good.
Hamilton, Harvey.....	Private.....	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Record not good.
Harvey, John.....	Private.....	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Died July 15, 1862.
Hart, William.....	Private.....	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Died November 15, 1862.
Hamilton, Martin.....	2d Lieutenant.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Mustered out as sergeant with regiment.
Hammonds, Michael D.....	Private.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Record not good.
Harcum, Hiram.....	Private.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Record not good.
Heldt, Nicholas.....	Private.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Mustered out February 15, 1865.
Hight, James T.....	Private.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out August 8, 1865, as sergeant.
Hopper, George P.....	Private.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Record not good.
Hoover, James.....	Private.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Veteran, died April 25, 1865, wounds.
Hoover, John.....	Private.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Mustered out June 20, 1864.
Hobbard, James.....	Private.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Died at Beverly, Virginia, September 19, 1861.
Hullinger, Elijah B.....	Private.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Veteran. Mustered out August 8, 1865.
Hoppis, Daniel.....	Private.....	19th Infantry	March 8, 1862.....	Veteran. Transferred to 20th Regiment
Hoppis, Jasper.....	Private.....	19th Infantry	February 17, 1864.....	Mustered out July 21, 1865.
Hughes, John.....	Private.....	33d Infantry.....	June 9th, 1863.....	Resigned January 30, 1862.
Henny, Samuel.....	1st Lieut.....	34th Infantry.....	September 21, 1861.....	Resigned January 9, 1863.
Hunter, Francis M.....	Captain.....	34th Infantry.....	October 10, 1861.....	Veteran. Discharged October 4, 1865. Disability.
Horn, Wm. S.....	Musician.....	34th Infantry.....	September 21, 1861.....	Killed at Magnolia Hills, May 1, 1863.
Henderson, Geo. H.....	Private.....	34th Infantry.....	September 21, 1861.....	Mustered out October 14, 1865.
Hughes, Wm. A.....	Private.....	34th Infantry.....	October 10, 1861.....	Killed at Vicksburg, May 27, 1863.
Horn, Daniel F.....	Corporal.....	34th Infantry.....	October 10, 1861.....	Killed on picket, Fort Pillow, May 23, 1863.
Hanly, Franklin.....	Private.....	34th Infantry.....	October 10, 1861.....	Veteran, drowned Lake Ponchartrain, Sep. 30, 1864.
Harmon, John A.....	Private.....	34th Infantry.....	October 10, 1861.....	Mustered out February 3, 1866, as sergeant.
Hosier, Milligan.....	Private.....	34th Infantry.....	October 10, 1861.....	Mustered out September 21, 1864.
Hosier, George W.....	Private.....	34th Infantry.....	October 10, 1861.....	Veteran. Mustered out February 3, 1866.
Huffman, Jasper.....	Private.....	34th Infantry.....	October 10, 1861.....	Died at Buffalo, Kentucky, March 1, 1862.
Huffman, Benjamin.....	Private.....	34th Infantry.....	October 10, 1861.....	Died at New Orleans, July 8, 1864.
Hosier, Francis.....	Private.....	34th Infantry.....	May 6, 1864.....	Mustered out November 25, 1865.
Holter, Joseph.....	Private.....	34th Infantry.....	November 25, 1864.....	Transferred to 16th Ohio Battery.
Hatfield, Abram.....	Private.....	34th Infantry.....	September 25, 1861.....	Mustered out June 17, 1865.
Harbold, Jacob H.....	Private.....	8th Cavalry.....	December 15, 1863.....	Transferred to field and staff duty, July 4, 1864.
Hankey, John M.....	Musician.....	47th Infantry.....	December 9, 1861.....	Record not good.
Hatfill, Arch A.....	Private.....	47th Infantry.....	December 9, 1861.....	Record not good.
Harless, Jacob.....	Private.....	47th Infantry.....	December 9, 1861.....	Record not good.

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Date of Muster.	REMARKS.
Hardcastle, William.....	Private.....	G.....	47th Infantry	December 18, 1861.....	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Hensley, Joseph.....	Private.....	G.....	47th Infantry	December 18, 1861.....	Mustered out October 23, 1865.
Hinkle, Henry.....	Private.....	G.....	47th Infantry	December 18, 1861.....	Mustered out October 23, 1865.
Hodgson, Reuben.....	Private.....	G.....	47th Infantry	December 18, 1861.....	Discharged October 19, 1862.
Holloway, Isaac.....	Private.....	G.....	47th Infantry	December 18, 1861.....	Killed at Champion Hills.
Hour, Dorsey M.....	Private.....	G.....	47th Infantry	December 18, 1861.....	Discharged December 23, 1861, disability.
Ham, Samuel.....	Corporal.....	F.....	57th Infantry	December 18, 1861.....	Discharged December 31, 1863, disability.
Ham, Jac. H.....	Private.....	F.....	57th Infantry	December 18, 1861.....	Discharged September 11, 1863, disability.
Ham, William J.....	Private.....	F.....	57th Infantry	December 18, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865, as Quartermaster Serg't.
Huston, George W.....	Private.....	F.....	57th Infantry	December 18, 1861.....	Died at Nashville, Tenn., February 5, 1863, lung fever.
Hardin, Samuel.....	Corporal.....	H.....	69th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Discharged November 24, 1862, wounded at Richmond, Ky.
Hankins, William D.....	Private.....	H.....	69th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Discharged November 24, 1862, wounded at Richmond, Ky.
Hankins, William N.....	Private.....	H.....	69th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Mustered out July 5, 1865.
Huston, William H.....	Private.....	H.....	69th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Died at Young's Point, February 20, 1863.
Hilligose, William J.....	Sergeant.....	G.....	75th Infantry	July 30, 1862.....	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant.
Harnan, L. C.....	Private.....	G.....	75th Infantry	July 30, 1862.....	Died at Gallatin Tenn., February 27, 1863.
Hancker, John A.....	Private.....	G.....	75th Infantry	July 30, 1862.....	Killed at Chicamunga, September 19, 1863.
Hosier, T. H. D.....	Private.....	G.....	75th Infantry	July 30, 1862.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Hillis, George.....	Private.....	G.....	75th Infantry	July 30, 1862.....	Died at Murfreesboro, April 13, 1863.
Hosier, Chauncey.....	Private.....	G.....	75th Infantry	July 30, 1862.....	Discharged February 21, 1863.
Helm, Francis.....	Private.....	G.....	75th Infantry	July 30, 1862.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Hilth, David E.....	Private.....	G.....	75th Infantry	August 7, 1862.....	Died at Murfreesboro, February 15, 1863.
Hilligose, George H.....	Corporal.....	G.....	75th Infantry	July 25, 1862.....	Discharged March 20, 1864.
Holloway, Elisha.....	Private.....	L.....	75th Infantry	July 16, 1862.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Helvie, Leones.....	Private.....	B.....	89th Infantry	July 17, 1862.....	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Harder, J. H.....	Private.....	B.....	89th Infantry	January 2, 1864.....	Died at New Orleans, May 25, 1864.
Huston, Davies K.....	Private.....	A.....	3th Cavalry	August 4, 1862.....	Mustered out June 15, 1865.
Huston, Samuel C.....	Private.....	A.....	5th Cavalry	March 21, 1863.....	Mustered out June 15, 1865.
Hayes, Thomas L. B.....	Private.....	A.....	5th Cavalry	November 10, 1864.....	Mustered out June 15, 1865.
Hollingsworth, John.....	Private.....	D.....	101st Infantry	August 18, 1862.....	Mustered out June 24, 1865.
House, John K.....	Private.....	D.....	101st Infantry	August 18, 1862.....	Mustered out June 24, 1865.
Harris, David.....	Private.....	E.....	101st Infantry	August 12, 1862.....	Discharged February 19, 1863.
Hughes, Thomas.....	Private.....	E.....	101st Infantry	August 12, 1862.....	Discharged December 28, 1862.
Hughes, James.....	Private.....	E.....	101st Infantry	August 12, 1862.....	Discharged December 28, 1862.
Belm, William.....	Private.....	E.....	101st Infantry	August 12, 1862.....	Mustered out June 24, 1864.
Hass, Godfrey.....	Sergeant.....	H.....	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Hedrick, John.....	Private.....	H.....	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Hunt, John M.....	2d Lieut.....	B.....	130th Infantry	September 17, 1864.....	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.

Harpole, Sam	Private	B	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Harris, David	Musician	K	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Hendrix, D. A.	Private	K	130th Infantry	March 1, 1864	Died at Knoxville, July 14, 1861.
Hendrix, D. L.	Private	K	130th Infantry	March 1, 1864	Died at Logansport, January 25, 1865.
Harrison, Albert	Private	K	130th Infantry	March 1, 1864	Mustered out, December 2, 1865.
Harris, John	Private	F	17th Infantry	January 25, 1865	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Hackleman, G. W.	Private	F	17th Infantry	January 25, 1865	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Harris, John	Private	F	17th Infantry	January 25, 1865	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Hamilton, John	Private	F	17th Infantry	January 31, 1865	Died at home, March 12, 1865.
Hamrick, John	Private	C	149th Infantry	February 3, 1865	Mustered out February 27, 1865.
Hawk, David C.	Private	I	154th Infantry	March 31, 1865	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Hollowell, W. R.	Private	I	154th Infantry	April 5, 1865	Mustered out August 24, 1865.
Hopper, Isaac	Private	F	155th Infantry	March 21, 1865	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Helford, Harrison	Private	F	155th Infantry	March 21, 1865	Mustered out May 17, 1865.
Hardin, John	Private	E	2d Battery	September 1, 1861	Promoted 2d Lieutenant.
Irish, James M.	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Irish, Oliver	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Irish, Volney B.	Musician	E	19th Infantry	July 29, 1861	Mustered out September 19, 1862.
Irish, Oliver	Musician	E	19th Infantry	July 29, 1861	Mustered out August 9, 1862.
Ingram, Wm.	Private	G	17th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Discharged October 9, 1863.
Ingram, Wiley	Private	G	75th Infantry	August 13, 1862	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Ingram, Clement	Private	G	75th Infantry	July 30, 1862	Discharged May 1, 1863.
Ifert, G. W.	Private	B	89th Infantry	August 6, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Irish, V. P.	Private	B	89th Infantry	July 21, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Ifert, Wm.	Private	B	89th Infantry	February 5, 1864	Transferred to 26th Regiment.
Ingram, Leonard	Private	K	130th Infantry	March 1, 1864	Died at Quincy, Indiana, October 16, 1864.
Irish, J. M.	Private	K	2d Battery	September 1, 1861	Mustered out September 1, 1864.
Jones, Philip	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Jones, John	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Jenkins, Jeremiah	Private	K	8th Infantry	May 24, 1864	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Jordan, James	Private	K	12th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Discharged July 2, 1863, disability.
James, Joseph	Private	A	16th Infantry	July 21, 1862	Mustered out June 30, 1865, as Corporal.
James, Charles	Private	A	16th Infantry	August 16, 1862	Transferred to V. R. C.
Jennings, Geo. W.	Corporal	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Died March 2, 1863.
Jennings, Wm. A.	Corporal	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Killed at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862.
Jones, Collins	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Veteran, mustered out August 8, 1865.
Jenkins, James	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861	Veteran, mustered out August 8, 1865.
Jenkinson, Geo. T.	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861	Discharged July 22, 1861, disability.
Jones, Wm. E.	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861	Mustered out June 20, 1864.
Jones, Jonathan	Captain	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861	Resigned, August 2, 1862.
Jones, Isaac P.	Corporal	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861	Died at Buffalo, Kentucky, February 15, 1862.
James, Elias	Private	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861	Veteran, mustered out February 3, 1866.
Jackson, Samuel	Private	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861	Mustered out, September 21, 1864.
Jackson, Robert	Private	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861	Veteran, transferred to Company "C."

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Date of Muster.	REMARKS.
Johnson, Wm. L.	Private	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861	Died at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., February 6, 1862.
Jones, Morris H.	Private	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861	Died at Anderson, Ind., October 12, 1861.
Jerrell, Wm.	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Veteran, mustered out February 3, 1866.
Johnson, Henry	Private	L	8th Cavalry	December 14, 1863	Discharged February 1, 1865.
Jones, Thomas N.	As t Surg	L	2d Cavalry	December 25, 1861	Resigned December 11, 1862.
Jackson, Harrison	Musickian	L	4th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Discharged June, 1862.
Jarrett, Owen	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Veteran, mustered out October 23, 1865.
Jay, Albert	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Mustered out July 5, 1865.
Judd, James	Private	IL	69th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Mustered out June 8, 1865, as sergeant.
Johnson, Wm.	Private	G	75th Infantry	August 8, 1862	Died at Chattanooga, October 4, 1863.
Jackson, Martin	Private	G	75th Infantry	August 8, 1862	Record not good.
Jarrett, John R.	Private	G	75th Infantry	July 28, 1862	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Jarrett, J. W.	Private	G	75th Infantry	August 8, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Jackson, Steph. J.	Private	B	89th Infantry	August 6, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Jackson, F. M.	Private	B	89th Infantry	August 14, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Jarrett, James W.	Private	B	89th Infantry	July 19, 1862	Discharged November 26, 1862.
Jackson, George	Private	B	89th Infantry	August 14, 1861	Discharged December 23, 1862.
Jarrett, A. J.	Private	B	89th Infantry	August 6, 1862	Killed at Nashville, December 16, 1864.
Jackson, Thomas B.	Private	B	89th Infantry	August 6, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865, as corporal.
Jones, Davis	Private	B	89th Infantry	April 13, 1864	Transferred to 26th regiment.
Jones, Paul C.	Private	B	89th Infantry	January 2, 1864	Transferred to 26th regiment.
Jones, Philip	Private	B	89th Infantry	January 13, 1864	Transferred to 26th regiment.
Jarrett, Wm. F.	Private	B	89th Infantry	January 13, 1864	Discharged, 1864.
Johnson, David C.	Sergeant	A	5th Cavalry	August 4, 1862	Discharged October 11, 1862.
James, Thomas	Private	E	101st Infantry	August 12, 1862	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Jenkins, George	Private	B	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Jones, Lemmon	Private	K	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Jones, Spicer	Private	K	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Johnson, Franklin	Private	K	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Johnson, Milton	Private	K	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Johnson, A. Y.	Private	2d	Battery	September 1, 1861	Mustered out September 1, 1864.
Johson, Samuel	Private	2d	Battery	November 21, 1864	Mustered out July 3, 1865.
Kelly, Charles	Private	L	8th Infantry	August 30, 1862	Died at Helena, Ark., September 23, 1862.
Kelly, John	Private	L	8th Infantry	August 30, 1862	Died at St. Louis, November 6, 1862.
Keller, Philip	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Kraner, Andrew F.	Musickian	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Appointed musician, mustered out August 24, 1865.
Krutz, William	Private	F	11th Infantry	March 14, 1865	Discharged as private February 29, 1863, disability.
Kinnamon, Seth	Corporal	G	12th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.
Kelly, George W.	Private	G	12th Infantry	August 8, 1862	

Kinnaman, Levi M.....	G	12th Infantry	August 8, 1861.....	Died at Louisville, Ky., September 16, 1862.
Kinnaman, James M.....	G	12th Infantry	August 11, 1862.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Kaufman, John.....	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Appointed sergeant, mustered out June 30, 1865.
Kelly, Michael.....	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Record not good.
Kimberley, James S.....	K	16th Infantry	October 10, 1864.....	Transferred to 13th Cavalry.
Kribs, Jacob.....	K	16th Infantry	September 27, 1864.....	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Knight, Francis M.....	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Transferred to 4th U. S. Artillery.
Kokonder, Geo.....	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Record not good.
Kondell, Wm. A.....	I	20th Infantry	February 4, 1864.....	Transferred to V. R. C., June 1, 1865.
Kinnaman, John W.....	D	34th Infantry	September 24, 1861.....	Veteran mustered out February 3, 1866, as 1st Sergeant.
King, Augustine.....	D	34th Infantry	October 28, 1864.....	Mustered out October 25, 1865.
Kurz, Wm. E.....	M	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Discharged June 24, 1862, disability.
Kidwell, Robert M.....	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Died in Indiana May 11, 1862.
Klepper, Lewis.....	L	8th Cavalry	December 19, 1863.....	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
Keller, John.....	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1863.....	Record not good.
Keller, John E.....	G	75th Infantry	August 11, 1862.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Kellum, T. H.....	B	89th Infantry	July 26, 1862.....	Died at Vicksburg August 3, 1864.
Kesler, John.....	B	89th Infantry	August 7, 1862.....	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Koons, Elijah.....	H	89th Infantry	August 8, 1862.....	Transferred to V. R. C.
Kerr, James.....	H	105th Infantry	July 9, 1862.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Keesling, John.....	B	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863.....	Mustered out May 27, 1865.
King, Henry N.....	K	130th Infantry	March 1, 1864.....	Died Nashville, April 26, 1864.
Kelly, Wm. J.....	K	139th Infantry	December 29, 1863.....	Mustered out December 2, 1855.
Kelly, Eli.....	K	130th Infantry	March 1, 1864.....	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
King, James C.....	K	130th Infantry	March 1, 1864.....	Discharged March 12, 1865.
Kirsey, Wm. W.....	F	147th Infantry	February 23, 1865.....	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Koeniger, Lewis.....	F	2d Battery	January 4, 1864.....	Mustered out July 3, 1865.
Lewark, James H.....	F	8th Infantry	April 25, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Loyd, John.....	F	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861.....	Veteran, wagoner, mustered out August 25, 1865.
Lanahan, Joseph.....	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Lewark, Edward.....	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861.....	
Lewark, James.....	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861.....	
Lewark, Francis M.....	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861.....	Appointed corporal, discharged, disability.
Lemon, Albert E.....	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out June 12, 1865.
Lyons, John.....	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861.....	Veteran, appointed sergeant, mustered out August 25, 1865.
Lawson, Charles.....	K	8th Infantry	April 17, 1862.....	Mustered out August 25, 1865.
Lowe, John.....	K	8th Infantry	February 23, 1865.....	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Lewis, Asa T.....	F	11th Infantry	September 24, 1865.....	Died at Grand Junction, Tenn., February 10, 1863.
Lennen, Peter B.....	G	12th Infantry	September 24, 1862.....	Discharged September 17, 1863, disability.
Lee, Culppeper.....	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Lippold, Edward.....	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Transferred to 13th Cavalry.
Lee, John.....	K	16th Infantry	November 22, 1864.....	Transferred to 13th Cavalry.
Luck, Abner J.....	K	16th Infantry	August 29, 1864.....	Transferred to 13th Cavalry.
Layman, Milt F.....	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Reduced, discharged December 13, 1862, disability.

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Date of Muster.	REMARKS.
Lamb, Patrick.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Veteran; mustered out August 8, 1865.
Lott, Jacob.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Record not good.
Leamy, James.....	Private	A	19th Infantry	March 12, 1862.....	Veteran; transferred to 20th Regiment.
Lynch, Patrick.....	Private	I	20th Infantry	January 1, 1864.....	Mustered out July 12, 1865.
Lewark, John W.....	Private	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861.....	Veteran; discharged November 6, 1865, for disability.
Love, Byram.....	Private	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861.....	Veteran; mustered out February 3, 1866.
Lee, Daniel F.....	Private	D	34th Infantry	October 24, 1861.....	Died at Brazos, Texas, May 26, 1865.
Lee, H. W. G.....	Private	D	34th Infantry	October 15, 1864.....	Died at New Orleans, July 11, 1865.
Lee, Samuel.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Veteran; mustered out February 3, 1866.
Leeg, Thomas B.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, October 12, 1863.
Lee, Joseph.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	February 2, 1864.....	Mustered out February 3, 1866.
Larue, Samuel B.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 15, 1864.....	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Lee, John H.....	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861.....	Veteran; mustered out October 23, 1865.
Lust, Hugh C.....	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861.....	Veteran; mustered out October 23, 1865.
Lyst, Henry C.....	Private	G	75th Infantry	July 30, 1862.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Lewark, Elijah.....	Private	G	75th Infantry	July 28, 1862.....	Died at Vinings, Ga., August 22, 1864.
Lyst, Thomas J.....	Private	G	75th Infantry	August 30, 1862.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Lyst, Samuel.....	Private	G	75th Infantry	August 30, 1862.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865, as sergeant.
Lawson, Henderson.....	Private	G	75th Infantry	August 30, 1862.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Lawson, George.....	Private	G	75th Infantry	August 30, 1862.....	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., March 29, 1863.
Lilley, A. R.....	Private	L	75th Infantry	August 16, 1862.....	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., January 19, 1853.
Lane, W. D. F.....	Private	F	89th Infantry	July 19, 1862.....	Died at Memphis, Tenn., March 12, 1863.
Lemon, Orange.....	Private	B	89th Infantry	August 8, 1862.....	Discharged October 23, 1863.
Laudphire, William.....	Private	A	5th Cavalry	August 5, 1862.....	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant, January 11, 1864.
Lanfsey, Joseph.....	2d Lieutenant	B	101st Infantry	February 16, 1863.....	Record not good.
Little, Jesse.....	Private	E	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864.....	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Little, Gambrel.....	Private	B	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864.....	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Lindley, John.....	Private	K	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863.....	Discharged November 12, 1864.
Lane, P. Z. T.....	Private	K	130th Infantry	March 1, 1864.....	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Laydon, Quintom.....	Private	K	130th Infantry	March 1, 1864.....	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Lee, William F.....	Private	L	154th Infantry	March 21, 1865.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Martin, William H.....	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Madden, Thomas.....	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Maul, Charles A.....	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Maul, Corydon W.....	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
McCallister, John G.....	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
McKinan, Joseph.....	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
McGraw, James W.....	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
McGraw, George W.....	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.

McGuire, Thomas.....	E	8th Infantry.....	April 22, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
McGuire, Michael.....	E	8th Infantry.....	April 22, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Melross, Andrew H.....	E	8th Infantry.....	April 22, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Moore, John.....	E	8th Infantry.....	April 22, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Mershon, William B.....	E	8th Infantry.....	April 22, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Melross, Andrew.....	K	8th Infantry.....	September 5, 1861.....	Record not good.
Mathews, Sanford.....	K	8th Infantry.....	September 5, 1861.....	Wounded at Pea Ridge.
Maul, George K.....	K	8th Infantry.....	September 5, 1861.....	Veteran, appointed Sergeant, discharged August 2, 1865, disability.
Mansfield, John T.....	K	8th Infantry.....	September 5, 1861.....	
McCallister, William H.....	K	8th Infantry.....	September 5, 1861.....	
McCallister, Robert J.....	K	8th Infantry.....	September 5, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
McCarthy, John W.....	K	8th Infantry.....	September 5, 1861.....	Murdered at Helena, Arkansas, September 16, 1862.
McCabe, James.....	K	8th Infantry.....	September 5, 1861.....	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 20, 1867.
McCarthy, William S.....	K	8th Infantry.....	September 5, 1861.....	Died at St. Louis, October 21, 1861.
Mowery, George.....	K	8th Infantry.....	September 5, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
McCallister, James G.....	K	8th Infantry.....	September 5, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
McCallister, Corydon.....	K	8th Infantry.....	September 5, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out August 14, 1865.
McCallister, William M.....	K	8th Infantry.....	September 5, 1861.....	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
McCormac, Thomas.....	K	8th Infantry.....	April 17, 1864.....	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
McGuire, James.....	K	8th Infantry.....	August 30, 1862.....	Died at Vicksburg, May 21, 1863.
McCollough, George.....	K	8th Infantry.....	August 30, 1862.....	Died at Alexandria, Virginia, February 16, 1865.
McCallister, Charles.....	K	8th Infantry.....	August 30, 1862.....	Died at St. Louis, Missouri, December 12, 1862.
Manning, Joel.....	K	8th Infantry.....	August 30, 1862.....	
McCallister, Clifton.....	K	8th Infantry.....	August 30, 1862.....	Veteran, mustered out 24, 1865.
McCallister, I. D.....	K	8th Infantry.....	July 1, 1863.....	Discharged November 28, 1863.
Myric, John W.....	E	11th Infantry.....	February 24, 1865.....	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Marva, D. C.....	E	11th Infantry.....	March 4, 1865.....	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Miller, William N.....	E	11th Infantry.....	March 31, 1865.....	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Moulton, James.....	E	11th Infantry.....	March 31, 1865.....	Killed at Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1861.
Moulton, William T.....	G	12th Infantry.....	August 3, 1862.....	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Moulton, W. H.....	G	12th Infantry.....	August 3, 1862.....	Died at Rome, Georgia, September 12, 1864.
McGuire, James.....	G	12th Infantry.....	August 7, 1862.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
McGuire, Ralph.....	G	12th Infantry.....	August 11, 1862.....	Died at Indianapolis, October 6, 1862.
McVey, John.....	G	12th Infantry.....	August 11, 1862.....	Died at Grand Junction, Tenn., March 6, 1863.
Michael Lewis.....	G	12th Infantry.....	August 12, 1862.....	Died at Grand Junction, Tenn., February 23, 1863.
Morton, Davis.....	A	13th Infantry.....	July 21, 1862.....	Appointed Sergeant, mustered out June 30, 1865.
McCordle, James T.....	K	16th Infantry.....	August 19, 1862.....	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Maloney, Daniel.....	K	16th Infantry.....	August 19, 1862.....	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
McCullough, Patrick.....	K	16th Infantry.....	August 19, 1862.....	*Sup'd killed at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862.
Murray, Thomas.....	K	16th Infantry.....	August 19, 1862.....	Died September 28, 1862, wounds received at Richmond, Kentucky.
McQuillan, Lewis.....	K	16th Infantry.....	August 19, 1862.....	Discharged July, 1863, from wounds received at Richmond, Ky.
Minnick, Isaac.....	K	16th Infantry.....	August 19, 1862.....	Transferred to 13th cavalry.
Mason, William.....	K	16th Infantry.....	December 6, 1864.....	
Moore, Lewis.....	K	16th Infantry.....	September 18, 1862.....	Mustered out June 30, 1865.

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Date of Muster.	REMARKS.
Moore, John W.....	Private.....	K.....	16th Infantry	October 10, 1862.....	Record not good.
Madsagin, Wm.....	Private.....	Unass- igned.....	16th Infantry	October 31, 1861.....	
Murphy, Charles M.....	Corporal.....	G.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Record not good.
McKinney, John G.....	Corporal.....	G.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out August 8, 1865.
Mann, Judson L.....	Private.....	G.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Discharged October 25, 1861, disability.
McLaughlin, James.....	Private.....	G.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Record not good.
Mann, Thomas.....	Private.....	G.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Mustered out June 20, 1864.
McMillen, Jas. P.....	Private.....	G.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Transferred to V. R. C. November 25, 1863; wounds.
McMillen, Silas.....	Private.....	G.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Discharged June 20, 1864.
Medcoe, Wm.....	Private.....	G.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Veteran. Mustered out August 8, 1865.
Miller, Benjamin.....	Private.....	G.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Veteran. Mustered out August 8, 1865, as sergeant.
Miller, Thomas J.....	Private.....	G.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Died March 27, 1862.
Miller, Wm. C.....	Private.....	G.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Veteran. Discharged June 20, 1864.
Miller, William C.....	Private.....	G.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Discharged July 21, 1861. Disability.
Murphy, John E.....	Private.....	G.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Mustered out August 8, 1865.
Murphy, Chas. W.....	Private.....	G.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Veteran. Mustered out August 8, 1865.
Myers, Wm. H.....	Private.....	G.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Veteran. Mustered out August 8, 1865.
Martin, John.....	Private.....	Unass- igned.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	
Martin, Isaac J.....	Private.....	Unass- igned.....	17th Infantry	October 8, 1864.....	
McLeson, James.....	Private.....	Unass- igned.....	17th Infantry	November 23, 1861.....	
May, Isaac M.....	Captain.....	A.....	19th Infantry	July 29, 1861.....	Promoted Major. Killed in battle.
Makepeace, A. I.....	2d Lieut.....	A.....	19th Infantry	July 29, 1861.....	Promoted 1st Lieut, then Captain.
Miller, Wm.....	Private.....	A.....	19th Infantry	July 29, 1861.....	Killed at Galbreville, August 28, 1862.
Mitchell, James L.....	Private.....	A.....	19th Infantry	July 29, 1861.....	Wounded—Wilderness. Mustered out August 28, 1864 as 1st sergt.
Modlin, Elias.....	Private.....	A.....	19th Infantry	February 12, 1864.....	Transferred to 20th Regiment.
McMahon, Enoch A.....	2d Lieut.....	D.....	34th Infantry	June 20, 1864.....	Promoted 1st Lieut. April 20, 1865.
Moore, C. W.....	2d Lieut.....	D.....	34th Infantry	April 20, 1862.....	Resigned October 3, 1862.
Miner, Wm. J.....	1st Lieut.....	E.....	34th Infantry	September 1, 1863.....	Resigned Oct. 23, 1864.
Markle, John E.....	2d Lieut.....	K.....	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Promoted Captain May 1, 1863. Assigned Quartermaster.
Makepeace, H. B.....	Musician.....	.....	34th Infantry	October 12, 1861.....	
Makepeace, Samuel D.....	Musician.....	.....	34th Infantry	October 12, 1861.....	
Mays, Joseph H.....	Musician.....	.....	34th Infantry	October 12, 1861.....	
Manning, Ambrose.....	Private.....	D.....	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861.....	Mustered out September 21, 1864.
Moore, Davis M.....	Private.....	D.....	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861.....	Discharged December 12, 1862. Disability.
Manning, Ezekiel.....	Private.....	D.....	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861.....	Mustered out October 12, 1865.
Murphy, Boze.....	Private.....	D.....	34th Infantry	October 28, 1864.....	Mustered out October 25, 1865.
McMullen, Jno. W.....	Private.....	D.....	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861.....	Died at New Haven, Kentucky, December 15, 1861.
Moore, John H.....	Corporal.....	E.....	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Died at New Haven, Kentucky, March 1, 1862.
McGwire, John W.....	Private.....	E.....	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Veteran. Mustered out February 3, 1866.

Martin, Oliver F.....	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Veteran, mustered out February 3, 1866.
McConaha, John T.....	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Veteran, mustered out February 3, 1866.
Miller, Wm. N.....	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Discharged June 24, 1862, disability.
Miller, Joseph.....	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Died at New Orleans, September 16, 1864.
Mills, Wm.....	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Discharged December 20, 1862, disability.
Moores, Wm.....	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Discharged October 21, 1862, disability.
Moulder, Wm. P.....	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Discharged February 6, 1862, disability.
Miner, Jabez E.....	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Transferred to Signal Corps.
Mays, Jacob.....	E	34th Infantry	September 25, 1861	Veteran, discharged November 20, 1864, blindness.
Miller, Wm. P.....	F	8th Cavalry	December 4, 1863	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
McGraw, James W.....	L	8th Cavalry	December 12, 1863	Mustered out July 6, 1865.
Myers, Wm. R.....	G	47th Infantry	January 24, 1862	Record not good.
Mabbitt, James B.....	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Record not good.
Maynard, Wm. A.....	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Killed at Champaign Hills, May 16, 1863.
Miller, John.....	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Mustered out.
Moses, Justice.....	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Discharged April 22, 1862.
McMullen, J. C.....	S	57th Infantry	December 18, 1861	Wounded at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, discharged Nov. 18, 1864.
Markie, Dewitt C.....	F	57th Infantry	July 25, 1862	Mustered out June 8, 1865, as 1st Sergeant.
McMahan, J. W.....	G	75th Infantry	July 25, 1862	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
McKinney, Robert.....	G	75th Infantry	July 25, 1862	Transferred to Engineer Corp., July 29, 1864.
Metcalf, Stephen.....	G	75th Infantry	July 25, 1862	Killed at Chicamauga, September 19, 1863.
Mather Wm.....	G	75th Infantry	August 13, 1862	Died of wounds received at Chicamauga, September 20, 1863.
McKee, John D.....	G	75th Infantry	August 13, 1862	Died of wounds received at Chicamauga, September 22, 1863.
Miner, James M.....	G	75th Infantry	August 13, 1862	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
McMahan, James.....	G	75th Infantry	August 6, 1862	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
McMahan, Samuel S.....	G	75th Infantry	July 30, 1862	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
McKinney, Robert.....	G	75th Infantry	July 16, 1862	Died at Bridgeport, Alabama, November 24, 1863.
Morse, Elijah.....	I	89th Infantry	August 6, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865, as Sergeant.
Mullen, Wm. J.....	B	89th Infantry	August 6, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Mingie, Madison.....	B	89th Infantry	August 8, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Morris, John.....	B	89th Infantry	August 8, 1862	Discharged March 27, 1863.
Mingie, Wm. S.....	B	89th Infantry	August 8, 1862	Discharged December 19, 1862.
McCarthy, Charles H.....	B	5th Cavalry	August 4, 1862	Mustered out June 13, 1865.
Mills, P. E. J.....	A	5th Cavalry	August 4, 1862	Mustered out June 16, 1865.
Morse, O. H.....	A	101st Infantry	October 27, 1864	Transferred to 58th Regiment.
McIntock, Alex.....	D	101st Infantry	August 16, 1862	Mustered out June 24, 1865.
Manning, Richard J.....	E	101st Infantry	August 16, 1862	Discharged February 19, 1863.
McMullen, Thos. J.....	E	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Maine, Henry.....	H	130th Infantry	March 10, 1864	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
McCleese, John.....	H	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Mayes, Wm. H.....	B	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Moore, John A.....	B	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Melton, F. M. G.....	B	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864	Died at Atlanta, Georgia.
Makepeace, E. A.....	B	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864	
Moler, Wm.....	B	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864	

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Date of Muster.	REMARKS.
McCarty, Dennis.....	Private	B	105th Infantry	March 11, 1864.....	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
McCoy, John H.....	Private	K	105th Infantry	March 1, 1864.....	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Maher, John.....	Private	K	105th Infantry	March 1, 1864.....	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Mathas, Wm.....	Private	K	105th Infantry	March 1, 1864.....	Discharged June 10, 1865.
Mills, Philip.....	Private	F	147th Infantry	January 25, 1865.....	Mustered out August 14, 1865.
Madgen, John.....	Private	F	17th Infantry	February 7, 1865.....	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Mathews, J. C.....	Private	F	17th Infantry	January 25, 1865.....	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Monlden, M. B.....	Private	L	154th Infantry	March 27, 1865.....	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Maul, Charles A.....	Private		2d Battery	September 1, 1861.....	Mustered out September 1, 1864.
Maul, Corydon W.....	Private		2d Battery	October 6, 1861.....	Mustered out September 1, 1864.
McNeer, Valentine.....	Private		2d Battery	July 29, 1863.....	Mustered out July 3, 1865.
Nicholas, Abraham.....	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Nash, Abram V.....	Corporal	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861.....	Died at St. Louis, November 16, 1861.
Neal, John A.....	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861.....	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Neese, Wm.....	Private	E	11th Infantry	March 31, 1865.....	Missing at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862.
Newton, John W.....	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Promoted 1st lieutenant January 1, 1865, died May 2, 1865.
Newland, S. S.....	2d Lieut.	E	34th Infantry	June 12, 1864.....	Record not good, returned, mustered out September 21, 1864.
Noble, James A.....	Private	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861.....	Mustered out October 12, 1865.
Norris, John.....	Private	D	34th Infantry	October 13, 1864.....	Mustered out October 12, 1865.
Norris, Wm.....	Private	D	34th Infantry	October 13, 1864.....	Mustered out October 12, 1865.
Newland, John W.....	Musician		34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Died at Nelson's Barracks, Ky., March 1, 1862.
Nickum, Robert A.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out February 3, 1866.
Nichel, George.....	Quartermas- ter		47th Infantry	December 13, 1861.....	Resigned January 29, 1864.
Nelson, John W.....	Private	G	74th Infantry	August 8, 1862.....	Killed at Chicamauga, September 20, 1863.
Norris, John W.....	Private	L	75th Infantry	July 16, 1862.....	Died at Castillian Springs, Tenn., December 11, 1863.
Nicholson, George A.....	Private	B	89th Infantry	January 2, 1864.....	Died at Memphis, June 26, 1864.
Newman, Albert.....	Private	A	5th Cavalry	August 4, 1862.....	Mustered out June 23, 1865.
Nickelson, Abraham.....	Private	H	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Nickelson, W. F.....	Private	H	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Noble, James E.....	Corporal	B	120th Infantry	December 29, 1863.....	Mustered out June 10, 1865.
Noble, Wm. D.....	Sergeant	B	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863.....	Mustered out June 10, 1865.
Newhouse, G. W.....	Private	K	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863.....	Mustered out May 30, 1865.
Orr, Thomas.....	Private	C	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
O'Roke, Michael.....	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Discharged November 11, 1862, wounds received at Richmond, Ky.
O'Boorn, Isiah J.....	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
O'Brien, Wm.....	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Died February 27, 1863.
Ober, John.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out August 8, 1865.
Oliver, Thomas.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Transferred to V. R. C. April 6, 1864.
Overman, Levi M.....	Private	C	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out August 8, 1865.

Olvey, Jefferson.....	Private.....	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Veteran; mustered out February 3, 1866.
Odum, Michael.....	Private.....	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1862.....	Record not good.
Oversher, Geo. M.....	Sergeant.....	G	75th Infantry	July 30, 1862.....	Mustered out May 19, 1865.
Owen, Emanuel.....	Private.....	G	75th Infantry	July 26, 1862.....	Died at Murfreesboro February 23, 1863.
Owen, Geo. W.....	Private.....	G	75th Infantry	July 26, 1862.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Oversher, Jas. M.....	Private.....	G	75th Infantry	August 13, 1862.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Ottinger, Rufus.....	Private.....	E	101st Infantry	August 16, 1862.....	Died at Munfordsville, Ky., November 29, 1862.
Ottinger, Martin.....	Private.....	H	103th Infantry	July 9, 1863.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
O'Bryan, John.....	Private.....	B	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864.....	Killed at Atlanta August 6, 1864.
O'Neal, Thos. H.....	Private.....	B	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864.....	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Pickard, Jos. G.....	Private.....	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861.....	Mustered out September 21, 1864.
Pickard, Nath. W.....	Private.....	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861.....	Veteran; mustered out February 3, 1866.
Price, James E.....	Private.....	D	34th Infantry	October 13, 1861.....	Mustered out October 12, 1865.
Painter, Lewis M.....	Private.....	D	34th Infantry	October 15, 1861.....	Mustered out October 14, 1865.
Pugh, Robert.....	Private.....	D	34th Infantry	October 27, 1864.....	Mustered out October 26, 1865.
Piper, Beng. F.....	Private.....	D	34th Infantry	October 13, 1864.....	Mustered out October 18, 1865.
Poore, John H.....	Private.....	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861.....	Discharged February 20, 1864; disability.
Poore, George.....	Private.....	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861.....	Veteran; mustered out February 3, 1866.
Poore, Joseph.....	Private.....	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861.....	Veteran; mustered out February 3, 1866.
Poore, Washington.....	Private.....	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861.....	Veteran; transferred to Co. C.
Prather, Nathan.....	Private.....	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861.....	Record not good.
Patterson, Jas. H.....	Private.....	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Discharged December 22, 1862; disability.
Pietzol, Elijah W.....	Private.....	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Died August 20, 1863.
Phillips, W. H. H.....	Private.....	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861.....	Died at Tiptonville, Tenn., May 24, 1862.
Phillips, Joseph.....	Private.....	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861.....	Record not good.
Prillman, John.....	Private.....	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861.....	Record not good.
Podgett, Gleason H.....	Private.....	H	69th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Died at Keokuk, Iowa, January 13, 1863.
Powell, Jas. E.....	Corporal.....	G	75th Infantry	July 30, 1862.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Perkins, Chapman.....	Private.....	G	75th Infantry	July 24, 1862.....	Record not good.
Perkins, Isaac H.....	Private.....	G	75th Infantry	July 24, 1862.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Perry, Jas. R.....	Private.....	G	75th Infantry	July 30, 1862.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Peniston, Geo. T.....	Private.....	G	75th Infantry	August 13, 1862.....	Died at Gallatin January 1, 1863.
Peters, Jac.....	Private.....	G	75th Infantry	August 13, 1862.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Patterson, Thos. L.....	Private.....	G	75th Infantry	July 30, 1862.....	Killed at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863.
Piper, Sias G.....	Private.....	G	75th Infantry	July 30, 1862.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Price, J. M.....	Private.....	B	89th Infantry	August 9, 1862.....	Transferred to Engineer Corps.
Pardee, Wm. H.....	Musician.....	B	89th Infantry	August 9, 1862.....	Died April 10, 1864; wounds.
Pavey, Samuel.....	Private.....	B	89th Infantry	July 17, 1862.....	Died at Memphis, Tenn., May 15, 1867.
Prater, Wm. H.....	Private.....	B	89th Infantry	August 7, 1862.....	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Perry, Geo. W.....	Private.....	E	101st Infantry	August 16, 1862.....	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Pritchard, Samuel.....	Private.....	E	101st Infantry	August 16, 1862.....	Mustered out June 24, 1865.
Paul, John.....	Private.....	B	130th Infantry	December 20, 1863.....	Mustered out June 29, 1865.
Parson, Joseph W.....	Private.....	E	8th Infantry.....	April 22, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Puckett, Elisha J.....	Private.....	E	8th Infantry.....	April 22, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany	Regiment.	Date of Muster.	REMARKS.
Folk, John.....	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Frather, Nathan.....	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Painter, Alfred.....	Private	E	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Mustered on September 4, 1864.
Fruett, Wm. B.....	Private	I	8th Infantry	August 30, 1862	Captured at Black River Bridge, May 17, 1863.
Foindexter, James.....	Sergeant	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Veteran, promoted to 1st Lieutenant.
Fence, John J.....	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Veteran, appointed Corporal, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Ferdue, McDonald.....	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Veteran, appointed Corporal, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Fergat, Fred.....	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Mustered out September 4, 1864.
Perkins, Henry.....	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Prillman, Peter.....	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Mustered out August 28, 1865, term expired.
Poor, George.....	Private	K	8th Infantry	July 19, 1863	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Foindexter, James C.....	Captain	K	11th Infantry	February 4, 1865	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Pippin, Hugh J.....	Private	F	12th Infantry	July 19, 1862	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Pyle, Absalom.....	Private	G	12th Infantry	August 8, 1862	Killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862.
Phillips, Mark.....	Private	G	12th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Panley, Edward.....	Private	I	13th Infantry	April 4, 1861	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Pugh, George.....	Private	I	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Puckett, Elisha J.....	Corporal	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Pickard, Alexander.....	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Appointed Hospital Steward, mustered out June 30, 1865.
Painter, Jer.....	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Record not good.
Parris, Oliver T.....	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Record not good.
Parris, James R.....	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Perry, Wm. T.....	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Transferred to United States Cavalry.
Parsons, James.....	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Mustered out June 12, 1864.
Peterman, Dav. T. W.....	Sergeant	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861	Died of wounds, Cleveland, Tenn., November 23, 1863.
Phillips, Ear est.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861	Killed at Gainsville, August 28, 1862.
Padgett, Stephen D.....	Private	A	19th Infantry	July 29, 1861	Veteran, wounded in Wilderness, transferred to 20th Regiment.
Pearson, Jesse.....	Private	A	19th Infantry	February 20, 1862	Mustered out July 12, 1865.
Poor, Peter.....	Private	I	20th Infantry	March 10, 1864	Veteran, mustered out February 3, 1864, as Sergeant.
Pickering, John L.....	Private	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861	Mustered out December 2, 1865, as Corporal.
Plew, Jac. M.....	Private	B	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Powell, Wm.....	Private	I	130th Infantry	January 29, 1864	Died in Georgia July 19, 1864.
Powell, J. H.....	Private	K	130th Infantry	March 1, 1864	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Pratt, H H.....	Private	I	154th Infantry	April 13, 1865	Mustered out July 3, 1865.
Powers, Joel.....	Private	I	154th Infantry	March 27, 1865	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Fenster, Isaac W.....	Private	I	154th Infantry	March 23, 1865	Transferred to United States Cavalry, November 10, 1862.
Quinn, John.....	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Discharged January 20, 1863, disability.
Quick, W. H. H.....	Sergeant	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Mustered out August 16, 1861, term expired.
Redding, Joseph W.....	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 16, 1861, term expired.

Rinavalt, Jonathan B	Private	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Roach, Enoch M	Private	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Riggs, Alfred	Private	8th Infantry	August 30, 1862	Veteran, Mustered out June 14, 1865, term expired.
Riggs, Avery	Private	8th Infantry	August 30, 1862	Discharged, disability.
Rutherford, Jasper	Private	8th Infantry	August 30, 1862	Mustered out June 14, 1865.
Robinson, David N	Private	8th Infantry	August 30, 1862	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Rockenfield, Andrew K	Corporal	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Transferred to V. R. C.
Roberts, Daniel	Private	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Mustered out, term expired.
Robinson, John T	1st Lieut	8th Infantry	April 25, 1861	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Richwine, John	Private	11th Infantry	March 21, 1865	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Roberts, George W	Private	12th Infantry	February 24, 1865	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Ridenour, Isaac	Private	12th Infantry	August 5, 1862	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Rumler, Vantley	Private	12th Infantry	August 14, 1862	Killed at Richmond, Ky, August 30, 1862.
Rausbottom, William	Musician	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Discharged November 19, 1862, wounds, received Richmond, Ky.
Rausbottom, Robert	Private	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Record not good.
Rigsby, James	Private	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Discharged March 13, 1863, disability.
Rigsby, Wm. L	Private	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Discharged June 15, 1863, disability.
Rigby, Henry	Private	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Roan, John	Private	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Reed, Wm	Private	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Ritchhart, Sam B	Private	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Discharged February 20, 1863, disability.
Remmick, Samuel	Private	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Discharged December 23, 1861.
Reid, Robert C	Captain	17th Infantry	April 24, 1861	Promoted Adjutant 34th Ind.
Ryan, John W	2d Lieut	17th Infantry	January 8, 1862	Veteran, Mustered out August 8, 1865.
Ripley, James	Private	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861	Discharged October 22, 1861, disability.
Reid, Robert W	Wagoner	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861	Discharged November 21, 1864, wounds.
Rigsby, Nathaniel	Private	20th Infantry	March 10, 1864	Promoted Colonel January 15, 1862.
Ryan, Townsend	Lieut. Col.	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861	Resigned June 25, 1862.
Ryan, John W	Adjutant	34th Infantry	March 23, 1862	Discharged December 6, 1862, disability.
Reid, John A	Private	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861	Veteran, Mustered out February 3, 1864.
Rogers, Benjamin F	Private	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861	Veteran, Mustered out February 3, 1866.
Rumler, Joseph	Private	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861	Veteran, Mustered out February 3, 1866.
Reeves, John	Private	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861	Died on Transport "Lancaster", January 29, 1867.
Ryan, Allison J	Private	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861	Promoted, Pass Cavallo, Texas, January 2, 1864.
Ryan, Thomas	Private	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861	Veteran, Mustered out February 3, 1866.
Reeder, Lewis F	Private	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Discharged October 12, 1862, disability.
Reddick, L. W	Private	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Killed at Champion Hills May 16, 1863.
Richwine, Wm	Private	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
Ratcliff, Amos	Private	8th Cavalry	December 10, 1863	Promoted Colonel 75th Regiment.
Robinson, Milton S	Lieut. Col.	47th Infantry	December 10, 1861	Resigned February 2, 1863.
Robinson, John T	Captain	47th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Veteran, Mustered out October 23, 1865.
Reut, Frederick	Corporal	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Veteran, Mustered out October 23, 1865.
Reeder, G. W	Private	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Drowned August 22, 1862.
Ralph, Wilson	Private	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Date of Muster.	REMARKS.
Riley, G. W.	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Record not good.
Reeder, James	Corporal	G	75th Infantry	July 28, 1862	Mustered out June 8, 1865, as commission sergeant.
Robins, John	Private	G	75th Infantry	July 26, 1861	Died October 15, 1863, wounds Chlicamaiga.
Ross, Albert J.	Private	G	75th Infantry	August 7, 1862	Discharged January 12, 1863.
Rains, George W.	Private	G	75th Infantry	August 13, 1862	Died at Jeffersonville, Ind., February 16, 1865.
Rinewalt, George	Corporal	B	75th Infantry	August 8, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865, as sergeant.
Rogers, J. M.	Corporal	B	75th Infantry	August 8, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Reed, John A.	Private	B	75th Infantry	January 2, 1864	Veteran, transferred to 26th regiment.
Russell, A. E.	2d Lieut	A	5th Cavalry	August 22, 1862	Resigned November 13, 1863.
Richard, David	1st Lieut	E	101st Infantry	September 23, 1862	Promoted captain January 11, 1864.
Robertson, John B.	Sergeant	C	110th Infantry	July 10, 1863	Mustered out July 15, 1863.
Ranck, David A.	Private	B	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Rains, Wm. D.	Private	B	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864	Mustered out August 30, 1865.
Rector, Jacob	Private	B	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864	Discharged July 16, 1865.
Ray, James T.	Private	K	130th Infantry	March 1, 1864	Killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 23, 1864.
Reader, Philip	Private	K	130th Infantry	March 1, 1864	Mustered out January 28, 1864.
Robnett, George	Private	L	151th Infantry	March 21, 1865	Mustered out May 23, 1865.
Roberts, W. W.	Private	L	24 Battery	September 1, 1861	Mustered out September 1, 1864.
Scott, Wm.	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Shannon, Smith D.	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Shimer, John A.	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Shimer, Jesse W.	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Shelly, Wm. H.	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Snelson, Mathias	Private	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Sargeant, Reason	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Savage, Charles A.	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Scott, Wm. E.	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Scott, Wm.	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Died at Vicksburg, July 24, 1863.
Sharits, Isaiah	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Shawver, James	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Smith, John	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Died at St. Louis, October 21, 1861.
Stevenson, Anderson	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Transferred to V. R. C.
Spencer, Lawson	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Veteran, mustered out June 24, 1865.
Shaw, James C.	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 30, 1862	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Scott, Joseph	Private	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Discharged, disability.
Shultz, Samuel	Private	E	11th Infantry	March 14, 1865	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Sullivan, Timothy	Private	E	11th Infantry	March 6, 1865	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Smith, Wm. T.	Private	K	Unassigned	March 1, 1865	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Somers, Frank	Private	Unassigned	Unassigned	March 30, 1865	Mustered out July 26, 1865.

Steele, Thomas.....	Private	G	12th Infantry	August 8, 1862.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Slade, Clark P.....	Sergeant	K	16th Infantry	August 16, 1862.....	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Smart, Zachariah.....	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Stoker, George.....	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Record not good.
Spauny, Willis.....	Private	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Smith, Frank.....	Private	K	16th Infantry	December 17, 1862.....	Record not good.
Slim, Franklin.....	Private	K	16th Infantry	November 22, 1864.....	Transferred to 13th Cavalry.
Sellers, James.....	Private	K	16th Infantry	November 22, 1864.....	Transferred to 13th Cavalry.
Stemour, Wm.....	Private	K	16th Infantry	November 22, 1864.....	Mustered out January 10, 1865.
Steward, Chas. J.....	Captain	G	17th Infantry	January 1, 1863.....	Veteran, mustered out August 8, 1865.
Sharp, Isaac C.....	Musician	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Died at home February 14, 1864.
Smith, Wm. W.....	Musician	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Discharged October 29, 1861, disability.
Schrauter, Charles.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Record not good.
Schneider, John.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Killed at Farmington, Tenn., October 7, 1863.
Scott, Martin L.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Mustered out June 20, 1864.
Simpson, George D.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Record not good.
Skinner, Andrew J.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out August 8, 1865.
Smith, Samuel B.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out August 8, 1865.
Stapleton, James M.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out August 8, 1865.
Streets, Samuel.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out August 8, 1865.
Sullivan, Charles D.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Record not good.
Stultz, Henry.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Died City Prison May 16, 1865.
Surbert, John H.....	Private	L	20th Infantry	January 1, 1864.....	Mustered out July 12, 1865.
Six, Albert.....	Private	L	20th Infantry	January 1, 1864.....	Mustered out August 9, 1862.
Scribner, Byron.....	Musician	L	19th Infantry	Jan y 29, 1861.....	
Six, Barney.....	Private	A	19th Infantry	June 29, 1861.....	Resigned March 28, 1862.
Stilwell, Thomas N.....	Quarterm	A	34th Infantry	September 13, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out February 3, 1866.
Sexton, John B.....	Private	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861.....	Died at Madison, Ind., 1862.
Stover, Elijah.....	Private	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out February 3, 1866.
Sudfield, Charles S.....	Private	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861.....	Died at Brownsville, Tex., August 2, 1865.
Sexton, Enoch.....	Private	D	34th Infantry	October 27, 1864.....	Mustered out October 28, 1865.
Starr, Mark A.....	Private	D	34th Infantry	October 25, 1864.....	Discharged 1862, disability.
Schuyler, Jesse.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Died at New Haven, Ky., March 1 1862.
Sears, Isaac.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Transferred to V. R. C.
Shaw, Thomas.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out February 3, 1866.
Shaw, John.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Mustered out November 22, 1864.
Sheward, Wm. A.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Discharged May 6, 1862, disability.
Simpson, Jeremiah.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Died at Memphis, Tenn., August 7, 1862.
Sloan, Harvey.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Mustered out September 21, 1864.
Studley, Calvin W.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out February 3, 1866.
Studley, Datus E.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Died at Indianapolis, March 17, 1864.
Simpson, Joseph.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	February 17, 1864.....	Mustered out October 26, 1865.
Shaw, Wm.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 24, 1864.....	
Shebo, Joseph.....	Private	L	8th Cavalry	December 21, 1863.....	Died at Savannah, Ga., March 16, 1865.

NAMES.	Rank.	Com-pany.	Regiment.	Date of Muster.	REMARKS.
Snellson, Mathias.....	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Veteran, mustered out October 22, 1862.
Siues, Martio.....	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Record not good.
Smith, Oliver.....	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Mustered out.
Smith, Geo. A.....	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Died at Tiptonville, Tennessee, May, 1862.
Stanley, Andrew.....	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Veteran, mustered out October 23, 1865.
Suffield, Dav. T.....	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861	Discharged September 17, 1862.
S:anley, Amos.....	Private	G	47th Infantry	March 20, 1864	Died at Cairo, Illinois, September 15, 1864.
Shaw, Orange L.....	Private	G	47th Infantry	March 30, 1864	Mustered out October 23, 1865.
Seward, Wesley W.....	Sergeant	F	57th Infantry	December 18, 1861	Killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
Seward, Thos. B.....	Private	F	57th Infantry	December 18, 1861	Transferred to V. R. C., January 14, 1864.
Sullivan, Jeremiah.....	Private	F	57th Infantry	December 18, 1861	Died June 15, 1861, wounds.
Smith, Wright.....	Private	G	75th Infantry	July 28, 1862	Discharged January 12, 1863.
Snow, Wm.....	Private	G	75th Infantry	August 6, 1862	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Snow, Noah.....	Private	G	75th Infantry	July 28, 1862	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Stansberry, Aseel.....	Private	G	73th Infantry	July 26, 1862	Died at Louisville, Kentucky, August, 1863.
Stan, John.....	Private	G	73th Infantry	August 13, 1862	Discharged October 23, 1862.
Stitley, J. W.....	Private	G	75th Infantry	July 29, 1862	Discharged May 1, 1863.
Simpson, John.....	Private	G	75th Infantry	August 13, 1862	Died at Murfreesboro, May 9, 1862.
Somers, Elias.....	Private	L	75th Infantry	July 15, 1862	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Swagard, Frederick.....	Private	L	75th Infantry	July 15, 1862	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Smithers, J. O.....	Private	L	75th Infantry	March 3, 1864	Discharged.
Scott, A. J.....	Sergeant	B	80th Infantry	August 13, 1862	Discharged February 23, 1863.
Smithers, James H.....	Corporal	B	80th Infantry	July 17, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Schnaylor, Henry.....	Private	B	80th Infantry	August 9, 1862	Died at Memphis, March 14, 1863.
Sybert, James H.....	Private	B	80th Infantry	August 6, 1862	Discharged February 1, 1863, died enroute home.
Sybert, Jefferson.....	Private	B	80th Infantry	August 6, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Sybert, L. D.....	Private	B	80th Infantry	August 6, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Sears, John A.....	Private	B	80th Infantry	August 6, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Shaul, Richard A.....	Private	B	80th Infantry	August 6, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Small, James M.....	Private	B	80th Infantry	August 8, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Snyder, Christian.....	Private	B	80th Infantry	July 26, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Snell, Wm. H., sen.....	Private	B	80th Infantry	August 5, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Snell, Wm. H., jun.....	Private	B	80th Infantry	August 7, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Stephenson, A. W.....	Private	B	80th Infantry	August 7, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Stouder, Wm. H.....	Private	B	80th Infantry	August 16, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Scroper, Jonathan P.....	Private	B	80th Infantry	August 8, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Shaul, N. B.....	Private	B	80th Infantry	August 8, 1862	Died at Memphis, Tennessee, March 14, 1863.
Smith, H. W.....	Private	B	80th Infantry	August 7, 1862	Died of wounds, September 24, 1864.
Samuels, J. C.....	Private	A	5th Cavalry	August 5, 1862	Mustered out June 15, 1865.
				August 5, 1862	Discharged December 15, 1862.

Sparks, Josiah	.....	E	101st Infantry	September 23, 1862	Resigned January 23, 1863.
Shannon, Thos.	.....	D	101st Infantry	August 18, 1862	Mustered out June 24, 1865.
Sheets, George D.	.....	D	101st Infantry	August 18, 1862	Mustered out June 24, 1865.
Shannon, S. D.	.....	D	101st Infantry	August 18, 1862	Discharged February 18, 1863.
Slope, Francis M.	.....	E	101st Infantry	August 16, 1862	Record not good.
Smith, John J.	.....	E	101st Infantry	August 16, 1862	Mustered out June 24, 1865.
Shaul, O. B.	.....	H	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Swagert, Fred	.....	H	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Swagert, Abraham	.....	H	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Smithers, Eli.	.....	H	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Smithers, George.	.....	H	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Smithers, Henry.	.....	H	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Smithers, Jas.	.....	H	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Smithers, Wm.	.....	H	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Snyder, R. L.	.....	H	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Shaul, Wilber	.....	H	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Smithers, Jesse.	.....	H	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Sellers, John S.	.....	B	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Sullivan, Geo.	.....	B	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Killed at Marietta, Ga., June 30, 1864.
Smithson, J. B.	.....	B	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Smith, Leroy	.....	B	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Smith, C. H.	.....	B	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Shay, James	.....	B	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Transferred to V. R. C.
Sargeant, Stephen N.	.....	B	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864	Record not good.
Samuels, Geo. D.	.....	B	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864	Died, Nashville, Tenn., April 22, 1864.
Starr, A. C.	.....	K	130th Infantry	March 1, 1864	Discharged May 26, 1865.
Snclair, Wm.	.....	K	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Mustered out June 16, 1865.
Saunders, John.	.....	F	147th Infantry	February 10, 1865	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Sybert, James	.....	F	147th Infantry	February 13, 1865	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Schrackegast, David.	.....	F	147th Infantry	January 25, 1865	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Swain, Geo. W.	.....	F	Battery	September 1, 1861	Mustered out September 1, 1864.
Teague, Agustus.	.....	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Titherington, John D.	.....	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Titherington, Alb. A.	.....	E	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Tilbitts, Samuel	.....	K	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Discharged; disability.
Thomas, William.	.....	G	12th Infantry	March 11, 1864	Killed at Atlanta, August 15, 1864.
Taylor, John B.	.....	K	16th Infantry	Comm. June 1, 1865	Mustered out as Sergeant with Regiment.
Teatherington, Alb. A.	.....	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Record not good.
Teatherington, Lew. H.	.....	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Teatherington, Robt.	.....	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Record not good.
Troy, John.	.....	K	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Killed at Plantersville, Ala., April 2, 1865.
Taylor, Jas. De M.	.....	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861	Died at Nashville, Tenn., May 1, 1862.
Tait, Tiptou.	.....	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861	Mustered out June 20, 1864.
Taska, Franz	.....	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861	Mustered out June 20, 1864.

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Date of Muster.	REMARKS.
Taylor, David A.....	Private	G.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out June 28, 1865.
Titcherington, John D.....	Private	A.....	19th Infantry	February 18, 1862.....	Veteran, transferred to 20th reg't.
Tucker, John J.....	Private	A.....	19th Infantry	February 4, 1864.....	Veteran, transferred to 20th reg't.
Tomlinson, F. A.....	Corporal.....	D.....	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out Feb. 3, 1866.
Teague, Wm. R.....	Private	D.....	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861.....	Veteran, discharged November 13, 1865. Disability.
Thompson, Levi.....	Private	D.....	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861.....	Veteran, mustered out February 3, 1866.
Thompson, John.....	Private	F.....	34th Infantry	September 25, 1861.....	Mustered out September 21, 1864.
Tobin, Mathers.....	Private	L.....	8th Cavalry	December 21, 1863.....	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
Troubia, Wm.....	Private	G.....	47th Infantry	March 7, 1864.....	Mustered out October 23, 1865.
Thompson, Davis T.....	Private	G.....	75th Infantry	August 13, 1862.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Tracy, Grigsby.....	Private	G.....	75th Infantry	August 13, 1862.....	Died at Gallatin, Tennessee, Jan. 22, 1863.
Tranbarger, John W.....	Private	G.....	78th Infantry	July 23, 1862.....	Discharged January 12, 1863.
Taylor, Gm. H.....	Private	B.....	89th Infantry	July 16, 1862.....	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Tilson, G. A.....	Private	B.....	89th Infantry	August 6, 1862.....	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Todd, Samuel.....	Private	H.....	89th Infantry	August 9, 1862.....	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Taylor, Samuel.....	Private	H.....	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Thomas, Eli.....	Private	H.....	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Tucker, L. D.....	Private	B.....	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863.....	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Thompson, H. H.....	Private	B.....	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863.....	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Tatman, John.....	Private	B.....	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864.....	Record not good.
Tomblinson, Joseph.....	Private	B.....	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864.....	Discharged March 15, 1865.
Tyra, Elija.....	Private	B.....	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864.....	Died at Nashville, Dec. 10, 1864.
Taylor, Lewis.....	Private	K.....	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864.....	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Trueblood, H.....	Private	L.....	15th Infantry	March 31, 1865.....	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Trueblood, W. T.....	Private	L.....	15th Infantry	March 31, 1865.....	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Ulen, Illias.....	Private	H.....	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863.....	Mustered out August 6, 1865.
Ulen, Havens.....	Private	H.....	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Vernon, W. H. H.....	Private	E.....	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861. Term expired
Vingard, Henry.....	Private	E.....	8th Infantry	April 22, 1861.....	Mustered out August 6, 1861. Term expired
Vandevender, Hiram T.....	Captain.....	E.....	8th Infantry	April 25, 1861.....	Mustered out. Term expired.
Vandevender, H. J.....	Captain.....	K.....	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861.....	Died of wounds, Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 23, 1863.
Vanhoru, Sylvanus.....	Ser'g't.....	K.....	16th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Van Pelt, Francis M.....	Ser'g't.....	G.....	17th Infantry	June 12, 1863.....	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant. Mustered out December 31, 1864.
Vaughn, Frank.....	Private	Unass	ined.....	October 3, 1864.....	
Vaughn, Henry M.....	1st Lieut.....	G.....	47th Infantry	March 30, 1864.....	Promoted Captain March 1, 1865
Valentine, Daniel.....	Sergeant.....	H.....	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Valentine, John.....	Private	H.....	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Valentine, James.....	Private	H.....	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Valentine, Alfred.....	Corporal.....	H.....	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863.....	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Van Camp, William N.....	Private	J.....	130th Infantry	Jan. 23, 1864.....	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant Co. II.

Walden, Miner.....	E	8th Infantry..	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Walden, Adolphus.....	E	8th Infantry..	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Walker, George.....	E	8th Infantry..	April 22, 1861	Mustered out August 6, 1861, term expired.
Wyman, John.....	E	8th Infantry..	September 5, 1861	Mustered out September 4, 1861.
William, James.....	K	8th Infantry..	September 5, 1861	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Wall, Christopher.....	K	8th Infantry..	September 5, 1861	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Walden, Minor J.....	K	8th Infantry..	September 5, 1861	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Walden, Adolphus.....	K	8th Infantry..	September 5, 1861	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Webb, Henry.....	K	8th Infantry..	September 5, 1861	Veteran, died at Fishersburg, Ind., January 26, 1865.
Went, William.....	K	8th Infantry..	September 5, 1861	Veteran, appointed sergeant, promoted to 2d lieutenant.
Weat, Wiford.....	K	8th Infantry..	September 5, 1861	Veteran, discharged March 2, 1865, disability.
Whitcotten, Ambrose.....	K	8th Infantry..	September 5, 1861	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Williamson, Owen.....	K	8th Infantry..	September 5, 1861	Died June 1, 1863, wounds received at Vicksburg.
Williamson, David J.....	K	8th Infantry..	September 5, 1861	Killed by guerrillas near Rolla, Mo., February 6, 1863.
Williamson, Franklin.....	K	8th Infantry..	September 5, 1861	Mustered out September 4, 1861
Wood, Marion.....	K	8th Infantry..	September 5, 1861	Appointed corporal, discharged, disability.
Wyman, Henry S.....	K	8th Infantry..	September 5, 1861	Veteran, appointed sergeant, discharged August 2, 1865, disability.
Wynn, Charles W.....	K	8th Infantry..	September 5, 1861	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Wertz, David.....	K	8th Infantry..	March 9, 1865	Mustered out as sergeant August 28, 1865.
Whitcotten, Ambrose.....	2d Lieut.	8th Infantry..	July 19, 1865	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Ward, John B.....	F	11th Infantry..	March 2, 1865	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Wilson, Thornton.....	H	11th Infantry..	February 28, 1865	Discharged as private February 20, 1863.
Waterman, Richard J.....	G	12th Infantry..	August 12, 1862	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Wynn, David T.....	G	12th Infantry..	August 8, 1862	Killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 3, 1864.
Wilson, Amos.....	G	12th Infantry..	August 11, 1862	Transferred to V. R. C.
Wilson, James.....	G	12th Infantry..	August 11, 1862	Mustered out August 26, 1865.
Wiseman, Joseph B.....	G	12th Infantry..	April 13, 1863	Promoted quartermaster.
Williams, George F.....	Quart. Serg.	16th Infantry..	July 12, 1862	Died at home, November 18, 1862.
Watkins, James.....	K	16th Infantry..	August 19, 1862	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Wolf, Henry.....	K	16th Infantry..	August 19, 1862	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Woods, John H.....	K	16th Infantry..	August 19, 1862	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Williamson, Stev. A.....	K	16th Infantry..	August 19, 1862	Died May 10, 1863, wounds received at Fort Gibson.
Worth, Josiah.....	K	16th Infantry..	November 16, 1864	Transferred to 13th cavalry.
Westlake, Joseph.....	K	16th Infantry..	November 16, 1864	Transferred to 13th cavalry.
Ward, James.....	Private	igned	November 19, 1864	
Weston, Aaron.....	Private	igned	November 19, 1864	
Wilson, Jeremiah.....	Private	igned	October 31, 1864	
Wilson, James.....	Private	igned	October 31, 1864	
Wagner, John H.....	1st Lieut.	17th Infantry..	June 12, 1861	Promoted to captain.
Wile, Philp.....	Corporal	17th Infantry..	June 12, 1861	Record not good.
Wagner, George W.....	Private	17th Infantry..	June 12, 1861	Died of wounds received at Hoover's Gap, June 24, 1863.
Ward, Newtom M.....	Private	17th Infantry..	June 12, 1861	Record not good.
Webb, Henry C.....	G	17th Infantry..	June 12, 1861	Veteran, mustered out August 8, 1865.
Weddell, Daniel.....	G	17th Infantry..	June 12, 1861	Record not good.
Weldt, Michael.....	G	17th Infantry..	June 12, 1861	Record not good.

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Date of Muster.	REMARKS.
Weddell, Noah S.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Veteran; record not good.
West, Lewis M.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Mustered out December 6, 1864.
Wiget, Frederick.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Veteran; mustered out August 8, 1865.
Willitt, Isaac.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Discharged December 1, 1861.
Wilson, Thomas.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Mustered out February 16, 1865.
Woods, John.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Mustered out June 20, 1864.
Wright, William.....	Private	G	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861.....	Record not good.
Walker, O. L.....	2d Lieutenant	D	34th Infantry	October 4, 1862.....	Promoted 1st Lieutenant May 1, 1864, and Captain, April 20, 1865.
Warner, Elmer B.....	Captain	L	34th Infantry	February 5, 1862.....	Resigned June 18, 1863.
Wise, Benjamin F.....	2d Lieutenant	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Discharged November 14, 1861, for disability.
Walker, Theodore S.....	Private	D	34th Infantry	September 21, 1861.....	Mustered out October 14, 1865.
Windsor, Daniel.....	Private	D	34th Infantry	October 15, 1864.....	Mustered out October 14, 1865.
Windsor, James.....	Private	D	34th Infantry	October 15, 1864.....	Veteran; mustered out February 3, 1866.
Waymire, Joseph.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Died at Louisville, Ky., March 5, 1862.
Wood, Andrew D.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Record not good.
Woodyard, David.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Mustered out October 10, 1864.
Webb, John.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861.....	Mustered out October 26, 1865.
Wedington, Wilson.....	Private	E	34th Infantry	October 24, 1864.....	Record not good.
Williams, Daniel B.....	Private	F	34th Infantry	September 25, 1861.....	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
Welsh, Samuel.....	Private	L	8th Cavalry	December 10, 1863.....	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
Wolf, Samuel.....	Private	L	8th Cavalry	December 18, 1863.....	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
Wysong, Jacob M.....	Private	L	8th Cavalry	January 26, 1864.....	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
Wyman, John.....	2d Lieutenant	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861.....	Mustered out as 1st sergeant, with regiment.
Waymire, Jacob E.....	Corporal	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861.....	Killed at Biddle's Landing, March 22, 1862.
Watkins, J.....	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861.....	Discharged July 18, 1862.
Williamson, G. W.....	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861.....	Veteran; mustered out October 23, 1865.
Wier, Joseph.....	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861.....	Veteran; mustered out October 23, 1865.
Wysong, Jefferson.....	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861.....	Killed at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.
White, William E.....	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861.....	Died at Helena, Ark., August 15, 1862.
Witaker, John.....	Private	G	47th Infantry	December 9, 1861.....	Veteran; mustered out October 23, 1865.
Wagner, John.....	Private	H	69th Infantry	August 19, 1862.....	Died at New Orleans, La., September 6, 1863.
Waymire, David.....	Private	G	75th Infantry	July 28, 1862.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Waymire, Washington.....	Private	G	75th Infantry	July 28, 1862.....	Record not good.
White, W. S.....	Private	L	75th Infantry	July 20, 1862.....	Discharged March 11, 1863.
Wheen, Jesserjen.....	Private	L	75th Infantry	July 20, 1862.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Williams, Elijah.....	1st Lieutenant	B	80th Infantry	August 29, 1862.....	Promoted to Captain, July 30, 1863.
Waiman, G. W.....	Corporal	B	80th Infantry	August 7, 1862.....	Died at home, August 1, 1863.
Welsey, John.....	Private	B	80th Infantry	July 22, 1862.....	Died at Memphis, May 26, 1863.
Whitecotton, Oliver.....	Private	B	80th Infantry	August 5, 1862.....	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Whitecotton, John.....	Private	B	89th Infantry	August 5, 1862.....	Mustered out July 19, 1865.

Williams, A. W.	Private	89th Infantry	August 5, 1862	Died at Mumfordsville September 9, 1863.
Wright, Frank L.	Private	89th Infantry	August 5, 1862	Record not good.
Wylie, Madison A.	Private	89th Infantry	August 12, 1862	Mustered out July 12, 1865.
Wylie, A. J.	Private	89th Infantry	August 12, 1862	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Wylie, Fountain B.	Private	89th Infantry	April 13, 1864	Mustered out July 19, 1865.
Wylie, Harvey H.	Private	89th Infantry	August 14, 1862	Died at Memphis, September 9, 1863.
Wylie, Thomas G.	Private	89th Infantry	August 14, 1862	Discharged January 27, 1863.
Watkins, Madison	Private	5th Cavalry	August 6, 1862	Discharged December 8, 1862.
Wheeler, Seborn	Private	101st Infantry	August 18, 1862	Mustered out June 24, 1865.
Wendle, William	Musician	105th Infantry	July 9, 1865	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Williamson, Burwell	Private	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
White, Wesley	Private	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Welsch, Maberry	Private	105th Infantry	July 9, 1863	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Waymire, Isaac	Private	124th Infantry	March 7, 1864	Died at Altoona, Georgia, June 22, 1864.
Waymire, Charles	Private	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Mustered out August 31, 1865.
Wadkins, William F.	2d Lieut.	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Mustered out December 2, 1865, as 1st Sergeant.
Wadkins, Perry	Private	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Died at Nashville, April 1, 1864.
Wadks, William	Private	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Died at New Albany, Indiana, July 8, 1864.
Wood, Joshua	Private	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Died at Knoxville, Tennessee, August 1, 1864.
Wood, Isaac M.	Private	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Waggy, Dempsey	Private	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Waggy, William	Private	130th Infantry	March 11, 1864	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Wells, John T.	Private	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Wright, Zenas J.	Private	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Williamson, Z. T.	Private	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Wilson, James	Private	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Word, Daniel	Private	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Died at Atlanta, June 14, 1864.
Waggy, Philip	Private	130th Infantry	December 29, 1863	Discharged February 3, 1865.
Wood, M. F.	Private	130th Infantry	March 1, 1864	Discharged January 3, 1865, lost an arm in battle.
Wilder, G. W.	Private	130th Infantry	March 1, 1864	Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Wilson, Saul T.	Corporal	130th Infantry	February 24, 1865	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Wall, James T.	Private	130th Infantry	January 25, 1865	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Whitehead, W. W.	Private	130th Infantry	January 25, 1865	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Webb, Marion	Private	130th Infantry	February 25, 1865	Mustered out May 27, 1865.
Walker, Charles E.	Private	130th Infantry	January 25, 1865	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Young, Ransom	Private	8th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Young, Nathan F.	Private	11th Infantry	March 14, 1865	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Young, John C.	Private	20th Infantry	January 1, 1864	Mustered out October 16, 1865.
Young, William	Private	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Died at Buffalo, Kentucky, March 5, 1862.
Young, William	Private	34th Infantry	October 10, 1861	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Younce, Andrew	Corporal	147th Infantry	January 25, 1865	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Zehle, Fredrick	Private	17th Infantry	June 12, 1861	Record not good.
Zeak, Joel	Private	84th Infantry	September 21, 1861	Veteran, mustered out February 3, 1866.
Zenblin, Jonathan W.	2d Lieut.	89th Infantry	August 29, 1862	Resigned March 27, 1863.
Zeak, William A.	Private	101st Infantry	September 18, 1863	Died at Nashville, June 16, 1864.

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