

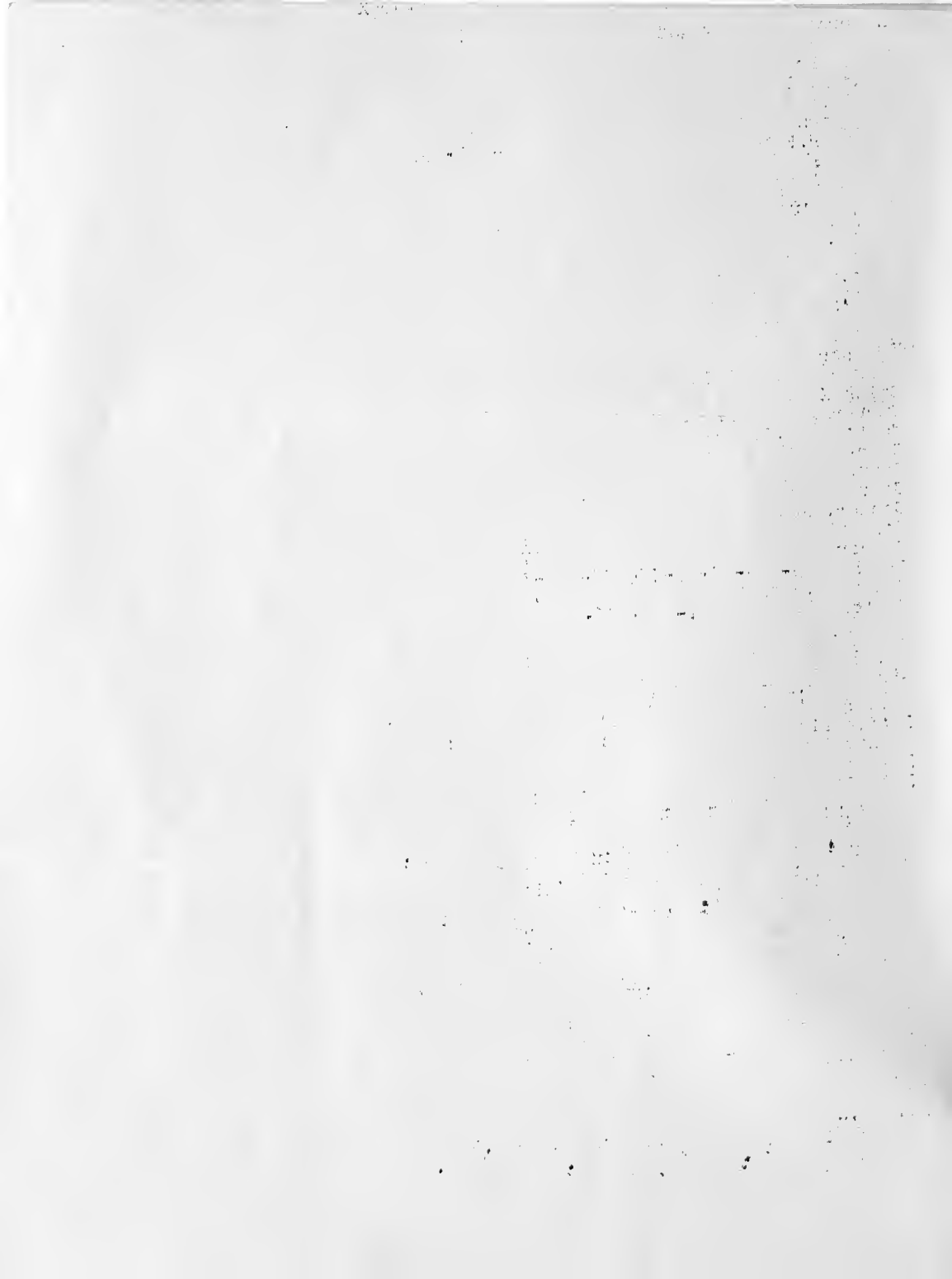


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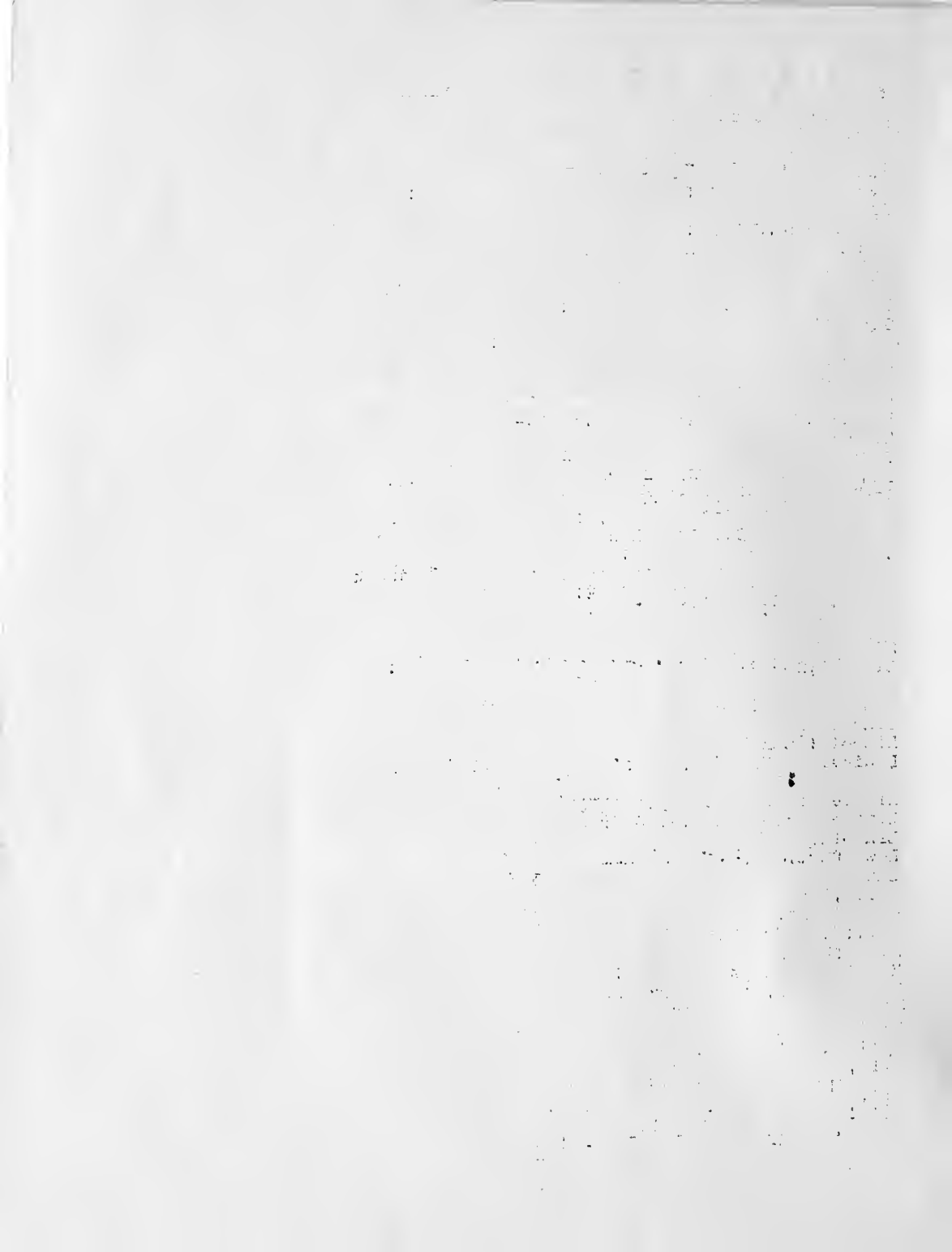
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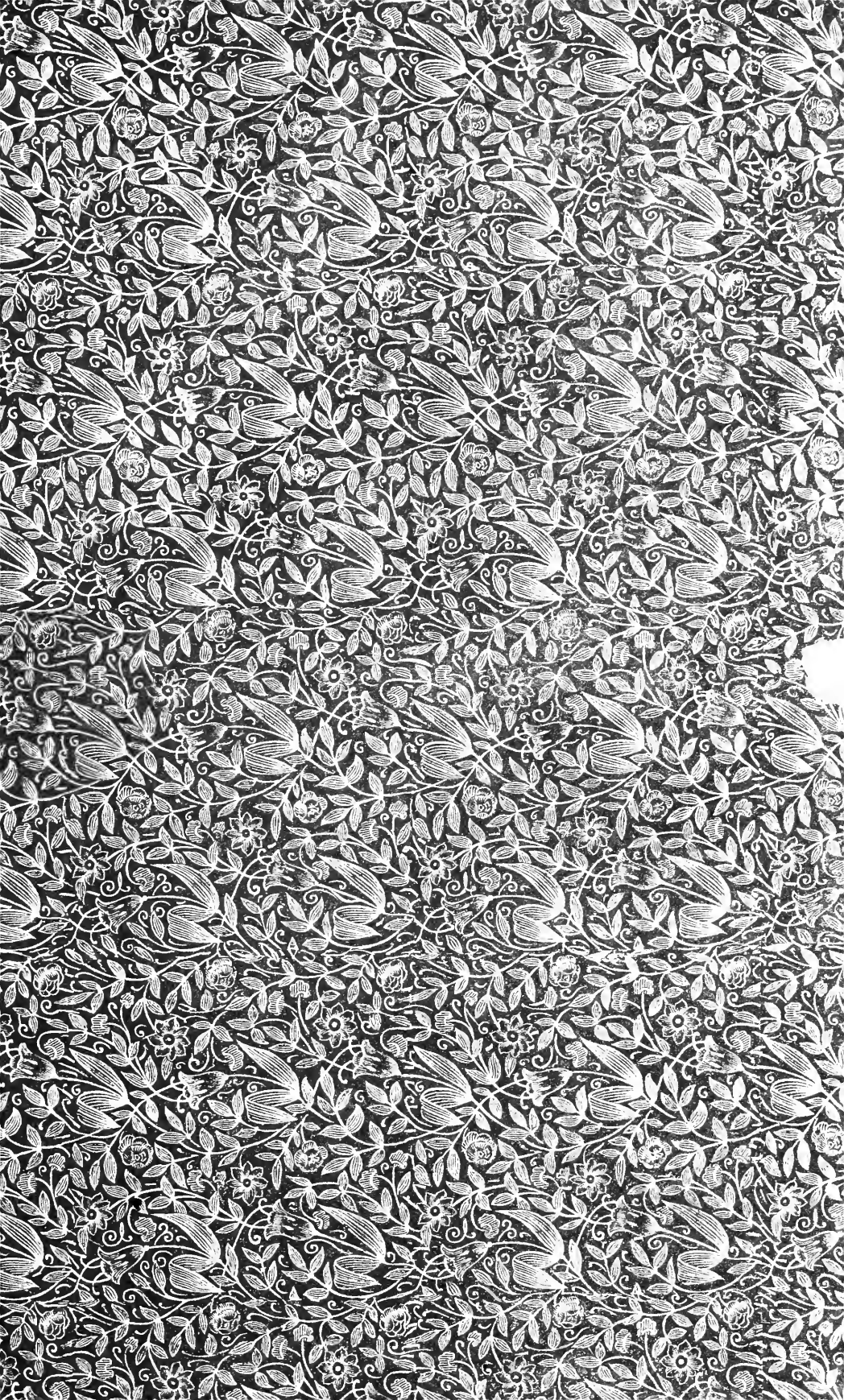
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Yours truly
 O. W. Brown Dale, Ind.
 1954

Q V BROWN FA
DALE DR
INDIANA IND 1853

Q V BROWN TO DR
DALE LOUIS A.
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HISTORY

—OF—

WARRICK, SPENCER

—AND—

PERRY COUNTIES,

INDIANA,

FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE PRESENT; TOGETHER WITH INTERESTING
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, REMINISCENCES, NOTES, ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
GOODSPEED, BROS. & CO., PUBLISHERS.

1885.

PREFACE.

OUR history of Warrick, Spencer and Perry Counties, after months of persistent, conscientious labor, is now completed. Every important field of research has been minutely scanned by those engaged in its preparation, and no subject of universal public value has been omitted, save where protracted effort failed to secure trustworthy results. The impossibility of ingrafting upon the pages of this volume the vast fund of the county's historic information, and the proper omission of many valueless details, have compelled the publishers to select such matters as are deemed of the greatest importance. Fully aware of our inability to furnish a perfect history from meager public documents, inaccurate private correspondence, and numberless conflicting traditions, we make no pretension of having prepared a work devoid of blemish. Through the courtesy and generous assistance met with everywhere, we have been enabled to rescue from oblivion the greater portion of important events that have transpired in past years. We feel assured that all thoughtful people in the counties, at present and in future, will recognize and appreciate the importance of the undertaking, and the great public benefit that has been accomplished.

It will be observed that a dry statement of fact has been avoided, and that the rich romance of border incident has been woven with statistical details, thus forming an attractive and graphic narrative, and lending beauty to the mechanical execution of the volume, and additional value to it as a work for perusal. We claim superior excellence in our systematic manner of collecting material by workers in specialties, in the division of the subject matter into distinct and appropriate chapters, and in the ample and comprehensive index. We also, with pride, call the attention of the public to the superb mechanical execution of the volume, and to the superior lithographs of leading citizens, which adorn its pages. While we acknowledge the existence of unavoidable errors, we have prepared a work fully up to the standard of our promises, and as accurate and comprehensive as could be expected under the circumstances.

August, 1885.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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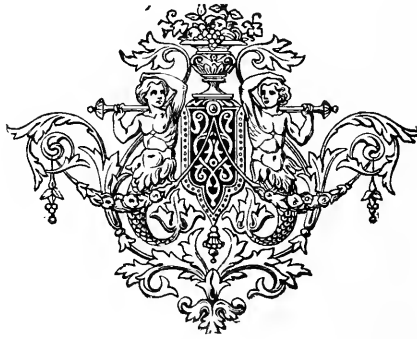
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PART I.

HISTORY OF WARRICK COUNTY.

COMPILED BY SELWYN A. BRANT.

CHAPTER I.

GEOLOGY—STREAMS—AREA—SNAKE KNOB AND DITNEY HILL—SECTIONS
—SNAKES—THE COALS—SHAFTS—FOSSILS—DIP OF THE STRATA—ANAL-
YSIS OF COALS—ST. RONAN'S WELL AND DAGONIA SPRINGS.

WARRICK COUNTY is situated in the southwestern part of Indiana, and is bounded on the north by Gibson, Pike and Dubois Counties; on the east by Dubois and Spencer Counties; on the south by Spencer County, and the Ohio River at low-water mark, and on the west by Vanderburg and Gibson Counties. Little Pigeon Creek flows along a large portion of the southeastern boundary between Warrick and Spencer Counties, and by its numerous tributaries affords excellent facilities for drainage. The most important of these are Otter, Barren and Polkberry Creeks, and they ramify into the central and northeastern portions of the county. Cyprus Creek begins in the northern portion of Boon Township and flows in a southerly direction to the Ohio River. Big Pigeon, Squaw and Big Creeks carry off the surplus waters from the western and northwestern parts, thus completing a most perfect system of drainage. Most of the county is level or gently rolling, and the soil is a rich alluvial deposit, and capable, when properly tilled, of producing large and profitable crops. In the southern part, along the Ohio River bottom-land, is a narrow belt of hills, forming about the only exception to the otherwise level land in the county. The total area of the county is about 385 square miles, or 246,400 acres. Over most of the surface the alluvial deposit covers the rocks deeply, although in places they crop out and stand as mute monuments of the geologic past.

A cross-section of Snake Knob and Ditney Hill at these hills shows all the important strata that covered this section of the country at the

beginning of the glacial epoch, and which have been gradually eroded away by the action of the elements. At Snake Knob the following measurements were given in the State geological report of 1872:

	Feet.	Inches.
Soil and clay.....	15	0
Limestone, argillaceous, clinky.....	3	6
Space covered, place of upper rash coal.....	15	0
Limestone, compact, clinky.....	4	0
Clay, shale and nodules.....	2	0
Place of lower rash coal.....	?	
Fire clay, buff.....	2	6
Sandstone, coarse, red.....	15	0
Silicious shale with carbonaceous partings.....	8	0
Argillaceous shale with pyritous partings.....	12	0
“Black clod,” rotten slate.....	1	3
Coal N, choice white ash gas coal.....	1	1
Fire clay.....	3	2
Silicious shale and thin bedded sandstone.....	18	0
Calcareous and clay iron stones, place of Coal M.....	?	
Clay shale, mostly covered to the level of Coal L, at nearest point measured by barometer.....	70	0
Total.....	170	6

The report continues: “The argillaceous lime rock in the above section is sometimes widened up to a thickness of eight or ten feet. Compact and not easily eroded, it proved, along this its apparent eastern limit, a bulwark against which the ancient currents could not always prevail. And hence the conical hills so capped. Crevices are found between, and cavities beneath, the immense blocks undermined and thrown out of place. These cavities, at the time of the first settlement of this region, were the winter resort of the snakes that occupied an area of from three to nine miles around. Here the venomous tribes, with consorting sub-families and friends, would collect in autumn, remain torpid through the winter, and then, wakened by the sunny smiles of spring, go forth to their old summer homes. Snake Knob was a famous resort. Peter Ferguson, an early pioneer, noticed serpents in the fall gathering here from all parts within a compass of several miles. He collected a squad of neighbors and dug them out in winter, when torpid, killing over 100, mostly rattlesnakes, but including a few chicken-snakes. The animals in their torpid condition could not offer resistance, and were only revived by the brilliant sunlight enough to writhe a little when cast out into the snow. After this campaign at Snake Knob, a similar massacre at McGregor Hill, and another at a station a few miles east, allowing a range of nine to twelve square miles for each community, the rattle-snake family was nearly exterminated. They are now rare. Mr. P. Ferguson during his lifetime killed a rattle-snake having twenty-nine rattles and a button, indi-

cating an age of thirty years. Others have seen and known of their capture when armored with rattle-rings numbering fifteen, twenty, twenty-one to twenty-five. After passing beyond an age of twelve years, these rings are always much worn on the under side, especially in stony or sandy regions."

Along the northern boundary of the county all the strata dip rapidly toward the Ohio River. Coal K, as indicated in the general section of Indiana, is here somewhat below the level of the streams. Here another seam comes in a few feet below K, between that and Seam A, as may be seen by the following section taken on the Beardsley farm, Section 29, Township 3 south, Range 6 west, in Lane Township, and about one mile from the Pike County line.

	Feet.	Inches.
Thin bedded sandstone.....	10	0
Ferruginous limestone.....	1	0
Aluminous shale.....	4	0
Dark shale.....	1	8
Black slate with fish remains and <i>Pleurotomaria Carbonaria</i> , <i>Macrocheilus palrotomaria</i> , <i>M. primogenius</i> , <i>M. fusiformus</i> , <i>Petrodus occidentalis</i> , <i>Orthoceras Rushensis</i> , <i>Aviculopecten</i> <i>rectilateraria</i> , and <i>Chonetes mesoloba</i>	0	6
Black slate filled with large bowlders or "pot stones" con- taining <i>Edestus vorax</i> , <i>Allorisma</i> ———, <i>Nautilus decora-</i> <i>tus</i> , <i>N.</i> (<i>sp.</i>), <i>Bellerophon carbonarius</i> , <i>B. percarinatus</i> , <i>Cyathaxonia prolifera</i> , <i>Chonetes</i> (<i>2 sp.</i>), <i>Productus semireti-</i> <i>culatus</i> , <i>Spirifer cameratus</i> , <i>S. lineatus</i> , etc.....	0	10
Coal K, caking.....	1	8
Fire clay.....	4	0
Soapstone and shale with iron nodules.....	4	2
Coal (I ?) pyritous.....	2	2
Fire clay.....	3	0
Total	33	0

At Miller's Bank, in Section 28, the following measurement was made :

	Feet.	Inches.
Slope.....	20	0
Thin bedded sandstone.....	8	0
Quarry sandrock.....	10	0
Silicious shale.....	9	0
Potters' clay with iron stones.....	1	0
Ferruginous limestone with <i>Spirifer cameratus</i> , <i>S. lineatus</i> , <i>Productus punctatus</i> , <i>P. costatus</i> , <i>Chonetes</i> , and an Articula- late (<i>sp ?</i>).....	1	8
Ferruginous paints.....	0	7
Gray clay shale.....	2	2
Ochreous clay.....	0	6
Black bituminous sheety slate.....	2	5

Coal K :

	Feet.	Inches.		
Slaty coal.....	0	4		
Fair coal.....	1	0		
Pyritous coal.....	1	2		
Good coal.....	2	0		
	—	—	4	6
Fire clay to the creek.....			4	0
			—	—
Total.....			66	10

On account of the rapid dip of the strata toward the Ohio River the seam of Coal K soon disappears, and is only found at a considerable depth and below other seams of good coal.

At Millersburg, in Campbell Township, is found coal of superior quality, and it was worked during the short life of the old Wabash & Erie Canal. It is still used for local fuel. This coal is apparently our nearest approach to Pittsburgh coal. The following section was taken near Mischke's mill :

	Feet.	Inches.
Slope and argillaceous shale.....	12	0
Pyritous argillite.....	1	0
Black clod fossils.....	1	0

Coal N :

	Feet.	Inches.		
Laminated good coal.....	1	4		
Choice cubic coal.....	1	6		
Rash pyritous coal.....	0	6		
	—	—	3	4
Argillite, with pockets of impure coal.....			5	0
Gray shale.....			2	0
Blue limestone, very hard and ferruginous....			5	0
			—	—
Total.....			29	4

In the black clod, over Coal N, were noticed some beautiful pyritized specimens of *Myalina*, *Aviculopecten*, *Productus*, *Chonetes*, *Macrocheilus*, *Rhynchonella*, *Spirifer* and *Nautilus*, with *Neuropteris*, *Pecopteris*, *Alethopteris*, *Cordaites*, *Sigillaria*, etc. In the limestone a few crushed specimens of *Spirifer*, *Productus*, *Athyris*, with a few crinoid stems, were observed.

At Chandler Station, nearly five miles west of Boonville, on the railroad, a shaft was put in operation about ten years ago by Pattison and Williams. This is now one of the most successful mines in the county, and has a capacity of from 200 to 300 tons per day. The following is a section at the Chandler shaft :

	Feet.	Inches.
Clay soil.....	16	0
Coal N. Millersburg and "Little Newburgh".....	2	0
Fire clay.....	2	6
Blue dark limestone with <i>Spirifer cameratus</i> , <i>S. lineatus</i> , <i>Athyris</i> <i>chonetes</i> and crinoid stems.....	9	5
Soapstone (indurated shale).....	4	0
Hard sandstone.....	3	0
Light soapstone.....	0	8
Silicious shale.....	11	10
Sandstone.....	5	3
Gray shale.....	10	5
Dark soapstone.....	2	1
Gray shale with plates of sandrock.....	34	0
Black slate.....	1	0
Slaty clod with large bowlders.....	0	8
Coal M:		
	Feet.	Inches.
Fair coal.....	1	4
Pyrite parting.....	0	2
Good coal.....	1	4
Laminated coal.....	1	4
	—	—
Fire clay.....		4 0
Silicious shale, iron nodules.....		5 0
Total.....	116	0

This is an excellent, strong coal. Care should be taken to reject the band of pyrite and the product will command a ready market.

At Boonville a thin coal is reached in many of the wells at a depth of twenty to thirty feet, after passing through eight feet of soil and from twelve to twenty-two feet of sandstone. This is probably a thin seam which lies above Coal K, as the limestone outcrops in all the hills in the vicinity. The Hart mine one-half mile northeast of town shows the following section :

	Feet.
Soil and clay.....	8
Schistose sandstone and shale.....	50
Black, bituminous, fossiliferous limestone.....	2
Arenaceous shale.....	4
Black, bituminous, sheety shale.....	3
Coal K, caking coal.....	4
Fire clay.....	?

Coal has for many years been mined at Newburgh and along the Ohio River in the southern part of the county. A section of the shaft of that town is here given:

	Feet.	Inches.
Massive yellow sandstone.....	18	0
Gray shale.....	16	0
Black slate and fire clay.....	2	0
Coal N, "Little Newburgh".....	1	4
Fire clay.....	5	0
(TOP OF SHAFT.)		
Gray and buff sandstone.....	8	0
Gray shale with plates of sandstone.....	88	0
Hard slate, pyritous fossils.....	1	0
Coal M:	Feet.	Inches.
Fair coal.....	1	10
Pyritous parting.....	0	2
Good coal.....	2	0
	—	—
Fire clay.....		4
Silicious shale, pyrite pebbles.....		0
		3
		0
Total.....	148	4

The limestone under Coal N. is rich in the coral, *Chaetetes*, and contains a few specimens of *Soprophyllum* of exaggerated size. In some individuals the diameter of the calices would range from three-fourths to an inch and a quarter.

At Newburgh a bore of 349 feet was made and at the bottom a vein of brine was struck that flows to the surface, but it is too weak to be profitably used in manufacturing salt.

A short distance east of the Locust Grove shaft a bore was made at Cyprus Creek. According to measurements at that place Coal L is 123 feet below M, K sixty feet below L and the conglomerate (?) sandstone 112 below K.

Coal M, known in southwestern Indiana as "Main Newburgh," is the principal mineral resource of this county. "It is a strong caking coal, burns to a red or gray ash, and is an excellent fuel for steam or grate use and commands, as it deserves, a ready market. It drives the wheels of commerce, pulls mighty railway trains, and gives energy to the thousand arms and fingers of iron which manufacture, with the strength of a million giants," the products of the country's wealth. It has long been worked at Newburgh, and at Chandler, and at Boonville it is worked on an extensive scale. Coal N is also well developed in the western and southwestern portions of the county. It is locally known as "Little Newburgh Coal." The Millersburg coal is a good type of this seam and at that place is only fourteen feet below the surface, and where its thickness is over three feet. It is found at the same depth at Chandler Shaft in the top of the higher bluffs at Newburgh.

At the Chandler Shaft the coal is jet black, semi-block, with charcoal markings between the laminae; breaks into cubic forms and shows some pyrites and considerable calcite in the vertical seams. This is Coal M and an analysis shows the following:

	Top.	Middle.	Bottom.
Fixed Carbon.....	47.50	49.50	45.00
Gas.....	40.00	41.50	34.50
Water.....	3.50	3.50	4.00
Ash, white.....	9.00	5.50	16.50
Coke.....	56.50	55.00	61.00
Heat units.....	9508.00	7808.00	6801.00
Specific gravity.....	1.274	1.282	1.283
Weight of one cubic foot.....	79.62	80.12	80.18

Coke: from top and middle, slightly puffed, laminate, lusterless; from bottom, less puffed, lusterless, amorphous.

Coal N at Millersburg is dense, glossy black, caking, conchoidal fracture, with occasional iridescence, no pyrites visible. Analyzed it is found to contain:

	Middle.	Bottom.
Fixed Carbon.....	53.00	49.00
Gas.....	41.50	45.50
Water.....	3.00	3.50
Ash..... blue	2.50	2.00
Coke.....	55.50	51.00
Heat units.....	8090.00	8042.00
Specific gravity.....	1.242	1.243
Weight of one cubic foot.....	77.62	77.68

Coke: Slightly puffed, lusterless, amorphous.

The coal interests of Warrick County are being rapidly developed and at considerable profit to those engaged in the work. The business is yet in its infancy, but bids fair to be a great and profitable industry at some day not far in the future.

Warrick County is not entirely destitute of mineral water, of which southern Indiana is so well supplied. Among the sources of this that at St. Ronan's Well is among the foremost. Its medicinal properties are marked and prove beneficial in many diseases. It is situated on the farm of M. P. Olin. Dr. F. W. Fairchilds, of Evansville, has analyzed this water with the following result: Specific gravity at 77° Fahrenheit 1005; taste, slightly saltish; properties, mild aperient; solid constituents in a 1000 cubic cent. M. (2.1 pints) of water; total solid constituents, 96.7183+, divided as follows: Magnesia oxide, grains 20.7; calcium oxide, grains 9.8; sodium, grains 0.4003; iron oxide, a trace; sulphuric acid, grains 65.2; chlorine, grains 0.618; carbonic acid, alumina, organic matter, each a trace. DaGonia Springs in Skelton Township are another source of mineral water that promises rich reward to the same enterprising capitalist. The are already resorted to by hundreds of people annually and are constantly growing in popular favor. During the summer season excursions are numerous to this place, and many from the cities resort hither to shun the dust and heat of the larger crowds. Accommodations are ample for a large number.

CHAPTER II.

THE INDIANS—THE FRENCH AND THE CATHOLICS—BRITISH SUPREMACY—
CESSION TREATIES—CUSTOMS OF THE INDIANS—THEIR REMOVAL—THE
MOUND-BUILDERS—CONTENTS OF THE MOUNDS.

IN the early struggles for supremacy on the Western Continent between the nations of the Old World, nearly all of the Mississippi Valley gradually came under the dominion of France. This was acquired through the influence of the large number of ardent and zealous missionaries sent out by that country in the latter part of the seventeenth and fore part of the eighteenth centuries. A number of trading posts were established throughout the whole of this vast tract of country from along the shores of the lakes and banks of the important streams to the mouth of the Mississippi River, and from these places the peltry of the Indians was received in exchange for whatever gaudy and trifling ornaments would most attract the savages' fancy. This, in connection with the religious influence of devout Roman Catholics, won the heart and confidence of the red man to the French. Almost without opposition France had thus secured control of all land from the Allegheny Mountains to the Mississippi River. Near the middle of the eighteenth century England began to arouse herself to the situation. Her supremacy along the Atlantic was not questioned, and she had rested in contentment, satisfied with claiming the Pacific Ocean as the western boundary of her colonies. When her traders began to push beyond the mountains they found themselves forestalled by the French, and thus the struggle began which only ended with the French and Indian war in 1763, with which the student of American history is familiar. In February of that year, a treaty of peace was signed at Paris, in which France gave up all claims to any territory lying east of the Mississippi River, excepting the town of New Orleans and the island on which it is situated. Thus matters remained until the Revolution necessitated a new map of the American Continent.

The policy of the British Government seems to have retarded commerce with the Indians, who in turn despised the haughty and domineering spirit of the English. No doubt the foundation of Indian hostility to later pioneers of the West was laid in this early antipathy for the English, and which, when once conceived, was craftily nourished by the proud and unrelenting natives. Immediately prior to the war for Independence several large tracts of land were purchased, by companies organized for that purpose, in the territory northwest of the Ohio River.

These were formed by wealthy English, French and American speculators who bought the land directly from the Indians. Among these was one by the Wabash Land Company for a strip of land 210 miles wide, extending from Cat Creek, a short distance above Lafayette, in Tippecanoe County, on both sides of the Wabash River to the Ohio River. This deed conveyed to the purchasers a considerable portion of the best land now in both Indiana and Illinois and covered an area of 38,000,000 acres. For all of this the consideration was "400 blankets, 22 pieces of stroud, 250 shirts, 12 gross of star gartering, 120 pieces of ribbon, 24 pounds of vermilion, 18 pairs of velvet laced housings, 1 piece of malton, 52 fusils, 35 dozen large buckhorn handle knives, 40 dozen couleau knives, 500 pounds of brass kettles, 10,000 gun flints, 600 pounds of gun powder, 2,000 pounds of lead, 400 pounds of tobacco, 40 bushels of salt, 3,000 pounds of flour, 3 horses; also the following quantities of silverware, viz.: 11 very large armbands, 40 wristbands, 6 whole moons, 6 half moons, 9 earwheels, 46 large crosses, 29 hairpipes, 60 pairs of ear-bobs, 20 dozen small crosses, 20 dozen nose crosses, and 110 dozen broaches." This deed was signed at Vincennes on the 18th day of October, 1775, by eleven chiefs of the Piankeshaw Indians. The agents of this company afterward made several applications to the Congress of the United States to have their deed ratified, their last effort for which was in 1810. But Congress failed to recognize the validity of their title.

The most reliable information that can be obtained seems to establish the fact that nearly the whole of Indiana was originally inhabited by three different tribes of Indians, called the Twigtwees or Miamis, the Weas and the Piankeshaws. The last of these occupied nearly all of the Wabash Valley and was a powerful factor in the celebrated Miami Confederacy. As the tide of immigration poured its throng of Europeans upon the Atlantic shore, and civilization began its westward march across the New World, the sullen savage, disdainful of the enlightenment of white men, retired constantly to the gloom and solitude of his native forests. Thus, in time, different tribes of Indians came to occupy the same territory. These later tribes were called "permitted," and throughout the whole of Indiana these stranger Indians were early found. Some of them were the Delawares, Pottawatomies, Shawnees, Kickapoos, Wyandots and Senecas.

The Piankeshaws, Wyandots and Shawnees, in the order named, occupied Warrick County at different periods. The United States acquired a title to this land by a treaty signed at Vincennes on the 18th and 27th of August, 1804. At that time the Delawares and Piankeshaws relinquished their claims to all land lying south of a line running from the mouth of White River to a point near the present site of the village of Branchville in Perry County.

The local history of the Indians is indeed scarce if any exists. Most of the red men had gone to other places ere their pale foemen came upon the scene. A few of them lingered, reluctant to quit birth-spot, and figured but little in the early settlement of the county. Some were roving in bands leading their romantic life in an uncontented manner. These fleeting bands were described around the fire-side to the wondering youth whose imagination in the present day has drawn upon these few facts to people the forests with the wild and savage Indians. Some parts of southern Indiana, not far from Warrick County, had been inhabited by white men for more than a century, and the dusky natives were already familiar with the white men. Not far from Boonville there was an encampment of Indians in early times. Most of the Indians were Shawnees, and Settedown or Set-te-tah was their chieftain. The incident of the Meek's murder, which has been so nearly connected with Warrick County, will be found recorded in another part of this volume. In fact, at the time of its occurrence, the scene was in Knox and afterward Warrick County, but it is not so at present.

The Mound-Builders.—Warrick County contains a few evidences of having been inhabited by pre-historic people. A few mounds have been found along Pigeon Creek, in the southeastern part of the county, and also along the Ohio River. Another has been noticed in Campbell Township, near Millersburg. Nearly all of these have been opened, but nothing beyond the usual flint arrow-heads and a few articles known to have been used by the Mound-Builders was found. Perhaps nothing is more completely shrouded in mystery than the times, customs and the origin of this long buried and forgotten race. The origin is by some maintained to be Asiatic, while others argue that the race was an independent one, and that they were the forefathers of the Indians. The most searching eye of science and knowledge has failed to arrive at anything more than speculation regarding the Mound-Builders, and the future will probably reveal but little beyond what is already known. Tradition is yet more silent than their tombs concerning them. Their existence only is known, and that by the unusual accumulation of earth and stone that can be accounted for only by the supposition that some force with intelligent direction was at work in the far-gone centuries. Their works form their monuments, and these lie scattered through the entire Mississippi Valley, telling no tale of their builders.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY SETTLEMENT THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY—THE FORMATION OF CIVIL TOWNSHIPS—CATALOGUES OF EARLY SETTLERS AND EARLY LAND ENTRIES—LIFE AND CUSTOMS IN THE BACKWOODS—MILLING AND OTHER PIONEER INDUSTRIES—ANECDOTES OF THE CHASE—THE FIRST ELECTIONS—IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

UNTIL the formation of Warrick County in 1813, its territory had been within the boundary of Knox County. Many of the earliest settlers came before that time, and while Indiana was yet a Territory. During these first years the hostility of the Indians was an impediment to the settlement of the new country. Eight years after the first location of white men in what is now Warrick County, the battle of Tippecanoe was fought, and the power of the red man in Indiana forever crushed. Up to that time the settlement of the Territory only advanced as the population became dense enough to repel the invasions of hostile Indians. Soon after that event people began to come in greater numbers, and the demands for a new county became imperative. Scarcely had the new county been organized ere the increasing population required its division. Unaccustomed to the usages of the white man and of civilization the natives retired to the distant solitudes, there hoping to continue in peace. Within a few years after the Miami Confederacy under Tecumseh was overthrown, nearly the whole of southern Indiana was abandoned by the Indians.

The First Settlers.—It is seldom that the first actual settlers of a community are handed down to a distant posterity as such. Nearly every locality has its "first settler." These first settlers are always prominent men in the affairs of their neighborhood after it is more thickly settled. However, if real and actual settlers of those times could be interrogated, quite a change might be necessary in the pages of history. Squatters are the forerunners of civilization and every new country is pregnant with them. No doubt that some of this class come first who are never known in history.

Settlement of Ohio Township.—Ohio Township has the distinction of being the scene of the first white settlement in what is now Warrick County. This was made by John Sprinkle, in the spring of 1803, near the present site of the town of Newburgh. He had been born in Pennsylvania, whence, in the year 1772, he moved to Kentucky. He came

from the latter State to Warrick County in the year 1803, and remained until his death in 1821. His family consisted of ten children, of whom some are yet living. Scarcely had John Sprinkle settled in his new home ere he looked around upon others who had followed him. In the fall of the same year Felty Hay and James Lynn moved into this township, and others came in straggling groups soon after. As the land in Warrick County was not surveyed until 1805, all settlers before that time were from necessity squatters, and it was some time even after that before the land was placed on sale by the Government. Up to the year 1820 the land entries for what now constitutes Ohio Township were made as follows: Brittain West, 1816; John Hale, 1816; William Johnson, 1818; Lewis James, 1813; William Hancock, 1814; William G. Buckler, 1819; Adam Snyder, 1817; John Alexander, 1818; William Bullitt, 1819; John Miller, 1819; Daniel James, 1817; Gains H. Roberts, 1817; Alva Pasco, 1819; Richard Vankirk, 1811; Annanias S. Merrit, 1819; Nathaniel Ewing, 1814; Nicholas Boswell and Fred C. Graff, 1815; Gen. W. Johnson, 1807; Felty Hay and Simon Lane, 1811.

The tract entered by Johnson in 1807 was the first in the county, and comprised 205 acres at the present location of Newburgh. Some of these persons had been in the county for a considerable time before purchasing land. They had come to their new homes without money, and it required time for them to stem the current and be able to buy a home.

On August 1, 1814, an election was held in Ohio Township for Representative in Congress and members of the Territorial Legislature. Fifty-five votes were cast. Samuel Snyder, Thomas Morton and William Berry were Judges; James G. Jones and William Ross, Clerks at this election. At that time the township was larger than now, and comprised much of what is now Campbell.

Early Elections.—On the 13th of May, 1816, an election was held at the house of William Berry, in this township, for the purpose of choosing a delegate to the Constitutional Convention preparatory to the admission of Indiana into the Union as a State. Thirty-eight votes were cast, of which Daniel Grass received thirty-five, Bailey Anderson two, and Æneas McAllister one. Samuel Snyder was President of the election board, and William Berry, Joab Garrett and Fulkerd Fulkerson were Judges, and the Clerks were Azel W. Dorsey and William Ross. By order of the Board of County Commissioners an election was held on the 4th of August, 1817, for the purpose of electing a member of Congress and a Representative in the State Legislature. The candidates were respectively Thomas Posey and Ratliff Boon, and they received all the votes of Ohio Township to the number of thirty-seven. The election place was at the house

of John Wilkerson, and the names of the voters at that time are here given: Josiah Woodruff, John Gunterman, William Jones, William Berry, Jr., John M. Brady, Jesse Tinkler, Willis Snyder, William Berry, Sr., Samuel Hamilton, James Herald, Joab Garrett, James Abshire, Spencer Nanny, Martin Studiwell, William Ross, John B. Dismer, John Wilkerson, Mason Jones, Samuel Hadley, James Vanzant, John A. Miller, John Langley, William Vest, William Briscoe, Christopher Romine, Joseph Walker, Silas Garrett, James Morton, William Ritchie, John Shales, John Abshire, William Wright, Daniel Grass, Isaac B. Wright, James Nanny, Sr., James Addington and Jonathan Harvey. The last five were Inspector, Judges and Clerks. At this time there were not more than a dozen land-owners in the township, and the number of voters will give some idea of the proportion of squatters then located in the county. Already the rivalry of Daniel Grass and Ratliff Boon had begun, and on this occasion Grass refused to vote for Boon as Representative in the State Legislature.

Early Mills.—The first settlers for a few years went to Kentucky for most of their milling, but this was too laborious and the distance too great. Hand-mills and hominy mortars were early brought into use, and on the coarse product of these the people lived and prospered. The next step in advance of these primitive articles for the manufacture of flour was the horse-mill, and for a time they flourished. The water-mills soon superseded them, and they in time have given place to the large steam grist-mills of the present day.

As early as 1815 the hand-mills had become quite numerous, and one of the earliest was kept by John Hale on the farm now owned by Frank McCool, near Chandler, in the northern part of the township. It was little more than a corn-cracker, yet it did a considerable business for many years and in 1815 was in full operation. About three miles southeast of Millersburg, near the Ohio Township line, John Luce had a horse-mill in 1818, which he continued until his death some years later. A tread-mill was put in operation by Chester Elliott, about one mile southeast of Chandler, in 1825, and it was at once resorted to by a large number of the settlers for their grinding. Prior to this many had gone to Manson's mill, in Vanderburg County.

The first water-mill in the county was built by Solomon Vanada in 1818, on Cypress Creek, not more than a mile from Darlington. This was a very good mill for the times, and was provided with one set of buhrs. Abner Luce built the first steam-mill in the county at Newburgh.

Anderson Township.—At the original organization of the county, one of the townships was named Anderson, in honor of Bailey Anderson, its earliest settler. It is situated in the southeast corner of the county,

and bounded on the north by Boon and on the west by Ohio Townships, on the south by the Ohio River and on the east by Pigeon Creek and Spencer County. In area it is the smallest township in the county, containing only about twenty-one square miles. It has been greatly reduced in size since its original formation. In the year 1807 Bailey Anderson came into this township from Kentucky and for the succeeding ten years was one of the leading men of the county. It was at his house that the early courts were held, and he was for some time one of the Associate Judges. About the year 1818 he moved to Texas. In the year 1813 came another man that took a leading part in the early history of the county. This was Solomon Vanada who, it is said, located on Section 4. He was a native of Kentucky. His family consisted of three children, and he served as County Commissioner for some time, besides holding several other important trusts for the county. About the same time, perhaps a little later, came William Briscoe from Kentucky, and settled on some of the land now owned by the heirs of Lewis Taylor. He was County Agent at the time of locating the county seat at Darlington, and was afterward Sheriff for several years. In the year 1814 came Lewis Taylor, who was for many years one of the foremost citizens of the county and at one time held the office of County Commissioner. His family was rather large and some of them are yet living and among the best people of the county. Others came about the same time. John Baker, a native of South Carolina, and a soldier of the Revolution, together with his two sons, Edward and John, located in this township in 1814, but soon after moved to what is now Boon Township. One of the earliest settlers was Joseph Arnold, a County Commissioner prior to 1818, and one of the first Justices of the Peace in the township. Daniel Rhoads came from Kentucky in an early day, and Daniel Bates from Rhode Island in 1815. John Youngblood, a native of South Carolina, came in 1814 with the family of Lewis Taylor, and two years later was married to Anna Musgrave, whose parents had come in 1814. He remained in the county for many years and was among its best known citizens, and for years was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Other early settlers were Nathan Pyeatt, Hubbard Taylor, Solomon Rhoads, Leonard Bullock, Solomon Day, Jonah Frisbie, James Horton, David Hedges, Martin Kiser and Anthony Kiser. Some of a later date, many of whom are yet living, are J. M. Youngblood, J. W. Boner, S. E. Bates, Orrin Caswell, Amos W. Davis, Joseph Funk, Anthony Fisher, Malon Fay, Hiram Horam, Boney Herr, Felix Haberstroh, Daniel Hartley, Andrew Barnett, Brayton Johnson, Johnson Selby, Johnson Taylor and Martin Vanada.

Early Land Entries.—Perhaps no part of the county was in better

demand than Anderson Township. This is shown by the record of land entries, but why it should be so would be difficult to explain on any other ground than that of being contiguous to the Ohio River, the commercial thoroughfare of early times. The soil is not more fertile and the surface is broken and hilly in a large part of the township. The purchasers of land from the Government up to the year 1820 were as follows: John W. Youngblood, 1819; Solomon Vanada, 1814; John Barker, 1814; Joseph Arnold, 1814; S. R. Carr, 1817; William Boner, 1814; William Snelgrove, 1813; John Vanada, 1812; Nathaniel Ewing, 1814; Henry Hopkins, 1814; John Baker, 1814; Daniel Rhoads, 1810; Eliphalet Ludington, 1816; Lewis Taylor, 1814; Samuel Hall, 1816; Harry Smith, 1819; Alpha Frisbie, 1816; Hiram C. Boon, 1818; William Briscoe, 1814; Benjamin W. Dudley, 1818.

Early Elections.—On the first Monday in August, 1814, an election was held in Anderson Township for a delegate to Congress and for member of the Territorial Legislature. Forty-eight votes were cast in all. As kept in those days the records of an election show how each man voted, and they are sometimes interesting. At this particular election Elisha Sparks and Jonathan Jennings were candidates for Congress. These seven voted for Sparks: Joseph English, Bailey Anderson, Sr., George W. Tevault, John Lout, Lawrence Younce, Josh Anderson and John Coutts. Jennings received forty-one votes, as follows: George Briscoe, Adam Young, William Stone, Paton Thrailkill, Wyatt Anderson, Lewis James, John Young, Daniel Rhoads, Josiah Woodruff, William H. Gillam, Nathaniel Woodruff, Hiram Tevault, Anderson McFadden, Thomas Higgins, Solomon Vanada, Bailey Anderson, David Shelton, John Meeks, Absalom Dover, Jacob Seavor, Henry James, William Vaughan, Daniel James, Athe Meeks, Edward Baker, John Baker, Sr., John Baker, Jr., William Henslee, Jesse Gay, Amos Critchfield, William Briscoe, John Luce, Robert Laton, John Sprinkle, Freedom Gay, John Gardner, James Young, George Knox, John Alexander, David Lawrence, Sr., and David Lawrence, Jr. At this election William Prince, Gervers Hazelton and David Robb were candidates for the Legislative Council, and Ratliff Boon and Hugh McGary were candidates for Representative. Robb received forty-six votes and William Prince one vote. Boon received forty-seven votes and McGary one vote.

This gives a good idea of the number of citizens then occupying Anderson Township; it embraced considerable portions of both Ohio and Boon Townships. Politics seems to have been more one-sided than at the present day.

Boon Township.—Boon Township received its name for its illustrious citizen and early settler, the Hon. Ratliff Boon. It was created in 1816

while the county seat was at Darlington. The County Court ordered that "Anderson Township be subdivided by a line running through the center of Township No. 6, south of the base line, and that portion north of the aforesaid township of Anderson be and the same is hereby ordered to be known as Boon Township; and it is further ordered that the several elections, to-wit: For a delegate to the convention and a member of the Legislature, the former to be holden on the second Monday in May and the latter on the first Monday in August next, be and are hereby ordered held at the house of Joseph English, in the aforesaid township of Boon, and to be conducted by Hezekiah Hargrave, who is hereby appointed to superintend the same." By many it is supposed that Ratliff Boon was the first settler in this township, but of this there is some doubt. Others go so far as to claim that his son Perry was the first white child born in the county; but when it is considered that there were many families settled in the county from three to four years earlier than the date claimed for Boon's settlement here, the probabilities of Perry's birth being the first will not be very strong.

Early Settlers.—Many names already given in the Anderson Township history figure largely in the first events of Boon Township. Ratliff Boon was a native of Georgia, but while young moved with his parents to Danville, Ky., where he learned the trade of gunsmith. He came to Warrick County not earlier than the year 1809, although it is claimed by some that he came two years earlier than that date. His father-in-law was Bailey Anderson, who had come in 1807, and by whose solicitation he was induced to locate in the new Territory. From the time of his settlement in Warrick County he was identified with all public enterprises. It is said that he located about three miles west of Boonville and that the house erected by Boon is still standing. At the first election held in Boon Township after its organization, on the 13th of May, 1816, thirty-one votes were cast for delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Twenty-seven were for Bailey Anderson and four for Daniel Grass. Following is a list of the voters: Ratliff Boon, Bailey English, Bailey Anderson, Joshua Anderson, Samuel Hinman, John Lout, Thomas Skelton, Pinkney Anderson, John Litner, Joseph Lawrence, John Hale, John Alexander, William Campbell, William Alexander, Thomas Campbell, Daniel Frame, Robert Layton, John Baker, John Luce, Samuel Broshears, John Hargrave, Bailey Anderson, John Gardner, James Hargrave, William Webb, Wilson Bullitt, John Rout, Hezekiah Graynes, (?) Joseph English, George W. Tevault and Robert O. Tevault. Aeneas McAllister was a candidate at this election, but in Boon Township received no votes. The returns were signed by Hezekiah Hargrave, John Keith, G. W. Tevault and Joseph English as



Gurley Taylor

Judges, Wilson Bullitt and Robert O. Tevault, Clerks. This, it must be remembered, was about two years prior to the birth of Boonville, and while the county-seat was located at Darlington.

Boon Township is by far the largest in the county and occupies a central position. It is bounded on the north by Hart and Owen Townships, on the east by Skelton Township and Otter and Little Pigeon Creeks, on the south by Little Pigeon Creek, Anderson and Ohio Townships, on the west by Ohio and Campbell Townships. In agricultural facilities it is unexcelled by any other in the county. This was recognized by the early settlers, and the land entries for this township are larger in proportion than in any other part. The following is a full list, prior to and including the year 1820:

James Young, 1818; Samuel Shannon, 1818; Israel Broshears, 1819; William Barker, 1816; John Williams, 1820; Daniel, Andrew and Isaac Rhoads, 1815; Jacob Sever and J. Johnson, 1817; John Williams, 1818; George Williams, 1820; John Davis, 1819; John Campbell, 1820; William Baker, 1817; Isaac Hudson, 1817; John McMillan, Sr., 1817; Francis M. Ashley, 1818; John D. Day, 1819; William Graham, 1818; James Hargrave, 1816; Joseph Weir, 1817; William Webb, 1817; William Campbell, 1816; John Mumford, 1817; Hezekiah Hargrave, 1816; Richard Stephens, 1815; Samuel Broshears, 1815; William Harris, 1818; William Berry, 1817; Joseph English, 1812; Isaac Blackford, 1818; John Gardner, 1814; Ratliff Boon, 1812; John Daugherty, 1816; John Couts, 1813; James W. Battle, 1818; James Wright, 1816; Nathan Nichols, 1817; William M. and Orville A. Tarlton, 1820; Joshua Anderson, 1813; Bartholomew Wood, 1816; Jesse Boon, 1817; Edward Baker, 1817; Joseph Adams, 1818; Henry Hopkins, 1818; Brannock Wilkerson, 1818; Walter Wilson, 1818; Eli Strand, 1817; Samuel Hinman, 1814; Henry Rhoads, 1818; James McCulla, 1819; Romely Perig, 1818; John T. Allen, 1818; W. G. Buckler, 1818; Moses Wood, 1818; Roland Ellis, 1818; James Corwin, 1816; Olney Hines, 1819; Job Matthews, 1818; Daniel Frame, 1815; Solomon Vanada, 1818; Robert Hedges, 1818.

Campbell Township.—Campbell Township lies in the western part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Greer and Hart Townships, on the east by Hart, Boon and Ohio Townships, on the south by Ohio Township and Vanderburg County, and on the west by Vanderburg County. Agriculturally it is one of the best townships in the county and contains about thirty-nine square miles. It is watered by Big Pigeon Creek flowing across from north to south and along most of the southern boundary. Squaw Creek runs along the eastern boundary, and together these two streams drain nearly the whole township, flowing through belts

of arable land. The date of the organization of this township is probably as early as any, except the original townships of the county. It was named for Thomas Campbell, an early settler of the county. "He was a native of North Carolina (born in 1785) and removed from Kentucky to Warrick County in Indiana in 1813, and settled in Boon Township, where he resided one year, then removing to what is now Campbell Township, locating on the farm now owned by Thomas Davis. He had a family of four children, * * * was one of the County Commissioners at an early day and a prominent member of the Methodist Church, his house being used as a place of worship for a number of years. He had the reputation of being a great hunter in his day. He died August 29, 1840. When Campbell came to this neighborhood, John Luce was living on the land now owned by John Grant. The first mill of any kind in this part of the county was a horse-mill erected by Luce on this land." In the year 1817, while the Circuit Court was in session at Darlington, then the county seat, James Anthony received permission to erect a dam on Pigeon Creek at the present site of Millersburg. Not long after that a mill was erected there and has been maintained ever since. Phillip Miller was its owner in 1824, and a man named Cox bought it not long after. For many years it was one of the best in the county and did a large amount of custom grinding.

The land in this township was nearly all covered with heavy timber and required the hard labor of the pioneers to get under cultivation. Their first effort was directed toward clearing off a small patch upon which a few of the necessities of life were raised. Corn was prominent among these early products of the soil and bore an important part in the settler's daily bill of fare.

The county records show a total of only two entries in this township prior to the year 1820. These were by David Lawrence in 1817, and Zabina Lovejoy in 1818. There is evidently a mistake in this, for James Anthony was required to be the owner of the land upon which he requested permission to erect a dam in 1817. Since he was granted that right it is fair to presume he owned the land. There is an old maxim of the law that says, "False in one, false in all," but it would hardly be fair to thus impeach the whole of the county tract book on this slight evidence. However, it might not be unfair to suppose that other mistakes of a like nature existed. It seems a little strange that the good land in Campbell Township should lay so long without an owner when it was being taken so rapidly in Boon Township adjoining. Perhaps the location of the county-seat had something to do with it.

Among the early settlers in this township were John Luce, Isham West, Joseph McDonald, Phillip Miller, Thomas Smith, Elisha House,

James Ward, Isaac and Daniel Hudson, Martin Lowe, William Davis, Samuel Bogan, Harper Davis, Levi Iglehart, Moses Condit, H. M. Schrode, Mark Feighly, Robert Brown, A. Holder, John Rowe, W. H. Tevault, Henry Hunt, Fielding Miller, Jesse Keith, Daniel Hunt and Foster Ketcham, besides many others whose names were then familiar throughout the county.

Wild game was then prevalent through all the forest wilderness, and in this Warrick County was abundant. One kind that in early times was not uncommon, were the wild hogs that roved through the woods in quest of forest fruits. There were more of them in Campbell Township than most any other part of the county. This was most likely on account of the Big Pigeon that would deposit many of the nuts along its overflowed banks and leave them to be easily obtained by animals in search. These hogs were originally of the domestic breed that by long and continued roaming at large had become wild and almost ferocious. When the earlier settlers came their meat was often derived largely from this source.

Welte is situated in the western part, on the line between Sections 17 and 18. The first merchant here was Fred Lether, who began about the year 1870. He was succeeded at different times by others, none remaining long. The Postmaster was B. F. Morris, about 1880. Joseph Welte is the present merchant and Postmaster and does a moderate trade. A physician is located here, and it is the residence of Rev. C. J. Conrad, the rector of Saint John Evangelist's church at the same place.

Hart Township.—Of the four townships along the northern boundary of the county, the second one from the west is Hart. This township was created in 1826 at September meeting of the County Board, and at the same time Ohio Township was formed. Big Creek flows across the central part of the township from east to west, and Otter Creek has its origin in the southern part. John Hart, Sr., for whom the township was named, was appointed Inspector of Elections, and they were to be held at his house. In January, 1828, David Hart was appointed Inspector instead of John Hart, and the following year Isaac Fleenor received that honor, and the elections were to be held at the house of Tubby Bloyd. In July of that year (1829) Henry Broadwell was declared elected Justice of the Peace in this township. His election was contested before the County Board by James Hinman. After the necessary investigation Broadwell was sustained.

Early Settlers.—It is said that William Rickett was the first settler in this township, but this is doubtful. The date of his coming is placed at 1816. Other early settlers were John Ferguson, Nick Hanks, William and Henry Hopkins, William Julian, Joseph Rice, William Bristow,

Solomon Turpin, James Hinman, John Hart, Lane W. Posey, Tubby Bloyd, John McMurtry, Eliza Boyd, Charles Morgan, John Taylor, John James, Ross McCord, Clem Nutter, Isaac E. McSwain, Jonathan Cox, Jeremiah Cash, David Murphy, David Hart, Isaac Fleenor and William Simpson. John Hart was one of the Associate Judges in the Circuit Court. This place he filled for several years. He was a native of Kentucky. James Hinman, who came to the county in 1814 and located in this township in 1827, is still living and in his eighty-sixth year.

Land Entries.—In what now constitutes Hart Township the total land purchases from the Government up to the year 1820 were made by Henry Hopkins, 1818; William Hargrave, 1819; Jonathan Latham, 1819; John Hart, 1819; Thomas Archer, 1820; Jonathan and James McCord, 1819; Nancy McCord, 1818; David Hall, 1817; Ross McCord, 1819, and John McCord, 1819. In the meantime many squatters located in this part of the county, and the population was on a steady, although perhaps slow, increase.

The early settlers were a long distance from any grist-mill, and in consequence they often resorted to the old hominy mortars, known in the early history of every community. These were nothing more than a large stone hollowed out, and in them was placed the corn to be pounded fine instead of being ground. The pestle, or hammer for pounding, was sometimes fastened to the middle of a spring-pole, one end of which was attached to a post, the operator standing at the other.

Greer Township.—As elsewhere stated, Greer Township was organized at the June session of the County Commissioners in the year 1853. It was named in honor of an old, highly-respected citizen of the township. This was Richard Greer, a native of Philadelphia, born in 1780, and whence, three years later, he moved to North Carolina with his parents. At the age of twenty-five years he located in what is now Orange County, Ind. After living there for several years he came to Warrick County. Like all the earliest settlers, he lived for some time on Congress land. Other of the early settlers here were William Taylor, John Barton, John Hornet, George Taylor, James Keel, Joseph Fields, Seth Thompson, Larkin Burchfield, James Flack, Elijah Barton, Abraham Reed and Enoch Taylor.

Greer Township contains but thirty sections of land. It is watered by Big Creek and Big Pigeon, and contains some of the best farming land in the county. At the organization of the township Eli Loper, David Barnett and R. M. Archer were appointed Township Trustees; David W. Beeson, Township Treasurer, and George W. Haywood, Township Clerk. At first it was divided into two election precincts, but in December, 1854, this was changed—it was made into one.

Up to the year 1820 there were but two land entries in the whole of what now constitutes the township. These were made by Robert Cardwell in 1810, and by Jonathan Harned in 1818. The fact is patent that up to the year 1830 there was but a small portion of the land in Warrick County owned by the people then living in it. About that year, however, an impetus was given in that direction, and it became the ambition of the citizens to own land from which no power could drive them. For twenty years, up to 1850, a large amount of land was purchased of the Government, and Warrick County was then receiving its greatest immigration. But even after that date there was yet considerable of the land in the county unsold. Greer Township was taken from the two townships of Hart and Campbell, and since its first formation has never been changed.

Owen Township.—At the December term, 1846, of the County Board, a new township was ordered to be laid off from the north side of Skelton Township and to be known as Owen Township. In addition to its present territory it embraced the townships of Lane and Pigeon, and was at that time one of the largest in the county. The elections were ordered to be held at Taylorville, a town since named Selvin. James Ashby was appointed Inspector. The township was reduced to its present limits in 1859, by the organization of Lane Township out of land until that time belonging to Owen. It was named in honor of Robert Dale Owen, a man well known in more States than one. Its size is exactly twenty-four sections or square miles.

Among the first substantial settlers in this township the Gentry family occupies an important place. Among the first was William Gentry, who came in 1821, and Matthew Gentry in 1822, both from North Carolina. They located on land not far from the village of Folsomville, and were for years prominent in county affairs. The first purchase of land in the township was in 1820, when William Erwin became the owner of eighty acres in Section 33. Before that time David McNeely, Gentry Hodges and Thomas Larkin were citizens of the township. Benjamin Leslie came in 1822 and James Ashby in 1823. Ashby was for several years one of the leading men in the county and was for a while on the County Board. Timothy Ford, Jonathan Floyd, John Shelton, John Leslie, Bluford Bethell, Armor Reed, Isham Kelly, Austin Kelly, William Blackford, John Sturn, John King, John B. Ford and Cloud Bethell were also early settlers in this township.

Skelton Township.—If Skelton was not one of the original townships of the county, it was at least one of the earliest that was organized after the creation of the county. Its name was given in honor of Zachariah Skelton, a leading early settler in the county. He was a native of Georgia. In 1813 he located in Warrick County, near the present site

of Selvin in Pigeon Township, and which was included in Skelton Township at its formation. It originally comprised all the land now contained in Lane, Owen, Pigeon and Skelton Townships, and so remained until the formation of Owen, in 1846. For more than a score of years, Zachariah Skelton was a Judge in the Warrick County Courts. In 1837 he moved to the present Skelton Township. Another of the earliest to locate in this township was John Phillips, who came some time prior to 1818. He took an active interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare. In 1825 the public records show him to have been Inspector of Elections in Skelton Township. During the same year, Stephen Sally and Levi Lockhart, were Overseers of the Poor. In 1827 James Ashby was appointed Constable of the township, and in that year the County Board ordered an election for a Justice of the Peace, to supply the place of John Phillips, who had resigned. In January following, John Skelton was appointed Inspector of Elections, which were to be held at the house of Joseph Phillips. In 1829 Moses Matthews was granted a license to ferry across Little Pigeon Creek. In 1831 the elections were held at the mill of William Gentry in the township. Concerning the early habits and customs of the settlers, an author of Newburgh wrote as follows: "It will be remembered that when southern Indiana was first settled, pioneers were entirely isolated from the conveniences of manufactories. Bread-stuffs and wearing apparel consisted almost solely of home manufacture. There were no mills in this section, except hand-mills, until the year 1816, at which time horse-mills were introduced. The first horse-mill of which I have any recollection, was owned by Mr. McNeely, situated at Dickeyville, in Owen Township, about one-half mile from where Uncle Mat. Gentry now (1882) lives. Tubby Bloyd had one in Hart Township, and it was situated on the land now owned by J. B. Graham. Another one was situated near where Samuel H. Curtis now lives. Mr. Powers had one in Boon Township, near James Monday's, also another close to Harpole's, near the fair ground. These mills were the ones that did the business in my boyhood days."

Up to 1820 there were four land entries made in the bounds of Skelton Township. They were by John Phillips 1817, William L. Hanby, 1819; John Stephenson, 1818, and William Baker 1817.

Pigeon Township.—In September, 1849, the Board of County Commissioners passed an order for the organization of Pigeon Township out of Owen Township. It is the northeastern township of the county, and is bounded on the North by Pike and Dubois Counties, on the East by Spencer County, on the South by Spencer County and Skelton Township, on the West by Owen and Lane Townships. Its total area is forty-two

square miles or 26,880 acres. Little Pigeon Creek crosses it entirely from North to South, and the township contains much fine farming land.

As elsewhere stated Zachariah Skelton was one of the early pioneers in this portion of the county. He lived in this township until 1837. About the year 1820, and a few years later, Pigeon received many of its prominent early settlers. Among them were George, Nicholas and John Taylor and for them the town of Taylorville was named. In this same part of the township John Greenaway, Samuel Ingram, Jesse Spradlin, Job Spradlin, Frederick Aust, Joseph Greenaway and Bryan Spradlin settled. In the eastern portion of the township B. A. Ward, A. M. Jones, Jesse Isaacs, Morgan Chinn, P. N. Whitinghill, Hiram Bruner, John Beardsley, William Edwards, Jefferson Edwards, C. B. Allen and the Kitchen family were among those who came first and helped to clear away the native forests.

The first elections in the township were to be held at the house of Mitchell Bryant, so said the county Board when ordering the township. The land bought of the Government up to 1820 was by George Taylor 1819, Elijah Scales 1819, Joseph Winkler 1818, Zachariah Skelton 1817, David Winkler 1818 and James Gentry 1818, making one purchase for every seven sections.

Lane Township is the one last organized of any in the county, dating from the December term, 1859, of the County Commissioners' Court. Its area is twenty-four square miles, being six miles from east to west, and four from north to south. On the north it is bounded by Pike County, on the east by Pigeon Township, on the south by Owen Township, and on the west by Hart Township. At the time of its formation it was a part of Owen Township. It was named in honor of Gen. Joseph Lane, one of America's illustrious men, who was at one time a resident of what was formerly Warrick County. Prominent among its early settlers was William Scales. Others were Stephen Hanby, David Whittinghill, Daniel and Hiram Cook, Jasper Hanby, and Stephen Ashby. In the year 1819 James Gentry and Hiram Cook bought land in what now constitutes the township.

First Township Officers.—The first County Court, held at the house of Bailey Anderson, near the mouth of Cypress Creek, in 1813, recommended to the Governor the following persons to be appointed Justices of the Peace: Samuel Snyder, Ohio Township; Thomas Higgins, Anderson Township; David Brumfield, John Talbot and Thomas E. Casselberry, Pigeon Township, and Joseph Kennedy for Big Creek Township. The following persons were appointed to list all taxable property in the several townships: Samuel Conner, Tobin Township; Elias Roberson, Ohio Township; Robert Tevault, Anderson Township; Thomas Alsop,

Pigeon Township, and Shufle York, Big Creek Township. At a special session of the court, held at the house of Hugh McGary in June following, George Tevault was appointed Lister, in place of Robert Tevault, in Anderson Township. Hugh McGary, Samuel Gill and William Curtis were appointed Inspectors of beef, pork and flour for the entire county, and John Talbot was recommended for County Surveyor. Overseers of the Poor were named for each township, and were as follows: Samuel Conner and James McDonnell, Tobin Township; Ratliff Boon and Wyatt Anderson, in Anderson Township; Thomas Spencer and Jacob Garrett, in Ohio Township; Zeddick McNeal and Jacob Landers, Pigeon Township; Samuel James and James Albright, in Big Creek Township. The ferry at Newburgh, belonging to the heirs of William McFadden, was taxed \$4 for the year 1813. For the same period, that of Jacob Winmiller was taxed \$4; Jonathan Anthony's, \$6; Hugh McGary's, \$3, and John Sprinkle's, \$1.

Another special session was held at Evansville, the county seat, on Monday, the 16th day of August, 1813. At that time Nathaniel C. Claypool was licensed to retail merchandise and spirituous liquors until February 1, 1814, in Warrick County. Henry Webster was licensed until the 17th of the same month at the rate of \$4 per year.

At the October term of the court in the same year the places of holding elections and the Inspectors were decided upon as follows: At the house of George Tobin in Tobin Township, James McDonnell, Inspector; Anderson Township, at the house of Freedom Gays, Ratliff Boon, Inspector; Ohio Township, at Francis Morton's, Daniel Grass, Inspector; Pigeon Township, at William Wagman's, Thomas Casselberry, Inspector; Big Creek Township, at Abraham Duckworth's, James Black, Inspector. The first election was held on the first Monday of November, 1813.

On November 15 the court ordered these sums to be paid from county funds for wolf scalps: David Whitstone, \$2; William C. Carson, \$3; John Russell, \$2; David Lawrence, \$6; and Samuel R. Mars, \$5. David Lynn was recommended for the office of Justice of the Peace. In those days the election returns were taken to Vincennes, and for that service Peter Gray, of Anderson Township, Thomas Spencer, of Ohio Township, Joseph French, of Big Creek, and Charles Carson, of Pigeon Township, were selected.

In May, 1814, a new township was organized in the northwestern part of the county and called Lynn. At the same term Daniel Grass was recommended to the Governor as a suitable person to be appointed Associate Judge in the place of Bailey Anderson, who had resigned. In December, 1815, the court began its sessions at Darlington and Thomas Higgins was licensed to keep a tavern at that place. In September of

the following year he was granted permission to retail merchandise at his house. In this manner were the first affairs of the county conducted and when comparing with the present a great and interesting change is presented. Then, two men were all that the public necessity required for the discharge of the county business and they at an aggregate salary that would scarcely support in moderate style the family of a deputy of the present day.

Four-fifths of a century have gone by since John Sprinkle, in 1803, first landed in Warrick County in search of a new home among the forest wilds of Indiana. All evidence goes to show that he was the first white man to locate in what now constitutes the county of Warrick. Could he, Van Winkle-like, be aroused from his long slumber, there is little doubt that his surprise would more than equal that of the far-famed sleeper of the Catskill Mountains.

CHAPTER IV.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—HOW NAMED—LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT AND SUBSEQUENT CHANGES—THE COUNTY BOARD—FIRST COUNTY BUILDINGS—FORMATION OF TOWNSHIPS—OTHER IMPORTANT ACTS—LATER COUNTY BUILDINGS—FINANCES—THE PAUPERS—COUNTY OFFICERS—ELECTIONS—COUNTY FAIRS—THE MEDICAL SOCIETIES—STATISTICS.

THE county was named for Capt. Jacob Warrick, who shed his blood on Indiana soil in brave defense of her homes and pioneers. He was one of the heroes that fell at the battle of Tippecanoe November, 1811. In his report of that famous conflict Gen. William H. Harrison says that Warrick was his personal friend, in whom he had long reposed great confidence, and that when finally put to the test he found it to be well placed in a faithful and gallant soldier. He concludes as follows: "Warrick was shot immediately through the body. Being taken to the surgery to be dressed, as soon as it was over, being a man of great bodily vigor and able to walk, he insisted on going back to head his company, although it was evident he had but a few hours to live." Such was the man in honor of whom Warrick County was named, and it was but a fitting tribute to him whose memory the citizens of Indiana will always revere.

The Territorial Legislature whose session was from February 1 to March 13, 1813, authorized the organization of two new counties, as follows:

AN ACT FOR THE FORMATION OF TWO NEW COUNTIES OUT OF THE COUNTY OF KNOX.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passage hereof all that part of Knox County which is included in the following boundaries shall form and constitute two new counties, that is to say: beginning at the mouth of the Wabash; thence up the same with the meanders thereof to the mouth of White River; thence up White River with the meanders thereof to the forks of White River; thence up the East Fork of White River to where the line between Sections No. 20 and 29, in Township No. 1 north, of Range No. 4 west, strikes the same; thence with said line to the line of Harrison County; thence with the said line dividing the counties of Knox and Harrison to the Ohio River; thence down the Ohio River to the beginning.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the tract of country included within the aforesaid boundaries be, and the same is hereby divided into two separate and distinct counties by a line beginning on the Wabash River, and known and designated by the name of Rector's base line, and with said line east until it intersects the line of Harrison County, and that from and after the first day of April, one thousand, eight hundred and thirteen, the tract of country falling within the southern division thereof, shall be known and designated by the name and style of the County of Warrick. And the northern division thereof shall be known and designated by the name and style of the County Gibson.

* * * *

JAMES DILL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES BEGGS,

President of the Legislative Council.

Approved—March 9, 1813: JOHN GIBSON.

This was too large a tract of land for one county, even in those days of a scattered population, and Warrick was not long destined to enjoy its territorial greatness. In passing acts for the organization of counties it was usual for the Legislature to appoint Commissioners to "establish the seat of justice" who were not land owners in the county. The act for this purpose was passed December 14, 1813, and reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives, and it is hereby enacted by the authorities of the same, That John Ochletree, Abel Westfall, William Polk, Robert Elliott and William Prince, all of Knox County, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners for the purpose of fixing the seat of justice in the counties of Gibson and Warrick, whose duty it shall be to convene at the house of John McJunkin, in Gibson County, on the first Monday in February next, and proceed to fix the seat of justice in the county of Gibson in conformity with and in all respects agreeably to an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, entitled "An Act fixing the seat of justice in all new counties hereafter laid off."

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the aforesaid Commissioners shall immediately after they may have fixed the seat of justice in Gibson County, repair to Warrick County, to the mill of Jonathan Anthony, and proceed to fix the seat of justice in the same, in the same manner as is provided in the first section of this act for fixing the seat in Gibson County.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Sheriff of Knox County be and he is hereby required to serve the aforesaid Commissioners with a notice of their said appointments on or before the 20th day of January next, for which service he shall be allowed such compensation as the courts of Common Pleas in the counties of Gibson and Warrick may deem reasonable to be allowed and discharged in the same manner that other county claims are; Provided, however, that if any of the said Commissioners should be disquali-

fied to act as Commissioner by the said act for fixing the seats of justice, etc., the said Courts of Common Pleas in the said counties of Gibson and Warrick, or either of them, shall have power to appoint others to supply such vacancy.

JAMES NOBLE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES BEGGS,

President of the Legislative Council.

Approved: TH. POSEY.

At the appointed time for these persons to meet in Warrick County a majority failed to be present, either on account of disqualification or other reason, and in their place were substituted William Prince, Daniel Putnam, Alexander Deven, John Milburn and William Hargrave. For the purpose of a county seat the present site of the city of Evansville was selected, where 100 acres of land were donated to the county by Col. Hugh McGary. The deed of this land was made to Nathaniel Claypool, who had been appointed agent of the county for that purpose, and bears date July 15, 1814. It was acknowledged before "James Marrs, Judge of the Circuit of Warrick County," and on the 17th of July was recorded by William G. Buckler, Recorder of Warrick County, Indiana Territory. The Commissioners had reported on the 13th of June before this, and on the 20th of that month the County Agent was directed to lay out the town of Evansville, which was done. This embryonic city sustained the honor of being Warrick's capital but briefly. On September 7, 1814, an act was passed by the Legislature creating the counties of Posey and Perry out of Warrick, and thus leaving Evansville in the extreme southwestern corner of the county, which was yet more than fifty miles in length. In this situation it was found necessary to change the county seat to a point more central. The Ohio River was then the principal commercial thoroughfare from the east to the west. It was thought best to locate the new town upon that stream. This was done, and a place was "laid off above the mouth of Cypress Creek and including the mouth of Little Pigeon, on the bank of the Ohio River," and called Darlington. The act of the Legislature changing the seat of justice for Warrick County was passed in September, 1814, and reads as follows:

WHEREAS, It has been satisfactorily proven to this Legislature, that Evansville, the seat of justice for the county of Warrick, is precisely in the corner of that tract of country which must hereafter form said Warrick County after the proper and necessary divisions shall take effect.

1. *Be it therefore enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the seat of justice of Warrick County shall be and the same is hereby established and fixed on fractional Section Number 7, in Township Number 7 south, of Range Number 8 west, of the Second Principal Meridian, it being the place at first selected by the Commissioners appointed to fix the seat of justice in said county, by an act of the Legislature passed at the last session: *Provided, however,* That Nathaniel Ewing shall convey to the county of Warrick and for the sole use of said county three hundred acres of land out of the above-named frac-

tional section at the price of two dollars per acre, and off the east end of the said fractional section.

2. *Be it further enacted*, That the court of the said Warrick County authorized to do county business, shall cause the said three hundred acres of land described as aforesaid, to be laid out into town lots, and sold agreeably to the provisions of an act entitled "an act for fixing the seats of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off," and shall cause the public buildings of said county to be erected thereon, in such place as is most suitable and will best promote the interest of said county.

3. *Be it further enacted*, That any person or persons, who has or have purchased any lot or lots in the town of Evansville of the agent of the said county of Warrick, may at his or their election either retain possession of such lots or convey such lots to the said county of Warrick, and have the purchase-money refunded if paid or their bonds cancelled or given up to them, if such purchase-money be not paid by applying to the said court of Warrick County, and it shall be the duty of said court on receiving sufficient titles, and upon application made as aforesaid to cause the same to be refunded and given up accordingly.

4. *Be it further enacted*, That the agent of said Warrick County, shall, on the second day of March next, or as soon thereafter as convenient, reconvey to Hugh McGary, the tract of land at Evansville, which was conveyed to the said Warrick County, except so much thereof as may be retained by individuals who purchased lots of the agent for the said county as aforesaid, and the said court of Warrick County, if any such lots are retained, shall cause the amount of purchase-money thereof when collected, to be paid to the said Hugh McGary.

5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Circuit and other courts hereafter to be held for the said Warrick County, shall be held at the house of Daniel Rhodes in said county, until a court house shall be erected on the said three hundred acres of land sufficient for the accommodation of the courts, at which time said court shall adjourn to the court house. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, September 1, 1814.

This was Darlington's charter, and for a time that town gave promise of a vigorous and enterprising place. But subsequent events, as we shall soon see, turned its tide of empire into other channels, and like the ancient city of Troy its exact location is uncertain, and the industrious husbandman has converted it into a productive farm.

The County Agent, William Briscow, was directed to advertise a public sale of the lots in this town for October 29, 1814. On that day ten lots were sold at an average price of about \$25. The purchasers were William Beaty, Jacob Seaver, Hugh McGary, William Ross, Samuel Hancock and Isaac Worthington. Four lots were reserved for a public square, and one for a county jail.

Until this time the meetings of the County Board and sessions of the Circuit and other courts had been held at private houses in various parts of the county. Among the first things in the way of business transactions after the relocation of the county seat, was the letting to Lawrence Younce of a contract for building a county jail on the 31st of October, 1814. The specifications for this building, in the light of our modern architecture, are somewhat curious. They

were as follows: "The jail is to be eighteen feet square from outside to outside, to be built with a double wall of well-hewn timber twelve inches square, and to be raised in that manner so as to bring the joints of the outside wall opposite the face of the logs of the inside wall, leaving a space between the two walls of six inches to be filled up with rock and gravel. The first story to be seven feet high and the second to be eight. The lower floor to be made with square timber laid double, said timber to be twelve inches square, and done in a workman-like manner. The upper floor to be laid with timber of same quality as the lower, but only one layer of logs completely put together, with a floor of plank two inches thick well spiked down in the logs of the floor. The garret floor to be of logs of nine-inch timber, and ceiled with plank one and a half inches thick and spiked accordingly. The upper story to be divided into two rooms with a partition of timber ten inches thick, well and completely confined in the wall of said house. The roof to be of shingles of good quality. The rafters, sheathing and weatherboarding to be of good quality. In the lower story to be windows nine inches square with double grates of iron bars one inch and a quarter square, put in the wall and well confined, so that the bars of the inside grates shall face the lights of the outside grates. The upper story to have one window eighteen inches square, made in the same manner as the windows in the lower story. Two doors of common size to be of plank three inches thick made double, so that each door shall be six inches thick and well put together in the manner that jail doors ought to be done, hung with large hinges extending across the door, and clasped on the opposite side and riveted, with caps of iron on the head of each rivet. In the second floor of the upper story there is to be a trap-door to open in said floor, and confined in a strong manner, as the door in the wall, each door to have a bar of iron confined with a staple at one end, to extend across each door and locked in a staple in the wall of the jail with a good pad-lock. It is considered that all the timber out of which the said jail is to be built, is to be of good quality."

Such was the first jail of Warrick County. It was completed early in the following year and on the 8th of May, 1815, was received by the county, and August 15 following an order was made by the County Court for the building of a court house. The contract was to be let to the lowest bidder, and the building was to be made after the following plans: "Twenty by twenty feet square, of well hewn logs not less than one foot, to be one story and a half high, the upper story to be six feet high. Three windows large enough to receive eighteen lights of sash, two floors, one stair-case, bar, jury box and Judges' bench, two doors, shingle roof and one partition above with a door through the same, two windows

above of the same size as the windows below, completing the same with locks, bolts and hinges, all in a workman-like manner on or before the 1st day of March, 1816." The contract for erecting this building was given to Daniel Deckrow for \$290. Long before the specified time the work was completed, and on the 4th day of December, 1815, the building was accepted by the court. For a time the new town flourished and the fact of its being the capital of the county gave it a strong impetus and a prestige that other towns in the county could not overcome, and for a time it bid fair to be one of the most prosperous and prominent towns in southern Indiana. But it, too, like its predecessor, was not long destined to bear its glory, for scarcely was it established as the seat of justice ere its doom was knelled.

Relocation of the County Seat.—During the Legislative session of 1817–18 acts were passed by the General Assembly for the organization of Spencer and Vanderburg Counties, both of which were almost entirely formed out of territory until that time belonging to Warrick County. This left the county-seat of Warrick County again in a situation necessary to be changed.

This the Legislature authorized by the following act :

AN ACT FOR THE FORMATION OF A NEW COUNTY OUT OF THE COUNTIES OF WARRICK, GIBSON AND POSEY, AND FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF JUSTICE OF WARRICK COUNTY AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana :

[NOTE.—Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 relate to the formation of Vanderburg County.]

9. John Tipton, of Harrison County, Zachariah Lindley, of Orange County, James B. Slaughter, of Harrison County, Roland B. Richards, of Gibson County, and David Edwards, of Posey County, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to fix the seat of justice of Warrick County, agreeably to an act entitled "an act for fixing the seats of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off," whose duty is shall be to meet at the house of John Hargrave in the said county on the third Monday of March next and proceed to fix and establish the permanent set of justice for the said county of Warrick, and so soon as the said county seat is established as aforesaid, the town of Darlington be, and the same is hereby declared no longer to be the seat of justice of the said county of Warrick, and the same is hereby removed from Darlington to the place so established.

10. *Be it further enacted,* That so soon as the seat of justice is fixed as aforesaid within the said county of Warrick, it shall be the duty of the Board of County Commissioners to proceed to erect the necessary public buildings thereon, and when the said buildings are, in the opinion of the Circuit Court, sufficient for their accommodation, the said court shall be adjourned thereto, after which all courts for said county shall be held at said seat of justice.

11. All persons who have purchased any lot or lots at the town of Darlington shall be permitted to reconvey the same to the Commissioners of Warrick County for the use of said county, whose duty it shall be to receive said conveyances and refund to the person or persons so conveying the original purchase money with interest thereon to be paid out of the funds of the said county of Warrick: *Provided, also,* That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners as aforesaid to pay over unto Nathaniel Ewing the balance yet due on the original purchase of the tract of land whereon the said town of Darlington is sit-

uate and receive a conveyance therefor from the said Nathaniel Ewing, and dispose of the same at public auction for the benefit of the said county of Warrick, either for ready money or on such credit as the Circuit Court of said county may direct. All acts and parts of acts coming within the purview of this act, be, and they are hereby repealed.

12. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its publication.

Approved January 7, 1818.

For this purpose the Legislature appointed another Board of Commissioners to permanently fix the seat of justice in Warrick County. On the 19th day of March, 1818, this Commission presented a report signed by these four men, John Tipton, Zachariah Lindley, David Edwards and James B. Slaughter, and was as follows: "We the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana for the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice for the county of Warrick, do report that we have obtained, by donation, 175 acres of land from the following persons and out of the following tracts of land, to-wit: Sixty acres of land from John Barker, of the west end of the southeast quarter of Section 26, in Township 5 south, of Range 8 west; sixty acres of land from William Berry, of the east end of the southwest quarter of Section 26, Township 5 south, Range 8 west; thirty acres of land from Richard Stephens, part of the northwest quarter of Section 26, in Township 5 south, of Range 8 west, to be laid off in the southwest corner of said quarter-section, immediately north of and adjoining the donation of William Berry, to be sixty poles east and west and to run north to include the said quantity of thirty acres, and twenty-five acres of land of William Barker, fifteen of which lie in the northeast quarter and ten in the northwest quarter of Section 35, in Township 5 south, of Range 8 west, adjoining to and immediately south of the donations of John Barker and William Barker, Sr., on which above described tracts of land we have agreed to fix the permanent seat of justice for the county of Warrick, but it is to be understood that William Berry, Sr., is to have one lot, to-wit: The second choice of lots laid off on his donation." This was the inception of Boonville. By some it is supposed the town was named for Kentucky's famous pioneer Daniel Boone. But this is error. Warrick had a distinguished citizen of her own at that time in the person of the honorable Ratliff Boon, and for him the new county seat was called Boonsville. The name has since then changed to the more euphonious word Boonville. By others it is said the town was named for Jesse Boon, the father of Ratliff, who owned land about one mile west of the present town, and who made liberal offers to the locating Commissioners as an inducement for securing the town on his land. Either of these theories is good enough to believe, and it makes but little difference which is true.

County Buildings.—Again the matter of public buildings came before the county authorities. On first moving to Boonville, the courts were

held in a log-cabin, erected for that purpose on the Public Square, but this did not long accommodate the growing demands of the new county. Another jail and court house were to be built. In August, 1818, arrangements were made for the building of a new jail in Boonville, similar to the one that had been constructed in Darlington. At this time, the early Commissioners' records of the county, down to the year 1824, are for some unknown reason missing, and much of the facts in relating to that period is matter of hear-say. Concerning the first court houses erected at Boonville, the following is taken from Fortune's History of the county: In 1818 a small and rudely constructed log-cabin was erected near the center of the Public Square, in which the County Courts were held, but after court convened in it a few times, the building was found to be very incommo-
dious, and the erection of a brick court house, to be thirty-five feet square, was ordered by the County Commissioners. However, the brick court house was never built. The enterprise was abandoned by general consent and instead a frame building was erected, the architecture of which was, to say the least, very novel. A ditch two feet deep and two feet wide was filled with smoothly-hewn logs to a level with the surface of the earth, on which was built a stone wall eighteen inches high. This constituted the foundation, and on it was built the frame proper. However, this building was never completed. It was weather-boarded and roofed, but was neither lathed nor plastered, and thus it remained until 1836. While it was capable of holding more people than the log-cabin, it could only be used during the summer months. The first jail, too, was soon found to be too small for the accommodation of its patrons, and another was built of brick on the corner of Fourth and Main Streets, where the present one stands.

When Warrick County was organized it embraced about all of the present counties of Posey, Vanderburg, Spencer, Perry and a part of Crawford. Before Indiana had taken her place in the galaxy of equal States Posey and Perry Counties had been stricken off from Warrick, so that at the time of admission into the Union it comprised Spencer and the larger portion of Vanderburg. Thus it remained until the formation of the last two counties at the Legislative session of 1817-18. In accordance with the law passed by Congress to enable the citizens of Indiana to form a State government an election was held on the 13th of May, 1816, for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. At that time Daniel Grass was chosen to represent Warrick County. That convention began its session June 10, 1816, at Corydon, then the Territorial capital, and in its deliberations the representative from this county took an active part, and was a member of three important committees. In August following the election for county and State officers under the proposed new

government was held, and Warrick County chose as her first Representative in the State Legislature Ratliff Boon, while Daniel Grass was elected Senator from Posey, Perry and Warrick Counties. Ratliff Boon was one of Warrick's most prominent men, and in her history played an important part. He was twice elected Lieutenant-Governor, and at the time Gov. William Hendricks was chosen to the United States Senate, Boon filled the unexpired term of Governor. Eight different times he was elected to Congress. Later in life he went to Missouri, where he became a competitor of Thomas H. Benton for the Senatorship from that State. On the 10th day of February, 1831, the General Assembly of the State passed a law defining the county boundaries, and Warrick is thus disposed of in that act: "Beginning on the Ohio River four miles west of the sectional line, passing through the center of Range 7; thence running north to Little Pigeon Creek; then up said creek with the meanders thereof to the Polk Patch Fork; thence up the last mentioned stream with the meanders thereof, to the line dividing Townships 4 and 5 south; thence east with said township line to the line dividing Ranges 5 and 6; thence north to the line of Dubois County, thence west to the line dividing Pike and Dubois Counties; thence running north two miles; thence west twelve miles; thence north one mile; thence west to Gibson County; thence south with the eastern boundary of Gibson County to the northeast corner of Vanderburg County; thence south with the same to the Ohio River; thence with said river to the place of beginning." At its organization the county contained five townships, named Big Creek, Anderson, Pigeon, Ohio and Tobin, and beginning on the western side at the Wabash River were arranged in about the order as above given, across the county from east to west to Harrison County on the east. The division of the Territory into other counties took off most of these as originally formed. Because of some of the missing records it is impossible to give the dates at which some of the early townships were formed.

On the authority of a former historian of the county, and who, it seems, had access to the now lost records, it is stated that Boon Township was created in consequence of an order made by the County Board, in 1816, on the 6th day of May, while in session at Darlington. It was formed from what was then Anderson Township, and embraced all the land north of a line running through the center of Township 6 south, and heretofore belonging to Anderson. In 1823 the county comprised the following townships: Luce, Boon, Anderson, Skelton and Campbell, but soon after this Luce disappeared from the county records. At the September term, 1826, of the Board, Hart and Ohio Townships were created. The former was bounded as follows: "Beginning at the northeast corner of Campbell Township and running thence south with said township

line to Nutters Road; thence east with said road to the Brushy Fork of Barren Fork; thence north so as to include George Reed; thence to include William McNeely; thence due north to the Pike County line; thence west to the place of beginning."

In the midst of the change that has since occurred it would doubtless be somewhat difficult to locate the original township of Hart with the foregoing description as a guide. Just how far it would be necessary to go in order to "include" George Reed, or in what direction to proceed in search of William McNeely would most likely puzzle the one in search. Heaven and hell are frequently said to be on earth, and with the above description of its bounds it is possible that Hart Township "includes" them both. If so Nutter's Road must be the highway leading to each. The boundary of Ohio Township began "at the mouth of Cypress Creek; thence up said creek to the range line Number 9; thence north with said line to Campbell Township; thence west with said township line to the county line; thence with the county line to the Ohio; thence to the place of beginning." Since that time both of these townships have been considerably changed by the County Board. At the December term, 1846, another township was created out of "the north side of Skelton Township, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing on Little Pigeon Creek where the township line dividing Townships 4 and 5 crosses the same; thence up said creek with the meanders of the same to the county line; thence west with the county line to where the line dividing Skelton and Hart Townships strikes the same; thence south with the line dividing Skelton and Hart Townships, to where the township line dividing townships numbered four and five cross the same; thence east along said township line to the place of beginning. And it is further ordered by the Board that said township be designated by the name of Owen Township, and that it be numbered seven." This included what is now Lane Township and nearly all of Pigeon.

The next civil township to be created in the county was Pigeon, in September, 1849. The order of the Board reads as follows: "All that part of Owen Township lying and being in the following bounds be known and designated by the name of Pigeon Township, to-wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of Township Number 4 south, of Range Number 7 west; thence running north on the range line dividing Ranges 6 and 7 to the county line; thence east with the county line to the northeast corner of Section Number 28 in Township Number 3 south, of Range 6 west; thence south with the county line to the southeast corner of Section 33 in Township 3 south, in Range 6 west; thence east with the county line to the Spencer County line; thence south with the line dividing Spencer and Warrick Counties to the southeast corner of Township Num-

ber 4 south, of Range 6 west; thence west on the line dividing Townships Number 4 and 5 to the place of beginning." This township is now bounded by the same lines as then. At the June term, 1853, of the County Commissioners a number of the citizens of the county, headed by Robert M. Archer, presented a petition asking the Board to create a new township in the northwest corner of the county. Their request was granted and Greer Township was made to contain thirty square miles of territory, being six miles from east to west, five miles from north to south. At that time it was divided into two election precincts by Big Pigeon Creek, but in December of the following year they were united. Eli Loper, David Barnett and R. M. Archer were appointed Trustees; David W. Beeson, Treasurer; and George W. Haywood, Clerk for the township. Again in December, 1859, Owen Township was divided and the north half of it erected into a new township under the name of Lane. This was done at the request of a large number of the residents in that portion of the county. It is six miles east and west, and four north and south, and was the last township organized in the county.

The question of new public buildings began to agitate the minds of the county officers early in the thirties. The old frame court house had never been completed, and it was at the best but a poor excuse for what was needed. The first action of the County Board toward this end was in January 1834. An order was passed that indicates that the public officers then, as now, were anxious for an approval of their doings by their constituents. It reads as follows: "Ordered that the County Agent proceed to the building of a brick court house in the town of Boonville as soon as \$400 are subscribed by good responsible men, and provided also that a majority of the county will express their approbation of the same by the next term of this court by way of petition." From the following proceedings of the Commissioners' Court it appears that the "majority of the county" did not approve as desired. In March following the County Agent was ordered to advertise in six public places of the county for sealed proposals for a brick court house in Boonville, to be received at next meeting of the Board. At the same time plans and specifications were adopted, but in May they were somewhat changed and read as follows:

"The building to be of brick thirty-six feet square, the first story or basement story to be twelve feet high in the clear, with a foundation of good durable rock, as good as can be procured within eight miles of Boonville, the foundation to be two feet under ground and one foot above the surface and two feet thick, the wall of the first story to be eighteen inches thick. The second story to be ten feet in the clear, the wall of the second story to be thirteen inches thick, the whole front of the building to present an English bond; two chimneys from the second story, two

doors, nine twenty-four-light windows in the lower story and twelve in the upper story, brick "cornice," square roof, all the material to be of the first quality. It is further ordered that the order made at the last term of this court for the building of a court house or so much thereof as varies from the plan above adopted be and the same is rescinded, and it is ordered that the County Agent enter into a contract with James Pulham, of Spencer County, for the building of said house on the terms specified, that is to complete the building or so much thereof as specified above with the addition of joists and sleepers placed ready for flooring, the county to furnish the door and window frames, on or before the 1st day of November, 1835, for the sum of \$1,475, the payments as follows: One-fourth in hand when the work is commenced, the half of the balance on the 1st day of January, 1835; the balance on the 1st of January, 1836. The undertaker is required to execute bond for the true and faithful performance of the contract." In January, 1835, the Board ordered the foundation to be made three feet under ground instead of two, but the extra pay therefor was not to be demanded before August, 1836. In September, 1834, the first payment on the contract was made, amounting to \$368.75, and the second payment of \$553.12 was made in January, 1835, according to the contract. At this term of the Commissioners' Court the County Agent was ordered to sell the old court house at the best possible price at public sale on a credit to run until the 1st of January following. In November, 1835, and before the balance was due, the contractor was paid in full, the amount then being \$112. This in brief is the history of the first brick court house in Warrick County and it remained in use until the present one was built in 1854, almost twenty years later. Up to this time the old log jail built on the corner of the Public Square and modeled after the one at Darlington had served as a county prison. It, too, has outlived its day.

The first move made by the County Board toward building a new county jail was at its January term in 1838, when the following order was passed: "That the County Agent be required to proceed immediately so soon as the Clerk of this court can procure a perfect plan of the jail of Gibson County to let out the building of a jail on the same plan as that the Clerk shall procure of the Gibson County Jail by giving public notice in the *Evansville Republican* by six successive publications at least two weeks previous to the day of letting out the building of the same. And the Clerk of this court is required to procure the plan aforesaid so soon as to him may be convenient, and to record the plan thereof upon the records of this court and to furnish the Agent with a certified copy thereof." In the March term following the plan of the jail was accepted by the Board and recorded. The building was to be of brick "eighteen

feet square from out to out, two stories high." The County Agent was ordered to let the contract to the lowest and best bidder, the payments to be made in two equal parts on May 1, 1839, and May 1, 1840. At that time, however, it seems to have fallen through, for in September following, the County Agent was again directed to advertise for the letting of the contract on October 13, the actual letting of the contract occurring on the second Saturday of November, 1838, to James C. Graham and William Hargrave, for \$1,400. For the site of this jail in Lot No. 14 in the town of Boonville was purchased by the County Agent of David Hall. In September, 1839, James C. Graham assigned his interest in the jail contract to William Day. An addition was built on the west side in the spring of 1845. It was of brick, eighteen by twenty-three feet and two stories high. This jail lasted, with the usual necessary repairs, until the present one was built. In 1849 Simon P. Lowe was appointed to do some repairing, and coal was ordered to be the only fuel burned in the jail house.

The first step toward the building of Warrick County's fifth and last court house, was taken late in the year 1849, when Nathaniel C. Foster was appointed to "superintend and have built a suitable and sufficient court house in Boonville, Warrick Co., Ind., after the plan and form of the court house in Gibson County, 60x44 feet." In March following a large number of citizens throughout the county petitioned the Board not to build the court house at that time, but these petitions were ignored, arrangements were proceeded with necessary for the building, which was ordered to be set upon the southeast corner of the Public Square. The State Legislature was to be asked "to vacate so much of the Public Square as is not included in 119½ feet square in the southeast corner of the present Public Square."

In April a special session of the Commissioner's Court was held and the location for the new house was changed to the center of the Public Square, where the old building stood. May 4 was set as the time when the Board would receive bids for the contract. On that day the following entry was made in the record of the Board's proceedings: "It is ordered by the court that Armor Reed have the contract for laying the foundation of the new court house at the sum of \$600, the stone and all of the materials of said foundation to be of the very best quality. And the said Armor Reed is to furnish all materials and to incur all expense in completing said contract. And it is further ordered that the said Armor Reed is to have the benefit of the stone forming the foundation of the present court house, and that the said Reed is ordered and required to finish his contract by the 1st of August next. And it is further ordered by the court that John H. Spilman have the contract for completing the

masonry work from the foundation up at the sum of \$1,400, the said John H. Spilman furnishing stone caps and sills, to be procured either at the mouth of Sinking or in Perry County, the said stone caps and sills and all the material to be of the very best quality. And it is further ordered by the court that the said John H. Spilman cement with plaster of Paris the top of the walls. That the said John H. Spilman is to furnish all materials and to incur all expenses in completion of his said contract, and that he have the benefit of the brick in the present court house, and that he finish his contract by the 1st of October next. And it is further ordered that John W. Millspaugh and Thomas B. Byram have the contract for the entire completion of the building of said new court house at the sum of \$3,300, and that the said Millspaugh and Byram are to furnish all the materials and to incur all expense in furnishing the materials and completion of their said contract, and that they complete said building in a workmanlike manner and all materials to be of the very best quality, and that they have the benefit of the lumber and wood-work in the present court house, and that they plaster the inside and paint and pencil the outside and also to paint the inside, and they furnish the materials. And it is further ordered by the court that the said contractors are to have the building inclosed by the 1st of November next, and that they complete their contract by the 1st day of July, A. D. 1851."

By this it will be seen that the entire building was contracted for at a cost of \$5,200. By a change in the height of the foundation the cost on that part of the contract was decreased the sum of \$63. The work was all completed in the specified time and at the September term, 1851, the County Board appointed Thomas D. Smith and Lewis Denison to inspect the wood work, who reported the contract to be "fully completed." The building was thereupon accepted by the county and the County Treasurer ordered to pay Millspaugh and Byram \$1,302 in full of the contract price. Soon after this the Public Square was filled up and graded, and in 1852 a fence was built around it.

County Finances.—The finances of the county have kept well apace with the population, increasing according to the demands of society and civilization. In the early days of its formation when a log-cabin answered either for jail or court house and when one man could perform all the duties that now require about a score of officers, the county had need for but little revenue. For the year 1825, the following tax was levied for county purposes: Each gold watch, \$1; for silver and trap watches, 50 cents; on each horse three years old and over, 37½ cents; each yoke of oxen, 37½ cents; each poll, 25 cents; on town lots, \$1 for every hundred dollars valuation; on lands, one-half the State tax. In November of that year the County Treasurer made a settlement with the Board and reported \$35.85

arising from the sale of town lots in Boonville and \$359.84 as the sum of revenue from all other sources during the year 1824. This makes a total of \$395.69 for the year and compared with the amount received as taxes each year during the last decade appears insignificant in the extreme. Three years later the amount was \$671.57, of which \$144.41 came from the sale of lots in Boonville. The court house finished in 1836 increased the amount of taxes and for that year the total expenses were \$2,331.89 and the receipts from all sources were \$858.49, leaving a balance against the county of 1,473.40. In addition to this sum there were at that time unliquidated county orders issued in former years amounting to \$743, making a total indebtedness against the county on the 1st day of January, 1837, the sum of \$2,216.40 outstanding. At that time the cash and notes in the county treasury amounted to \$280.17 and the cash in the hands of the County Agent to \$293. Just ten years later the total amount of public expenditures was \$4,422.70 while the receipts were only \$3,405.96, showing an indebtedness against the county for the year ending May, 1847, of \$1,016.74. During that year there was expended for public buildings the sum of \$1,201.68. For the year ending June, 1857, there was paid out for account of the county asylum \$645.03, for bridges \$2,103.89, for interest on county orders \$550.07. The total amount paid out was \$8,806.90 and the receipts \$10,219.15, leaving a balance in favor of the county of \$1,412.25. At the same date there were \$5,700.00 in outstanding county orders. The county finances did not much change from these figures until the war began, when considerable sums were offered as bounty to those who would volunteer. For the year ending June 1, 1863, the item of military expense was \$5,179.68, while in 1864 it was \$13,384.36 and in 1865 reached the sum of \$82,400.00. Such immense sums as these tested to its utmost the resources of Warrick County. Taxes were at the highest point they have ever been known, as will be seen by the following rates levied for that year. The happy termination of the war in the early part of 1865 put a stop to these heavy military expenses. A Soldiers' Relief Fund was organized for the benefit of soldiers' families and in 1867 the amount received into this fund amounted to \$15,171.83 and the amount paid out was \$6,576.64, leaving at that date \$8,595.19 as a cash balance in the treasury. The county expenditures for the same year amounted to \$24,352.02 and at the time of the Auditor's report, in June, the amount of outstanding county orders was \$58,213.66. Another decade went by in which a new and unusually expensive county jail had been erected, but the Auditor's report for the year June 1, 1877, shows a better condition of the public funds, notwithstanding the jail expense. That report shows the total expenses for the year to be \$48,732.79 and the receipts to be \$36,689.74. The

total county indebtedness was \$39,223.27, a decrease of about \$19,000 in ten years while building a county jail that cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000. In June, 1884, the Auditor of the county reported to the Board of Commissioners that the expenditures for the year had been \$32,512.03. The county liabilities were summed up as follows :

Jail Bonds.....	\$16,000.00
Refunding Bonds.....	25,000.00
Orders Outstanding.....	49,253.96

Total, \$90,253.96

The assets were,

Jail Fund cash on hand.....	\$13,267.81
Refunding Bond Fund cash on hand.....	5,655.18
Cash in County Treasury for Revenue.....	15,419.94

Total, \$34,342.93

This shows a net indebtedness of the county at that date of \$55,911.03, an increase in seven years of more than \$16,000, and less than \$3,000 smaller than in 1867, when the county was just struggling with its immense war debt. A partial explanation of this, however, lies in the necessity of numerous expensive bridges which the county has been compelled to build, and in the establishing of an orphans' home in Boonville.

In June, 1860, James C. Veatch and Thomas W. Hammond, who had been appointed to investigate the books and accounts of the two preceding County Treasurers, reported that for four years from November 5, 1855, to November 7, 1859, the misappropriated sum was \$9,460.94. The sureties on the Treasurer's bond compromised the matter and gave their note due one day after date for \$4,817.64, which was afterward all paid. For the term of two years immediately prior to 1855, there was a shortage of \$2,325.39 which does not appear to have been paid even in part. In 1880 John B. Glover and Michael A. Gelwick, of Lawrence County, Ind., were selected to investigate the books in nearly all the county offices. Their reports show an aggregate of about \$26,000 as then due the county from various persons who had held office. Some of these sums, the smaller ones, were promptly paid into the county treasury, but by far the large part are yet unpaid. It is but just to say, however, that the ex-officers in some cases claimed that the law justified them in the amounts they had taken from the public funds. It was a question of construction fees, and they offered to leave it to the Circuit Court for decision, and if determined against them they were ready and willing to refund the money. Suits were begun by the county, and after a change of venue and several dilatory proceedings the cause was finally abandoned.

Paupers.—In the first years of the county the paupers were cared for, according to the laws of the State, in the respective townships in which

In addition to the above statement for the year 1881, there was an item of expense for physicians that amounted to \$822.47. It will be seen by this table that in the years 1876 and 1877 the amounts reached the highest point. This is no doubt partially accounted for by the floods in the lower part of the county that rendered a large number almost homeless and destitute. The same thing, doubtless, caused the large increase again in 1882 and 1883, while for the year 1884 the amount reached the lowest figure since 1874. The establishment of the Orphans' Home in Boonville has contributed no small amount to lessen expenses. The column headed "Poor" shows the amounts disbursed through the direction of the several Township Trustees, and for the physicians' bills. It shows the comparative number of poor who receive public aid but are not in the "county asylum." The "insane" are properly classed with the poor, since they are pensioners on public charity. To a thoughtful observer these figures are almost startling. In a country where labor receives higher wages than in any other on the globe and where there is room for all to work who will, such a condition of affairs should not exist. These sums are conclusive proof that from 200 to 400 persons are almost constantly receiving aid from the county funds. Those who are helpless are proper objects for public alms, but those who are not deserve but little sympathy when asking charity at another's hands.

A list of all the county officers so far as could be obtained is here given. Some of the early County Commissioners' names could not be found, and one or two Treasurers. This is because of the lost records prior to 1824:

Commissioners.—William G. Buckler and John Luce were appointed by the Associate Judges in 1818 in place of Joseph Arnold and David Luce, who had resigned. In 1823 the Board was composed of Thomas Campbell, David Lewis and Lewis Taylor. Soon after this date the county business was conducted by a Board of Justices composed of Justices of the Peace from the several townships. In September, 1831, the Board of three Commissioners began again: John B. Kelly, Levi Iglehart and Solomon Vanada, 1831; Gains H. Roberts, 1832, *vice* Solomon Vanada; Phillip H. Miller and John Phillips, 1833, *vice* Levi Iglehart and John B. Kelly; Levi Iglehart, 1834, *vice* Philip H. Miller; Solomon Vanada, 1835, *vice* G. H. Roberts; G. H. Roberts, 1836; William L. Evans, 1836; George Hathaway, 1838; Horace Neely, 1839; James Ashby, 1840; Nathan Pyeatt, 1842. In 1843 the Board of Justices superceded the Commissioners again, and continued. Another change in 1849 brought Levi Iglehart, Nathan Pyeatt and Simon P. Lowe as County Commissioners; Joshua Stephenson, Henry H. Evans and Larkin Bristow, 1852; Mitchel Bryan, 1856; Charles Dickenson,

1857 ; Peter Goad, 1858 ; Jonathan Madden, 1859 ; Isham Hale, 1862 ; Felix Haberstroh, 1863 ; Nelson G. Dubois, 1864 ; William S. Spilman, 1865 ; George W. Hayward, 1867 ; Union Rice, 1868 ; Charles F. Hopkins, 1869 ; A. J. Taylor and Peter Goad, 1870 ; Henry Kelly, 1871 ; John Trisler, 1873 ; John Erwin, 1874 ; Charles L. Rhoads and Gerhard Meyer, 1876 ; Edmond Phillips, 1877 ; Charles F. Hopkins and Alexander Willis, 1879 ; Matthew Gentry and P. P. Carlisle, 1880 ; William L. Mellon and William Cravens, 1882.

Clerks.—G. R. C. Sullivan, April 1, 1813 ; Nathaniel Claypool, April 17, 1813 ; William G. Buckler, October 21, 1814 ; N. Hart, 1817 ; John A. Graham, 1819 ; Joel W. B. Moore, 1837 ; Joseph Masters, 1851 ; William J. Hargrave, 1859 ; Robert Taylor, 1863 ; Andrew J. Honeycutt, 1870 ; R. D. O. Moore, 1878.

Recorders.—G. R. C. Sullivan, April 1, 1813 ; Nathaniel Claypool, April 17, 1813 ; William G. Buckler, October 21, 1814 ; N. Hart, 1817 ; John A. Graham, 1819 ; Joel W. B. Moore, 1837 ; Alva Johnson, 1851 ; William H. H. Shelby, 1855 ; Mitchell Bryan, 1859 ; John M. Mills, 1863 ; Thomas Scales, 1867 ; Rice Wilson, 1874 ; Commodore Kelley, 1882.

Sheriffs.—Samuel R. Marrs, April 1, 1813 ; William Briscoe, October 21, 1814 ; G. Wiggins, 1819 ; Minor Searight, 1821 ; Ephraim Broshears, 1823 ; William Briscow, 1827 ; David Hall, 1829 ; Thomas Hudspeth, 1829 ; James C. Graham, 1831 ; Absalom B. Hudson, 1835 ; William H. Hudson, 1839 ; William Scales, 1843 ; Calvin M. Williams, 1847 ; Nicholas Taylor, 1851 ; Isaac Adams, 1855 ; Benoni S. Fuller, 1856 ; William P. Hudson, 1860 ; John B. Hudspeth, 1861 ; William P. Hudson, 1864 ; William A. Williams, 1866 ; David L. Hart, 1870 ; Gurley Taylor, 1874 ; William A. Williams, 1878 ; James W. Campbell, 1880 ; John T. Bethell, 1884.

Coroners.—Charles Carson, July, 1813 ; James G. Jones, October, 1814 ; Minor Searight, 1816 ; James Everton, 1818 ; Valentine Huff, 1820 ; Alston Holder, 1824 ; Moses Matthews, 1825 ; Thomas Lowe, 1827 ; William Hart, 1829 ; John Lynn, 1831 ; Jacob Keele, 1833 ; S. J. Lowe, 1835 ; Garrett C. Heath, 1837 ; James Hoagland, 1839 ; Joshua Gray, 1841 ; Riley Rhodes, 1845 ; Ambrose Osborn, 1847 ; Andrew J. Angel, 1848 ; Franklin F. Fuquay, 1849 ; Jacob Scales, 1851 ; A. A. McReynolds, 1855 ; Dennis Forester, 1856 ; Adolphus Miehle, 1859 ; Solomon Baker, 1860 ; Lewis Pepmiller, 1861 ; Alexander A. McReynolds, 1864 ; John A. Stout, 1865 ; Andrew J. Taylor, 1866 ; James Woods, 1867 ; James Woods, 1870 ; John J. Knapp, 1872 ; J. R. Hall, 1874 ; Daniel L. Hudson, 1876 ; E. Williams, 1878 ; Lewis Helverhorn, 1880 ; George Bell, 1882.

Surveyors.—John Talbot, July, 1813; Samuel Moore, 1815; John Carr, 1818; William Graham, 1819; Hugh N. Dunaghe, 1820; Chester Elliott, 1822; Willis B. Wright, 1855; John C. Frary, 1856; Fielding L. Davis, 1861; Otis B. Pasco, 1864; Isham Masters, 1868; Jacob B. Ashley, 1870; Jasper N. Dubois, 1872; C. B. Hargrave, 1874; Franklin McClain, 1876; O. B. Pasco, 1878.

Auditors.—Robert A. Smith, 1850; Peter Collins, 1853 (this officer should have been commissioned by the Governor in 1853, but was not, owing to the failure of the Clerk to make proper election returns); Clayton W. Armstrong, 1857; Thomas J. Downs, 1865; John Nester, 1870; Union Bethell, 1878; Gustavus Schreiber, 1882.

Treasurers.—Ratliff Boon, 1813 to 1820; Joseph Adams, 1820; Ephraim Broshears, 1831 (Thomas Hudspeth was elected in 1831 and served until 1843, when John McConnell was elected); Edwin Adams, 1845; William Scales, 1847; Nathaniel C. Foster, 1848; Edwin Adams, 1850; Calvin M. Williams, 1851; Simon P. Lowe, 1855; Alva Johnson, 1859; Josiah Brown, 1863; James H. Masters, 1865; Lewis J. Miller, 1867; William J. Hargrave, 1872; Brannock Wilkerson, 1876; Hansel M. Scales, 1880; John Stevenson, 1882.

Representatives.—Ratliff Boon, 1817; Elisha Harrison, 1818; John Daniel (Spencer, Perry, Warrick and Dubois), 1822; Joseph Lane (Vanderburg County and Boon and Anderson Townships of Warrick County), 1822; John McCreary (same as last), 1824; Thomas Fitzgerald (Vanderburg and Warrick), 1825; Charles M. Johnson (same as last), 1827; William Trafton (same as last), 1828; Robert M. Evans (same as last), 1829; Joseph Lane (same as last), 1831; John A. Brackenridge (same as last), 1833; Christian C. Graham (same as last), 1835; C. C. Graham (Warrick alone), 1836; same 1837; same 1838; Alpha Frisbie (same as last), 1840; Isham Fuller (same), 1842; Abram Chambers (same), 1848; Armor Reed (same), 1849; Eli Lewis (same), 1850; Simon P. Lowe (same), 1852; * * same, 1855; Thomas F. Bethell (same), 1857; William F. Parrett (same), 1858; * * Abram Chambers (same), 1863; Robert Perigo (same), 1865; Benoni S. Fuller (same), 1867; G. D. Robertson (same), 1871; Stephen D. Dial (same), 1873; Nathan Pyeatt (same), 1875; Robert Perigo (same), 1877; Mr. Taylor (same), 1879; James W. Cabbage (same), 1881; same, 1883.

Senators.—Ratliff Boon (Spencer, Warrick, Perry, Vanderburg and Posey), 1818; Elisha Harrison (Warrick, Vanderburg and Posey), 1822; Daniel Grass (Spencer, Perry, Dubois and the eastern part of Warrick), 1822; same as last, 1825; Thomas Givens (Vanderburg, Posey and the western part of Warrick), 1825; Thomas Givens (Posey, Vanderburg and Warrick), 1826; same, 1827; same, 1828; same, 1829; same,

1830; same, 1831; same, 1832; Charles I. Battell (same counties), 1833; same, 1834 and 1835; William Casey (same), 1836; same to 1841; Gaines H. Roberts (Warrick, Spencer and Perry), 1841; Robert G. Cotton (same counties), 1842; same to 1845; Mason J. Howell (same), 1845; same to 1850; * * * W. B. Richardson (same), 1855; John C. Shoemaker (same), 1858; Benoni S. Fuller (same), 1863; S. F. Johnson (same), 1867; same (Warrick and Spencer), 1871; James B. Hendricks (Warrick and Pike), 1875; T. B. Hart (same), 1879; E. P. Richardson (same), 1883.

Associate Judges.—James Marrs and Bailey Anderson, April, 1813; Daniel Grass, 1814; Hugh McGary, 1814; Samuel Snyder, 1817; *vice* Grass, George W. Tevault, 1818; *vice* McGary, Hezekiah Hargrave, 1818; *vice* Snyder, Matthew Neeley, 1820; Zachariah Skelton and John Davis, 1823; James L. Chapman, 1829; John Hart, Sr., 1830; David Hall and Simon Lewis, 1837; John Hart, Sr., 1838; Simon Lewis, 1844; Francis Shroad, 1844.

Probate Judges.—Thomas Fitzgerald, 1829; Joseph Arnold, 1832; Joel W. B. Moore, 1833; Gaines H. Roberts, 1836; Zachariah Skelton, 1839; John B. Kelley, 1846.

Justices of the Peace.—George Briscow and John Cummings, June 28, 1813; John Stevenson, July, 1813; George Tobin, 1813; Thomas Castleberry, David Brumfield, Samuel Snyder, Daniel Tyner, Peter Wilkinson, Nathaniel Ashworth, Thomas Higgins, 1814; James Marrs, Hezekiah Hargrave, Daniel Akin, 1815; Matthew Young, Thomas Higgins, James Nanny, James Morton, Daniel Akin, William Campbell, Hezekiah Hargrave, Richard Carlisle, Thomas M. Jones, Matthew Rogers, Elias Harris, John Brady, 1817; Solomon Vanada, Thomas Everton, Joseph Arnold, David S. Smith, 1818; Chester Elliott, Joseph Arnold, 1819; Jacob Keele, Joseph Williams, 1820; Adam Young, John Davis, William Wallace, William Patterson, David Whitinghill, 1821; Charles Dickenson, Jacob Keele, Thomas Everton, 1823; Gaines H. Roberts, Jonathan Barnett, Isham West, Lain W. Posey, James Waters, 1824; Levi Iglehart, 1825; Jason Duncan, Alpha Frisbie, Romeo Perrigo, 1826; Benjamin Blakesley, William Scales, John B. King, William Hammond, Morris Snyder, Simon Lewis, 1827; Samuel Steel, John Phillips, Lanson Bostwick, 1828; George Hathaway, Henry Broodwell, 1829; Levi Iglehart, Jacob Johnson, John Greenaway, Francis Rhodes, Gaines H. Roberts, Joseph Baldwin, 1830; James Ashby, James A. Hodden, Daniel Bates, 1831; David Hall, John Barker, Thomas Hudspeth, Christopher C. Graham, William Chapman, Samuel Horton, Joseph Wood, John V. Darby, 1832; John Lynn, Jonathan Gray, Benjamin Luce, Simon Lewis, John B. Ford, Lanson Bast, William Phelps, Jefferson W. Ramsey,

Moses Matthews, Moses P. Condict, Silas Edrington, 1833; Charles Dickenson, Alfred Baldwin, Francis M. Ashby, John Lasley, James Bell, 1835; James Ashby, William S. Moxby, 1836; John V. Darby, Thomas Hudspeth, James McGill, Thomas Alexander, John B. Ford, Samuel Hart, 1838; Moses P. Condict, Jacob Miller, George Haywood, Joshua Barnes, 1839; Alfred Baldwin, Samuel Perigo, George W. Carey, Francis M. Ashby, James Rice, John Leslie, 1840; Calvin M. Williams, Hezekiah M. Hargrave, Henry H. Evans, 1841; James J. Thornton, 1842; John V. Darby, Joshua Stevens, Horace Neely, Elihu C. Castle, 1843; Thomas M. Kirkpatrick, Moses Clark, Larkin Bristow, Thomas Hudspeth, Samuel Kimball, 1844; George Alsop, John Conner, Armor Reed, Joseph M. Casey, Francis A. Brown, Michael C. Robinson, Chester Elliott, 1845.

Election Returns.—In 1856 for Governor, O. P. Morton (R.) received 554 votes and A. P. Willard (D.) 1,409, and for Secretary of State John W. Dawson (R.) 549, and Daniel McClure (D.) 1,408, and for Representative in Congress James C. Veatch (R.) 553 and James Lockhart (D.) 1,394. In 1858 for Secretary of State Daniel McClure (D.) received 1,193, and W. A. Peelle (R.) 357, and for Congressman W. E. Niblack (D.) 1,097, and A. P. Hovey (R.) 542. In 1860 for Governor T. A. Hendricks (D.) received 1,353, and Henry S. Lane (R.) 639. In 1862 for Secretary of State W. A. Peelle (R.) received 1,096, and James S. Athon (D.) 1,051. In October, 1864, for Governor, J. E. McDonald (D.) received 1,442 and O. P. Morton (R.) 1,336, and in November the Democratic electors for President received 1,441, and the Republican electors 1,247. In October, 1866, for Secretary of State Nelson Trussler (R.) received 1,575 and Mahlon D. Manson (D.) 1,662; and for Congressman L. Q. DeBruler (R.) 1,578, and W. E. Niblack (D.) 1,661. In October, 1868, for Governor, T. A. Hendricks (D.) received 1,888, and Conrad Baker (R.) 1,562; and for Congressman W. E. Niblack (D.) 1,888, and J. C. Veatch, 1,563. The Democratic electors received 1,863, and the Republican electors 1,573. In October, 1870, for Secretary of State, M. F. A. Huffman (R.) received 1,326, and Norman Eddy 1,769, and for Congressman W. E. Niblack (D.) received 1,794, and H. C. Gooding, 1,291. In October, 1872, for Governor, T. A. Hendricks (D.) received 2,020, and Thomas M. Brown (R.) 1,362, and the Democratic electors for President received 1,722, and the Republican electors 1,795, scattering, 1. In 1874 for Secretary of State, John E. Neff (D.) received 1,984, and W. W. Curry (R.) 1,464, and for Congressman Benoni S. Fuller (D.) received 2,188, and William Heilman, 1,291. In 1876 for Congressman B. S. Fuller (D.) received 2,222, and C. A. DeBruler, 1,811, and the Democratic electors for President received 2,292, Repub-

lican 1,819, Independent, 34. In October, 1878, for Secretary of State, John G. Shanklin (D.) received 2,148, Isaac S. Moore (R.) 1788, and enley James (Ind.) 178, and for Congressman Thomas E. Garvin (D.) 2,011, William Heilman (R.) 1,821, T. F. DeBruler (Ind.) 285. In 1880 for Governor, A. G. Porter (R.) received 2,037, Franklin Landers (i.) 2,297 and Richard Gregg (Ind.) 92, and the Republican electors for President received 2,008, Democratic, 2,343, Independent, 72. In 1882 for Secretary of State E. R. Hawn (R.) received 1,867, W. R. Myers, 2,282, and H. Z. Leonard, 56. In 1884 for Governor, Isaac P. Gray (D.) received 2,512, William H. Calkins (R.) 2,119, H. Z. Leonard (Ind.) 42, Robert S. Dwiggin (Prohibition) 30.

County Fairs.—Warrick County was among the first to agitate the matter of holding fairs. As early as 1835 the people were interested in the formation of a county society for that purpose. Early in that year the County Board ordered an election to be held on the last Saturday in May for the purpose of founding a County Agricultural Society. The result of that election is not known, but the probabilities are that nothing of importance was done at that time nor soon after. At the May term of the Board in 1839, the Sheriff was ordered to post notices in each township that a meeting would be held on the last Saturday in May "to consider the propriety of organizing a County Agricultural Society." If such a meeting was ever held the result of its deliberations is also clouded in obscurity. Attempts were frequently made during the succeeding fifteen years to establish a Fair Association, with only partial success. About the year 1856 was organized the Warrick County Agricultural Society, but its first officers are not known. It is probable that Nathan Pyeatt was President, for he occupied that place in 1857, and William G. Ralston was the Secretary, and D. F. Bates, Treasurer. It was at that time one of the most prosperous agricultural associations in the State, and in the fall of 1858 a fair was held at Boonville that exceeded the expectations of every one. The total receipts were \$1,740.75 as shown by the Treasurer's report. The expenditures were \$1,576.80. During the year more than \$500 was spent in repairing and improving the Fair Grounds, and \$733.50 were paid as premiums. On the 4th of December, 1858, the election of officers was held at Boonville with the following result: William G. Ralston, President; D. F. Bates, Vice-President; Alva Johnson, Corresponding Secretary; William J. Hargrave, Recording Secretary; Isaac Adams, Treasurer; Nathan Pyeatt, Director for Anderson Township; William S. Harpole, Boon Township; Jacob H. Miller, Campbell Township; G. W. Hayward, Greer Township; Samuel Hart, for Hart Township; Noyes White, Ohio Township; Armor Reed, Owen Township, and R. W. White for Skelton Town-

ship. The election for Pigeon Township was postponed to a future time. Meetings were held each month and on the 5th of February, 1859, the association was addressed by Noyes White in what "was decidedly a neat production, and highly creditable to its author." Dr. Lewis, of Newburgh, delivered an address at the meeting in March.

The most successful fair ever held in Warrick began on Tuesday, the 4th of October, 1859, and continued the balance of the week. Concerning that the following appeared in the *Warrick Democrat* the next week. "The fair last week was a brilliant success, all that its most ardent friends could have desired. The weather was delightful, and everything passed off 'all right' from the commencement to the close of the fair. The concourse of people in the inclosure and about the Fair Ground was immense. The largest number in attendance was on Thursday and Friday, estimated by competent judges to have been from 7,000 to 8,000 each day. In fact, the occasion might well be termed the farmers and mechanics' gala day, their yearly festival where they meet their brother farmers and mechanics in the spirit of honest rivalry, ready to teach and be taught, properly appreciating the dignity of their real callings. And we were pleased to notice the air of independence, the manifest feeling that 'we've a perfect right to be here,' exhibited by this class of our citizens at the Fair Ground during the continuance of the fair. There was a large and fine display of stock of every kind, which spoke well for the farmers of Warrick. There was a good display of agricultural implements, such as plows, mowers, reapers, etc. The mechanical department of the exhibition was very respectable and highly complimentary to the energy and skill of the mechanics of the county. The display of counterpanes and bed blankets was large, and spoke well for the taste and skill of the fair exhibitors, and was one of the most attractive features of the fair. The beautiful display of bouquets, fancy needlework and other exhibitions of the skill and ingenuity of the ladies, was another highly interesting feature of the exhibition, and those who closely inspected the articles will readily admit that in this instance, at least, distance did not lend enchantment to the view. In fact, nothing necessary to constitute a complete and successful exhibition seemed wanting to make the late fair decidedly one of the best county fairs in the State. * * * Suffice it to say that last week will ever be held in pleasing remembrance by every citizen of old Warrick, and is proof positive that our county is among the best in the State, and our population is composed of an energetic, thriving and thoroughly progressive people. On Saturday morning the contest of the ladies for the first premium in horsemanship came off, which excited much interest. The contestants were Mrs. William Stone and Miss Minerva J. Miller. Both exhibited skill and grace in their



Respectfully
L. J. Miller

performances. The premium was awarded to the former lady, although the latter received a complimentary premium from visitors on the grounds, of, we believe, \$15. Miss Miller is a graceful and daring rider, and highly deserving of the compliment bestowed upon her.

“The number of visitors from the adjoining counties and from Kentucky was quite large, and we are pleased to notice the fact that they succeeded in carrying quite a respectable number of the premiums. They richly deserved all they received. On Thursday and Friday evenings meetings were held at the court house by members of the county society and citizens generally, which were highly interesting and richly enjoyed by all present. Short speeches were made at the meetings, and much instructive and humorous information was imparted. Among the speakers called out was the inimitable ‘Jim Graham,’ of Pike County, who was in attendance at the fair. Those acquainted with Mr. Graham (and who is there in Warrick that is not?) can easily imagine the wit and good humor which would necessarily characterize a speech from that gentleman. The interest of these meetings was greatly heightened by the elegant music discoursed by the Boonville Brass and Newburgh String Bands. The performances at the Fair Ground on Saturday closed with a foot-race, which excited considerable merriment among the spectators. There were a number of competitors for the prize (\$5.50), which was won by Thomas L. Denney, who made the mile in 5:12.”

Thus much for the fair of 1859, which did more to establish the county as one of the foremost in the State than anything that had ever happened prior to that time. The Association continued to hold its regular meetings until September, 1862. On the 23d of that month there appeared in the Boonville *Democrat* the following notice, which sufficiently explains itself:

At a meeting of the Directors and members of the Warrick County Agricultural Society, held September 13, it was decided in consequence of the distracted condition of the country, the excited condition of the public mind, and a large number of our citizens being absent from the county, that it would not be prudent to hold a fair. Persons interested will therefore take notice that the annual fair of the Warrick County Agricultural Society is hereby postponed until further notice.

By order.

T. S. BAKER, *President*.

M. W. BENNETT, *Secretary*.

In 1857, on the 5th day of June, the Association leased of Harmon B. Harpole ten acres of land for a period of twenty-five years. This was at the site of the present Fair Grounds at Boonville, but for some reason now unknown the lease seems to have lapsed when the annual fairs were discontinued in 1862. A second lease was made in October, 1868, to run twenty years for twenty acres of land. The only consideration paid by the society for the privilege of using this ground was the

exclusive privilege granted to the lessor for having a dining hall upon the grounds during the time of fairs. All improvements made on the grounds are the exclusive property of the society, and they have the right to remove them at the expiration of the lease in 1888.

At the reorganization of the Association in 1868 Nathan Pyeatt was again made President, Morris W. Bennett Secretary and James Adams was probably Treasurer. From that time to the present the society has held a fair each year, and they have usually been well attended by the people of the county. For more than seven years the finances of the institution were managed by Mr. John L. Taylor, of Boonville. About three years ago an injunction was granted against the society prohibiting all kinds of gaming on the grounds. In a moral point of view this was undoubtedly just, yet from a financial standpoint it has resulted disastrously to the society. The present officers are T. B. Hart, President; Emery McCool, Vice-President; Rice Wilson, Treasurer; Simon W. Taylor, Secretary; Gurley Taylor, General Superintendent; Dr. Fowler, Marshal. Township Directors: Anderson, Charles Keiser; Boon, William Lawrence; Campbell, Gerhard Meyer; Greer, W. J. Greer; Hart, Isaac French; Ohio, Allen Wright; Owen, William Fisher; Pigeon, Fletcher Brown; Lane, John E. Madden; Skelton, Dr. A. Quiatt.

Medical Society.—About the year 1863 the physicians of Warrick County organized a medical society; but little more than an organization was ever effected. The principal object had in view was the regulation of prices, and when this was accomplished there was no other aim to bring the members together. The war had caused almost universal inflation of values, and an advance was necessary in physicians' fees if they were to compete successfully with the world.

The first practical medical association of the county was organized in April, 1874, and was then named the Warrick County Medical Association. Every town or village in the county was represented by one or more members of the profession. Dr. W. L. Barker was made temporary Chairman and Dr. W. B. Scales, Secretary. Drs. Spencer, Tyner, Ballenger, Bennett, McCoy, Temple, Evans, Keegan, Camp and Aust were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization. The constitution and by-laws of the American Medical Association were adopted for the government of the society. The election for officers resulted in the choice of Dr. W. L. Barker as President, Dr. C. J. Keegan, Vice-President; Dr. W. B. Scales, Secretary, and Dr. Orlando Ballenger, Treasurer. The first regular meeting was appointed to be held at Boonville, on the first Tuesday in June, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The society met at the appointed time, and in addition to those already belonging Drs. DeForest, Parke, Jones and Hunt were elected members

and also Dr. J. M. Dailey, of Spencer County. Dr. Keegan read an essay on pneumonia which drew out much discussion from the members. Drs. Tyner, Parke, Ballinger, Temple and T. G. Dailey were appointed to arrange a price list and report at the September meeting. Dr. Ballinger read an article on consultation, and set forth the duties of one physician toward another. The medical profession of the county was well represented and out almost *en masse*. In April, 1875, Dr. Keegan was elected President; T. G. Dailey, Vice-President; Secretary and Treasurer same as last year. Early in 1877 the association became an auxiliary to the State Medical Society. Since that time the society has been in a flourishing condition, and is one of the best county medical associations in the State. Its meetings are attended by physicians from all the adjoining counties, and its membership is large, being now over twenty. Dr. S. L. Tyner is the President at this time; Dr. A. Quiatt, Vice-President; Dr. T. J. Hargan, Secretary, and T. M. Howard, Treasurer.

CHAPTER V.

BENCH AND BAR—THE FIRST CIRCUIT COURT—THE FIRST INDICTMENTS—COURTS OF DARLINGTON—EARLY ATTORNEYS—DIVORCE AND OTHER SUITS—COURTS AT BOONVILLE—FIRST TRIAL FOR MURDER—THE POWERS-RICE MURDER—OTHER CRIMES AND CASES—IMPORTANT CIVIL SUITS—PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER OF JUDGES AND ATTORNEYS—COURTS UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION—THE COMMON PLEAS AND PROBATE COURTS.

THE first court of any kind held in Warrick County was soon after its organization and the entry made at that time in the court records is as follows: "At a Circuit Court of *nisi prius* and general jail delivery, began and held at the house of Bailey Anderson in and for the County of Warrick, on Monday, the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, present the Hon. Benjamin Park, Esq., John Johnson, Atty. for U. S.; N. Claypool, Clerk; Samuel R. Marrs, Sheriff." This entry of itself gives the organization of the court and the names of the men who occupied the several positions in it. The record then proceeds: "The Sheriff returned a panel of grand jurors, who being called answered as follows, to-wit: Charles Carson, George W. Tevault, William Vaughan, Thomas Higgins, George Briscow, Abraham Harman, Joel Garret, Thomas E. Casselberry, Paul Casselberry, John Simpson, Samuel Jones, Samuel Aldridge, Absalom Duckworth, William Stephens, William Downey, and Nicholas Long, sixteen good and

lawful men who being tried and sworn, received their charge from the bench and retired to consult of presentments, etc." The jurors returned to the court and found a bill as follows :

INDIANA TERRITORY, }
WARRICK COUNTY, } To-wit the Circuit Court, June, 1813.

The Jurors of the United States and the body of the County of Warrick upon their oaths present that John May, late of the said county, a yeoman and being an evil disposed person and devising and intending one Daniel Rhoads unjustly and injuriously to deceive and defraud on the eleventh day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, in the county aforesaid, thirty-eight bank bills on the branch bank of the State of Kentucky at Russelville in said State, purporting to be twenty dollars each bill, and also six other bills on the said bank ten dollars each, all of which bills are false, base and counterfeit, amounting together to the value of eight hundred and twenty dollars lawful money of the United States and no more, counterfeited to the likeness and similitude of certain foreign bank bills made of paper called bank bills on the branch bank of the State of Kentucky at Russelville, unlawfully, fraudulently and deceitfully did utter and sell to the said Daniel Rhoads for the sum of eight hundred and twenty dollars money of the United States for, and as, true and good and genuine bank bills as aforesaid, eight of the said bills of the value of twenty dollars each and six of the said bills of the value of ten dollars each, money of the United States, he, the said John May, then and there, well knowing the said bills so as aforesaid by him uttered and sold to have been false and counterfeit, to the great damage and deceit of him, the said Daniel Rhoads, and against the peace and dignity of the United States, and of this Territory and the form of the statute in such cases made and provided.

J. JOHNSON, *Prosecuting Attorney for Warrick County.*"

Such is the first criminal indictment recorded in the annals of Warrick County, and shows the law's usual superfluity of words in describing a brief transaction. The only other indictment found at that term of court was one for the violation of the liquor law, and since it is much shorter than the one just given, perhaps it will not tax the patience too much to insert it here. After the usual formalities it presents "that Joshua Elkins, late of the said county of Warrick, on the fourth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, being the owner and in possession of certain quantities of whisky, strong water, did dispose and sell the same to William Stevens by a less quantity or measure than one quart, to-wit: on the said fourth day of June, in the year aforesaid, the said Joshua Elkins did sell to William Stevens one pint of whisky in the said county, not having first obtained permission or license from the Court of Common Pleas of the said county to vend and sell whisky, rum, brandy, wine, etc., by a less quantity than one quart agreeably to the act to license and regulate taverns and other wrongs did commit against the peace and dignity of the United States and of this Territory and against the statute in such cases made and provided."

What effect the investigation of this kind of cases had upon the grand jury will be left for the reader to infer, and perhaps the next entry in the court records will help him to a conclusion. It reads as follows: "Thomas

Higgins, a grand juror, returned and sworn having got intoxicated while acting as a juror, the court fined him \$5 and costs." This completes the record of the first court held in Warrick County.

It will be remembered that this was a court having cognizance of criminal causes and was called the Circuit Court. The same Judge would hold a number of these courts in the various counties, and for that reason it was denominated the Circuit. The next regular session of this court should have been held on Monday the 23d day of May, 1814, but the Judge not attending at that time, it was adjourned until the next regular term in August following by the Clerk and Sheriff. A like circumstance occurred at that date. The next session of this court began on the 27th of March, 1815, and was held at the house of Daniel Rhoads. The Hon. Isaac Blackford presided at this court, and it was his first term in the county. Daniel Grass appeared as his Associate and the grand jury was composed of the following men: Bailey Anderson, Sr., Foreman, Joseph Arnold, Minor Searight, Daniel Aken, John Lout, Bartholomew Wood, William Campbell, John Luce, Joseph English, John Coutts, William Webb, Isaac Wright, Jacob Garret, David Casebear, James Abshear, William Spencer and Lewis Taylor. At the third term Daniel Grass and Hugh McGary were Associates of Judge Blackford, and court was held at the house of Daniel Rhoads on Monday, June 26, 1815. At this term occurred the first trial by a traverse jury. It was upon a writ of inquiry sued out by an Administrator. The jurors were Adam Young, Edward C. Williams, Edward Baker, Samuel Wilkins, Jonathan Roberson, William Blevens, Britton West, James Lynn, Daniel James and David Lawrence. A seal was also adopted. It was to be a wafer seal with the words "Warrick County" written upon it. Upon the location of the county seat at Darlington, the courts began their sessions there and the first of the Circuit Court held at that place began on the 23d of October, 1815. The grand jury at this court returned seven indictments all for assault and battery. No court house being then built, these sessions were held at the house of Minor Searight. Davis Floyd was appointed by the court as Prosecuting Attorney for Warrick County, and for his services at that term he was allowed \$20. This was the last term of Judge Blackford in Warrick County, and further mention of this most distinguished of Indiana's early jurists will be found elsewhere in this chapter.

David Raymond was the next Presiding Judge in the Warrick Circuit Court, and his first term began March 24, 1816, in the court house at Darlington. His Associates were Daniel Grass and Hugh McGary. Davis Floyd was Prosecuting Attorney, but at the June term John Fletcher was appointed to that place in the absence of Floyd. During this year John Fletcher, Richard Daniel, Thomas H. Blake, John H. Thompson, Eben-

ezer McDonald and Jacob Cald were admitted as attorneys and counselors of law for the county of Warrick. Before this, George R. C. Sullivan, Davis Floyd, John Johnson, William Prince and others had been admitted. Judge Raymond retired from the bench at the end of one year, and was succeeded by William Prince, at the organization of the court, under the State laws in March, 1817. Warrick County was made a part of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and Prince was succeeded by David Hart, in March, 1818, and after serving for one year Richard Daniel then occupied the bench until the Hon. James R. E. Goodlett superceded him in March, 1820. The Associates were at that time Hezekiah Hargrave and George W. Tevault. Other attorneys that had been admitted were Willis Osborne, James A. Boise, Elias Roberts, Thomas Fitzgerald and Samuel Hall. There were now practicing at the Warrick County bar nearly all the foremost attorneys in southwestern Indiana, and some of them were afterward prominent and well known throughout the State. Among their names some appear who were already leaders in both law and politics for the new commonwealth. Two of them were officers in the first court of the county. These were the Hon. Benjamin Parke, for whom Indiana now has a county named, and Hon. John Johnson, one of the first Supreme Judges. Both of these men were active in the public affairs of Indiana Territory, and were members of the first Territorial Legislature that met at Vincennes in Knox County, July 29, 1805. They were also members of the first Constitutional Convention, that assembled at Corydon, June 10, 1816. In both of these bodies they represented Knox County, of which they were residents. Judge Parke was elected by the first Territorial Legislature in 1805, as a delegate to Congress. He held but one term of court in Warrick County, and was succeeded by Isaac Blackford, a man who did more than any other to establish the early courts of Indiana on a correct and sound basis. After the organization of the Indiana Supreme Court, Judge Blackford was one of its earliest members, and the first eight volumes of the decisions in that court were edited by him. These reports are more authoritative than any others of the Indiana Supreme Court, and are quoted as authority in every State and Nation where the common law prevails. At the time of his first appointment as Judge, he was a resident of Salem, Ind., and was Clerk of Washington County.

Concerning Judge Raymond but little is now known, but during the year in which he occupied the bench a large amount of business was done, and litigation seemed largely on the increase. He is said to have been one of the ablest lawyers in southern Indiana at that time. Judge William Prince was an old citizen of Knox County, who enjoyed a high reputation as a man of ability and integrity. He was at that time Judge of

the First Judicial District of Indiana, embracing Warrick, Posey, Gibson, Knox and Sullivan Counties, and perhaps others. The Hon. James R. E. Goodlett, who assumed the duties of President Judge in March, 1819, was for several years a resident of Paoli in Orange County. In his practice he was neither ready nor brilliant, two qualities essential in a successful advocate. On the contrary, he was slow, and formed his opinions only upon mature deliberation. As a practitioner he could never have been eminent, but as a Judge he was in his proper sphere. He continued on the bench until 1832, when he was succeeded by Samuel Hall.

Among the attorneys at that time may be mentioned Davis Floyd, Thomas H. Blake, John H. Thompson, Alexander Dunn, George R. C. Sullivan and Richard Daniel, as men who were more than ordinarily successful in their profession. Richard Daniel had served one year as Judge immediately preceding Judge Goodlett. Davis Floyd represented Clark County in the Territorial Legislature of 1805, and Harrison County in the Constitutional Convention of 1816. He is described as a tall, dark complexioned man, with a heavy voice and rapid speech, and was specially skillful in the management of a case in court, and an "able jury lawyer." He afterward became Circuit Judge in his district. Thomas H. Blake was one of the best and most widely known lawyers of southern Indiana, where he practiced in almost every county. He too was a Circuit Judge, and his name appears "for the plaintiff" in the first case reported in the Supreme Court. In 1839 he was a candidate for the United States Senate, but was defeated by Albert S. White.

The first writ of *ad quod damnum* was issued in 1817, at the suit of James Anthony, who asked permission to build a grist and saw-mill upon Big Pigeon Creek at the present site of Millersburg, in Campbell Township. The Sheriff was directed to summon a jury and inquire into the situation of the creek, and report whether it would work a public or private inconvenience to erect a saw and grist-mill on said stream on said land, and if any damage, what, and how much and to whom. At the June term of that year, upon a favorable report, the permission was given for building the mill as requested. Soon after this a number of this kind of cases came into court and indicate the progress of the new county. That was the usual way then of establishing a "mill seat," and it was before the days when steam began to move the machinery of the land.

At the June term, 1815, held at the house of Daniel Rhoads by Judge Blackford, the first suit for a divorce was begun. This was by Daniel Rhoads, who desired to be released from the bonds of matrimony with Mary Rhoads his wife. In the October term following, John Fuquay prayed to be divorced from Susanna Fuquay, and Barbara Younce from Lawrence Younce. From that time on divorce cases were on the

docket almost every term of court. Another class of cases that occupied much time of the court in early years were actions for slander. These were often brought in the form of "trespass on the case," in accordance with the early methods of practice, and agreeably to the forms of the common law then in full force in this State. The first of these in Warrick County was brought by Joseph Logdon against Samuel Gardner in June, 1815, and for several years some cases of this kind were constantly on the docket. An occasional verdict for large damages was awarded, but the general run of the verdicts was for nominal damages or in favor of the defendant.

At the October term, 1818, held in Darlington, Ratliff Boon and John Barker appeared in court and pledged themselves to have a court house in readiness at Boonville to receive the court by the first Monday in March following, and the court adjourned to meet in that place. This it did in March, 1819, with Richard Daniels Presiding Judge, Hezekiah Hargrave and George W. Tevaul, Associates, N. Hart, Clerk, and William Briscoe, Sheriff. In the fall of that same year, John A. Graham succeeded Nathaniel Hart as Clerk and held that office until 1837. About the same time Gulielmus Wiggins was appointed Sheriff by Gov. Jennings. The first case printed in the reports of the Supreme Court was one that originated in Warrick County, and the same in which the name of Thomas H. Blake appears for the plaintiff. It is entitled *McDowell vs. Davis*. It can be considered a compliment to the ability and integrity of the Circuit Judges that after this one case, several years elapsed before the Supreme Judges were called upon to review a judgment of the Warrick Circuit Court.

In September, 1824, Manham Broshears was prosecuted on a charge of larceny, and a jury adjudged him "to be confined at hard labor in the State prison at or near Jeffersonville for the term of one year." This was the first verdict imposing confinement in the State prison, but in March following, Abram B. Moore received a sentence of five years also for larceny. In September, 1825, the Hon. Ratliff Boon was fined for an assault and battery, but in those days it was no disgrace to be fined for this offense. The only disgrace was to be the weaker man in the fight. In 1828 Pinkney Anderson was prosecuted for disturbing religious meeting, and for the succeeding ten years many of this class of criminals were made to feel the majesty of law. In September, 1831, John A. Brackneridge, an attorney, was fined \$1 for contempt of court. This man had already become prominent as a lawyer. He had located at Boonville, where he remained for many years and the courts from that time on were marked by his vigor and ability. He was perhaps the ablest local attorney that ever practiced at the Warrick County bar. Indeed there were

but few of his profession who equaled him the State. His character was marked by strong individuality and fearless independence. He was outspoken in behalf of his own opinions, but maintained inviolate the secrets of his client's cause. He possessed a readiness of speech and a fund of resource that, combined with his quick perception, made him a strong and powerful advocate. His client's cause became his own, and no effort that promised success was too great for him to undertake.

In September, 1832, Hon. Samuel Hall presented his commission signed by Gov. Noah Noble as Presiding Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, of which Warrick County was a part. Zachariah Skelton and John Hart were the Associates. At this same term Judge J. R. E. Goodlett, who had been on the bench for twelve years, was fined for contempt. For several years after this he continued to practice in the Warrick courts. Early in the year 1832 a law was passed by Congress awarding pensions to all who served in either the army, navy or militia during the Revolutionary war. In order to receive the benefit of this act the applicants were required to make proof before the court and one of the witnesses was to be a minister of the Gospel if such could be procured. If the testimony of a clergyman could not be obtained, that fact and the reason why was necessary to be shown. During this first term of court under Judge Hall the proper and necessary proof of such service in the Revolutionary war was made for these men: John Baker, Charles Little, William Campbell, Daniel Brannon, George Reed, Edward Brant, John Alexander, Charles Morgan, Thomas Bell, Isaac Hudson, Daniel Hudson, John Taylor, William Williams, Thomas Richardson and William Osborn.

Charles I. Battell appeared as Judge at the October term, 1835. At that term indictments were returned against John A. Brackenridge, John A. Graham and William McKinney, in which they were charged with harboring negroes. At a subsequent term, however, the one against Brackenridge was tried, and he was acquitted. The Prosecuting Attorney entered a *nolle* for the other two. In that day slavery flourished in its full vigor, and although the Northern States did not permit that institution to exist on their soil they nevertheless gave the slave-holders the right hand of fellowship in pursuit of fugitive slaves. The law of Indiana made it a crime for any one to aid or harbor the dusky African while fleeing from a cruel bondage.

In the following April Hon. Elisha Embree took his seat upon the bench as Presiding Judge. He was a resident of Evansville, and a man of more than ordinary ability and of the strictest integrity. He continued to occupy this position for several years, and was afterward elected to Congress.

At the October term, 1839, Howell Purdue was indicted for the murder of Robert Karr. This was the first murder trial begun in the Warrick courts, although several prosecutions for assault and battery with intent to kill had taken place before. Eben D. Edson was at that time Prosecuting Attorney. The indictment charged Purdue with having stabbed Karr in the neck near the ear, from which death resulted. The law required that the value of the knife or other weapon used in murders should be alleged in the indictment, and the knife in this case was declared to be worth 25 cents. A change of venue was granted, and the cause sent to Gibson County for trial.

Judge Embree was succeeded by James Lockhart upon the bench at the April term, 1846. The latter was a resident of Evansville. He had become one of the foremost lawyers in this part of the State, and his selection for the important office to which he was now called was but a just tribute to his abilities. For several years he continued to hold aloft the scales of justice, and none have filled the position in Warrick County with a more becoming dignity or with less partiality than Judge Lockhart. He, too, like his predecessor, was called into the counsel of his Nation and elected to the House of Representatives.

It had become a common thing for the grand jury to condemn the county jail, which it did at almost every session. Sometimes it recommended additions and repairs, sometimes it recommended an improvement in the manner in which it was kept.

The trial of Marsham Powers and George Rice for the murder of an unknown man was one of the most exciting criminal cases of the Warrick Circuit Court. The story of this cause runs about as follows: Some years prior to the prosecution the defendants, who lived in the northern part of the county, had come through Boonville in search of a man that they claimed had passed some counterfeit money on them and who was a stranger. Being informed that he had gone through town some time before they followed after him. On their return, probably the next day, they said they had not found the man and went home. Nothing more was thought of the matter until several years later, when the remains of some man were found in the catalpa swamp in Ohio Township. Investigation indicated that the remains were those of the man for whom Powers and Rice had been looking and that they had disposed of him in an unlawful manner. They were arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Shortly after the war Ira Duncan was indicted for the murder of Elliott Mefford. This derived additional interest from the fact that the deed was committed at the time of the celebrated Newburgh Raid. Mef-

ford had been thought to have incited the raid. No proof of Duncan being the actual murderer could be introduced and he was acquitted.

About the same time James W. Irvin was tried for the killing of Mr. Beach at Newburgh. This was during a street brawl and Irvin was acquitted on the ground that the deed was done in self-defense. It was something of a political quarrel and family fuss.

Later, George W. Murphy was indicted for murder. This case was peculiarly interesting. Murphy had laid a wager that the deceased could not drink a quart of whisky in an hour. The whisky was drunk but the drinker died before he had left the place more than fifty yards. Murphy was at that time keeping a saloon in Newburgh. The defense was conducted by Isaac S. Moore and Judge Parrett. He was acquitted.

Another murder trial occurred in the spring of 1875. This was against A. J. Taylor for the murder of Silas. This grew out of an old feud between the two men, dating back for several years. Taylor was acquitted, this too on the ground of self-defense. The prosecution was by Blythe Hines, of Evansville, who was an able attorney and made a strong effort. The defendant's attorneys were DeBruler and Hatfield, of the same city. Later, John Bell and Mr. Frame were prosecuted for killing a negro. The evidence is said to have been rather strong against the defendants, but notwithstanding this, they were declared not guilty by a jury of twelve men.

Later, A. J. Maxey, of Lane Township, was tried for the murder of Mr. Beard. Beard claimed that Maxey had been for some time alienating the affections of his wife. On occasion of their meeting at a church, Beard approached Maxey, who told him to stop and not come near him, as he had threatened his life. Beard continued the approach, and Maxey shot him. He was defended by Moore and Denby, and was acquitted. Judge Parrett assisted in the prosecution.

Late in the fifties Minos Johnson was indicted for killing George McClintock. He was acquitted, and no doubt justly. The murder was most likely committed by another. McClintock had procured an indictment against a man named Tennison for robbery. Tennison was a son-in-law of Johnson, and that was the only motive alleged against Johnson. Tennison was afterward sent to prison for passing counterfeit money.

For the murder of a man named Willis, George and Thomas Williamson, father and son, were prosecuted about 1878. Thomas, the father, was tried and acquitted, and the other case was nollied. Denby, Hines and I. S. Moore defended. One of the most interesting civil trials ever had in the county was that of William and Silas Bell against Joseph and William Hedge and Christian Sams. This was for damages sustained by the plaintiffs in consequence of the burning of their barns by the defend-

ants. After several changes of venue and having been sent to Gibson, Perry, Vanderburg and Spencer Counties, it was finally disposed of "at home." No judgment for damages was given, and the verdict was for the defendants.

At the October term, 1851, Hon. Alvin P. Hovey, a resident of Mt. Vernon, in Posey County, succeeded Judge Lockhart upon the bench. His commission was signed by Joseph A. Wright, Governor. This man, who is yet living, has been one of the most prominent men in the State for more than thirty years. He has been upon the Supreme bench, and during the Civil war but few, if any, excelled Gen. Hovey in patriotic devotion to the cause of the Union. His ability is of a high order, and sufficient to grasp the intricacies of law and solve them in harmony with justice and right. His dignity upon the bench was always maintained with the utmost rigidity, and sometimes almost taking an arbitrary turn. This of course would naturally make the members of the bar have toward him something of lukewarmness. His natural disposition was better adapted to rule in the Supreme Court than at a *nisi prius* court. He retired from the bench in May, 1855, with the high regard of all. His successor was the Hon. William E. Niblack, a man who has for several years past been an important member of the Indiana Supreme bench. At the time of his selection to the Judgeship of the Third Judicial District, he was a resident of Dover Hill in Martin County, and was quite young to be called to so important a position. He was then without experience in the law beyond a few years' practice in his own county. Notwithstanding this he succeeded in being a good Judge. Where he lacked in legal learning his extraordinary good common sense came to his aid and enabled him to administer equity if not law. He was kind and affable, honest and upright. These qualities made him many friends. After leaving the bench he was sent to Congress, and later to the Supreme Court.

At the November term, 1857, Ballard Smith, a resident of Cannelton, in Perry County, presented a commission as Judge of the district signed by Gov. Willard. He was perhaps the most polished man that has ever been upon the Warrick bench. He was well educated, and was somewhat literary in his make-up. In addition to this he was an able lawyer and rather a brilliant practitioner. He afterward moved to Vigo County and became a leading member of the Terre Haute bar.

Succeeding Judge Smith in May, 1859, came M. F. Burke, a citizen of Daviess County, and a resident of Washington. Burke served but a short time. He was of Irish descent and possessed many of the sterling qualities of that race. With a ready mind, an abundance of resource, and a free and impetuous eloquence, he was one of the best of advocates.

The next Judge of the Warrick Circuit Court was the Hon. William F. Parrett, then a resident of Boonville. He took his seat upon the bench in September, 1859, and for the succeeding ten years continued to direct the course of justice. It is probable that none has filled this position with more ability and dignity than Judge Parrett. He came to Boonville some time early in the forties, and was for a while teacher in the common schools of the county. He was a graduate of Asbury University, and for a time was local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He afterward went to Oregon and remained for a short time, and then returned to Boonville, where he at once took rank as one of the ablest attorneys at the Warrick bar. His eminent success as a *nisi prius* Judge is largely due to his quick and ready perception of the real issue in a cause, and his ability to divest it of all the sophistry of attorneys, thus giving the jury a clear understanding of the points they are expected to decide upon. Indeed this is a faculty that is most essential to a successful Judge. Judge Parrett is now a resident of Evansville and Judge of the First Judicial District.

One of the ablest lawyers of the Indiana bar was James G. Jones, who succeeded Judge Parrett upon the bench in 1869. He, too, was a resident of Evansville, but had in early life lived for a while at Newburgh. As a chancery lawyer he was unexcelled in the State. His memory was superior to that of most men, and always served him on the trial of a cause instead of notes, and with unerring accuracy. His high ability won for him the office of Attorney-General for the State, which he filled with complete satisfaction. David T. Laird came to the bench in March, 1871. He is a citizen of Rockport, in Spencer County.

Under the new constitution the courts of Indiana received a radical change in 1853. In the Circuit Court the Associate Judges were dispensed with and their ermine was folded away for all time, while a single Judge held aloft the scales of justice with none to assist him in his weary task. At that time Judge Alvin P. Hovey was upon the bench. Many of the old common law proceedings in court were dispensed with and a new code was established. This code has been in force since the 9th of May, 1853. At that time the remains of John Doe and Richard Roe, who had from time immemorial been familiar to every lawyer and had supplied a legal fiction in actions for the recovery of real estate, were forever buried beneath the reform in pleading and practice. The new law provided that every cause should be prosecuted by the real party in interest, and upon the real party complained of. John Doe and Richard Roe were mythical personages who had so long appeared in the common law as plaintiff and defendant that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. The alacrity with which John always stepped in to vindicate

the alleged right of the man out of possession, and the equal promptness of Richard to insist that the man in possession was the lawful owner and entitled to retain his possession, were such that we cannot take a final leave of these knights errant of the common law without feelings of regret. With the abolition of these fictions and a modification and simplification of many of the terms by which land was held in feudal times, much of the intricate learning of the old common law has faded away and is now mere matter of history. Those who had studied the common law and by long years of practice had become thoroughly imbued with its principles, admired it for its grandeur, wisdom and equality, and because it embodied the right principles of social and political economy. It had been founded upon the wisdom and experience of ages, and its admirers stood in awe when any attempt was made to prune it of even the smallest branches. Many of the old practitioners regarded the innovation as sacrilege, and never became reconciled to the change, and some went so far as to abandon the practice forever. There is little doubt, however, that the practice of law in Indiana has greatly improved by the legislation.

Under the new code things seem to have flown in a smoother channel, and that class of contentious cases known as "Trespass on the Case," "Case," "Assumpsit," "Trover," and many others of a similar nature passed out of sight.

At the organization of the county in 1813, it was provided that the courts of the county should convene at the house of Bailey Anderson. This was done for a time, but the house of Hugh McGary in what was then Pigeon Township, at the present site of the city of Evansville in Vanderburgh County, was much more convenient and the Court of Common Pleas was soon held there. On account of this change in the place of holding the courts there was considerable doubt as to the validity of the proceedings. In order to remedy this, an act of the Territorial Legislature was passed legalizing the acts of the courts thus held at the house of Hugh McGary.

This, it will be remembered, was while the State was yet a Territory, and the laws of the United States were modeled after the common law, and Courts of Common Pleas were thought to be necessary. The first of these was held at the house of Bailey Anderson on the 18th of October, 1813. Æneas McAllister was President Judge, and James Marrs and Bailey Anderson, Associates. Nathaniel Claypool was Clerk and Samuel R. Marrs, Sheriff. The grand jury was composed of these men: Samuel Jones, Archibald Clayton, James Black, John Lout, John Hale, John Luce, Lewis James, John Meeks, Lawrence Younce, Thomas Higgins, Jacob Sciron, George McHenry and William Wagoner. Two indictments were found against Green B. Williams, but the offenses are not

stated, and the record shows that both were "dismissed." George R. C. Sullivan and William Prince were admitted as attorneys at law for the county of Warrick. The first civil suit was that of James Crow against Matthew Warren and Preston Goforth for "damages." The jury was made up as follows: Thomas Casselberry, William Black, David Mills, Daniel Brumfield, John Crunk, John Bullitt, William Dannen, Jonathan Baird, Jacob Garrett, Keeton Murry and Samuel Hamilton. A verdict for \$32.80 was returned in favor of the plaintiff. But few of the records of this court are preserved.

Under the laws of the new State a Probate Court was established with jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to the settlement of estates. The first Probate Court was held at the court house in Darlington on the 20th of October, 1818, with the Associate Judges Hugh McGary and Samuel Snyder presiding. The old probate system prevailed until the new constitution of 1852, when the Common Pleas absorbed its business.

The first Court of Common Pleas in Warrick County, under the new constitution, began on the third Monday in January, 1853. The Hon. Conrad Baker appeared and presented a commission as Judge, signed by Gov. Joseph A. Wright. Joseph Masters was Clerk, and Nicholas Taylor was Sheriff.

In March, 1854, Asa Iglehart succeeded Judge Baker in this court, where he continued to preside until December, 1856. At that time Joel W. B. Moore, of Warrick County, came to the bench. The district was then composed of Vanderburg and Warrick Counties. John Pitcher assumed the ermine in this court at the February term, 1861; the circuit then being Vanderburg, Posey, Gibson and Warrick Counties. Judge Pitcher was a citizen of Posey County, and one of the ablest men of southern Indiana. A. L. Robinson, became Judge in October, 1866, and appointed Isaac S. Moore to hold the October term. In February, 1868, Morris S. Johnson succeeded to the Judgeship. The October term, 1871, was held by David T. Embree *pro tempore*. William P. Edson was appointed Judge of the court in February, 1872, which position he held until his death. The October term, 1872, was held by Hon. William Land, of Princeton, in Gibson County. At the February term, 1873, Hon. John B. Handy took his seat upon the bench. His commission was dated October 28, 1872. This was the only term of Judge Handy in the Common Pleas Court, as the court was soon after abolished and its business transferred to the Circuit Court.

At its establishment the Common Pleas Court was given exclusive jurisdiction of probate matters, and the old Probate Courts were abolished. It had original jurisdiction of all that class of offenses which did not amount to a felony, except those over which Justices of the Peace had

exclusive jurisdiction. State prosecutions were instituted by affidavit and information. Under certain restrictions this court had jurisdiction over felonies where the punishment could not be death, and in no case was the intervention of a grand jury necessary. In all civil cases except for slander, libel, breach of marriage, action on official of any State or county officer, or where the title to real estate was involved this court had concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court, where the sum or damages due or demanded did not exceed \$1,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and concurrent jurisdiction with Justices of the Peace, where the sum due or demanded exceeded \$50. When the court was organized appeals could be taken from it to the Circuit Court, but that right was afterward abolished, but appeals could be taken to the Supreme Court, and its jurisdiction was from time to time enlarged. The Clerk and Sheriff of the county officiated in the Common Pleas as well as in the Circuit Court. The Judge of this court was ex-officio Judge of the Court of Conciliation. The Court of Conciliation had jurisdiction of causes of action for libel, slander, malicious prosecution, assault and battery and false imprisonment, and extended to questions of reconciliation and compromises only. No attorney was allowed to appear for his client before the Court of Conciliation, but the parties were required to appear before the Judge a part from all other persons, except that an infant was required to appear by guardians and a female by her husband or friend. This branch of the court was abolished in 1867.

Among the attorneys of Indiana those of Warrick County have always held a prominent place. The Judges of her courts have filled the highest offices in the State, both executive and judicial, and some have been called into the higher councils of the Nation. The first one to locate in Boonville was Thomas Fitzgerald, an able lawyer, and who continued to reside here for some time after. In 1829 he was appointed Probate Judge. John A. Brackenridge came not long after and for more than thirty years was the foremost attorney at the Warrick bar. James J. Thornton, Robert A. Smith, Nathaniel C. Foster, Thomas Brackenridge, Alva Johnson, John B. Handy, William F. Parrett, Isaac S. Moore, W. J. Keith and John W. Hammond are names that occur most often in causes that have long since been forgotten. With but a single exception, that of Judge Handy, they have all gone to other scenes. Some of them are dead and others have gone to find a home and propitiate fortune in the Western States. In this they have mostly been successful.



Very Respectfully
W. B. Decker M. D.

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES—BOONVILLE—EARLY EVENTS—INCORPORATION—
 MERCHANTS—NEWSPAPERS—SECRET SOCIETIES—NEWBURGH—EARLY
 BUSINESS—INCORPORATION—SECRET ORGANIZATIONS—NEWSPAPERS—
 LYNNVILLE—ITS BUSINESS, SOCIETIES, ETC.—SELVIN—MILLERSBURG—
 FOLSOMVILLE—OTHER SMALL VILLAGES.

BOONVILLE, the seat of justice, is situated near the center of the county and on Sections 26 and 35. The preliminary movements for establishing the county seat at this particular place and the origin of its name will be found in another chapter of this volume. The original plat of the town, surveyed by Chester Elliott and dated May 15, 1818, shows a total of twenty-five blocks that are now divided into 104 lots. This tract is bounded on the north by Gum Street, on the east by Fifth Street, on the south by Elm Street and on the west by a line running parallel to, and one block west from, First Street. The Public Square is in the exact center of this original town of Boonville. It seems strange that a committee of men appointed by the Legislature of the State, would select for the site of the county capital a place covered with a heavy forest. Yet that was just what was done for Boonville.

The County Agent at that time was John Hargrave, whose business it was to superintend the affairs of the new town. Being the chosen spot for the county seat, gave the place an impetus in the way of progress that for a time overcame all opposition from other or surrounding points that had hopes of some day being a town. The erection of the county buildings and the necessary presence of county officials, brought a few inhabitants, and these in turn required houses in which to live. In this way came the first dwellers, and some who had purchased lots in the former county seat on the bank of the river availed themselves of the privilege of exchange in lots which the law gave them, and they too came to live in the hamlet in the wilderness.

The land on which Boonville is now situated was purchased of the Government as follows: The northwest quarter of Section 26 by Richard Stephens January 7, 1818; the southwest quarter by William Berry October 4, 1817; the southeast quarter by Joseph English February 29, 1812; the northeast quarter of Section 35 by William Barker October 19, 1816, and the northwest quarter by Henry Hopkins March 13, 1818.

The first public sale of lots was on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of June, 1818. At that time more than fifty lots were sold at unusually high

prices, and the aggregate proceeds from the sale amounted to more than \$3,000, making an average of about \$54.60 for each lot sold. This sale was attended by a large number of people, thus showing the interest taken in the town at so early a period in its age. In the fall of that year contracts were let for building the public buildings, and they were finished by the spring of 1819. During this time many cabins and dwellings had been built and the town began to appear quite metropolitan. On the 9th of February, that year, Benjamin Knapp was granted a license to keep a tavern and retail liquors in the town of Boonville, provided he comply with the following regulations: 12½ cents per pint for whisky, 50 cents per pint for rum and French brandy, horse feed all night 50 cents, 25 cents for each meal and 12½ cents for lodging. Alas, those days of cheap whisky and cheap boarding are among the by-gones.

The first merchant is said to have been a man named Key. At the April term of the County Board, Adam Young and John Upham were each granted license to retail spirituous liquors in the town. John Upham had been the contractor and builder of the county jail and now decided to become a resident of the new capital of the county.

After this first rush for the town lots was over, and the people had time to reflect that the new county seat was after all but an ordinary spot of earth, and to see that it possessed no wonderful nor unusual advantages, its progress was but slow. In the year 1830, the total population of the village was but eighty-seven persons, only a few more than the total number of lots sold on the first three days of sale. The town experienced the misfortune of being situated far inland, away from any of the commercial thoroughfares of the country. Newburgh, on the Ohio, took much of the trade of the county to that point, and when, in after years, the Wabash & Erie Canal was constructed, a large portion of the produce was taken by that to Evansville. In fact, until the building of the railroad to Evansville in 1873, the town of Boonville had no outlet for produce, and all goods had to be hauled from the river by wagons. This was a drawback which no amount of energy could overcome. In 1873, however, that evil was remedied, that being the year when the Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern Railroad was completed to the town. Since that time the tide has been more favorable, and instead of being the second commercial town in the county, Boonville came at once to occupy the first place, which the energy of its citizens justly merited.

The first physician to locate at Boonville was Dr. Alva Pasco, who is said to have been both a good man and good physician. He came soon after the location of the county seat here, and at once obtained an extensive practice, which he continued until 1824, the year of his death. The

following year Dr. Reuben C. Matthewson located in the town, and was for many years the leading doctor in the county as he was one of its foremost citizens. Among the first settlers in the town were Samuel Steele, James McCulla, John Upham, Adam Youngblood, Nathaniel Hart.

Incorporation.—On the second day of the September term, 1858, of the Board of Commissioners, William F. Parrett, Isaac W. Adams, Simon P. Lowe, James B. S. Moore and seventy others filed an application for the incorporation of the town of Boonville. The area asked to be incorporated was more than 174 acres. Upon full consideration by the Board, it was “ordered that said territory shall, with the assent of the qualified voters thereof, be an incorporated town by the name of Boonville, and that the Auditor give notice of a meeting at the court house in said town of Boonville, on the 30th day of September, 1858, to determine whether such territory shall be an incorporated town, by posting up at least ten manuscript notices within said territory of the time and place of said meeting.” The result of this meeting was the election of Chester Elliott, William L. Barker, Jacob Roehrig, T. W. Hammond and John B. Hudspeth as Trustees of the town, who met on the 25th day of October, 1858, for the purpose of organization. Chester Elliott was made President of the Board. The first allowance for money by the Board was \$2 to W. H. H. Shelby for recording the town plat. This was on the 8th of November, and at the same meeting Simon P. Lowe, Larkin L. Floyd and Reuben C. Matthewson were appointed Street Commissioners, and George P. Hudspeth, Charles Schneider and Grant T. Dunigan were appointed Fire Wardens, A. Miehle was Clerk, William Lankford Marshal and E. Broshears, Treasurer.

During the following month another election was held and some change made in the Trustees. At that time Boonville had two county papers, the Boonville *Democrat* and the Warrick *Democrat*. A strife arose between them for the printing of the town ordinances which resulted in Calvin Frary, editor of the Warrick *Democrat*, doing the work for nothing and of course received the job. The ordinances were published in that paper of the 25th January, 1859, issue, and cover nearly one entire page. These laws went into operation in ten days, from that date.

The first tax levied by the corporation was 15 cents on each \$100 valuation and 25 cents poll tax. The order for this was passed in March, 1859. R. P. Broshears was allowed \$3 for assessing the town.

The Treasurer's report was made on the 29th of April, 1859, and showed that \$20 had been received and \$154 leaving a balance of \$4.50 in the treasury. The Clerk's report shows that an order for \$10 had been issued that had not been cashed and was outstanding against the corporation.

On the 5th of May, 1859, the newly elected Board met and was composed of these men: W. L. Barker, Isaac W. Adams, John B. Hudspeth, Jacob Roehrig and William P. Hudson. W. L. Barker was chosen President. An ordinance was passed to procure ladders and buckets for the town to be used in case of fire. A. B. Hudson was Clerk and Ephraim Broshears continued as Treasurer; W. L. Langford, Marshal and Chester Elliott, Assessor; Parrett and Masters were attorneys for the town.

In June of that year John C. Frary was appointed "engineer to adopt the grade of streets for side walks, and make an ordinance for the same." For the year ending in April, 1860, the total receipts were \$209.30 and the expenditures \$178.44, showing a balance in favor of the town of \$30.91; at the same time there were \$60.50 in orders outstanding. The regular election occurred on the 7th of May, at which time Charles Schneider was elected Trustee from the First Ward, Grant T. Dunigan from the Second Ward, A. B. Hudson from the Third Ward, August Kinderman, from the Fourth ward and William I. Kelly from the Fifth Ward; W. S. Langford, Marshal; James H. Masters Clerk and Assessor, and Ephraim Broshears, Treasurer.

Grant T. Dunigan was chosen President of the new Board, and James H. Masters Attorney for the ensuing year. On the 31st of May an ordinance was passed to establish and regulate a market house, and Simon P. Lowe was appointed Market Master. The revenues of the town for the year ending May 6, 1861, amounted to \$271.91, and the disbursements \$268.53, a balance remaining of \$3.38. A mistake occurred in the Treasurer's report, however, and the real balance in favor of the town was \$17.06. The new Trustees were W. S. Barker, Jacob Schneider, William P. Hudson, J. B. Hudspeth and Jacob Roehrig. J. B. Hudspeth was made President and an order passed that any member of the Board, or any of the town officers, who should be absent from the regular meetings, or tardy fifteen minutes, should be fined the sum of 50 cents, to be appropriated as the Board might direct. An ordinance was passed reducing the license for retailing intoxicating liquors from \$50 to \$25. I. W. Adams was Treasurer for the year.

On the 14th of May, 1862, R. C. Matthewson, W. G. Ralston, W. C. Smith and T. J. Hudspeth were sworn into office as the Board of Trustees for the town of Boonville. The first named was elected President; John W. Hammond was Clerk and Jacob Weyerbacher, Treasurer. The Clerk having enlisted in the army, Isaac S. Moore was appointed Clerk *pro tem.* in his stead. From the 2d of June, 1862, to the 17th of May, 1865, there is no record of a Board meeting. On that day the Board "met pursuant to adjournment," and R. C. Matthewson, William

C. Smith and T. W. Hammond were present. This evidently should be dated April instead of May, for the Board adjourned to meet May 1st, the day of the regular election. The result of that election was the choice of E. H. DeGarmo, Nicholas Allen, Christian Lether, Jacob Weyerbacher and Travis G. Daily for Trustees; M. W. Bennett for Treasurer, Assessor and Clerk, and Truman G. Daily for Marshal. On the 5th of June Isaac S. Moore reported ordinances for the town and they were adopted. In July, James H. Brown was appointed Marshal in place of Daily resigned, and Thomas W. Lacer, Trustee, instead of Allen resigned. During this year E. H. DeGarmo was President of the Board. In November Brown resigned as Marshal and Norman B. Hudson appointed in his place. In January he too resigned, and Jonathan Lowe received the appointment.

Soon after this the corporation seems to have been abandoned for a few years, and in the meantime the schoolhouse was built by the Township Trustee and in this manner the town escaped the burdens of a school-house tax.

Newspapers of Boonville.—In 1854 the *Newburgh Tribune* was begun by Isaac Falls as proprietor and sole director. After one year's advocacy of Know-Nothing principles it was discontinued. The materials were in 1857 moved to Boonville and the publication of the *Boonville Tribune* commenced. Edward White was editor and Dr. W. L. Barker one of the principal owners. The name was afterward changed, and during the 1st of December, 1858, appeared as the *Boonville Democrat*, with Edward T. White as publisher. About one year later White was succeeded by Charles Dalrymple, who continued in that capacity until the middle of 1861, when Judge J. W. B. Moore assumed editorial control of the paper. Politically it was a Douglas Democratic organ, in opposition to the *Warriek Democrat*, a Breckenridge Democratic paper. During the summer of 1862 John T. Fleming became sole editor and owner and remained such until December, 1865. This paper gave strong and hearty support to the Union cause during the Civil war. At the last named date E. S. Crawford became the publisher with Judge Moore as editor. In the meantime the name had been changed to the *Enquirer*. In January, 1868, Thomas H. Martin succeeded Judge Moore as editor, and Martin & Crawford continued the publication for more than two years. During all this time Crawford was the real editor, but as he had been a Confederate soldier it was not deemed politic to have it generally known that he was editor of a Democratic paper at that time. Beginning in March, 1870, the firm of Swint & Martin owned and controlled the paper for about one year and at the end of that time William Swint became exclusive owner and editor. From that time to the present he has con-

tinued the management of the paper and has succeeded in making it one of the foremost county papers in the State. It is now, as it always has been, an advocate of the principles of Democracy. He has furnished the citizens of Warrick a good paper, one, to say the least, that has reflected credit upon the county.

On the 4th day of January, 1859, the first number of the Warrick *Democrat* was issued from Boonville. For more than eight years prior to that time it had been published under that name in Newburgh. About one year it remained at Boonville and was then returned to its place of nativity, and after two years more was discontinued. During this time Calvin Frary was editor, and for the times his paper, a six-column folio, was one of unusual "make up" and ably conducted. He is now a resident of Indianapolis.

After a little more than one year's existence, the Boonville *Republican* was purchased in August, 1873, by William Swint, and its career thus ended ere its glory began. Its editor was D. D. Doughty. The next adventure in the newspaper line was the Boonville *Standard*, the first number of which was issued in November, 1875. It was edited by M. B. Crawford, and published by the Boonville Standard Publishing Company, a joint stock company. Until July, 1879, it was managed by the following owners in the succession named: Crawford & Berkshire, J. B. Berkshire, Wertz & Wagstaff, Wertz & Stinson, and C. F. Wertz. Mr. I. E. Youngblood, became the editor and proprietor at the date last mentioned. He continued at the head of it until July, 1881, when R. M. Graham assumed control, and has been editor ever since. The Warrick *Chronicle* was started in March, 1879, but after a few months was consolidated with the *Standard*. W. W. Admire was editor, and it was a five-column folio, Republican in politics. The *Standard*, is the only Republican party paper now published in the county, and it has come up through difficulties and adverse political majorities to a front rank in county journalism. This is mainly due to the efforts of the present owner and editor, R. M. Graham. In 1876 the *General Baptist Herald* was brought to Boonville from Oakland City. It was an organ of the General Baptist Church, and published by their board of publication. The editor was at that time Jesse G. Lane, but in September, 1877, he was succeeded in that capacity by Dr. T. J. Hargan. For about two years more, the paper was continued and then publication was suspended.

Secret Societies.—In matter of secret societies Boonville is well supplied. The oldest of these is the Odd Fellows, of which Hebron Lodge, No. 144, was chartered July 18, 1854, with J. W. B. Moore, John B. Hudspeth, S. T. Baker, W. L. Barker, T. W. Hammond, R. T. DeForest, and J. R. Armstrong as charter members. The first officers were

W. L. Barker, N. G.; S. T. Baker, V. G., and J. W. B. Moore, Secretary. For a while it was under dispensation. The present officers are J. S. Beeler, N. G.; C. W. Armstrong, V. G.; J. M. Bennett, Treasurer, and B. M. Taylor, Secretary. The membership is about forty-three, and it is one of the most flourishing lodges in the State, with more than \$2,500 at interest. Their lodge-room is well furnished, the furniture being valued at \$500, and is of the finest quality. The German Lodge of Odd Fellows, Alma, No. 336, the charter of which is dated August 7, 1869, had for its original members Adolphus Meihle, Conrad Weibe, Charles Goettrich, Charles Knapp, Charles Werry, Jacob J. Herrman, Jacob Bantley, Peter Werry, Daniel Ehret and Albert Lunenberg. This Lodge, too, has been prosperous, and now has twenty-four members, of whom Fred Detroy is N. G.; Henry Gelhousen, V. G.; Frank Lutz, Secretary, and Jacob Freundlich, Treasurer.

Masonic.—Strangers' Rest Lodge, No. 240, F. & A. M., was instituted on the 25th of May, 1859, with W. L. Barker, W. M.; S. P. Lowe, S. W., and I. W. Adams, J. W. A dispensation was issued on the 4th of November before this, and under it John D. Marks, William L. Barker and Simon P. Lowe were the officers. The following were demitted from Newburgh Lodge and were among the original members of the Boonville Lodge: Grant T. Dunigan, Isaac W. Adams, Morris W. Bennett, I. M. Maxon, W. L. Barker, John B. Hudspeth and S. H. Lowe. The lodge is officered at present by Gurley Taylor, W. M.; E. W. Bethell, S. W.; W. J. Hargrave, J. W.; L. J. Miller, Treasurer; James Wylie, Secretary; W. L. Barker, Jr., S. D.; H. L. Lamar, J. D.; C. L. Oatley and George M. Shaffer, Stewards; and Jacob Weyerbacher, Tyler. The membership of the Blue Lodge is sixty-four, and is in good condition. Warrick Chapter, No. 76, was chartered October 21, 1869, with the following members: L. J. Miller, W. J. Hargrave, Albert Hazen, John G. Daily, Thomas J. Downs, John A. Brackenridge, A. J. Alton, Travis G. Daily and George L. Masters. The first three were High Priest, First King and First Scribe. At this time B. F. Davis is H. P.; William Swint, King; John Nester, Scribe; L. J. Miller, C. of H.; T. J. Downs, R. A. C.; W. J. Hargrave, P. S.; W. E. Denny, G. M. of 3d V.; W. W. Fuller, G. M. of 2d V.; W. L. Barker, Jr., G. M. of 1st V.; E. W. Bethell, Treasurer, and C. W. Armstrong, Secretary. It has a total membership of twenty-nine. In connection with the Masonic order a lodge of the Eastern Star has recently been organized. Its officers are Patron, C. W. Armstrong; Matron, May Oatley; Associate Matron, Mrs. C. W. Armstrong; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Ella Williams; Conductor, Mrs. W. B. Scales; Associate Conductor, Mrs. Blanche

Moore; Adah, Mrs. Belle Derr; Ruth, Mrs. Gurley Taylor; Esther, Mrs. E. Keith; Martha, Mrs. C. L. Oatley; Electra, Mrs. Jasper Hargrave; Sentinel, W. B. Scales.

A. O. U. W. and K. of P.—Lodge No. 26 of A. O. U. W. was chartered June 1, 1880. William Swint was P. M. W.; W. B. Scales, M. W.; W. T. Stone, Foreman; William Roth, O.; C. O. Garlinghouse, Recorder; R. M. Pyeatt, Financier; F. C. Hepp, Receiver; H. N. King, Guide; S. S. Broshears, I. W. This lodge is in good working order and has about fifty members.

K. of P. Lodge, No. 64 was legally authorized on the 28th of July, 1875. The regular charter bears the date January 25, 1876. The following were among the twenty-two original members: John Nester, W. L. Barker, W. J. Hargrave, J. B. Ashley, Gustavus Schreiber, William Swint, G. L. Masters, T. J. Downs, C. L. Oatley, R. M. Pyeatt, R. D. O. Moore, James Wylie, Albert Lunenberg, John O'Grady, William J. Keith and Andrew Franz. The first officers were, John Nester, P. C.; R. M. Pyeatt, C. C.; C. L. Oatley, V. C.; W. L. Barker, P.; William Swint, K. of R. & S.; G. L. Masters, M. F.; A. Lunenberg, M. E.; G. Schreiber, I. G.; J. O'Grady, O. G.; and James McCulla, M. A. This society is healthy, although not so flourishing as it was a few years ago.

Until 1872 Boonville was without a bank. Prior to that time all the banking business of the town had been done at Evansville. But in the modern machinery of trade and commerce banks have come to be an important, if not a necessary, factor. Not only the merchants but the County Treasurers were compelled to do their heaviest business away from home. The robbery of the county safe in 1868 and other crimes of a lighter grade immediately following that affair brought the organization of a home bank. Lewis J. Miller, ex-County Treasurer, was largely instrumental in bringing about this result. The capital at first was only \$10,000, but this was soon increased to \$20,000. It began doing business on the 1st of January, 1872, with L. J. Miller, Cashier. The stockholders were B. S. Fuller, W. L. Barker, Charles Knapp, L. J. Miller, T. J. Downs, James Wilson, L. A. Baker, and Robert Taylor. It proved a good financial investment and it was decided to merge it into a National bank. This was done in December, 1874, and with a capital of \$50,000. In the new concern the Directors were L. J. Miller, President; E. W. Bethell, Cashier; Jacob Weyerbacher, Robert Taylor and T. J. Hudspeth. In addition to these the stockholders were James Wilson, John A. Lynn, Nathan Pyeatt, John Nester, Charles Knapp, Andrew Franz, I. S. Moore, Peter Siegel, T. J. Downs, L. A. Baker, W. L. Barker and W. J. Hargrave. The officers remain the same as at the beginning except

that C. C. Matthewson is Director in place of T. J. Hudspeth. This is Boonville's only bank. During the past few years several building and loan associations have been organized in Boonville, and the institutions have been largely instrumental in building up the prosperity of the town.

Newburgh.—The town of Newburgh is located on the scene of one of the earliest settlements in Warrick County. The land was purchased of the United States Government by G. W. Johnson on the 4th day of June, 1807, and was the first tract of land in the present boundary of the county bought of the Government, and comprised 205 acres. In 1818 John Sprinkle, who was, perhaps, the first white settler in the county, was the owner of this land, and on the 1st day of August in that year he had surveyed and laid off a town of 102 lots. The streets were Washington, Jefferson, Market, Madison and Monroe running north and south, and Water, Jennings, Main and Posey running east and west. The surveyor was Chester Elliott, a man who was long and familiarly known throughout the county. After its owner the town was for a long time called Sprinklesburg, although another name by which it was as well known for several years was that of Mount Prospect. Nature did her part toward making this a prominent and flourishing city. It is situated on a high bank of the Ohio River far above the line of high water. The largest boats land at its docks with ease and safety, while in the vicinity large quantities of good coal and building stone abound. The Government has done its share by making it for many years the commercial outlet for the entire county, yet for all this the star of Newburgh is fast sinking to darkness and obscurity, and is already below the horizon of progress and public enterprise. About the year 1830 the name Newburgh began to be applied, and one addition laid out was given that appellation. The State Legislature in 1837 united these two towns under the name of Newburgh.

Early Merchants.—Abner Luce was probably the first merchant in the place, although it is claimed by some that Samuel Short is entitled to this distinction. There was not much difference in the dates of location by these two men, both coming about the year 1818. Their stores were small and adapted to the custom of the times. A few others came and remained for a time, but it did not take many to do business there. In 1830 there came to Newburgh the most successful merchant that has ever resided in Warrick County. This was A. M. Phelps, and for nearly fifty years he continued in a prosperous trade at this place. About the same time Lane W. Posey began, and for several years continued an extensive trade there. Other important merchants have been Jedediah Ewing, William H. Shelby, R. S. A. and D. B. Hazen, Thomas F. Bethell & Bros., Samuel Weed, Lowell Miner, George Fuquay, John Darby, John H. Dickerson, Charles Dickerson, Mr. Pecou and many besides.

John Sprinkle was the first blacksmith, not only of the town of Newburgh, but of Warrick County as well. His shop stood on the hill near where the Methodist Episcopal Church now stands. The first tavern was probably kept by James McMurtry about the year 1832. Before his time, travelers and strangers were kept by private families, for the people of a new country are always more hospitable than in a long-settled community. The taverns too were kept on a widely different plan than the hotels of to-day. A successful tavern-keeper was bound to furnish his guests with a reasonable supply of grog.

As Newburgh began to assume the character of a commercial center, it drew trade from the citizens living on the Kentucky shore of the river and a ferry was necessary to accommodate these customers. The first of these is said to have been kept by a man named Jacob Keele, whose license was granted by the County Board in 1818. He remained some ten or twelve years. In 1824 John Hathaway was licensed to keep a ferry at the town of Mount Prospect. The rates for ferrying were reduced and made as follows: 37½ cents for man and horse; \$1.50 for wagon and team; 25 cents for single person; 25 cents for a horse, and 12½ cents for each head of stock. These were to be the rates when the sand bar was covered, but when not, old prices were to govern. These were the principal ferries in the earliest times at this place, although others were kept at short distances both above and below there.

During these early years of the town's history, pork-packing was one of the leading industries and one in which many hands were employed and large profits were often realized. After the Wabash & Erie Canal was constructed through to Evansville, much of the commerce of Newburgh was diverted to that city, and pork-packing ceased to be one of its important branches of business. This was the first blow that was dealt to the business interest of the town, but it yet for many years remained the most considerable town in the county, and continued, although at a slower pace, to progress in face of strong opposition and against disadvantages, until the building of the railroad from Evansville to Boonville. This was the death-stroke to Newburgh. The fault is her own, for due warning was given and the blow might have been warded off by securing the road thereto. The influence of those who ought to have been in favor of the road was used against it. This it was that brought Newburgh to its present state of lethargy and decline. Up to that time, it was the best town in Warrick County in a commercial sense, as it was also the largest. It now enjoys the reputation of being the deadest, and lacks much of being either the largest or best town in the county.

Incorporation of Newburgh.—The first effort at incorporation was in March, 1849, when William McKinney and other citizens of the town

petitioned the County Board to be incorporated. The affidavit of citizenship required in the proceedings was made by A. E. Robertson. The court ordered an election to be held in the town as required by the law at that time. The date fixed was the 31st day of March, 1849. The result of this election is not known, but it was favorable to incorporation. The corporation was dissolved in September, 1851, probably on account of some defect, as during the same month it was again formed at the request of the same petitioners that asked its dissolution. Its legal name was the "President and Trustees of the Town of Newburgh." In June following, Joshua Grey and eighty-two others petitioned for the incorporation again, the other having lapsed for some reason now unknown. It was again incorporated under same name as before, and the election for town officers was ordered to be held at the house of Matthew Norwood on the 26th day of June, 1852. Norwood was at that time keeping hotel in the town. There were five wards, and for Trustees William McKinney was elected from the Second Ward, Luther Miner from the Fourth Ward and John B. Carlin from the Fifth Ward. Joshua Grey and Thomas F. Bethell received an equal number of votes from the First Ward, and Chester Bethell and John N. McGill received an equal number from the Third Ward. In these two wards there was, therefore, no election and for the purpose of supplying these an election was held on the 25th of September. Thus much for the early incorporations of Newburgh. It was the first town in the county to assume the duties and responsibilities of an independent body politic. From that time on it has been nearly always incorporated and is such at present, but the adverse business interests of the town will barely support the higher rate of taxation which the additional expenses of the corporation entail.

Perhaps the most prosperous era of Newburgh's existence was the decade from 1860 to 1870. At that time it presented a lively appearance around its wharves and along the principal streets of business. It was the outlet for nearly all the produce of the county. Capital was invested in whatever the farmer had to sell, and it was shipped by the river to the markets. Grist and saw-mills flourished, and tobacco warehouses stored large amounts of that article, all bringing good profits to those engaged. A former historian in 1868 wrote of it as follows: "The village that in 1830 contained a population of 37 souls now contains more than 2,000, and has one printing office, six dry goods stores, seventeen grocery stores, four crockery stores, two hardware stores, three drug stores, four large flouring-mills, two extensive saw-mills, one brewery, one shingle factory, two plow factories, two wagon factories, one tannery, six boot and shoe manufactories, three saddle and harness establishments, two tin and sheet iron manufactories, four millinery shops, one large tobacco

stemery, two establishments for the manufacture of furniture, two stone cutters, one brick-yard. There are also three preachers in the town, with five large and convenient church edifices; three lawyers, five physicians, and a large number of men who diligently pursue the different branches of mechanical industry and many of the arts. The church buildings belong to the following-named denominations of Christians: The Methodist Episcopal, Cumberland Presbyterians, German Lutheran, German Methodists and Catholic."

Secret Societies.—In secret societies Newburgh is not behind the world very much. Newburgh Lodge, No. 104, I. O. O. F., was chartered January 21, 1852, and is the oldest lodge of any kind now in the county. The charter members were Chester Bethell, Tilman Bethell, Calvin Frary, A. M. Phelps and H. C. West. First officers were Calvin Frary, N. G.; Thomas P. Gunnell, V. G.; Tilman Bethell, Secretary, and J. N. McGill, Treasurer. The lodge is one of the most prosperous in the State, and is now worth about \$5,000, more than half of which is in money at interest. The present membership numbers eighty-two, and its officers are Louis Hulvershorn, N. G.; Samuel Purdue, V. G.; George Locke, Treasurer; and J. W. Fuquay, Secretary. On the 18th of January, 1854, Wolsey Encampment, No. 38, received its charter, and the members were William H. Morrison, G. W. Glover, Charles N. Singer, P. Hornbrook, M. S. Johnson, Daniel Wolsey and James G. Jones. The roll shows thirty-eight members now belonging. Florence Nightingale Lodge, Daughters of Rebecca, No. 93, was instituted August 29, 1872. The charter contains the names of J. T. Fickas and wife, Albert Hazen and wife, S. R. Weed and wife, J. P. Myers and wife, W. S. Garwood and wife, O. P. Sargeant, Fred Keller and wife, W. A. Abshier and wife, H. B. Durgin and wife, Alice McGill, Martha Gunnell and Jane Bell. Of these, W. S. Garwood, Fred Keller, W. A. Abshier and H. B. Durgin are dead.

Masonic.—The oldest Masonic Lodge in the county is Newburgh Lodge, No. 174. Its first organization was under a dispensation from the Grand Master of the State, dated May 31, 1854, and appointed Draper Chipman, W. M., Azel Freeman, S. W., and John P. Fisher, J. W. The lodge met on the 6th of June, and adopted constitution and by-laws. The first elected members were Alpha Frisbie, J. D. Cowan, R. C. Slaughter, Eli Lewis, Albert Hazen, and C. W. Bowers. On the 8th of June were A. J. Fish, T. N. Bruner, Lewis Dennison, and H. M. Hargrave. Many of these were members demitted from other lodges. The records show a gross membership of 175, only forty-five of which are now belonging. The regular charter was issued May 30, 1855, and on June 19 following organization under it was effected with the following offi-

cers: D. Chipman, W. M.; J. P. Fisher, S. W.; H. M. Hargrave, J. W.; C. Frary, Secretary; W. M. Morrison, Treasurer; B. Hall, S. D.; A. J. Fish, J. D.; Ph. Huber, Tyler. The first death in this lodge was that of Morris Bennett, on May 14, 1857, and since that time thirty-one others have solved the problem of existence after death. These were R. G. Handy, J. P. Fisher, George Hathaway, D. Fellows, F. D. Bullett, J. Donaldson, John Hathaway, Lewis Dennison, Alpha Frisbie, T. Whetstone, N. G. Stanley, G. W. Bullet, James Finney, Samuel Reed, L. Blakesly, James Thornburg, S. S. Tilman, Z. Hazen, John Hawley, S. Bell, W. P. Harrison, George W. Dillingham, H. W. Holder, W. B. Hopkins, Joseph Ferguson, J. L. Myers, Carl Brenner, W. W. Hunt, W. S. Garwood, George Ewen, Erastus Williams and James E. Mirick. The lodge owns its hall, which is all paid for and valued at about \$500, although the general condition of the organization is not the most flattering. The officers for 1885 are J. S. Robertson, W. M.; Lewis Hulvershorn, S. W.; Samuel Williams, J. W.; William Butterworth, Treasurer; John J. Knapp, Secretary; R. R. Harrington, S. D.; Charles Brizius, J. D.; J. M. Fowler and E. R. Collins, Stewards; and J. V. Foster, Tyler.

Warrick Post, G. A. R., No. 262, at Newburgh, was chartered in November, 1883, and had at that time the following members: J. S. Robertson, A. W. Butler, D. F. Williams, Samuel Williams, J. M. Fowler, W. W. Perine, E. B. Burns, J. R. Tilman, S. W. McNaughton, John Lawhead, Joseph B. Weldon, Peter Brenner, John W. Wilder, David Hudson, Jacob Nelson, James W. Holder, William Leach, William F. Bills, Miles Scales, Charles Lucas, John R. Weed, James Matthews, Washington Westfall, David Fuquay, Henry Wise, Christopher Helms, John Coboses, John Jacks, Edward Boothman, G. B. Medcalf and Joseph Cutteridge.

Warrick Lodge, No. 38, K. of P., was established at Newburgh on January 28, 1874, with the following charter members: O. P. Sargeant, G. H. Hazen, Robert Marshall, R. Z. Hazen, C. H. Capeller, A. R. Keith, W. A. Abshear, J. N. Dubois, J. J. Knapp, W. S. Garwood, Albert Hazen, Charles Brizius, Louis Pepmiller, J. S. Robertson, H. B. Durgin, Charles Brenner and James I. Key. For a time this lodge flourished, but for the last few years it has been doing but little work and is now practically dead.

The German Order of Harugari, Newburgh Lodge, No. 293, D. O. H., was chartered November 9, 1872. The charter members are Louis Pepmiller, Christian Dick, Charles Britzius, Sr., Frederick Kehler, Fred Dick, John M. Kuebler, Martin Preiss. The first officers were Louis Pepmiller, O. B.; John M. Kuebler, U. B.; Christian Dick, Secretary;

Charles Brizius, Treasurer. The present officers are Louis Hulvershorn, D. D. G. B.; Charles Holzworth, E. B.; Gotlieb Labert, O. B.; Joseph Shuebler, U. B.; Peter Retter, Secretary; Frederick Retter, Treasurer; Trustees, Louis Pepmiller, John M. Kuebler and Louis Hulvershorn. The society at present numbers twenty-seven members and has more than \$400 in the treasury.

Newspapers of Newburgh.—In the year of 1848 the publication of the first newspaper in Warrick County was begun at Newburgh. This was a Whig paper called the *Chronicle*, and was established by R. S. Terry. It remained about two years and was succeeded in 1850 by the *Warrick Democrat*, a Breckinridge Democratic organ. Calvin Frary was editor and remained such for about ten years, giving Warrick County one of the best papers published in it. On the 1st of January, 1859, this paper was moved to Boonville, where it remained a little over one year and was returned to Newburgh and in 1862 its publication was suspended. The *Newburgh Tribune* was established in 1854. An account is given of it among the Boonville papers.

In May, 1867, Jacob V. Admire began the publication of the *Warrick Herald*. It was a strong advocate of the principles of the Republican party. After a short but vigorous struggle for existence, it was forced to suspend for want of patronage.

The *Newburgh Ledger* was another of Newburgh's ill-fated periodicals that succumbed from a like cause. Its editors were William C. Root and later Keith & Slaughter. George Swint published for a short while the *Newburgh Times*. Others have appeared for a short time but all alike have gone down to oblivion, and Newburgh is to-day without a newspaper of any kind.

Lynnville.—The town of Lynnville was laid out by John Lynn. It is situated on Sections 3 and 4, Township 3 south, Range 8 west, in Hart Township. It is named for its original proprietor, John Lynn, one of the most prominent early settlers of Warrick County, and who was the first merchant in the place. It is said that his first venture in that line was in the saddle and harness trade, but that soon grew into a general store, and in 1838 he purchased a stock of goods of Abner Luce, in Newburgh, and moved then to Lynnville. After this he did a good and thriving trade for many years, and succeeded in acquiring considerable property. The next and perhaps the most important merchant of Lynnville was Daniel Zimmerman. In 1838 he began a mercantile trade in the eastern part of the county, and about two years later moved to the village where the balance of his life was spent.

Since his time several others have been located at Lynnville, among them being George and Martin Vanada, John Bohall, George Mayhall,

Richard N. Rayburn & Son, D. G. Thompson, George Huering, Joel Baldwin, the Taylors and others. The present persons engaged in business are Jacob Reckrick and Powers Bros., grocers; J. M. Zimmerman, R. A. Miles and Lewis Elleser, dealers in dry goods and general merchandise; Jonathan Zimmerman, drugs; John Weisman, boots and shoes; Jacob Butsch and Henry Droste, blacksmiths; William Kleinman and John E. Fowler, wagons; Myers & Ross and M. Thompson, furniture and undertakers; E. Katterjohn & Son, millers; Zimmerman & Thompson, tobacco merchants; T. B. Jones, W. A. Hunt and I. J. Baldwin, physicians; two hotels and livery stables.

Secret Societies.—Lynnville Lodge, No. 396, F. & A. M., was chartered October 17, 1868, with L. J. Miller, W. M.; George C. Mayhall, S. W., and Alexander E. Camp, J. W. This lodge has been fairly prosperous, and since its organization has received a total membership of eighty-four, of which forty-four are now belonging. It owns a good lodge building in the town valued at \$850. The present officers are T. B. Jones, W. M.; W. A. Hurst, S. W.; E. H. Martin, J. W.; John Erne, Treasurer, and J. M. Zimmerman, Secretary.

The Odd Fellows Lodge, at Lynnville, No. 386, was organized in January, 1873, with J. L. Prigmore, N. G., and J. B. Graham, V. G. The total membership at the present time is twenty-nine. Present officers are T. J. Schrode, N. G.; I. J. Baldwin, V. G.; Hiram McReynolds, Secretary, and W. F. Tremor, Treasurer. This lodge has not been very prosperous, although it owns a building worth about \$500. Lynnville is probably the third town in the county in matters of commercial importance.

Selvin.—On the 8th of August, 1839, a town was laid out by Hansel Ingram, Isham Hale and V. S. Morris on Section 32, in Township 3 south, and Range 6 west. It was called Taylorsville, for George Taylor, one of the earliest settlers in the county, and who located in this vicinity. The original town plat contains a total of thirty-eight lots, but additions have since been made. When it became necessary to establish a post-office at this place, there was another by the name of Taylorville in the State, and a new name was given it. This was Polk Patch, a name it bore for several years, but in 1881 was changed to Selvin. The place is still best known by its first name, Taylorsville. Among the first merchants were George Taylor, James Devin, Mark Reavis, Green Laswell, Joshua Whitney and Henry Evans. Selvin is now one of the most prosperous villages in Warrick County. It has two general stores kept by Mr. Hendspeth and Whittinghill & Bunton; two drug stores, one by James H. McGlothlin. A blacksmith shop by James H. Tilman; a grist-mill by Katterjohn Bros.; two tobacco warehouses, one Masonic lodge, three churches and no saloon. In addition to those already men-

tioned it has other smaller branches of trade. The town does a large country trade, and to make it a good commercial point only a railroad is necessary. Lewis P. Whittinghill is the Postmaster, and the mail route is from Boonville three times per week.

Millersburg.—The town of Millersburg was laid out on the 1st day of October, 1850, by Ann Cox, executrix of the estate of John Cox. It is on the southwest quarter of Section 11, Township 5 south, Range 9 west, and in Campbell Township. A settlement was made here at a very early date, and it is one of the oldest places in the county. At a session of Circuit Court at Darlington in 1817, James Anthony received permission to build a mill on and erect a dam across Pigeon Creek at the present site of Millersburg. Whether he built the mill at that time is not now certain, but before 1824 there were two mills at the place, one owned by Phillip Miller, and one by Luke Grant. Hence the name was appropriate—two millers and one of them named Miller. If Anthony did not build the mill, he most likely sold the right he had obtained to Miller. The first merchant was James Razor, who kept a general stock of merchandise to suit the times and the trade. At the time when the Wabash and Erie Canal was in operation, Millersburg enjoyed its greatest prosperity, but with the decline of that great commercial thoroughfare the town lost most of its importance as a business point. It now has three dry goods and grocery stores, two blacksmith shops, and contains no saloon. A good grist-mill is owned by R. G. Cotterell that does the neighborhood custom grinding. A lodge of Masons and one of Odd Fellows flourish here, and the school is only of the ordinary district kind.

Folsomville.—The town of Folsomville, in Owens Township, was named for Benjamin Folsom, one of the original proprietors. It was laid out on the 27th of January, 1859, at the junction of the Corydon Road with the Boonville & Jasper Road. The land was owned by Benjamin Folsom and Riley Rhoads, and is situated on Sections 34 and 35, of Township 4 south, and Range 7 west. The first man to begin the mercantile trade was Daniel Rhoads, but soon after him came a man named Duncan. Succeeding merchants have been Folsom & Crow, George Coleman, Bright & Dimmit, Isaac Houghland, J. G. Shryock, Brown & Wright, and Houghland & Fisher. Others in addition to these have been engaged extensively in trade. In 1866 a mill and carding-machine was built by the firm of Pemberton & Lee, and in 1868 Folsom & Carnahan erected a flouring-mill. A lodge of Odd Fellows was established in 1876, and the town is improving as a business location. "Religion in this locality, until recently, was at a low ebb, and the only church the village ever had was built by the Baptists about the year 1860, which has long since disappeared. Folsomville contains a graded school, two dry-goods stores,

one drug store, two saloons, one mill, a blacksmith shop, two carpenter shops and five physicians."—*Fortune's History*.

Smaller Villages.—On the 3d day of October, 1818, Nathaniel Ewing laid out a town of 139 lots at the mouth of Cypress Creek. He named it Cypress, and at the same time made Isaac Blackford his agent for the sale of the lots. This was about the time of the removal of the county seat to Boonville from Darlington, and no doubt this was intended to be the main commercial outlet for the county. But Newburgh was already in the race, under the name of Mount Prospect or Sprinklesburg, and was destined to outstrip all other river towns in the county. Alas! her vigor, too, is departing. Cypress never flourished except upon paper and that only in a moderate degree.

The old town of Darlington was laid out on the 16th of July, 1816, and from being the county seat gave promise of a bright future. But when that glory was wrested from her the prospects for commercial greatness vanished. Her merchants and professional men departed, and to-day the plow turns the mellow earth where once fond ambitions hoped to build a city. In 1837 William Johnston laid out a town on Big Pigeon Creek, where the canal touched that stream. It was called Warrickton, but beyond this very little, if anything, was done. On the 16th of March, 1838, C. G. Vorhis, Samuel C. Bradford and J. H. Woodard platted a town on the northwest quarter of Section 23, Township 5 south, Range 9 west. This, too, was on the canal and was named Newark. Rochester was laid out on Section 34, in the north part of Campbell Township, by Abraham Phelps, William Smith and C. C. Graham; this was on Big Pigeon Creek. All these were along the canal, but of course have gone down ere they became known.

The village of Crowville, in the eastern part of Owen Township, was laid off by James Bohall and Bluford Floyd. It consisted of twenty-nine lots. At one time it did a large business, and considerable quantities of tobacco were packed there. Phillip Crow, John B. Bethell and Bluford Floyd were the principal merchants.

The town of Elberfeld, situated in the western part of Greer Township, on Sections 19 and 20, was laid out by Thomas Smith, William Embrie and Samuel Hall. It is located on what is known as the Straight Line Railroad, that crosses Greer Township in a northeasterly direction. It is one of the prosperous villages of the county, and gives promise of future fortune.

CHAPTER VII.

MILITARY HISTORY—THE EARLY MILITIA—THE WAR WITH MEXICO—OPENING SCENES OF THE REBELLION—NEWS OF THE FALL OF SUMMER—PUBLIC MEETINGS—FORMATION OF COMPANIES—FIRST COMPANIES FOR THE WAR—SKETCHES OF REGIMENTS—AID SOCIETIES—CAPTURE OF NEWBURGH—OTHER RAIDS—RECRUITING—DRAFTING—BOUNTY AND RELIEF—SUMMARY AND CLOSE OF THE WAR.

FOR half a century prior to 1861 the settlement and progress of Warrick County had been almost wholly uninterrupted by any of the stirring scenes attendant upon a nation at war. The militia, which had done such effective service in the Indian wars, was fostered by early laws of the Territory and State. All able-bodied men of proper age were enrolled and required to attend certain days in each year for the purpose of drilling in military tactics. For several years after this the "general training" days were the grand county holidays. At first the people took active interest in learning the different military movements, and studied, in their homely way, the strategies of war. Each man furnished a gun in the beginning, and all were skilled in the manual of arms. Until the time of the Mexican war, this system of militia organization was kept up in Warrick County, although for part of the time only nominally so. The musters took place several times a year, and were generally held at the county seat or some other important point in the county. They were always attended by large and noisy crowds. As the men were privileged from arrest on "training days" the occasion became one of general jollification and fun of the rougher sort, such as fights and kindred sports (?), was the order of the day. A long period of peace had impaired the efficiency of these musters.

Isham Fuller, who was one of the earliest settlers in the county, became one of the prominent leaders in these musters and was appointed to the rank of General of the militia. Alpha Frisbie was another that bore an important part, but these were not all. At these general training days some of the lingering heroes of the Revolution were often objects of special interest and their tales of that long and trying conflict were listened to by the later generations with eager attention. In this manner things moved along, the interest in the drills yearly growing less until the outbreak of the war with Mexico.

In that brief, and perhaps not inglorious, campaign, Indiana was well represented. Her quota of troops was soon filled and then those of her

citizens who wanted to enlist were compelled to volunteer from other States. Warrick County shared the usual enthusiasm in behalf of the war, but was too late to be credited from this State. A full company was organized at Newburgh, with Thomas F. Bethell as Captain. It was known as Company I, of the Sixteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers. The company embarked for New Orleans, where it arrived in due time and went into camp at Carlton. There it remained about four weeks and was then put on board a steamer and started for the field. Landing near the mouth of the Rio Grande it proceeded up as far as Camargo. Here it remained until the following spring of 1847. From there it was transferred to Camp Mier and remained in that place for some time. When marching from that place to Monterey the regiment was attacked by the enemy and the company lost two wounded. This was the only engagement in which the company took part. In consequence of this it arrived too late to take part in the battle of Monterey.

The regiment remained here doing provost duty until the close of the war and peace was declared. It was discharged soon after this, having served about two years in all. When the company arrived at New Orleans, a graduate of West Point named Hughes was made First Lieutenant, but he resigned soon after. So far as could be ascertained the following were members of the company: Thomas F. Bethell, Adam Stinson, William, Isaac and Austin Kelly, Isaac Mills, Israel Lynn, M. Hargrave, William Hargrave, Mitchell Casey, Mr. McGahn, Mr. Campbell, George Honeycutt, William Luce, Jacob Stuckey, Thomas and Pleasant Erskine, Horace Hill, Elliott Mefford, George Elkins and Charles Lucas.

The news of the fall of Fort Sumter reached Boonville late on Monday, April 15, 1861, and caused great excitement among the citizens, who gathered in astonished groups to discuss the probable result of the deed. On the following day large crowds of people from the rural districts came to town to learn the latest details. The patriotism of Boonville was outspoken. The national flag was profusely displayed and the pursuit of business was for the time abandoned. The farmer left his plow in the field and the mechanic dropped his tools upon the bench, and each hastened in confusion to consult with his neighbor upon the all-absorbing topic of the hour. A few days later a public meeting was called to be held at the court house. At this meeting a large crowd assembled and was addressed by a number of the citizens, among whom were Norris White and Alva Johnson. The latter spoke at considerable length and advocated prompt and speedy measures in favor of the Union and the early suppression of the Rebellion. This was the prevailing sentiment, and those who had before been in favor of moderation now became enthusiasts in the cause of the Union.

At several other points in the county meetings were held and public discussions took place. Newburgh was no less loyal than Boonville, and upon receiving the news from Fort Sumter a meeting of the citizens was called and zealous advocates of the Union were numerous on every hand. A few in the county had the temerity to say that they believed the South was right and to oppose the war. The voices of these, however, were drowned in the loud and stirring huzzas that resounded on every hand and were prompted by a deep love of country.

Both at Boonville and Newburgh early and effective measures were taken for the organization of military companies in Warrick County. Under the militia law of May 11, 1861, there were during the summer and fall of that year organized six very efficient companies. These constituted the Third Regiment of the First Brigade, and were known as the Warrick County Regiment. Col. Daniel F. Bates was in command, and the companies were armed and equipped, and well drilled in the manual of arms and in company and battalion evolutions. These belonged to what was then known as the Indiana Legion, and during nearly the whole of the war did duty in the county as home guards. The field and staff officers of this regiment and the dates of their commission were as follows: Daniel F. Bates, Colonel, September 26, 1861; Rufus R. Roberts, Colonel, November 22, 1861; Isaac W. Adams, Lieutenant-Colonel, January 2, 1862; James Wood, Adjutant, January 22, 1862; John B. Handy, Quartermaster, January 22, 1862; Daniel A. DeForest, Surgeon, July 1, 1863; William W. Slaughter, Judge Advocate, August 3, 1864. Nine other companies were subsequently and at different dates organized and attached to this regiment, but its ranks were being constantly reduced by the men volunteering for active field service. These fifteen companies were organized and officered as follows: The Newburgh Home Guards, July 8, 1861, Union Bethell, Captain; John H. Darling and Yost Moog, Lieutenants; Campbell Township Union Home Guards, October 22, 1861, H. C. Nanny, Captain; Jacob Miller and C. J. Reagan, Lieutenants; Yankeetown Home Guards, October 12, 1861, Peter Taylor, Captain; Daniel Hartley and Lewis A. Baker, Lieutenants; Boonville Home Guards, October 10, 1861, Larkin L. Floyd, Captain; William Lankford and Thomas S. White, Lieutenants; Newburgh Greys, October 10, 1861, Rufus R. Roberts, Captain; B. J. Ralison and Robert Hall, Lieutenants; Warrick Rangers, October 10, 1861, Joshua F. Roberts, Captain; Ratcliff B. Alexander and Walker J. McKinney, Lieutenants; Warrick Bates Guard, August 14, 1862, John W. Barnett, Captain; James Hart, John Hodges and Larkin C. Bethel, Lieutenants; Jackson Artillery, August 15, 1862, Yost Moog, Captain; Frederick Roeter and Herman Ulrich, Lieutenants; Newburgh Blues, September 9, 1862,

John H. Darby, Captain ; Daniel White and Peter Breuner, Lieutenants ; Pigeon Township Rangers, November 10, 1862, William M. Bryan, Captain ; John Chinn and John Easley, Lieutenants ; Warrick Guards, November 10, 1862, John L. Phillips, Captain ; John N. Hart and William Youngs, Lieutenants ; Warrick Greys, September 30, 1862, John R. Bell, Captain ; Silas Bell and John E. Wallace, Lieutenants ; Warrick Cavalry, August 8, 1862, William H. Stone, Captain ; William R. Davis and Thompson Tweedy, Lieutenants ; Johnson Guards, September 30, 1862, Squire Johnson, Captain ; John Stephenson and James Simpson, Lieutenants.

In the early summer of 1861, two companies of volunteers were organized at Newburgh, and were the first troops from Warrick County to enter the active service of the United States to suppress the Rebellion. They were Companies H and I, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, and were mustered into the service August 19, 1861. At its original organization, Company H, early in July, was officered as follows: John H. Darby, Captain ; Dorus Fellows and Charles Lucas, Lieutenants ; Spencer Webster, William J. Keith, Joshua P. Davis, V. L. Chapman and E. L. Williams, Sergeants ; Henry Knowles, Samuel Alexander, William L. Haynie, Albert Cox, Daniel W. Merritt, George L. Robertson, John Hawley and Jesse Hickman, Corporals ; Isaac D. Hale and James A. McGill, Musicians ; Horace Walters, Wagoner. At that time the company numbered 101 men and officers, sixteen of whom were mustered out with the company in July, 1865. During its term of service, it received sixty-six recruits, and at the close of the war numbered about eighty men ; seven were killed in battle. The commissioned officers of the company, with the dates of commission, were as follows : Captains, John H. Darby, July 17, 1861 ; Dorus Fellows, May 1, 1862 ; James S. Wright, July 8, 1862 ; Solomon Boyer, September 1, 1864. First Lieutenants, Dorus Fellows, July 17, 1861 ; Charles Lucas, May 1, 1862 ; Spencer Webster, September 4, 1862 ; David F. Lewis, October 5, 1862 ; Henry W. Knouse, September 1, 1864 ; Samuel H. Brown, October 16, 1864. Second Lieutenants, Charles Lucas, July 17, 1861 ; Spencer Webster, May 1, 1862 ; William J. Keith, September 4, 1862 ; Francis M. Crampton, November 1, 1862 ; Jesse Hickman, May 1, 1865. Capt. Fellows died June 21, 1862, from wounds received at Shiloh, and Capt. Wright was promoted Major. Lieut. Webster was killed October 5, 1862, at Hatchie Bridge, and Knouse was killed at Snake Gap, October 15, 1864. Others of the company who were killed in battle were Anderson Fitzgerald, Thomas B. Handy, Isaac C. Lookwood, Henry J. Whetstone, and Chandler Bradfield. Several others died while in the service from disease, and some in Andersonville Prison.

Company I was organized and mustered into the service at the same time as Company H. Its first officers were Thomas F. Bethell, Captain; John R. Bell and John T. Johnson, Lieutenants; Robert Brodie, James T. Marks, Henry C. West, Charles E. Henry and Henry B. Johnson, Sergeants; George W. Carney, John S. Robertson, Francis M. Angel, John Fox, David H. Whitney, Peter Sovercool, John Stanton and Lyman C. Castle, Corporals; A. Judson Fish and Francis Hathaway, Musicians, and George W. Barnes, Wagoner. It started out with a full company of men, numbering 101 men and officers, of which twenty were mustered out with the company July 17, 1865. The total number of recruits received was fifty-eight, and the whole number at the close of the war was about seventy-five or eighty men. Four were killed in battle, three at Shiloh and one at Fayetteville, N. C. The commissioned officers were as follows: Captains, Thomas F. Bethell, July 17, 1861; James T. Marks, September 13, 1861; John T. Johnson, May 1, 1862; John S. Robertson, September 1, 1864; John F. Martin, March 1, 1865. First Lieutenants, John R. Bell, July 17, 1861; Robert Brodie, January 6, 1862; John S. Robertson, May 14, 1862; John F. Martin, November 4, 1864; Peter Sovercool, June 5, 1865. Second Lieutenants, John T. Johnson, July 17, 1861; Alexander McPherson, May 1, 1862; Henry C. West, June 1, 1862; Charles E. Henry, May 1, 1865. Both of these companies took part in all the hard service in which the Twenty-fifth Regiment was engaged, and bore their share in all the hard struggles in which that regiment was prominent. An equal share of the glory also belongs to the Warrick County boys, who were resolved to acquit themselves like men. A short sketch of the regiment and its part in the war is here given.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment was organized at Evansville on the 17th of July, 1861, and on the 19th of August following at the same place was mustered into the service for three years. Soon after this it moved to St. Louis, where it remained in camp until September 14, when it proceeded to Jefferson City, and thence to Georgetown. In October it marched with Fremont's army to Springfield and back to Otterville, marching 240 miles in sixteen days, with but two days rest. It remained in this vicinity until December, on the 19th of which month it assisted in the capture of 1,300 rebels on the Black Water. On the following day it took charge of the prisoners and conducted them back to St. Louis. In February it joined the expedition up the Tennessee River against Fort Donelson, where on the 13th it formed part of the attacking force. In this engagement the total loss of the regiment was sixteen killed and eighty-four wounded, and after that it occupied the fort until March. Until the 6th of April it was encamped at Pittsburg Landing, when it

participated in the battle of Shiloh, engaging the enemy on both days at a loss of twenty-seven killed and 122 wounded. On the promotion of Col. Veatch to Brigadier-General, on the 28th of April, Lieut.-Col. William H. Morgan was promoted Colonel. The regiment took part in the siege of Corinth, and with Hurlbut's Division engaged the retreating forces under Price and Van Dorn in a brief but fierce battle at Hatchie on October 5th. The enemy was defeated, and the Twenty-fifth lost three killed and seventy-six wounded. After this it marched to Northern Mississippi, where six companies were stationed at Davis' Mills on Wolf River, and the remaining companies were distributed along the line of the railroad from Grand Junction to Holly Springs, guarding the line of communication.

The six companies under Col. Morgan were attacked on the 21st of December by a large force of mounted infantry. The little band resisted the attack so gallantly that the enemy was driven off the field, leaving twenty-three dead and many wounded and prisoners. Col. Morgan's loss was but three slightly wounded. For nearly a year after this the regiment was on provost duty at Memphis. In January, 1864, it was united with the force of Gen. Sherman on the raid through Mississippi. On this march the regiment re-enlisted, February 29, 1864, at Canton. It reached Indianapolis March 21, and after the expiration of its veteran furlough, left Evansville on the 24th of April and proceeded to Decatur, Ala., where it remained until the 4th of August, and having several skirmishes with Roddy's Rebel cavalry. It took part in the siege of Atlanta; was sent northward after Hood's army, and engaged the Rebels at Snake Creek Gap with a loss of nine killed and fourteen wounded. It then returned and went with Sherman to the sea, arriving at Savannah on the 9th of December. On the 4th of January it was transferred to Beaufort, and thence moved to Pocatigo. On the 30th the regiment commenced its march to Goldsboro, N. C., where it arrived on the 24th of March, having marched 500 miles in fifty-four days, and taken part in four engagements. Soon after this it marched to Raleigh, where it remained until the surrender of Johnson's army, and then started for Washington, reaching that place on the 17th of May. On the 10th of June it was transferred to Louisville, Ky., and July 17 was mustered out of service with twenty-six officers and 460 men. The next day it was publicly received on the capitol grounds at Indianapolis, and addressed by Lieut.-Gov. Conrad Baker and Gen. Hovey. Soon after this it was finally discharged. During its term of service the Twenty-fifth was engaged in eighteen battles and skirmishes, sustaining an aggregate loss of seventy-six killed, 255 wounded, four missing and seventeen captured, a total of 352. It marched on foot 3,200 miles, traveled by rail 1,350 miles, and on transports 2,430 miles,

making in all 6,980 miles. At the original organization it mustered 1,046 men and officers, and received subsequently 686 recruits. Of these 391 died of disease or wounds, 695 were discharged on account of wounds, disability and other causes, 37 were transferred and 133 deserted.

Although not quite so early in the field as some other counties in the State, yet when finally aroused to the situation "Old Warrick" made up in vigor what was wanting in promptness. The next company that was off for the war, if indeed it was any behind the other two of the Twenty-fifth, was Company G, of the First Cavalry (Twenty-eighth) Regiment. This company was organized at Boonville, and consisted of men enlisted from that vicinity. The enlisting was done in the early summer of 1861, and the officers' commissions were issued August 20 of that year, and the same day the company was mustered into the service at Evansville. The roster of the officers at the time of organization is as follows: Thomas N. Pace, Captain; Henry H. Mellen and Charles A. Wood, Lieutenants; David C. Stone, James M. Whittenhill, James H. Tilman, John Houghland, James H. Aust and John Sparks, Sergeants; John M. Marshall, Benjamin S. Kirkpatrick, William O. Camp, James A. Campbell, William S. Spilman, Levi M. Bryan, David Whittenhill and David A. McMillan, Corporals; Patrick N. Stanton and William R. Cummings, Buglers; George G. Heuring and John N. Camp, Farriers and Blacksmiths; James H. Brown, Saddler, and Henry Hayward, Wagoner. The muster roll of the company shows a total of eighty men and officers. Capt. Pace was promoted Major on the 6th of March, 1863, and regular promotion took place in the company in consequence, and David C. Stone was made Second Lieutenant. On the day after its muster, with Conrad Baker as Colonel, the First Cavalry (Twenty-eighth) Regiment left Evansville and went directly to St. Louis, and from there was sent to Ironton, near which, on the 12th of September, three companies under command of Maj. Gavitt had a sharp skirmish with a party of Rebels on Black River. Soon after this the regiment was transferred to Pilot Knob, in the vicinity of which it remained during the fall and winter. It was engaged at the battle of Frederickstown on the 21st of October, in which it decided the fate of battle by driving the enemy from the field. In this engagement Maj. Gavitt and Capt. Highman were killed. On the 7th of July, 1862, it fought the battle of Round Hill in Arkansas. The balance of its term of service was spent in that State, over one year of which was in the region of Helena, and was later at Pine Bluff. The term of enlistment having expired, it was ordered to Indianapolis, where it arrived September 6, 1864, and was at once discharged.

The war had now been raging for more than five months, and already the President had issued his second call for volunteers, and preparations

were proceeding on a more gigantic scale than any one at first even dreamed of. The sentiment in Warrick County was undergoing a rapid change. The Boonville *Democrat*, published by J. W. B. Moore, was strong and outspoken in favor of the Union. A large convention had been held in the spring at the county seat and composed of persons of all political parties for the purpose of organizing a Union party. Many united in this behalf who had at the first outbreak of the war been somewhat lukewarm, if indeed they had not openly opposed the policy of coercion. The efforts that were then being made in Warrick County are somewhat indicated by the following article that appeared in the *Democrat* of September 24, 1861, and headed Military Matters: "Last week was prolific in Union speeches in this county. Judge Crow, of Owensboro, opened the ball on Monday evening in a few well-timed and patriotic remarks. On Tuesday, immediately after dinner, the people commenced gathering in the court house, and in a few moments it was densely packed and the half had not been able to get in. The audience then adjourned to the court house yard, where Maj. Shanklin treated them to one of the best and most spirited addresses that it has ever been their lot to hear. At night Judge De Bruler delivered a brilliant speech in his usual happy and pungent style. It is sufficient to say that it was done just as the Judge knows how to do it. On Wednesday night Judge Parrett addressed our citizens at Bethany Church. The house was not large enough to hold a tithe of those present. The audience adjourned to 'all out-doors.' The Judge spoke in his usual elegant style, abounding in cogent reasons and pointed illustrations. On Friday Judge Parrett addressed his fellow-citizens at William Scales' in Lane Township, and on Saturday at Millersburg. We understand that his addresses were well received at both places and were productive of great good. Certain it is that something has 'fired the patriotic heart' of old Warrick, and we know of no other cause to attribute it to but the patriotic addresses delivered by these gentlemen last week. Capt. Reed informs us that he wants but a few more men to fill his company. Capt. Masters says, judging from the rush of the patriotic young men to the ranks of his company, he is fearful many who desire to go will be crowded out." The same paper contains the announcement that James M. Shanklin will speak at three places in the county during the ensuing week. The places were Lynnville, Crowville and Madden's warehouse in Greer Township. The people now began to realize the importance and appreciate the advantages of an indissolvable Union of the several States.

Early efforts were made in the county for the relief of soldiers in the field and their families at home. For this purpose a meeting of citizens was called at the court house on Monday night, September 23, 1864.

Alva Johnson was made Chairman and I. S. Moore, Secretary. J. B. Hudspeth, Dr. Barker and F. A. Brown were appointed to select a committee to solicit contributions. The committee reported the following names: First Ward, Thomas J. Hudspeth; Second Ward, Israel Hemenway; Third Ward, Jacob Roeling; Fourth Ward, Dr. Rolston; Fifth Ward, I. W. Adams; suburbs of the town, T. W. Hammond, William Day and N. Fake; country, S. T. Baker, S. H. Perigo, Samuel Parker, James B. Brown, Phillip Nonwiler, John White, William G. Ashley, George C. Hart, Rand Lawrence, William Davis and Charles Wery. George P. Hudspeth was appointed Treasurer, and his warehouse selected as a place to deposit contributions. Early in November following, the ladies of Boonville organized a relief association to furnish aid to soldiers in the field. Mrs. Paulina Rogers was elected President; Mrs. William Day, Vice-President; Mrs. Nathan Garwood, Treasurer; and Mrs. T. P. Moore, Secretary. The ladies of Boonville did noble work in this cause. They gave entertainments, suppers and parties of different kinds, and applied the proceeds toward bettering the soldiers' condition. Clothes of various kinds were sent, and the children at home received their share of the charity.

In the fall of 1861 the fourth company in Warrick County was organized for actual service in the field. This was Company K, Forty-second Regiment. It was composed mostly of men from the vicinity of Boonville and the northern part of the county. The organization was effected on the 12th of September with the following officers: Daniel G. Thompson, Captain; James H. Masters and Thomas S. Denny, Lieutenants; Edward N. Knowles, Hays White, Lemuel W. French, Johnson Ewing, John Carnahan, Sergeants; Elias Ashley, William H. H. Shelby, Alexander Stookey, Frank Bilderback, Robert Sinclair, Oliver Buzinham, Thomas W. Lacer and Willis Brown, Corporals; Daniel Hudson and West H. Camp, Musicians; John Swaney, Wagoner. The original number of men in this company was ninety-two, and from first to last was recruited with ninety-nine. At the final discharge of the company in July, 1865, nineteen of the original men of the company were mustered out. Other commissioned officers of the company were Captain, James H. Masters, December 2, 1862; Tillotson M. Neves, May 23, 1865; First Lieutenant, E. M. Knowles, December 2, 1862; Ephraim Y. Perigo, May 23, 1865; Second Lieutenant, E. M. Knowles, March 15, 1862; Emery Johnson, November 9, 1862; John D. Linxwiler, May 1, 1865; this company rendezvoused at Camp Vanderburg, where it was mustered into the service October 11, 1861. The first Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment was James T. Jones, of Evansville; Samuel L. Tyner, of Lynnville, was Assistant Surgeon. It was transferred to

Nashville, Tenn., and from there it followed the division of Gen. Mitchell to Huntsville, Ala. On this march a portion of Company K were engaged at Wartrace, and Sergts. White and Carnahan, Christopher C. Broshears and George W. Floyd were wounded. The last three were disabled for the balance of the war.

After lying at Huntsville until August, 1862, the regiment retreated with Buell to Louisville. From there it pursued Bragg and on October 8, 1862, was engaged in the battle of Perryville in which Oliver Buzzingham was killed and others mortally wounded. Others wounded in this battle were James Humphrey, George L. Masters and James Reed. In the battle of Stone River which began December 31, 1862, the company lost in killed Rinaldo Edwards and Warrick H. Clifford, and in wounded Elias Ashley, John W. Coleman, John Ross and Joseph Martin. At Chickamauga Miles Matthews and Lieut. Edmund M. Knowles were taken prisoners. The former died in Andersonville Prison and the latter was killed while a prisoner of war. In January, 1864, the company re-enlisted and out of the original enrollment twenty-seven were still able for service and they all veteranized. During the year 1864 the regiment took part in the campaign against Atlanta, in the pursuit of Hood, and in Sherman's march to the sea. It then went up through the Carolinas to Washington and from there to Louisville, where it was discharged, July 21, 1865. On the 11th of April, 1864, Ephraim Broshears, of Company K, was wounded and made a cripple for life, and on the 14th, following, George L. Masters was wounded in the right lung and through the right shoulder. Capt. James H. Master was crippled for life by a wound in the right shoulder on the 22d of July, 1864, and Lieut. Emory Johnson was instantly killed. A few days later William Stuckey and Pleasant Shepherd were also killed. Those who died of diseases contracted while in the service were Reason Barrett, Absalom B. Hendson, Charles H. Lewis, Joseph D. Lemasters, Wesley Spilman and C. M. Williams. In Company D of the Forty-Second Regiment Warrick County furnished several men and they were mustered in October 10, 1861. At that time Henderson McAdams, of Newburgh, was First Sergeant, and on the 1st of May, 1864, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, but died of wounds before mustered in as such.

The Fifty-third Regiment of Indiana Volunteers was one in which Warrick County soldiers were conspicuous. Company I of that regiment had been organized as Company B, Sixty-second Regiment, which had its place of rendezvous at Rockport. Here during the winter of 1861-62, the company was stationed recruiting and drilling, and preparing to enter the field for active service. About the middle of February, 1862, orders were received to move to Camp Noble at New Albany, where it was con-

solidated with the Fifty-third, and Company B was assigned the position of Company I. The date of muster-in was February 24, 1862. The company had been organized in November before, and the officers' commissions dated November 24, 1861. With but few exceptions, the men were from Boonville and vicinity. The first officers were William S. Langford, Captain; Benjamin Fuller and David White, Lieutenants; Sylvester M. Davis, Charles H. Dillingham, William Gerhart, Nathan Matthews and Gersham P. Williams, Sergeants; Samuel Stroud, Israel Mills, Phillip Nonwiler, S. F. McLaughlin, B. F. Small, Moses Shaul, J. S. Lowe and S. G. Clutter, Corporals; Albert Rowe and Wesley Wilson, Musicians. The original enrollment shows a total of eighty-seven enlisted men. Upon the consolidation of the Fifty-third and Sixty-second Regiments, Walter Q. Gresham, of the former, was made Colonel, and William Jones of the latter, was made Lieutenant-Colonel. But few regiments saw harder service than the Fifty-third. It was taken to Savannah, Tenn., where it remained until the 15th of April, when it joined in the movement toward Corinth, and after the evacuation of that place it was marched to Memphis, where it arrived in July and remained until September. From here it went to Bolivar, Tenn., and remained until October 4. On the following day it participated in the battle of Hatchie River, and in this fight Company I lost in killed James Moore and Solomon Severs; Capt. Langford, Nathan Matthews, John Hotchkiss, Norman Taylor and Hiram Ellis were slightly wounded. The next move was with Grant into northern Mississippi, and then returned to Memphis to remain until April, 1863. It then joined in the siege of Vicksburg, in which it bore an honorable part and then immediately joined the expedition to Jackson and was present when that place was evacuated. After this it went to Natchez and stayed for about three months. After making an expedition into Louisiana it returned to Vicksburg, at which place it remained until February, 1864. At that time it went with Sherman on his expedition to Meridian, during which 383 of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans at Hebron, Miss., thirty-five of which belonged to Company I. The regiment joined Sherman on his campaign against Atlanta in June, 1864, and in the assault on the Rebel works at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, the battle of Nickajack Creek, July 5, at Peach Creek, July 20, and in the engagement before Atlanta, July 22, a prominent part was borne by this regiment. At Kenesaw Company I was in the thickest of the fight. Being on picket duty it was ordered to charge over a small field covered with broom sage and small brush. It was a brave and noble dash, and of the thirty-two men and two commissioned officers that started on that charge, fourteen were either killed or wounded. The following account of that sanguinary conflict is by Mr. Wesley Wilson, a member of the company.

“Lieut. David White, one of the most promising officers in the regiment, the joy of a widowed mother’s home, the favorite of a large circle of young people, truly one of nature’s noblemen, was mortally wounded, and when the order was given to retreat, he implored one of the boys to shoot him and end his terrible suffering at once. He died on the spot where he fell. His remains were subsequently brought back to Indiana by his cousin, John T. White, who succeeded him in the command of the company. Thomas Vincent, Robert Wilkinson, Conrad Mann, William H. Raisch, John Knight, Drummond Carse, and Duncan Neeves were killed; William Gerhart, Henry Land, Nicholas Keith, James M. Ikerd, and Lieut. Charles H. Dillingham were wounded. Boon Laslie, James Lee and Benjamin F. Whittinghill were captured. Lee and Laslie both died in prison, and Whittinghill was so emaciated by ill-treatment and starvation that he could scarcely walk when he got out of prison. This day’s work left us with but eighteen men and no commissioned officer.” On the 21st, Phillip Nonwiler was wounded in the hip and death ensued. The same day Arnold Westfall, and on the day before, George Shepherd and Amos Hart were wounded. On the 22d, James A. Keith, Thomas Leech and James K. Crowder were killed. Moses Shaul, Romly Perigo and Nicholas Taylor were wounded, and all of Company I, Nicholas Taylor, Samuel Crow and Nathan Mathews, were captured, and Taylor and Crow died in prison. Besides these, James B. S. Moore was killed at Matamora. After the fall of Atlanta, the regiment went with Sherman to Savannah. From there it went to Goldsboro, N. C., thence to Washington, Louisville and Indianapolis, when it was discharged July 21, 1865. During its entire term of service, Company I was recruited with 101 men, making the total 188 men. Seven men in Company F of the same regiment were from Warrick County.

Under the August call, 1862, a full company went out from Warrick County. This was Company E, of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, and was composed of men from all parts of the county. The original organization of the company was as follows: Edward A. Baker, Captain; John W. Hammond, First Lieutenant; Thomas N. Masters, Second Lieutenant; Robert Brodie, Jacob V. Admire, James B. Carter, Reese Young and S. W. Collins, Sergeants; William Z. Selby, Daniel A. Bohanan, Jesse Willis, George W. Jones, Charles E. Jarrett, Thomas A. Lawrence, A. D. Walden and William R. Stephens, Corporals; Martin Harmon and Alexander Jordon, Musicians; and Robert R. Baker, Wagoner. The officers’ commissions were dated August 11, 1862, and on the 18th following it was mustered into service at Evansville. This was decidedly a Warrick County company, for during its whole term of service there were but four men belonging to it that did not live in this county. It started out with

ninety-eight men, and was recruited with fifteen, making a total of 113 belonging from first to last. The regiment was transported, on August 27, up Green River and landed at Ashbysburg and after an all-night's march attacked, on the following morning, Johnson's Rebel regiment at Madisonville and after a sharp skirmish took possession of the town. After this engagement the companies were distributed in various counties in that part of Kentucky west of the Nashville Railroad, and there remained until August, 1863, when they met at Glasgow, Ky. During this time the head-quarters of the company were at Henderson. On the 29th of July in a skirmish at Dixon one man was wounded. At Glasgow the regiment was mounted and joined Graham's Cavalry, and on September 1 was among the first Union troops to enter Knoxville. On the 22d of September, 1863, in a severe fight at Blountsville, Tenn., the regiment lost fifteen killed and wounded. Among the killed was George W. White, of Company E. At Bean Station, on the 14th of December, a fight was had with Longstreet's Infantry, and of the two men killed in the regiment one, James Nicholson, was from Company E. In April following the regiment was dismounted and joined Sherman's army in its advance on Atlanta. At Decatur, Ga., the company, under the command of Maj. Baker, repulsed a large body of Rebel cavalry, and for their gallant conduct in this action received the praise of their superiors in command. It was engaged in all the important battles in the Atlanta campaign, and after the fall of that place took part in the battles at Columbia, Franklin and Nashville. After this it was transferred to Washington and later to Fort Fisher, where it bore an important part in the attack on that place. Others who were killed in Company E were James Hale, James W. Clark and Perry T. Moore. Those who died while in the service were George W. Biers, Isom Blankenship, Solomon Cox, James Donaldson, Abraham Eby, James Fields, Samuel Goodwin, Alexander Joidan, Joseph Lawrence, James F. Turpin, Nicholas Taylor, William Wallace, and Joseph C Weed.

Capt. Baker was, in August, 1864, promoted Major, and later received a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel. Jacob V. Admire was commissioned Captain of the company August 30, 1864, and served as such until the close of the war. Those who held First Lieutenant's commission after first organization were Thomas N. Masters, March 11, 1863, Jacob V. Admire, December 26, 1863, and Bailey Hickman, October 12, 1864. Second Lieutenants were Jacob V. Admire, May 20, 1863, James B. Carter, December 26, 1863, and Martin Harmon, October 12, 1864. The company was mustered out of the service at Greensboro, N. C., June 22, 1865. Of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, William T. Stone, of Boonville, was commissioned Quartermaster January 21, 1865, Eli Lewis, of New-

burgh, Surgeon, August 15, 1862, and James F. St. Clair, of Lynnville, Chaplain. Besides these, Warrick furnished eight men for Company D, one man for Company C, and eighteen men for Company H; all of the Sixty-fifth. The man in Company C deserted in September, 1862, and of the eighteen men in Company H, John J. Zint, Joseph W. Smith and Luther Bennett died in Andersonville and Moses C. Smith died of wounds received in the service. About this time Warrick County was more active than at any other during the war. On the 16th of August of this year ninety men of the ninety-two forming Company B of the Ninety-first Regiment were mustered into the service, and on the 22d of the same month fifty men in Company F of the same regiment were mustered in. For these two companies Warrick County afterward furnished thirteen recruits. Company B was officered as follows: William L. Bogan, Captain; George T. Clark and Alexander Beatty, Lieutenants. On the 8th of December, 1863, Clark became Captain, Beatty First Lieutenant, and Jackson Ferguson Second Lieutenant. This was the only change made in the commissioned officers during the service of the company. The officers of Company F were: Captains, Hiram Williams, August 31, 1862, and David M. Lewis, December 11, 1864; First Lieutenants, James Thompson, August 31, 1862; David M. Lewis, January 17, 1863; James L. Hudson, December 11, 1864; Second Lieutenants, David M. Lewis, August 31, 1862; James L. Hudson, January 17, 1863.

The Ninety-first Regiment was recruited mostly from the First Congressional District of Indiana during the summer of 1862. Its place of rendezvous was at Evansville. On the 10th of October it was transported to Henderson, and from there it was sent in detachments to different parts of western Kentucky to guard that State from attacks of guerillas. Thus it remained until June, 1863, when it was united and started in pursuit of the Rebel, Gen. Morgan. It went by way of Cumberland Gap and Knoxville to join Sherman on his Atlanta campaign. In this it bore a very important part and was in nearly all the engagements that occurred until that place was finally taken September 1, 1864. After pursuing Hood by way of Kingston, Rome, Resaca, Snake Creek Gap to Gaylesville and Cedar Bluff, the pursuit was here abandoned and the regiment went to Chattanooga. On the 30th of November it participated in the battle of Franklin, and on the 15th and 16th of December in the battles before, Nashville. After this it was transferred by way of Clifton, Tenn., and Cincinnati, Ohio, to Washington, where it arrived on the 28th of January, 1865. Soon after this it was taken to the mouth of Cape Fear River, and landed near Fort Fisher, and after a few engagements captured Wilmington. It went from there to Goldsboro and Raleigh, and on the

3d of May went into camp at Salisbury, where it remained until June 26, 1865, when it was mustered out of service and started for Indianapolis, where it was publicly received by Gov. Morton. The number that died in the service belonging to Company B was seven and of Company F, fifteen. Five deserted from B, and eleven from F.

Warrick County had up to September 19, 1862, furnished 994 volunteer troops for the war. She had done so well that but seven men were wanting to fill its quota. Owen Township lacked two and Lane five men of the number necessary. Had it not been for this, Warrick would have been named with the other fifteen counties that escaped the draft of October 6, 1862, in Indiana.

The Adjutant-General's account of the raid on Newburgh is here given: "The first invasion of this State, or indeed of any of the free States, by an armed and organized force of Rebels, occurred on the 18th day of July, 1862, at Newburgh, the principal town of Warrick County, situated on the Ohio River fifteen miles above Evansville. The movement was hardly of a sufficiently formidable character to entitle it to the dignity of an invasion, as the force consisted of but thirty-two officers and men, whose object was plunder and whose conduct was that of thieves rather than soldiers. The leader of these marauders was one Adam R. Johnson, a citizen of Henderson, Ky., who had previously served in the Rebel Army. Although Newburgh was not a military post, a hospital had been established there, which contained eighty or ninety sick and wounded Union soldiers with a considerable amount of commissary and hospital stores.

"Several disloyal citizens of the county had clandestinely crossed the river, and had sought interviews with Johnson. They had explained to him the situation of affairs and shown that once in possession of hospital and the arms of the legion deposited there, the town and its inhabitants would be at his mercy. Early in the morning on the day of the raid, one of these domestic traitors visited the camp of Johnson's gang, and in concert with the leading spirits of the band, finally completed arrangements for the proposed surprise.

"Accordingly, at noon, when most of the citizens were at dinner, Johnson appeared on the bank of the river opposite Newburgh, placed his men on a large ferry boat, concealed them as well as possible, and rowed rapidly to the Indiana shore. As soon as the boat touched the landing a dash was made for the hospital, and the warehouse and arms stored therein were at once secured. Pickets were thrown out in all directions, and the inhabitants were assured that their lives depended on their remaining perfectly quiet. Johnson informed the citizens that he had a battery planted on the opposite side of the river so as to completely command the



Yours Truly,
John L. Taylor.

town, and that on the first appearance of resistance to any of his demands he would shell and destroy the place. There is reason to believe that this was a fiction, designed to promote quiet on the part of the people while the work of plunder was going on. The soldiers in the hospital were required to sign parols of honor, in which the leader of the marauders was styled "A. R. Johnson, C. S. A." These parols were never claimed as valid by the Confederate authorities, and were held as null and void by those who signed them. While Johnson was personally engaged in paroling the sick and wounded soldiers, his men, guided by some of the citizens, commenced the genial business of pillage. Houses were broken open and ransacked, horses were taken from the stables, and coffee, sugar and other articles that could be readily transported, were stolen in large quantities. In some instances property was spared on the assurance being given that its owners were "all right." Several citizens mingled freely with the invaders, drank with them and appeared delighted with their society. After remaining four or five hours, during which time the boat was kept busy in transporting their plunder, the commander ordered his men to embark, and they were speedily transferred to the other shore. After their departure, two men, H. H. Carney and Elliott Mefford, who had been suspected of holding communication with the Rebels, and who on this occasion had been particularly officious in pointing out property for seizure, were attacked and killed by some of the citizens.

"Meantime, Col. Daniel F. Bates, commanding the Third Regiment, Indiana Legion, was engaged in rallying the counter companies of his command. In a short time five companies were ready with arms for duty, but not before the Rebels had accomplished their purpose and effected their escape. The wildest rumors were circulated in every direction, and not only Warrick and adjoining counties were alarmed, but the entire State was thoroughly aroused. A courier arrived at Evansville early in the afternoon with intelligence that the Newburgh hospital was being sacked by a large band of Kentucky guerrillas. The signal of danger was given and in less than an hour 1,000 men were under arms. Two steamers, the "Eugene" and "Courier," were fired up, and with infantry and artillery on board proceeded up the river. Col. William E. Hollingsworth, commanding the Second Regiment, Indiana Legion, also proceeded by the nearest land route to the scene of the disturbance with a small force of mounted men, but neither the water nor the land expedition effected anything beyond the destruction, by the former, of the boat in which the Rebels had crossed and recrossed the Ohio."

The excitement caused by this event was the greatest ever known in Warrick County. About the middle of September following, four companies of the Legion were called together by Col. Bates and proceeded to Owens-

boro, Ky., to assist in repelling an attack of the Rebels at that place, but arrived too late to render any substantial aid and they immediately returned to their homes. During their absence Newburgh had been threatened with another invasion and two companies were called out. Guards were kept on duty until November, and during the winter and following spring the regiment was frequently called upon to do guard duty and scouting. In July, 1863, Col. Bates was ordered by the Governor to call his entire force to repel an attack of Rebels that were expected to co-operate with Morgan, who was at that time perpetrating his raid in Indiana. The entire strength of the regiment was on this occasion called out and remained on duty eight days. At the end of that time all were permitted to return home with the exception of two companies. These were retained to guard the river in several places where the water was sufficiently low to be fordable.

The last time the Warrick Legion was called out was on the 10th of June, 1864. This was in expectation of a second raid by the Rebel chieftain, John H. Morgan. Several companies were at that time called out and the river was patrolled every night until the 15th of June, the entire width of the county. Perhaps no home guards in the State did more effective or satisfactory service than those of Warrick County, and the following compliment has been paid the regiment and its commander: "This regiment was particularly fortunate in continuing throughout the war under the command of the same Colonel, than whom no officer of the Legion exhibited more zeal or more unflinching loyalty. He succeeded in infusing his spirit and energy into his officers and men, and no portion of the command ever hesitated to respond to any call, at whatever sacrifice of personal interests."

The next call for troops by the President that affected the State of Indiana, was on the 17th of October, 1863. The number of men called for was 300,000, of which Indiana was expected to supply 18,597. The quota of Warrick County was 163 men. The entire quota of the State was filled without resorting to a draft. Eight companies, nearly all of them full, had gone out from Warrick County up to the 19th of September, 1862. Besides these enough men had gone out of the county to make its total credits up to that date, 994, and they were scattered throughout the various Indiana regiments that had been organized, as recruits.

As yet the sentiment at home was in entire harmony. The Boonville *Democrat* had changed hands and was now edited by John T. Fleming. From the first the paper had favored the prosecution of the war, but when Fleming took the management it became one of the most pronounced Union papers in this section of the State. This gave umbrage

to that class of citizens who had either openly or covertly sympathized with the Rebellion and who opposed the doctrine of coercion. The *Democrat* in its issue of September 23, 1862, contained the following: "It seems we have brought down on our defenceless head the indignant wrath of a portion of our citizens on account of the decided stand we have taken on the side of the Union, and because we have seen fit to utter our detestation and abhorrence of Rebel sympathizers, and have not taken sides with those who have the assurance to call themselves the Democratic party. * * * Besides, the fact that men who are known to be traitors! who have been detected in their treason, who welcomed the villainous guerrillas to the sacred soil of Indiana—that these men were all members of the fire-arm faction—has a significance that cannot be overlooked; people will think that they must have met with some congeniality of sentiment, or they would not have been willing to act with them. We are always proud to merit, and glad to receive, the patronage of the public, but if it requires a sympathy with rebeldom, or if we are expected to pander to disloyalty, we will do neither. We are for the Union wholly and unconditionally, and for the using of every and any means to crush the accursed Rebels."

Of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment nearly of all Company E was composed of Warrick County men, and it was organized during the winter of 1863-64 at Boonville. Many of the men had been in the service before in the war, and had been discharged at the expiration of their term of enlistment or on account of sickness or other disability. The following is a list of the commissioned officers and the dates on which they were appointed for the entire period of the company's service: Captains—Thomas J. Downs, February 27, 1864; William Helder, May 6, 1865. First Lieutenants—William Helder, January 20, 1864; Daniel W. Brown, June 1, 1865; Benjamin Sainly, July 1, 1865. Second Lieutenants—James M. Daily, February 27, 1864; Daniel W. Brown, September 9, 1864; Benjamin Sainly, June 1, 1865; Joshua F. Roberts, July 1, 1865. At the original organization of the company the following non-commissioned officers were elected: Sergeants, Daniel W. Brown, Asa C. Shaul, Benjamin Sainly, James W. Thompson and Joshua F. Roberts; Corporals, E. S. Campbell, William D. Harper, Isaac M. Spilman, Benjamin E. M. Hemenway, Henry C. Denny, James R. Bates, Thomas J. Daily and Lot N. Harper. At the outset the total enrollment of enlisted men was ninety-one, and all but three were from Warrick County. It was recruited with eighteen men during its period of service, and lost nine from death and six from desertion. Jacob Reinhard was the only man of the company killed in battle, and that occurred at Columbia, Tenn., November 26, 1864. The One Hundred and Twen-

tieth Regiment rendezvoused at Columbus, Ind., and was mustered into the service on the 1st of March, 1864. On the 5th of April it moved to the front, marching over 200 miles to Charleston, Tenn. Soon after this it started with Sherman on his Atlanta campaign, and bore a conspicuous part in that movement. It was engaged in the battles of Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro. After the fall of Atlanta it pursued Hood, and on the 30th of October it was ordered to Nashville. On its way it fought in the battles of Columbia and Franklin, and was engaged in the fight at Nashville. The next fight in which the regiment took part was at Wise's Forks, on the 8th of March, 1865, where it bore the brunt of battle and lost heavily. Soon after it reached Goldsboro, N. C., where it remained until April 10, when it started toward Raleigh, reaching that place late in the month, after the surrender of Johnson. The regiment then remained in North Carolina on provost duty until mustered out of service in January, 1866. In addition to Company E forty-seven men were furnished in Company D of the same regiment. John Stephenson, of this county, was First Lieutenant, and James Hart, Second Lieutenant. This company shared all the hardships and honors of its regiment.

About the same time twenty-eight men from this county joined the Tenth Cavalry, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, a sketch of which will be found elsewhere in this volume. One full company was furnished by Warrick County in May, 1864, for the 100-day's service. This was Company F, with Dyer B. Hazen, Captain, Walker J. McKinney and William J. Hargrave, Lieutenants. The One Hundred-Days Volunteers were designed to relieve the soldiers already in the field to give the campaign of 1864 vigor and momentum. Indiana furnished eight of these regiments, of which the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth was mostly recruited in the First Congressional District. It was mustered into service on the 23d of May, and most of its work was confined to Tennessee.

The last regiment in which Warrick County men were conspicuous was the One Hundred and Forty-third. In Companies A, D, F, G, H, I and K, of that regiment, there were six, seventy seven, forty-two, eight, three, eight and seven men respectively from this county. This makes a total of 151 men or nearly one-sixth of the entire regiment. Company D was officered with Thomas S. White, Captain, William J. Puett and George W. Wilder, Lieutenants, and their commissions were dated February 21, 1865. John T. Fickas, of Newburgh, was made Second Lieutenant of the company, May 27, 1865, and William E. Haynes, of Boonville, the same of Company I, July 1, 1865. This regiment was raised in consequence of the calls of July and December, 1864, for 500,000 and 300,000 volunteers, and was composed entirely of men enlisted for one year. It was organized at Indianapolis. The services of the regiment

were confined almost entirely to guard duty in different portions of the South; it was mustered out on the 17th of October, 1865. In Company K, of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment, Warrick County was represented by fifteen men. They were mustered in about the same time as those of the One Hundred and Forty-third. There were twenty-eight recruits from this county in the regiments of United States Colored Troops.

All efforts to raise troops in Indiana for the war were abandoned on the 14th of April, 1865. Up to that date Warrick County had, by draft and voluntary enlistment, etc.; been credited with having furnished a grand total of 2,164 men. This is a showing of which its citizens may well be proud, and no one can truthfully say that "old Warrick" did not bear her full share of the burdens of war. It must not be supposed, however, that the 2,164 men were all in the field at the same time, nor that number of separate persons were in the service, for they were not. Many of the men enlisted twice, and some of them three times, and they were all counted for each enlistment. It is probable that not more than 1,100 were in actual service at any one time, but even that was a large number, and was considerable more than half the entire militia force of the county. As a stimulus to voluntary enlistment and thereby save the county from a draft, the County Commissioners at different times offered a bounty to those who would volunteer. The first of these was in May, 1864, when a bounty of \$50 was offered to each man who would enlist under the call for 100-days men. The next that was offered was in January, 1865, soon after the President's December call for 300,000 volunteers. At that time the Board offered a bounty. The effect of these bounties had a marked influence on the taxes, as will be seen in another chapter. In addition to these the townships gave bounties, and both county and townships were foremost in donations for the channels of relief for soldiers and their families.

The following table shows the amounts paid by the townships and county :

TOWNSHIPS.	BOUNTY.	RELIEF.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Warrick County	\$102,150	\$14,000	.....
Anderson Township.....	1,300	250	.....
Boone Township.....	5,800	2,450	\$3,500
Campbell Township.....	3,600	325	.....
Hart Township.....	2,000	300	.....
Ohio Township.....	7,000	1,200	.....
Owen Township.....	800	300	.....
Greer Township.....	2,400	225	.....
Lane Township.....	300	200	.....
Pigeon Township.....	1,000	325	.....
Skelton Township.....	1,200	325	.....
Totals.....	\$127,550	\$19,900	\$3,500

This makes a grand total of \$150,950 expended by the county on account of the civil war.

But this bloody tragedy of the Nation was at last ended. Thousands of America's brave sons had laid down their lives upon the field of battle in defence of the principles that seemed to them ought to prevail. The great question of National or State sovereignty was finally settled by the stern arbitration of war. Whatever may have been the plausibility of the arguments upon which the right of secession was based there is now but little doubt that they were fallacious and that the issue was brought to a happy termination, although the trial was conducted through fraternal blood.

CHAPTER VIII.

SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTY—PIONEER EDUCATION—TUITION AND SUBSCRIPTION SCHOOLS—THE COUNTY SEMINARY—EDUCATIONAL FUNDS—THE SCHOOL SYSTEM—STATISTICS—TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—HIGH SCHOOLS—A SKETCH OF THE SCHOOLS IN EACH TOWNSHIP—OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO TEACHERS.

IN no particular can the schools of Warrick County be said to lag behind the van of its civilization. The schoolhouse is said to be the unerring sign of civilization. It is considered by some that all signs sometimes fail, but if this ever failed, the world never knew it. Beginning almost with the earliest settlers, the schools of the county have kept ready pace with those in any county of the State. Concerning the early schools, information is scanty, and what little there is at hand comes in "such questionable shape" as to impress the searcher with its traditional make-up. The first schools were of the subscription kind, and the houses were of primitive style in accordance with the moderate means and condition of the patrons. The buildings were made of logs, and the furniture was correspondingly rude. They were usually built by the citizens gathering by agreement at the appointed place, and each individual donated his time to the common cause. The early churches were often used as schoolhouses. The earliest of these schools will be noticed in the township paragraphs.

The State Constitution of 1816 provided in a measure for the maintenance of public schools. It provided that all fines assessed for any breach of the penal laws, and money paid as an equivalent by persons exempt from military duty, except in time of war, should be applied to the support of county seminaries in the counties wherein they were assessed. This money was held in trust by a Seminary Trustee, appointed

at first by the Governor of the State, and afterward by the Board of County Commissioners, and later elected by the people at a general election. These seminaries were incorporated by the State Legislature at various times, the one in Warrick County probably in January, 1826. In 1831 Edward Baker, who had been Seminary Trustee for some years prior thereto, resigned and reported \$193.03 on hand. J. W. Rowsey was appointed by the Board of Commissioners instead of Baker. He served until his death in 1834, and was succeeded by Samuel Steele, the fund then amounting to \$300.80. In 1836 Ezekiel Perigo was appointed to manage this fund, which had then increased to \$413.22. As this fund continued to increase, the question of erecting a seminary building began to be agitated. In 1845, at the March term, the County Board ordered a seminary to be built on Lot No. 83, in Boonville. It was to be made of brick, two stories high and 28x50 feet. For some unknown reason the building was postponed at that time, and again in 1848 the Board ordered John McConnell, County Agent, to advertise for letting the contract. This was awarded to Noyes White and Simon P. Lowe. The total expense of the building was \$975. Thus much for the rise and progress of the Seminary Fund.

The Congressional township system originated with the act of Congress to enable the people of Indiana Territory to form a State Government, approved April 19, 1816. This act provided that Section 16 in every township should be granted to the inhabitants for the use of public schools. Warrick County contains eleven of these sections. Soon after the organization of the State Government the Legislature provided for the appointment of a Superintendent of these lands in each township. These officers had power to lease these school lands for a term of years and the rents and profit were to be applied to the support of schools. The Revised Statutes of 1824 contain a law entitled an "Act to incorporate Congressional townships, and providing for public schools therein." This was the first effective law toward establishing a vigorous system of public schools. It authorized the inhabitants of each Congressional township to elect three School Trustees who were to have control of the school lands and schools generally, with power to divide their townships into districts and appoint sub-Trustees therefor. These Trustees also examined teachers in regard to their ability to teach reading, writing and arithmetic. Schoolhouses were to be built by the labor of all able-bodied male persons of the age of twenty-one years or more, residing in the district. The penalty for failure to work was $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each day of failure. These houses were to be eight feet between floors, and at least one foot from the surface of the ground to the first floor and finished in a manner calculated to render both teacher and scholars comfortable.

This was the beginning of the district school system, and many of the townships organized at once preparatory to the march of education. Some, however, delayed for several years this most important proceeding. A few were soon in the market with their land, hoping to do more effective service with the cash than with the land. Under this law the establishment and organization of schools went on slowly. The reason for this was that no schools were to be established until the wish of the inhabitants to that effect was declared by vote. In addition to this defect, the progress of the district school system was retarded by a want of sufficient funds. The wages of teachers exceeded but little the cost of life's necessities, and the terms were seldom more than three months in duration. The public money was not sufficient to meet all demands, and the deficiency was supplied by rate bills levied upon the pupils. During these early years the question whether it is unjust to tax those having no children for the support of schools, was often discussed, and the negative advocated by many. This, however, has at last been determined and the policy of the State definitely settled in favor of taxing all its citizens for the maintenance of common schools.

In June, 1836, the Congress of the United States passed a law distributing the surplus revenue then in the National treasury among the several States. The State Legislature approved an act on the 7th of February, 1837, for the division of Indiana's share of this revenue among the several counties for the use of the common schools. The portion of this fund allotted to Warrick County was \$4,959.75, and Alpha Frisbie was appointed by the Legislature to loan it out. He declined this, and in his stead William Smith, of Boonville, was designated and he qualified. In December, 1843, the interest on this surplus revenue fund amounted to \$2,367.16, which shows good management.

In addition to these sources of revenue for the schools of the State are several others. Beside the sixteenth section, all saline lands throughout the State were reserved for the same purpose. These lands were ordered to be sold about the year 1831 or 1832, and the proceeds were united into what has ever since been known as the Saline Fund. The Bank Tax Fund was another of considerable magnitude. But the largest of these and most fruitful source of revenue, the Congressional Township Fund alone, perhaps, excepted, is the Sinking Fund, originally derived from the State's profits in the old State banks. All these funds, except the Congressional, have been united and are known as the Common School Fund.

The pioneer schools deserve a passing notice. By this term is meant those early schools that were established and maintained without any aid from public funds. The schools were generally loud schools, which means

that the pupils were not required to prepare their lessons quietly, but that each one had the privilege of repeating his lesson in whatever tone of voice best suited him ; indeed, in some cases, it seemed that a premium was set upon noise, and that he who could make the most noise did the best. The studies usually pursued in these schools were reading, writing, spelling, and sometimes arithmetic. The recitations were heard one pupil at a time, and in the general noise and confusion reading and spelling were no doubt difficult to recite. Webster's Spelling Book and the Testament were the most common text books. Writing was learned from copies set "in a big round hand," by the teacher with a goose-quill pen. When a pupil solved a problem given him he carried it to the teacher, who looked over it until he found an incorrect figure, which he marked and then returned the slate to the waiting scholar without comment or explanation. One rule that survived in these schools for many years and thwarted all attempts at classification was that he who was first at school in the morning, should recite first during the day. The sessions were much longer than at the present, and are said by some to have lasted from "sun-up to sun-down," but that seems improbable. There was no regular hour for opening in the morning, but when a pupil arrived in the morning he was compelled to take his seat and commence the study of his lesson. There was no recess in those days and no time for relaxation, except at the noon "playtime," which was usually spent by the teacher in making or mending goose-quill pens, in which art all teachers were, from necessity, skilled.

Anderson Township.—Efforts to trace the school history of this township back to a period beyond the year 1815 have been fruitless. In that year Joseph Arnold taught a school upon the farm of William Briscoe. It is probable that schools were taught in the county prior to this one, for there was a considerable number of settlers long before then, and one is reluctant to believe that even in so primitive a time the hardy settlers of Warrick County allowed nearly a decade to pass by without schools. James Hinman, who is now a resident of Hart Township, was a pupil in that school, and in addition were representatives from the families of Briscoes, Taylors, Bakers, Vanadas, and Rhoadses. This school was continued but a few terms. In 1817 a school was taught in the court house at Darlington. The term lasted but three months and was kept by a man named Hazel. These were the foundation of the schools of Anderson Township and on this basis they have continued to increase until the present time. The township now has five frame buildings, requiring seven teachers. The Darlington schoolhouse has but recently been built, and is one of the best district houses in the county. It is constructed on the modern and most improved plans. The other houses

have been built some time, and a part need to be replaced with new ones, and the school property generally is not good. Pupils in the township number 322, making an average of more than sixty-four to each house and forty-six for each teacher. The last report of the County Superintendent to the State Superintendent shows that the total revenue for tuition in Anderson Township amounted to \$2,326.98 and the special school revenue was \$549.35. The school at Yankeetown is prosperous and has three teachers, the Principal of which is Mr. Taylor.

In what is now Vanderburg County and near Ohio Township, this county, a school was taught in the year 1812 by a man named Patton. It was on the land owned by Edward Williams, and afterward sold to a man named Knight. This school was attended by many from what now constitutes Ohio Township. At that time the whole belonged to Warrick County. About the year 1820 a teacher named Jones, and said to have been the father-in-law of Lewis James, taught a school in the northern part of the township. Henry Williams, now living at Newburgh, attended both these schools, as he informed the writer. Like all new localities, schools were maintained only at heavy expense upon the patrons, and were consequently scarce. In the twenties, however, schools began to be more numerous and in 1823 John J. Jukes established one on the farm of Frank McCool. About the same time another was organized on the place now owned by George Sanders. Two of the teachers in this school were Timothy Judd and Jason Duncan. Perhaps one of the most successful teachers of those times was a woman named Judd. She taught about the year 1824 on the farm of Carlos Johnson, and later at other places.

Chester Elliott is said to have been the first teacher in the town of Newburgh. This was most likely some time early in the twenties, and was in a log-barn on the farm of John Sprinkle. From that time on the schools of this place were maintained until now, and grew in importance as the town grew and waned as the town waned. An institution of learning known as Delaney Academy was for many years maintained here. The following account of it is from Rev. A. Freeman, D. D., who was for eight years its Principal: In the year 1842 the Indiana Presbytery, through the influence of Rev. B. Hall and others, founded Delaney Academy. A Board of Trustees was appointed by the Presbytery and a charter was obtained from the State Legislature. The building, grounds, library and apparatus were furnished by the liberality of A. M. Phelps. The name of the institution was at first "Newburgh Cumberland Presbyterian Academy," but was soon changed in honor of Rev. Henry F. Delaney, a talented, learned and very eminent minister of the church who lived near Morganfield, Ky., and who preached considerably through

southern Indiana. The school was originally kept in a substantial frame building near the center of Newburgh and furnished not only with seats and desks, but also with a pulpit and excellent bell, and for a number of years was used as a church by various denominations. Two teachers were employed and a large basement room added later, and here the assistant heard recitations. It was also used as a place to keep the library and philosophical apparatus. In this manner the school was kept for about ten years, and about the year 1853 was moved to the basement of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, where it was maintained four years. At the end of that time it was removed to a two-story brick building erected upon a beautiful site near the edge of town and distant about half a mile from its former site. This building was also erected and furnished by Mr. Phelps and others, and he gave for the support of the academy a number of valuable lots in Phelps' addition to the town of Newburgh. The Board of Trustees having control of this academy consisted of A. M. Phelps, Rev. B. Hall and other citizens of Newburgh, with some of the most intelligent men from Boonville and Evansville and other places more distant. This school continued about twenty-five years and had had in that time eight Principals, viz.: Rev. R. Ewing, who opened the school and resigned at the end of one year; Rev. Calvin Butler, the Congregational minister of Boonville, a New England divine and a fine scholar; Rev. Azel Freeman, who was, at different periods, longer connected with this school than any other teacher; Rev. William B. Lambert, afterward first pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Evansville; Rev. John D. Cowan, afterward pastor in Illinois; Groves S. Howard, afterward Professor of Mathematics in McGee College, Missouri; Prof. O. H. Baker, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rev. C. A. Hampton, who was the last Principal. These men were all regular graduates who had considerable experience in the work of instruction. The course of study embraced all the common school branches, and in addition a course in the natural sciences, rhetoric, mental and moral philosophy, logic, Latin, Greek and a complete course in mathematics. A sort of normal course was attached and many teachers attended it. This school was permanently discontinued about the year 1867. The cause lay in the rapid expansion of common free schools supported by the State. Its fate was the same as that of nearly all the Western academies that were established without an endowment fund.

The Newburgh High School was established, or rather commissioned, as such in 1878, but for many years prior to that time it had been doing effective work in the cause of education. The building is one that was erected by Ohio Township and Newburgh. Three school districts in and adjoining the town held a meeting in 1866, to discuss the propriety of

building a township school house. After the usual amount of meetings and resolutions it was decided to build. This was done at a cost of more than \$14,000, including apparatus. It was 42x60 feet, three stories high and contains six school rooms besides halls and closets. It was finished in 1868 and the town afterward incorporated, appropriating the building to its use exclusively. This brought on a lively fight between Ohio Township and the town, which has led to many charges of dishonesty and an investigation. With that we are not concerned, although the fight is yet in progress. The Principals have been Profs. Mariner, Forest, Cox, Croudh, Butler and Perigo. The present teachers are J. T. Perigo, Principal; A. H. Purdue, A. and B. grammar grades; J. W. Lewis, C. and D. grammar; Mrs. Lillie Lewis, A. and B. primary; Mrs. S. D. Woods, C. and D. primary; Miss Anna Hinspeter, German department, and C. S. Prichard the colored school. The number enrolled at last term was 450 and number enumerated 700. A good set of philosophical appliances have been provided for the school, such as electric batteries, telescopes, microscopes, magic lantern and charts.

School Revenues.—The tuition revenue for Ohio Township for year ending July 31, 1884, was \$4,595.41 and for the town of Newburgh it was \$3,802.36. The special school revenue was for the township \$2,232.23 and for the town \$680.50. The township has eleven frame houses and one brick, requiring twelve teachers, while the number of children of school age amounts to 845, making more than seventy for each house and teacher. It is only just to add that but little, if any, more than half attend. The terms of school in this township have usually been longer than in any other. Most of the buildings are good and above the average. In addition to the brick already mentioned in Newburgh there is a frame used by the colored department.

In the year 1818 one of the early schools of the township was taught about two miles south of the present site of Boonville. It was kept by a man named Moses and is the only one taught by him of which there is now any clue. During the years 1819 and 1820 George Hathaway taught school in Boonville and was probably the first to follow that profession in the new capital of Warrick. The settlers began to arrive in larger numbers to this village of the wilderness, and schools from that time on were permanent and were fostered by the citizens. There were several schools organized under the old Congressional township system and some districts established. A county seminary was agitated for many years before it was finally secured. The building of that has been elsewhere mentioned and it has scarcely been vacant during school hours from that time to the present. It is now owned by the town of Boonville and used as a schoolhouse. The Boonville High School is one of the

best of its kind in the State, and it was one of the early schools to adopt the graded system. Prof. Z. T. Emerson now presides over the school and under his management it has flourished. The high school proper embraces a course of study requiring three years for its completion. In addition to all the common school branches that are taught in the lower grades, instruction is given in physical geography, United States constitution, algebra, natural philosophy, higher arithmetic, general history, zoology, rhetoric, botany, Latin, geometry, trigonometry, astronomy, chemistry, and English literature. Although it has been for some time established, but two classes have graduated and there are eight graduates in all. The enrollment during the last year was thirty-six in the high school and in the entire school 525 were enrolled. The present teachers are Z. T. Emerson, R. D. Mellen, B. M. Taylor, T. W. Fuller, Emma Link, Florence Puett, Ella Williams, George Nester and Minnie Clark. The German department has an enrollment of forty-six and is presided over by George Nester. In the colored school, Minnie Clark is teacher of thirty-six pupils. During the last four years the enrollment and average attendance have increased more than twenty-five per cent. This shows a vigorous growth in the schools and is indicative of prosperity.

The Boon Township schoolhouses number twenty-two, and are all frame buildings. The school property is the best in the county, nearly all the houses being new and many built on the Baker school plan. The length of schools is about five months. It requires twenty-three teachers to fill all the positions, and there is one district graded school in the township. The entire school population amounts to 1,117. The schoolhouses in the town of Boonville are three in number—two brick and one frame. The principal building was erected some time early in the sixties, at a cost of about \$20,000. That was at war prices, however, and at this time could be built for little more than half that amount. In these three buildings nine teachers are employed. The total school population of the town is 825, of which all but 300 attend the schools.

The tuition revenue for the township for the year ending July 31, 1884, was \$7,682.03, and for the town of Boonville it was \$5,266.93. The special school revenue was \$2,638.34 and \$1,696.06 respectively.

The first school was taught by John J. Jukes on his own farm. This is the same man mentioned among the early teachers in Ohio Township. He took an active interest in the cause of education, and was one of the foremost of the early promoters of learning in Warrick County. Not long after this time Jacob Condit taught in an old log dwelling on the farm of H. Davis. Such were the first teachers and first schools in Campbell Township, one of the most fertile regions of the county. The school property in that township is in a very good condition. There are

twelve houses in the township—eleven frame and one brick. Many are old and sadly neglected, and in need of repairs. The school population is 650, and the tuition revenue \$4,174.08; special school revenue, \$2,298.31.

The first schoolhouse was built on the land now occupied by Richard Wood about the year 1830. Wesley Hopkins and Wash Thompson were the early teachers of this school. The former is said to have been an excellent teacher when not under the influence of whisky, which he often carried to school in a jug. Other schools sprung up soon after this in various parts of the township and have continued to flourish until the present time. There is a total of eight houses in the township, two brick and six frames. They are mostly in good condition, although two of them need to be replaced with new ones. The number of school children is 483, and tuition and special school revenues amount to \$3,047.52 and \$1,517.95 each. These funds have been well managed, and this township now has the longest term of any in the county.

Hart Township has twelve school districts and houses. The property is in only fair condition, most of the buildings being old. The school at Lynnville is what is known as a district graded school and is one of the best in the county. The township has 847 children of school age, and a total of fifteen teachers, making more than fifty-six pupils for each teacher. Of course all these do not attend and they are easily looked after by the number of instructors which the township has provided.

The tuition fund amounts to \$4,587.58, and the special school revenue is \$1,551.04. The tuition revenue is larger than any other township except Boon and Ohio, and it is nearly equal to that in Ohio.

In Lane Township the schools are in a flourishing condition, although the buildings are not extra good. Of the seven in the township one is good, three are fair and three are poor. Perhaps no township in the county has made more rapid progress within the last few years than Lane Township. For many years it was behind all others in the county, but that can hardly be said of it at this time. All the houses are frame, and the teachers required are seven. For tuition the township expends yearly about \$2,153.44, and the special school revenue is \$1,419.23. The school children number 418.

Owen Township is but little larger than Lane in area, but it has nine schools and ten teachers. One of these is a district graded school and is located at Folsomville, where two teachers are employed. The houses in this township, to say the best of them, are not above average. The township is some in debt. Its tuition and special school revenues are \$2,902.61 and \$1,075.87. There is a total of 592 children between the ages of six and twenty-one. It is said that the first school in this township was

on the farm now owned by John Sturn, and at the site of an old church that has long since disappeared. The schoolhouse was of logs, and the teacher was John B. Ford.

The township of Pigeon has eleven schoolhouses, all frame. At Selvin is a district graded school of considerable importance, and the entire number of teachers in the township is fourteen. The total number of pupils is 878, more than any other school corporation in the county except Boon Township. Tuition expended amounts to \$4,532.01, while \$2,155.52 is the sum of special school revenue. About one-half of the houses in this township are old and somewhat dilapidated.

Skelton Township has the unfortunate distinction of being the poorest in matters of educational concern in the county. It has a total of fourteen houses, two log and twelve frame. It has no more teachers than houses, and contains a school enumeration of 789 children. Six of the houses are very good, but the others have long since passed their meridian of usefulness. The tuition revenue is \$3,748.57, and the special school revenue, although \$1,901.41, is yet not enough to bring the school property up to the standard of the county.

By adding the various items mentioned in the township review, it will be seen that the grand total school enumeration for the county is 8,414. Of these 4,119 are white males, 3,923 white females, 143 colored males and 149 colored females. This is an increase of nearly 300 over that of 1883. The total number of pupils admitted into the schools during the year was 5,627 and the average daily attendance was 3,709. The average length of the school term was 105 days, and the amount paid Trustees for managing educational matters \$716. The county has 108 schoolhouses; seven of which are brick and 101 frame; the value of the houses and grounds was \$96,125; of apparatus, maps, globes, etc., \$2,730. There were 137 teachers employed during the year—101 male and 36 females. In the township the average wages of teachers was, for males \$2.11, for females \$2.01; in the towns it was for males \$2.70 and for females \$2.12. Licenses for the year 1884 were to males for thirty-six months, one; for twenty-four months, seven; for twelve months, seventeen; for six months, fifty-nine; total eighty-four; to females for twenty-four months, one; for twelve months, six; for six months, twenty-five; total thirty-two; grand total 116. Number rejected 243; number holding from year before, thirty-four.

The first county institute ever held in Warrick County was during the last week in August, 1866. The sessions were held in the old seminary building at Boonville, and continued during five days. The number attending was forty-three. Instructions were given in orthography, reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, grammar, United States history

and physiology, and three lectures were delivered. The entire cost was \$40. This institute was conducted by J. D. Forest, who was at that time County Examiner and teacher in Boonville schools. He was one of the most successful educators ever located in the county, and was the leader in organizing the Boonville public schools upon their present plan. Ever since 1866 there has been an institute held in Warrick County, and they have increased in interest each year until the present time. In August, 1883, the enrollment reached 160, and the average attendance was 141. The principal instructors were W. F. L. Sanders, W. H. Fertich, A. W. Butler and Z. T. Emerson. John W. Holcombe, State Superintendent, delivered a lecture on the "Literature of the Revolutionary Period," and Prof. Fertich gave an elocutionary entertainment. In 1884 the institute was held at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was largely attended. A good corps of instructors was present. These institutes are conducted by the County Superintendent, and in them the teachers from the entire county meet and discuss important matters concerning their profession. They are recognized as one of the most powerful auxiliaries for advancing the cause of education.

J. De Forest held the office of County Examiner from 1865 to 1871, and in that time did much to advance the schools of the county. He was succeeded in that office by C. W. Armstrong, who held it until abolished in 1873. Armstrong was then elected County Superintendent, and continued in that position until 1877. In that year Israel E. Youngblood was elected, who filled the office for four years. In June, 1881, William W. Fuller became the County Superintendent, and has been such ever since, making one of the most efficient officers in that position in the State. The writer is under many obligations to him for favors shown while in the prosecution of this work.



CHAPTER IX.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF THE COUNTY—THE EARLY CIRCUIT RIDERS—GOD'S FIRST TEMPLES—ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—DENOMINATIONS—NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN WHO LAID THE FOUNDATION OF THE PRESENT CHURCHES OF THE COUNTY—MINISTERS—SUNDAY-SCHOOLS—STATISTICS.

NOTHING is more deeply rooted in the human organization than the element of religion. No course of education, combination of circumstances can suffice to eradicate it. The germ of worship may for a time lie dormant, but it never dies. When the pioneers of a new country find themselves isolated from the conveniences of civilization, their methods of life are changed to suit the habits and necessities of their new surroundings. But no matter what conditions may arise there is always preparation for worship. Instead of the costly churches which they may have left behind, the forests in all their original grandeur are the usual temples for the early settlers when sending up their pious devotions. When the rigor of the seasons prohibited the gatherings in the groves, the religious meetings were held at private houses in different parts of the settlements.

The "circuit rider" is a familiar character in every new country, and one that has much to do with society in the localities he visits on his pious errands. It needs no vivid imagination to picture the hardships they encountered and the long journeys they performed through the lonely woods that they might meet a few people at the chosen place and instruct them in the right way of life. In addition to these "circuit riders" there were several local preachers located in what is now Warrick County, and were largely instrumental in bringing about whatever religious enthusiasm was developed in their communities. Some of these were among the very earliest settlers in the county. They were Joseph Arnold, William Webb, Isham West, Samuel Hartley, Thomas Davis, Samuel Youngblood, Thomas Fuller, John Youngblood, Samuel Julian, Larkin Burchfield, Elihu Holcomb, Jeremiah Cash, Joel Hines, Henry Hart, Cloud Bethell and others whose names will appear in other places in this volume.

It is, perhaps, but just to say that the Methodist Episcopal Church is the most prosperous and energetic of all the Protestant churches in America. There is scarcely a community in the land where its spires are

not conspicuous and its energetic ministers are to be found flourishing upon the borders and contending with the hosts of immorality.

Soon after the arrival of the first white settler in the county, they began to hold religious services. The first preachers were from Kentucky, where the population was greater, and whence they came periodically to this State while it was just being settled. For several years meetings were held in various parts of what now constitutes Anderson, Ohio and Boon Townships. They were held in various localities as best suited the people, and only as some one could be secured to preach. In this manner was the spark of Christianity fanned and the fire kept burning on the frontier until it became more like a conflagration against which opposition was of no avail. The Methodists were the first to begin religious services, although the Baptists were present in very early times. Early in the teens these two churches began holding their meetings in the southern part of the county at private houses. Daniel Frame was an ardent Methodist and his house was often the place of preaching. At a quarterly meeting held at his house in 1818 Samuel Youngblood became a member, and he was from that time on one of the most zealous advocates of Methodism. It is said that he erected the first church in the county in 1822 on his own farm. It was built of logs and is in what is now Anderson Township, on the farm of Amos Davis. Samuel Julian preached the first sermon in this house, and the quarterly meetings held there were looked forward to with longing by the ardent Christians of that early day.

The first preaching in Newburgh was by the Methodists. Among the early circuit-riders of this part of the county were John Schrader, William Alexander and a man named Movety. Among the early members of that time were Daniel and Martha Frame, Gains H. and Catherine Roberts, Susan and Sarah Sprinkle. A little later came William H. and James Frame and others. Those were the good old days which the old people of to-day love to dwell upon so fondly. Then the preacher was paid in jeans and woolen socks and such other homely articles of daily use as the people needed. The women would often go to church barefooted, and when it was held on week days, the men would take their guns along to hunt on the way. Daniel Frame and William Hammond were among the early Class Leaders. A church organization was probably effected near the year 1826, but the meetings were held in schoolhouses for many years after that. The first church house built in Newburgh was by the Presbyterians about 1841, and it is now occupied by Dr. Slaughter as a residence. In this the Methodists held their meetings until 1845, when their present building was erected. The cost was in the neighborhood of \$3,500, and in 1851 a parsonage was built costing \$800. At the time

of building the church, the class organized a Sunday-school with Noyes White as Superintendent. In 1855, while the annual conference was in session at Vincennes, Newburgh was constituted a station. The organization is reasonably prosperous and has a present membership of 160.

"When the spot now occupied by the town of Newburgh was a canebrake, with only a few rude cabins scattered along the river, the pioneer preacher of this church visited the settlement and proclaimed the gospel to the people. The first of these were Rev. Messrs. David Loury and James Ritchey. An organization composed of twenty-seven members was effected by Rev. Hiram A. Hunter in the spring of 1839. At first the only Cumberland Presbyterian in the village was Mrs. A. M. Phelps. Others of the original members who are still living are Israel Hemenway, Joseph Haynes, Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Bell. The first elders were L. Hemenway and William Lockwood. The territory of the congregation included nearly all of Warrick County and a part of Spencer. For three years, Rev. John McMahan and Rev. Ebenezer Hall supplied the means of grace. In 1841, Rev. Benjamin Hall became pastor and continued his labors until 1863, a period of twenty-two years. The first house of worship in the town was erected for this congregation by Mr. A. M. Phelps in the year 1841. Ten years later the present commodious edifice was erected, and the former house given to the Presbytery for the use of Delaney Academy, an institution which this congregation was instrumental in founding, and for the maintenance of which, during a long and useful existence, its members deserve great credit." Rev. A. Freeman succeeded Mr. Hall, and his pastorate closed in the fall of 1865. The whole number of persons who have been connected with the church is greater than 400, but the present membership is only about 150. The church building cost about \$4,000, and was built mainly by the efforts and liberality of A. M. Phelps.

The German Evangelical Church at Newburgh was organized under its present constitution in 1855. The minister was Rev. Austmann. Before that time it had been Lutheran for a few years, and had bought a warehouse of Henry Williams. This was fitted up for a church. About one year later it burned down and the meetings were held at the school-house and at private dwellings until 1862. At that time the present brick church was built at a cost of \$2,000, the ground being donated by A. M. Phelps. In 1868, a brick parsonage was erected at an expenditure of \$1,400. Since Rev. Austmann the following have been the pastors in charge of this congregation: J. F. Schlund, Peter Goebel, F. Dulitz, George Schoettle, August Doubler and the present pastor, Charles Kissling. Among the early members were Henry Weihe, Louis Pempiller, Frank Brizius, Christopher Miller, and their families. The present

membership consists of about thirty-four families. The Sunday-school was organized by F. W. Habbe about twenty-five years ago, in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and it has flourished ever since, having an attendance of about eighty pupils.

Epworth Church.—About two miles west from Newburgh is situated Epworth Church. The first organization was made about 1837, and the church was erected by the Baptists. Not long after it was purchased by the Methodists. The building lasted until 1868, when a new one was built. They were both frame. This class has long been a prosperous one and has usually been attended from Newburgh or else belonged to what is known as Center Circuit.

In the year 1825 James Blackwell organized a congregation of thirty members in the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination, called Liberty, about five miles north of Boonville. James Hinman and James Chatman were elders. During a period of twenty-eight years it maintained its existence, and was ministered to by Rev. Messrs. Blackwell, Lynn, Ritchey, Hunter, B. Hall, E. Hall, J. A. McMahan and others. Meanwhile a house of worship had been erected three miles southwest of Boonville, and was known as Mt. Pisgah. About forty-five members of the Newburgh congregation were located here. According to an order of the Presbytery, Messrs. B. Hall and James Ritchey organized these members of Newburgh congregation living in the vicinity of Mt. Pisgah, and the members of Liberty congregation, into what was for many years known as Mt. Pisgah congregation. Their church was a good frame, built in 1845. The new organization was effected on April 22, 1853, and was composed of forty-five members. The elders were I. Hemenway, Columbus Stone, John B. Haynes, Thomas Adams and John A. Brackenridge, and the Deacons were Dr. W. G. Ralston and Joseph Haynes. At that time Boonville was yet little more than a village and Dr. Ralston was for some years the only member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church living there. But others moved in, and services began to be held in the town. Finally, in 1866, a neat and attractive brick church was erected in Boonville, at a cost of \$4,500. This was done principally through the energy of Israel Hemenway, who is at this time living in the town, and among its most honored citizens. From 1853 to 1862 the following were the pastors: W. McGehee, James Ritchey, B. Hall and J. A. Lewis. Since then J. A. McMasker, N. F. Gill, O. Smith, Rev. Barnett, William Wilson, J. W. Cleaver, R. J. P. Lemmon and J. J. Ballou have been in charge of the congregation. For many years this church has not been prosperous. It now has a membership of about seventy-five.

The Methodists were among the first to begin religious services in the

neighborhood of Boonville. They date almost as far back as the town itself. During the first years of their existence here they held their meetings in schools and private houses, as convenience best indicated. In 1839 the class had grown strong enough to purchase a lot and build a church. A deed for the location they had selected was made on the 16th day of July, 1839, by James and Margaret A. McKean. The witnesses were Cassander Chinawith and Iva Jones. The first Trustees were Edward Baker, Jr., James Hargrave, Sr., Jonathan Perigo, William Webb, and Ephraim Youngblood. Characteristic of the denomination, this class has prospered equally with its sisters, and it has long been one of the leading organizations in the county. The present membership is about seventy-five and in connection is a good Sunday-school well attended. The church and parsonage are frame buildings, both built early in the forties. A full list of all the Methodist Episcopal ministers in the county since the year 1849 will be found elsewhere in this volume.

The congregation of St. John's Evangelical Church was organized July 1, 1860 by the following persons: Andrew Roth, George Hoffmann, Fred Brunz, Jacob Roehrig, Jacob Baum, Daniel Mohr, Henry Rauth, Peter Barth, Melchior Roth, Adam Baum, Peter Scherer Frederick Schnake, Adam Meyer, Adam Bieleer, Henrich Kaufer, Peter Weyerbacher, Jacob Barth, Jacob Weyerbacher, Sr., Jacob Schmeier, Peter Weyerbacher, Sr., Peter Korb, Peter Weyerbacher, John Schneider, Ludwig Haas, Carl Haas, William Haas, Nicholas Becker, Christian Decker, William Schnake, Frank Stoll, Frederick Weis and William Geis. The pastor at that time was John F. Schlundt. Their church-house was erected in 1861 at a cost of \$1,100, exclusive of the furniture. The succeeding pastors to this church have been Peter Goebel, Charles J. Zimmerman, J. Huber, L. G. Nollau and Michael Mehl. The members comprise fifty-two families in full connection with the church and forty-eight on probation. There is a good Sunday-school in connection. Besides this there are two classes in the country that are attended from this church and all are in a flourishing condition. It owns a large brick parsonage but recently erected at a cost of \$4,200. The present Elders are G. O. Wilde, President, William Becker, Secretary, Jacob Bohrer, Treasurer, and Phillip Grossman. The members of this church are almost entirely Germans and are among the leading citizens of Boonville and vicinity. The same can be said of the following church.

The German settlement, about two miles east of Boonville, was begun in 1838 by George Seitz and Louis Baum, and in 1840 was increased by Christian Kissel, Louis Keller and Charles Nonweiler. The next year the families of Frederick Siegel, Jacob Huegel and Peter Hebner moved to the same locality. They were all baptized and received the holy com-

munion in the Lutheran Church in their native land. After coming to this country they had a minister named Lauer, with whom they became dissatisfied, on account, as they alleged, of drunkenness and other immorality. In 1843 two German missionaries named Henry Koenneke and Conrad Muth came to this settlement, belonging to the German Methodist. They preached every two weeks. A church of that denomination was established in the same year, and all joined except Christian Kissel. About the same time Nicholas Veek and Nicholas Schwinn, Jacob Schneider and Lorenz Seitz came to the settlement and joined the church. The congregation prospered, and in 1844, when a revival was held, in two and a half months thirty-three members were united. During this time the class belonged to the Evansville Mission, of whom the two ministers, Koenneke and Muth were circuit riders. The second year the former of these was re-elected, with E. Peters, assistant. In 1845 M. Mulfinger and John Hoppen; 1846, Mulfinger and G. M. Busch; 1847, Frederick Heller and Busch. During 1847 a new mission, known as the Boonville Mission, was established, and a church house was built in the neighborhood of the settlement about two miles east of town. In addition to this Boonville class the mission was composed of the Newburgh and settlement and Huntingburgh, Bretzes settlement, Troy and settlement, Rome and settlement, Haysville and settlement, and Jasper. In 1848 preachers were Fred Heller and L. F. Heitmeier. In 1843 it belonged to the Ohio Conference, and Peter Schmucker was Presiding Elder, but in 1845 was transferred to Indiana district, with William Nast, Presiding Elder. In 1849 Christian Wittenbach and Charles Dierking were preachers; in 1850, Wittenbach and Henry Luckemeyer; in 1851, Charles Edler and George A. Breuing; in 1853, Max Hohaus and G. A. Breuing; in 1854, H. G. Lich and J. H. Bahrenburg; in 1855, J. H. A. Fusz and John H. Barth; in 1856, Louis Muller and Barth; in 1858, Frederick Becker and J. H. Barth; in 1860, Phillip Doerr and Fred Becker; in 1862, William Riechenmeier and Fred Becker; in 1863, John Schneider, church Elder; 1864, John Haas and Schneider; in 1866 Methias George; in 1869, J. H. Luckemeyer; in 1872, Phillip Doerr; in 1875, F. A. Hoff; in 1878, J. F. Severinghaus; in 1881, J. C. Speckmann. The present minister is J. H. Luckemeyer. Shortly before the conference in 1851, the first camp meeting was held at Santa Claus, and over fifty additions made to the church.

In 1858 the Boonville church was built at a cost of about \$500. In 1871 a new roof was put on at a cost of over \$100. In 1872 the church known as Emanuel was bought at a price of \$200. The other is known as Ebenezer. In 1880 a new steeple was put on the church in the tower of Boonville, costing \$300.

In Campbell Township the first religious services were held in an old log schoolhouse on the land of James Tooley. This was by the Baptists and it was continued for several years. Churches were soon built, however, in Boon and Hart Township, and many people attended there from this part of the county. The town of Millersburg has two church organizations at present. Union Church is in the basement of the Masonic building. It is owned by that fraternity and free to all classes of religion. In addition to these at Millersburg there are a few other churches in the township, the most prominent being the Catholic at Welte and elsewhere noticed.

It is said that the Baptists were the first to organize in Greer Township, and that was some time early in the thirties. Their meetings were held at private houses and were usually attended by Larkin Birchfield and Elihu Holcomb as ministers. The township now has four churches in all, a Baptist, an Albright, a Union and a Lutheran.

It is probable that the first church in Hart Township was Union Church, on the land now owned by John Lynn, near Lynnville. It was a Baptist organization and was for many years one of the leading churches of the county. The members of that denomination were more numerous in that portion of the county than any other, and it was the place chosen for the first great debate between Elders Joel Hume and Benoni Stinson, representing the "old" and "new schools" or Regular and General Baptists. The debates are still famous in the annals of the Baptists in this portion of the country. Walnut Grove Baptist Church, in this township, was the second and was built in 1829. It was built by the union of two organizations, the former and one from what now constitutes Owen Township. In the town of Lynnville there are two churches, a Methodist and a Baptist, both erected about the same time, and not far from 1840, perhaps a few years later.

In Owen Township the first organized church was of the Baptist persuasion. It erected a log church house on the land of John Leslie. It is said that John Sturn, Jonathan Floyd, John B. Ford, John Leslie, John King and Cloud Bethell, with their wives, were members of this church. The class, a few years later, united with the Union Church of Hart Township, and erected Walnut Grove Church. For some years before and after 1860, the Baptists had an organization at Folsomville, but too much adversity has caused it to go down. There is also a Baptist Church at Crowville. At Taylorsville or Selvin in Pigeon Township the Methodists have had an organization for many years, probably since 1830, or before that time. Churches in this part of the county are scarce, but at Taylorsville the Methodists have held their own from the start, and still continue to thrive. In 1880 the Baptists organized here.

Perhaps the earliest and most important Baptist Church in the county has been Mount Gilead, a more extended account of which is as follows:

Some time in 1825 Benoni Stinson, one of the early and most powerful of Baptist ministers in Indiana and Kentucky, established a preaching point in the neighborhood where Mount Gilead Church now stands. For a time he met with much opposition from that locality, but his vigorous and persuasive eloquence brought about a change, and many were converted. One who had, up to that time, been foremost among the ungodly was Thomas Fuller. At one of these revivals conducted by Elder Stinson, he was converted, and from that time on, although wholly uneducated, he became one of the leaders in the church. In 1827 he was licensed to preach, and two years later was ordained. He was pastor of Mount Gilead Church most of the time from 1834 to 1852. In those early days Warrick County was but little more than a wilderness, and these forerunners of the Gospel were indeed devout and hardy men. During the year 1825 Mount Gilead Church was admitted to the Old Liberty Association of Baptists. In 1831 this association met at Mount Gilead Church, and it was the eighth meeting since its organization. From the time of its organization Mount Gilead Church has been one of the leading churches in southern Indiana, of the General Baptist denomination. In the years 1831, 1837, 1841, 1845, 1851, 1859, 1864, 1875, the association was held at this church, and in March, 1853, a meeting of the district Superintendents convened there. This church is located about three miles south of Boonville, and has long been prosperous. Several important and influential ministers have gone out from this congregation.

The Baptist churches of Warrick belong to what is known as the United Association. This was formed in 1860, while in session at Little Bethany Church. The dates as nearly as could be ascertained of admission into fellowship of the various churches is as follows: Mount Gilead, 1825; Sharon, 1848; Bethany, 1850; Otter Creek, 1853; Bethabara, 1854; New Liberty, 1857; Mount Pleasant, 1864; Pleasant Hope, 1864; Crowville, 1867; Little Mount Zion, 1868; New Salem, 1868; New Hope and Gallatin, 1869; Shiloh, 1870; Bethlehem and Union, 1871; Pleasant Valley, 1875; Whitfield and Mount Pleasant, 1876; Centenary Church at Yankeetown, 1877; New Hope in south part of the county, 1878; Taylorville, 1880, and Fidelity, 1881.

The following accounts are taken from a "History of the Catholic Church in the Diocese of Vincennes: "St. John Evangelist's Church is located in the extreme western portion of Warrick County. The initiatory steps toward its erection were taken in the year 1868, by a few German settlers, who previous to that time attended services at St. Patrick's Church in Vanderburgh County. The corner-stone was laid by the Rev. Charles

Exel, of St. Wendel, on November 9, 1868, who also, on the completion of the building, dedicated it during the early part of 1869. From that time, the congregation was attended successively by the above Father Exel, Rev. Ferd. Viefhaus, and Rev. F. X. Girolt, from Evansville, until the year 1875, when it received its first resident pastor in the person of Rev. Alex. Koesters. The most important events of the latter's administration were the organization of a school, and the building of a parsonage. Upon his appointment to another charge, during the latter portion of 1877, St. John's was administered to by the Rev. John McCabe, from February 17 to October 13, 1878, when the present Rector, Rev. Clement J. Conrad, took charge of it. Under him the congregation has prospered signally. The heavy debt with which it was encumbered has been entirely wiped out, not taking into consideration the many improvements that have been made. The membership consists of about forty families, mostly Germans. The church is a frame structure, measuring forty-five by twenty-five feet, with a seating capacity of 175. The school is in charge of a male teacher, the average attendance being about thirty pupils.

The first service at Newburgh was held by Rev. F. X. Kutassi, of Evansville, in 1862, at the residence of Henry Weis. The preparations for building a church were made in 1865, Father Kutassi selecting the site. The corner-stone was laid in August, 1866, by the Rev. Henry Hug, O. S. B., of St. Meinrad. In July, 1867, the sacred edifice was dedicated by the Very Rev. Martin Marty, O. S. B., in presence of a large concourse of people. From that time the congregation has been regularly attended by the following priests: Rev. B. H. Kintrup, 1867 to 1869; Rev. John McCabe, 1869 to 1874; Rev. Joseph Merckl, 1874 to 1875; Rev. A. Koesters, 1875 to 1877; Rev. John McCabe, from February to October, 1878. At present it is attended monthly from St. John's by Rev. C. J. Conrad. The church, measuring 45x70 feet, is a neat brick building, with a seating capacity of 125. The bell was blessed by Bishop de St. Palais in 1873, Father O'Connor preaching. This church is free of debts. The membership consists of fifteen families, the most of whom are engaged in the coal mines of Newburgh.

The Rev. Henry Hug, O. S. B., visited the thirteen Catholic families living in Yankeetown in 1864, saying mass in private houses, as opportunity offered. St. Rupert's Church, 40x26 feet, a frame building, was erected in 1865. It was blessed by the Rev. Chrysostome Foffa, O. S. B., on January 2, 1866. In 1880, the congregation having grown too large for the building, the church was considerably enlarged by Rev. J. W. Book, who has charge of the mission. It numbers now thirty-three fam-

ilies, and has no debts. The priests who have had charge of or visited Rockport also attended Yankeetown.

The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was offered in Boonville for the first time, probably, by the Rev. Chryst. Foffa, O. S. B., at the residence of Benedict Gast, in the year 1858. The Catholics at that time numbered about seven families. From that time the station was attended by Rev. Martin Marty, O. S. B., and Rev. Isidor Hobi, O. S. B., from St. Meinrad, and Rev. A. Koesters, Rev. J. McCabe and Rev. C. J. Conrad, from St. John's. In 1865 a lot was bought, but when, a few years later, the Catholics were on the point of building a church, the School Board of Boonville began to erect an immense three-story school building on the adjoining lot, thus rendering the church lot unfit for its destination. No attempt to build a church, after that, was made until the year 1880, when the Rev. C. J. Conrad took the matter in hand. He found the old anti-Catholic spirit almost defunct; in fact, non-Catholics contributed most liberally. On July 11, 1880, the corner-stone was laid by the Rev. D. O'Donahue, of Indianapolis, assisted by Rev. John W. Book and Rev. William Bultmann. On October 15, 1882, the church, though unfinished, was used for divine services. In the fall of 1883 Bishop Chatard blessed the new church. It is a tasty brick building, eighty-two by forty-two feet, seating over three hundred persons and costing \$6,500. The congregation numbers only eighteen families yet. Their church is free of all indebtedness.

Following is a tabular statement of the churches in Warrick County, as given in the last report of the State Statistician :

	Number of Organiza- tions.	Total Member- ship.	Value of Property.	Annual Salary of Ministers.
Methodist.....	22	660	\$10,000	\$3,000
Presbyterian.....	5	200	9,000	1,200
Catholic.....	4	160	5,000	1,400
Lutheran (German).....	7	338	5,600	2,000
United Baptists.....	2	84	1,200	150
General Baptists.....	16	580	2,500	300
Regular Baptists.....	4	290	400	100
General Evangelical Synod.....	2	69	2,000	1,000
United Brethren.....	2	34	.....	80
Methodist (German).....	2	109	2,500	700
Baptist (Colored).....	2	77	150	25
Totals.....	68	2601	\$38,350	\$9,955

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BOON TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS S. ADAMS, the only living child of Joseph and Nancy (Barton) Adams, was born in Cumberland County, Ky., June 22, 1813. Joseph Adams and wife were natives of the Old Dominion, from whence they removed to Warrick County, Ind., in December, 1817. He was appointed County Treasurer a few years after coming here, serving until his death, in March 1831. His widow died in about 1869. Thomas S. Adams is one of the oldest and most favorably known of the old pioneers of Warrick County now living here. He secured in boyhood only a limited education from the subscription schools of his day, and for a life's occupation chose farming. After his father's death he managed the old homestead until the division of the property among the heirs, when he with commendable spirit and fraternal love, transferred his portion of the estate to his younger brothers. Then beginning life by purchasing eighty acres of adjoining land on credit, he cleared the incumbrance by the profit on one year's tobacco crop, and from that time gradually added to his farm until he now owns over 500 acres of land in this and Skelton Townships. Having retired from active work Mr. Adams maintains control over his lands, which are being worked by a step-son. He helped organize the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Boonville, of which he is a member. Is a staunch Republican in politics, and although by no means an office-seeker, has served Boon Township several terms as Trustee with credit. In October, 1847, he married Elizabeth DeForrest, who bore him two children, and died in 1851. In April, 1861, he wedded Mrs. Martha A. White, by whom he was the father of one child, since deceased. Mrs. Adams is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

C. W. ARMSTRONG, partner in the legal firm of Handy, Armstrong & Cockrum, is the eldest in a large family of children born to Stephen and Nancy (Bennett) Armstrong, who were natives respectively of Indiana and Ohio, and are now residents of Spencer County, this State. C. W. Armstrong was born in Evansville, Ind., January 30, 1846, but when only one year old his parents removed to Newburgh, in this county, where he was reared and received his early schooling. At the age of eighteen years he began the study of law in the office of J. G. Dailey, of Boonville, remaining with him about one year and a half, when he entered the Cincinnati Law School. In 1867 Mr. Armstrong opened

an office for the practice of his profession in Evansville, but shortly thereafter was compelled to relinquish legal pursuits, by reason of failing health, and for some time following was engaged in boating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. In 1872 he came to Boonville, and since then has resided at this place, actively engaged in the practice of law. He was first associated with J. G. Dailey, then with J. D. Cockrum, and finally, as he is now situated. Mr. Armstrong is a Mason of the Royal Arch degree, an Odd Fellow and a Democrat. June 2, 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Curtis, daughter of Samuel H. Curtis, one of the best known men of Warrick County.

SIMON L. BAKER, farmer, is a native of Warrick County, Ind., born August 22, 1836, being the elder of two children born to John Mc. and Martha H. (Littlepage) Baker, natives respectively of Tennessee and Virginia. John Mc. came with his father, Edward Baker, to Warrick County, Ind., in 1816, and was raised on a farm in Boon Township, where he died September 16, 1839. His wife is still living, and resides in California. Simon L. Baker was raised on a farm with his parents, receiving a limited education, and at the age of fifteen went with his family to Spencer County, but one year later they moved to Illinois, where he remained until eighteen years of age, returning then to Warrick County and following farming until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in Company E., Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving three years as private, engaging in the battle of Nashville, siege of Atlanta, and participating in many of the hard-fought battles of the campaign. At the close of the war he returned to his native county and located on the farm upon which he now lives. In connection with general farming he devotes a part of his time to tobacco raising and carpentering. January 14, 1863, his marriage with Eliza J. Judd, of Warrick County, was solemnized, and by her he is the father of four children, these three yet living: Cora, Sophia V. and Francis. Mr. Baker is a Prohibitionist in politics, and he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

FRANK BAKER, a native of Warrick County, Ind., was born June 25, 1852, the fourth in a family of ten children born to Willis H. and Mary J. (Dillingham) Baker, who were natives of Indiana and New York respectively. Willis H. Baker was born in Warrick County on the farm where Frank Baker now lives, his father having been one of the very first settlers in the county. After his father's death he assumed charge of the farm, and November 14, 1843, was married. He was an enterprising and successful farmer and led an exemplary life; his death occurred November 4, 1884. His widow came to Warrick County with her parents about the year 1840, and Charles Dillingham, her father, was one of the early and prominent settlers. Frank Baker was raised on the farm with his parents, receiving a good common school education. He has always lived on the old homestead farm and helped manage it for his father, farming some for himself until the latter's death, when he came into possession of a good farm of about 125 acres. He lives with his mother upon eighty acres owned by her, in one of the best residences in the township. In 1878 they found, while plowing, coal on their farm, and began prospecting with a view to mining it. They reached a five-foot, six-inch vein of

a superior quality of bituminous coal at an average depth of thirty feet below the surface. Mr. Baker has the bank in active operation and is furnishing coal for the neighborhood. He will open it on a more extensive scale in a short time and expects to compete with any of the mines of the county. March 4, 1884, he married Carrie Carter, of Warrick County. Mr. Baker is a Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His mother belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church, of which she has been a member since seventeen years old.

LEWIS A. BAKER, a native of Warrick County, Ind., was born July 18, 1838, the oldest of five children born to Wilbern and Priscilla (Matthews) Baker, both of whom were also natives of this county, while his paternal grandparents were among the county's earliest pioneers. Lewis A. Baker, as did his father before him, has followed farming principally through life. He began first with eighty acres of land, to which he added from time to time as his means increased, until he now owns over 400 acres of choice land. The fall of 1880 he moved to Boonville and embarked in the retail agricultural implement business. Having passed the greater part of his life in farming he experimentally knows which class of machines, etc., are best adapted to the farming community, and this being widely known has given him a large and lucrative trade. Mr. Baker has been prominent in the public affairs of the county for years, serving one term as President and four years as Treasurer of the County Agricultural Society. In politics he is a Democrat. December 17, 1858, Martha A. Pyeatt became his wife and to their union a family of five children have been born, the following-named yet living: Robert B., J. Nathan, Martha Helen and O. Elvin. The mother is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ROBERT B. BAKER, the son of Lewis A. Baker, a sketch of whom precedes this, is a native of this county, his birth occurring June 24, 1861. He was reared on a farm in Boon Township, securing in early youth the ordinary country school education, afterward entering the Boonville graded schools, where he obtained a more extensive knowledge of the English branches, including mathematics, etc. On the 23d of February, 1882, he was united in marriage with Miss Sadie E. Hinman, a daughter of J. D. Hinman, a prominent early settler of Warrick County. He farmed in this township until August, 1883, when he moved to Boonville and embarked in the agricultural implement business in connection with his father, at which he is at present engaged. This firm have the leading trade of their line in the county and are among the most enterprising firms of Boonville. Mr. Baker is one of the most active younger members of the Democratic party in the county. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN W. BATEMAN, a native of Amherst County, Va., was born November 26, 1825, the eldest of five children born to Alexander and Susan (Phillips) Bateman, who were natives of the Old Dominion. In 1811 this family removed to Kentucky, where the father followed farming until his death in about 1836. The mother departed this life some four years later than her husband. John W. received only a limited education, and until the close of the Mexican war followed farming in Ken-

tucky. In 1849 he removed to Warrick County, Ind., with his brother and three sisters, and purchased eighty acres of land a few miles west of Boonville, where he has resided up to the present time, farming and dealing in tobacco. He has been uncommonly successful in this combined business, and is the owner of about 600 acres of good land in different portions of Boon Township. March 28, 1850, he was united in matrimony with Elizabeth Gray, of this county, by whom he is the father of ten children, named Susan A., now Mrs. Wyatt Pace; Alexander M.; William J.; Samuel H.; Mary J.; John W.; Joseph H.; Sarah Ambrazilla; Ulysses S. Grant; and Benjamin K. Mr. Bateman served in the war with Mexico as Second Musician, and during the Rebellion took strong grounds in the support of Lincoln's administration. He is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WINSTON BARTON, deceased, was born in Kentucky in the year 1813, being a son of Thomas and Susan (Alexander) Barton. He was raised to manhood on a farm in his native State, and shortly after attaining his majority came to Warrick County, Ind., purchasing a farm northwest of Boonville. He followed agricultural pursuits the remainder of his days in Boon Township, his death occurring January 20, 1872. Mr. Barton was one of the county's best citizens. Unassuming in his manners, he was nevertheless firm in his belief, and especially was this the case during the late war, when he took advanced grounds in favor of the preservation of the Union. He was a loving husband, a kind and considerate father, and a member of the United Brethren Church. To his marriage with Mary A. Bateman, which occurred in 1850, eight children were born, these named yet living: Sarah C., Samuel C., Lucy (Mrs. Charles Birkemback), Mary J., Albert and Alice, the two last named being twins. Mrs. Barton is still living, and is a member of the United Brethren Church.

AUGUST BECKER was born in Germany, November 28, 1850, the fifth child of Jacob and Caroline Becker, both natives of the same country, where the father lived and died February 21, 1853. The mother is yet living in this county at the age of seventy-two years. Our subject and his mother came to this county in 1857, and located on a farm in Skelton Township. In youth his education was meager, but since reaching man's estate he has acquired enough for the transactions of life. He farmed until his twenty-second year, then engaged in the marble business at Boonville, and continued with much success until December, 1884, when he leased the hotel of his brother, which he has since refitted and refurnished. He now owns valuable property in Boonville, and a good business house in Huntingburgh. He is an active Democrat, and was a candidate before the Democratic County Convention for the office of Sheriff in 1882 and 1884, but was defeated by a stronger faction. March 18, 1875, he married Louisa E. Holcwarth, of Newburgh, and by her is the father of four children: Amelia, August F., Otto L. and John C. He is a K. of P. and an A. O. U. W., and he and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church.

JEROME S. BEELER, M. D., is a native of this county, born October 8, 1849, the eldest of three children born to Henry and Sidney

(Patten) Beeler, both of whom were born in Hamilton County, Ohio. The father was engaged in farming and school teaching in the Buckeye State until the spring of 1847, when he moved to Boon Township, this county, purchasing a farm upon which he yet resides. Mrs. Beeler is now dead and Mr. Beeler has since married Elizabeth Abbott, by whom he is the father of three children, two yet living. The subject of this notice was raised on a farm, receiving sufficient education in youth to enable him to teach school until attaining his majority. He then read medicine with his cousin, Dr. Isaac Beeler, of Huntingburgh, remaining with him until his death. Dr. Beeler began the practice of his profession at Stendal, Ind., where he remained nine years. He then came to Boonville, where he has since resided, devoting his full time to his profession. In 1875 he graduated from the E. M. Institute of Cincinnati and in 1883 graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. May 2, 1878, he was married to Flora Barrett, of Pike County, and to their union have been born three children, named Otis C., Delta and Lucy. Dr. Beeler is a member of the I. O. O. F. and he and wife belong to the Baptist Church.

MORRIS W. BENNETT was born in Indianapolis, October 7, 1834, one of nine children of Morris W. and Barbara A. (Shearer) Bennett. The father was born in Miami County, Ohio, August 16, 1796, and the mother near Harrisburg, Penn., November 30, 1802, and their marriage was solemnized in 1820. Two years later they came to Indianapolis and Mr. Bennett soon afterward engaged in merchandising, continuing with much profit until 1837, when he removed to Evansville and in the spring of 1841 to Boonville, where he died May 12, 1857. He was a prominent and respected citizen. His widow survived him until March 28, 1881, dying at the residence of her daughter at Midway, Spencer County. Morris W., Jr., was educated at the State University, Bloomington, and soon thereafter entered into the drug business at Boonville in partnership with Dr. W. L. Baker, continuing four years and studying medicine in the meantime. He then engaged in the dry goods trade and was thus occupied until he was appointed Deputy County Auditor. After some time he began merchandising with M. L. Fay, but two years later the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Bennett has since conducted the business alone with steadily increasing profit. Besides his large store he owns valuable property in Boonville and considerable good farm land in Warrick County. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the A. O. U. W. and a Republican. October 19, 1858, he married Miss Hannah F. McClintock, of Pennsylvania, by whom he is the father of nine sons, as follows: Charles E., Clarence W., Frank V., William G., John I., George M., Harry A., Albert P. and Edward L.

ENOS W. BETHELL, a native of the county in which he now resides, was born March 16, 1846, and is one in a family of six children born to the marriage of William G. Bethell and Caroline Thompson, who were natives respectively of Tennessee and Kentucky. The father came to Warrick County with his parents at an early day, and became one of the leading men of the county. He was engaged extensively in farming and tobacco-raising in this county, but in 1880 moved to Carmi, Ill., where he still resides. Mrs. Bethell died in March, 1868. Enos W.

Bethell was raised to manhood in his native county, received a good ordinary education in youth, and at twenty years of age went to Lynnville and engaged as clerk in the store of L. J. Miller & Co. for two or three years. He then came to Boonville and served three years as Deputy Treasurer under L. J. Miller, and was then elected Assistant Cashier of the Boonville Banking Company. In 1874 he was elected Cashier of the Boonville National Bank, a position he has creditably filled up to the present time. Mr. Bethell is a Democrat; has served on the Town Council of Boonville several terms. He is a member of Strangers' Rest Lodge, No. 240, F. & A. M., Warrick Chapter, No. 76, R. A. M., Simpson Council, No. 23, R. & S. M., and La Valette Commandery, No. 15, K. T., of Evansville. November 22, 1867, he married Rebecca Bingham, who died in November, 1871, leaving one son—Charley Mc. Mr. Bethell's second marriage occurred on the 18th of November, 1874, to Pinta Handy, of this county.

JOHN B. BETHELL is a native of Franklin County, Tenn., where his birth occurred March 2, 1825. He is the fourth of eleven children of Blewford and Mary (Bowen) Bethell, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The father located in what is now Owen Township, this county, in February, 1832, purchasing a tract of land upon which he remained about fifteen years, when he sold out and bought again in Pigeon Township, and here he remained engaged in farming and school teaching until near the close of his life. He died in Owen Township November 22, 1854, aged fifty-six years. The mother's death occurred September 22, 1851. She was born February 16, 1800, and the father February 8, 1798. He was one of the most prominent and honorable citizens of the county. John B. remained with his parents, receiving a fair education, until his twenty-first year, passing his youth without noteworthy event. He then bought a farm in Owen Township, upon which he lived four or five years. In 1853 he sold out and moved to Crowville and engaged in the general merchandise, tobacco and produce business, and here he remained about twenty years doing a very profitable business the most of the time. In 1871 he moved on a farm in Campbell Township and conducted it two years, and was then forced to relinquish it to pay security. In 1874 he went to Kentucky and grew tobacco for a year, and then returned to this county, rented land and followed farming until 1880, and in February came to Boonville and engaged in the hotel business, and is thus now employed. He lost much in paying security and in unfortunate tobacco speculations. He now keeps a good public house. July 27, 1871, he married Cynthia Weston, his third wife. By his first wife he had one child; by his second wife five, and by his third wife eight; in all fourteen, of whom two are dead. He is a Mason, a Democrat and a Baptist. His wife belongs to the Christian Church. His father was a famous hunter, killing eighty-three deer in one season.

ALFRED BILLUPS was born February 25, 1832, in Cambridge-shire, England, and is the second in a family of fifteen children, born to Joseph T. and Elizabeth (Richards) Billups, who were also natives of England, where they now reside. Alfred was raised in Wimblington Parish, receiving, at this time, no education. In 1854 he immigrated to the United States, and in December of that year began teaming between



Respectfully
S. L. Pyner M.D.

Boonville and Newburgh in Indiana. In 1864 he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, but was discharged July 15, 1865, for disability, having had both legs broken in a railroad accident in Virginia. While under the physician's care at Millersburg he learned shoe-making, which he combined with merchandising in 1867. In 1868 he removed to Crowville, continuing the business until 1869, when he sold out and purchased a farm in Owen Township, on which he resided farming and extensively engaged in the manufacture of molasses until 1879. Moving to Evansville he was connected with the dry goods house of Hudspeth & Curtis until 1883, when he came to Boonville, sold agricultural implements for a time, but later began a general insurance business, at which he is now doing a good business. Mr. Billups is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. February 26, 1856, he wedded Eleanor McCord, who bore him eight children, only five of whom are now living. The mother died October 26, 1880. She was one of the Christian women of her day; a loved wife, a devoted mother, she possessed all the requirements of a truly noble woman. Of her Mr. Billups secured a fair education. December 18, 1883, he married his present wife, who was Sarah Mitchell, of Evansville.

EDWARD BOCK, retail harness dealer at Boonville, is a native of Germany, his birth occurring October 9, 1847. He is the only issue to the marriage of Philip E. Bock and Elizabeth Miller, who were natives of Germany, where they were raised, married and died. Edward's parents dying when he was a child, he lived with his mother's sister until he was able to do for himself, during which time he received a good practical education. At the age of fifteen he went to the city of Stuttgart, there learning and working at the harness-makers' trade until 1866, when he came to America. For two years succeeding his arrival he worked at his trade in the cities of New York and Newark, then came to Evansville, Ind., where he continued until August, 1876. He then came to Boonville with a limited capital and embarked in the manufacture of harness and other business pertaining thereto, which he has continued to the present time with energy and success. Mr. Bock is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Democrat in politics. May 8, 1873, he wedded Maggie Schlaeffer, of Evansville, and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

JAMES B. BROWN, a native of the Old Dominion, was born December 11, 1815, being the next youngest of nine children born to the marriage of Conrad Brown and Elizabeth Hare, who were natives of Germany and Pennsylvania respectively. The father came to this country with his parents when a child, and with them settled in Virginia, where he learned and worked at carpentering. He was married in that State, and in the spring of 1831 settled at Boonville, Ind., where he worked at his trade a number of years. He later engaged in agricultural pursuits, and still later returned to Boonville, where he died in August, 1844, preceded by his wife in 1842. James B. Brown lived with his parents until his twenty-third year, when he began farming for himself in the southeastern part of Boon Township. Later he removed to a farm further north of his first place, where he has since lived, the present owner of 340 acres

of good land which is nicely improved and well stocked. Mr. Brown has been exceedingly unfortunate in his family, having lost three wives by death as well as several children. His first wife, Mary Dowds, died leaving one daughter, who grew to womanhood, and has since died; Elizabeth Williams, his second wife, bore him five children, the three living ones being married and doing for themselves; his third wife was Jane Rickard, by whom he became the father of six children, five of whom survive her. Mr. Brown is a staunch Republican in politics, a practical farmer, a member of twenty-five years' standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an honest, upright citizen.

JAMES W. CAMPBELL, a native of the county in which he now resides, was born in Boon Township, September 29, 1852, one of five children born to Isaac C. and Lepina J. (Fuller) Campbell, both of whom were natives of Warrick County. Isaac C. Campbell was one of the leading farmers of his locality and was also largely interested in tobacco raising. He was an honest and upright citizen and a man whose death, which occurred September 9, 1883, was widely felt and deeply mourned. James W. was liberally educated in the schools of his native county and for some time was engaged in school teaching. In September, 1880, he began clerking in the store of J. M. Hudspeth & Co., of Boonville, but in 1881 began filling the office of Sheriff of Warrick County, having been duly elected to that position the year previous. Previous to this time, however, he had served as a deputy county official with credit, and the acceptable manner in which he administered to the affairs that came to him was, perhaps, one of the principal causes of his promotion. In politics he is a Democrat and is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM J. CARTER, farmer, is a native of Warrick County, Ind., born December 8, 1851, the only living of two children born to Joseph A. and Iciephena J. (Gray) Carter, who were natives respectively of Kentucky and Indiana. The father came to Warrick County, Ind., in about 1848, where he married and followed farming in Boon Township until his death, January 27, 1853. The mother married again and William moved with her to Pike County, Ind., where he lived until her death, which occurred February 14, 1863. He then came to Warrick County and lived with his grandfather about two years; then returned to Pike County and lived with his stepfather until eighteen years old. Mr. Carter received a good common school education in youth and March 9, 1873, was married to Florence B. McCool, of Warrick County. He settled on a farm four miles from Boonville, which was left him by his parents, where he resided until 1882, when he sold that farm and bought the McCool homestead, which consists of 160 acres, upon which he has lived up to the present time. In politics Mr. Carter is a Republican and is the father of four children, named Joseph W., Maudie, Noble J. and Gracie. Mrs. Carter died November 23, 1883.

GEORGE W. CHERRY, a native of Warrick County, Ind., was born March 4, 1840, the oldest of five children born to John and Nancy (McDonnell) Cherry, who were natives of Kentucky and Indiana respectively. The father came to this county a young man and located first in Campbell Township, where his wife died. He then moved to Boon Township and from there to Hart Township, where he died August 18,

1872. His second wife is yet living. George W. was raised on the farm of his parents, receiving only a common school education, and when nineteen years old married Sarah Hart, by whom he is the father of two children, viz.: Rosa B., who married William Hargrave, and William A., a teacher in the county schools. Since his marriage Mr. Cherry has followed farming in Hart and Boon Townships, his present home being now in the latter township, although owning property in both. He began life poor and attributes his success in life to proper economy and industry.

GILBERT CLUTTER, one of the few remaining old pioneers of this county, is a Kentuckian by birth, born February 6, 1815, in Bourbon County. He is the oldest of nine children, only himself and youngest brother now living, born to John and Mary (Gilchner) Clutter, with whom he removed to Warrick County, Ind., about the year 1823. Gilbert Clutter was raised from early boyhood in Boon Township, this county, and in fact this township has been his home for over sixty years. His education is of the common school order, being mostly acquired after becoming man grown. Selecting farming as his vocation through life, he has steadily followed that occupation, and while he has not become extremely wealthy in so doing he has become the owner of a comfortable home and a good farm of 172 acres. He is a firm advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and during the trying times of the late war was a staunch supporter of Lincoln's administration. At the age of twenty-two years Mr. Clutter was married to his first wife, who died December 12, 1868, leaving the husband and two surviving children a record of true Christian life. December 21, 1870, Mr. Clutter married Sarah J. Day, by whom he is the father of one daughter—Eva. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

STEPHEN B. COX, Boonville, was born March 15, 1842, in this county, the eldest of eleven children born to Levi and Matilda (Hanby) Cox, natives respectively of Kentucky and Indiana. The father came to Warrick County at the age of eighteen, locating in Hart Township, where he entered eighty acres of land. He resided there about twenty-seven years, and in Owen Township thirteen years, then moving to Wabash County, Ill., made that his home until his death. Stephen B. was raised in his native county, securing only a limited education, and at the age of twenty-four was united in marriage with Lucy Allen, who died a few months after that event. Mr. Cox farmed in Owen Township five or six years, then spent two years in Missouri and traveling in the West. October 3, 1872, he wedded Mary Boardman, of this county, and Mary M. and Anise E. are the names of their two children. After his second marriage Mr. Cox again engaged in farming in Owen Township, continuing until January, 1881, when he moved to Boon Township, locating a mile east of Boonville, where he at present resides. He is now extensively engaged in the tobacco business, handling annually from 400,000 to 500,000 pounds of that product, and is also doing an equally thriving business in hogs, corn, hay, wheat, oats and building material. He is a Democrat, a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W., and Mrs. Cox is a member of the United Brethren Church.

GEORGE CROMEANS was born in Cumberland County, Ky., September 29, 1842, the eldest of eight children born to John and Jer-

emiah (Dobbs) Cromeans, who were also natives of the same county as our subject. The father moved from Kentucky to Hardin County, Ill., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, September 11, 1881, his widow dying February 3, 1882. George remained with his parents, assisting them on the farm and received a limited education until 1865, when he came to Warrick County, Ind., and began dealing in tobacco at Boonville. This he continued until 1875, when he entered into a partnership with his brother-in-law, A. U. Garwood, in the tobacco and grain business. In 1881 they further enlarged their business by dealing in hay, doors, sashes, window-blinds and building material. The firm is one of the strongest in Boonville, and the most extensive dealers in tobacco in the county, having handled, during the past year, over 1,000,000 pounds of that product. Mr. Cromeans is one of the well-known and highly esteemed citizens of the place. He is a staunch Republican and a member of the K. of P. fraternity. October 7, 1869, his marriage with Angie Garwood was solemnized, and by this union he is the father of two children, named George Allie and Otta. For six years Mr. Cromeans has been a member of the Town Council of Boonville. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

T. G. DAILEY, M.D., was born May 29, 1824, in Breckenridge County, Ky. and is the fifth in a family of fifteen children born to John H. and Elizabeth (Glasscock) Dailey, both of whom were natives of the Blue Grass State. John H. Dailey was an extensive farmer of Kentucky and a man well and favorably known throughout the community in which he resided. His death occurred in September, 1865. Dr. T. G. Dailey lived with his parents on the home farm until the attainment of his majority, receiving a fair education considering the facilities offered at that time. He taught school in Breckenridge, Grayson and Hardin Counties, Ky., and during this time read medicine. In 1854 and 1855 he attended the Medical University of Louisville, then came to Spencer County, Ind., and one year later began practicing at Taylorsville, Warrick County. He remained there seven years, then came to Boonville, where he has ever since resided, engaged actively in medical pursuits. Dr. Dailey was united in matrimony July 8, 1855, with Alice McCoy, of Spencer County, Ind., and by her is the father of one son—Isaac L. He is a F. & A. M., a staunch Republican in politics, and himself and wife are members of long standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS F. DAVIS, born in Mercer County, Ky., December 9, 1829, is the third of four children born to Thomas S. and Martha (Robinson) Davis, both natives of Kentucky, where the mother died when our subject was a small lad. The father, five years later, married again, and for a number of years afterward made his home in his native State, engaged in farming, and preaching in the interests of the Methodist Episcopal faith. In 1839 he moved to Warrick County, Ind., locating in Boon Township, making his home therein the remainder of his days. He died in the religious faith advocated by him in October, 1865. Thomas F. Davis came with his father to this county, and was raised on a farm, receiving a limited education. At the age of twenty-three he purchased land adjoining the homestead, on which he moved after his marriage, and

where he has successfully followed agricultural pursuits up to the present time. He now owns a nicely improved farm of 160 acres; is a radical Republican in politics, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. April 15, 1858, his union with Dorothy Duncan was solemnized, and to them have been born eight children, whose names are J. William, Oliver P., Thomas S., Charles E., Martha E., Sarah, Emma and Simon.

DANIEL A. DEFOREST, M. D., of DeForest Station, is a native of Boon Township, Warrick County, Ind., his birth occurring November 6, 1833. Joseph DeForest, his father, was a native of the Nutmeg State, born in 1790; immigrated to Indiana Territory in 1815, locating at old Darlington, in Warrick County, where he resided one year. In 1816 he bought a tract of land three miles west of Boonville's present site, and in 1818 he married Mary N. Denton, by whom he was the father of seven children. He and wife experienced many of the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, and in 1867 and 1873, respectively, they were called to their final home above. Both were consistent members of long standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Daniel A. is the youngest of his parents' family. His early education was obtained in the old-fashioned log schoolhouse, afterward attending Asbury University at Greencastle. He read medicine under the direction of Dr. E. T. Runcie, of Millersburg, completing his first course of lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and his second course in the Medical Department of Yale College, New Haven, Conn., which granted him the degree of "M. D.," in 1858. He located for the practice of his profession at Ashbysburgh, Ky., and in November, 1858, wedded Miss Margaret B. Markham; but in 1861, owing to the unsettled state of affairs caused by the Rebellion, he removed his family to Evansville, Ind., for a short time. He assisted in recruiting the Twenty-fifth Kentucky Volunteer Regiment, declining the Captain's commission, having already accepted the position of Assistant Surgeon of the regiment. He remained in the service until called home by illness in his family, and shortly thereafter began practicing medicine at Newburgh. On the death of his father he removed to his old home, where he has since resided. He is a Republican, an Encampment member of the I. O. O. F., and a member of the A. O. U. W. His farm is underlaid with an excellent quality of bituminous coal, and having leased 200 acres for a period of ninety-nine years that portion is being worked extensively, yielding 30,000 bushels per month. Dr. DeForest and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the parents of ten children, these seven yet living: William H., Alberta, Gertrude, Daniel F., Sylvester, Grace and Hattie L.

ROBERT DEWHURST, a prominent farmer of Boon Township, was born in the month of April, 1841, in Liverpool, England, and when two years old immigrated with his parents to the United States and to Vanderburg County, Ind., where his father died a few months after their arrival. His widow remarried, and a few years removed South, where she died. At the age of three years Robert Dewhurst was adopted by Hosea Griffin, a neighbor, by whom he was reared to manhood on a farm, securing a common school education. In July, 1861, he enlisted in

Company G, First Indiana Cavalry, and served his country through the entire war in the cavalry and battery service. He was in the charge on Frederickstown and battle of Pine Bluff, Ark., besides various other engagements, and was twice taken prisoner, serving over one year as an inmate of the Confederate prison at Tyler, Tex. After the war Mr. Dewhurst farmed in Gibson County, this State, a year, and from that time to 1884 farmed and worked at carpentering in Hart Township, this county. He then moved to his present place of residence east of Boonville, and is now engaged in agricultural pursuits. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. After the war closed Mr. Dewhurst married, but was left a widower with four children March 22, 1883. On the 28th of February, 1884, he wedded Mrs. Minerva J. (Perigo) McCool, the widow of Francis M. McCool, who was one of the prominent men of Warrick County while living, and who died June 20, 1880. By her first husband Mrs. Dewhurst was the mother of eight children, five of whom are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Dewhurst are among the county's best citizens.

CHARLES H. DILLINGHAM, a native of Ohio, was born February 22, 1834, the fifth of seven children born to Charles F. and Margaret (Smith) Dillingham. The father came to Warrick County, Ind., about the year 1838, locating in Boonville for a short time, when he bought a farm one and one-half miles south of Boonville, where he followed farming successfully until his death, which occurred in about 1844. His widow died in 1880. Charles H. was reared on the farm in Boon Township, receiving a common school education. At the age of twenty-five he married, and farmed for himself in this county and in Kentucky, but returned to Warrick County, and in December, 1861, enlisted as private in Company I, Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving until March 27, 1865, when he was honorably discharged with his regiment. He was promoted during service to Orderly Sergeant, Second Lieutenant and was commissioned Captain of the company, serving eighteen months, but was never mustered into the office. He was severely wounded in the leg June 27, 1864, at the charge on Kenesaw Mountain. After the close of the war he returned to Warrick County, and with his family moved to Ohio County, Ky., where he remained two years merchandising and handling tobacco. He then returned to his native county, remaining a short time, when he went to Kansas, but returned the same year and bought the farm where he now lives. Mr. Dillingham owns forty acres of good land under fair cultivation. In 1858 his marriage with Malinda Ashby was solemnized, and by her he was father of four children, three yet living: Thomas W., Rome and Silas. Mrs. Dillingham died February 22, 1876. October 22, 1876, he married Artelia Williams, of Ohio County, Ky., and the one child born to this union died in infancy. Mr. Dillingham is a member of the G. A. R., and is a Republican. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

REASON T. DORSEY, a native of Warrick County, Ind., was born August 18, 1825, a son of Greenberry W. and Susan (Cavender) Dorsey, who were natives of Kentucky. In about the year 1824 the father came to this county, which was then a new country and sparsely settled, and

settled about four miles northwest of Boonville. A few years later he removed to a farm in the northeastern part of Boon Township, where he farmed successfully until his death, which occurred about the year 1838. He was one of those hard-working old pioneers in whom the traits of honesty and purity of character were particularly predominant. In that respect, Reason T. Dorsey, subject of this sketch, is not unlike his father. After passing through the inconveniences and hardships incident to the life of the average backwoods boy, he began farming for himself at the age of eighteen years, on land adjoining the old homestead that was entered in his name by his father. He continued agricultural pursuits in various portions of Boon Township until 1860, when he purchased the old home farm, which now consists of 175 acres, and where he has since resided. In 1850 he married Elizabeth Lee, a native of Kentucky, by whom he became the father of twelve children, the following-named yet living: Frances J., Willis, William W., Benjamin, Robert, Mary Ann, Lucretia and Daniel C. The mother is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Dorsey is a Democrat in politics. His mother died in 1879.

CAPT. THOMAS J. DOWNS, son of William Downs and grandson of Rev. Thomas Downs, was born April 13, 1834, in Ohio County, Ky. Until fourteen years old he received good schooling advantages, but his father dying then, he was withdrawn from school and from that time until he attained his majority his time was employed in the support of the family. In 1855 he became a citizen of Warrick County, Ind., and for a time worked at carpentering. The fall of 1863 he enlisted a number of men for his country's service, and they were made members of Company E, One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Downs was unanimously elected Captain, and as such led his command through various hard-fought battles and campaigns of the Rebellion. He was wounded in an engagement at Wise Fork, N. C., and in May, 1865, was honorably discharged. The fall of that year he was elected Auditor of Warrick County, on the Republican ticket, receiving a majority of twelve votes over his competitor. From the time of the expiration of his term of office, Capt. Downs has been engaged in merchandising, milling and farming, but at present is retired from active business pursuits. In 1872, 1874 and 1878 he served as Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, and in 1884 was defeated for the Sheriffalty of the county only thirty-one votes, while the average Democratic majority on the remainder of the county ticket was about 400. His marriage with Miss Lydia M. Williams was solemnized January 1, 1857, and four sons and one daughter have been born to their union. He belongs to the Masonic, K. of P. and A. O. U. W. fraternities, and since 1856 he and wife have been members of the Baptist Church.

GEORGE W. EDWARDS, of Boon Township, is a native of Tennessee and was born May 4, 1828, the sixth of ten children born to Edward and Nancy (Clemmons) Edwards, who were natives of North Carolina. Edward Edwards came to Warrick County, Ind., in 1851, locating in Boon Township, where he bought 160 acres of land which he farmed until his death, June 8, 1869. George W. Edwards lived with his parents upon a farm in Tennessee, receiving but a limited education. At the age of twenty-three he came to Warrick County with his father and

lived on the farm for about six years, when he moved to Pike County, Ind., where he farmed for fifteen years. He then returned to Warrick County, purchased and settled upon the old homestead, where he still lives. Mr. Edwards has been a practical and successful farmer, and now owns 239 acres of good land and has a comfortable residence. January 8, 1858, he was married to Ardelena Woolsey, a native of Kentucky, by whom he is the father of six children: Mary E., Maria J. (Mrs. Charles Banks), Harrison A., Adela, Luella P. and Viola. Mr. Edwards is a Democrat in politics and his wife is a member of the United Baptist Church.

FREDERICK G. EILER, a native of Germany, was born October 18, 1835, the fifth in a family of six children born to Eilert and Margaret (Koch) Eiler, both natives of Germany, which was always their home. Frederick G. attended the schools of his native country until fourteen years old, and three years later he with his mother and sister immigrated to America, locating in Evansville in May of 1852. After working at cabinet-making in this city three years and after a residence of some six months at Red Wing, Minn., he went to Pierce County, Wis., where he followed farming three years. He then for a period of three years followed gold-mining in Colorado with fair success. In May, 1863, he enlisted in Company L, Second Colorado Cavalry, and after seeing much active service in Missouri and Arkansas was mustered out in September, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he worked at the furniture business until 1872, when he came to Princeton, Ind., and learned the baker's trade. He has been located in Boonville in the bakery business since the fall of 1872, and has built up a good and steadily increasing business. He owns the building in which he does business, and a neat and comfortable home property. Mr. Eiler was united in marriage, March 17, 1867, with Miss Christina Ritt, of Evansville, Ind, and they are the parents of five children, these three yet living: Henry G., William F. and Catharine C. He is a Republican in politics; a member of the G. A. R., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Eiler is one of the progressive and well-posted men of Warrick County.

JOSEPH ELLISON, one of the oldest and most honored farmers of Boon Township, was born September 24, 1818, in Warrick County, Ind., the eldest of nine children born to John and Mary (Martin) Ellison. The father came from Kentucky to this county in 1816, where he resided and engaged in farming until his death in about 1845, a member of long standing in the Baptist Church. His wife's death preceded his demise some two or three years. Joseph passed his youth and early manhood with his parents, assisting in such duties as were common on the farm at that early day and receiving a very limited education from the pioneer subscription schools. When twenty-one years of age he left home and began farming in the extreme northeastern part of this township, where he has ever since resided and where he now owns valuable property. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and as such has always taken an active part in the support of all laudable public enterprises. At the age of twenty-two years he wedded Mary Polk, a native of Kentucky, by whom he is the father of three children named Amanda, now Mrs. Stephen Kelley, Sarah E. and John. Although considerably advanced in

years Mr. Ellison is yet hale and hearty, and bids fair to live many years longer, and thus fulfill the wishes of his many friends.

JAMES ESKEW, deceased, a man among men, and an honest and unassuming citizen of this county, who has long since gone to his final home above, was born in the Old Dominion October 12, 1799. He was raised by his parents to man's estate in Kentucky, from whence he removed about the year 1849 to this county, purchasing a farm some three miles northwest of Boonville. Here he resided, at peace with his neighbors, successfully engaged in farming until his death by accident in April, 1863. While a resident of Kentucky he wedded Nancy Carter, who died August 28, 1852, after bearing a family of twelve children, six of whom survive her. In 1855 he was united in marriage with Sarah Lorton, who bore him three children, named William, Daniel and Louisa. Mrs. Eskew, together with her three children, reside on the old homestead, which consists of 160 acres, managed by the sons. The mother and daughter are members of the United Brethren Church. The youngest son belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MARTIN LUTHER FAY, a native of the Buckeye State, was born January 23, 1836, the second of five children born to Mahlon and Lucy (Stevens) Fay, both of whom were natives of Vermont. The father came to Warrick County, Ind., in March, 1840, locating at Yankeeetown, where he resided until 1884, when he removed to Boon Township, where he is now living on a farm with his third wife, having lost two by death and rearing a family by each. The subject of this biography received but a limited education in youth, and on attaining his majority began farming on his own responsibility. He has resided in Boon Township from that time to the present, and is the owner of 270 acres of well-improved land. He is also engaged to a considerable extent in stock-raising, and is one of Warrick County's most substantial farmers. June 18, 1857, he married Minerva Coon, and to their union six children have been born, named Charles M., Marion, Eugene, J. F., Morton and Luther C. The mother dying October 4, 1883, Mr. Fay married for his present wife Mrs. Malinda Wilkerson, whose maiden name was Bullock. He is a staunch Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his wife belongs to the General Baptist Church.

HENRY FELDWISCH, of Boonville, was born in Ohio February 16, 1838. He is the oldest of three children born to William and Elizabeth (Sunderman) Feldwisch, who were both natives of Germany. The father came to America about the year 1836, and settled on a farm in Ohio about a year later, having married in Cincinnati. His death occurred in July, 1842. After the father's death Henry lived with his mother, who married again in Ohio, and when he was six years old the family came to Dubois County, Ind., where our subject was brought up on a farm, receiving a common education both in English and German. He also learned brick-making there, which he followed, together with farming, until 1873, when he came to Boonville and established a brick-yard and kiln, and has been engaged in this enterprise ever since, at which he has been moderately successful. He owns about seven acres of land in the suburbs of town, where his kiln and residence are located. May 29, 1862, he was united in marriage to Sopha E. Estmaiar, a native

of Germany, by whom he is the father of seven children, named H. Louis, F. William, H. Lydia, John H., F. Daniel, H. Henry and E. Selma. In politics he is a Republican. Himself and wife attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she is a member. He manufactures over half a million brick of superior quality per annum.

JACOB FREUNDLICH was born in Bavaria, June 4, 1844, being the younger of two children of Jacob and Margaret (Hartmann) Freundlich, both natives of the same country, where the father lived and died January 26, 1862. The mother came to this country in 1872, and lived with our subject until her death, January 20, 1875. Our subject went to school in the old country until the age of fourteen years, when he learned the brick-mason's trade, which he followed during the summers, making willow baskets during the winters. At the age of twenty-two years he came to America, landing in New York City, January 1, 1867, and then went to Cincinnati, but soon came to this county and engaged in farming for over a year. He then came to Boonville and followed teaming between Boonville and Evansville, and general labor. In 1875 he engaged in the grocery business, but two years later began the tobacco business, continuing about a year, then engaged in the liquor traffic, which has since been his employment. He now has a good property and trade. He bought his present property in March, 1881, and rebuilt in the spring of 1884. November 25, 1867, he married Eva Margaret Lutz, and by her is the father of nine children, four now living: Emma, Jacob, Phillip and Julius. He was raised a Catholic. His wife and children are members of the Evangelical Church. He is a Democrat, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

WARRICK FRANCE, a native of Arkansas, was born December 13, 1821, the fourth born and only living one of five children of George and Elizabeth (Whetstine) France, who were natives of North Carolina and Kentucky. George France settled in what is now Vanderburg County, Ind., as early as 1810, and while living there enlisted in the war of 1812. In an early day he moved to Arkansas, there being but sixteen white families in the Territory at that time. Our subject came to this county in 1838, purchasing a farm in Boon Township. Soon afterward he removed his parents here, where they both died, his father being kicked to death by a horse. The success with which his exertions have been met is a mark of justice. Beginning life a poor boy with a very limited education, he has struggled against poverty and under adverse circumstances until he now has a good farm, a comfortable home, besides having given a farm to each of his sons. Since arriving at years of maturity he has been a close observer, a good student, and in this way has become possessed of a fair business education. December 28, 1841, he was married to Nancy M. Ashley, of this county, by whom he is the father of seven children, three sons and two daughters yet living. Mr. France is one of Warrick County's best citizens, and is a firm supporter of Democracy. Mrs. France is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was named in honor of Capt. Jacob Warrick, and not after the county in which he now resides.

JACOB FRANZ, SR., was born in Henderson County, Ky., December 2, 1853, being the only living child of four of Andrew and

Christina (Bohn) Franz, both natives of Germany. The father came to America and located in Evansville in February, 1851, where he was married, November 13, 1852. He then moved to Henderson County, Ky., but in 1856 came to Boonville and started a grocery store and brick-molding shop, and opened a boarding-house. He conducted the various businesses for several years, but finally abandoned all except the hotel and saloon; these he continued with great profit. September 24, 1872, he bought the St. Charles Hotel and thoroughly refitted and refurnished it, making it one of the first country hotels in the State. He conducted the hotel until his death, October 31, 1884. He was an enterprising citizen and an upright business man. Our subject was reared in Boonville, and received a fair education, finishing at St. Meinrad College, in Spencer County, and at Evansville Business College. In 1870 he engaged in general merchandising in Evansville, but a year and a half later returned to Boonville and entered the hotel. This has since been his employment. Since his father's death he has had full control. April 21, 1875, he married Katie Weyerbacher, and by her has four children: John, Benjamin, Andrew and Katherine, the latter deceased. He is a Democrat and a Catholic, and his wife is a German Lutheran.

JACOB FRANZ, JR., a native of Germany, was born June 24, 1855, being the youngest of two children born to Michael and Elizabeth (Anslinger) Franz, both of whom were also natives of the Old Country, where they lived and died. Jacob lived at home until his thirteenth year, when he crossed the Atlantic Ocean and came to Newburgh, Ind., where for two years he was employed in a tan yard. After this he worked in Evansville and Mount Vernon a short time, then returning to the former city began learning the barber's trade. For over four years he found employment at his trade in Evansville and Terre Haute, but in 1876 he came to Boonville and embarked in the retail liquor business. Beginning with but small capital, he economized until he now owns the building in which he is doing business, three shares in the Building & Loan Association, and from a financial standpoint is a success. July 26, 1876, he wedded Maggie Wagner, by whom he was the father of two children, only one—Jacob A.—yet living. The mother dying August 20, 1881, Mr. Franz married Catharine Fisher June 6, 1882, by whom he is the father of one son—William L. In politics Mr. Franz is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

HON. BENONI S. FULLER, a native of Warrick County, Ind., and a man whose name and public life are extensively and favorably known throughout southwestern Indiana, was born November 13, 1825. Isham Fuller, his father, was a native of North Carolina, from whence he immigrated to Indiana as early as 1816, and for six consecutive years, beginning in 1842, served Warrick County in the State Legislature. To the hard work and privations of pioneer life in Indiana, the subject of this sketch was reared, and at twenty-one years of age he had, by perseverance, secured sufficient education to begin school teaching. When about thirty years old, he was elected Sheriff of the county, serving as such four years. In 1862, when the ablest men of the State were required to frame laws, he was elected to the State Senate from Warrick County, and in 1866 and again in 1868 he was elected to the Lower

House. While serving his last term, he was the unanimous choice of his party, and was its nominee for the Presidency of the State Senate. In 1872 he was again elected State Senator, and in 1874 was elected to Congress from the First District, and re-elected two years later. He has since positively declined further political honors. Mr. Fuller is a Democrat in the truest sense of the word, and although a member of no religious organization, his views are in accord with the Baptist faith. He has been three times married; his last wife, who was formerly Mary E. Lines, is yet living. He is the father of a family of six children, all living but one.

WILLIAM W. FULLER, the present School Superintendent of Warrick County, is the youngest of four children born to Isham and Agnes (Wilson) Fuller, appropriate mention of whom is made in the biography of Hon. Benoni S. Fuller. He is a native of this county, born July 29, 1857; was reared on the home farm until sixteen years old, when for one year he was a student at the Normal Institute at Oakland City, Gibson Co., Ind. During the year 1876 he taught school and attended high school at Worthington, Ind., but in 1877 he returned to Oakland City and resumed his studies in the Normal. From that time until 1880 he followed the teacher's profession in various townships of his native county, then entered the State University, where he remained two years, completing the sophomore term. Having been elected County Superintendent of Warrick County, he returned to Boonville, and June 8, 1881, began administering the duties of that office. Two years later he was re-elected and is now serving out his second term as one of Warrick County's best School Superintendents. In politics he is a Democrat, and besides being a member of a secret college fraternity, belongs to the F. and A. M. and Knights of Pythias.

WENDEL GAST was born in Bavaria, September 16, 1831, one of ten children of Casper and Elizabeth (Klein) Gast, both natives of France. Both parents lived and died in Bavaria. Our subject received a fair education in his native country, and in 1851 came to America, landing in New York City and engaging in the boot and shoe business, having learned that trade in the old country. In July, 1855, he came West, locating at Boonville, where he began work at the same business and has continued thus with much success until the present. He now has a comfortable home and a good business and store. October 28, 1855, he was united in marriage with Lena Elzer, of this county, and by her is the father of six children, of whom the following three only are now living: Elizabeth, wife of Harvey Scales, M. D., Emma and Mina. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and he and wife are leading and consistent members of the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM GERHARD was born in Germany, February 8, 1830, being the youngest of ten children of John N. and Mary M. (Wagner) Gerhard, both natives of Germany, where they lived and died. Having received a good education in youth, our subject at the age of twenty-four years immigrated to America, locating in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1854, where he worked three years on a farm. He then came to Warrick County and bought a farm in Boon Township, upon which he lived until the war broke out. He enlisted in Company I, Fifty-third Regi-

ment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and during his period of enlistment participated in the battle of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, siege of Atlanta and the "march to the sea." He was mustered out June, 1865. He sold his farm and bought another in Boon Township upon which he lived until 1873, when he embarked in the mercantile trade at Boonville, and is thus engaged at present. September 21, 1856, he married Elizabeth Smier, who was born in Germany, July 20, 1828. By this lady he was the father of eight children, only one now living—Annie E. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Church, both having joined in 1858. He is one of the county's best citizens.

PETER GOAD, a native of Virginia, was born near where the battle of Bull Run was fought, January 1, 1806, being the seventh of eleven children born to Stephen and Rachel (Smith) Goad, both natives of Virginia. Stephen Goad moved to Tennessee about 1808, where he followed farming about six years, when he died, and was buried on the Cumberland Mountains, in White County. Peter Goad lived with his parents, receiving no education and following farming, and after his father's death lived in White County about eight years, when they moved near Nashville, where they remained on a farm six years. In 1828 they came to Warrick County, Ind., locating on a farm in Boon Township, where he and his mother lived until the latter's death. He was married when nineteen years old to Dicy Smith, of Wilson County, Tenn., and by her is the father of eight children—six sons and two daughters—all of whom are living. Mr. Goad gave his first farm of 160 acres to his two sons, Jackson and George. He owns 120 acres of good land in Hart and Boon Townships, besides the 120 acres near Boonville, where he lives. In politics Mr. Goad is a Democrat; served as County Commissioner twelve years for Warrick County, and is one of its most respected and honest pioneers. His wife, a loved and loving lady, died October 8, 1869.

AKILLIS F. GOAD, son of the old pioneer, Peter Goad, appropriate mention of whom precedes this, is a native of Warrick County, Ind., his birth occurring March 29, 1830. He was reared to manhood on the old homestead in Boon Township, the majority of his time being passed in hard work, as was common for boys of that day. At the age of twenty-two years he married, and moving onto a farm in the northeastern part of Boon Township, deeded him by his father, has ever since resided there, engaged in agricultural pursuits. To the original tract he has added sixty acres, and the farm of 160 acres is well-improved and well cultivated. November 18, 1852, he was united in marriage with Docia S. Barclay, by whom he is the father of nine children, whose names are William M., Sarah A. (Mrs. Eli Boardman), Levi T., Rebecca A., James N., George M., Travis D., Ida M. and Peter F. Mr. Goad is a Democrat, and one of the county's intelligent farmers and enterprising citizens.

JAMES W. GOAD, farmer, was born September 21, 1835, in Warrick County, Ind., and is the second born in a family of twelve children, of Andrew J. and Clementina (Osborn) Goad, natives respectively of Tennessee and Indiana. The father came to Warrick County from Tennessee with his uncle, Peter Goad, when fourteen years old, and on attaining his majority married and entered land where our subject now lives. He died October 9, 1870, followed by his widow in April, 1880.

Mr. Goad was one of Warrick's earliest pioneers and most honored citizens. He followed farming through life, and by a temperate, steady life secured a tract of land comprising about 1,500 acres of land. James W. Goad received a limited education in youth, was raised on a farm, and at the age of twenty-three years married and began doing for himself. Like his father before him he has made farming his life's vocation, and is the present owner of 140 acres of well-improved land. In addition to agricultural pursuits he has, for the past thirty-two years, operated a steam-thresher during the seasons. September 23, 1858, he was united in marriage with Nancy Barclay, and to their union a family of nine children have been born—all living but two. In politics Mr. Goad is a Democrat, and in all matters of a valuable public nature actively co-operates.

CHARLES GORDNER was born in Germany, January 17, 1830, the second of nine children of Phillip and Louisa (Hoop) Gordner, both natives of the old country, where the father now resides aged eighty-three years, and where the mother died about ten years ago. The father was a miller, and our subject when a boy assisted his father in that occupation, securing in the meantime a fair education. At the age of fifteen years he learned the blacksmith's trade, and two years later began for himself, locating in various places. August 27, 1852, he married Julia Anna Eppinghouse, and by her had nine children: Charles, Phillip, Wilhelm, John, Louis, Rudolph (deceased), Julia, August and Rudolph. August 27, 1855, Mr. Gordner reached New York City with his wife and one child. He came West to Evansville, and in March, 1856, came to Boonville and began blacksmithing, which has since been his occupation. Albert Lunenburg became his partner January 1, 1884, and the firm commenced dealing in wagons, buggies, agricultural implements, etc. He now owns valuable property in Boonville, and a good farm in Boon Township. He is a Republican, an I. O. O. F., and his wife is a member of the German Methodist Church.

PETER GORDNER is a native of Germany, and was born January 23, 1836, being one of nine children of Phillip and Louisa (Hoop) Gordner, mention of whom is made in the biography of Charles Gordner. Our subject received a good education in Germany, and at the age of twenty-three years came to America, landing at New York City in the spring of 1859. He reached Boonville May 27, 1859, and followed farming for six months, and worked in his brother's shop about ten months. He then teamed for Hudspeth & Co for four years, and continued the same business until the fall of 1865, and then engaged in the livery business in this town and has continued until the present. In 1871 he built his present stable. He now has an excellent business, which he has built up by industry. He deals to some extent in fast horses. He owns valuable property in Boonville and some good farming land in the county. September 1, 1861, he married Rosanna Martel, a native of Germany, and by her is the father of eight children, only three now living: Jacob, Rosanna and Emma. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

EDWARD GOUGH, attorney, was born October 22, 1846, in Manchester, England. He is the second son of Robert and Elizabeth (Brown) Gough, who immigrated to the United States in 1854, first set-

ting in Livingston County, Ky., from whence they removed to Boonville, Ind., in 1860. The father has, ever since their arrival in this county, been connected with the coal interests of the county, at present being proprietor of the mines a short distance east of Boonville. Our subject was taught the rudiments of an education by his parents, also attending school at Caseyville, Ky., Newburgh, Ind., and at Boonville. Being a diligent student and having access to the ample and excellent library of his father, he secured a more thorough knowledge of the English branches of education. In boyhood he found employment in his father's mines, and when yet quite a boy would improve his resting moments by procuring a piece of slate on which he would write down the conjugation of Latin verbs, thus familiarizing himself with that difficult but essential part of grammar. In 1864 he became a volunteer in the 100-days service in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and after the expiration of term was engaged in school-teaching in Warrick County, which he continued several terms. Later he was employed as book-keeper for a firm in Kentucky, but in 1867 he began reading law from the library of Isaac S. Moore. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar of this county, and with but a short interim while in Nebraska has ever since been practicing his profession here, at present being associated with William H. Patterson. Christmas day, 1872, he wedded Miss Ida Rogers, and five children have been born to them—three sons and a daughter yet living. As an attorney Mr. Gough is a success. He is a Mason, a strong temperance advocate, and a Republican in politics.

ROBERT M. GRAHAM, editor and proprietor of the Boonville *Standard*, was born November 10, 1849, in Boonville, where he lived with his parents until eleven years old, when they removed to a farm in Hart Township. His education consisted of such as he could obtain in the common country schools, after which he attended the Boonville High School one term. Possessing an insatiable thirst for knowledge and a very retentive memory he has, however, by a habit of desultory reading, gained an extensive knowledge of general literature. July 26, 1872, he was married to Mary J. Hunsaker. In 1873, under the firm name of J. B. Graham & Son, he engaged in the drug business at Lynnville. In the meantime he taught school in winter and studied medicine under Dr. S. L. Tyner, and in 1876 commenced practice in Spencer County, opposite Owensboro, Ky., where he remained one year. He also practiced one year at Folsomville, after which he relinquished medicine and engaged in school-teaching. He taught the graded school at Lynnville in 1872 and 1873, and was Principal of the Folsomville Graded Schools three terms. In 1880 he was defeated as a candidate for Superintendent of Warrick County. He left the teachers' ranks as one of the foremost educators in the county and in July, 1881, assumed full editorial and business control of the Boonville *Standard*. Although he has been in the newspaper business but a short time he has evinced considerable journalistic ability, has been a contributor to the educational periodicals of the State and is the author of a work designed for use as a text-book for youthful students entitled "United States Rectangular Survey," which has been highly recommended by the leading educators of the State.

JOHN GRANT, one of Boon Township's well-to-do farmers, is a native of England, born February 1, 1824, being the only child born to William and Sarah (Low) Grant. The mother dying in England, the father and son immigrated to the United States in 1837, locating in Vanderburg County, Ind., where Mr. Grant purchased a farm on which he resided until his death, which occurred in 1840. John remained on the farm, being the sole heir to the property, and February 24, 1842, wedded Mary Boyd, who was also a native of England. In 1847 he came to Warrick County, purchased a farm in Campbell Township, but in 1863 moved to an adjoining farm in Boon Township, where he has since resided. He is one of Warrick County's best farmers, is enterprising and industrious, and the owner of 220 acres of good land, having besides this given a farm apiece to two children. He is a Republican. Himself and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he and wife have had born to them ten children, of whom the following are yet living: Ann, James, Sarah, Charles H., Hannah A., Mary Maria and Melissa J.

JACOB GROSS, a native of Germany, born January 22, 1840, is the only living child of Jacob and Eliza (Korn) Gross. The mother died September 16, 1854, but the father still resides in Germany. Jacob, Jr., was reared in Germany, receiving in youth a fair education, and at the age of twenty-six years came to America, landing in New York City in January, 1866. A few months later he came to this county, locating at Newburgh, where he learned the tanner's trade, at which he worked about eleven years. In the fall of 1877 he came to Boonville and engaged in the butcher business, which has since been his occupation. For the past four years he has been quite extensively engaged in pork packing, and now owns valuable property in the town, including a slaughter-house near by. October 31, 1870, he married Maggie Franz, of this county, and by her has four children: Elizabeth, John J., Frederick C. and Catharina T. He is a Democrat and a member of the I. O. O. F. He was brought up in the Lutheran Church, of which his children are members. His wife belongs to the Catholic Church.

JUDGE JOHN B. HANDY, a native of Washington City, D. C., and the senior partner in the legal firm of Handy, Armstrong & Cockrum, was born August 27, 1828, the eldest in the family of eight children born to Edward G. and Attila A. Handy, who removed to Warrick County, Ind., in 1841. The monotony of farm life, to which our subject was reared, led to his running away from home when sixteen years old, but his next occupation as street vender of cakes, fruits, nuts, etc., in the city of Evansville, proved even more disagreeable, and like the prodigal son, he returned to the paternal roof. He early manifested a great liking for study, but in youth only secured a limited education, which in after years he greatly developed through his own exertions. He has always been a thorough student of law and literature, beginning the study of the former profession with an uncle, John A. Brackenridge, one of the foremost pioneer lawyers of southern Indiana. In 1852 he attended law school at Louisville, Ky., and in 1853 at Lebanon, Tenn., pursued a like vocation. In 1853 he began the practice of his profession at Newburgh, this county, but in 1862 removed to Boonville, which has since been his home. May 28, 1854, Mr. Handy wedded Miss Amanda E.

Muir, daughter of Dr. Muir, one of the earliest physicians of Boonville, and to their union two children have been born, named Pinta, now Mrs. E. W. Bethell, and Charles M. He was a Republican in politics until the candidacy of Mr. Greeley for the Presidency, when he reasoned that the object of the Republican party was accomplished and he accordingly supported Mr. Greeley and since then the Democratic party. In 1872 he was elected to the Judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas, comprising the counties of Warrick, Vanderburg, Gibson and Posey, and four years later was elected Judge of the Second Judicial District, composed of Warrick, Spencer, Perry and Crawford Counties. He gave general satisfaction in his rulings and since his retirement from the bench has turned his attention to the practice of law. He also is occupied in the perusal of literature to a considerable extent, his library being one of the largest and best selected in this part of the State.

SIDNEY B. HATFIELD, born in Meade County, Ky., January 30, 1842, is the third of seven children born to William and Jane (Debolt) Hatfield, who were natives of Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio, from whence they removed to Kentucky in about 1840, thence to Perry County, Ind., two years later, where they at present reside, engaged in farming. Sidney B. Hatfield was raised on his parents' farm and after attending the common schools in youth entered the State University at Bloomington, which graduated him with the degree of "A. M." in June, 1864. He then entered the law department of the same institution, graduating the spring of 1866. Beginning the practice of his profession at Cannelton, in partnership with his brother, E. R. Hatfield, he continued until 1870, when he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court by the Democratic party, serving a term of four years. He then removed to Boonville, resuming the practice of law and forming a partnership with G. H. Hazen, which partnership has continued to the present. Mr. Hatfield is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities and is a Democrat in politics. His first official position was District Attorney of the Common Pleas Court comprising the counties of Dubois, Spencer, Perry, Crawford and Orange, serving one full term of two years. In 1880 he was elected State Advocate for the Second Judicial Circuit and two years later re-elected to the same position, serving in all four years. He was united in marriage December 6, 1866, to Flora A. Helton, of Bloomington, Ind., six children having been born to their union, as follows: Ella and Jennie (twins), Frank, Maggie, Katie and William S.

MARTIN S. HARMON is a native of Ohio, born October 8, 1837, the only child of Jesse N. and Rebecca (Campbell) Harmon, who were both natives of New York. Jesse Harmon came to Gibson County, Ind., in about 1840, where his wife died, after which he moved to Missouri, and from there to Illinois, where he followed teaming and saw-milling. In 1872 he came to Warrick County, Ind., and lived with his son until his death, April 24, 1875. Martin lived with his parents, receiving a limited education, until he was fourteen years old, when he came to Warrick County and lived with an uncle on the farm until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving three years, participating in the siege of Atlanta, which culminated in the downfall of that city, and through many minor engagements.

He enlisted as a private, but in October, 1864, was promoted to Second Lieutenant of his company. At the close of the war he returned to Warrick County, following farming on rented property until the spring of 1867, when he bought a farm in Boon Township, where he lived until the fall of 1880, when he traded for the farm upon which he now resides. He now owns 167 acres of the best farming land in Warrick County. Mr. Harmon and Elizabeth Hart were married December 27, 1865, and are the parents of three children, named Sarah E. E., David A. and Charles M. In politics Mr. Harmon is a Republican, having served two years as Trustee of Boon Township, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM J. HARGRAVE, a native of this township and county, was born February 10, 1833, one of three children born to Miles B. and Elizabeth (Webb) Hargrave. He received such education in youth as was common at that day, and after his father's death lived with his grandfather, William Webb, until he reached the age of seventeen years. He then learned the carpenter's trade at Newburgh, which was his occupation until his marriage with Lu A. Day, of Boon Township, June 8, 1854, after which he engaged in farming in his native township until 1857. He then became a partner in a hardware and grocery house in Boonville, continuing at that until 1860, when he was elected County Clerk, a position he held four years. In 1864 he re-embarked in merchandising, but one year later enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until September, 1865. From January, 1866, until the spring of 1867 he was engaged in merchandising at Evansville, then returned to Boonville, and until being burnt out in January, 1868, was retailing merchandise. From that time until his election to the office of County Treasurer in 1872 he bought and sold stock, farmed and sold goods. In 1874 he was re-elected Treasurer of the county, serving in all four years. In 1881 he purchased a one-half interest in the Elkhorn Flouring Mills, of Boonville, which he has since operated in partnership with C. L. Oatley. In January, 1877, his wife died, after bearing a family of six children, these four yet living: Mary Isabel (Mrs. C. C. Ferguson), William W., Edward C. and Herbert W. To his marriage with Elvira E. Chapman, which occurred in February, 1878, one child—Myrtle—has been born. Mr. Hargrave is a staunch Republican in politics, and besides the offices mentioned, has occupied smaller positions of trust. He belongs to the F. & A. M., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DAVID L. HART, ex-Sheriff of Warrick County, is the fourth born in a family of ten children of William and Sarah (Farmer) Hart. The father came with his father to Warrick County, Ind., at a very early day, and located in the township that now bears their name, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring August 26, 1856. Mrs. Hart still survives him. David L. Hart is now living in his native county, his birth occurring April 1, 1834. He secured a common school education in youth, and on the attainment of his majority purchased a farm in Hart Township adjoining the old homestead, which he cultivated for five or six years, boarding at home during the while. In 1865 he purchased 180 acres half a

mile north of Boonville, upon which he moved and remained until 1870. He was then elected to the office of County Sheriff, and two years later was re-elected, serving in all four years. In August, 1875, he moved to his present place of residence, and is now recognized as one of the county's best and most successful farmers. On the 20th of April, 1875, he wedded Theresa F. Swint, by whom he is the father of four children, named William E., R. E., Claude A., and Ruth.

WILLIAM C. HARPOLE, a native of the county in which he now resides, was born December 15, 1839, being the oldest of seven living children, born to John B. and Mary Jane (Kelley) Harpole. John B. Harpole came with his father to this county from Kentucky about the year 1822, and began farming near Boonville. In 1844 he purchased the farm on which are now located the fair grounds, but a short time thereafter moved to another farm north of Boonville. He then engaged in agricultural pursuits successfully until 1872, when he returned to Boonville, where he has lived a retired life up to the present time. William C. was raised principally upon the farm, receiving in youth a limited education. At the age of twenty-four years he embarked in agricultural pursuits upon his own responsibility and liking the occupation which proved remunerative has since followed that occupation. He is the owner of a good farm containing 110 acres, which is well stocked with horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; is a Democrat in politics and an enterprising citizen. In 1864 he married Rachel Williams, who died soon afterward as did also their only child. In 1866 he wedded Margaret Vincent, by whom he became the father of ten children, the following of whom are now living: Rhoda B., Charles M., Dunbar H., Daisy A., Clyde and Estella M.

THOMAS J. HARGAN, M. D., was born April 13, 1843, in Hardin County, Ky., the eldest of three children born to Daniel and Susan (Crandell) Hargan, both of whom were natives of the Blue Grass State, from whence they removed to Newburgh, Ind., in 1876, where the father died in February, 1878. Mrs. Hargan survived her husband until August, 1880, when she died at Rockport, this State. Thomas J. Hargan remained with his parents on the farm until his sixteenth year, when he entered college at Brandenburg, Ky., continuing there and teaching school at intervals until twenty years old. In 1861 he joined the Kentucky State Guards, was elected a Captain and after serving six months tendered his resignation and began the study of medicine with Dr. J. F. Birkhead, of Shepherdsville, Ky. He attended lectures at the medical college in Ann Arbor, and in 1866 graduated from the Pharmaceutical and Chemical Departments of that institution. Returning to Kentucky he began the practice of medicine in Bullitt County, but the spring of 1869 graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville. In 1876 he moved to Yankeetown, Warrick County, Ind., where he continued the practice of his profession until the fall of 1877, when he was elected editor of the *Baptist Herald*, of Boonville, by the Trustees of the General Baptist Church. After conducting that periodical eighteen months he resigned his position that he might confine his attention more exclusively to the practice of his profession and at which he is at present engaged. Dr. Hargan is a member of the I. O. O. F., Masonic and A.

O. U. W. fraternities, is Secretary of the County Board of Health and local surgeon for the L. E. & St. L. Ry. May 6, 1866, he wedded Henrietta Greenwell, and by her is the father of five children, these three yet living: Edmonia, Guy C. and Stella. He and his wife belong to the General Baptist Church.

HON. THOMPSON B. HART, a native of Warrick County, was born April 1, 1836, being the fifth in a family of ten children of William and Sallie Hart. His father, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, was a native of Mercer County, Ky., and came to Warrick County with his father at an early day. The mother was a native of South Carolina. She led a consistent Christian life, being a member of the Christian Church. Our subject was raised with his parents, receiving a fair education in the country schools of his day, and attended the school at Boonville one year. This was the extent of his early education, but he has since been a close student of his books at home, and has obtained a thorough, practical education. At the age of nineteen he commenced the study of medicine, which he relinquished, by his father's request, at the death of the latter, and assumed control of the farm for nine years, helping to support the mother and younger children. Mr. Hart has not only been a successful farmer, but has raised and traded extensively in fine stock, making the Shorthorn or Durham cattle a specialty, and he now has some magnificent specimens of this excellent breed on his farm. In politics he is a Democrat, and was elected to the State Senate in 1878 by his party, serving a term of four years efficiently. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. fraternity. January 15, 1867, he was united in matrimony to Susan K. Stone, of Warrick County. By this union they have eight children, named Nina B., William J. S., Zora B., Edmund H., Carl B., Alice D., Thompson B., Jr., (deceased) and Talmadge. Himself and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JOHN HARGER was born April 10, 1821, in Allegheny County, Penn., and is the only living son in a family of twelve children born to John and Peggy (McCain) Harger, who were also natives of the Keystone State. The father came to Warrick County when John, Jr., was a lad thirteen or fourteen years old, and entered land in the south part of Boon Township, where he followed farming with fair success until his death, which occurred November 7, 1854. The mother died a short time after the family came to Warrick County. John, Jr., was raised on the farm, receiving a limited education in the country schools of his native State. After he came here he worked on the farm, attending school one winter, which comprised his early education. At the age of twenty-one he bought land of his father near the homestead, and commenced farming for himself. He has followed this occupation since, meeting with more than ordinary success. He now owns 170 acres of well-improved land, 120 acres of which is under cultivation. April 1, 1846, he married Margaret Lance, of Pike County, Ind., by whom he became the father of fifteen children, thirteen of whom are now living. The oldest son died in the late war. The mother died in December, 1879, after living an exemplary life. In September, 1882, Mr. Harger married Mrs. Mary Dancy, who is his present wife. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and during the late war was a firm adherent and supporter of the Union.

Mr. Harger is a member of the Christian Church, and his wife is of the Baptist faith.

JOHN HATSEL, one of Boonville's enterprising young business men, is a native of New Orleans, born November 15, 1853, a son of Conrad Hatsel, who is an old and esteemed citizen of Spencer County, Ind. John lived with his parents until fourteen years old, receiving but a very meager education. On leaving home he went to Evansville, where for a short time he operated a stationary engine, afterward going to Henderson, Ky. For a number of years after this he operated both stationary and portable engines, farmed and followed flat boating on the river. In 1875 he came to Boonville, and purchasing a threshing machine followed that occupation and farming until October, 1884, when he embarked in the grocery and restaurant business in Boonville, where he has since continued with reasonably good success. Mr. Hatsel has worked hard from early youth, and although not wealthy has secured a good farm in Spencer County, a small tract in this county, and other desirable property. In politics he is a Democrat. July 24, 1875, Ella M. Youngblood became his wife, and the following named of the three children born to them are yet living: William H. and Estella M.

FRANK C. HEPP is a native of Germany, born August 24, 1830, the fourth of eight children of Louis and Henrietta (Schmitt) Hepp, both natives of Germany. The father came to America in 1847, locating at Newburgh, this county, where he passed the remainder of his days, his death occurring in 1860. The mother died December 27, 1884, at Newburgh. Our subject was well educated in Germany, a country famous for its schools and scholars, and after being in this county about one year he came to Boonville and learned the wagon-maker's trade, which he followed thirteen years. He then clerked in a store at Boonville two years, and in the meantime had studied for the ministry. In 1861 he began his ministerial labors, locating where called by his church—the Methodist. In 1864 he was forced to abandon this agreeable occupation, owing to failing health. He retired for a time from active pursuits, but in 1871 engaged in general merchandising and is yet thus employed. He has built up a fine trade, and is one of the most prominent of the German residents. April 24, 1852, he was united in marriage with Caroline Veck, of this county, by whom he is the father of six children, three now living: Louisa (wife of William Roth), John F. and Charles L. Mr. Hepp is a member of the A. O. U. W. He is a Republican and he and wife have been life-long members of the Methodist Church. He still discharges ministerial duties in the absence of the regular pastor.

SAMUEL P. HINMAN (deceased) was born in Missouri September 10, 1824. He was a son of Jonas and Deborah (Dunham) Hinman, who came to Warrick County, Ind., when Samuel was about four years of age. The father followed farming in this county until his death. Our subject was reared on the farm with his parents, receiving an ordinary education for the times. After he attained his majority, he bought a farm one and a half miles east of Boonville, where he lived and followed farming successfully until his death. He lived a Christian life and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1844 he married Esther Richardson, who bore him twelve children, seven of whom are

living, named Jngurtha, Jordan, Deborah, John M., Jonas, Jacob and Lorah. His wife died in 1867, and upon the 3d of December, 1868, he married Nancy (Richardson) Baker, the widow of Ephraim Baker. The fruits of this union were two children, one of whom is living, named Hattie. His second wife is living on the homestead, which consists of 100 acres of well-improved land. His sons Jonas and Jacob, who are both married, are living there with their families also. Mrs. Hinman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

E. CURTIS HINES (deceased) was born July 19, 1817, at Florence, N. Y., the youngest in a family of six children born to the marriage of Olney Hines and Miss H. Curtis, who were both natives of New England. Olney Hines came to what is now known as Warrick County, Ind., in January, 1819, and entered a large tract of land in Boon Township, upon which he resided until his death, April 18, 1872. He was one of Warrick County's earliest and most prominent pioneers, and was a staunch advocate of the temperance cause. At one time after his removal to Indiana he returned to his native State on foot and then returned with a flat-boat load of useful utensils, which he sold among the settlers. His wife died March 25, 1866. E. Curtis Hines, subject of this memoir, was raised by his parents on the old home farm, receiving only such schooling as was common during his boyhood. February 7, 1844, he wedded Nancy Garwood, who bore him two children—Mary Jane and Nancy Margaret—and died January 1, 1847. Mr. Hines was married May 3, 1849, to Liversa Spencer, a native of Geneva, Ohio, and to their union ten children were born, as follows: Martha M., Berian O., Olney S., Ada H., Nathan P., Bertha A., Clara E., Anna E. and Emma E. (twins), and Charles C. Mr. Hines was an unassuming, honorable, upright citizen, a man respected and admired for his many sterling qualities of both heart and mind, a true Christian, an advocate of temperance and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died May 19, 1878, mourned by a large circle of friends. Since his death Mrs. Hines has continued to reside on the home farm, which is managed successfully by her son, Nathan P.

REV. F. A. HOFF is a native of the Hessian Province, Germany, and was born December 1, 1828, being the elder of two children of John F. and Martha E. (Koch) Hoff. His father came to this country in 1847, landing in New York City August 27. He moved West to Troy, Mo., and in the spring of 1848 returned as far as Poland, Clay Co., Ind., where he lived until the fall of 1855. In 1852, his wife having died, he took up his residence with our subject, with whom he yet lives, at the age of eighty-three years. Our subject received a fair education in the old country, and at the age of fourteen learned the blacksmith trade, at which he worked until he came to America. He worked at farming while in Clay County. In 1854 he moved to Ripley County, and in September, 1855, was ordained a minister of the Methodist Church. In this calling he was engaged for about twenty-nine years. In 1875 he came to this town, and was pastor of the Methodist Church. His piety and worth are unquestioned. For a short time past he has been engaged in the mercantile business in Boonville. August 10, 1854, he married Catharine M. Sonnefeld, by whom he has two children: Clara C. and Bertha E.

WILLIAM M. HOGGATT, attorney and counsellor-at-law, was born in the adjoining county of Orange, December 5, 1839, one in a family of nine children, four yet living, born to Wilford and Elizabeth (Wells) Hoggatt, who were natives respectively of North and South Carolina, and who came with their respective parents to Indiana when the State was yet in its infancy. William M. was reared to manhood in his native county, receiving, in youth, such educational advantages as were common at that day. He afterward entered Asbury University, from which he received the degree of "A. M." in 1863, and one year later graduated from the law department of the State University. Immediately after this he located for the practice of his profession at Mount Vernon, Ind., where he remained until 1877 engaged in active practice. In 1866 he was elected District Attorney for the counties of Posey, Vanderburg, Gibson and Warrick, retaining that position two years. Since 1877 he has occupied a prominent position in the bar of Warrick County, residing at Boonville. Mr. Hoggatt was married November 4, 1864, to Isabella Bacon, by whom he is the father of two sons: Wilford B., a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and Herbert E. The mother died in November, 1874, and July 4, 1877, Mr. Hoggatt married Mrs. Gertrude (Burtis) Nettleton. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and in 1884 was the candidate for Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana, but with the entire State ticket suffered defeat.

JAMES A. HOUGLAND, a native of Warrick County, Ind., was born December 18, 1825, the second of eight children born to Abraham and Susan (Ward) Houglan, both natives of Kentucky. The father was married in his native State and came to Warrick County the fall of 1824, bought a farm three miles from Boonville, upon which he located and followed farming successfully, being one of the energetic and prominent men of the county in his day. His death occurred some eight or ten years ago, the mother's death occurring three years previous. James A. was raised on the farm with his parents, receiving a fair education in the country schools. At the age of twenty-three he married and settled on the farm where he now lives and has been one of Warrick County's most successful farmers. He now owns 230 acres of land in a fair state of improvement and with good buildings. In February, 1849, he married Malinda Johnson, of Warrick County, by whom he is father of eight children, four of whom are now living, named Martha (Mrs. Charles Baker), Kella, Charles J., and Anna S. In politics Mr. Houglan is a staunch Republican and he and wife have been leading members of the German Baptist Church for about twenty-five years.

MRS. ELIZABETH HOUGLAND, daughter of Manuel and Margaret (Humphrey) Broshears, who were natives of Kentucky, was born in Ohio County of that State June 22, 1839, the fourth in a family of eleven children. In 1855 Mr. Broshears moved to Indiana, settling first in Pike County, then removing to Warrick County, and from there to Gibson County, where he died November 22, 1884, and where his widow is yet living. Mrs. Houglan was married in her native State at the age of fifteen years, to John E. Condict, and six children were born to them, named Mary E. (Mrs. C. J. Martin), Lucinda M. (Mrs. Thomas

L. Neves), Martha Jane (Mrs. S. M. Null), John L., James F. (deceased), and Benjamin F. Removing to Indiana with his family, Mr. Conduct worked at carpentering for a time, then read and practiced medicine in Pike and Gibson Counties until his death in the latter county about the close of the Rebellion. After her husband's death Mrs. Conduct came to Warrick County with her children and engaged in farming. February 17, 1874, she became the wife of Andrew Hougland and by him has two children: Andrew J., and Albert. Mr. Hougland farmed successfully in Boon Township until his death, which occurred August 11, 1878. Mrs. Hougland has since resided on the home place adjoining Boonville, the farm being operated by two sons of her first husband, John L. and Benjamin F.

ROBERT B. JEFFRIES, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, July, 16, 1836, and is a son of Blair and Penillipa (Tilton) Jeffries, who were the parents of thirteen children and natives respectively of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. When a young man Blair Jeffries settled on a farm in Clermont County, Ohio, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1875, preceded by his wife some thirty years. Robert B. was reared on the home farm to manhood, securing only an ordinary education. In 1859 he married and from that time to 1862 farmed, when he enlisted in Company F., Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving a period of two years and eight months, when he was honorably discharged. He was in various skirmishes and engagements, chief among which was the attack on Fort Donelson. After the war he followed huckstering in his native State until 1867, when he came to Warrick County, Ind., and followed the same occupation until 1875. He then resumed farming and in 1878 purchased property east of Boonville, where he has resided to the present time. Mr. Jeffries has been twice married, his first wife bearing him two daughters: Lillie L. (Mrs. Jonas Hinman) and Effie (Mrs. Albert Richardson). To his second marriage one child, which died in infancy, was born. He is a member of the G. A. R., a Prohibitionist in political principle and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JACOB JOHNSON, a Warrick County pioneer, is a native of New England, his birth occurring May 9, 1803, son of Jacob and Pharibe (Warren) Johnson, who moved to Kentucky with our subject, when he was an infant, and from there removed to this county, when he was fifteen years old. Surrounded by a wild and sparsely settled country, filled with wild animals and game in abundance, our subject attained manhood and from the time of his majority has been doing business in an agricultural way on his own responsibility, now owning a good farm of 150 acres. He has become recognized as an honest, unassuming citizen, and now, on the evening of his life, can look backward over a well spent life, in which he has gained many friends and but few enemies. He was married in 1824 to Martha, daughter of John Williams, an old pioneer of this county, and eleven sons and three daughters have been born to them. Mr. Johnson has suffered greatly in the death of his immediate family, having lived to see all laid in their final resting place. His wife died March 20, 1865, having been a true wife, a loving mother and faithful Christian. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Baptist Church, and is making his home with B. F. Owens (see sketch).

JOHN F. KATTERJOHN, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, was born December 22, 1843, one of eight children born to William and Christina (Bierbaum) Katterjohn, who were natives of Prussia. The father came to the United States in about 1837, finding a home first in Virginia, when he was married. In 1842 he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there, two years later, to Dubois County, Ind., where he remained until 1872, when he removed to near Selvin, in this county, where he bought a farm upon which he yet resides. Until fifteen years of age our subject remained with his parents in Dubois County on the farm. He then went to Huntingburgh, and attended school winters and worked at the tanner's trade summers. Three years later he came to Selvin, where he remained two years learning the miller's trade. In 1863 he married Elsie Hale, and the winter of the same year he left home to fight his country's cause, as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Forty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the end of one year he was honorably discharged, and returning home he purchased mill property at Newburgh, which he operated until the fall of 1867. He then returned to Selvin, and engaged in milling there until 1881, when he came to Boonville, purchased the Star Mills, which he has operated up to the present time with success. Mr. Katterjohn is a Republican in politics, a member of the G. A. R., and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are the parents of three children: Charles M., Quincy F. and Halla B.

COMMODORE KELLY, Recorder of Warrick County, is one of the twelve children born to Isham and Eliza (Cover) Kelly, who were natives of Kentucky, from whence both moved to Indiana when young, and where they engaged in farming and stock-dealing. Isham Kelly is yet living, his home being at Folsomville. Commodore was born in Skelton Township, this county, March 31, 1844, and was reared by his parents to manhood, securing in youth such education as the common schools of that early day afforded. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Sixty-fifth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and serving through the battles of Resaca, Dallas, siege of Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, and Knoxville, besides various other lesser engagements, he was honorably discharged after three years' service. Returning home he was married December 9, 1866, to Mary E. Shelton, by whom he is the father of three children, named Lucy, Lily and James I. While a resident of Folsomville, Mr. Kelly was engaged in the livery business, also merchandising. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., Masonic, K. of P. and G. A. R. fraternities. In 1870 he located in Owen Township, and ten years later was elected Township Trustee. In 1882 he was elected Recorder of his county, now serving as such as a popular and efficient officer.

WILLIAM KINDERMAN, a native of Prussia, was born September 10, 1835, being the youngest of three children of Charles L. and Louisa (Harhausen) Kiderman, both natives of Prussia, where they lived until 1864, when they came to America and lived with our subject until their deaths. Our subject received a fair education in Germany, and when in his fifteenth year went to the King's Garden at Berlin and learned floriculture, which occupation he followed in that country until

he reached the age of twenty-three years when he immigrated to America, landing at New York city in October, 1858. He went west to Illinois, but March 1, 1859, located in Boonville and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1867, and then engaged in cabinet-making until 1869, and in 1870 embarked in the grocery and hardware business, and is employed at present as dealer in hardware, stoves and agricultural implements. In 1875 he added stoves and tinware to his business. In 1872 he built his large brick store-room, in which he now does a prosperous trade. At present he is also engaged in handling agricultural implements. June 8, 1861, he married Mary Bohn, by whom he is the father of ten children, six now living, as follows: Anna, Louis, Beana, Emelie, Charles and Louisa. He and family are members of the Evangelical church. He is a Democrat and an I. O. O. F. and an A. O. U. W.

ARCHIPPUS KNIGHT, deceased, and one of the leading farmers of his time in Boon Township, was born March 27, 1831, in Vanderburg County, Indiana, being one of six children born to Isaac and Amira, (Gillette) Knight. He was reared and educated in his native county and during the most of his life was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1880 he purchased a farm in this township and county, upon which he moved and resided until his death, which occurred July 31, 1833. He was an honest and industrious farmer, a devoted husband and father and a pleasant, sociable neighbor. Mr. Knight was married September 9, 1856, to Miss Thirza E. Terry, the only child of John S. and Thirza E. (Rice) Terry, by whom he became the father of eight children, the following five yet living: John A., Robert E., Adah M., Orville and Virginia T. Mrs. Knight was born at Newburgh, Indiana, March 21, 1839, and when only a baby her mother died. She was reared by her grandmother at Boonville, and also an aunt, going to school until eighteen years of age, when she went to Evansville and resided with her father three years. She now resides on the farm left by Mr. Knight, which contains 160 acres and which is managed by her oldest son, who is also extensively engaged in baling hay besides farming.

FREDERICK W. KOEGEL was born in New Orleans, La., May 18, 1852, the second of eleven children of John and Mary (Quinnott) Koegel, both natives of Germany. The father immigrated to America in 1830, and served the United States in the Mexican war, afterward locating in New Orleans, where he followed the occupation of baker. In 1853 he came to Boonville, being one of the first German citizens of the town. His death occurred October 19, 1878, and his widow still survives him. Our subject was liberally educated at the Boonville schools, and finished by graduating from the Commercial college of Evansville. He clerked in the store of Hudspeth & Co. for a time, and in 1876 engaged in the book, stationery and general merchandise trade, which has since been his employment. He is now one of the substantial men of Boonville; is a Democrat and a member of the I. O. O. F. He married Ida Leitz, May 11, 1876, and is the father of one child—Charles E.

LOUIS KUNTZMAN was born in Pike County, Ohio, February 12, 1855, being the fifth of eleven children born to Martin and Barbara (Rohrsheb) Kuntzman, who were both natives of Germany. The father, together with his family, removed to Warrick County, Ind., in 1863,

locating in Boonville, where he now resides. Louis made his home with his parents in his youth, receiving only a limited education. At the age of twelve years he went to Evansville, where he remained several years, learning the bakery and confectionery business thoroughly. In December, 1874, he returned to Boonville and opened a bakery and confectionery store, at which he has ever since been engaged. Mr. Kuntzman is one of Boonville's most thorough-going and enterprising business men. Beginning with only \$175 capital, he has combined industry with frugality, thus not only increasing his capital to a considerable extent, but establishing a profitable trade as well. January 18, 1877, he was united in matrimony with Elizabeth Hepp, who was born in Warrick County, Ind., February 23, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Kuntzman are members of the Evangelical Church, and are the parents of two children, named George F. and Helena C.

MATTHIAS LILLICH, JR., a native of Clermont County, Ohio, was born April 5, 1846, the younger of two children now living born to Matthias and Rosina (May) Lillich, who were natives of Germany. The father came to this country about forty years ago, locating in Ohio, where he followed farming until 1870, when he came to Warrick County, Ind., and located on a farm of eighty acres near Boonville, where he still resides. Matthias Jr. was raised on the farm in Ohio, and received a limited education. In about 1871 he came to Warrick County and worked on his father's farm, and of whom he bought a few acres of land. In 1880 he purchased an adjoining farm, upon which he moved in 1881 and where he has since lived, engaged in farming and dairy business. December 19, 1866, he was married to Mary Gearing, of Clermont County, Ohio, and by her is the father of five children, four of whom are living: Minnie M., Annie B., Marietta and William. In politics Mr. Lillich is a Republican, and he and family attend the German Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN W. LOWELL, a native of Boon Township, Warrick Co., Ind., was born March 23, 1835, the fourth of eight children born to James E. and Sinai (Armer) Lowell, natives of Michigan and Pennsylvania respectively. The father was raised near Detroit, Mich., by his parents, where his father, who was a General in the war of 1812, died. The General's widow married again, and came to Warrick County with the family in 1814, locating in Rockport, which was then in Warrick County, and where James E. helped clear the grape-vines and underbrush from the bluff where that town now stands. About 1818 the family located about two miles from Boonville, where James E. lived until he married, when he bought the farm where John W. now resides, and followed farming successfully until his death, August 15, 1863. He started farming with no capital, but by hard work, close economy, and strict integrity succeeded in accumulating 600 acres of good land. His widow married John Murphy, and is living in Crawford County, Ind. John W. was raised on the farm with his parents, enduring many of the privations and hardships of pioneer life, receiving a limited education. When twenty-two he married and commenced farming for himself on a part of the old homestead, where he remained until his father's death, when he bought his mother's share of the estate, and in 1880 built a good two-

story frame house in addition to his father's residence, where he now lives. He owns 380 acres of well-improved land, 250 acres being under cultivation. October 9, 1857, he married Harriett Fay, daughter of Mahlon Fay, one of the early pioneers of the county. They are the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living: Sinai, Mahlon H. and James E. (twins), Lucy, John W., and Clyde. Mr. Lowell is a member of the A. O. U. W., a Democrat, and he and wife have been members of the M. E. Church for over twenty-five years. Mr. Lowell and sons are engaged in the manufacture of tiles for drainage, having a factory on the farm, where they make a superior quality of tile from blue clay, which is pronounced by competent judges to be the best quality used in the manufacture of this important article for drainage. He also raises tobacco quite extensively, an average of 15,000 pounds per annum.

WILLIAM LUNENBURG is a native of Prussia, his birth occurring June 3, 1832, being the eldest of seven children of John and Wilhelmina (Linden) Lunenburg, both natives of the same country. The father came to America in 1852, and with his family, started for Missouri, *via* Wheeling, West Virginia. On the journey down the Ohio River, when near Newburgh, the father and mother were stricken down with cholera and were landed at that town, where, in October, both died, and where they now repose. Our subject, who had been likewise stricken with the same scourge after the death of his parents, recovered and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed about two years, when he met with an accident and went to the country for six months, and then commenced farming, but was again disabled in the arm by a second accident. He returned to Newburgh and learned the cabinet trade and here he remained for about eleven years. In 1863 he came to Boonville and continued at his trade until 1867, when he started in business for himself, and is thus engaged at present, having established a good trade in furniture, etc., and accumulated a comfortable competency. July 7, 1863, he married Katherina Niebergall, a native of Germany, and by her has one child—Wilhelmina. He is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church. At present he conducts the undertaking business in connection with his usual work.

JOHN JACOB LUTZ was born in Germany, March 26, 1851. His parents, John G. and Juliana (Miller) Lutz, were natives of Bavaria, and the parents of seven children, of whom John Jacob was the third. They came to the United States in 1865, locating in Boonville, where for some years the father followed the trade of brick-mason. The senior Lutz has been an invalid several years. His wife died November 23, 1881. John Jacob received a good education in his native country, and worked some at bricklaying, but after coming to this country he began working on a farm, which he followed seven years. He then entered the employ of L. C. Oatley, remaining with him several years. In 1881 he embarked in the ice business, in which he is at present engaged in quite an extensive way. He not only supplies the people of Boonville, but many of the adjoining towns and handles annually over 300 tons of ice. May 4, 1874, Mr. Lutz was united in marriage with Miss Catharine Koegel, by whom he is father of four children, Frederick W., Charles, August and

Thomas H. Mr. Lutz has been successful in business, and is one of Boonville's well-known citizens. He is a Democrat, a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church.

DR. REUBEN C. MATTHEWSON, deceased, a pioneer of this county, and one of the first physicians of Boonville, was born October 16, 1804, in Steuben County, N. Y., a son of Oliver and Agnes (Clark) Matthewson. When thirteen years old he removed, with his parents, to Gibson County, Ind., where he secured a good education, studying medicine with Dr. Fullerton, of Princeton. On attaining his majority he was licensed to practice medicine, and in 1825 he located in Boonville, where he remained about eight years. Having been passionately fond of music he had made that a special study in youth, and on leaving Boonville he went to Bardstown, Ky., where he was made Professor of Music of the college in that place. A few years later he returned to Boonville and made it his home the remainder of his days. For four years he was Postmaster of Boonville, but the greater portion of his life was passed in the practice of medicine, and in the drug trade. February 16, 1828, he married Lorinda Baldwin, who died August 19, 1860, and the only living issue to their union is Charles C. Matthewson, a sketch of whom follows this. Dr. Matthewson was a Whig and Republican in politics, and one of Boonville's most respected citizens. He died June 21, 1876.

CHARLES C. MATTHEWSON, druggist, is a native of Boonville, born June 6, 1840, the only living child in a family of five children of Dr. Reuben C. Matthewson, a sketch of whom precedes this. He received his education in the schools of Boonville, remaining in his father's store until the fall of 1861, when he enlisted as a musician in the regular band of the Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers and served six months, when he was mustered out with the band. Mr. Matthewson returned to his native town and again took his place in his father's store, where he remained until 1873, when he assumed control of the business which he has ever since conducted successfully. In politics he is a staunch Republican and June 1, 1882, he was united in matrimony with Miss A. Link of Boonville.

EDWARD M. MEECE was born February 23, 1842, in Warrick County, Indiana, and is the eldest of eight living children. William T. Meece, his father, was a native of Tennessee, and when a young man came to this county, where he married Clarissa Hood. He has followed agricultural pursuits through life, and from about war times to 1879 was employed as keeper of the poor of the county. Edward M. was reared by his parents to manhood, securing but a meager education. Shortly after the breaking out of hostilities between the North and the South he became a volunteer private in Company I, Fifty-third Regiment of Indiana Infantry, and after serving three years and six months was honorably discharged, wearing a Sergeant's chevrons. He served through the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg and the battles of the Atlanta campaign, then was with Sherman's army on that memorable march to the sea. After the close of the war he returned to his native county and has since been engaged in farming. In 1884 he purchased a small farm south of Boonville, where he now resides comfortably situated. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the G. A. R. and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married October 19, 1865, to Nancy Montgomery, who died November 19, 1876,

after bearing two children, both of whom are dead. May 3, 1877, he wedded Malinda Montgomery, his present wife.

W. L. MELLEEN, one of the present Commissioners of Warrick County, is a native of Ohio, his birth occurring December 7, 1832. He is the third of five children born to Henry and Elizabeth (Bunnell) Mellen, who were natives respectively of Vermont and Massachusetts. In 1837 the family immigrated to Warrick County, Indiana, where the father died in 1861 from the effects of an accident by a runaway horse. The mother is living, at the age of eighty years, with the subject of this sketch. W. L. Mellen was raised a farmer and in youth secured a fair education. Since attaining majority he has resided at his present place of residence and where he now owns a valuable farm. At one time he owned 600 acres of land, but this has been decreased considerably by giving to his children. He was married, in 1856, to Sinai Lowell, and four children were born to them, these three yet living: Rufus D., Emmet H. and Henry. The mother dying in 1865, Mr. Mellen, a year later, was united in marriage with Polly Perigo, by whom he is the father of three children: Lillie, Homer and Flora. His second wife dying in 1877, Mr. Mellen was married in 1880 to Lavina Pearce, his present wife, and to them one son—Lee—has been born. Mr. Mellen is a member of the A. O. U. W., a Democrat, and although not a politician or office-seeker he was elected Commissioner for the Second District of Warrick County in 1882 and re-elected. His second term will expire in 1888. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and among the county's best citizens.

LEWIS J. MILLER, President of the Boonville National Bank, is a native of Warrick County, Ind., born August 18, 1834. He is the eldest of seven children born to David and Nancy (Bloyd) Miller, who were natives of Virginia and Indiana respectively, the former moving with his parents to near Bowling Green, Ky., at an early day, thence to Boon Township, Warrick Co., Ind., and later to Hart Township, where he died November 30, 1860. Mrs. Miller died June 4, 1864. Lewis J. was raised on the farm in his native county, receiving in youth only a common school education. At the age of twenty-four years he entered the store of his uncle, John Lynn, at Lynnville, where he remained until 1867, when he was elected County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket. Removing to Boonville he served two terms as Treasurer, then with others established the Boonville Banking Company, of which he was made Cashier. On the organization of the Boonville National Bank he was elected President, a position he has ever since retained. From 1876 to 1883 he served as Deputy County Treasurer. Mr. Miller is one of the reliable business men of Boonville, is a Democrat and a member of the Masonic fraternity. In April, 1858, he was united in marriage with Martha C. Hart, the result of their union being nine children; these eight are yet living: David B., Ida P. (Taylor), Eva E., George E., Lora M., Maud, Clyde and Bertie. Mr. Miller has served as one of the Board of School Trustees of Boonville several years.

BENJAMIN MUSGRAVE, an old and esteemed resident of Warrick County, was born September 27, 1815, in Muhlenburgh County, Ky., and is the youngest and only living representative in a family of

eleven children, born to Samuel and Rebecca (Davis) Musgrave, who were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. The father removed to the latter State when a young man; was there married; raised a family; followed farming, and then died, preceded by his wife some seven years. Benjamin was left an orphan at the age of ten years, and his early life was filled with hardships and heartaches only experienced by the young who have no parents living to care for them. Under such adversities he grew to manhood, but during this time he managed to secure a very limited schooling, and subsequently a practical education. In 1830 he first came to this county, living with an older brother two years, then following life on the river three years. He then entered land in this township, and has since made it his home, having won an honored and respected position in the neighborhood. September 27, 1836, he wedded Frances Leach, who died November 17, 1845, leaving four children: William W., Mary C., Eliza H., and one deceased. April 2, 1846, he married Rebecca Ann Davis, and the following named of the eleven children born to them are yet living: Nathan M., Amos B., Minerva J., Susan A., Marinda Ellen, Benjamin Franklin, Sylvester D., Fielding T., and Edward O. Mr. Musgrave is the owner of a good farm, comprising 186 acres, is a Democrat, a strong supporter of the temperance cause, and he and wife belong to the Baptist Church.

ALBERT MCCOOL, born in Warrick County, Ind., August 12, 1842, is the fifth and only living of six children born to Joseph and Malinda (Armer) McCool. He is a grandson of William and Margaret (Baker) McCool, who were natives of South Carolina and the parents of eight children, the sixth born of whom was Joseph McCool, whose birth occurred March 5, 1811, in Davis County, Ky. July 25, 1834, the marriage of our subject's parents was solemnized, and in 1835 Mr. McCool entered a tract of land from the Government in Warrick County, Ind., two miles south of Boonville, and has since resided on this place where he owns a good farm. His wife dying in January, 1855, he was married the year following to Elizabeth Jane Masters, and three daughters of their nine children are yet living. Albert McCool, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared and educated in his native county, which has always been his home. At twenty-two years of age he married, and purchasing a farm in Anderson Township resided there two years. He then came back to Boon Township, but after a short stay returned to Anderson, where he remained until 1872, when he came to his present place, where he has since resided. He is a Democrat, as is also his father, and like his parents he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the F. & A. M. His wife was formerly Mary J. Pyeatt, the daughter of Nathan Pyeatt, deceased, one of Warrick County's early and prominent citizens.

JAMES H. McCULLA, a native of Warrick County, born November 19, 1839, is one of three children of James and Elizabeth (Massie) McCulla. The father, a native of Ireland, came to America at an early day, locating first in Virginia, where he married Mary Graham, and soon afterward moved to Kentucky. Later he moved to this county, where his wife died and where he afterward married Elizabeth Massie, a native of Kentucky. He practiced medicine and conducted the cabinet-makers'

trade, accumulating much real property around Boonville. He had been a Captain in the war of 1812, and was a man of decided character and prominence. His death occurred August 27, 1859. Our subject was raised at Boonville and received a good education and taught school for about two years, besides serving as clerk in the stores a number of years. October 12, 1868, he married Susan L. Morgan, who has presented him with two children: Noel W., deceased, and Fannie E. After his marriage, Mr. McCulla engaged in merchandising and has continued thus until the present. He owns valuable property and one of the finest residences in Warrick County. In 1864 he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served for about four months. He is a Republican and a member of the K. of P., A. O. U. W., and G. A. R. fraternities. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN NESTER was born November 3, 1837, in Fussengoenheim, Rhine Bavaria, Germany, one of five children born to John J. and Elizabeth (Hank) Nester. The mother dying in the old country in 1849 the father and our subject crossed the ocean and settled at Troy, Ind., where the remainder of the family immigrated soon after and where Mr. Nester died August 28, 1856. The subject of this memoir farmed and worked at brick-making for a time; learned harness-making, following the latter occupation a number of years in Newburgh and Evansville. After this and until 1870 he combined the grocery business and his trade at Newburgh. Having been the successful nominee of the Democratic party for County Auditor, he removed to the county seat and for eight years administered to the duties of that office. In 1878, at the Democratic State Convention, he received the solid vote of the First Congressional District for the office of State Auditor, but did not succeed in securing the nomination, having withdrawn in favor of Gen. Manson. For two years Mr. Nester was engaged in the dry goods trade at Boonville, but is now soliciting for some of the most reliable insurance companies known. As a Democrat he was a delegate to the National Convention in 1880 and from 1882 to 1884 was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. He belongs to the F. & A. M., K. of P. and A. O. U. W. orders and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church. Was married June 23, 1859, to Magdalena Hochhalter. The following of their seven children are yet living: George P., Otto L., Katharine and Charles J.

CHRISTOPHER L. OATLEY, a native of Ohio, was born near Zanesville in Muskingum County, November 14, 1835, a son of James and Elizabeth (Lenhart) Oatley, who were parents of nine children and natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. The father followed farming in Ohio for over fifty years; he and wife are now dead. The subject of this memoir was reared in youth by his parents, receiving a common school education. When a young man he went to Illinois and there engaged in the miller's trade, having previously learned that occupation at Zanesville, but in 1859 he came to Boonville, Ind., and for three years worked at his trade. In 1862 he purchased a half interest in the Taylorsville Mill, in this county, operating the same five years. He then operated a mill one year in Edwards County, Ill., then



D. A. DeForest M.D.

returned to Boonville and purchased a half interest in the Elkhorn Mills, which he has retained up to the present time. In 1855 Mr. Oatley wedded Miss B. C. Huston, of Zanesville, Ohio, three children being born to their union, only one—Mabel—yet living. Mr. Oatley is a member of the Masonic fraternity and he and wife were raised in the religious faith advocated by the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been reasonably successful in business ventures, the Elkhorn Mills, in which he is concerned, being one of the best in southern Indiana and equipped with the best and latest improvements in milling. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and although never having aspired to any political prominence he has occupied various minor offices.

TOWNSEND OLIN, a native of Vermont, was born July 14, 1822, being the fourth in a family of five children born to Reynolds and Mary (Townsend) Olin, natives of Vermont and Massachusetts. The fall of 1823 the family immigrated to Warrick County, Ind., locating near the present home of our subject, where Mr. Olin operated a tan-yard and saw-mill for about nine years. He then removed to Newburgh and began the erection of a saw-mill but before its completion died of cholera, June 21, 1833. Mrs. Olin died August 21, 1831. Shortly after the death of his father Townsend Olin went to Rockport and began the tanner's trade, but a year later returned to Warrick County and was bound out by his guardian to a farmer, remaining with him only a short time. He then worked on the canal a year, but after that attended school a few months in and near Rockport. Returning to Warrick County he lived with Calvin Butler, of whom he learned surveying, besides fitting himself for the teacher's profession. After teaching a few months he returned to his native State, obtained some money from his father's estate and returning to Indiana purchased his present farm. In 1848 he moved on his place and since that time has followed farming and teaching, the latter occupying his attention over six years. Since 1880 he has confined his attention to farming and looking after the welfare of his guests, who come in large numbers to attest the medicinal properties of St. Ronan's Well, which has become widely known and justly celebrated. Mr. Olin is a Republican and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. October 10, 1847, his marriage with Margaret P., daughter of Benjamin Seely, a native of Vermont and an early settler of this county, was solemnized. One son—Chauncey M., born November 14, 1865—is the result of their union.

B. F. OWENS, a native of Virginia, was born July 25, 1839, a son of Matthew and Katie (Sowers) Owens. In 1858 he came to Warrick County, Ind., where he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits to the present time. In 1865 he moved on the farm owned by Jacob Johnson, with whom he is living at the present time, caring for the estate and looking after the best interests of Mr. Johnson, besides attending to the duties of his own farm. Mr. Owens was married May 17, 1859, to Minerva Wilson, who died in May, 1861, having borne one daughter, that lived to be married, but is now deceased. March 29, 1863, he was united in matrimony with Irene Hall, by whom he is the father of nine children, named Mattie, Thompson J., Everett A., Effie A., Minnie A., Harry D.,

Dora Estella, Josie L. and Mamie. Mr. Owens is a Democrat, and he and wife belong to the Baptist Church.

HON. ROBERT PERIGO, a practical and well-to-do farmer of this township, was born in Ohio County, Ky., September 6, 1818, the eldest of six children born to Jonathan and Isabella (McGill) Perigo, both natives of Kentucky. Jonathan Perigo, a brother of Ezekiel Perigo, came to this county December 25, 1818, and by an honorable life became prominent as one of the useful pioneers. He died in 1843, preceded by his wife in about the year 1830. Robert, subject of this sketch, received but a limited schooling in youth, but in later years has greatly benefited himself by private study, observation and reading. At the age of nineteen years he entered the employ of Gen. Joseph Lane, in Vanderburg County, remaining until his twenty-first year, when he returned to Warrick County, married, and entering land began farming, at which he has ever since continued, and at which he is yet engaged, now owning a fine farm of 204 acres. September 12, 1839, he married Elizabeth J., daughter of Rev. John W. Youngblood, and to their union have been born these children: Thomas Benton, Isabella, Mary (deceased), Elizabeth A., Emma J. (deceased), John W., Maria, Alice Jane, Lana, Clara, and Rachel. The mother belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Perigo is a Mason, a Democrat, and in 1865 was elected to represent his county in the State Legislature. In 1876 he was re-elected, serving four years in all. He is one of the county's best citizens.

EPHRAIM Y. PERIGO, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Warrick County, Ind., November 16, 1842, and is a son of Jonathan and Mary (Baker) Perigo, who were also natives of the Hoosier State, and the parents of five children, the subject of this sketch being next to the youngest. The father settled in this county when it was yet in a primeval state, and followed blacksmithing and farming successfully until his death, which occurred when Ephraim was two years of age. Mrs. Perigo is yet living, the wife of Henry Wilkerson. About two years after her second marriage, Ephraim Y. Perigo began life's battle on his own responsibility as a farm hand. On the breaking out of hostilities between the North and the South in 1861, he volunteered his services in the preservation of the Union, and was made a private in Company K, Forty-second Regiment Indiana Infantry, but after serving faithfully until the close of the war, was discharged as First Lieutenant of his company. He was an active participant in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, through the entire Atlanta campaign, and was wounded slightly four times. Since the close of the war, Mr. Perigo has been engaged in agricultural pursuits east of Boonville, now owning a farm of eighty-seven acres of well improved land. In January, 1867, he was married to Miss Annie E. Hiley, a native of Perry County, this State, and the following five of their six children are yet living: John W., Mary M., James F., Albert P., and Oliver P. He is a Republican, a member of the G. A. R., and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES F. PICKER, one of Boonville's most progressive merchants, is a native of Germany, his birth occurring August 16, 1843. He is the eldest of two children born to Charles F. and Louisa (Lucking)

Picker, who emigrated from the old country to Cincinnati, O., in 1845, where the father died in 1849. Charles F. Picker, Jr., the subject of this biography, was reared and educated in Cincinnati and at the age of eighteen years he enlisted in Company C, Sixteenth Regiment of United States Infantry, serving his country faithfully three years. After the war he was employed by a New Albany wholesale dry goods house as traveling salesman, a position he retained twelve years. In 1876 he came to Boonville and embarked in the dry goods and general merchandise business, where he has since continued with success. Mr. Picker was married to Carrie H. Hill, of Louisville, Ky., on the 1st of April, 1865, and by her he is the father of three sons and two daughters. He is a member of the Masonic brotherhood, and Mrs. Picker belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FREDERICK RECKERT, cabinet manufacturer and furniture dealer, is a native of Berkanfeld, Germany, his birth occurring June 24, 1822. He is the third in a family of five children born to Egnatz and Katharina (Liesar) Reckert, who were also natives of the old country, where they died. After receiving the ordinary German common school education in youth, Frederick, at fourteen years of age, began learning the cabinet-maker's trade, at which he worked in his native town, also Hamburg and Bremen, for a number of years. In 1851 he left the land of his birth and crossing the Atlantic found employment at his trade at Allentown, Penn., Louisville, Ky., and New Albany, Ind., until 1854, when he came to Boonville, where he has ever since resided. Here Mr. Reckert opened a shop and commenced cabinet-making. Beginning life a poor boy in a strange land without any capital, he has made life a success, financially, now owning the buildings in which he is doing business, a comfortable brick residence and desirable town lots. He is one of Boonville's substantial citizens, is a Republican in politics and he and wife are members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church. January 18, 1856, his marriage with Mina Loch was solemnized. To their union have been born ten children. Those yet living are Frederick; Caroline, who married Charles Schneider; Mina; Tillie; Lucy and Annie.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS, one of the widely known men of Warrick County, was born at Thompson, Geauga Co., Ohio, July 9, 1819. It has been said—and truthfully—that "man is the architect of his own future," and in the case of Mr. Reynolds it is a fact that he has hewn for himself a pathway through life that is well worthy of imitation in many respects. Being left an orphan at four years of age, he was bound out to Enoch Scott, a farmer, of whom he purchased his freedom for \$50, when only nineteen years old. In 1840 he came to Warrick County, Ind., and October 9, 1842, wedded Priscilla Hougland. Mr. Reynolds has farmed successfully in Warrick County, for nearly half a century, but at present is not engaged actively in business pursuits. To him and wife six children have been born, named Isabella, William Wallace, Susan, Rachel, John James (died February 1, 1884), and one that died in infancy named Priscilla. In politics he actively advocated the principles of the Whig party which favored a high tariff and United States Banks, and to-day he is a supporter of the party with similar principles. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three

years, and served until the close of the Rebellion. The principal and most widely known feature of the life of Mr. Reynolds is his antagonism to the Christian religion, being an atheist in belief. From boyhood he has been an assiduous student of theology, having read nearly every work worthy of perusal pertaining to the subject. While his bold atheistic views astonish his neighbors, all respect him and he is regarded as an upright citizen, a kind husband and father.

LEANDER RHOADES, a native of Warrick County, Ind., was born February 5, 1837, the oldest of twelve children born to Benjamin and Emily (Danforth) Rhoades. The father was a native of Kentucky, and the mother probably of Long Island. Benjamin Rhoades came to Warrick County with his parents when he was three years old, and lived with them on the farm south of Boonville. At the age of twenty-four he married and bought a farm near the Ohio River where he lived following farming, at which he was fairly successful. He was one of Warrick County's upright Christian citizens, and died in March, 1873. His wife died in 1869, both having lived and died in the Baptist faith. Leander Rhoades was raised on the farm with his parents, receiving a limited education. When twenty-four years old he married Sarah Lowell, of Warrick County, and moved on a farm of his own, where his wife died in 1860. In October, 1864, he married Elizabeth Hook, a native of Kentucky. Although Mr. Rhoades has no children of his own, he has raised two younger brothers, and a second cousin, named Ellen Johnson, who died at the age of sixteen. He is now raising three nieces of himself and wife. April 10, 1876, he traded for a farm two miles east of Boonville upon which he moved, and where he now resides in one of the most comfortable residences of the neighborhood. He owns 270 acres of good farming land, 200 acres of which is under excellent state of improvement. Mr. Rhoades is engaged also in raising and trading in stock. Mrs. Rhoades is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOSEPH M. RICHARDSON, a native of the county in which he now resides, is a son of Jacob Richardson, who was born in Hardin County, Ky., February 4, 1802, one of fifteen children born to Thomas and Elizabeth (Crouch) Richardson, who were natives of the Old Dominion. In 1812 the Richardson family settled in what is now Perry County, Ind. At nineteen years of age Jacob and a brother came to Warrick County and cleared up the land on which Lynnville is situated. April 24, 1821, he married Mary McCool, a native of South Carolina, and thirteen children were born to their union, eight of whom are yet living. They have also reared and cared for a grandson, since deceased, and an adopted son. Mr. Richardson has followed farming throughout his career, and is now living a quiet and retired life. He and wife are members of long standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have lived a happily wedded life together of sixty-four years. Joseph M. Richardson, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born October 29, 1833. He fitted himself for the teacher's profession, an occupation he pursued during the winter months for nine years. Since 1857 he has been engaged in farming; and now owns an excellent farm of 270 acres. In politics he is a Republican. December 24, 1856, Elizabeth Fisher became his wife, and the names of their children are Gurley, Frank, Alva, Cordia

and Noble. The mother is a native of this county, and is a member of the Baptist Church.

GEORGE J. ROTH, one of Boonville's most progressive and enterprising merchants, is a native of Bavaria, his birth occurring January 17, 1851. He is the next youngest in a family of eight children born to Andrew and Eva Roth, both of whom were also natives of Bavaria. In 1855 the family immigrated to the United States, first settling in Ohio, where Mr. Roth followed blacksmithing three years, then removing to Spencer County, Ind., resided there a year longer, and then removed to Warrick County and engaged in farming. Mr. Roth died in this township, but his widow is yet living at the advanced age of seventy-four years. George J. Roth was raised a farmer's boy, receiving in youth only a common school education. At nineteen years of age he began clerking in a dry goods store at Boonville, but the year following went to Evansville and engaged in a like occupation. A short time after this he returned to Boonville and was made a partner in the house of Smith, Hudspeth & Co., afterward withdrawing his interest, and clerking. In 1879 he purchased the store, and since then has figured in the history of Boonville as one of its leading merchants. He is a Republican, an Odd Fellow, and was married October 5, 1876, to Miss Ida T. Smith, by whom he is the father of one son—Gustavus G., born October 4, 1878.

WILLIAM B. SCALES, M. D., born in Pigeon Township, Warrick Co., Ind., October 9, 1841, is the youngest of five children born to Thomas and Sarah (Bogan) Scales, who were natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. The father came with his parents to Indiana Territory as early as 1807 and to Warrick County in about 1815, locating in Pigeon Township. He became prominent in local public affairs, served the county as Recorder eight years, and died in October, 1876. William B. was raised by his parents on a farm and when only sixteen years old began teaching school for the purpose of earning money to defray expenses in procuring a better education. In 1859 and 1860 he attended academy at Dale, Ind., and from 1864 to 1867 read medicine with Dr. W. T. Hougland, of Taylorsville. After attending one course of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, he began practicing at West Buena Vista, Gibson County, where he remained until March, 1873, when he came to Boonville, where he has since successfully continued the practice of his profession. In 1877 and 1878 he again attended lectures at his old *Alma Mater*, completing the regular course. Dr. Scales is a member of the F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W. societies and for three months during the Rebellion served his country as a member of Company B, Ninety-First Indiana Volunteer Infantry. On account of ill-health he was compelled to quit the service. To his marriage with Miss Ella M. Badger, which occurred April 2, 1868, three children have been born, named Herbert L., Daisy B. and Clyde W. (deceased). Both Dr. Scales and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In February, 1884, he was elected Grand Medical Director of the State for the A. O. U. W., a position he now holds. He is a member of various medical societies and is one of the leading Democrats of Warrick County.

HANSEL M. SCALES, ex-Treasurer of Warrick County, is a son of John and Louisa (Bogan) Scales and grandson of William and Mary (Skel-

ton) Scales. William Scales and wife emigrated from North Carolina to Kentucky in 1803 and from there, four years later, to Indiana Territory, locating in what is now Gibson County. While there he enlisted for the war of 1812 and participated in the battle of Tippecanoe. After the close of the war he removed to Warrick County, farmed, taught school, served the county twice as Assessor, Sheriff two years and Treasurer one year, when he died in 1848. John Scales, his son, and father of our subject, was born in Gibson County, this State, in 1809 and followed farming throughout life. He died in 1860. Hansel M. Scales was born in Lane Township, this county, November 30, 1841, and is one in a family of eleven children. He was raised on a farm, securing only a very limited education in youth and at seventeen years of age began clerking in a store at Lynnville. In 1860 he taught school in his native township and after that engaged in farming. December 17, 1863, he married Lorena Robinson and by her is the father of four children. He served two terms, beginning in 1870, as Assessor of Lane Township, and in 1873 was elected Trustee, serving in that office two terms. In 1880 he was elected County Treasurer, but owing to ill-health declined a renomination. Mr. Scales is not a politician but is a strong Democrat and wields considerable influence in his party. He owns a farm of 160 acres, is a member of the A. O. U. W. and one of the county's best citizens.

CHARLES SCHNEIDER, a native of Idar, in the Province of Birkenfeld, Germany, was born June 17, 1820, being the fourth and only survivor of five children born to J. C. and Louisa (Bohrer) Schneider, both of whom died in the old country. He was reared and educated in his native country and at fourteen years of age began the silversmith's trade, which he followed fourteen years. Having determined to immigrate to the United States, he crossed the ocean in 1848 and coming to Warrick County, Ind., made his home with an uncle in Skelton Township, until the spring of 1849, when he went to Evansville and learned the gunsmith's trade. He remained in that city until 1853, when he removed to Mount Vernon, where he remained about a year, then came to Boonville and opening a shop began working at his trade with a limited capital. He has ever since continued this and his small capital has largely increased mainly by industry and proper economy. Mr. Schneider is one of Boonville's honest and enterprising citizens, is a faithful adherent to the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he helped organize in Boonville, and always favors the advancement of public enterprise. He married Philipina Hepp, August 25, 1853, and the following five of the six children born to them are yet living: Charles L., Carrie H., William F., Philipina W. and Lousia M. In politics Mr. Schneider is a Republican.

GUSTAVUS SCHREIBER, a native of Herford, Prussia, and a son of August and Albertine Schreiber, was born October 2, 1839, and was reared to manhood and educated in his native city. Having secured a thorough education, he obtained a position, when fifteen years old, as clerk in the transportation and banking house at Minden, Prussia, where he remained four years, and where he acquired so valuable a knowledge of business as to have been of great service to him in after years. He was afterward employed as traveling salesman for wholesale hardware dealers in his native country, but thinking to better his future in the

United States, he immigrated to this country in 1865, and going direct to Evansville, Ind., found employment as book-keeper in a wholesale saddle and harness house. In 1866 he accepted a clerkship in the office of the Auditor of Vanderburg County, that he might the better familiarize himself with the English language. He served in the Auditor's and Clerk's offices for some time, and also as Deputy Assessor of the county. In 1868 he wedded Babetta Kuechler, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and in July of the same year engaged in merchandising at Inglesfield. In 1869 he became interested with a brother-in-law in a grocery in Buckskin, Gibson County, but in January, 1871, he removed to Boonville, which has since been his home. He here has identified himself with all that exerted an influence toward the welfare of Warrick County, and has also connected himself with several secret and benevolent organizations. To him and wife six children have been born, only these three yet living: Theodore, Gustavus and Adolphine. In politics Mr. Schreiber has always advocated the best interests of the Democratic party, of which he is a warm supporter. In 1882 he was elected Auditor of Warrick County, a position he has filled to the satisfaction of his constituents and honor to himself.

SHAFER BROS. The parents of the Shafer Bros. were Henry and Margaret Shafer, natives of Germany. The father immigrated to America nearly half a century ago, locating in Jefferson County, N. Y., where he engaged in farming, and where he and wife yet reside. At the age of eighteen years George M. Shafer, with a fair education, went to Watertown, N. Y., where he learned the tinner's trade. He was born December 19, 1843. After three years he came West, and finally in 1863 located in Boonville, and engaged in the stove and tin business, adding furniture and undertaking in 1871. In the spring of 1872 he married Amelia C. Fuerst, by whom he is the father of three children, one now living—William J. His wife died August 11, 1880, and April 24, 1882, he married Hannah E. Wesp, of Iowa. Mr. Shafer is a prominent citizen, a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodges. Mrs. Shafer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John C. Shafer was born in Montezuma, N. Y., May 24, 1841, of the above parents. Upon attaining his majority he soon after enlisted in Company M, Tenth Regiment New York Artillery, where he served three years, participating in the following battles: Cold Harbor, Winchester, Cedar Creek, and others. In 1866 he took a half interest in the stove and tin business with his brother, and is thus situated at present. November 12, 1872, he married Jane E. Howard, of New York, who has borne him four children: G. Henry, Edwin J., Charles H., and Catharine E. He is a Republican, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. fraternities. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN G. SHRYOCK is a native of Boone County, Ky., his birth occurring November 7, 1830. He is the third of nine children born to Valentine J. and Mary (George) Shryock. The grandparents moved to Kentucky at an early day, locating at Lexington. The father when a young man went to Boone County, Ky., where his marriage occurred in 1824. He worked at the carpenter's trade for about fifteen years, and then engaged in the manufacture of chewing tobacco, continuing until

1848, when he moved to Greene County, Ind., and remained on a farm until 1853, when he moved to Posey County and engaged in farming until 1862, when he came to Folsomville, this county, and purchased a large tract of farming land in Owen Township, and resided there until his death, March 2, 1881. His wife died in Posey County August 8, 1862. Our subject passed his youth in Kentucky without noteworthy event, receiving a fair education, and came with his parents to Greene County, this State, where his marriage with Miss Sarah J. Utterback occurred August 5, 1851. Her parents came from Boone County, Ky., to Greene County, this State, soon after the removal of the Shryocks. Soon after his marriage our subject engaged in the manufacture of chewing tobacco and farming in Greene County, but in 1856 removed to Posey County, where he bought a farm, upon which he lived about two years and then moved to Mount Vernon, Ind., and again began to manufacture chewing tobacco. In November, 1859, he came to Folsomville, this county, and engaged in the leaf tobacco and general merchandising business. He bought a large tract of land there, some of which he yet owns. In 1873 he opened the same business in Boonville, but soon sold out and returned to Folsomville. In 1880 he returned to Boonville, where he now lives a somewhat retired life. He owns the factory at Folsomville, superintended by his son-in-law, Marion Folsom. The firm handles 500,000 pounds of tobacco annually. He owns 500 acres of land and other valuable property. He has three children, two living: Mrs. Marion Folsom and Emma C. He is a Republican and Odd Fellow. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church. The county has no better citizens.

PATRICK SIMON, a native of County Galway, Ireland, and at present engaged in the retail liquor trade in Boonville, was born August 10, 1838, being the second of ten children born to Thomas and Bridget (Logan) Simon, both natives of the Emerald Isle. In about 1847 the father and family removed to Manchester, England, where he and wife were yet living at last accounts. When twenty years old Patrick crossed the ocean to seek a home and fortune in America, and coming to Warrick County, Ind., was engaged in manual labor by the day and month until 1870, when he embarked in the liquor trade with the money saved from his labors. He has continued in the business ever since, and in a financial way is a success. In politics he is a Democrat. April 26, 1859, he was united in matrimony with Mary Garrity, a native of Ireland, and to their union six children have been born, the following five yet living: Lucy, Annie, Robert, Elizabeth and James.

JOHN STEPHENSON, farmer and the present Treasurer of Warrick County, was born in Skelton Township, January 24, 1822, and is one of seven children born to Thomas and Sarah (Phillips) Stephenson, who were natives respectively of Kentucky and North Carolina, and were among this county's earliest pioneers. John Stephenson received his youthful education in the primitive log-cabin of that early period, and when a young man worked three years at the carpenter's trade. Farming, however, has been his principal occupation through life, and 150 acres of land in his native township is the result of his labors. For a help-mate through life, he selected Martha Emmons, and to their marriage

five children have been born, named Huldah, Andrew, Elizabeth, William and Martha, all living. In addition to their own family, Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson have extended a benevolent hand to others, and five orphan children were reared by them. For over thirty years these parents have been members of the Baptist Church. The fall of 1863 Mr. Stephenson enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Regiment of Infantry, and on the company's organization was chosen First Lieutenant. He served through the battles of Ringgold and Resaca, but at Chat-tahooche River was taken sick, which compelled him to resign his commission. In politics he has always been a firm advocate of the principles of Democracy, and besides, having served in various local positions of honor and trust, was elected County Treasurer in 1882, and re-elected two years later. He is one of the influential men of the county, and enjoys the high esteem of all who know him.

WILLIAM SWINT is a native of Dubois County, Ind., born April 16, 1844. He is one of seven children born to Conrad and Adaline (Lechner) Swint, who were natives respectively of Germany and France. The father was a graduate of Heidelberg University, was married in 1830, and the same year immigrated to New Orleans, in the United States, where, for about fifteen or sixteen years, he was engaged in furniture manufacturing and merchandising. He then moved to Jasper, Dubois Co. Ind., where he remained only a few years, thence to Troy, Ind., where he died in 1859. His widow died ten years later at the same place, and lies buried by his side. She was a daughter of Franz Lechner, a soldier under Napoleon for twenty-four years, who died in this State. William Swint, at the age of thirteen years, began a three years' apprenticeship on the Rockport *Democrat*. He was advanced to the foremanship of that periodical, but in July, 1861, discarded the pen for the sword, and was made a private in Company K, Twenty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was an active participant in all the movements of his company, was commissioned Sergeant-Major in 1862, and was honorably mustered out of service in 1864. Returning to Rockport, he was employed as clerk in the offices of the County Clerk and Recorder for a time, then resumed his position on the *Democrat*, remaining there until 1868. From that time until 1870 he was employed on the *Journal* and *Courier-Journal*, of Louisville, but in March, 1870, he purchased the Boonville *Enquirer*, which he has since ably conducted. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and is recognized as one of the leading advocates of that party in southern Indiana. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity of the Royal Arch degree, and of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Swint's marriage with Miss Kate A. Dreher, at Rockport, was solemnized May 18, 1867, and three children, named Anna K., Jessie A. and Curran D., blessed their union. The mother died of pneumonia, February 11, 1879, after an illness of only one week. His second marriage, which occurred April 19, 1882, with Elizabeth McMahan, is one of happiness and contentment.

GURLEY TAYLOR, a prominent citizen of Warrick County, is a son of the old pioneer, Lewis Taylor, who immigrated with a wife and child to what is now Anderson Township, Warrick Co., Ind., in 1813 or 1814, where they entered a quarter-section of land from the Government, and where they made their home during the rest of their days.

Lewis Taylor was a North Carolinian by birth, but when twelve years of age became a resident of Kentucky by the removal of his parents to near Bowling Green. He was then reared on a farm and when thirty years old went to Columbia, Tenn., where he was married, in 1811, to Rachel T. Baker, the mother of our subject. He died February 14, 1874, preceded by his wife May 31, 1850. Gurley Taylor was born December 28, 1836, in Anderson Township, this county, and Warrick County has always been his home. At seventeen years of age he began clerking at Newburgh, remaining there between five and six years, when he removed to Lynnville to take charge of a branch store at that place. In October, 1874, he was elected, by the Democratic party, Sheriff of the county, and removing to Boonville began serving in that capacity in August, 1875. He was re-elected to the same position and in all served four years. Since then he has been engaged in farming, stock-raising and dealing in agricultural implements. He is a member of the Commandery in Masonry, the Encampment in Odd Fellowship and is the owner of 700 acres of land in Warrick County besides other valuable property. Mr. Taylor was united in marriage March 24, 1858, to Lucinda Shaul, and to their union six children have been born, as follows: Mary (deceased), Edward N., William W., Jacob L., Hendricks G. and Pine J. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the General Baptist Church.

HON. JOHN L. TAYLOR, a native of this county, was born in Anderson Township August 30, 1850, being the eldest of eight children of Peter and Margaret J. (Perigo) Taylor, both natives of Warrick County. He was raised on his parents' farm, receiving a fair education and in his seventeenth year moved with his parents to Boonville, where he attended the graded school during the winters and followed farming during the summers. He prepared himself for teaching, which occupation he followed until 1871, when he entered the State University at Bloomington and completed his junior year. He then returned to this county and engaged again in teaching. He was Principal of the Lynnville Graded School in 1874-75 and Assistant Principal of the Boonville School in 1875-76. At the latter date he began studying law with Judge Handy, continuing one year. In the fall of 1877 he entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which institution he graduated in May, 1878. He was Deputy Prosecutor under Judge Reinhard one year before entering the law school. In June, 1878, he was nominated by the Democracy for the Legislature and was elected, serving one term, being the youngest member of the House but one. Since then he has practiced his profession of law at Boonville. He served three years as Town Attorney and County Attorney two years, and is at present filling both offices. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a K. of P. and has been Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Warrick County through three campaigns. He was married January 5, 1879, and his child died aged ten months.

PETER TAYLOR, a native of Warrick County, Ind., and one of the leading farmers of Boon Township, was born August 31, 1829, and is a son of Lewis and Rachel T. (Baker) Taylor, appropriate mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. Until eighteen years of age he remained at home with his parents, receiving only a limited education. October 11, 1849, he was married to Margaret J. Perigo, and in 1850 he

contracted the gold fever and with the tide of immigration was swept to California. He then met with an accident in the mines that caused him to return to Indiana in less than a year, depleted in purse and reduced physically by disease. Up to 1859 he farmed, then in connection with four brothers embarked in mercantile pursuits at Newburgh, but only continued with them about one year when he re-embarked in farming, at which he has continued to the present time. He also is extensively engaged in rearing fine stock, making a specialty of Norman horses and Durham cattle. To his first marriage eight children were born, all living but one. The mother died December 4, 1866. January 5, 1868, he wedded Margaret J. Hart, his present wife. Mr. Taylor owns about 700 acres of land in Warrick County, is a Prohibitionist and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The names of his children are John L., Theodore H., Union T., Albert, Francis, Virgil and Lillie J.

HERMANN TOPF, a native of Prussia, was born August 3, 1836, the third of five children born to F. Wilhelm and Dora (Harden) Topf, both natives of Hanover. The father was a saddler by trade, having learned the business of his father, who was a harness-maker for Napoleon Bonaparte. He died at Enger, Germany, January 3, 1881, preceded by his wife four years. After receiving a fair education in youth he began the harness and saddlery trade at fifteen years of age with his father, remaining with him until 1859, when he came to the United States, first locating at Evansville, Ind., and then in Boonville. In 1861 he returned to his native country and entered the German Army, remaining in the service three or four years, serving one year in the war with Denmark. A year after this he returned to this country, residing six months at Evansville, then opened a harness and saddle shop in Boonville and has ever since continued it. By diligence, economy and with some pecuniary assistance from his wife, Mr. Topf has secured valuable property, a comfortable house and a creditable business, besides a farm near Boonville on which is a valuable medicinal spring bearing his name. He is a Democrat, a member of the I. O. O. F. and he and wife belong to the German Lutheran Church. December 23, 1870, Amelia Helm, a native of Germany, became his wife and one daughter that died in infancy was the only issue to their union.

JAMES C. TWEEDY, a native of Cumberland County, Ky., was born December 10, 1843, the younger of two children born to Thompson and Sarah A. (Zimmerman) Tweedy, who were also natives of Kentucky. The father came to Warrick County, Ind., in 1852, locating on a farm near Boonville, where he farmed successfully until July 22, 1884, when he dropped dead in his tobacco field. He was a member of the Christian Church and one of Warrick County's best citizens. His widow is still living. James C. Tweedy was a volunteer in his country's cause during the late war, but was only out a short time in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Indiana Regiment. He was raised a farmer's boy and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life, now owning a good farm of 220 acres which is well improved, well stocked and under a good state of cultivation. November 23, 1872, he was united in marriage with Artamittie Johnson, and to their union a family of three children have been born, named Almon, Larron and Myrtle. Mr. Tweedy is a Republican in politics and is an enterprising and esteemed citizen of the county.

SAMUEL L. TYNER, M. D., is the eldest of seven children born to Andrew J. and Narcissus (Spilman) Tyner, the former being raised in White County, Ill., and the latter a native of Kentucky. Andrew J. Tyner became a resident of Posey County, Ind., in 1836, and for four years followed blacksmithing at Cynthiana. He then worked at his trade at different times in Gibson, Warrick and Posey Counties, Ind., then returned to Illinois, where he died in February, 1883. Mrs. Tyner died in this State in August, 1877. Samuel L. Tyner was born in Posey County, this State, July 30, 1838, and only had common school advantages in youth, and of his father learned blacksmithing. When about nineteen years old he began the study of medicine, paying for the use of medical works by shoeing a neighboring physician's horses. April 27, 1857, he wedded Mary J. Zimmerman, who died in January, 1859. July 30, 1861, he married Rachel J. Morrison, and September 20 of the same year enlisted in Company K, Forty-second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, serving until July 15, 1865, when he was mustered out as Assistant Surgeon of his regiment. He saw much hard service and was a participant in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Marietta, Resaca, Altoona Pass and others. After the fall of Atlanta he was made Hospital Steward. Returning home he attended two terms of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, then practiced at Somerville, Ind., until the fall of 1868, when he located at Lynnville. In 1869 he again attended Rush College, which graduated him with the degree of "M. D." in February, 1870. In 1876 Dr. Tyner located in Boonville, but in June, 1878, moved to his farm in Hart Township. In April, 1884, he returned to Boonville, and is still engaged in the practice of medicine. He is a Republican, a member of the Masonic and G. A. R. orders, and he and his wife are parents of five children, only three—Charles L., Thomas B. and George J.—yet living. Mrs. Tyner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JACOB WEYERBACHER was born in Germany January 27, 1832, being the third of eight children of John P. and Catharine (Immech) Weyerbacher. The father immigrated to America in 1852, settling in Warrick County and buying a farm in Boon Township, upon which he lived until 1866, when he moved to Boonville and retired from active business. His death occurred June 3, 1873, but his widow still survives him at the age of eighty-one years. Jacob received a fair education in Germany and upon the arrival of the family in this county lived upon his father's farm until 1857, when he moved to the county seat and engaged in the toy and confectionery trade; also the barber business. He has since been thus engaged. He has accumulated a comfortable home and a fine business. He is a stock-holder in the Boonville National Bank, and is Vice-President of that corporation. He married Margaret Kautz September 15, 1857, who bore him eight children, six now living. His wife died July 30, 1881, and September 12, 1882, he married Caroline Goerlitz, and by her is the father of one child. He is a Mason, a Democrat, and he and wife attend the Unitarian Church. In 1860 his brother was accidentally shot on the farm by a hired hand.

EPHRAIM WHITMER, a native of Muhlenburg County, Ky., was born March 26, 1843, the second in a family of twelve children of

Michael and Barbara Ann (Shaver) Whitmer, who were natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. The father was reared, educated and married in his native State, where he reared a family, followed farming and died in April, 1868, followed by his widow in September, 1876. Ephraim Whitmer is emphatically one of Warrick County's self-made men. He was reared in his native State to manhood, receiving only a limited education. In later years, by application, he secured a practical knowledge of all the ordinary branches of education. At the age of twenty-one he left home to do for himself, and for two years worked at carpentering, and later, for an equal length of time, dealt in tobacco. Succeeding this he clerked in a general store fourteen months, then came to this county and engaged in farming. Beginning as a farm hand, he saved his wages and invested it in real estate, which he increased from time to time until he owned one hundred acres of good land. In March, 1884, he purchased his present farm, where he is now comfortably situated. In politics he is Democratic. October 26, 1871, he wedded Rachel Reynolds, daughter of John A. Reynolds, an early settler of Warrick County, by whom he is the father of four children: Anna P., Edmund N. (deceased), Bird E. and John A.

AARON WILSON, a native of Russell County, Ky., and the youngest in a family of nine children born to James and Elizabeth (Fox) Wilson, was born March 18, 1827. His father was a native of Virginia, moved to Russell County, Ky., when twenty-five years old and from there, in 1858, removed to Warrick County, Ind., locating on a farm in Lane Township, where he resided until his death, September 21, 1873. His mother was a native of North Carolina and April 28, 1863, died in this county. Mr. Wilson married Martha Stephenson for his second wife, and this lady yet survives him. Aaron Wilson had but little or no educational advantages in boyhood but since becoming a man he has read and studied until he now possesses a good practical education. Coming to this county with his father he bought land in Lane Township where he lived fourteen years. Early in 1873 he moved to his present place of residence. He is one of Warrick County's best farmers and is the owner of 446 acres of good land which is well stocked and under a good state of cultivation. November 5, 1846, he wedded Catharine Warner, who died May 3, 1853, after bearing three children, all deceased. To his marriage with Tabitha Bowling, which was solemnized March 2, 1854, three children were born, only one now living. The mother died March 25, 1860. Margaret Flynn, his third wife, to whom he was wedded September 28, 1863, bore him one child and died March 31, 1880. November 22, 1882, he married Dora Cromeans, his present wife, and by her is the father of one daughter. Mr. Wilson is a Democrat in politics and religiously is a believer in the Baptist faith.

RICE WILSON, a native of Russell County, Ky., was born December 13, 1840, the second born in a family of thirteen children of John and Jestina (Gossar) Wilson, both of whom were natives of the Blue Grass State. John Wilson was born February 15, 1816, moved with his family to Owen Township, Warrick Co. Ind. in 1848 and May 3, 1861, died in Lane Township. Mr. Wilson was one of Warrick's best citizens, a thrifty and enterprising farmer and a man honored and

esteemed for his many virtues. Rice Wilson was raised in Warrick County, receiving his education from the common schools of that day. During early manhood he taught school in conjunction with farming and February 6, 1859, he wedded Charlotte J. Madden, by whom he is the father of three sons, named James R., John W., and Elisha A. For a number of years after marriage Mr. Wilson followed agricultural pursuits; beginning poor he increased in wealth, by industry and economy, until at one time he was the owner of 220 acres of good land. He has taken considerable pains in the rearing of fine cattle and throughout life has been very successful. In 1861 he met with the misfortune of the loss of his house, together with its contents, by fire. In 1875 he was elected Recorder of the county, moving to Boonville the year following. After serving one term he was re-elected to the same office, serving in all two terms. He is a Democrat and he and wife belong to the Baptist congregation in Owen Township.

GOTTFRIED O. WILDE, one of the prominent and successful business men of Boonville, was born May 15, 1842, in Prussia, and was the fifth in a family of eleven children born to the marriage of Karl J. G. Wilde and Franziska Hevelke, both of whom were also natives of Prussia, where they lived and died. Our subject received a good education, in youth graduating at St. Peters College, Dantzic, and in the special course of chemistry. He then entered a wholesale chemical and mercantile store in Dantzic, but at the end of two years entered a merchant vessel, upon which he remained several years. In 1868 he crossed the ocean to America, locating in Boonville, Ind., in 1869, and in 1870 embarking in the drug trade in partnership with a brother who had preceded him to this place a short time. Four years later our subject purchased his brother's interest and has since conducted the business alone with more than ordinary success, owning a large stock and controlling a fine trade. In December, 1873, he was united in marriage with Marie Sasse, and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church. Mr. Wilde, in politics, is a Democrat and is one of the enterprising men of the place. He helped organize the Evangelical Church, having served as Elder in the same nine years, and is one of its principal supporters.

WILLIAM S. WILDER was born in Franklin County, Tenn., January 25, 1820, being the fourth of five children born to Nathaniel and Elizabeth (McDuff) Wilder, who died in that State when William was a small lad. Our subject was raised on the farm in the county of his birth, receiving a common education. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted as a soldier in the Florida war, serving six months, when he continued farming in Tennessee until 1847. He then came to Warrick County, and lived in Boonville, following farming and teaming. In 1849 he rented a farm five miles northwest of Boonville, upon which he lived a year, when he bought a farm adjoining, upon which he has lived to the present time. He has been fairly successful in this industry and owns 100 acres of well-improved land upon which he resides in a comfortable residence. He has given an equal amount of land to that which he now owns to his children. He married Miss Milly Wildman, a native of Tennessee, by whom he is the father of eight children, six of whom are living, named Elizabeth, who married G. W. Bohannon; Sarah,

who married Ryan Blankenship; Nathaniel; Nancy, who married Homer Alexander; William J. and John S. Mr. Wilder's wife died in April, 1869, and in October, 1870, he married Alice Ringham, a native of England, by whom he is the father of one child named Mattie B. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and was a strong Union man during the war of the Rebellion, in which two of his sons enlisted, but he was detained from going by a large and dependent family. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years, and is one of the founders of Center Church.

JESSE WILLIS, a native Hoosier, was born February 10, 1842, in Pike County. His parents, Alexander and Elizabeth R. (Rough) Willis, were natives of North Carolina, where they were married and from whence they moved to the birth-place of our subject in about 1842. In 1847 they removed to this county, securing land in Boon Township, where they engaged in farming, Mr. Willis also working at his trade of house-carpenter. He was one of the prominent men of his day in the county, and at the time of his death in April, 1881, was County Commissioner. His widow still survives him. Jesse Willis is the eldest of ten children, and being raised on a farm secured only a limited education. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served his country with fidelity through the battles of Franklin, Nashville, Atlanta campaign, and numerous lesser engagements. On the closing of the war he returned home, and February, 1866, wedded Mary E. Hunt, who died August 15, 1870, leaving one daughter—Lucy E. Mr. Willis has followed farming and saw-milling all his life, being at present engaged in the former occupation and the owner of 220 acres of well-improved land. March 11, 1877, he married Alice V. Lawrence, who died February 3, 1881, after bearing two children, named George E. and William A. Mr. Willis was married October 23, 1883, to Sarah C. Bohannon, his present wife, by whom he is the father of one child—Cora. He is a stanch Republican, a Freemason, and Mrs. Willis is a member of the Christian Church.

THOMAS B. YOUNGBLOOD was born in Anderson Township, this county, June 13, 1827, one in a family of eleven children born to John W. and Anna (Musgrave) Youngblood, and grandson of Samuel and Jane Youngblood. His paternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. John W. Youngblood was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal faith, and one of the pioneers of Warrick County. He came to Indiana Territory about the year 1812, and settled in Anderson Township, this county, where he was married September 21, 1815. He was one of the best men ever in the county. The subject of this sketch was raised a farmer, and when twenty years old married Rachel E. Hinman. He was constantly engaged in farming and stock-raising from that time until 1882, when he moved to Boonville, where he now resides, retired from active business pursuits. January 11, 1853, his wife died of quick consumption, leaving three sons: John E., James J. and Charles P. May 26, 1854, he was married to Mary A. Osborn, a native of Spencer County, this State, and three of the six children born to this marriage are now living, named Emma A. (Mrs. Jonah Barnett), Minerva (Mrs. James A. Bullock) and Flora A. At the age of eighteen Mr. Young-

blood joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has since been an earnest worker in that denomination. In 1872 he was licensed an exhorter of his faith, and in 1875 was regularly ordained a minister of that denomination. He is a Christian gentleman and a man respected and esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances.

OHIO TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES BRENNER (deceased), a practical miller, and a man well and favorably known in southern Warrick County, was born January 19, 1833, in Birkenfeld, Germany. He was one in a family of seven children born to Jacob and Theodora Brenner, who immigrated to the United States in about 1840. Our subject was a man of but common education, but being gifted with a well balanced mind and good judgment, he made life a success. December 20, 1853, he married Anna Cave, an estimable lady, who bore him a family of twelve children, these seven yet living: Charles W. (who married Emma Brizius), Henry C. (wedded Alice Bell), Mary, Nellie, William C., Fannie and Frank S. The parents were both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In 1871 Mr. Brenner purchased what is now known as the Brenner Mill at Newburgh, which is one of the oldest established institutions of the kind in the county. Refitting it, he took the initiative step, and did much to bring the mill into its present standard of excellence. He was killed in an accident at the mill on the 13th of August, 1878, to the sorrow of the entire community. He was connected with various charitable and benevolent institutions, and belonged to the Masonic, I. O. O. F. and K. of P. fraternities. His son Charles W. is the present proprietor of the Brenner Mill.

OZRO CASTLE, one of the well known old pioneers of Warrick County, was born April 3, 1816, in Oneida County, N. Y., and is one of seven children born to David N. and Polly (Curtis) Castle, who were natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut respectively. Late December, 1824, the family reached Warrick County, Ind., having traveled the greater part of the distance from New York on the Alleghany and Ohio Rivers. They entered the land where our subject now resides, and were honest, law-abiding citizens. Ozro assisted his parents on the home farm until the age of twenty-two years, and during this time received a limited education from the pioneer schools of the day. Farming has always been his occupation, and a good farm of 120 acres is the result of his labors. From early boyhood he has evinced great delight in hunting, in which art he is decidedly proficient. At the early age of eight years he stole the gun from the house, and started out on a hunting expedition, as he had seen others do. Seeing a deer he, with great difficulty, managed to level the gun, the breech being underneath his arm. In this manner the gun was fired, but the recoil threw the young sportsman so forcibly on his back as to almost render him unconscious. Since that time hunting has

entered largely into his other pursuits, and in one day he has killed five deer and two turkeys. In one month he killed sixteen deer. In 1837 he moved to Missouri, where he resided ten years, when he returned to Warrick County, Ind., which has since been his home. March 8, 1839, he married Dolly Sellers, and the following named of their six children are yet living: Polly A., Nancy and Benjamin F. In January, 1851, the mother died, and April 2, 1854, Mr. Castle wedded Naomi Phillips, who died in child-birth, May 6, 1855. In 1862 Emaline Webb became his third wife, and is by him the mother of three children, only one—Salina—now living. Mr. Castle was a third time left a widower, November 22, 1869. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

NELSON G. DUBOIS, a pioneer of Warrick County, Ind., was born March 16, 1821, in Ohio County, Ky., being the only child of Stephen and Rebecca Dubois, who were natives respectively of South Carolina and Virginia. When our subject was yet an infant his father died, and twelve years later his mother removed to Warrick County, Ind., with him and settled on Congress land, two miles south of Boonville, but shortly thereafter went to Posey County, this State, where they unfortunately lost almost all their worldly possessions, by reason of sickness. Returning to their old farm in Warrick County, they continued residing there until the death of Mrs. Dubois, in 1866. In 1884 Nelson G. returned to Chandler, which has since been his home. He received a limited education in the primitive log-cabin of his boyhood days; was raised to manhood on a farm, and farming has always been his occupation. April 13, 1843, he wedded Minerva J. Montgomery, who died June 14, 1866, after bearing ten children, the following named yet living: Angeline, Jasper N., Susan M., Eli L., Josephine, Amanda J., George M. and Minerva. August 19, 1866, Mr. Dubois married Sarah Baker, and he was again left a widower November 30, 1882. May 18, 1884, Isabel Farley became his third, and is his present wife, and both belong to the Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Dubois is a staunch Democrat, and has served as Trustee of Boon Township four years, Real Estate Appraiser five years, County Commissioner three years, and has also served as Drainage Commissioner by appointment from the Circuit Court Judge. Mr. Dubois is one of the county's best citizens.

JOHN Q. A. ELLIS, deceased, one of the foremost men of his day in Warrick County, was born February 26, 1828, in Ohio Township, and was one in a family of eleven children born to the marriage of Rowland Ellis and Lydia Stebbins, who were among this county's early pioneers. In youth he received only such education as was offered in that early day, and October 24, 1861, he united in marriage with America E. Bailey, by whom he became the father of eight children, the following named yet living: Allen, Rosetta A., Mary Etta, George W. and Lydia M. By occupation Mr. Ellis was a farmer, and it was also true that he was one of the best and most successful in the county. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, having made a profession of Christianity in the fall of 1863, and in politics was a Republican. By uncompromising integrity and uniform kindness to all with whom he came in contact he possessed the warmest friendship of the entire neighborhood, and his death, which occurred November 28, 1881, was a source of universal sor-

row and regret. His widow and family reside on the farm left by him, which consists of 200 acres of the township's best land.

DAVID N. FUQUAY, a descendant of one of the first pioneer families of this locality, was born in Warrick County, Ind., June 30, 1843. John Fuquay, his father, was born September 9, 1808, in Bullitt County, Ky., and about the year 1817, in company with his parents, came to Warrick County, Ind. Being the eldest of the children, he took charge of the family after his parents' death, and cared for them until they became old enough to do for themselves. On Christmas day, 1838, he united in matrimony with Mrs. Calista (Castle) Bostwich, a native of Oneida County, N. Y., and to their union were born five children, the subject of our sketch being the second. He remained at home until twenty-three years of age, receiving only such education as was commonly afforded. May 27, 1866, he united in marriage with Mary J. Marts, and Orilla L. and Daniel N. are the names of their two children. Mr. Fuquay enlisted May 7, 1864, in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving until he was honorably discharged at Indianapolis. He is one of the thorough-going and enterprising farmers of the county, is a member of the G. A. R., and is a Republican in politics.

ROYAL G. GARDNER, a prosperous citizen of Ohio Township, is a native of Hardin County, Ky., born November 26, 1826, the oldest in a family of nine children born to William and Maria (Glass) Gardner, who were natives of Maryland and Kentucky respectively, the father being of German and the mother of Scotch-Irish descent. They removed to Warrick County, Ind., in 1833, and settled in Ohio Township, where they resided until their respective deaths. The mother died January 5, 1861, and the father April 2, 1876. Royal G. remained at home assisting on the farm, and receiving such education as the facilities of that day afforded, until he attained his majority. August 1, 1852, he married Susanna C. Merritt, and to them have been born six children, these four now living: Mary F. (Mrs. E. S. Williams), John F. (who married Ella Sechrist), Charles H. (whose wife was Nellie Hutchinson), and Rachel (wife of George W. Crawford). Mr. Gardner has made farming his principal occupation through life, but shortly after his marriage he learned the carpenter trade, working at that two years, since when he has devoted his time to agricultural pursuits, now owning forty acres of good land. In politics he is a Democrat, and takes a deep interest in all political affairs of the community where he lives. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are respected and esteemed by all who know them.

WILLIAM H. H. GARDNER, a well-to-do and enterprising farmer of Warrick County, Ind., is a native of the township in which he yet resides, his birth occurring October 6, 1834. He is one of twelve children born to the marriage of William Gardner and Maria Glass, who were natives of Kentucky, from whence they came to Warrick County, Ind., about the year 1831, settling a short distance east of Newburgh. William H. H. Gardner, subject of this biography, remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained his majority, during which time he received but a meager schooling. March 22, 1856, he

united in marriage with Julia F. Brown, and ten children have blessed their union, these eight now living: Samuel S. (married Dorothea Gordon), Homer A. (married Mary E. Pepmiller), Anna (married), John T., Melissa C., Lana A., O. E., and Etta F. Mr. Gardner has made farming his occupation through life, and by industry and good management has become the owner of a good farm of 170 acres. In politics he is a Democrat, and in all public affairs he manifests a lively interest. He and family are among the best of Ohio Township's citizens.

THOMAS P. GUNNELL, one of the few enterprising and wide-awake men of Newburgh, was born October 17, 1814, in Augusta County of the Old Dominion, being one in a family of nine children born to Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Patterson) Gunnell, who moved to what is now Kenton County, Ky., in 1832. Shortly after their settlement there Mrs. Gunnell died. Mr. Gunnell then went to Missouri, where he resided the remainder of his days. At eighteen years of age our subject began the blacksmith's trade at Chillicothe, Ohio. He subsequently worked one year at his trade at home, two years at Cincinnati, and in 1837 went to Evansville, Ind., and from there, in August of the same year, settled at Newburgh, which has ever since been his home. For years he has been engaged in blacksmithing, manufacturing and dealing in plows, wagons, buggies, etc. In politics he is a Republican, formerly a Whig; has served as Township Trustee, and represented his district in the National Convention of the Whig party that nominated Fillmore for the Presidency. In September, 1836, he was first married, his wife dying, leaving one son—William D.—since deceased. He was married October 23, 1861, to Miss Martha Kelley, of Louisville, Ky., daughter of Samuel A. Kelley, and the following named children have been born to them: Sarah K., Kittie, Elizabeth, Samuel P. and Thomas H. The parents belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Gunnell is Trustee and Steward. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and takes an active part in the workings of the Subordinate Lodge and the Encampment of that organization.

JOHN N. HART, farmer and stock-raiser, is a grandson of Judge John Hart, a brief biography of whom is as follows: Born November 15, 1772, in North Carolina, he immigrated to Mercer County, Ky., when nineteen years old, and the fall of 1792 married Elizabeth Casey, who bore him six children, as follows: William, born in the year 1794; David, 1796; Polly, 1798; John, 1800; Elizabeth, 1802, and Samuel, born 1804. In April, 1820, Mr. Hart and family moved to Princeton, Ind., and the year following settled two miles southeast of the present site of Lynnville and in what is now Hart Township, which was named in his honor. He was widely known and respected for his many virtues, and for twelve years was an Associate Judge of Warrick County. He died August 23, 1856, as he had lived, an honest, temperate, gentleman. John N. Hart, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in July, 1820, and is one of two children—himself and Emaline—born to William and Sarah (Banta) Hart. The mother dying, William Hart married Sallie Farmer, who bore him ten children, these seven yet living: David L., Thompson B., Sarah A., Elizabeth, Samuel W., Charles C. and Ellen. John N. Hart was raised by his grandfather until twenty-

five years of age, receiving a common school education. In March, 1845, he wedded Maria Hart, who died seven months later. September 1, 1850, he married Julia A. Morrison, and by her he is the father of three children: Ivy J., A. E. and George W. (deceased). He owns an excellent farm of 240 acres, is one of the leading Republicans of the county, and is a first-class citizen.

SAMUEL L. HELT, merchant and buyer and shipper of produce, at Chandler, is a native of Galion, Ohio, his birth occurring October 12, 1848, and he is the sixth in a family of ten children born to Christian and Eliza (Hosler) Helt. In the year 1852 the parents removed to Illinois, where our subject remained until sixteen years of age, securing a limited education from the common schools. Upon leaving home he worked two years as carpenter on what is now the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and one year in a sash and door factory at Henderson, Ky. He then associated himself in partnership with Nathan Marx in the fancy grocery business, which continued until his partner was murdered, after which he sold out and clerked for the purchasers of the property, who had removed the stock to Fairplay. October 25, 1874, he wedded Miss Mary E. Walker, and to this union four children have been born, two daughters yet living, named Nellie and Ina. In 1878 he removed to Evansville, Ind., and a year later located permanently at Chandler, where he has built up a large and lucrative trade. He keeps an average general stock on hand amounting to \$2,500, and annually transacts \$16,000 worth of business. Mr. Helt began life with but little or no means, and what he now possesses was obtained by his own energy and good management. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. fraternities.

DR. W. A. HEWINS, of Chandler, was born in Ohio Township, Warrick County, Ind., February 27, 1851, being the fourth of six children born to William H. and Matilda (Snyder) Hewins, who were natives of Geauga County, Ohio, and Lycoming County, Penn., respectively. Mrs. Hewins came to Warrick County, Ind., in April, 1829, and eight years later Mr. Hewins made settlement within the county's borders, and January 2, 1844, they were united in marriage. The immediate subject of this memoir assisted his parents on the home farm until his majority. By close application to books he qualified himself for the teacher's profession, which he followed seven terms, and during this time read medicine at intervals, under the advisement of Dr. Charles Parke, of Millersburg. The winter of 1876-77 he attended the Louisville Medical College, and the winter of 1877-78 attended the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, which graduated him in February, 1878. Locating, in March of the same year, at Millersburg, he practiced his profession three years in partnership with his preceptor, and since that time has resided at Chandler, where he controls a good practice. He is a Republican, a Mason, and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. December 25, 1878, he married Miss Lizzie Hay, who has borne him two children: Raymond B. and Ivy Lillian. Mrs. Hewins belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Hewins is one of the county's most progressive men, and is self made in the fullest sense of the word.

WILLIAM M. HOUSE, a prominent old settler of Ohio Township, was born January 11, 1818, in Vermont, and is the eldest of eight children born to Seali and Viana (Curlew) House, who were also natives of the Green Mountain State. They removed to Ohio at an early day, and from there to Warrick County, Ind., arriving at the latter place October 15, 1839, and first settled on a farm in Boon Township, but a year later removing to near the present place of our subject. William M. was reared to manhood in Ohio, and received only a limited education. October 15, 1840, he married Julia Ann Hedge, and these six of the seven children born to them are living: George (who married Elizabeth Pine); Jane (now Mrs. Joseph Pecke); Kaoka (wife of Amos Merritt); Victoria (unmarried); Tarmer (who wedded Georgia A. Phillips), and Catharine (Mrs. John Trumper). Mr. House has always made farming his occupation, and although he is not rich in this world's goods he has a comfortable home and a good farm of eighty acres. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Baptist Church, and is identified with all the laudable local public enterprises of the community in which he resides.

JAMES W. LOWRANCE, a prominent citizen of Ohio Township, is a native of Tennessee, born February 10, 1815, one in a family of seven children born to David and Sarah (Dobbins) Lowrance, who were both natives of North Carolina. They first came to Indiana in 1815, settling in Darlington, the old county seat of Warrick County, where the father died the year following their settlement. Shortly after their removal to what is now King Station the mother married again, and by her second husband our subject was reared, and with whom he lived until his mother's death, which occurred in 1833. In youth he received but a limited education, and April 16, 1843, his marriage with Hannah Fuquay was solemnized, and to their union seven children have been born: Luther S., William, John, James A., Joseph G., George W., and Margaret E. (now Mrs. Walker Duncan). Our subject's principal occupation through life has been farming, at which he has been very successful, owning 182 acres of well improved land. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and was twice elected by the people to fill the office of Justice of the Peace, but did not qualify. He now holds the office of Commissioner of Drainage for the county. Mr. Lowrance is well known throughout the county, and is respected by all who know him.

LEWIS LENN, born February 24, 1813, in Henderson County, Ky., is the third of eight children born to James and Ruth (James) Lenn, natives respectively of Maryland and Pennsylvania. James Lenn was a typical frontiersman and was never so happy as far away from the scenes of civilization. He was also a pioneer of Warrick County, his location dating back to about the year 1801. During the troublesome times with the Indians he removed his family to Kentucky and joining a band of rangers, participated in the battle of Tippecanoe. Returning to Warrick County, he lived within its borders until the encroachments of civilization became oppressive to one of his nature, when he went to Missouri. He was an intimate friend of the world-renowned Daniel Boone, and often accompanied him and Neil Washburn on their hunting expeditions. Lewis Lenn was raised to the hardships and inconveniences incident to pioneer life, and on attaining his majority began doing for himself. July 3, 1841, he

married Polly Parker, and Mary, now Mrs. William Greer, of Evansville, was the only child born to their union. In April, 1848, Mrs. Lenn died, and August of the same year Mr. Lenn wedded Mrs. Sarah M. James, who has borne him five children, these three yet living: Sarah (wife of Hiram L. Robertson), John L. (who married Sophia B. Gray) and Adella (Mrs. Thomas B. Anderson). Mr. Lenn has always followed farming and now owns 150 acres of good land. In politics he is a Democrat and for over forty-five years he and wife have been members of the Baptist Church.

FRANK MCCOOL, a descendant of one of the early and prominent settlers of Warrick County, was born in this county January 15, 1828, the second in a family of seven sons born to Thomas and Melinda (Alexander) McCool, who were natives respectively of North and South Carolina. They both came to this State in company with their parents; the Alexander family in the year 1811, and the McCool family two years later, the latter having first settled where Boonville now stands, and the former first locating in Newburgh. Frank McCool's mother was born in June, 1800, and his father in July, 1802, and their marriage took place at Chandler, about the year 1822. The father was one of the earliest settlers in the county and entered eighty acres of land in Campbell Township, which he afterward sold and entered another tract of 120 acres in Ohio Township, near Chandler, where his principal occupation was farming and tobacco raising and where he lived until his death, April 18, 1868. His wife died June 18, 1862. Our subject remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm, receiving a common school education, and October 30, 1850, he married Catharine J. Merritt, daughter of Capt. Daniel P. Merritt, and to them were born seven children: Daniel W., Randolph, Maria J., Mary A., Emma J., William F. and Edmond. February 15, 1877, Mrs. McCool died, and February 8, 1883, Mr. McCool wedded Mary J. Hudson. By occupation he has always been a farmer, turning his attention principally to hay raising. He owns 130 acres of well improved land and in politics is a staunch Republican.

OTIS B. PASCO, a descendant of one of the pioneer families of this county, was born October 19, 1822, at Boonville, and is the only issue to the marriage of Dr. Alva Pasco, a native of Connecticut, and Lucy Hoskins, who was born in New York. About the year 1818 these parents came to Warrick County, Ind., and settled at Darlington, the then county seat. They afterward moved to Newburgh and from there to Boonville, where Mr. Pasco died, August 2, 1824. Mrs. Pasco lived to the age of sixty-three years, dying in 1865. Otis B. Pasco lived to the age of eighteen years with his mother and step-father, and during this time received the better part of his education at Delaney Academy at Newburgh. May 25, 1845, he wedded Tabitha Noel, who bore him five children, of whom only two, Algernon H. (married Catharine Perry) and Tabitha A. (Mrs. Benjamin F. Sprinkle), are now living. February 19, 1852, the mother died, and July 4, 1853, Mr. Pasco married Maria Brenner, and seven children were born to them, these now living: Eva, (Mrs. Lee Armstrong); Robert F., Cephas C. and Meredith. October 13, 1869, he was called upon to mourn the death of his second wife, who, like the first, was in every way a Christian wife and mother. Elizabeth

Sprinkles became his third wife March 11, 1874, and by him the mother of five children: Irene G., Sylvester J., Laura A., Stella T. and Pearly C. Mr. Pasco is the owner of forty acres of good land, is a Democrat, has served as County Surveyor twenty years and also as Township Assessor. In 1856 he moved to Red Wing, Minn., where he resided six years and during that time was elected a County Commissioner.

JONATHAN ROBERTS, a prominent citizen and an old settler of Ohio Township, is a native of Caledonia County, Vt., and was born on December 10, 1819, the third in a family of five children born to Joshua and Joanna (Stevens) Roberts, who were natives of New Hampshire. In about the year 1834 they removed from Vermont to Ohio, remaining there until 1839, when they came to Warrick County, Ind., and settled in Boon Township, where they remained until their respective deaths. Jonathan remained at home with his parents until he attained his majority, receiving a common school education. March 20, 1842, his marriage with Delilah Alexander was solemnized, and to their union have been born six children, the following named yet living: William F., who married Alice Law; John R., George W., whose wife was Norah I. Hunt; and Maria J., now Mrs. William Mitchum. Mr. Roberts' occupation through life has been farming, at which he has been fairly successful, now owning seventy acres of well improved land. In October, 1864, he was called upon by his country to assist in putting down the Rebellion and he went into the service in Company I, Twelfth Indiana Regiment, where he served until June, 1865, when he was discharged at Harewood Hospital, Washington, D. C. Mr. Roberts is a Republican in politics and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN A. VANN, a prominent and old citizen of Ohio Township, is a native of Henderson County, Ky., and was born on what is now called Green River Island, September 9, 1814. He was fourth in a family of eight children born to Absalom and Rebecca (Rollison) Vann, who in about the year 1815 removed to Indiana settling in Vanderburg County, where they made their permanent home. John A. was reared in that county, receiving such education as was to be had at that early day, and November 17, 1835, his marriage with Fannie Carlen was solemnized and to their union eight children have been born, of whom six are now living: Craven, who married Frances Wilson, since deceased; Emily, now Mrs. Price Phillips; Francis, unmarried; Carolina, now Mrs. George Bristow; Sibbel, Mrs. Marion Lockwood; and Henry Clay, who married Ruth Lockwood. Mr. Vann's occupation through life has always been farming, at which he has been quite successful, owning at present forty acres of good land well improved. Mrs. Vann is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Vann belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and in politics is a Republican. He and family are among the first in the county.

NATHAN B. WALDEN, a well-known old settler of Ohio Township, was born January 22, 1813, in Henderson County, Ky. He is the third in a family of ten children born to Nathan and Sarah (Lambert) Walden, who are natives of Virginia, from whence they removed to the Blue Grass State at an early day. Our subject was reared to years of maturity in his native county, receiving but a limited education. In 1828

he visited a half-sister in Indiana and in the fall of 1838 came to Warrick County to reside permanently. The year following he entered eighty acres of land and shortly thereafter made an addition of eighty acres. October 11, 1836, Maria Hines became his wife and the following named of the three children born to them are yet living: Sarah (Mrs. William Matthews) and Amanda (Mrs. William Donaldson). The mother dying September 8, 1843, Mr. Walden married Martha J. (Le Masters) Martin December 3, 1845, and the following of their seven children are now living: Ruth A. (Mrs. Wesley Duncan), Eli L. (who married Lucy Duncan), Jordan L. (wedded Elizabeth Summers), Martha J. (Mrs. James Purdue) and Eva. Mrs. Walden is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Walden is a Republican—formerly a Whig—and belongs to the Baptist Church.

JAMES W. WALDEN, a prominent citizen of Ohio Township, is a native of Henderson County, Ky., born April 1, 1826, the third in a family of six children born to James and Katherine (McDermitt) Walden, who were natives respectively of Henderson County, Ky., and Montgomery County, Md., the father of Welsh and the mother of Irish descent. In about 1830 these parents moved to Illinois, where James W. was raised, remaining with them and assisting on the farm until twenty years of age. March 9, 1856, his marriage with Hulda A. Walden, who was a native of Kentucky, was solemnized and to their union five children have been born, these two now living: William M., who married Nora Hubbard, and Lucy F., unmarried. Mr. Walden has made farming his occupation through life and has been very successful in this pursuit, now owning 160 acres of well improved land in addition to property in the city of Evansville. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Walden having been a member since fifteen years of age. In politics he is a life-long Democrat.

HENRY E. WILLIAMS, a prominent citizen and native of Ohio Township, was born September 1, 1832, being the elder and only one now living of two children born to Isaac and Jane (Wright) Williams, who were natives of North Carolina and Warrick County, Ind., respectively. About the year 1810 the father, together with his parents, settled in Vanderburg County, Ind. Ty., and a year later removed to Warrick County. Henry E. always remained at home with the exception of four years while merchandising at Newburgh. September 8, 1859, his marriage with Caroline M. Schrader was solemnized and four of their six children are yet living, as follows: Eva (Mrs. C. C. Anderson), Nannie (Mrs. C. M. Alexander), Ed. H. and Ida. Mr. Williams is a farmer by occupation and owns a large tract of land within the county. He is enterprising, energetic and a thorough-going business man. A stanch Republican in politics, he manifests a keen interest in the prosperity of the county and is liberal in his aid to all charitable and benevolent institutions.

AMOS G. WRIGHT, born in Boon Township, Warrick Co., Ind., July 22, 1819, is descended from one of the earliest pioneers of this county. He is the fourth in a family of ten children born to the marriage of James Wright and Nancy Butler, who were natives of the Old Dominion, from whence they moved to Kentucky and from there to

this county and State in the year 1810, first settling at Darlington, the old seat of justice for Warrick County, and a year later moving to the farm on which Center Church is located. Amos G. assisted his parents on the home farm until twenty-two years old and in youth attended the subscription schools of the day to a limited extent. February 22, 1841, he wedded Eleanor Iglehart, who died March 1, 1883, after bearing a family of six children, as follows: Allen (who married Mary Stone), Melissa (wife of John Webb), Mary J. (Mrs. John Mitchum), Emma (now Mrs. Dr. George Bucklen), Clara and Ella. At the age of eighteen years Mr. Wright united with the Methodist Episcopal Church and since that time has been a consistent member of the same. He is a successful farmer, owning a good farm of 100 acres; is a Republican in politics and an enterprising, Christian gentleman.

HART TOWNSHIP.

JOHN E. CARNAHAN, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Gibson County, Tenn., February 18, 1838, and is one of six children born to James P. and Martha (Bell) Carnahan, who were natives of Virginia and North Carolina. He secured only a limited education in youth, and in 1842 removed with his parents to Hart Township, in this county, remaining with them until eighteen years old, when he was employed as Superintendent of the James Patterson farm for two years. He then began going to school, but his boarding-house burned, after being there a short time, and with it his clothing and \$140. This compelled him to give up the project of schooling for the time being. In 1859 he cultivated the farm of his aunt, Jane Erwin, and this cleared him \$250, which gave him his second start in life. The winter of that year he worked for his uncle, G. W. Mitchell, as inspector, buyer and receiver of tobacco. The fall of 1860 he made his first purchase of land, paying part cash and giving a half interest in a threshing machine for the remainder. October 15, 1861, he married Miss L. J. Francis, by whom he became the father of six children, these four yet living: Andy McC., Coleman C., Gilbert B. and Eliza A. Mr. Carnahan served his country faithfully in the late war as a member of Company K., Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was six times wounded in one battle. He was honorably mustered out of service in December, 1862. Since then Mr. Carnahan has farmed, merchandised and carried on livering, being at present engaged in the former occupation. He, emphatically, is a self-made man, and is the owner of 269 acres of good land. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities.

JOHN CLINTON is a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, and is one of twelve children born to Jonathan and Lettie Clinton, who were natives of Ireland. Jonathan immigrated from his native country to the United States in the year 1808, locating for a time in Pennsylvania, thence moving to Kentucky, thence to Ohio, thence, in 1832, removing to Vander-

burg County, Ind. In 1838 he came to Warrick County, where he died January 31, 1854. John Clinton was raised and educated by his parents, and June 8, 1854, wedded Martha M. Simpson, by whom he is the father of six children, these yet living: Catharine F., Letitia Jane, America Ann, William G. and Mary S. The three oldest are married, their respective husbands being Alvin Powers, Herbert Morrison and T. C. Havill. Mr. Clinton is one of Hart Township's best farmers, as well as one of the county's most influential and respected citizens. He is the owner of 260 acres of land, a comfortable and happy home, and has been a life long Democrat in politics. Warrick County needs more of just such men to be the best in Indiana.

JOHN DAUB, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Vanderburg County, Ind., May 16, 1839, the youngest of four children born to Michael and Christina (Kisten) Daub, who were natives of Germany, from whence they removed to this country in 1827, making their home in Vanderburg County, Ind., until their respective deaths, which occurred in 1847 and 1863. John received only limited schooling advantages in youth, and at the age of twelve years began working on a farm to support his mother and sister. In 1857 he came to this county and continued working as a farm hand until the breaking out of the Rebellion. April 29, 1861, he was united in marriage with Artimecia Spilman, and the same year moved to Vanderburg County and engaged in farming on his own responsibility. He remained there ten years, then removed back to Warrick County and Hart Township, where he now owns a good farm of 127 acres, on which he resides in comfort and happiness. In politics Mr. Daub has been a life-long Democrat, and has served as Township Trustee with credit to himself and satisfaction of all concerned. He and wife have a family of ten children, only the following named now living: William C., Rhoda C., Harvey T., Metta C., Una D. and Julia.

JOHN ERNE, one of the well-to-do farmers of this township, is a native of Germany, his birth occurring September 16, 1827, and is one in a family of four children born to Fritz and Katharina (Kuhn) Erne. He received a good education in both German and French and at the age of eighteen years left the home of his boyhood, the land of his birth, and crossing the ocean came to the United States and for a time found employment in the city of Charleston, S. C. He then went to Evansville, Ind., and from there, eight months later, to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked at the carpenter's trade three years. He then returned to Evansville and June 1, 1856, was married to Julia Ann Schwerdlfeger, who has borne him four children, these three yet living: Valentine, Lisette (Mrs. F. Willinburg) and Josephina (Mrs. John Zimmerman). The one deceased is Frederick. August 16, 1862, Mr. Erne enlisted in Company B, Ninety-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged July 22, 1865. He was ever found at his post of duty, ready and willing to serve his adopted country even with his life. He was in the siege of Atlanta and with Sherman on his memorable march to the sea. Exposure in the service has made Mr. Erne a sufferer of rheumatism, which renders him incapable of active out-door pursuits. He owns a farm of seventy-seven acres; is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is Junior Vice Commander of the G. A. R. at Lynnville.

WILLIAM D. FERGUSON, a prosperous farmer of this township and a descendant of one of Warrick County's pioneer families, was born October 6, 1833, one of six children born to John and Elizabeth (Hopkins) Ferguson. The year after Indiana was made a State—1817—John Ferguson moved from Ohio to Gibson County, where he made his home until 1820, when he removed to Warrick County, where he participated in all the hardships incident to pioneer life and where he died November 30, 1857. His widow is yet living aged sixty-nine years. William D. is a native of this county and has made it his home through life. Securing a fair education in youth he began for himself at twenty years old as collector for a man in North Madison, remaining with him four years and making several trips to Canada on horseback. March 4, 1858, Mary E. Miller became his wife and this lady with three of their children are dead, the following named yet living: Bernard and Pratt. In 1861 Mr. Ferguson volunteered in his country's cause, but was rejected by reason of defective eyesight. He has farmed to a considerable extent and by industry has secured 300 acres of excellent land, under which is some of the best coal in Indiana. He is an enterprising and esteemed citizen, a Democrat and a Free Mason. For a long time he has served as Justice of the Peace, and for the past eight years as Notary Public. June 7, 1883, he wedded Minnie Tremor, his present wife, who was a native of Germany.

E. C. FUQUAY, a native of the township and county in which he now resides and one of its prominent farmers, was born September 20, 1846, and is one in a family of five children born to the marriage of John Fuquay and Calista Castle, who were natives respectively of Kentucky and New York. In the year 1820 John Fuquay located within the present borders of Hart Township and here made his home on the same farm he entered, until his death in April, 1876. His widow still survives him and resides on the old homestead. The subject of this sketch received his education from the common schools of his day, was raised on the home farm by his parents and December 24, 1867, married Louisa Hawkins, by whom he is the father of seven children, the following named yet living: Mary C., Eugene, Truman, Carl and Minnie E. Mr. Fuquay was out a short time in the service of his country during the late war as a member of Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, of Indiana Infantry. Since the war he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, now owning 200 acres of well-improved land underlaid with coal, which is one of the nicest farms in Hart Township. He is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. and an enterprising and respected citizen.

HENRY GORE, a native Hoosier, was born January 28, 1841, in Gibson County, and is one in a family of twelve children born to the marriage of William Gore and Mary A. Gilbey. These parents were natives of England, immigrating to this country in about 1830, and to Warrick County, Ind., in about 1849. Henry was raised by his parents on a farm until of age, receiving a common school education. October 3, 1862, he was united in matrimony with Miss May Hall, and of the eleven children born to them the following named are yet living: Ida A., Sarah A., Delia A., Whynonia, S. C., Elma E., Henry E. and Leander T.

Both parents are members of the Baptist Church of Lynnville. Mr. Gore is one of Hart Township's well-to-do farmers and himself and family are well known and respected citizens. He is a Democrat in his political views and is the owner of a good farm containing ninety-six acres.

JOSEPH B. GRAHAM, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, April 25, 1826. In July, 1847, he came to Indiana and located at Boonville, then a small village, where he remained a number of years working at his trade of wagon-making and during which time he also assisted in the erection of the county court house. In 1859 he moved to his farm in Hart Township, where he has ever since resided with the exception of three years while engaged in the drug trade at Lynnville. He owns a well improved farm of 160 acres under which is some of as fine coal as the State produces. For his wife he wedded Miss R. Stuckey, who came to this county from Ohio with her parents in 1837. Ten children have been born to them, these yet living: Robert M., Eugene, William, Douglas, Eli, Helen, Mary L., Rosa B. and Susan H. August 22, 1862, Mr. Graham enlisted in Company F, Ninety-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but shortly after entering the service was compelled to enter the hospital on account of illness. By reason of protracted ill-health, he was honorably discharged June 25, 1863. Besides looking after his farming interests, Mr. Graham manufactures annually about one hundred barrels of sorgham molasses. He is one of the prominent men of the county, has held various positions of honor and trust and takes an active interest in all matters of a beneficial nature to his county.

JAMES HINMAN, one of the oldest and most esteemed of Warrick County's farmers, was born December 9, 1800, in Ohio County, Ky., being the eldest of the ten children of Samuel and Nancy (Hedges) Hinman, who were from New York and Maryland respectively. In the year 1814, two years before Indiana became a State, the family removed to what is now Warrick County, entering a half-section of land two miles south of the present site of Boonville. After a number of years they removed to the northwestern part of the county, in both places participating in all the hardships and inconveniences of pioneer life. The father, years after, made his home with a daughter in Pike County, where he died in December, 1861. He was twice married, his first wife dying in 1819, and his second wife, formerly Miss Hudson, preceding his death several years. James Hinman was reared to manhood in Warrick County, which has been the scene of his life's labors, in which hard work, frugality and enterprise have formed important factors. Life has been a success with him as he now owns an excellent farm of 230 acres, and what is far better, he has won hosts of warm and true friends and but few or no enemies. Mr. Hinman cast his first Presidential ballot for Gen. Jackson and believing good old-fashioned Democracy to be good enough for him, has steadily and faithfully been an advocate of the best principles of that party. February 15, 1821, he united with Mary Hudson in marriage and ten children blessed them, all living to be married, but four now dead. Although advanced in years, Mr. Hinman is hale and hearty, and takes an active part in the continued development of his place. His second wife is Mrs. Agnes (Wilson) Fuller.

THOMAS B. JONES, M. D., is a native of Spencer County, this

State, his birth occurring November 28, 1841. He is one of five children born to Thompson M. and Nancy L. (Oskin) Jones, the former a native of Kentucky, from whence he removed to the county where our subject was born, when it was yet in its infancy. He died in July, 1856. Dr. Jones' youth and early manhood was passed on the farm, during the winter months of some of the years attending country schools. October 9, 1861, he volunteered in his country's cause in Company C, Forty-second Regiment of Indiana Infantry, and on the company's organization was chosen Corporal. He was gradually advanced from that position, occupying all the higher offices of the company, excepting that of Second Lieutenant, until he was discharged as Captain, July 16, 1865. Not recounting the smaller engagements in which he was engaged, his military career can be briefly stated by saying he was a participant in the battles of Champion Hills, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, all the battles from Chattanooga to Atlanta, from Atlanta to the sea with Gen. Sherman, up through the Carolinas and finally to Washington, D. C. Returning from the war he studied medicine at Centerville until 1870, graduating the spring of that year from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. For a time he practiced his profession at Pleasantville in Pike County, but in March, 1873, removed to Lynnville, where he has since resided and where he has a select practice established. Dr. Jones is a Republican, a member of the Chapter in Masonry and is also an Odd Fellow and a member of the G. A. R. April 25, 1872, he wedded Emma M. Zimmerman, by whom he is the father of three children named Alva C., Curran B. and Tilman M. Both he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. F. KATTERJOHN, born August 16, 1858, is one in a family of eleven children born to Ernest and Katie E. (Hoelscher) Katterjohn, the former coming to this country from Germany in 1844 and marrying May 7, 1851, at Evansville, Ind. The subject of this biography was raised by his parents to manhood's estate, receiving in youth only such advantages for an education as the common schools afforded. In 1874 he went to Evansville, Ind., from Henderson County, Ky, where he remained a number of years thoroughly acquainting himself with all the details of the milling business, which he had decided as his vocation through life. In 1882 he removed to Lynnville, where he has ever since resided, and purchasing the only flouring mills of the place, has fully demonstrated to the surrounding community his ability to produce as good a quality of flour as that of any mill in the county. Mr. Katterjohn is a Republican in politics and one of the county's most prominent and successful young men. He was married October 19, 1884, to Mary A. Lynn, of this county.

JOSEPH D. KIRKPATRICK, deceased, was a native of Adams County, Ohio, his birth occurring November 26, 1816. He was the sixth in a family of fourteen children born to James and Annie (Schelp) Kirkpatrick, who settled near Vincennes in Knox County, this State, in 1837, where James Kirkpatrick died the fall of 1841. His widow died west of Lynnville in Gibson County the fall of 1846. Joseph D. Kirkpatrick was reared to manhood upon a farm, receiving such education as was afforded by the common schools of that early day. He did not come to

the Hoosier State with his parents, but remained in Ohio learning the miller's trade. February 1, 1849, he wedded Mary Jane Gourley, a native of South Carolina, who came with her parents to Indiana at an early day, settling near Princeton, where both afterward died. To the marriage of our subject a family of seven children has been born, but of these only two are now living, named James R. and William, the former having married Mallie J. Ware, of Louisville, and the latter at present a student at college in Terre Haute. In 1854 Mr. Kirkpatrick became a resident of this State, living one year at Princeton, and the remainder of his life in Warrick County. He built the first brick business house in Lynnville, merchandised there a few years and was a member of the stock company that erected the Lynnville Flouring Mills, of which he was made manager and which he successfully operated fourteen years. After that he looked after his farming interests until his death in September, 1876. The chief features of Mr. Kirkpatrick's life was his integrity of character, enterprise and love for home. A man honored and respected for his moral worth, he had few enemies and many friends.

JOHN A. LYNN was born in Lynnville, Ind., December 7, 1846, one of three children born to Jonathan C. and Sarah Martha (French) Lynn. He is a grandson of John Lynn, who came to Warrick County, Ind., at a very early date, settling in Hart Township, and founding the town of Lynnville, where he was extensively engaged in merchandising about thirty years. He was also Postmaster of Lynnville a number of years, and was widely known and respected for his many excellent traits of character. He died May 8, 1866. Jonathan C. Lynn, his son and father of our subject, was married January 15, 1846, was associated with his father in merchandising several years, and died August 7, 1853. John A. Lynn received only the ordinary common school education, and after the death of his father, lived with his grandfather until he, too, died. He then made his home with his grandmother, until his marriage with Miss Sarah J. Baldwin, which occurred May 8, 1866, when he engaged in farming. In 1869 he began merchandising, but in 1871 opened a livery stable, which he conducted two years. Succeeding that he was engaged in grist-milling until July, 1883, since when he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, now owning a well improved farm of 160 acres. In politics he is a Democrat, and while he exerts considerable influence in his party, he emphatically declines all political preferment. He and wife are among Hart Township's best citizens, and are the parents of six children, only three: Mary A., Ida E. and Effie, now living.

ELISHA PATRICK MADDEN, born in Butler County, Ky., October 8, 1817, is one of ten children born to Elisha and Charlotte (Robinson) Madden, the former being a native of Maryland and of Irish descent, and the latter a native of Delaware, and of Welsh-English extraction. In 1830 the family settled in Warrick County, Ind., residing in Hart Township until the respective deaths of our subject's parents. It was in this county E. P. Madden grew to manhood on the farm of his parents, receiving only a limited education. When twenty-one years old, he entered land in his own name, near the old homestead, which he improved, and on which he resided about eight years, when he bought the old home farm. In 1855 he purchased property where he now resides, and has since

farmed successfully, now owning 328 acres of good land. He also here owns a small store from which he supplies the surrounding neighborhood with general merchandise. Mr. Madden is a Democrat, emphatically, having cast his first ballot for President Van Buren. Although a member of no church, he bears the universal reputation of an honest man, a good neighbor and an excellent citizen. In 1843 he wedded Nancy H. Hinman, half sister of the old pioneer James Hinman, and two of their seven children—Rachel E. and Samuel J.—are yet living. September 1, 1855, the mother died, and November 29, 1855, he married Mrs. Mary (Bullivant) Stevens, and by her is the father of ten children, these eight yet living: William Francis, Joseph H., John Gunn, George A., Patrick Ellis, Moses Lycurgus, Sarah Ann and Charles.

ELIHU H. MARTIN, Lynnville, was born in Gibson County, Ind., January 30, 1834, one in a family of twelve children born to Henry and Mary (Kirkman) Martin, who were natives of North Carolina. The family settled in Princeton, Ind., when it was yet a very small village, Mr. Martin being the first shoe maker of the place. Elihu lived with his parents until of age, receiving only a common education. In 1855 he began blacksmithing in Lynnville, and continued in partnership until the fall of 1856, when he began alone, and for over twenty-five years conducted his trade extensively, and also dealt in fine stock. At the present writing he is engaged in hotel keeping and operating a livery stable, in both occupations doing the largest trade of the kind in town. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Republican. February 8, 1856, he was married to Miss M. A. Camp, an estimable lady, who bore him eight children, these yet living: John H., James W., Samuel L., Charles C. and Lillie A. The mother dying September 10, 1882, Mr. Martin married Mrs. America Thompson, widow of Capt. D. G. Thompson, April 10, 1884. Both Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Lynnville.

ISAAC E. McSWANE, SR., a native of Davidson County, Tenn., was born May 19, 1807, a son of John and Martha (Andrews) McSwane, who were the parents of six children, the third born being our subject. The father was a native of the Emerald Isle, but came to this country with his parents when but a boy. He married in Georgia, and died in 1815 in Tennessee, followed by his widow in 1845, also in the same State. Isaac E. was raised on a farm to manhood, securing only a common schooling in youth, which has been bettered considerably in later years by desultory readings. When twenty years old he came to the Hoosier State, and in 1828 began teaching school in Warrick County, which he continued two terms. When it is remembered that his experience as a pedagogue in this county took place over half a century ago, one cannot but wonder what the methods of teaching were in those primitive days compared with the present admirable system. In 1830 he purchased his first land in the county, and in clearing and improving it experienced numerous hardships and privations the present generation can scarcely realize. By industry and frugality he has secured a fine tract of land containing a total of 800 acres, although it is in different portions of the county. Mr. McSwane has lost two wives by death, and is now living with his third wife, who was formerly Miss Elvira Foster. His

first wife, Mary Ann (Taylor) McSwane, bore him three children: John D., Andrew J. and Martha J. Elizabeth Hopkins became his second wife, and by him the mother of eight children, these yet living: William C., Mary A., Sarah E., Isaac E., Indiana and Sylvester F. Mr. McSwane is a Democrat, a first-class citizen, and a man respected by an extended circle of acquaintances.

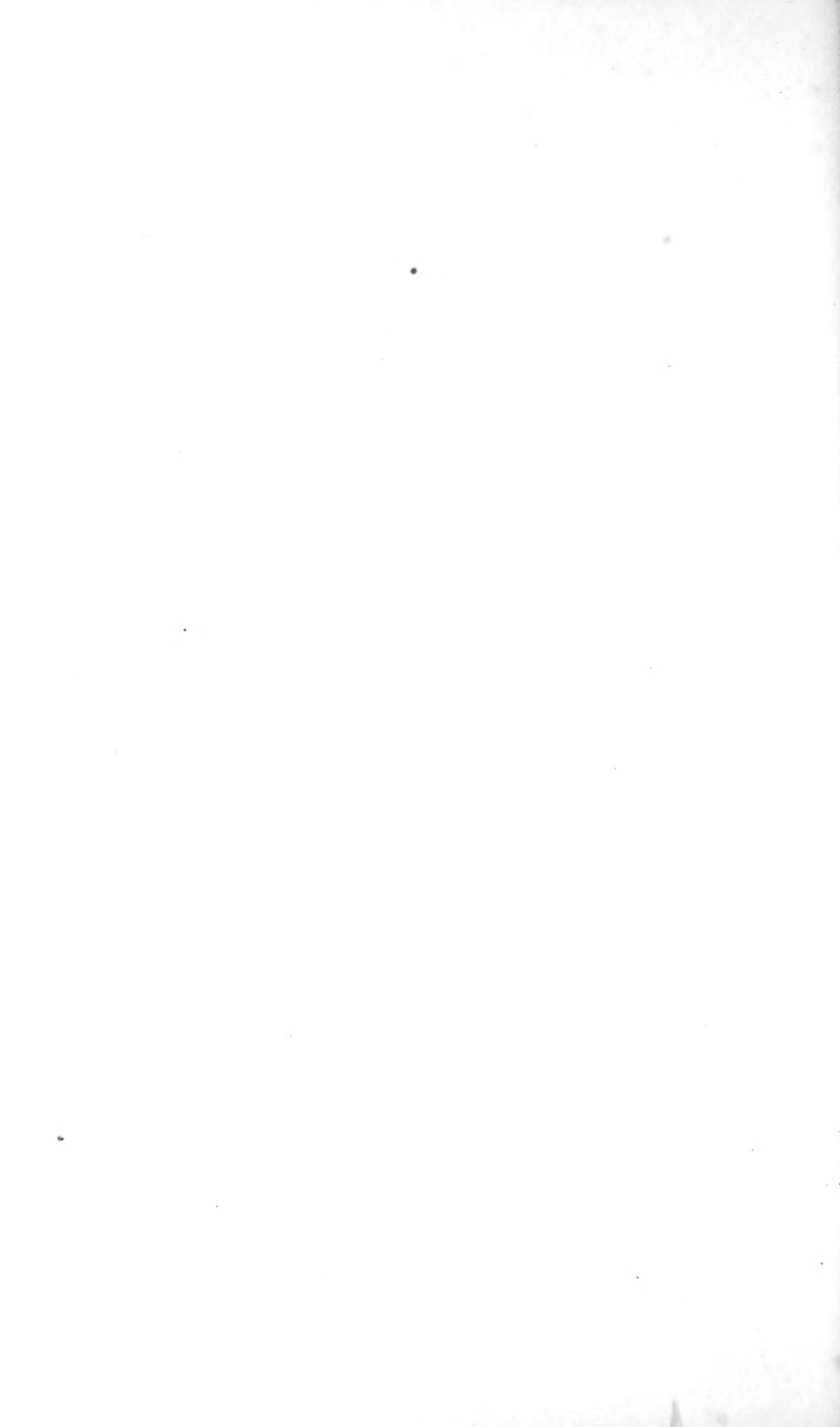
ROBERT C. McWILLIAMS, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in South Carolina August 17, 1820, and is one of eleven children born to David and Margaret McWilliams, who settled in Gibson County, Ind., in 1837. Robert began doing for himself at the age of twenty-one years, and in 1850 began carding wool, which he continued nine years with profit. In 1859 he helped erect the Lynnville Flouring Mill, and after its completion operated the same one year, then embarked in mercantile pursuits. In 1864 he purchased his present place, which consists of 380 acres, and here he has a comfortable and happy home. August 8, 1850, he was united in marriage with Mary G. Wilson, who died November 1, 1859, as have also the six children born to their union. March 20, 1860, he wedded Mary Wilson, by whom he is the father of eleven children, the following named yet living: James P., Thomas J., Lewis, Sarah E., Lee, Lucy and Beecher. Mr. McWilliams is one of the county's best farmers and most respected citizens. He belongs to the Freemasons, and as a Democrat in politics has served as Township Trustee several terms with credit.

DR. THOMAS J. MCCOY, physician at Eby, is a native Hoosier, born in Grass Township, Spencer County, April 13, 1835. He is the third in a family of ten children born to William and Fannie (Hall) McCoy, who were among the prominent early settlers of Spencer County. The father was a native of this county, and was raised in Anderson Township, on the Ohio River. When of age he entered land in the township where our subject was born, where he resided the remainder of his life, his death occurring July 6, 1869, followed by his widow in April, 1879. Thomas J. McCoy was raised on the farm of his parents in Spencer County, and in youth and early manhood secured a good practical education. On attaining his majority he left home and worked on a farm in a neighboring township for a year, then returned and read medicine under the direction of the principal physician of that locality. In 1864 he attended the Ohio Medical Institute at Cincinnati, and then located at Yankeetown, in this county, where he practiced his profession until 1870, when he located at Eby, which has since been his home. Dr. McCoy is a Democrat, and a member of the Masonic brotherhood. April 28, 1869, he wedded Carrie Dial, of this county, and two children—Mabel D. and S. Clifford—have blessed their union. Dr. McCoy is also the father of a son by a former marriage. Mrs. McCoy belongs to the Congregational Church.

PETER MYERS, a native of Cumberland County, Penn., was born October 20, 1825, and is one of six children born to David and Susan Myers. He was raised by his parents until the age of fifteen years, during which time he attended school sufficiently to enable him to read, write and solve ordinary problems in arithmetic. In 1851 he came to Gibson County, Ind., and for a short time was employed on the Wabash



Gustavus Schreiber.



Canal, but in July of the same year helped build the Baptist Church of Lynnville. In 1852 he helped build the Rigney Mill, on Lost River, and in 1853, up to July, was engaged in house carpentering in Winslow. He then returned to Lynnville, where he remained until August 10, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Sixty-fifth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and with his company was an active participant in the battles of Atlanta, Nashville and Wilmington, besides numerous lesser engagements. He was honorably discharged June 22, 1865. Mr. Myers is at present engaged in undertaking and house carpentering, and doing a creditable business. He is a Republican in politics and the Quartermaster of the G. A. R. at Lynnville.

L. D. PARKER, one of Hart Township's best farmers, was born May 13, 1809, in Hopkins County, Ky., and was the only issue to the marriage of Thomas Parker and Nancy Stanton, who are also natives of Hopkins County. In a very early day the family braved the perils of frontier life in Indiana Territory by moving to Gibson County, and from there, in 1815, removed to this county, and since the age of six years our subject has made this his home. His early life was passed in hard work upon the farm, and from the time he was old enough to be of use he received no schooling. He began life a poor boy and by economy and industry has secured a competence. At one time he owned valuable tracts of land, but with the exception of thirty-two acres where he now lives he has sold the entire amount. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Ferguson April 10, 1829, and to their union a family of fourteen children have been born, all of whom are living but four. The most of those living are married, and like their parents are among the best citizens of their respective localities. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have now been married about forty-six years, and during this long time have lived happily together moral, upright lives; now being members of the Regular Baptist Church.

ALVIN L. POWERS, merchant at Lynnville, and the present Trustee of Hart Township, was born in Warrick County, Ind., June 12, 1853, the eldest of three children born to Jackson and Margaret (Skaggs) Powers. He received a good common school education in youth, remaining with his parents until twenty years of age, and July 3, 1873, wedded Julia Ann Wilson, who died February 15, 1876. Two children born to them are also dead. Mr. Powers farmed after his marriage, but previous to this began teaching school when only seventeen years old. Possessing natural qualifications for the teacher's profession he has followed that to a greater or less extent until within the past year. In 1884 he was elected Township Trustee, now holding that position, and besides is associated with his brother at Lynnville in merchandising, and is doing a creditable business. May 12, 1880, he was united in marriage with Catharine F. Clinton, by whom he is the father of two children, only Carl yet living. Mr. Powers began life a poor boy, and although not wealthy in a financial view, he has secured a comfortable amount of this world's goods through his own exertions. Farming, teaching, trading and merchandising have been his principal occupations through life.

MILES RICE, one of the early settlers of this township, was born in Warren County, Ky., September 18, 1812. He is a son of Joseph

and Frances (Broadwell) Rice, who were the parents of three children, the second born being the subject of this biography. The father was a native of Tennessee, moved to Kentucky with his parents when a lad, and then went to Washington County, Ind., shortly after it was organized, then to Crawford County, and from there, in 1823, came to this county, engaging in agricultural pursuits until his death, March 16, 1845. His widow died September 7, 1878. Miles Rice was reared a hard-working farmer boy, receiving only a limited education in youth. On the death of his father he came into possession of the old homestead, which has been his home to the present time. May 15, 1845, he was united in matrimony with Lydia Dawson, a native of Pennsylvania, and eleven children were born to their union, only the following yet living: Sarah Ann, Mary Frances, J. Union, Tilman L., Susan S. and Lorinda. In politics Mr. Rice is a Democrat. Although a member of no religious organization, he is a warm friend of Christianity and an honored and esteemed citizen of the community in which he resides.

THEODORE J. SHRODE, Principal of the high school at Lynnville, was born in the township and county where he now lives, December 10, 1858, the oldest of five children, all living, born to the marriage of Francis M. Shrode and Mary Taylor. Francis Shrode, father of Francis M., was born of German-Irish parents in Pennsylvania in 1789, and moved to Indiana in about 1816. Francis M. was born in this township June 13, 1835, the twelfth of a family of fourteen children. He died March 29, 1876. His widow was born June 28, 1828, in this county, daughter of Mark and Catharine Taylor, and is yet living. Her father, Mark Taylor, was born August 27, 1806, on Clear Creek, near Princeton, Ind., and was the first white child born between there and the Ohio River. He married in Kentucky, but the greater part of his life has been passed in Indiana. John Taylor, his father, was a soldier for seven years in the Revolutionary war, while John's brother was a "sermon reader" in the British Army, and a sworn enemy. After the war John settled in North Carolina, but in 1804 walked through Kentucky working at the tinker's trade. In 1805 he settled in Indiana Territory, dying in 1834. The characteristic features of the lives of our subject's ancestors were industry, patriotism, longevity and morality. Theodore J. is one of Warrick County's promising young men. He was left fatherless when eighteen years old, with a debt of \$300 on the home of his mother, brothers and sisters. With commendable energy this he paid off, and by the time he attained majority he was sufficiently qualified to teach school. Possessing pride, he has continued storing his mind with useful and valuable material, until he now ranks among the best educators of the county.

JOSHUA STEPHENS is a native of the township and county in which he yet resides, his birth taking place May 18, 1844. His parents, Joshua and Mary (Borrow) Stephens, immigrated to Warrick County in the year 1822, and were the parents of eleven children. The subject of this notice was reared and educated in the common schools of his native county. In answer to the President's call for 300,000 men, he volunteered his services August 16, 1862, and was made a member of Company B, Ninety-first Indiana Infantry. He was an active participant in the

battles of Nashville, Lost Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Snake Creek Gap, Atlanta, the campaign through the Carolinas, and was finally mustered out June 26, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C. Returning home he engaged in farming, and November 15, 1866, was wedded to Miss M. L. Camp, who has borne him a family of twelve children, of whom the following eight are yet living: Nancy E., Mary M., Lucinda M., George L., Inda C., James J., John D., and Asa M. The mother died July 11, 1884, having lived a consistent Christian life. Mr. Stephens is a Democrat, a member of the Baptist Church, the owner of a good farm of sixty acres, and an enterprising and respected citizen.

CAPT. DANIEL G. THOMPSON (deceased) was born May 13, 1830, in Warren County, Tenn., a son of Richard and Sarah (McGuire) Thompson, who were natives of Kentucky, from whence they moved to Indiana in 1835, locating in Greer Township, Warrick County. At the age of eight years our subject began life's battle on his own responsibility as a farm boy, but in 1843 went to Rockport to learn the saddler's trade. Three years he continued at that, then farmed three years, and from that time until the war broke out worked at carpentering. He enlisted in September, 1862, and on the organization of Company K, Forty-second Indiana Regiment, was elected Captain of his company, a position he retained until his discharge, in December, 1863, by reason of ill-health. He engaged in farming and merchandising until his death, in August, 1882, an event of sad remembrance to the citizens of Lynnville and vicinity. He was married October 27, 1852, to America Clinton, by whom he became the father of nine children, the following named yet living: Sarah Belle, Mrs. W. E. Willis; George E., who married Mattie Ferguson; Gertie and Hattie.

REES YOUNG, a prominent citizen of Hart Township, was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, November 27, 1822, the fifth in a family of six children born to the marriage of Samuel Young and Sarah Violet. When our subject was a baby his parents settled permanently in Clermont County, where the father engaged in coopering and farming until his death, about the year 1830. About this time Rees went to live with a neighbor, continuing with him until his sixteenth year, when he made his home with a brother-in-law until twenty years old. He was raised to hard labor on the farm, and only secured a limited education. After he attained majority he learned the cooper's trade, which together with farming was his occupation until the spring of 1855, when he came to Warrick County, Ind., which has since been his home. He has farmed and worked at the cooper's trade here with reasonable success, and is the present owner of a valuable residence and other property. October 14, 1846, he united in marriage with Miss Catharine Dailey, of Ohio, and nine children have been born to their union, these yet living: Sarah E., the wife of J. U. Rice; James William, Charles M., Rees A. and Ulysses G. In 1862 Mr. Young responded to his country's call, and from that time until the close of the war bravely defended his country's honor in Company E, Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, participating in numerous hard fought and hotly contested battles, and in some of the principal campaigns of the Rebellion, prominent among them being that against Atlanta. He is a staunch Republican, and for over forty years he and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES M. ZIMMERMAN, one of Lynnville's best and most reliable merchants, is one in a family of six children born to the marriage to Daniel Zimmerman and Letitia Clinton. His father immigrated from South Carolina to Gibson County, this State, at a very early day, and from there removed to Lynnville, this county, in about 1839 or 1840, where he married our subject's mother, she being a native of Warrick County. Previous to this time Mr. Zimmerman had been once married, and was also married after his second wife's death. Here they resided within the county's border many years, and by upright and courteous conduct won the esteem of a wide circle of friends. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Zimmerman died September 3, 1862. Mr. Zimmerman was three times married, and died February 16, 1884. James M. Zimmerman was born March 28, 1848, and in youth secured a good common school education, which he afterward completed by a thorough course at the Evansville Commercial College. March 31, 1870, he wedded Pernina Fowler, and to their union five children were born, only the following named now living: Charles M., Adolphus and Ralph. During life Mr. Zimmerman has turned his attention almost exclusively to mercantile pursuits, at which he is at present engaged. He began, after leaving college, as a partner in his father's store, but is now transacting business alone. He is a Republican, a Mason of the Royal Arch degree and an Odd Fellow. Mrs. Zimmerman belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CAMPBELL TOWNSHIP.

JOHN S. ATWOOD, a native of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, and one of Millersburg's best citizens, was born on the 8th day of February, 1849. He is the fourth son in a family of seven children born to the marriage of Abel Atwood and Mary Smith, who are natives of Vermont and Ohio, respectively. These parents were wedded in the Buckeye State, and from there moved to Spencer County, Ind., in 1866, where Mr. Atwood afterward died. Mrs. Atwood survives her husband, and now makes her home with the subject of this sketch. John S. Atwood received a good common school education in youth, and from his twenty-second year to 1883 was principally engaged in school teaching. February 11, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Emmick, daughter of Arthur and Sarah J. (Lloyd) Emmick, and one child (E. B., born March 25, 1884,) has blessed them. Mr. Atwood is a Democrat in politics, and by his courteous ways and readiness to oblige has won a large amount of patronage in the dry goods and grocery trade, in which he is at present engaged.

THOMAS BECKWITH, a native of the township and county in which he yet resides, was born October 20, 1840, and is a son of William and Catharine (Kimmel) Beckwith, who were parents of these children: Martha, Joseph, Mary A., John, Thomas, Catharine, William,

Larkin, Caroline, Eli and Sarah. The parents were natives of the Hoosier State, of German descent, and were among the early pioneers of Warrick County. Thomas Beckwith is one of the county's self-made men, as he began life's battle with little or no means at his command, and by economy, hard work, and with the assistance of his wife, who has bravely assisted in bearing the burden of work and economy, has secured a good home and a well-improved farm of 120 acres. August 9, 1863, he was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte E. Stubbs, who was born June 14, 1847, daughter of Robert and Mary (Carter) Stubbs, natives of Kentucky and England, respectively. This union has been fruitful, and two children have blessed them, named Sarah E. and Mary E., the former being a wife. Mr. Beckwith is a Democrat in politics, and an esteemed citizen of the county.

WILLIAM BETHE, a prominent citizen and farmer of Campbell Township, Warrick Co., Ind., was born in the Dukedom of Brunswick, Germany, December 24, 1837. He came with his parents, Ferdinand and Wilhelmina (Keppe) Bethe, to this country, landing at New Orleans in December, 1846, and shortly after removed to Indiana. The father died February 5, 1855, but the mother still survives him, at the advanced age of seventy years. William Bethe received such education as the schools of his native country afforded, and after reaching manhood acquired a knowledge of reading and writing in English, by private instructions. April 21, 1864, he was married to Louisa Bleckman, who was born July 24, 1841, a daughter of Henry and Wilhelmina (Holtz) Bleckman. Mr. Bethe is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church. He is a successful farmer; owns 122 acres of finely improved land; was one of the first in the township to lay tiling through his farm, and at present has about 1,400 rods. Mr. Bethe takes an active interest in all church and educational affairs, and is one of the enterprising and trustworthy citizens of Warrick County.

WILLIAM BOOS, one of the prominent and successful farmers of Warrick County, is a native of Baden, Germany, his birth occurring February 25, 1842. At the age of two years his parents, John and Catharine (Iker) Boos, immigrated with him to the United States, and coming to Campbell Township engaged in agricultural pursuits. Here the father died December 24, 1881, but his widow still survives him and resides on the old homestead. William Boos received his entire education in this country, and until he began life on his own responsibility made his home with his parents. In August, 1861, when treason threatened the downfall of the Republic, he volunteered in the preservation of his adopted country, remaining in active service in Company C, Twenty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Regiment, until he was honorably discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn., in September, 1864. His occupation has been farming and stock-raising almost exclusively, and he is the owner of 140 acres of nicely improved property. In politics he is a Republican. January 16, 1876, he wedded Elizabeth Frances Knapp, who was born June 12, 1854, a daughter of William D. and Margaret Ann (Howsley) Knapp. Six children have been born to them, as follows: Sarah E., John W., Margaret C., Lucy J., and two that died in infancy unnamed.

REV. C. J. CONRAD, rector of St. John's Roman Catholic Church at Welte, was born in Nashville, Tenn., November 19, 1855. To his parents, Bernard and Scholastica (Keller) Conrad, a family of five children were born, whose names are Joseph (deceased), Clement J., Francis, Mary and Charles (deceased). These parents were natives respectively of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, in Germany, and immigrated separately to this country and were married at the birth-place of our subject. They now reside at North Madison, Ind., where Mr. Conrad is employed as a mechanic. Father Conrad received every advantage for an education in youth that was furnished by the Catholic schools, and at the age of fourteen years entered St. Joseph's College at Bardstown, Ky., completing the classical course of that institution. He completed the philosophical course at St. Joseph's Seminary, Indianapolis, and the theological course at St. Meinrad's Abbey, in Spencer County, this State, completing the entire course in nine years. After receiving the lower orders in the church he was ordained a priest by the Rt. Rev. Francis S. Chatard, Bishop of Vincennes, on the 22d of September, 1878, and October 13 of the same year took charge of St. John's parish and the missions therewith. Beginning under adverse circumstances with debts overshadowing his charges, he has proven superior to the occasion. Besides liquidating all out-standing claims he has erected St. Clement's Church at Boonville, and established the parochial school at St. John's. Father Conrad is admired and respected by Protestants and Catholics alike.

PETER FREUDENBERGER, a native of Bavaria, Germany, and one of the leading and substantial farmers of Campbell Township, was born on the 17th day of February, 1837. He is the youngest in a family of seven children born to Andrew and Mary (Shafer) Freudenberger, who were also natives of Germany, where they lived and died. In May, 1860, Peter, the subject of this sketch, concluded that the United States with its free institutions was the place where a poor man should live, and where he could bring up his family properly, and accordingly came to this country with his young wife, and although they began life poor they have by diligence secured a good home. Mr. Freudenberger is the owner of a good farm of 179 acres; is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife belong to the German Lutheran Church. He was married in his native country March 18, 1860, to Caroline Albert, daughter of Mathew and Catharine (Kriegbaum) Albert, and by her is the father of five children: Elizabeth, John W., Philip, Mary C. and Caroline M. Mr. Freudenberger and his brother Adam, who came to this country and settled near Millersburg in 1856, and who died two years later, are the only members of their family that ever came to America.

JAMES H. GRAY, the leading merchant of Millersburg, was born January 19, 1839, in Monroe County, Ind., and is the fourth son in a family of fourteen children born to Andrew and Nancy (Bass) Gray, who were natives of Kentucky, where they were also married. They moved to Monroe County, Ind., at an early day, thence to Brown County, where they yet reside engaged in agricultural pursuits. Both are members of long standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church. James H. remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age, receiving in youth a good common school education. When twenty years old he began teaching public school,

which he continued a number of terms. August 11, 1862, he became a private in Company K, Sixty-fifth Regiment of Indiana Infantry, and remained faithfully at his post of duty until he was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Returning to Indiana he was given the rectorship of the Leavenworth Circuit, Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for one year as local minister and from that time to the present writing has been a local exhorter of his faith. September 26, 1861, he wedded Miss S. M. Barnett, daughter of Rev. O. A. and J. A. (Worthington) Barnett, and two children have blessed them, named Cora A. (deceased) and Josie L. Mrs. Gray was born July 16, 1845. Mr. Gray is a Republican, an Odd Fellow and one of Warrick County's best citizens.

CHRISTOPHER HAMMAN was born in Bavaria, Germany, in September, 1815, and at the age of sixteen years immigrated with his parents, Daniel and Barbara (Suiter) Hamman, to the United States. They settled in Pennsylvania, where the parents continued to reside until their respective deaths. Christopher received a fair education in his native country and on attaining his majority removed to Indiana, making his home in Campbell Township, Warrick County. He worked for a time on the canal, but afterward bought some land and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has since continued. He began life's battle with but \$5 to his name, but industry and economy have brought about their legitimate reward, and a farm of 183 acres and a good home are now owned by him. Besides this property he has given 200 acres to his two living sons. He is a Republican and he and wife belong to the Christian Church. April 29, 1841, he wedded Rachel Keith, who was born March 26, 1822, a daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Keith, and to them six children have been born, named, Jesse, John, Daniel, Nancy J., William and Philip.

CONSTANTINE HEIM, a well-to-do farmer, was born in the Duchy of Meiningen, Germany, February 25, 1837, and is the eldest son in a family of five children, four of whom are yet living, born to Christian M. and Sophia (Schumann) Heim, who were also natives of the old country. In 1853 the entire family immigrated to the United States and coming direct to Warrick County, Ind., engaged in farming. The father was born August 6, 1788, and died April 7, 1876. The mother is yet living at an advanced age, respected by all who know her. The subject of this sketch received an academic education in his native country and January 6, 1859, was united in marriage with Miss Minerva Lockyear, who was born March 20, 1839, a daughter of John and Jane (McDonald) Lockyear. Ten children were born to this marriage, named Louisa, Edward John A., Mary A., Harmon M., Emma A., Anna, Jane (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), and Theresa (deceased). The mother dying March 21, 1874, Mr. Heim was married October 25, 1884, to Miss R. F. Herston, who was born October 23, 1852, daughter of William and Mary (Philips) Herston. Mr. Heim is a prosperous farmer, owning a farm of 160 acres, is a Republican in politics and a member of the brotherhood of Masons. His present as well as did his first wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ADOLPH W. HEIM, one of the prominent German farmers of Campbell Township, was born June 12, 1839, in the Duchy of Meiningen, Germany, and is one of the following-named children in a family of

five born to Christian M. and Sophia (Schumann) Heim, appropriate mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume: Constantine, Adolph W., Therese C. and Marie. In 1853 Adolph W. came with his parents to this country, having previously received a good education in his native country. He also attended select school in this country sufficient to qualify him for the teacher's profession, which occupation he has followed many terms with unusual success. He makes farming and stock-raising his principal employment, and by industry and good management has secured a valuable farm comprising 260 acres of fertile land. As a Republican in politics he has been honored by the people of his township by two elections to the office of Trustee, serving both terms with satisfaction to all concerned. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Evangelical Lutheran Church. February 19, 1863, he was united in marriage with Miss Letitia Lockyear, who was born December 6, 1844, a daughter of Christopher and Emily (Webb) Lockyear, and to their union these children were born: Alvin L., Franklin C., Amelia H. (deceased), Rosa L., Oscar R., William R. and a son unnamed.

WILLIAM HENN, a native of the township and county in which he yet resides, was born May 5, 1851, the youngest in a family of five children—Catharine, Christina, Elizabeth, Daniel and William—born to Daniel and Susan (Fink) Henn, who were natives of Germany. At an early day the family immigrated to this country, and for a time resided in Vanderburg County, Ind., but later removed to Campbell Township, this county, where both parents afterward died. William Henn was raised by his parents on the home farm, receiving such education as was commonly afforded, and continued making their home his until their respective deaths. October 24, 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Sophia Smith, who was born November 10, 1853, a daughter of Joseph and Dora Smith, and by her is the father of three children, named Minnie K., Laura L. and Mary D. Mr. Henn is one of Campbell Township's intelligent and enterprising farmers; is the owner of eighty acres of good land; is a Democrat in politics and is the present Road Supervisor of his district.

WILLIAM A. JARRETT, a native of Rowan County, N. C., was born June 29, 1837, the oldest son in a family of seven children now living born to John W. and Margaret M. (Rough) Jarrett, who were natives respectively of Virginia and North Carolina. These parents were married in the latter State August 11, 1836, and in 1842 removed to Warrick County, Ind., settling in Campbell Township. From the age of five years William A. was raised in this township, receiving only the ordinary advantages of that day. December 27, 1860, he wedded Miss Mary Ann Elizabeth McSwane, daughter of Isaac E. and Elizabeth (Hopkins) McSwane, and by her is the father of eight children: Charles A., Margaret R., Elizabeth H., Sarah R., Mary E., Isaac E., Phebe Q. and Wilda E. Mr. Jarrett is one of the wide-awake and enterprising farmers of this township, and is the owner of 150 acres of well-improved land. In every sense of the word he is self-made, as he began life poor, and is now comfortably situated, a result attained through his own exertions. He is an Odd Fellow, a Democrat, and one of Warrick County's best citizens. His wife was born March 5, 1842. His father was born

August 2, 1813, and died April 1, 1882. His mother was born June 4, 1814, is yet living, and as was her husband is a member of the Christian Church.

MILAN KETCHAM, a native of Ashtabula County, Ohio, was born February 15, 1837, and is one of the following named children born to the marriage of Foster Ketcham and Mariam Warner: Orson, LaFayette, Catharine, Carlton, Milan and Helen J. The parents were both natives of New York State, their respective births occurring June 10, 1798, and September 9, 1800. They were married in their native State, July 17, 1825. In 1841 the family settled in Campbell Township, Warrick Township, Ind., and engaged in farming. Mr. Ketcham is yet living, an esteemed citizen, but his wife, a member of long standing in the Missionary Baptist Church, died January 27, 1876. Milan Ketcham, well and favorably known as one of the best farmers and citizens of this county, was largely reared in this State and county, where he also received a fair education from the common schools. He yet resides on the old homestead, which consists of ninety four acres, and owns a farm of 226 acres. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. He was married November 14, 1861, to Sarah, daughter of Squire and Eliza (Jenkins) Harper, and by her is the father of eight children, as follows: Levi W., Ransom E., May A., Charles E., Sanford L., Melvina, Eliza M. and one that died in infancy unnamed. Of the above only five are now living. The parents are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

GEORGE LOCKYEAR, a prominent citizen and farmer of Campbell Township, was born in Vanderburg County, Ind., December 16, 1824, the third in a family of eight children born to the marriage of Christopher Lockyear and Letitia Porter, who were natives of England. They immigrated to the United States in 1818, settling in Vanderburg County, Ind., where Mr. Lockyear engaged in farming and blacksmithing until his death in 1832, occasioned by cholera. His widow afterward moved to this county, where she died in 1869. George Lockyear made his home with his mother and step-father until attaining his majority, receiving in youth such education as the common schools afforded. April 6, 1848, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Iglehart, who was born August 11, 1824, and died December 17, 1862. Of the four children born to their union one son—George G.—is yet living. Mr. Lockyear was married April 14, 1870, to his present wife, who was formerly Miss Barbara Hilliard, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was also his first wife. He is a Republican, a progressive and intelligent citizen and the owner of a farm containing eighty acres of good land.

D. L. MILLER, a native of Ohio County, Ky., was born November 19, 1825, and the fall of 1832 came with his parents to Warrick County, Ind. Jesse B. Miller, his father, was born in West Virginia May 18, 1800, and was married to Janet Iglehart, who was born in the year 1804 in Maryland. The respective deaths of these parents occurred in 1884 and about 1841. David L. Miller, subject of this sketch, received his youthful education in the old fashioned log schoolhouse of that day and until the age of twenty-two made his home with his parents. Miss Vashti Ann Boyd, daughter of Alfred and Eleanor (Condict) Boyd,

became his wife and nine children were born to them as follows: Alfred B. (deceased), Albert L., Francis M. (deceased), Janet, W. L., Elvin E., Jesse B., Orissa E. and Minnie Lee. Mr. Miller has steadily followed farming as an occupation and by good management and hard work has become the owner of 274 acres of fertile land and also twenty-one lots in Millersburg and ten acres adjoining the town. He has always acted in harmony with the Democratic party, and from 1861 to 1866 served as Trustee of Campbell Township, and has also represented his party in State Conventions. His wife was born December 20, 1827.

JOSEPH B. MITCHEM, a substantial and enterprising farmer, is a native of Cambridgeshire, England, his birth occurring December 16, 1843. His father, Joseph Mitchem, first came to the United States in 1849, remaining about nine months, when he returned to his native land and in December, 1851, in company with his wife, who was formerly Miss Ann Barns, and family removed to this country. Both parents are yet living and are among the leading citizens of Campbell Township. Joseph B. was reared to manhood by his parents, securing a fair education from the common schools. Following the example set by his father he chose farming as his occupation in life and is now the fortunate possessor of 100 acres of Campbell Township's best land. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and is a Republican in politics, having been elected Justice of the Peace in 1882, a position he has since retained. December 25, 1864, Miss Hattie Webb became his wife and to their union five children were born, named Olive M., Flora L., Ruth A., William H., and an infant deceased. The mother dying October 15, 1873, Mr. Mitchem married his second and present wife, Miss Mary F. Webb, August 26, 1874, by whom he is the father of three children, named Stella H., Sabin B. and an infant deceased. The parents belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JACOB SCHICK, one of the many excellent farmers of Campbell Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth occurring June 25, 1848. He is the second son in a family of six children born to the marriage of John H. Schick and Maria Barn, who were natives of Germany. They were wedded in the Keystone State and in the year 1861 removed to Warrick County, Ind., where they engaged in agricultural pursuits. Jacob did not receive the liberal advantages in youth that are usually bestowed upon the young, but instead was kept at hard work that he might help in the care of the family. August 25, 1872, he was united in matrimony with Phebe, daughter of Michael and Christina (Smith) Smith, of Vanderburg County, Ind., and to their union four children have been born, named Christina M., Phebe V., and two that died in infancy unnamed. The mother is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Schick owns a good farm of ninety-five acres, is a Democrat in politics and a liberal, intelligent gentleman.

WILLIAM E. SCHOLZ, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Prussia, his birth occurring June 13, 1845. He is the oldest in a family of nine children, five of whom are yet living and in Campbell Township, this county, born to Gottlieb E. and Caroline (Bartel) Scholz, the former born June 19, 1818, and the latter March 14, 1821. In the year 1854 the family left their native country and crossing the Atlantic came to

Indiana and for one year resided in Gibson County. They then located in Campbell Township, this county, where the father died September 18, 1867, his widow still surviving him. William E. was brought up on a farm to hard work and being the oldest in the family began very early to help care for the family, and in this manner was only able to secure a very limited education. He has always followed agricultural pursuits and now owns a good farm of sixty-three acres. He is a Republican in politics, a hard working and industrious farmer, and a man with many friends. January 21, 1877, he wedded Catharine Limbach, who was born August 15, 1852, a daughter of Casper and Catharine Limbach, by whom he is the father of four children: Frederick (deceased), Henry, Amy and Anna (deceased). The parents are members of the German Evangelical Church.

BARTHOLOMEW WOOD, a native of Campbell Township, Warrick Co., Ind., was born May 31, 1850, the youngest of three children—Isaac, Mary (Mrs. Bethell), and Bartholomew—born to James and Elizabeth (Burton) Wood, who were also natives of this county, where they still reside. The subject of this sketch received a good common school education, and made his father's house his home until his marriage, August 31, 1872, with Miss Eliza E. Lewright, a daughter of B. S. and C. J. (Hargrave) Lewright, who were natives of Indiana. Mr. Wood is a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation, and owns ninety-one acres of good land, well improved with substantial buildings. He is a Democrat in politics, and takes considerable interest in local politics of his county as well as in all laudable enterprises. He is an energetic farmer and citizen, and is well respected by all who know him. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are free thinkers in religion, and the parents of five children, named Clara J., Letta E. (deceased), M. Estella, James M., and Isaac S.

SKELTON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM H. BONE, a native of Warrick County, Ind., was born May 24, 1837, the eldest of two children—William H. and John C.—born to John and Arty M. (Small) Bone, natives respectively of Kentucky and Indiana and of Scotch extraction. The father died at Helena, Ark., May 16, 1849, of cholera. The mother continued to live in Warrick County until her death, which occurred in 1866. They were both devout members of the United Baptist Church. William H. Bone was left, at the age of eleven, to do for himself, and by his own efforts acquired a good business education. Previous to his marriage he was employed as clerk in dry goods and general merchandising stores, except when he was teaching school in Pike County, this State. October 30, 1859, he married Miss A. F. Burris, who was born December 23, 1841, a daughter of John and Susan (Lampton) Burris, and to them eight children were born, these four now living: John J., Susan M., Isham P. and Ida. Mrs. Bone died January 19, 1880, and for his second wife Mr. Bone

married Miss Sarah Bell, and to this union two children have been born : Pearl (deceased) and Lillie L. Mr. Bone has been a dealer in leaf tobacco since 1856, handling an average of 300 hogsheads per annum, and has at various times been engaged in general merchandising. February 8, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged by reason of disability at Louisville, Ky., August 1, 1865. Mr. Bone is a Democrat, and a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

P. P. CARLISLE is a native of Pike County, Ind., born February 8, 1838. He received but a limited education in youth, but later by his own efforts acquired a substantial business education. At the age of fourteen he commenced to learn the blacksmith trade at Selvin, where he worked two years, after which he clerked in a general store for about the same length of time. He then turned his attention entirely to farming and dealing in stock, making a specialty in handling mules. Mr. Carlisle made his first purchase of land in 1857 in Skelton Township, buying forty acres, and at different times has added to that until he now owns 444 acres of good land, 300 acres of which is well improved. He deals in tobacco quite extensively, and in 1884 harvested a crop far above the average. For his wife Mr. Carlisle wedded Ethelda E. Chappell, daughter of William P. and Teresa (Brinton) Chappell. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, a Democrat in politics, has served the people as Justice of the Peace two terms and was elected County Commissioner the fall of 1880 and re-elected in 1882, which office he now holds. Mr. Carlisle is a member of the General Baptist and his wife of the Cumberland Presbyterian Churches.

JAMES H. DOUTHITT, native of Daviess County, Ky., was born December 3, 1832. He received a liberal education in youth, and August 4, 1862, enlisted in Company B, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, serving until September, 1863, when he was honorably discharged. Soon after his return home, he was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church by the Louisville Quarterly Conference, and two years later was licensed as general minister of that faith. He was then transferred to the Illinois Conference, but by reason of failing health he returned to Daviess County, Ky., and served as local preacher until 1872, when he went to Kansas, and labored with Rev. W. B. Maxey in behalf of the Indians for two years, when he moved to Warrick County and purchased one-half interest in the De Gonia Springs, where he is now located. December 23, 1879, he married Miss Hannah M. Hurston, who was born December 3, 1850, and to this union two children have been born : John F. and Harvey N. Mr. Douthitt is a Mason of the Royal Arch degree, and a Democrat in politics.

JOHN F. ERWIN was born April 1, 1853, in the county where he now resides, the second son born to John and Mary J. (Carnahan) Erwin, who were natives of Tennessee and Alabama respectively. They were married in Warrick County, Ind., where they still reside honored and respected citizens. John F. was raised by his parents, receiving a good common school education. He taught in the Warrick County schools from 1875 until 1883, when he began the dry goods and grocery business in partnership with James T. Wallace, but in August, 1884, sold his

interest and commenced reading medicine with Drs. Dailey and Watson, of Tenneson, which he still continues. May 28, 1875, Mr. Erwin was united in marriage with Miss Margaret E. Powers, daughter of George and Harriet (Day) Powers, and to them have been born these two children: Ida E. and Eva. Mrs. Erwin was born October 2^d, 1856. Mr. Erwin owns a farm of eighty acres of good land well improved, and his dwelling and store property. He and wife are not church members, but are well respected by all who know them. Mr. Erwin in politics is a Democrat.

EZEKIEL FARMER is a native of the county where he now resides, born November 22, 1823, a son of William and Nancy (Bates) Farmer, natives of Virginia, where they were married, and from whence they came to Warrick County, Ind., at an early day. Ezekiel was left fatherless when but an infant, and at the age of fifteen years began doing for himself, receiving but a limited education. For his first wife he married Florinda J. Campbell, by whom he was the father of eight children. This lady dying in 1876, he married Mrs. Elizabeth M. (Chinn) Phillips, his present wife. Mr. Farmer makes farming a specialty, owning 340 acres of good land. He began life a poor boy, and by diligence and perseverance has acquired a substantial home and surroundings. He is a Democrat in politics, and his wife is a member of the Regular Baptist Church. They are among the leading and wealthy citizens of the county, respected by all who know them.

WILLIAM H. FARMER, a prominent citizen and farmer of Skelton Township, Warrick Co., Ind., is a native of the township where he now resides, born November 25, 1844, the oldest son in a family of eight children born to Ezekiel and Florinda J. (Campbell) Farmer. He lived at home with his parents until March 9, 1865, when he married Miss Sarah L. Lankford, who was born December 6, 1845, daughter of William and Agnes (Phillips) Lankford, who were residents of Warrick County. Mr. and Mrs. Farmer are the parents of the following named family of children: Florinda A., Nancy J., William W. (deceased), Mary E. and Ira J. Mr. Farmer turns his attention principally to farming and owns 142 acres of well improved land. He and wife are independent in their religious views, belonging to no particular sect or denomination, and in politics he is a Democrat. For a more extended sketch of the Farmer family see the biography of Ezekiel Farmer, whose sketch precedes this.

GEORGE C. FARMER, a native of the township where he now resides, was born December 27, 1852, the fourth son in a family of eight children—William H., Martha J., John T., Ezekiel A., George C., Wesley W., Mary E. and Joseph E. (deceased)—born to Ezekiel and Florinda J. (Campbell) Farmer, who were old settlers of Warrick County, Ind. George C. received a fair education in youth, remaining at home on the farm until his marriage with Miss Nancy E. Wright, who was born January 17, 1862, a daughter of William H. and Melissa (Hesson) Wright. Mr. and Mrs. Farmer are the parents of four children, named John F., William E., Grover C. and Thomas H. Mr. Farmer makes farming and stock-raising a specialty, owning 107 acres of well improved land. He is a Democrat in politics, and one of Warrick County's worthy and respected citizens. He and wife are independent in their religious views, and are members of no religious organization. They represent the better families of the township.

JOSEPH H. GARRISON, a native of Spencer County, Ind., was born October 5, 1821, the second son in a family of thirteen children who lived to be grown, born to Isaac and Nancy (Tennison) Garrison, who were natives respectively of Ohio and Indiana. The father was born in 1797, and came to Warrick County, Ind., in 1809, where he died at the home of Joseph H. The mother's birth occurred in 1800, and her death on the old home farm in Spencer County. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church over forty years. Joseph H. lived at home, assisting on the farm and receiving a good common school education, until his marriage May 29, 1840, with Miss Elizabeth M. Spradling, a daughter of Rev. Jesse and Elizabeth (Taylor) Spradling. Mr. and Mrs. Garrison are the parents of twelve children: Nancy, William T., Harvey G., Emma, Mary, George B., Samuel, James N., John, Jesse R., Martha and Matilda. William T. was killed at the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. Mrs. Garrison was born January 2, 1823, and died October 10, 1884. Mr. Garrison served in the Home Guards and enlisted in Company D, Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry; was discharged and sent home as recruiting officer for different regiments, and in December he re-enlisted as Sergeant in Company D, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He has made farming his occupation through life until within the last year, and now has a general store in Tennison. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was his wife.

GEORGE T. JONES, merchant at Tennison, was born October 20, 1851, in the county where he now lives, the second in a family of four children—George T. and Laban M. living, and Melvin and Alvah M. deceased—born to Dennis C. and Tabitha (McCoy) Jones, both natives of Indiana. These parents were married in Spencer County, where they resided until the death of Mr. Jones, which occurred August 17, 1879, at which time he was the owner of a valuable farm of 338 acres. His widow yet resides on this place, and is esteemed by all who know her. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and useful members of society. George T. received a good common school education in youth, and later attended the Commercial College at Evansville, afterward teaching for several months. June 10, 1877, his marriage with Miss Ida M. Chase was solemnized. She was a daughter of Orvis I. and Cordella (Day) Chase, who were natives respectively of Ohio and Indiana. These parents were married in Warrick County, where the father died January 10, 1882. His widow married John V. Edwards, of Boonville, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of three children: Celeste Adella, Elbert Livingston, and an infant unnamed, all deceased. Mrs. Jones was born September 26, 1861, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church when twelve years of age, her husband joining when but eleven. Mr. Jones embarked in general merchandising in April, 1881, and now carries a large stock of goods. He owns store and dwelling property, also 308 acres of well improved land in Spencer County.

LABAN M. JONES, M. D., was born in Spencer County, Ind., November 3, 1854, the third son in a family of four children born to Dennis C. and Tabitha (McCoy) Jones, both natives of Indiana. Laban M. received a good common school education in youth, remaining at home

and assisting on the farm until his majority, when he entered the Evansville Commercial College, from which he graduated with honor. He then read medicine eighteen months with Dr. Travis G. Dailey, of Boonville, after which he took his preliminary course of lectures at the Evansville Medical College, and after reading one year with his old preceptor, entered the Physicians and Surgeons' School at Keokuk, Iowa, where he graduated in 1880. After graduating he practiced his profession with success one year in partnership with Dr. Allison Quiatt. He then purchased property and located in Tennon, Warrick Co., Ind., where he was the first practicing physician. He was the first Postmaster at Tennon, and in partnership with his brother, George T., opened a grocery and dry goods store for a time. In 1883 he was appointed depot and express agent, and erecting a large building used it for a depot and also now uses it for his warehouse of farming implements and building material. Dr. Jones was married May 29, 1879, to Miss Mary A. Byers, daughter of Uriah and Elizabeth (Skelton) Byers, and this family of children have been born to them: Travis A., born April 1, 1880; Edwin E., May 14, 1882, and Cecil W., May 26, 1884. He is a Republican, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY KELLEY, a native of the county where he now resides, was born February 28, 1830, the second son of William Isom and Eliza (Hargrave) Kelley. Henry was raised by his parents, and remained at home until his marriage, January 24, 1854, to Miss Mary Ann Ellison, daughter of John and Mary (Martin) Ellison, and to their union eleven children were born: Harriett E., Daman, Joseph W., Martin E., George C., Sarah, Susan, Rosa B., Stephen, and twins that died in infancy. The mother died November 24, 1876, a member of the General Baptist Church, of which Mr. Kelley is a member. He is a farmer by occupation, and by industry and economy has acquired 278 acres of good land with improvements. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served the people of his township as Clerk under the old school law; was Justice of the Peace eight years; was elected County Commissioner and served one term, and has acted as President of the Agricultural Society, and represented the Democratic party in State and county conventions. Mr. Kelley is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is well respected throughout the county.

LEROY B. LEMMON, a native of Dubois County, Ind., was born October 24, 1852, the sixth in a family of seven children—Jacob P., Margaret (Mrs. Elijah Hobbs), Wilson F., Leroy B. and John P. living, and Webster and M. F. deceased—born to David and Mary (Flint) Lemmon. The father came to Dubois County when but a boy, married and raised his family in the same county, and he and wife were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Leroy B. remained at home until the death of his father, his mother having died when he was young. He received a liberal education, and January 7, 1875, married Miss Fannie Z. Chappell, who was born January 10, 1855, a daughter of William and Teresa (Brenton) Chappell, and to them have been born four children: Ada B. (deceased), William D., Albert L. and Ethelda. Mr. Lemmon located in Skelton Township in the spring of 1883, and owns 160 acres of well improved land. He is a farmer and stock-raiser by occu-

pation, and handles leaf tobacco of late. He has a large barn with a capacity of 500,000 pounds per annum. He is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

G. W. POWERS is a native of the county where he now resides, born March 31, 1835, the oldest son in a family of ten children born to Isaac and Philena (Rice) Powers, who were natives of Kentucky. They came to Warrick County, Ind., when young, with their parents; were here married and raised their family. The mother, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died October 30, 1858. The father is still living, in Warrick County, a member of the General Baptist Church. G. W. was raised on the farm, his father giving him a liberal education in the common and graded schools of the county, after which he taught several terms. April 27, 1856, his marriage with Miss Nancy J. Phillips was solemnized, and to them were born eight children: John F. (deceased), Mary P., Anna A. (deceased), Isaac M., William S., Abraham N., Sofrona J. and George T. Mrs. Powers died September 15, 1871, aged thirty-six years. For his second wife Mr. Powers married Miss Anna Thurman, April 9, 1873, who died December 10 of that year. His present wife was Miss Nancy J. Sandage, whom he married March 18, 1875, and to them three children have been born: John A. (deceased), Huldah E. and Ettie L. Mr. and Mrs. Powers are of the Baptist faith. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., a Democrat, has served his township as a Justice of the Peace four years, and as Assessor the same length of time. He is a farmer and stock-raiser, owning 230 acres of good land.

A. QUIATT, a prominent physician and surgeon, was born August 29, 1842, in Union County, Ill., the second in a family of seven children born to John and D. M. (Payne) Quiatt, who were natives respectively of Louisiana and Tennessee. They were married in Union County, Ill., where they lived until their death. The father was a farmer by occupation, and was an honored and respected citizen. Allison remained at home until sixteen years of age, when his parents died, and he was left to do for himself. January 13, 1870, his marriage with Miss Susan J. Bilderback was solemnized, and to them have been born four children, these two now living: John G., born April 21, 1872, and Birdie M., born May 19, 1876. Mrs. Quiatt was born July 19, 1852, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Turpen) Bilderback, of Lynnville, Warrick Co., Ind. Dr. Quiatt farms in connection with his practice, owning 140 acres of well improved land. He and wife are independent in their religious views.

WILLIAM C. SCIFRES was born in Hardin County, Ky., March 8, 1842, the youngest son in a family of nine children born to David E. and Permelia A. (Padgett) Scifres, natives of Kentucky, where they lived and died in the Missionary Baptist faith. William C. remained at home on the farm receiving a common school education, and in 1878 bought one-half interest in the De Gonia Springs, and two years later located there. October 15, 1874, he married Miss R. Chappell, who was born September 8, 1854, a daughter of R. W. and Harriett (Bivins) Chappell, and to them have been born the following named family: William I., Minnie M. (deceased), Robert E., Anna P. and Mamie O. Mr. Scifres

has a large hotel for the accommodations of his guests, and will soon be prepared to receive 100 regular boarders. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Masonic fraternity and a Democrat in politics.

JAMES SHELTON, a well-known farmer of Skelton Township, Warrick Co., Ind., is a native of the township where he now resides, and was born January 22, 1825, the second son in this family of children—David (deceased), James, Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas Boyd), Stephen and Thomas B.—born to John and Nancy (Dickinson) Shelton, natives respectively of Virginia and Indiana. James Shelton lived at home in youth, receiving only such education as could be obtained in the country schools of that day. His marriage with Miss Minerva Polk was solemnized August 9, 1846, and to them were born four children: Mary E. (Mrs. Commodore Kelly), Rebecca, Nancy Ellen (Mrs. Andrew Kelly) and Josiah. Mrs. Shelton died December 25, 1861, and for his second wife Mr. Shelton married Mrs. Susan (Mills) Kelly December 31, 1862, and to this union these children have been born, named as follows: Elmira, Stephen H., Eugene, Edna and Maud (deceased). Mr. Shelton owns 160 acres of good land, is a Democrat in politics, and his wife is of the General Baptist faith. They are among the township's best citizens and universally respected.

JOEL SKELTON, a native of Warrick County, Ind., was born September 11, 1830. His grandparents, Zachariah and N. J. (Scales) Skelton, came to Warrick County when the father of our subject, Thomas Skelton, was but a small lad. Thomas was born in Georgia in 1803, and when twenty-three years old wedded Sarah Taylor, whose parents were also old settlers of this county. Joel Skelton was reared by his parents to manhood, receiving, in youth, a good common school education. His marriage with Miss Nancy J. Spradley was solemnized, this lady's birth occurring July 6, 1829. She died December 31, 1853, leaving three children: Lucretia E. (Mrs. John Simpson), Susan M. (Mrs. Samuel Broshears) and Thomas. Mr. Skelton has made farming his principal occupation through life, but from 1880 until 1884 merchandised at Tenneson, where he is now Postmaster. He owns valuable property, is a Notary Public, and is also Pension Agent. December 25, 1863, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until May 23, 1865, when he was discharged at Madison, this State, by general order of the War Department. His grandfather, Zachariah Skelton, was Probate Judge of Warrick County a great many years. He is a member of the G. A. R. fraternity, and of the United Baptist Church.

WILLIAM SKELTON was born April 23, 1856, a native of the township where he now resides, the third son born to Elijah S. and Mary A. (Tenneson) Skelton. Our subject received a good common school education and remained on the farm assisting his father until of age, after which he taught a number of terms in the district school of Warrick County. December 25, 1881, he wedded Miss Sophronia Bilderback, daughter of John and Polly A. (Campbell) Bilderback, and to them have been born the following-named children: Marada, born August 23, 1882, and Flora, born April 5, 1884. Mrs. Skelton's birth occurred June 30, 1859. Mr. Skelton turns his attention principally to farming and stock-

raising, owning a good farm of 100 acres well improved. He and wife are independent in their religious views, belonging to no particular church, but have the respect and esteem of all who know them. Mr. Skelton is a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM STEPHENSON, native of the township and county where he now resides, was born September 6, 1853, the third son in a family of six children—Thomas (deceased), Hulda (Mrs. Samuel Watson), Andrew, Elizabeth (Mrs. H. J. Hart), William and Martha M. (Mrs. Edmond Sparks)—born to John and Martha (Emmons) Stephenson, who were both natives of Indiana. They were married in Spencer County, this State, and soon after moved to Warrick County, where they raised their family. The father is now a resident of Boonville. William assisted his father on the farm, receiving a good common school education, and March 27, 1872, he wedded Miss Arena Weir, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Byers) Weir, and to them have been born the following-named children: Arvilla, born September 14, 1875; John, November 9, 1877; Arleva, November 1, 1878; Wilford, August 23, 1880, and Arminda, July 22, 1882. Mr. Stephenson makes farming and stock-raising a specialty, owning eighty-five acres of his father's old homestead. In the spring of 1884 he was elected Township Trustee on the Democratic ticket. He has already built two new schoolhouses besides improvements in the general furniture of the schools throughout the township. Mr. Stephenson is a Democrat, a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and his wife belongs to the General Baptist Church.

JAMES F. TENNISON, farmer and native of the township where he now resides, was born December 16, 1850, the sixth son in a family of twelve children: Mary A., Sarah E. (deceased), Daniel J., William W., Nancy J., Harriet L., George M. V., Henry H. (deceased), Emily E., Elijah M. (deceased), James F. and Martha L. (deceased)—born to George and Emily (Wright) Tennison, natives of Indiana. The father was born September 22, 1803, and died October 3, 1883. The mother's birth occurred January 27, 1808, and her death January 28, 1868. They located in Skelton Township in 1834, and lived there until their deaths. James F. still resides on the old home farm where he was raised. He was fairly well educated, and October 21, 1869, married Miss Minerva B. Hook, daughter of Matthias and Sally (Tabor) Hook, and to them have been born the following named family: Mary E., George W., Martin (deceased), Charles, Emma M., Lula B., Rosetta and two that died in infancy. Mrs. Tennison's birth occurred June 7, 1851. Mr. Tennison turns his attention principally to stock-raising and farming, owning 223 acres of land adjoining the town of Tennison. He is an esteemed and worthy citizen, a Republican in politics and a member of the I. O. O. F.

JAMES P. WHITE is a native of Perry County, Penn., born April 22, 1832, the eldest son born to John and Catharine (McCard), White, who were married in the Keystone State April 14, 1831. The mother died May 29, 1832, and for his second wife the father married Miss Elizabeth Eckels, February 19, 1833, who was a daughter of Samuel and Nancy (White) Eckels, and to their union six children were born: Samuel W., Catharine M., Nancy, Martha, John G., and Thomas B. Mr. and Mrs. White came to Warrick County in 1849, locating six miles from

Boonville, where they resided until their respective deaths, which occurred March 8 and March 17, 1877. They were both members of the United Presbyterian Church. James P. White received a good common school education, remaining at home on the farm until his majority. He was united in marriage with Miss Rachel G. Gwaltney, daughter of John and Mary Ann (Moore) Gwaltney, April 13, 1854, and to them have been born five children: Rosa Belle, George W., Perry S., Sarah M. (deceased), and Jesse R. Mrs. White was born April 8, 1834. By occupation Mr. White is a stock-raiser and farmer, owning 120 acres of well improved land. He is a Republican in politics and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Since 1882 Mr. White has been Weather Observer in the Signal Service of Warrick County and for over twenty-five years has kept a diary of general events without missing a day. He is well known and respected throughout the county.

ARTHUR M. WHITE is a native of the township where he now resides, born January 4, 1863, the ninth in a family of eleven children—David, Captain of Company I, Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry (deceased), Mary G., Robert B., James A., Jennie M., Charles W., William T., Clark P., Arthur M. and two that died in infancy—born to Robert W. and Lydia J. (Ferguson) White, natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married February 18, 1841. The following spring they came to Warrick County, settling on Section 27 in Skelton Township, with a capital of \$400. He improved a farm of 300 acres, and at his death, which occurred January 27, 1865, by the falling of a tree, he was the owner of over 700 acres of land. Mrs. White's birth occurred February 18, 1822, and she now resides on the old homestead. She and husband were members of the Old School Presbyterian Church. Arthur M. was raised on the farm and received a good common school education. December 25, 1883, he married Miss Emma Johnson, who was born February 17, 1864, a daughter of Squire and Nancy J. (Tennison) Johnson, and to them one child—Clyde C.—has been born. Mr. White turns his attention principally to stock-raising and farming, owning sixty acres of good land. He is a Democrat in politics, and an esteemed and respected citizen.

GEORGE C. WILLIAMS, a native of Warrick County, Ind., was born February 7, 1846, the oldest son in a family of four children—George C., Lydia J., Joseph A. and Sarah C.—born to Joseph G. and Sarah (Gentry) Williams, natives respectively of Indiana and Kentucky. These parents were married in Warrick County, where they still live, devout members of the United Baptist Church. George C. received a fair education in youth, remaining at home until his marriage with Miss Amarilla Johnson, March 27, 1866, and to them the following named children have been born: William E., born October 25, 1867; Mandana, born March 27, 1869; Quincy, born August 30, 1871; Sarah A., born July 12, 1870, and George M., born September 20, 1879, and died January 12, 1885. Mrs. Williams is a daughter of John L. and Abigail (Cutler) Johnson, and was born May 13, 1847. Mr. Williams owns 274 acres of land, and turns his attention principally to farming and stock-raising, at which he has been very successful. He has served his township as Trustee two terms, is a Democrat in politics, a member of the

I. O. O. F., and he and two sons are members of the United Baptist Church.

ISAAC T. WILKINSON, of Skelton Township, Warrick Co., Ind., is a native of Daviess County, Ky., born May 17, 1845, the fifth son and seventh child in a family of eleven children born to the marriage of John G. and Eliza (Bishop) Wilkinson, who were natives of Nelson County, Ky. Mrs. Wilkinson died in Kentucky, and for his second wife Mr. Wilkinson married Mrs. Margaret (Cooming) Partridge, and three years later they moved to Warrick County with all the family but three, who were married. He resided in this county until his death in 1871. Isaac T. remained at home with his parents until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the Rebellion. Returning home he began farming, and February 13, 1868, married Miss N. C. Bradley, who was born December 10, 1847. They are the parents of eight children: Charles B. (deceased), P. M. (deceased), V. M., Lenora E., Everett, Fidella, Senna, and one that died in infancy unnamed. Mr. Wilkinson owns 105 acres of good land, is a Republican in politics, a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

PIGEON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM G. AVERY, a prominent farmer of Pigeon Township, this county, and a native of Wilson County, Tenn., was born April 27, 1829. He is of the following named children born to John W. and Malinda (Tarver) Avery, who were both natives of Tennessee: Martha J., William G., Elizabeth S., Caroline F., John W., Lucinda A. and Calvin W. William W., the eldest son and subject of this biography, assisted his parents on the home farm until attaining his majority, receiving a good common school education. In his native State, September 23, 1849, he wedded Miss Lenora E. G. Ellington, who was born December 8, 1832, the daughter of Green and Arena (Summerhill) Ellington and who died February 16, 1882, an honored wife and mother and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Ten children were born to their union, named Emily E., Arena F., Eleanor E. G., Malinda J., John W., Martha A. C., Josephine, William G., Adolphus A. and Rufus A., deceased. Mr. Avery was remarried September 6, 1883, his wife being Miss Julia M., daughter of George and Mary (Spencer) Eskridge, who has borne him one son—Otto L. Mrs. Avery was born October 13, 1861, and is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Avery has made life a success and attributes his success to energy, economy and perseverance. He owns 200 acres of the best land of Pigeon Township.

WARREN BARR, of Pigeon Township, Warrick Co., Ind., is a native of Summer County, Tenn., born October 2, 1821, the only living son in a family of eight children born to Eli and Nelly (Oglesby) Barr,

both natives of Virginia. They reared their family and spent most of their lives in Tennessee. The father died in Kentucky and the mother came to Indiana to live with her sons, where she afterward died. Warren was raised by his parents and continued at home until nineteen years of age. After some years spent in Tennessee he came to Warrick County, Ind., and located where he now resides. December 2, 1847, he was married to Miss Eliza Jane Aust, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Williams) Aust, residents and natives of Tennessee and of English and German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Barr are the parents of fourteen children, named Elisha (deceased), Ellen, Rebecca, Joseph (deceased), George, Jesse (deceased), Thomas, John, Henry, William, Nancy (deceased), Caroline, Madaline and Louis (deceased). Mrs. Barr was born June 15, 1831. Mr. Barr makes farming and stock-raising his occupation and owns 320 acres of good land besides having given 200 acres to his children. He commenced in Warrick County with but little and he and wife by diligence and economy have acquired a good home and pleasant surroundings. In politics he is one of the old Jacksonian Democrats and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN BEARDSLEY, of Pigeon Township, Warrick Co., Ind., is a native of Dubois County, this State, and was born January 4, 1827, the oldest in a family of four children—John, Samuel, James and Elizabeth—born to John and Ann (Fisher) Beardsley, natives of Ohio and Kentucky. They came to Indiana when young, and were married in Dubois County. Our subject, with his parents, moved to Illinois, where the father died, after which the mother returned to Warrick County, and died in 1878. He was raised by his mother, receiving a fair education, and February 3, 1849, was married to Miss C. Thompson, daughter of John and Louisa (Hinton) Thompson, residents of Warrick County. Mr. and Mrs. Beardsley are the parents of five children: James M., Marion F., Elizabeth, Eliza M. and Samuel W. Mrs. Beardsley was born January 1, 1831, and died September 14, 1858. January 30, 1859, Mr. Beardsley was married to Miss Malinda Johnson, a daughter of Edmund and Sarah (Wilson) Johnson, and to them have been born the following named family: Edmund J., John F., Commodore F., W. C. and Willie S. Mrs. Beardsley was born April 24, 1833. By occupation Mr. Beardsley is a farmer and stock-raiser, and owns over 300 acres of well improved land. He began life a poor boy, but by diligence and frugality has acquired a comfortable situation. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JAMES N. BROWN is a native of Spencer County, Ind., and was born March 23, 1833, the oldest son of the following named children: Ann, James N., Esther (deceased), William J. and Samuel P., born to John C. and Judah (Johnson) Brown, natives of Kentucky and North Carolina respectively. The father came to Spencer County in 1819, and located permanently. His wife came with her parents to Warrick County in 1817, locating six miles west of Boonville, where they resided until their respective deaths. The parents of James N. were married in Warrick County in about 1829. He was raised by his parents, staying at home until his majority. March 12, 1863, his marriage with Miss Nancy C. Geeding was solemnized, and to their union have been born

six children: Abigail L., John S., Natallie E., Catharine A., Hillis W. and Emma L. Mrs. Brown was born June 13, 1842, and is a daughter of Simon and Charlotte (Miller) Geeding, residents of Spencer County, Ind., and natives of Maryland and Ohio. By occupation Mr. Brown is a farmer and stock-raiser, giving his time principally to buying and shipping stock. He owns 200 acres of farming land, is a Republican in politics, and has served his township as Trustee two terms.

DR. ALVIS P. BROWN, physician and surgeon of Heilman, Warrick Co., Ind., is a native of Ohio County, Ky., born August 16, 1855, the oldest son born to James F. and Marinda L. (Addington) Brown. He was raised and educated by his parents, and continued at home until his majority, receiving a common school education. Later he attended one year at the Selvin graded school, after which he entered the Evansville Medical College, remaining one year, and having previously read medicine two years under a preceptor, he located first in Skelton Township, but in 1882 purchased property and located permanently at Heilman, where he has a lucrative and increasing practice. Dr. Brown was married November 11, 1880, to Miss Sarah A. Phillips, daughter of Elijah and Mary M. (Simpson) Phillips, and they are the parents of two children: Walter R. (deceased) and Artie M. Mrs. Brown's birth occurred February 12, 1861. Dr. Brown is a Republican in politics, and a gentleman well and favorably known throughout the township.

DEWIT CLINTON was born in Vanderburg County, Ind., August 7, 1832, the fifth son in a family of twelve children born to Jonathan and Letitia (McIlred) Clinton, who were married in 1811, and settled in Warrick County in 1837. They were both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and both lie buried in the Lynnville Cemetery. In youth Dewit Clinton lived at home, receiving a fair education, and January 13, 1856, married Miss Charity Davis, who was born March 24, 1833, a daughter of Moses and Martha (Madden) Davis, of Warrick County. They are the parents of seven children: Henry J., Jonathan, James M., Martha L., David (deceased), William D. and Charley M. (deceased). Mr. Clinton turns his attention principally to stock-raising and farming, and owns 100 acres of well-improved land. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the General Baptist Church, and are well respected by all who know them.

CORNELIUS H. COOPER, farmer, is a native of Ohio County, Ky., born July 3, 1833, the fifth son born to Alexander and Sally (Miller) Cooper, natives of Maryland and Kentucky. They were married in the latter State, and in the spring of 1837 moved to Dubois County, Ind. He afterward bought land in Spencer County, staying ten years, when he removed to near Rockport, and from there to Corn Island, above Grand View, where he died in 1860, his wife having preceded him in 1853. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Cornelius lived with his parents until his mother's death, receiving a limited education. September 16, 1860, his union with Miss Julina B. Woolard was solemnized, and to them were born two children: Sarah F. and one who died in infancy. Mrs. Cooper died June 9, 1863, and September 13, 1866, Mr. Cooper married for his second consort Mrs. Mary A. (Clark) Thompson, and to this union have been born eight children, named as follows:

Clarissa B. (deceased), Rhoda J., Ollie E., William A., Harry M., H. G., Emma A. and Oma M. Mrs. Cooper was born October 9, 1842. Mr. Cooper is a farmer and stock-raiser, and owns 160 acres of land. He is a Democrat, a member of the G. A. R., and Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In December, 1863, he enlisted in Company M, Tenth Indiana Cavalry, and was discharged September 7, 1865, at Indianapolis.

NICHOLAS HARTER, a prominent citizen of Pigeon Township, Warrick Co., Ind., was born in Rockport, Spencer Co., this State, December 27, 1839, the eldest son of a family of eight children, five of whom are now living, born to Henry and Elizabeth (Powell) Harter, residents of Warrick County, and natives of Kentucky and Indiana respectively. Nicholas was raised and educated by his parents, and continued at home until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served over three years. In August, 1864, he was discharged at Chattanooga and returned home, working for himself and others on the farm until his marriage, January 27, 1869, to Miss America Ann Turley, daughter of William and Rebecca (Oskins) Turley. To this union have been born the following named children: Emma A., Gracie W., William H., Louisa C., John L., Maud, Alma and Eva R. Mrs. Harter was born September 24, 1847. By occupation Mr. Harter is a farmer and stock-raiser, now owning 218 acres of good land well improved and with good build-ings. He is an esteemed neighbor and citizen, a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Republican in politics. He began life a poor boy, but with industry and frugality has secured a comfortable home and valuable property.

HENRY A. KATTERJOHN, of Selvin, was born in Dubois County, Ind., December 31, 1846, the third in a family of eight children born to William H. and Christina (Bierbaum) Katterjohn, natives of Prussia in Germany. These parents were married in America and settled in Dubois County, Ind., in 1844, and are the parents of the following named children: Sophia, John F., Henry A., Mary A., William H., Benjamin A., L. H. (deceased) and Emma R. (deceased). Henry A. was raised and educated by his parents and at the age of twenty commenced doing for himself, and one year later began the miller's business, which he has since followed. He and Benjamin A. are operating a steam flouring-mill which has a capacity of fifty barrels per day. Our subject was married June 10, 1880, to Mrs. Mary E. (Ketzel) Reiners, daughter of Godfrey and Elizabeth E. (Haman) Ketzel, of Spencer County, Ind., and to them has been born one child—Elmer J. Mrs. Katterjohn is the mother of two children by her first husband, named Charley and William. Mr. Katterjohn is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Benjamin A. Katterjohn, brother of Henry A., was born February 9, 1853, and was raised and educated by his parents. At the age of sixteen he began teaching school, which he followed six years, when he entered into partnership with his brother in the mill which they operate in Selvin. July 31, 1875, he married Miss Sophia Rauscher, and to them have been born three children: Jennie M., Eli E. and Bertha. Like Henry A., he is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH H. MCGLOTHLIN, druggist and grocer, of Selvin, Warrick Co., Ind., is a native of Sumner County, Tenn., born June 1, 1847, a son of Isaac and Martha (House) McGlothlin, residents of Tennessee, where they died in 1862. Joseph being left an orphan at an early age was compelled to make his way through life as best he could. He received a fair education from the common schools, and at the age of seventeen enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-Third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war, and was discharged at Indianapolis in October, 1865. After the war he returned to Warrick County, and April 7, 1870, was married to Miss Eliza J. Harper, daughter of George W. and America (Kitchen) Harper, and to them have been born the following named children: Willie S., Martha A. P., Isaac E., Dora E., Mala and one that died in infancy. Mr. McGlothlin followed farming from 1865 until the fall of 1880, when he engaged in his present business, and now owns his dwelling and store property, and enjoys a good and increasing trade. In politics he is an Independent, and served the people of Pigeon Township one term as Justice of the Peace, and is one of the substantial and esteemed citizens of the township.

JAMES MCFADDEN is a native of Harrison County, Ind., born August 9, 1825, the second son in a family of four children—Andrew J., James, Ezekiel and Amanda—born to James and Jane (Woods) McFadden, natives respectively of Ohio and Indiana. The father, who was a steamboat and house carpenter by trade, died in Mississippi, and the mother died in Kentucky. James McFadden, Jr., was left an orphan when young, and at the age of twelve years began for himself as cook on a steamboat, and followed boating for fifteen years, during which time he met with many incidents of interest that would alone fill a good sized volume. July 30, 1857, his marriage with Miss Elizabeth A. Frakes was solemnized, and to their union have been born twelve children: William T., Henry L., George W., Frederick, John, Andrew, Rebecca, Grayson F., James, Nora, Effie and Eva, all living except Henry L. Mr. McFadden is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the General Baptist Church, and are well-to-do and respected citizens. For a number of years Mr. McFadden has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and by economy and industry has secured a good farm of 100 acres.

DR. WILLIAM H. McVEY, of Selvin, was born in the adjoining county of Spencer June 21, 1842, the third son in a family of nine children born to Samuel and Parmelia (Ice) McVey. These parents were natives of Virginia, where they were married, their respective births occurring January 12, 1811, and May 5, 1812. They moved to Spencer County, Ind., in 1833, where Mr. McVey died January 11, 1857, and his widow March 17, 1880, both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. When eighteen years old the subject of this biography began doing for himself by commencing the study of medicine with Dr. Reuben Peregrine, of Centerville, having previously received a good education from the common schools. When in his twenty-first year he graduated from the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, and for the succeeding eight months practiced medicine at Newtonville, Ind. He then located at Crowville, where he was married July 6, 1866, to Miss Martha J. Thomp-

son, who was born February 19, 1842, a daughter of George W. and Esther (Burris) Thompson. He remained there practicing until 1873, when he removed to Selvin, which has since been his home and where he has an established practice. Dr. McVey is a Democrat; has served Pigeon Township as Trustee, and is an Ancient Odd Fellow and an ex-member of the A. O. U. W.

JOHN W. OSKINS, a prosperous farmer of Pigeon Township, is a native Hoosier, born in Spencer County July 27, 1844, the eldest of nine children born to Jacob B. and Hannah (Roberts) Oskins, who were married in the same county where our subject was born. The father died September 10, 1872, but his widow yet survives him. John W. was raised on a farm, securing only a fair schooling. August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Ninety-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was an active participant in the battles of Resaca, Kingston, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville, at the latter place receiving a severe wound. He was discharged by reason of disability at Evansville, Ind., June 8, 1865, and returning home has since turned his attention to farming. September 1, 1867, he wedded Miss Lucinda Jones, who was born May 5, 1846, a daughter of R. and M. (McCoy) Jones, and to them two children have been born: Everett, born August 17, 1868, and Natallie, born April 21, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Oskins are among the township's best people, and by economy and industry have accumulated valuable property, including a farm of 238½ acres. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Oskins belongs to the G. A. R. and is a Republican. Although in a strong Democratic township, he has been elected Trustee, and as such has given his constituents no cause to regret the support they gave him.

JOHN PERIGO was born June 23, 1843, in Warrick County, Ind., the oldest son born to Samuel H. and Nancy (Clutter) Perigo, natives of Kentucky and Indiana. The mother died in February, 1877, but the father is yet living and resides in Warrick County, an honored and respected citizen. John Perigo lived at home until the breaking out of the war; and January 28, 1864, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving faithfully until the close of the war. He then returned home, and February 10, 1867, married Miss Sarah I. Rhoads, daughter of Daniel and Sally (Hudspeth) Rhoads. Mr. and Mrs. Perigo are the parents of four children, named Lillie J., John C., Samuel W. and Minnie B. Mrs. Perigo's birth occurred April 14, 1847. Mr. Perigo owns 220 acres of good land. He is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JAMES M. SPRADLY, one of the progressive and intelligent farmers of Pigeon Township, is a native of Wilson County, Tenn., his birth occurring August 10, 1827. He is the sixth son of Tabner and Susan (Shores) Spradly, who were married in Tennessee, from whence they moved north, and in 1837 settled in Warrick County, Ind., where they participated in many of the hardships and inconveniences of backwoods life. From ten years of age, James M. was reared to manhood in this county by his parents, securing only such education as the schools of that early day afforded. July 15, 1847, he was united in marriage

with Miss Martha E., daughter of Norman and Temperance (Lockhart) Roberts, and to their union this family of children have been born: Eliza Ann (deceased), Madeline, Adaline, Hannah L., Lizzie (deceased), Josephine and an infant that died unnamed. The mother's birth occurred October 5, 1828. Mr. Spradly has successfully followed farming throughout life. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Christian Church.

ABRAHAM SPRINGSTUN, a native Hoosier, was born April 15, 1840, in Spencer County, and is the fifth son of Peter and Lucretia (Akin) Springstun, who were natives of Indiana. After the marriage of our subject's parents they settled near Dale in Spencer County, and engaged in farming. Mr. Springstun died in Arkansas while visiting relatives, but his widow is yet living, and resides near Rockport. Abraham was reared to manhood by his parents, securing a good common school education. In 1861 he became a volunteer in his country's cause in Company E, Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Infantry, serving faithfully until August, 1863, when he was discharged at Evansville by reason of disability. June 23, 1863, he was united in marriage with Miss L. M. Day, who was born May 14, 1841, a daughter of F. P. and L. R. (Bishop) Day. Twelve children have been born to them, as follows: Laura M., Mary E., Cora A., Peter F., Charles E., James E. (deceased), William H., George W., Eva M., Effie G., Jesse E. and Daniel H. (deceased). The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Springstun is the owner of twenty-five acres of good land, is a thorough-going and enterprising farmer, and a Republican in politics.

DR. WALTER R. TEMPLE, of Selvin, was born in Warren County, Ky., August 23, 1841, and is the third son in a family of five children, two yet living, and both physicians, born to Jonathan C. and Sarah F. (Brashear) Temple, who were also natives of the Blue Grass State, and of Scotch and English descent. At ten years of age our subject was left an orphan, and was raised by his grandmother, Mrs. Eleanor E. Temple, his guardian being John B. Temple, of Louisville. In youth he came to Indiana, but in 1861 enlisted in his country's cause, and was made a body guard of Gen. John C. Fremont in Company D. By special order of Gen. Halleck he was discharged at St. Louis, in January, 1862, but in 1864 again entered the army, and from that time until he was honorably discharged in September, 1865, was engaged in the naval service. In 1869 he embarked in merchandising at Bloomfield, Ind., and about the same time began the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. James R. Temple. He then attended the Medical University of Louisville, Ky., one term, and then completed his studies by a course of lectures at the Long Island Hospital, at Brooklin, N. Y. The fall of 1873, the same year of his graduation, he located at Selvin, Ind., where he has built up a lucrative practice, and is a highly esteemed citizen. He is a Republican, a member of the G. A. R. and the Methodist Episcopal Church. April 30, 1876, he married Miss Lydia J. Katterjohn, who died October 5, 1877. Miss Mary M. Varwig became his second wife, May 21, 1878, and two children have been born to them, named Harry Lee and Eleanor B.

JAMES H. TILMAN is a native of Adair County, Ky., born November 11, 1827, the second son in a family of fourteen children, born to Morris A. and Mary (Brown) Tilman, natives of Virginia and North Carolina respectively. They were married in Kentucky, and came to Indiana in 1828, where they continued to live until their respective deaths. James H. lived with his parents, and received a good common school education, at the same time helping his father, who was a gunsmith in Mt. Pleasant, Crawford Co., Ind. In 1849 he established a gunsmith shop at Selvin, Warrick County, Ind., and October 14 of the same year was married to Miss Edna Hale, daughter of Isom and Elizabeth (Taylor) Hale, who were residents of Warrick County, and to them have been born six children: Malinda E., Jonathan R., Elsie (deceased), Lucretia (deceased), Charles E. (deceased), and Truman P. In 1861 Mr. Tilman enlisted in Company G, First Indiana Cavalry, but was discharged at Pilot Knob, Mo., in November of the same year, but again enlisted in Company I, Fifty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge at Louisville in July, 1865. He is now blacksmithing in Selvin, owning his shop and residence, and enjoying an old and established trade. He is well and favorably known throughout the country, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Republican in politics, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

P. N. WHITTINGHILL, one of Pigeon Township's prosperous and intelligent farmers, was born April 5, 1826, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Young) Whittinghill, who were parents of ten children and natives of Kentucky, where they were married. In about the year 1820 they immigrated to southern Indiana, and engaged in farming and clearing, but a few years later removed to Vermillion County, where both died the same year, and were buried near Newport. Being left an orphan at eight years of age, and without the wise and affectionate care of a father or mother, our subject was raised to labor, and was thus engaged when boys of a like age should have been in school. When nine years old he returned to Warrick County, and has since made it his home, with the exception of the time when he was out in the Mexican war. January 17, 1850, he united in marriage with Abigail J., daughter of William and Rebecca (Oskins) Turley, and fourteen children have been born to them: Winfield S., William S., John A., Lewis P., David W., Rachel L., Rebecca J., Jacob P., Charles M., Abbie E., Desdemonia, Henry G., James L. and Josephine. The mother was born April 6, 1832. Mr. Whittinghill owns a good farm of 320 acres, is a Republican, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

LEWIS P. WHITTINGHILL, a prominent citizen and partner of the firm of Whittinghill & Bunton, of Selvin, Warrick Co., Ind., was born January 19, 1856, the fourth son born to Pleasant N. and Abigail J. (Turley) Whittinghill. He was raised by his parents, receiving a liberal education, and graduated from the Evansville Commercial College in 1880. He commenced business for himself, first as clerk for Henry Shafer at Gentryville, with whom he continued two years, but in December, 1882, opened a general store at Selvin in partnership with his brother, D. W. Whittinghill. Soon after his brother sold his interest in the business to

Bunton, and since then business, under the firm-name of Whittinghill & Bunton, has been very prosperous. Mr. Whittinghill was appointed Postmaster of Selvin, February 27, 1884, a position he still holds. He is a Republican in politics, and May 24, 1883, was married to Miss Mary F. Armstrong, a daughter of Joseph D. and Amanda Armstrong, residents of Rockport, Spencer Co., Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Whittinghill are parents of one son, as yet unnamed.

OWEN TOWNSHIP.

JOHN T. BETHELL, a native of Lane Township, this county, was born December 11, 1844, the eldest of seven children born to the marriage of William G. Bethell and Caroline M. Thompson, who were among the early pioneers of Warrick County. The first twenty years of his life were passed under the direction and care of his parents, and during this time he secured a good common school education. February 15, 1864, he enlisted as a private in Company E, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was an active participant in the battles of Nashville, Franklin and others. He was discharged at Raleigh, N. C., January 8, 1866, and returning home has since been engaged in active business pursuits. By being an active and zealous worker for the Democratic party he was rewarded by an election to the Sheriffalty of the county at the November election of 1884, and in August, 1885, will begin officiating in that capacity. He was married, May 28, 1863, to Sarah Elizabeth Mills, and by her is the father of eight children, five of whom are yet living. Mr. Bethell belongs to the A. O. U. W. and the G. A. R. of Boonville.

ROBERT S. BROWN (deceased), named after his father, was a native of the old Commonwealth of Kentucky, his birth occurring January 30, 1847, and he is one of five children born to his father's marriage with Lucy J. Pemberton. In 1854 the family moved to Indiana and settled in Owen Township, Warrick County, engaged in farming and stock-raising. Here our subject was reared to manhood on a farm, securing in youth the average country school education, having inculcated in him by his parents the principles of benevolence and honesty which were characteristic of him through life. For three years he was a soldier in the late war, and though young in years never flinched from danger or shirked a duty. Returning home from the war he engaged in farming, and so continued until his death February 22, 1877. Mr. Brown was a man among men, a neighborly neighbor, a devout Christian, and an honored member of society. To his marriage with Nancy E. West, which was solemnized October 25, 1866, a family of six children were born, and were named Mary A., William A., James R., Lucy Jane, Dora Ellen and Samuel L. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and still resides on the home farm.

WILLIAM M. BROOKS, one of the enterprising and go-ahead farmers of Owen Township, is a native of Ohio County, Ky., his birth occurring February 16, 1836. His parents, William and Maria F. (Brown) Brooks, were natives of the Old Dominion, and the parents of eight children. William M. was raised by his parents to man's estate on the home farm, and farming has been his occupation through life. That he has made it a success one can readily see from the well-cultivated farm of 140 acres, and the nice home he now owns. Beginning life poor he has attained his present possessions only by industry and frugality. He boasts of never having been sued or called upon as a witness before any court; is a radical Democrat in politics, and is pronounced by his neighbors as a first-class citizen. January 12, 1871, he was united in matrimony with Miss Susan E. Pemberton, who is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and to their union a family of three children have been born, named James M., Eldred P. and Melvin C.

BENJAMIN O. BROOKS, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Ohio County, Ky., and is the third in a family of eight children born to the marriage of William Brooks and Maria F. Brown, who were natives of Virginia, and both of whom are now dead. The subject of this sketch was born February 4, 1839, and until twenty years old made his home with his parents, during which time he worked at farming and attended the district schools. In 1859, he came to Owen Township, this county, working on the farm of James Wilson one year, and in fact has passed his entire life in agricultural pursuits, now owning a well improved and fairly stocked farm of eighty acres, which he has secured through his own exertions. October 13, 1860, he married Drusilla Pemberton, who was born in Kentucky, October 17, 1843, a daughter of William Pemberton, who settled in this township and county in 1852. Thirteen children have been born to their union, ten of whom are yet living, two sons and eight daughters. Mrs. Brooks is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and Mr. Brooks is a life long Republican in politics.

WILLIAM W. DORSEY, farmer and stock-raiser, was born December 26, 1833 in Skelton Township, Warrick Co., Ind., and is the next youngest in a family of six children born to Greenberry and Susan (Cavender) Dorsey who moved from Kentucky, their native State, to Indiana Territory in about 1815 and settled in Warrick County. Their respective deaths occurred here in about 1840 and 1878. William W. made his home with his mother until he became of age, receiving a common school education. The autumn of 1855 he wedded Nancy Ellen Kelley, daughter of Isham Kelley, appropriate mention of whom is made elsewhere herein, and by her is the father of twelve children, the most of whom are now living. Mr. Dorsey has passed his life engaged in agricultural pursuits, and by his own industry and frugality has secured a pleasant home and a good farm of eighty acres. He belongs to the Odd Fellows fraternity at Folsomville, is a Democrat in politics and has served as Trustee of Owen Township two years. He and wife belong to the Christian Church at Crowville and are among Owen Township's best families.

WILLIAM FISHER, a native of Owen Township, Warrick Co., Ind., was born October 16, 1843, and is the fourth in a family of six

children born to M. and A. (Hodges) Fisher, who settled in this township at a very early day and engaged in farming until their respective deaths, which occurred October 15, 1853 and about the year 1846. William passed his early days in attendance upon the the district schools and after his father's death, went to live with his grandfather, Amos Hodges. October 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and during his term of enlistment never shirked a duty or danger, but instead, bravely participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Siege of Atlanta and others. For six months he was detailed as escort of Gen. Palmer, three months for Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, and was honorably discharged October 19, 1864. January 26, 1865, he married Martha A. Pemberton, an estimable lady, and to them nine children were born, all living but one. The parents are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Fisher is one of Owen Township's best citizens, is a Democrat, a member of the I. O. O. F., Masonic and G. A. R. fraternities and the owner of sixty-five acres of good land. He has held various local positions of honor and trust and has been Township Trustee over five years.

JOHN T. GENTRY, merchant, is a native of the township in which he yet resides, his birth occurring December 17, 1856. He is the fourth in a family of twelve children born to H. and P. C. (Ford) Gentry, who were natives of Warrick County, Ind., who yet reside herein. John T. represents one of the plucky, independent and enterprising young men of the county. He was raised on a farm in the country, securing a fair education from the public schools. He remained with his parents until twenty years of age, and July 29, 1877, married Miss Belle McKindley, of Crowville, daughter of Dr. James McKindley, deceased, and by her is the father of two children—Laura E. and Odessa. The mother is a member of the Christian Church, of Crowville. Mr. Gentry turned his attention to school teaching for a time, which he followed with success about six terms. In May, 1883, he embarked in the general merchandise business at Dickeyville, where he has since continued with profit. He is also Postmaster of the place, and has been Township Assessor since 1882. He is a Democrat and a "jolly good fellow."

JOHN A. GOAD, Commissioner elect of Warrick County, was born in White County, Tenn., May 17, 1826, being the eldest of eight children born to Peter and Darcy (Smith) Goad, appropriate mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. He came with his parents to this county in 1828 and was here raised to manhood, securing only such education as the schools of that primitive day afforded. At the age of twenty-two years he married and moved on the farm in Owen Township, where he now resides. He has made farming a success being the owner of 160 acres of well-improved land, which he keeps well stocked and in good condition. June 14, 1848, he was united in marriage with Miss L. J. Powers, of Warrick County, and eight children have been born to their union, these six yet living: Alva J., Hannah F. (who married John Ellison), Martin A., Jacob F., Charles W. and Lucy A. Mr. Goad is a Democrat in politics, and although not an office seeker by any means, he has occupied various local positions of honor and trust. The fall of 1884,

as the nominee of his party, he was elected County Commissioner, his term of office to begin in December, 1885. He and wife represent one of Owen Township's best families, and both are members of the General Baptist Church.

JOSEPH GOTTFRIED, one of the old and highly esteemed German farmers of Warrick County, was born in Bohemia, Germany, July 24, 1814, and is the oldest of nine children born to John and Annie (Repka) Gottfried, who were also natives of Bohemia, where they lived and died. Joseph's early years were passed in attending the schools of his native country and assisting his parents. In 1849 he left home, relatives and native land, and crossing the great expanse of water, came to the United States. For three years he resided at Cleveland, Ohio, then came to this county where he resided three years longer. He then went to Milwaukee, Wis., but in 1865 returned to Warrick County, Ind., which has since been his home. For two years he farmed in Boon Township, and since then has been engaged in agricultural pursuits on his present place of eighty acres of good land. September 11, 1853, Mr. Gottfried married Mary Pecka, and the following named of the nine children born to them are yet living: Rudolph, Anna, Josephine, John, Frank, Charley and Emma. Mr. Gottfried is an enterprising and successful farmer, and he and family belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

REV. JAMES HART, born in Owen Township, Warrick Co., Ind., April 27, 1827, is one of thirteen children born to Rev. Henry and Margaret (St. Clair) Hart, who were natives respectively of Kentucky and this State. The father came to Indiana Territory in 1814, and made his home for many years in Warrick County, where he died May 3, 1860. He was one of those self-sacrificing men who left the comforts of civilization to preach the word of God in the unbroken wilds of the West, and for over half a century followed that calling. His widow died the spring of 1865. James Hart, subject of this sketch, has farmed almost his entire life, but at present is living retired and is occupying the pulpits at Shiloh and Fidelity Churches. In youth he secured such education as the common schools of that early day afforded, and for his first wife selected Sarah J. Bristow, who died December 24, 1865, after bearing five children, two sons and two daughters yet living. Mr. Hart enlisted, January 1, 1863, in Company D, One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and on the company's organization was elected Second Lieutenant. As such he went to the front, participating in the battle of Resaca and the siege of Atlanta, besides several lesser engagements. While at Atlanta Mr. Hart was taken sick and sent to the hospital at Louisville, and shortly thereafter was detached to take charge of a veteran reserve corps, continuing until discharged in 1865 at Indianapolis. Returning home, he was wedded to Telitha St. Clair, on the 8th of March, 1865, and by her he is the father of two daughters. He is the owner of valuable property, is a member of the G. A. R., a Republican since 1861, and a Justice of the Peace since the spring of 1884.

ISHAM KELLEY, an old and highly-esteemed citizen of Warrick County, was born August 10, 1809, in Henderson County, Ky., and is a son of David and Nancy Kelley, natives of Virginia and early pioneers

of the Blue Grass State. He remained at home until ten years of age, then came with a brother, John B. Kelley, now dead, to this county, locating first five miles northeast of Boonville. Warrick County has since been his home, and here he accumulated a fortune, much of which has been given to his children, and has won the confidence and high esteem of a large circle of acquaintances. In August, 1828, he united in marriage with Eliza Cover, who died October 13, 1854, after bearing a family of twelve children, these yet living: Henry, Glenn, Nancy G. (Mrs. William Dorsey), Stephen, Commodore, Catharine (Mrs. N. Gentry), William I., F. L., and John R. The mother was a loving wife and parent, a faithful Christian worker, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. August 30, 1874, Mr. Kelley married Mrs. Mary C. (Lee) Zimmerman, and by her is the father of two children. He is a Democrat, a man of undoubted integrity, and a worthy citizen. He now resides in Folsomville, retired from active business pursuits.

WILLIAM HENRY MILLS, M. D. of Folsomville, was born on Independence Day, 1852, and is one of four children born to John A. J. and Susan (Kelley) Mills, who were of Irish and Irish-Scotch descent respectively. John Andrew Jackson Mills, father of our subject, was born September 17, 1819, in Kentucky, came with his father to Indiana about the year 1830, and in 1846 was married. He died February 3, 1857. His widow was born in this county December 7, 1829, and is yet living an active member of the Baptist Church. Dr. W. H. Mills, subject of this biography, was raised to manhood on a farm, receiving a good common school education in youth. The winters of 1872-73-74-75-76 and 1877, he was engaged in school teaching in Skelton Township, and during the summer months of the first three years farmed. He also officiated as Township Assessor several summers, and in June, 1876, began the study of medicine, with Drs. Scales and Tyner, of Boonville, with whom he remained two years. For two years he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, which graduated him March 28, 1880, and since then has been busily engaged in the practice of his profession. The winter of 1884 he returned to his *alma mater* at Cincinnati, and took a special course in surgery and gynecology. Dr. Mills is a thorough student in his profession, is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Masonic brotherhood.

JOHN C. REED, a progressive and enterprising merchant of Folsomville, is a native of Warrick County, Indiana, his birth occurring in Skelton Township, June 18, 1847. He is one of nine children born to A. and M. (Phillips) Reed, who were natives of Kentucky, from whence the father removed to this county in 1815 and the mother with her parents the year following. They were married in February, 1823, and for many years Mr. Reed merchandised at Folsomville and also farmed. He died October 1, 1882, an honored and respected citizen, and is survived by his widow. John C. Reed was with his parents until sixteen years of age, and December 12, 1863 enlisted in Company D., One Hundredth and Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was actively engaged in the siege of Atlanta, the battles of Franklin, Nashville and Kingston, besides numerous lesser engagements. After the war he was retained at Raleigh, North Carolina, in the interest of the Freedmen's



Yours very truly
G. O. Wilder

Bureau, but was finally discharged January 18, 1866, at Indianapolis. With but little exception he has since been in business at Folsomville, a part of the time in partnership with his father. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., is Republican in politics, was elected Township Trustee in 1882, and re-elected in 1884. He is also a member of the G. A. R. March 9, 1871, he was united in marriage with Edna P. Cox, a daughter of Leroy Cox, and to their union have been born three children, named Rosa J., Lillie E. and Robert R.

GEORGE W. ROBERTS, one of the leading merchants of Folsomville, was born February 10, 1848, in Tennessee, and is the second in a family of seven children born to the marriage of Nathaniel Roberts, a native of North Carolina, and Elizabeth Gabbard, a native of Kentucky. In 1850 these parents removed to Warrick County, Indiana, and settled near DeGonia Springs, remaining there nine years. In 1859, they went back to Tennessee, but a year later returned to Warrick County, and settled in Folsomville, where the father died, February 8, 1869. His widow yet survives him, and resides with our subject. George W. Roberts was raised by his parents with whom he lived until March 1, 1864, when he became a private in Company M, Tenth Indiana Cavalry, and serving through the battles of Pulaski, Athens, Decatur and others, was honorably discharged at Vicksburg, August 31, 1865. Returning home from the war, Mr. Roberts has since been engaged, at different times, in farming, tobacco buying, merchandising and acting in the capacity of some local official. He is at present transacting a good business in Folsomville, where he is well known and highly esteemed. He is a Republican, a member of the G. A. R., and is the owner of forty acres of good land. December 8, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Fisher, a native of this county, and the daughter of Mr. M. Fisher, and by her is the father of four sons and three daughters, all living.

PHILLIP SEIGEL, miller at Folsomville, is a native of Germany, born April 11, 1822, and is one of six children born to Frederick and Catharine (Reidenbach) Seigel, who were also natives of Germany. He secured a good education in youth, remaining at home until seventeen years old, when he began the baker's trade, which he followed two years in his native country. In 1842 he crossed the Atlantic Ocean to the United States, landing at New Orleans, and for one year worked at his trade in Cincinnati. He subsequently farmed near Newburgh in this county, remaining three years with A. M. Phelps. He then worked at his trade for a time in Evansville, but again returned to the employ of Mr. Phelps. For a number of years, beginning in 1846, he worked at milling in Newburgh, a part of the time being a partner in the Eagle Mills, and a part of the time as proprietor. In September, 1881, he removed to Folsomville and purchasing an interest in the excellent mill of this place has since made Folsomville his home. In politics Mr. Seigel has been a life-long Republican, and during the war was a staunch Union man, aiding in numerous ways the Federal cause and assisting to a considerable extent the relatives of soldiers who were to the front battling for the right. Five times he was elected Justice of the Peace, serving in all, sixteen years. He was appointed and served one year as Deputy States Attorney, of Warrick County, and has also served in other official posi-

tions of trust. He was married May 5, 1846, to Maria C. Gottman, who was born June 7, 1829, in Baden, Germany, and in 1845 came with her parents, George M. and Mary A. (Werner) Gottman, to this country. Twelve children have been born to them, only the following named yet living: Charley, Annie E., Aurilla A., John H., C. B., Frank T., Tillie M. and Jodié M. Both parents have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1850. Mr. Seigel has one sister, Annie Eliza Litzenberger, living at Newburgh.

DR. ELIAS A. WEST, a native of Warrick County, Ind., was born June 5, 1848, in Pigeon Township, and is the second of thirteen children born to the marriage of Jesse West and Jane Scales, who were also natives of this county, their respective births occurring January 6, 1829, and February 9, 1830. Jesse West, having passed his life engaged in farming, now resides in Lane Township, the owner of a valuable farm. Dr. West made his home with his parents until eighteen years old and during this time secured a good common school education. In 1866 he began the harness and saddlery trade in Gentryville, which he continued eighteen months, when he attended school one year longer. The spring of 1870 he began working at his trade in Folsomville, but in 1873 began the study of medicine which he continued with diligence for some time. In 1874 he opened an office for the practice of medicine in Bloomfield, Spencer County, but in 1875 removed to Pleasantville, Pike County, where he remained five years. In 1878 and 1879 he attended the Evansville Medical College, and in 1880 moved to Summerville, Gibson County. In December, 1884 he moved to Folsomville, where he has since resided engaged in medical pursuits. Dr. West is an Odd Fellow and a good citizen. November 13, 1872, he wedded a sister of George W. Roberts—Alzada A.—who was born September 2, 1852. Three children have been born to them as follows: Lillie May (deceased), Minnie F. and Georgie. The mother is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES W. WILKINSON, farmer and carpenter, is a native of Nelson County, Ky., his birth occurring May, 14, 1836. He is one of eleven children born to John G. and Eliza (Bishop) Wilkinson, who were natives of the same county as himself. James W. made his home with his parents until eighteen years of age, and during this time had limited access to the common schools of that day. In September, 1853, he united in marriage with Sarah Ann Barker, by whom he became the father of two children, both now dead. August 13, 1862, Mr. Wilkinson became a private in Company D, Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and as such participated in the battle of Vanderburg (Ky.), siege of Knoxville, Franklin, Town Creek (N. C.), Wilmington and numerous skirmishes and campaigns. While in North Carolina he suffered with an attack of the small pox, measles and flux, and June 22, 1865, was discharged by General Order No. 73. Returning home, Mr. Wilkinson married for his second wife Mary M. Burchell, March 27, 1864, and six of the ten children born to them are yet living. In 1869 Mr. Wilkinson moved to Tennessee, remaining there three years, since when he has resided in Warrick County. He is the owner of some real estate in Folsomville, is a carpenter by trade, and a strong advocate of

the temperance cause. Although not a professional, Mr. W. is considerably a musician, and during campaigns of a political nature is called upon, far and near, to lead the various glee clubs.

LANE TOWNSHIP.

STEPHEN ASHBY, a native Hoosier, and one of the well-known men of Lane Township, was born June 25, 1819, in Pike County, and is one of ten children born to Warner and Mary (Hedges) Ashby, who removed to Pike County, Ind., at a very early day, and where their respective deaths occurred in 1826 and 1832. Being left an orphan at thirteen years of age, Stephen Ashby was thus thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood. Until attaining his majority he was employed as a farm hand, then with what means he possessed he purchased land and began farming for himself. March 19, 1840, he married Elvira Jane Hamby, who was born June 12, 1823, a daughter of Stephen Hamby, a successful farmer of Pike County, who died in 1876. Eight children—all living—have blessed their union, and are named as follows: William L., John W., James K. P., Mary Jane, Stephen W., Sarah M., Edna M. and Amanda C. Since 1845 Mr. Ashby has resided on his present place, which embraces 120 acres of good land. He is of the old school Democracy, has served two terms as Township Trustee, and now as the evening of life casts its shadows over him he can glance back over a long and eventful career, in which an honored and upright life is prominently set forth.

JOHN ERWIN, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Owen Township, in this county and State, May 24, 1820, and is the second of six children born to the marriage of William Erwin and Elizabeth Whittinghill, who were natives respectively of Virginia and Pennsylvania. William Erwin came to Warrick County, Ind., at the early year of 1818, and the county never knew a more loyal citizen. He died in 1855. John Erwin received his education from the old-fashioned log-schoolhouses of that day, and until twenty years old assisted his parents on the home farm. September 17, 1839, Mary J. Carnahan became his wife, and by him the mother of five children named Minerva, Sarah E., Nancy E., John F. and Mary. He was married to his second wife, who was formerly Alice Bethell, April 15, 1859. Mr. Erwin began life's battle a poor boy, and by industry and good management has secured a comfortable home and valuable property. Although a Democrat of the staunchest kind, he is by no means an office seeker. Notwithstanding he has served over eight years as Trustee of Lane Township, and over two years as County Commissioner, in each office serving his constituents with fidelity and credit.

LAWRENCE H. FISHER, a native of Owen Township, Warrick Co., Ind., was born June 4, 1836, and is one in a family of twelve children born to James M. and Sarah V. (Robinson) Fisher, who were natives

respectively of Kentucky and North Carolina. The father settled in Owen Township, this county, as early as 1824, and by a long life of usefulness was honored and respected by all who knew him. He died January 26, 1854. The subject of this sketch was reared to manhood in his native township and Arkansas, and in youth secured only a limited education. In 1842 his parents moved to Arkansas, remaining there eleven years, when they returned to Indiana. February 8, 1865, he was united in wedlock with Theodocia Condict, who was born December 17, 1844, in Daviess County, Ky., a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Housley) Condict, who were among the earliest pioneers of the old Commonwealth. This lady was raised by her grandparents until thirteen years old, and from that time until her marriage was employed as a servant girl. To her union with Mr. Fisher eight children have been born, five of whom are yet living. Mr. Fisher is a Democrat, the owner of eighty acres of good land and a saw-mill, and he and wife are among the township's best citizens, and are members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN N. HAMBY, one of Lane Township's most progressive and intelligent farmers, was born in the township of which he is now a resident February 4, 1856, and is one of eight children born to the marriage of William J. Hamby, one of the prominent farmers of Warrick County, and Sarah Ann McNealey, both natives of the Hoosier State. John N. received the advantages to be derived from the district schools, and until nineteen years of age made his home with his parents. March 9, 1875, Miss Roy, daughter of Leonard Roy, a prominent citizen of Pike County, Ind., became his wife, and to their union a family of five children have been born, of whom the following are living: William Jasper, Remus Arthur and Ernest F. Mr. Hamby is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge in Pleasantville, in Pike County, and is the owner of forty acres of good land which he keeps fairly stocked and under an average state of cultivation. He and wife are among the best citizens of the township.

CHRISTOPHER C. HEATH, born in Ohio Township, Warrick Co., Ind., August 29, 1835, is the eldest of three children born to Henry H. and Mary P. (Gay) Heath. In 1824 Henry H. Heath, together with his parents, immigrated to Indiana, many portions of the State at that time having no settlement of whites whatever. They located near the present site of Boonville, where for many years he farmed, taught school and was employed as pilot on the river. Christopher C. remained at home until he attained majority, securing a good common school education. In 1866 he began working at carpentering in connection with farming, which combined industries he successfully followed until 1883. May 1, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Bass, who was born February 6, 1834, the daughter of Richard Bass, a native of Kentucky, who removed to Posey County, Ind., at a very early day. Three of the six children born to them are yet living, named Almarinda, Arminda and Robert S. Industry and frugality have brought about their legitimate reward in Mr. Heath's case, as he began poor and now owns a good farm of eighty acres. He is one of the township's best citizens.

JOHN E. MADDEN, a progressive farmer and stock-raiser of Lane Township, was born in Hart Township, this county, October 20, 1849,

the third of six children born to William R. and Rhoda Ann (Camp) Madden, who were natives respectively of Kentucky and Illinois. The family were among the pioneers of Indiana, and in 1854 settled in the township where our subject was born. Later they removed to Owen Township where Mr. Madden died May 14, 1865. His widow yet survives him. John E. Madden passed his youth and early manhood with his parents, securing a common school education. December 31, 1871, he wedded Anna Purdue, who died April 12, 1872. April 12, 1875, his marriage with Margaret C. Wilson was solemnized, and to their union three children have been born, named Olivia, Aaron W. and Rice E. The mother is a daughter of Aaron Wilson, a prominent farmer of Boon Township, and was born in Russell County, Ky., October 11, 1857. Mr. Madden is one of Lane Township's most successful farmers, now owning a well-improved farm of 210 acres, on which is one of the best coal banks in the county. He is a Democrat in politics and a gentleman known and respected by many.

JOHN M. STRONG, one of the old and time honored citizens of Warrick County, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, February 16, 1811. His father, Nathaniel Strong, was a native of Pennsylvania; his mother, formerly Sarah Mustard, was a native of Ireland, and their union was fruitful in the birth of five children, the second born being the subject of this sketch. In 1812 the family moved to Indiana Territory, and settled in what is now Union County, where John M. passed his early years. In 1827 he started out to do for himself, and for about five years lived in and around Fort Wayne. For the succeeding two years he resided at Millersburg, Ind., and then for a number of years made his home at Three-Mile Island, near Newburgh, during which time he made twenty-one trips to New Orleans on flat-boats. November 6, 1842, he married Delila Vanbiber, who was born in Ohio, November 18, 1817, daughter of Jacob Vanbiber. Nine children were born to them, these yet living: George W., Mary, John A. and Elizabeth. In 1842 Mr. Strong moved to Pike County, this State, where he farmed five years, since when he has made his home where he now lives. He owns 120 acres of land, mostly well-improved, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church and are among the township's best citizens.

THOMAS W. WILSON, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Pulaski County, Ky., his birth occurring December 2, 1811, and he is the eldest of nine children born to James and Elizabeth (Fox) Wilson. He was reared by his parents to man's estate receiving, in youth, only a very limited schooling. The fall of 1833 he started out to Indiana where he expected to establish for himself a home in the new country, and locating in Hart Township, remained there farming for fifteen years. He then removed to his present place where he has since resided. Previous to coming to this country, he wedded Delia Stephens, on the 18th of October, 1832, and seven children were born to them, of whom only two are now living. The mother dying November 14, 1880, Mr. Stephens married for his second wife Mrs. Rebecca Thurman. In early days he took considerable interest in hunting, and can remember when he had fifteen deer in his yard at one time, brought from some of his hunting expeditions. He is the owner of 160 acres of good land, having paid for the

same in yearly installments by chopping wood at 40 cents a cord. He is a life-long Democrat, and he and wife belong to the Baptist Church. His parents came to this county in 1845, where both afterward died.

JAMES W. WILSON, farmer and Trustee of Lane Township, is a native of Russell County, Ky., where he was born April 9, 1839. He is the eldest of fourteen children born to the marriage of John Wilson and Justina Gossar, who were also natives of the same county as our subject. The parents, together with their family, removed to Lane Township in this county, in 1848, and here passed the remainder of their days. The father became a thrifty farmer and large land owner, and died May 3, 1861. James W. Wilson was reared by his parents to manhood, and in youth secured a fair education. January 8, 1860, he married Mary C., daughter of Benedict Miller, and by her is the father of six children, these four yet living: John W., Sarah E. (now Mrs. Albert Yarber), Miranda A. and Rice H. The parents are of the Baptist faith in religion, being members of Friendship Church. Mr. Wilson owns a well stocked farm of forty acres, is a Democrat in politics, and an honored and esteemed citizen of Warrick County. For six years he has served his township creditably as Assessor, and in 1884 was promoted by an election to the Trusteeship of the Township.

ANDERSON TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES DICKERSON (deceased) was born in Henry County, Va., in the year 1764, and was there married when thirty years old to Susan Marlow, who was also a native of the Old Dominion, born in 1774. The Dickersons are of English-Welsh and the Marlows of Welsh-Scotch descent. In 1812 Mr. Dickerson and wife removed on pack horses to Henry County, Ky., and two years later from there to what is now Warrick County, Ind., settling at Yankeetown. In 1822 Mr. Dickerson died of milk sickness while on his way to settle up some business in Kentucky. In 1863, his widow died in this county. They were Presbyterians, and the parents of eight children, all of whom are dead. Their names were Elizabeth, Martha, Nancy, Temperance, Truxton, Charles, Thomas and John. Three died in childhood, and five lived to be married. In Warrick County there are now living two daughters of Truxton—Mrs. Susan Woods and Mrs. Nancy Glass—at Newburgh, and two daughters of Thomas—Mrs. Minerva Patten and Miss Electa Dickerson. The three married in this county have families.

DANIEL HARTLEY, an old and esteemed resident of Yankeetown, was born at Rockport, Ind., February 4, 1828, the second in a family of seven children born to Uriah and Delilah A. (Brown) Hartley, who were natives of Virginia. Mrs. Hartley, our subject's mother, came to what is now Rockport, Ind., with her parents, where she became a wife in 1824. In 1832 the family removed to Boonville, and from there, four years later, to Yankeetown, where the father engaged in blacksmithing two

years. He then moved onto a farm, where he resided until his death in 1839. His widow afterward returned to Yankeetown, where she died in 1874. At the age of eleven years Daniel Hartley began to realize the necessities of life by being compelled to shoulder some of the responsibilities of the family, owing to his father's death. He found employment at three picayunes (18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents) per day, which was afterward reduced to an equivalent of 9 cents per day. Thus it was he began life's battle on his own responsibility, but under such circumstances his education was neglected. February 24, 1852, he wedded Amanda Taylor, and nine children were born to them, these yet living: Anna, Henry H., Orin B., M. C., Flora, Ollie and Etta. In 1862 Mr. Hartley began merchandising at Yankeetown, and at intervals has continued there until the present. From 1869 to 1874 he resided in Illinois. March 23, 1881, his wife died, after being the companion of his joys and sorrows for a period of twenty-nine years. As a Democrat Mr. Hartley has served his township as Trustee, and under President Johnson's administration acted as Postmaster at Yankeetown. Owing to his dealing in stock, to a greater or less extent, for the past thirty years, he has become one of the best known men of Anderson Township.

DAVID HEDGES (deceased), a pioneer of this county, is a son of Cyrus and Rachel (Little) Hedges, who were among the first families to settle in Anderson Township. He was raised in the primitive time when old fashioned log-schoolhouses with wide fire-places, stick-and-mud chimney and a long birch sprout were the facilities for an education; when log rollings and coon huntings were every-day occurrences and where hard work was far more common than "resting," or rather "roosting" on dry goods boxes. Under such circumstances he grew to manhood, and, in 1832, he wedded Rachel Rhodes, and their union was blessed with a large family of children, those living being useful and respected citizens in their respective localities. Mr. Hedges was an unassuming citizen and a man well and favorably known for his upright, Christian life. A farmer by occupation, a Democrat in politics, a Baptist in religious faith, he died July 5, 1874, respected by all who knew him. The old homestead is the present abode of Mrs. Hedges and her son and daughter-in-law, Solomon and Mattie (Owens) Hedges.

WILLIAM HEDGES, a prominent citizen and farmer of Anderson Township and a native of the township where he now resides, was born October 20, 1833, the eldest of a large family born to David and Rachel (Rhodes) Hedges who were natives of Warrick County, Ind. The Hedges family formerly came from Virginia and first settled in what is now Boon Township, Warrick Co., Ind., about the year 1810. William was raised on a farm, receiving only a limited education in the schools of that early day, and November, 22, 1855, his marriage with Rhoda Selby was solemnized, and to them have been born three children: George Eugene, who married Belle Hartley, born September 13, 1856; Henry E., born August 9, 1860, and Nettie B., born November 6, 1872. Mr. Hedges has made farming his occupation through life and has been very successful, now owning a good farm of 196 acres. He is a Democrat in politics, and takes an active interest in the political affairs of his county and country. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES W. PYEATT, a native of Anderson Township, Warrick Co., Ind., was born June 20, 1836, one of a family of eleven children born to Nathan and Martha Pyeatt, who were natives of Warren County, Ky., and Wabash County, Ill., respectively, their marriage having occurred at the latter place. Charles remained at home assisting his parents on the farm until twenty-five years old, receiving a good education. He attended but was unable to graduate from De Pauw University by reason of failing health. April 2, 1861, his marriage with Kate E. McKinney was solemnized and to their union four children have been born, these three yet living: James N., Charles M. and Gertie E., all at home with their parents. By occupation Mr. Pyeatt is a farmer, and has been very successful, now owning 160 acres of well improved land, and farms more on scientific principles than any one in the vicinity. He also pays considerable attention to raising fine stock, chiefly Durham cattle and Carbean horses. He is a strong Democrat in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES L. RHODES was born in Anderson Township, Warrick Co., Ind., April 11, 1834, the second in a family of four children born to the marriage of Solomon and Mary (Hedges) Rhodes, who were also natives of this county. Henry Rhodes, grandfather of Charles L., was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and came to this State from Kentucky about the year 1810 and first settled in what was then called Darlington where Solomon Rhodes was born. Charles L. remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until nineteen years old, receiving such education as the schools of that day afforded. November 18, 1853, his marriage with Nancy Johnson was solemnized and to them have been born eight children, these seven yet living: Viola (Mrs. Jacob Lang), John H., Kate S. (Mrs. William Carter), Robert R., Ida F., Johnson E. and Maude M. Mr. Rhodes has made farming his occupation through life and has made it a success. He owns at present 400 acres of well improved land and pays considerable attention to stock-raising. He has been County Commissioner one term, being elected by the Democratic party, is a member of the Masonic fraternity and he and wife are members of the General Baptist Church. His son, John H., is attending school at Valpariso, Ind., and will graduate in the classical course of the Northern Indiana Normal School in August, 1885.

PERRY TAYLOR, a descendant of Lewis Taylor, who was one of the earliest settlers of Warrick County, Ind., was born August 29, 1846, one of a family of ten children born to Hubbard and Mary A. (Bates) Taylor. By reason of poor eyesight he was restrained from receiving any but a limited education in youth. Hubbard Taylor was a native of Georgia, and came to this State in company with his parents in the year 1813. November 1, 1868, the marriage of Perry Taylor and Amanda Z. Barnett was solemnized, and to their union four children have been born, of whom these two are now living: Hubbard and Nathan, aged respectively thirteen and seven years. By occupation Mr. Taylor has always been a farmer, and has been very successful, at present owning 170 acres of land in this county and 160 acres in Kansas. He devotes his attention principally to stock-raising. Mr. Taylor is a member of F. & A. M., a Republican in politics, takes an active interest in all political affairs, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church

DR. WESLEY WILSON is a native of Grayson County, Ky., born January 24, 1846, the second in a family of six children born to Vincent and Anna (Davis) Wilson. The mother died when Wesley was ten years old, and the father four years later, immediately after which he came to Indiana to live with his uncle, Henry McKinney, of Richland County, where he was raised and educated in the common schools of the country. February 24, 1862, he enlisted as musician in the Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served in that capacity until August 5, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Indianapolis. He was with Gen. Grant from Shiloh until the siege and evacuation of Corinth, at the surrender of Vicksburg, and with Gen. Sherman at Atlanta and in his march to the sea. After his return from the war he engaged in business at Richland in company with Joshua McKinney, and afterward went into partnership with Michael Wilhelmus, and continued the business there with different parties until 1870, when he commenced the study of medicine, which he pursued three years, during that time attending the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, and graduating from that institution February 26, 1873. In March of that year he located at Yankeetown, where he has since resided, having quite a successful and lucrative practice. January 3, 1867, his marriage with Sarah Shoptaugh was solemnized, and they are the parents of four children, three now living: Ida, Dalton and Pina. Mrs. Wilson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Wilson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of Yankeetown Lodge, No. 446, and a staunch Republican in politics.

GREER TOWNSHIP.

HENRY A. BLECKMANN, a well-known citizen of Greer Township, was born July 1, 1854, the fourth son of Henry U. and Wilhelmina (Holtz) Bleckmann, both of whom were natives of Germany. The parents immigrated to the United States in 1833, and settled in the township, county and State where our subject now resides, and where they first began by purchasing forty acres of land. They afterward added to this by the usual German thrift and economy until they secured 330 acres of land, and here Mr. Bleckmann died December 1, 1883, preceeded by his wife April 15, 1881, both members of the Lutheran Church. Henry A. secured a good common school education in youth, and when fifteen years old entered the dry goods and grocery house of F. & H. Holtz, of Evansville, as clerk, with whom he remained four years. For two years succeeding this he farmed, then began merchandising at Elberfeld, where he has since continued with success. Mr. Bleckmann was married August 27, 1880, to Miss L. Bethe, daughter of Ferdinand and Wilhelmina (Kappei) Bethe, by whom he is father of Anna C., deceased, and Emma W. He is a Democrat in politics, and an enterprising and progressive citizen.

JOHN J. CRISWELL, one of Warrick County's leading farmers and merchants, is a native of the township and county in which he yet

resides, born December 20, 1842, the second son in a family of fifteen children, eight having lived to years of maturity, born to William A. and Tabitha A. (Ross) Criswell. These parents were born Nov. 22, 1810, and September 13, 1817, respectively, and both are yet living at their home in Oakland City, Ind. John J. was reared and educated by his parents; when treason threatened the downfall of our country, he went to the front as one of the defenders, serving in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, until he was honorably discharged in September, 1864. October 11, 1866, Miss Sarah E., daughter of Isaac E. and Elizabeth McSwane, became his wife, and seven children have blessed them, named Isaac E., William E., Florence E., Clarence (deceased), John Q., Ova E. and Tabitha B. For some time past Mr. Criswell has looked after the interests of his farm of eighty acres, besides attending to the duties of his country store. In politics he is a Republican. Mrs. Anna (Shackleford) Brown, his grandmother, is living at the advanced age of ninety years, and for one of that age is remarkably well preserved.

WILLIAM J. HEDGES, a native of Ohio County, Ky., was born August 12, 1833, the third son in a family of nine children—Frances, Richard P., James S., William J., Sarah E., Amelia A., Eliza J., John T. and Ellen L.—born to Peter and Sarah A. (Tanner) Hedges, who were natives of Kentucky, where they were married and from whence they moved to Illinois at an early day, thence to Warrick County, where their respective deaths occurred in 1872 and 1870. William J. Hedges is one of the well and favorably known men of Greer Township. He was reared to manhood by his parents, secured a fair education in youth, and selected farming as his vocation in life. He owns eighty-two acres of nicely-improved land, is a Democrat and a member of the F. & A. M. To his marriage with Miss Georgia Ann, daughter of Archibald and Matilda (Stone) Kiffer, which occurred October 20, 1857, eleven children have been born, named Milton, Walker, Matilda, Tastus, George, Zachariah, Josiah, Archibald, Cora, Jesse, and Borgia.

PETER MAGENHEIMER, M. D., since 1880 has been a resident of Elberfeld, where by diligence and success he has secured a comfortable and lucrative practice. As his name indicates, he is of German descent, his parents, Christian and Barbara (Voght) Magenheimer removing from Germany to the United States at an early day, and settling in Vanderburg County, Ind., where Peter was born December 8, 1850. Christian Magenheimer and wife were married in this country, and were the parents of eight children; the former died April 5, 1879, but his widow still survives him, aged sixty-one years. Dr. Magenheimer was reared by his parents to manhood, secured a fair education in youth, and when sixteen years old entered the Evansville Commercial College, which graduated him June 13, 1871. For the five succeeding years he was engaged in milling, but in 1877 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Victor Marchand. He attended the Evansville Medical College for a time, and February 27, 1880, graduated from the Medical Department of Butler University, situated at Indianapolis. May 18, 1880, he wedded Miss Sophia E. Marchand, his preceptor's daughter, and Victor H. and Bessie S. are the names of their two children. Dr. Magenheimer is a Republican, and he and wife belong to the Evangelical Church.

PART II.

HISTORY OF SPENCER COUNTY.

COMPILED BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

CHAPTER I.

GEOLOGY—STREAMS AND DRAINAGE—THE COAL MEASURES—PERPENDICULAR SECTIONS—ANALYSIS OF THE COAL DEPOSITS—OTHER SECTIONS OF STONE AND COAL—THE COUNTY FOSSILS—THE CHARACTER AND QUALITY OF THE SANDSTONE AND LIMESTONE.

THE county of Spencer is situated on the north bank of the Ohio River, and comprises about the equivalent of ten and three-fifths congressional townships of thirty-six sections each. The principal streams are the Ohio River, Pigeon Creek separating much of its western side from Warrick County; Anderson Creek separating nearly all its eastern side from Perry County; Crooked Creek, which rises in the western part of Harrison Township and takes a southerly course, emptying into the Ohio River two miles below Maxville; Big Sandy Creek, which rises in southern Clay Township and flows south, joining the Ohio River at Grandview; Lake Drain, which rises in northern Ohio Township and joins the river at Rockport; Garrett Creek, which drains the southern portion of Ohio Township, flowing southwestwardly; Hurricane Creek, which rises in western Ohio Township and flows southwestwardly, reaching the Ohio at Enterprise; Baker's Creek or Willow Pond Ditch, which drains the Pond and flows westwardly into Pigeon Creek; Hoopole Creek, which rises east of Richland and flows westwardly into Pigeon Creek; Lake Drain, which drains northern Luce and southwestern Grass Townships and empties into Pigeon Creek; Buckhorn Creek, which drains northern Jackson Township, and one or two others of less importance.

The county lies wholly within the middle coal measures. If the surface soil were removed all the strata of that era would be revealed. The county has thus vast deposits of the best coal, besides sufficient beds of excellent sandstone, to make its mineral stores of the greatest value for cen-

turies to come. This, with the soil, which is richer and better than the average, makes Spencer County one of the best in the State. The county contains the most southerly land in the State. The geological measures are represented from the mill-stone grit at the base to Coal L found in the knobs in the higher portions of the county. The type of the strata represented within the limit, and possibly occurring in the county, is as follows :

Surface soil and drift.....	10 to	50 feet.
Coal L.....	3 to	8 feet.
Fire clay, shale, etc.....	10 to	40 feet.
Sandstone and shale.....	0 to	40 feet.
Coal X.....	2 to	4 feet.
Shales and clays.....	30 to	40 feet.
Coal K.....	2 to	5 feet.
Fire clay and black shale.....	10 to	18 feet.
Coal J.....	1 to	2 feet.
Clay and silicious shales.....	10 to	16 feet.
Coal I (black).....	3 to	5 feet.
Argillaceous and silicious shales.....	0 to	15 feet.
Coal H.....	1 to	2 feet.
Shales and clays.....	0 to	17 feet.
Coal G (block).....	0 to	4 feet.
Argillaceous shales.....	0 to	20 feet.
Coal F (block).....	0 to	4 feet.
Millstone grit.....		140 feet.
Coal B.....	1 to	2 feet.
Shales and clays.....	1 to	20 feet.
Coal A.....	1 to	3 feet.

This tabular statement may be taken as approximately correct. Some of the strata are totally absent, not only the clays and shales, but the coals as well. The millstone grit disclosed at Rockport in the mural escarpment of sandstone, called Lady Washington Rock, is the lowest geological horizon visible in the county. Above it may possibly be found in places in the county all the strata of coal, shales and clays shown in the above table, though probably all will not be found in any one locality, and, indeed, so far as shafts thus far give evidence, several are wholly missing. The coal shaft about four miles north of Rockport, at what is called "The Knobs," disclosed the following succession :

	Feet.	* Inches.
Sandstones and silicious shales.....	50	0
Coal L (in the knobs).....	5	10
Fire clay.....	4	0
Silicious shale.....	25	0
Limestone.....	1	0
Shale, black, bituminous, sheety.....	3	0
Coal K.....	1	8
Covered space.....	30 (?)	0
Coal I.....	2	6
Covered space.....	35 (?)	0
Coal G, probably.....	—	—

The coal which appears in the knobs is L, one of the best in this section of the county. It only appears in the knobs, and the supply in this county is limited. A most excellent mine of it has lately been opened about two miles west of Centerville, and from this point a large tract of country is supplied with a block scarcely second to none in the State. The coal in the knobs north of Rockport has been subjected to careful analysis by the State chemist. A specimen taken from the middle of the seam gave the following result: Specific gravity, 1.282, one cubic foot weighing 80.12 pounds. The coke was 51 per cent, and the volatile matter 49. Of the coke there was ash 2.5 per cent and fixed carbon 48.5. Of the volatile matter there was water 4 per cent and gas 45 per cent. The analysis near the top and bottom of the seam gave two or three per cent less carbon, but in other respects was about the same. The large quantity of carbon and gas and the small quantity of ash, etc., render this coal very superior. On the McGarvey land, Section 9, Township 6, Range 6, near Centerville, Coal L at the old Crosley Mine gave the following: Specific gravity 1.267, one cubic foot weighing 79.17 pounds. Coke 51.5 per cent, and volatile matter 48.5. Of the coke 4 per cent was ash and 48.5 carbon; and of the volatile matter 3.5 per cent was water and 45 gas. The quality of this coal and all other of the same vein (L) in the county is remarkably good. It is free from sulphur bands, and in physical structure the lower two feet of the seam have some of the characteristics of a true block coal. The coke is usually porous, puffed, vitreous and lusterless. For generating steam it is highly esteemed by boatmen, and hence there is a strong demand for it on the river. In the old Crosley Mine Coal K is thirty feet below Coal L, and is sixteen inches thick, but farther west at Fisher's is reported two feet thick, and the same thickness on Goodman's land. On the Spencer County shore opposite Lewisport, Ky., a few miles above Grandview on the James farm, the following section was passed through in shafting:

	Feet.	Inches.
Covered space on hill.....	15	0
Arenaceous shale.....	20	0
Sandstone, massive, bluish gray	6	0
Sandstone, schistose.....	5	0
Fire clay	6	0
Covered space.....	20	0
Limestone, bluish, cherty.....	3 (?)	0
Sandstone, schistose.....	30	0
Coal I.....	2	6
Fire clay.....	3	0
Shale and schistose sandstone.....	32	0
Coal G.....	1	6
Space to high water mark.....	3	0

This is a true block coal, but the seams are thin and marked with bands of pyrites. On Section 9, Township 6, Range 4, on Crooked Creek, Coal I is mined. It is a true block two and one-half feet thick, but is full of sulphur bands, and is useless as a fuel in smelting iron. The succession of strata here is as follows:

	Feet.	Inches.
Covered slope on hill.....	30	0
Limestone, fossiliferous with chert.....	3	0
Shale.....		not ascertained
Coal not opened.....		not ascertained
Fire clay.....		not ascertained
Sandstone, heavy bedded.....	6	0
Coal I, block.....	2	6
Fire clay.....	2	6
Covered space.....	30	0
Coal G.....	1	6

Coal I of this shaft when subjected to analysis, gave the following result: Specific gravity 1.281, one cubic foot weighing 80.06 pounds. Coke 53.5 per cent, volatile matter 46.5. Of the coke one per cent was ash and 52.5 carbon; of the volatile matter 3.5 per cent was water and 43 gas. This is a coal of great strength. The coke is laminated vitreous and not swollen. Coal I is found over a considerable tract of country extending over the eastern part of the county. Near Buffalo it is found and upon analysis yielded the following result: Specific gravity 1.294, one cubic foot weighing 78.06 pounds. Coke 48.5, volatile matter 51.5, ash 1, fixed carbon 47.5, water 4, gas 47.5. It has been worked in many places in Clay Township, is between three and four feet thick and is generally a hard firm coal free from sulphur bands and suited for the blast furnace. It is often block or semi-block, though oftener not. On Section 16, Clay Township, Coal I is three feet ten inches thick. Analyzed it gave 49.6 per cent coke, and 50.4 volatile matter, ash 3, fixed carbon 46.6, water 2.5, gas 47.9, specific gravity 1.267, weight of one cubic foot 79.18 pounds. In the hills above this coal may be seen Coal K. Here the coke of Coal I is swollen, porous and lusterless. A well in Gentryville passed through twenty-seven feet of brown and gray sandstone and then six inches of coal (probably K). At other places K is thirty inches or more in thickness. On Section 19, Carter Township, Coal I is two feet nine inches thick and is semi-block. At the old Wood mine the analysis gave 51.5 per cent of coke, 48.5 of volatile matter, 3.5 of ash, 48 of fixed carbon, 3 of water and 45.5 of gas. The coke is porous, puffed and lusterless. It is mined in several places in Carter Township, and has in general characteristics similar to the above. In Harrison Township it is found from three and a half to four and a half feet thick, and is a fine semi-block coal. On Section 8, northwest of St. Meinrad,

Coal I was obtained and analyzed with the following result: Coke 55.6 per cent, volatile matter 44.4, ash (white) 1.6, fixed carbon 54, water 1.8, gas 42.6. The coke was puffed, swollen and vitreous. The ash when analyzed gave oxide of iron with alumina, silica and lime, but gave no trace of alkalis. Coal in quantity is found in several places in Huff Township.

Coal A has been found in the county and is worked in several places. On the northern border of the county three miles south of Ferdinand at the old Kathman bore, the seam is one foot, ten inches thick, and upon analysis the following results were obtained: Specific gravity 1.244, one cubic foot weighing 77.75 pounds, coke 48.5 per cent, volatile matter 51.5, ash 2, fixed carbon 46.5, water 4.5, gas 47. The coke was much puffed, lusterless and laminate. Near this on Section 3, Harrison Township, the seam is one foot ten inches thick and is worked by stripping. It is a coking coal, and a specimen near the bottom of the seam when analyzed gave this result: Specific gravity 1.251, one cubic foot weighing 78.19 pounds, coke 50 per cent, volatile matter 50, ash 2.5, fixed carbon 47.5, water 5, gas 45; coke swollen, vitreous and laminate. The coal seam at St. Meinrad's is referable to F and is four feet thick. This coal is extensively worked in Perry County. Down the river a short distance below Maxville at "Mound Hill," on the Gage farm, there are three seams of coal from the top of the hill to low water mark. The Stephens Bros. have worked these seams. At low water mark a shaft was sunk sixty feet and a seam two and a half feet thick was reached. One hundred and ninety feet above this seam on the hillside is an outcrop of limestone. There are here then four seams of coal, three on the hillside and one sixty feet below low water mark. The section at Kathman's mine (noticed above), on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 3, Harrison Township, is as follows:

	Feet.	Inches.
Slope.....	10	0
Silicious soapstone with plants.....	2	0
Coal A { Inferior.....	0 feet, 8 inches	
{ Good.....	1	2
Fire clay with <i>stigmara</i> twisted and strangulated into different shapes with balls and tubers separate or connected	4	0

At the lowest projection of the sandstone bluff at Rockport is a fine cast of the fossil plant *Lepidodendron* about eight feet long, extending horizontally in the base of the bluff about ten feet above the ground. Many persons have supposed it to be the cast of a huge snake or reptile of some kind. It is, doubtless, *Lepidodendron*, and hence a plant. The fossils of the county have not been studied, and but few efforts have been made to collect and classify them. Dr. Arthur White, of Rockport, has

a small, fine cabinet, which affords this cultured gentleman much pleasure. It has been gathered from all parts of the world through many years past, though a few specimens have been obtained in this county. The carboniferous fossils are not well understood. The calcareous shales overlying Coal K are full of them, there being *Productus*, *Bellerophon*, *Chonetes*, *Orthis* and others. A few of each of these may be seen in various places in the county. A few fossil plants have been picked up: *Sigillaria*, *Stigmaraia*, *Pecopteris*, *Lepidodendron*, *Neuropteris*, etc. *Crinoid* stems have also been found.

The county has an abundance of good building sandstone. Quarries of it occur in almost every township, and the annual production, as shown by the report of the Auditor of State, is from 500 to 2,000 tons. Extensive quarries were worked in southern Luce Township fifty years ago, the stone to be used by the Government in improving the channel of the Ohio River. The quarries in the vicinity of St. Meinrad have been worked for stone for the large Catholic buildings of that town. The bluff at Rockport is an isolated portion of the millstone grit. In shafting for coal thin strata of limestone have been reached, but not in thickness or quality that would pay for being worked. It may be obtained conveniently on hill sides.

CHAPTER II.

THE INDIANS AND THE MOUND-BUILDERS—CESSION TREATIES AND LAND SURVEYS—DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE KILLING OF MEEKS—DEATH OF SET-TE-DOWN—BLOCK-HOUSES—THE MOUND-BUILDERS—THEIR CUSTOMS—THE MOUNDS OF THE COUNTY AND THEIR CONTENTS.

THAT portion of the Miami domain, now known as Spencer County, fell by permission to the fierce Shawnees, a wandering tribe driven from the Carolinas and obliged to seek a new home farther to the West, and the Wyandottes, a tribe which originally came from Canada. Members of both tribes wandered at will over the county about the beginning of the nineteenth century. The Shawnees called the Ohio River Kis-ke-ba-lasse-pe, meaning Eagle River, and the Wyandottes called it O-he-zuh-ye-an-de-wa, and the Delawares Pal-a-wa-the-pec. The Shawnees were scattered in small bands over the county at the date of earliest settlement. The tract of country comprising Spencer County was obtained from these tribes and also from the Miamis and Delawares, who claimed a right to the soil, by the treaty of Vincennes August 18 and 27, 1804. A small

portion of Harrison Township—the northeastern corner—had been previously ceded by the Indians at the treaty of Fort Wayne, June 7, 1803. In 1805 Arthur Henry, a Government surveyor, laid out that portion of the county in Ranges 4 and 5 in Congressional townships and sections, and at the same time A. Stone laid out Range 6. This was in August. In October of the same year Stubbs and Fowler laid out Range 7, and in September Samuel H. Smith laid out Range 8. Soon after being thus surveyed the land was thrown into the market, probably in 1806, though perhaps not until 1807. Walter Taylor made the first entry on Section 14, Township 6 south, Range 4 west (at Maxville) May 6, 1807, and Daniel Grass three days later entered the fractional section (26) where Rockport stands.

The Meeks Tragedy.—As early as March, 1811, and possibly in 1810, the family of Atha Meeks settled in the county on Pigeon Creek, in the northern part of the present Luce Township. He built a strong log-cabin, doubtless having port-holes made on the sides and ends, and near it, thirty or forty yards distant, a similar structure was built for his son William Meeks, who had a wife and one small child. In the cabin of the old man were his wife, his son Atha, Jr., a young single man, and two young women, daughters, unmarried. Susan, one of the daughters, afterward married a Mr. Tucker, and Peggy, the other, married Thomas Carter, brother of Joseph and Barney Carter, both of whom yet live in Luce Township, and whose account of the killing of Meeks is here followed. In May, 1811, there were not half a dozen straggling bands of Indians within thirty miles. They had nearly all gone north under the direction of Tecumseh, doubtless to be ready for the outbreak when the Indiana border was to be subjected to the tomahawk, scalping-knife and torch. A Shawnee sub-chief, named Set-te-down,* and his family were yet encamped, probably near the present site of Boonville, at least in Warrick County, and, so far as known, were the only Indians in the country for miles around. What led the Indians of this family to attack the Meekses can only be conjectured. It might have been, as stated by the Carters, that they were induced to do so upon the representations of a family living near Old Darlington, Warrick County, who entertained a grudge against the Meekses, that the latter had been stealing the traps of the Indians, which had been set along Pigeon Creek. Or it might have been, which seems more probable, and is doubtless correct, that, owing to the bloody purposes of Tecumseh and his fiery entreaties to take up the hatchet and lay waste the frontier, the old chief Set-te-down, before his

*This name is probably Set-te-tah, and has been corrupted to Set-te-down. The termination of words in the Shawnee, and almost all other Indian tongues, are pure vowel sounds, those of the letter "a" predominating. The Shawnee dialect has no such terminal sound or sounds as "down." If the word is of Indian origin it is probably Set-te-tah. It is surely not of English or French origin, for no one would inflict upon even an Indian a name so meaningless and far-fetched as Set-te-down.

departure for the Wabash to put on war paint and feathers, concluded to massacre the nearest white family. This was doubtless the reason of the attack. So, early one morning in May, 1811, Set-te-down, his son, aged about seventeen, and another Indian known since as "Big Bones," went to the cabin of the elder Meeks, and having stationed themselves in the yard behind stumps, quietly awaited an opportunity for attack. The first to appear was Atha, Jr., who started out to the spring near by to get water with which to prepare breakfast. He had gone but a few steps when he was fired upon by at least one of the Indians, some accounts say two, and severely wounded in the knee. The shot brought him to the ground, and the three Indians ran forward to dispatch him and gain access to the cabin. As they came up the old man, Atha, Sr., appeared in the door and was shot dead by "Big Bones," who thrust the muzzle of his rifle almost against him. Set-te-down and his son attacked Atha, Jr., and endeavored to tomahawk him, but he fought them desperately and managed to partly avoid the blows aimed at his head, catching them on his shoulders. He received several severe cuts. One account says that two of the Indians fired first at young Meeks, one ball striking him in the knee and the other in the wrist. No matter how it happened, he was shot during the encounter through the wrist. Had one of the two Indians reserved his fire, it is probable that Atha, Jr., would have been killed when the two were endeavoring to tomahawk him. Or was this shot fired at the time the two Indians ran up to tomahawk him? and resulted only in wounding him through the wrist. The Indian, "Big Bones" (as he will be called for want of his real name), as soon as he had shot old man Meeks, started to scalp him and enter the cabin, but Mrs. Meeks caught the inanimate form of her husband and pulled it within, and hastily closed and barred the door, receiving as she did so a severe wound in the ankle from a tomahawk thrown by the Indian. At this juncture William Meeks, who had been aroused at his cabin by the firing and had seized his rifle and hurried forward, came running around the side of the cabin and drawing up shot "Big Bones," giving him a mortal wound. The two Indians who were endeavoring to kill Atha, Jr., probably thinking other white men were near, started for the woods, and as William had no means of firing at them until he had reloaded his rifle, they succeeded in escaping. One account says he chased them some distance until they separated to bring him between cross-fires. He then returned. It is also stated that the two Indians endeavored to carry off their comrade, and succeeded in taking him a half mile or more, where they hid him in the fork of a fallen tree. It is further said that just after William shot "Big Bones," and while he was chasing the other Indians who had run, was the time when Mrs. Meeks pulled the body of her husband within the cabin, and when she

was injured in the ankle by the tomahawk thrown by the wounded Indian, who summoned up sufficient strength for that purpose just before he expired. At this late date it is impossible to know the absolute facts. The reader may select which view he pleases. William upon his return (if he pursued the two Indians at all) took his wife and child and started for the settlement in southern Luce Township to get help, thinking doubtless that his mother, brother and sisters were killed. Young Atha, as well as he was able, crawled or hobbled a short distance and hid under a bank as soon as the two Indians left him. The women kept the door closed and barred. After a few hours Atha, thinking the Indians had gone and that danger was past, came from his hiding-place, and by calls brought his mother and sisters out of the cabin which they had fortified, not knowing what to expect. The women succeeded in catching a horse in a short time, and having assisted Atha to mount, started on foot with him to the settlement about eight miles south. The body of the husband and father was placed under the bed in the cabin.

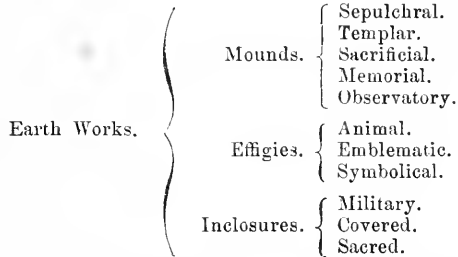
As soon as news reached the settlement that Mr. Meeks had been murdered, a few men with William Meeks, who had given the alarm, at their head, started northward in pursuit. It was certainly afternoon of the day of the killing before the little party of men was ready. This gave the Indians six or eight hours the start. They were captured—Set-te-down, his son, who was with him when Meeks was killed, his squaw and two or three small children—and taken to the cabin of Uriah Lamar, near Grandview, who had been or was a Justice of the Peace. Lamar's cabin was reached in the evening, though probably not of the same day as the killing of Meeks. It was decided that on the morrow Set-te-down should be tried for the murder. He was kept bound, and was placed in a corner of one of the two rooms of the cabin for the night with a guard of three men, one of them being William Meeks. In the middle of the night two of the men left Meeks on guard, and went outside a short distance to a spring, for a drink of water. In their absence some one from the outside of the cabin with a rifle or pistol fired between the logs of the cabin (the chinking having been removed) and killed Set-te-down. It was believed to have been a pre-arranged plan of the three guards to kill the Indian during the night; that the two left William Meeks alone so as not to have any evidence against him; that the chinking had been purposely removed, and that as soon as Meeks was left alone with Set-te-down, the former went outside and fired the fatal shot with a pistol. It is said the pistol mis-fired once, and that Set-te-down sprang partly up exclaiming, "Ugh! white man kill Indian;" but soon lay down again, and was then shot. It was at first determined to kill the son of Set-te-down, but the entreaties of his mother were listened to, and he was per-

mitted to depart with her and the smaller children. They were heard of no more. Set-te-down was buried near where he was killed. It is asserted by some, among them Gen. Veatch, who follows the account given by Daniel Grass, that the Indian killed at the cabin of Lamar was not Set-te-down, but another who was captured. The Lamars ought to be authority on this question. Alfred Lamar states that his father and those who aided in the capture at no time thought or stated otherwise than that Set-te-down was the one killed. The writer thinks this must be correct. Where the Indians were captured is not certain. The settlers probably followed them rapidly northward, and doubtless overtook them on Patoka River in Dubois County. Two or three days might possibly have elapsed before their return with the captives. It is also said that William Smothers was one of the guards at the house of Lamar, and that it was he who killed Set-te-down. Alfred Lamar says William Meeks did the killing, or possibly Charles Meeks, his brother, who had joined the pursuit. It is probable that the account concerning the conveyance of the wounded Indian "Big Bones" from the Meeks cabin by Set-te-down and his son, is correct in the main. It is said that his bones were found in the fork of the tree, where he had been left by his comrades after his death, a year or more after the tragedy, and that his skull was used as a drinking cup, and his thigh and other bones as keep-sakes by the Meekses and others. As stated before, the facts in this account are obscure, but in the main they are as given. The account given by Joseph and Barney Carter, of Richland, of the killing of old man Meeks, and the account given by Alfred Lamar of the murder of Set-te-down (if it was he) have been followed in this narrative.

Block-Houses.—It is said that several block-houses were built in the county during the war of 1812-15, but it is probable that none was a real building of that kind. Real block-houses are two-storied, with the upper story projecting over the lower several feet all around like a bay-window, so that occupants above may fire down on the heads of the foe who approach too near to burn the building or commit other depredation. The buildings were doubtless very heavy log-cabins with loop-holes on each side from which to fire. There were four or five in the county, if accounts are correct—one in southern Luce Township, one at the site of Grandview, one near Newtonville and two in the vicinity of Maxville. No occasion was found to occupy these buildings as a measure of safety from the Indians. The Meeks difficulty was the only encounter of a serious nature with the red man.

The Mound-Builders.—That a race of human beings inhabited this continent long before the Indian occupancy, is no longer questioned. Who they were and whence they originated are matters wholly of conjec-

ture. They were a numerous people scattered over the entire continent and were named from their custom of building mounds, and other earth and stone-works. Though of course barbarous, they were not savage or war-like; they were an agricultural people and extensively cultivated the soil. The Indians knew nothing of them, any more than we. If they were the ancestors of the Indians, such ancestry was so remote that not only was all relation between the two races lost, but the osseous structure was also modified by the lapse of time. All that is known of them is obtained from their works. They cultivated the soil with stone implements; manufactured a rude, though serviceable earthen-ware; ground grain with stone-mortar and pestle; wove a coarse cloth from bark, reeds, etc.; made flint arrow-heads for hunting; worshiped various animals and probably the sun; sacrificed to propitiate their Great Spirit, and built strong inclosures for protection from wild animals and enemies. Before giving an account of the mounds of this county a classification of the earth-works will be submitted:



About half a mile north of Gentryville, on the old Saltsman farm, in what is now a garden, stands a mound which has not been opened so far as can be ascertained. Growing on it now is a thicket of blackberry bushes. Before the hand of the white man began to level it, the mound was doubtless seven or eight feet high at the summit. In the vicinity are to this day picked up flint and other stone implements and ornaments. North of it over the line in Warrick County stands a mound about the same size as the last. It has not been opened. About a mile and a half south of Gentryville on Section 13 stand two mounds and probably a third one. They stand in the shape of a triangle and doubtless belong to the three classes: sepulchral, sacrificial and memorial. These mounds have not been opened. It is probable, judging from the contents of mounds similar in number and situation, that one contains crumbling human bones with possible implements or ornaments of bone or stone; a second contains a quantity of charcoal and ashes, and perhaps more or less charred animal bones, and a third contains nothing save a series of bowl-shaped layers of earth used in the formation of the mound. Care in excavation would doubtless reveal this interior.

The ancient works at Enterprise and Taylorsport have become quite famous for their extent of surface and contents. On the bank of the river, in a somewhat elevated mound, from the sides of which the water is constantly washing the soil, are what were undoubtedly the burial-grounds of some ancient people, probably the Mound-Builders. Numerous skeletons are being constantly disclosed by the action of the river. Thigh-bones, skulls with teeth and the heavier bones well-preserved are often picked up after the water has partially revealed them or washed them wholly out. The skeletons appear to lie from two to four feet deep, and around them and above and below are large quantities of fresh-water shells and bones of animals, all in a more or less decomposed state. Undoubtedly the people whose bones sleep here belonged to the ancient fishermen, who by archæologists are classed with the Mound-Builders. They were an inoffensive, agricultural people, who lived mainly by fishing and cultivating the soil, and by the chase. They were barbarous, but probably not savage. Stone and bone ornaments and implements of all descriptions are found in these banks associated with the skeletons. Well preserved specimens of curiously wrought pottery have been occasionally found, and numerous fragments of the same lie scattered through the banks. The banks have never been fully examined, and would, doubtless, richly reward the searcher in this interesting field of science. A number of large mounds lie on the right bank of Pigeon Creek about two miles from its mouth, in Warrick County, an account of which may be found elsewhere in this volume.

In the Boyd field, Luce Township, on a high ridge or hill, is what is known in the neighborhood as the "Old Indian Village." Covering several acres on the top of this clay hill is a deep black soil of great richness, containing much humus, and here, doubtless, was an ancient garden plot. Numerous stone implements used in agriculture and numerous flints of all kinds are picked up here to this day. A number of years ago Mr. Boyd found here a stone pipe of curious pattern. In the eastern part of Luce Township, on Section 23, are two or three well defined mounds. They are on the summit of the ridge close to Willow Pond, which was once a lake no doubt filled with fine fish. Here the ancient fishermen lived and cultivated the soil, and fished on the lake and hunted in primeval forests. One or more of these mounds has been opened, and from it were taken crumbling human bones with thigh and pelvic bones, and skulls and teeth quite well preserved, and several almost perfect specimens of artistically wrought pottery. It is only in the more important mounds that pottery is found associated with the skeletons. No doubt a careful search in these mounds would reveal many interesting features.

In the northern part of Ohio Township, on Section 5, are several

mounds on rather low land near the border of what was once a lake but is now a marshy or swampy tract of country. Only one of them has been opened. That was many years ago. Crumbling human bones were taken out by boys of the neighborhood. Probably nothing else was found. It is often the case that when several mounds are found together they are on the bank of what was unquestionably a body of water when the mounds were built. The mound containing the skeletons is always the burial-ground of the tribe, and has been known to contain hundreds of skeletons. The writer of this chapter opened an ordinary mound about five feet high in a cultivated field in the northern part of the State, and took therefrom twenty-eight skeletons and many trinkets, implements, ornaments, etc. Doubtless the larger mounds in Spencer County, were they opened to the fullest extent, would be found to contain many skeletons, among them being those of women and children. The number and sex could be told by the skulls and pelvic bones. About a mile north of these mounds is what was no doubt an Indian "sweat-house." A circular hollow is surrounded by stones. The Indians would surround this slight depression and the stones with a bark and skin wigwam, and would then heat the stones very hot by fires built upon them. When this was completed the fire was removed, and upon the stones was thrown water until the wigwam was filled with the hot steam. Those wishing the bath would then enter and in an absolutely nude condition, except perhaps the breechcloth, would dance round and round within the circle of hot and steaming stones. They would be thrown into a profuse perspiration, and be much benefited. When they were through they would enter an adjoining wigwam, wipe themselves dry and resume their clothing, such as it was. It was in this neighborhood, so it is alleged, that James Lankford lived for a time in a hole in the ground which he had walled up with wood.

Corn Island Mound.—Probably the most important earth-work of the Mound-Builders in this locality is on Corn Island, near Maxville. It is a large mound about ten feet high at the summit, sloping off gradually on either side, and is about 150 feet in diameter at the base. Standing upon the summit are several corn-bins, built there to be above high-water mark. The flood of 1884 came within about two feet of the top of the mound. Upon this mound Mr. James once had a fine frame dwelling, which, after awhile, was destroyed by fire. While the house was standing the owner commenced to dig a cellar underneath and directly on the highest portion of the mound. After reaching a depth of seven or eight feet the workmen came upon several human skeletons, the number being three or four, told by the number of skulls, all of adults. The skulls were examined, commented upon, and finally Mrs. James issued her edict that the work should stop. She did not like to interfere with the bones

of the dead, separating or destroying them, and thus interfering with, if not actually thwarting, the scheme of resurrection. So the work stopped and the excavation was filled after the bones had been replaced. When the skeletons were struck by the workmen several stone axes were turned up by the spades, also a handful of copper beads doubtless used to form a necklace. The beads became the property of Dr. Smith, of Connelton. The stone axes became scattered—one, if the writer is not misinformed, being in the cabinet of Dr. Arthur White, of Rockport. It is likely that this mound contains not only many skeletons, but numerous ornaments, etc., of bone and stone and possibly valuables and instructive pieces of ancient pottery. It should be opened by an expert for the benefit of science. A mile and a half down the river from Maxville, on the top of a high hill, is an oval mound twelve feet high and about 100 feet in diameter at the base. An excavation was made on its summit many years ago, but did not reach sufficient depth to disclose the contents which doubtless lie at the base. This mound is one of great value. Another very large and valuable mound is in the field of Capt. Myler, about two miles north of Grandview. It is twelve or fifteen feet high and probably 150 feet in diameter at the base. A close examination of it was not made. It may possibly be a natural formation, though the writer thinks not. A brief examination with the spade would easily settle the question. If the work of the Mound-Builders, it is doubtless the most valuable mound in the county. It is in the valley of a small creek where the soil was cultivated by this ancient people. No exploration of this mound has been made.

CHAPTER III.

SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY—LONG LISTS OF EARLY SETTLERS—THE FIRST ENTRIES OF LAND IN EACH TOWNSHIP—HUNTING AND OTHER ANECDOTES—EARLY AND LATER INDUSTRIES, STORES, ETC.—THE LINCOLN FAMILY.

IT is a matter of conjecture who was the first permanent settler in Ohio Township. Claims are made of first settlement, but in the absence of dates and definite circumstances numerous claims conflict. The first entry of land was made on Section 26, where Rockport now stands, by Daniel Grass, May 9, 1807. This was the location of the famous "Hanging Rock" celebrated to all the early hunters who had crossed the river from the older settlements of Kentucky to hunt. A few years after buying the land Daniel Grass came from Bardstown, Ky., and erected a log-

house just south of Rockport, into which he moved his family and began life in the woods in earnest. Owensboro was then a little village where he obtained much of his supplies. This settlement was surely made as early as 1812, for in 1813 Mr. Grass was a Justice of the Peace, and in 1814 one of the Circuit Judges of Warrick County, then extending on the Ohio River from the eastern side of Perry County to Illinois. The writer feels well satisfied after careful inquiry that Daniel Grass was the first permanent settler in Ohio Township. March 11, 1808, William Berry bought land on the river below Grass about two miles, and later made a settlement there, probably not until about 1813. The Smalls came in about this time and located just west of Rockport. John Wilkinson bought land December 19, 1808, on Section 15 in the southern part, and settled there about 1813, being one of the earliest. John A. Stateville came early in the teens. In about 1816 the families settled in quite rapidly, among those arriving within a few years being John W. Graham, John M. Barnett, Willis Snyder, Simeon Razor, Robert Kennedy, William Crawford, Joab Garrett (from whom Garrett Creek took its name), Edward Erwin, Samuel Snyder, William Harris, William Wakefield, James Wakefield, Richard Brown, William Bennett, Enoch Berry, Samuel R. Lowery, Rev. James Naney (Baptist), John M. Brady, George McNeely, Samuel Hamilton, Barney Miller, Nicholas Miller, Robert Montgomery, William Burroughs, John Herron, Daniel Young, the Beards, the Staters, George Moffett (the first teacher), William Springston, Rev. James L. Thompson (Methodist), Henry Wagoner, Peter Jackson, William Ruble, John Dougherty, Judge Morton, Mr. Ritchie, William Kellams, Isaac Jackson, Jacob Myers, Mahlon W. Naney, William Crawford, Robert Stewart, Notley Wier, the Littlepages (about 1826), William Hughes, William Thurman, James Sands, Jonathan Brady, Joseph and Presley Brown, Benjamin Romine, Daniel Robertson, William Shrode, John Shrode, Jonathan Harvey and others. Several of them did not come until in the twenties. They were gathered in neighborhoods—one about Rockport, one about Patronville, one about "Scrape Skillet," and one in the Razor neighborhood north, and several scattered.

The woods were, at the first settlement, still full of wild animals. Bears were scarce, though an industrious hunter (if there is such a phenomenon) could find one by penetrating the unsettled regions of the deep woods on the river bottoms. It is certain that there were several bears killed by the whites south of Rockport in the river bottom. Early in the settlement one was killed, it is stated, by William Berry. It had been seen by some one who gave the alarm, and several men went in pursuit. Mr. Berry was the lucky one in getting in with the death shot. Tradition

says that very early a bear was killed in the western part of Rockport. This was before the town was laid out. Deer continued to be numerous until 1850 or later. Samuel Graham as late as 1848 killed six in one day, besides three wild turkeys. At another time he killed in one day nine otters, and on still another day sixty-seven muskrats. All this was done at a comparatively late date. The earlier hunters had higher sport with larger and fiercer animals. James Lamar and others pursued a bear into the "Windfall" in the northern part of Ohio Township. Here after much trouble it was finally shot by Mr. Lamar. The "Windfall" extended east and west and was about five miles long. A tornado a few years before, about the year 1810, had prostrated all the standing timber in its way, leaving everything in tangled confusion, and a dense forest of young timber had come up, forming an excellent retreat for wild animals. One day in the southern part of the township Robert Montgomery and two other men went just at evening to the river to fish, and neglected to take their guns with them. While out their dog started a bear and two quarter grown cubs and chased them to a big tree, but at the foot all were overtaken by the men armed with clubs who prevented the old one from going up, but the only dog was killed. The cubs ascended the tree but the mother was prevented. Darkness came on and a fire was built at the foot of the tree to keep the old one away and the young ones from descending. One of the men was sent after guns while the others remained to watch, hoping to be able to kill all at day-break. The old one came up several times during the night snapping her teeth and growling angrily, but was driven away with fire-brands. The man returned with the guns, and when day broke neither cub could be found in the tree. They had escaped in the night probably when the watchers were driving the mother away. So the men lost both bears and fishes.

Henry and John Shoptaugh built Lake Drain Mill in Section 6 about 1848, and about five years before had built a saw-mill there. The grist-mill was a three-storied frame with two sets of buhrs. The mill, much improved, is yet in operation, owned by Pedigo Bros. A horse-mill was started in this township east of Richland about 1840, by Joseph Lanham and William Taylor. It ran until Lake Drain Mill was built.

The following land entries were the only ones in Ohio Township previous to 1820: Township 6 south, Range 6 west, Section 32, Jonathan Beard, February, 1818; Section 33, Daniel Grass, February, 1818, Amos Richardson, December, 1814, William R. Hynes, July, 1818; Section 34, W. R. Hynes, February, 1818, John Bemiss, July, 1818; Section 35, W. R. Hynes, February, 1818; Section 36, James Morton March, 1814. Township 7 south, Range 6 west, Section 1, James Gentry and Daniel Grass, August, 1819; Section 2, the same, August, 1819,

and Daniel Grass, alone, 1819; Section 3, Gabriel Jones, February, 1818, and William Allensworth, July, 1818; Section 4, Robert Kennedy, October, 1817, John W. Ogden, September, 1817, and William Crawford, September, 1817; Section 5, Peter Razor, November, 1818; Section 6, William Burkett, June, 1818; Section 7, Joab Garrett, September, 1817; Section 9, William Crawford, September, 1817, and John Davis, April, 1816; Section 13, John Gentryman, January, 1815; Section 14, W. R. Hynes, April, 1818; Section 15, W. W. Ogden, September, 1815; Section 18, Edward Erwin, August, 1818; Section 19, John M. Barnett, January, 1818; Section 20, Samuel Snyder, April, 1818, William Harris, February, 1818, Samuel Snyder, October, 1816; Section 21, Daniel Grass and James W. Ogden, September, 1817, Andrew Russell, November, 1816, David Casebier, August, 1814; Section 22, Isaac B. Wright & Co., February, 1818, John P. Graham, October, 1817, Henry Small, October, 1816, W. R. Griffith and J. Mosely, September, 1817; Section 23, Isaac B. Wright and W. R. Griffith, August, 1817; Section 26, Daniel Grass, fractional section of 342.17 acres, May 9, 1807; Section 27, Fulkira Fulkerson, October, 1814, William Wakefield, November, 1816, Isaac Blackford, January, 1817; Section 28, William Wakefield, November, 1816, Richard Brown, October, 1817, William Bennett, July, 1817, Enoch Berry, September, 1817; Section 30, Robert W. Stoddard, July, 1818; Section 32, Isaac B. Wright and W. R. Griffith, February, 1818; Section 33, Gibson Harris, February, 1818, William Berry, Jr., November, 1817, William Harris, February, 1818, Samuel R. Lowery, October, 1817; Section 34, Daniel Grass, September, 1817, Willis Snyder, October, 1816, James Naney, February, 1818, William Berry, February, 1816; Section 35, Daniel Grass, fractional section of 343.04 acres, September 12, 1808. Township 8 south, Range 6 west, Section 2, fractional, 195.68 acres, William Berry, March 11, 1809; Section 3, Gabriel Jones, June, 1815, William Harris, January, 1818, Josiah Turpin, June, 1814, George Wesner, November, 1817; Section 4, John W. Graham, October, 1817, William Harris, February, 1818, William Wright, September, 1817; Section 5, William Harris, February, 1818; Section 6, I. B. Wright, June, 1818; Section 7, William Harris, February, 1818; Section 8, Samuel Snyder, October, 1816, Joab Garrett, September 4, 1810, Robert W. Stoddard, July, 1818; Section 9, John M. Brady, March, 1818; Section 10, Thomas Clay, January 1, 1814; Section 11, William Berry, fractional 65.80 acres, May 11, 1809; Section 15, fractional, John Wilkinson, Jr., December 19, 1808; Section 17, John Davis, March, 1819, and James Gentry, August, 1819; Section 18, Daniel Baldwin, March 9, 1811; Section 21, Waller Taylor, July, 1818; Section 22, John Cummins, November 27,

1809, fractional, 266.60 acres; Section 27, fractional, 19.24 acres, same as last, same date; Section 28, James Martin, fractional, 368 acres, February 11, 1811; Section 29, Edward Hayden, May 28, 1810; Section 30, William Berry and Joshua Hobbs, November 2, 1810; Section 31, fractional, 53.50 acres, same men and date as last; Section 32, Edward Hayden, May, 1816. Township 7 south, Range 7 west, Section 12, George McNeely, September, 1817; Section 13, Samuel Russell, Sr., September, 1817. Township 8 south, Range 7 west, Section 12, Isaac Blackford, June, 1818; Section 13, Isaac Blackford, June, 1818; Section 24, Joseph E. Totten, fractional, 135.80 acres, January 6, 1803; Section 25, fractional, 39.96 acres, J. E. Totten, January 6, 1808.

At the Presidential election, November, 1832, in Ohio Township, 135 votes were polled—74 for Jackson and 61 for Clay. The following is a full list of the voters: William Burroughs, Abraham Springsit, Stephen P. Cissna, W. B. Garson, James Thompson, John Harris, Henry Wagoner, William Bakewell, Amos Chipps, Peter Jackson, James Eadon, John Herron, William Ruble, Willett Snyder, James Gentry, Francis Biggs, John Dougherty, John Smith, William Kellam, Isaac Jackson, Jacob Myers, Mahlon Naney, Jefferson Snyder, William Springston, Silas McCarty, William Crawford, John W. Graham, Robert Stewart, Absalom Roby, Joseph Cissna, John Crawford, James West, Notley Weir, John Littlepage, James Kirk, William Hughes, William Thurman, Mason J. Howell, John C. Reed, Samuel Hamilton, James B. Stuteville, Andrew Young, Wayne Montgomery, Josiah St. John, Alexander Saucer, David Cissna, Robert Montgomery, Jr., Hiram Main, Vincent C. Brown, John M. Barnett, Allen Gentry, Martin Goodman, John Stuteville, Warren White, William Carter, Benjamin Wood, Joseph Robertson, John Hartley, Thomas Garrett, Charles Blunt, James Sands, Jonathan Brady, William Bennett, John Ludwick, Washington Snyder, Granville Morris, Wilson Crowe, William Crowe, Joshua McKay, W. R. Thurman, Thomas Brown, James Largin, James Mears, Anson Goodman, Joseph Brown, Presley Brown, Benjamin Romine, William Kelley, Charles Totisman, Sylvester Jessup, Absalom Brady, James Stuteville, Jr., Abraham Striker, Edwin S. Grimshaw, Washington Stuteville, William Harris, Samuel McMurtry, Deseck Lockhart, Jacob B. Kelley, Jr., William Ray, Daniel Robertson, Barney Hamilton, William Berry, John M. Brady, William Shrodes, Ignatius Mills, Robert McMurtry, Peter Springston, Willard Wright, Isaac Harman, David Harker, Uriah McCoy, Cornelius Campbell, Thomas Littlepage, Louis Snyder, Matthew Kennedy, John Carter, John Naney, Josiah B. Richardson, Daniel Grass, James Small, Ferdinand Wilkinson, John E. Cotton, Pleasant Galloway, John B. Greathouse, Esquire Eddy, Richard Lamb, Matthew Boyd, John Thurman, William

G. Thomas, Daniel Brown, John Proctor, Ebenezer Bacon, Alexander S. Stewart, Thomas P. Britton, Thomas Everton, John Jones, John Lee Wright, Jonathan Harvey, Amos Shrode, James Wakefield, Ezekiel Compton, Robert Montgomery, Thomas Shackelford, and Harrison Worth. E. S. Grimshaw and Daniel Robertson were Clerks of the Election; J. M. Brady, Inspector; and William Berry and Barney Hamilton, Judges.

Hammond Township.—Probably the second settlement in Spencer County was made in Hammond Township by Uriah Lamar and Ezekiel Ray in the year 1808. The latter selected land where Grandview now stands, and Mr. Lamar chose a farm a mile or so northeast. Mr. Ray did not enter land until October, 1811—on Sections 7 and 8, Township 7, Range 5. July, 1814, he bought on Section 5, Township 7, Range 5—now Western Grandview. Mr. Lamar bought his first tract March 25, 1812, on Section 27, Township 6, Range 5. When this land was entered there was a race to the land office at Vincennes by Mr. Lamar and Kelton Murray, but the former secured the farm upon which he had lived as a squatter for several years. As early as 1811 Samuel Lamar located on Section 10, near Newtonville, and about the same time, or perhaps a little later, Benjamin Lamar entered a tract on the same section and located there. James and Samuel Hammond bought on Section 33, in 1814, but probably settled there a little before. The Kellams located in the township in 1812. Ezekiel Powell was another early settler, also John Richardson, Elijah Lamar, Elias Wright, Joseph Wright, David Casebier, David Hornbeck, James Murray, Kelton Murray, Nicholas Emmick, Stephen Howard, William Kelley, Sr. and Jr., Joseph Melson, James Kellams, Jonathan Beard, Robert Barber, James Beard, William Springston, William Rood, Littleton Powell, James Powell, William Lamar, David Turnham, Peter Lahew, William Shrode, Thomas Morton, William Black, Taylor Basye, and many others.

As early as 1817, Uriah Lamar started a small grist-mill or “corn-cracker” on Big Sandy Creek, though the mill was operated by horse-power with a leathern band. The band was made from a raw bull’s-hide, which yet contained the hair, and was cut out in a circle beginning at the center of the hide. This mill was operated five or six years. James Norton, near Honey Creek, also conducted an early “corn-cracker.” It was operated by a sweep and cogs. Benjamin Lamar started a mill at what is now Newtonville about 1820. It ran a few years. William Kelley ran the old Lamar Mill several years. Capt. Finch conducted an excellent saw-mill at Grandview for many years. Taylor Basye had a small store of calico, sugar, tea, coffee, ammunition, saddles, leather, harness, etc., about a mile and a half northeast of Grandview, from about 1821 to 1830. He took in exchange for his wares, furs, skins, feathers,

produce, etc., which he at stated seasons shipped off to market, and then laid in a new stock of goods—probably \$300 worth. Thomas Morton also kept an early store, much the same as that of Mr. Basye. James D. Hammond kept a stock of goods for several years in the twenties. He conducted a tannery for many years. Alfred Lamar was born in this township in 1810. Samuel Orr sold goods in the forties near Grandview. The Lamars also had a store about this time.

The following entries of land in Hammond Township were the only ones prior to 1820: Township 6 south, Range 5 west, Section 2, Ezekiel Powell, September 1817, John Richardson, February 1817, John Valentine, Sr., June 1818; Section 3, Michael Ott, June 1818; Section 4, Elijah Lamar, January 1819; Section 5, Elias and Joseph Wright, September 1817, and Ezekiel Ray, July 1817; Section 6, David Casebier, June, 1818; Section 10, John Valentine, Sr., June 1818, Samuel Lamar, March 11, 1811, and Benjamin Lamar, December 1, 1814, and May, 1817; Section 11, John Valentine, Sr., June, 1818; Section 12, David Hornbeck, March, 1819; Section 15, James Murray, April, 1817; Section 18, Stephen F. Ogden, November, 1818; Section 25, Nicholas Emmick, November, 1818; Section 27, Uriah Lamar, March 25, 1812; Section 28, Stephen Howard, August, 1818 and Uriah Lamar, February, 1818; Section 32, William Kelley, Sr., and Jr., May, 1816; Section 33, James D. Hammond, September 1817, Joseph Nelson, April, 1818, and James and Samuel Hammond, October 18, 1814; Section 34, James Kellams, April, 1816, Kelton Murray, March 25, 1812, and James D. Hammond, February, 1818; Section 35, Nicholas Emmick, November, 1819; Section 36, Daniel C. Lane, April, 1818. Township 7 south, Range 5 west, Section 1, D. C. Lane, April, 1818; Section 3 same, March, 1818; Section 4, James and Samuel Hammond, September, 1817; Section 5, Jonathan Beard, August, 1816, Daniel Grass, June, 1818, Ezekiel Ray, July 5, 1814; Section 6, Robert Barber, July, 1819; Sections 7 and 8, Ezekiel Ray, October, 1811 (555.43) acres. This township, and much more of Spencer County, while a part of Perry County, was called Hurricane Township.

On the 4th of August, 1817, at an election held at the house of Samuel Lamar, in Hurricane Township, for Congressman and for member of the Legislature, Thomas Posey for Congress received 37 votes and William Hendricks 1; and for the Legislature Samuel Connor received 39. James D. Hammond was Inspector of this election, Thomas Morton and Uriah Lamar Judges and Samuel D. Hammond and John Shrode Clerks. The following men polled their votes: David Edwards, John Lamar (son of Benjamin), Benjamin Lamar, John Ellis, William Wright, Sr., Abram Hornbeck, Elijah Lamar, James Sands, Samuel Lamar, Jacob Carter,

William Ray, John Lamar (son of Samuel), Abner Edwards, Richard Horsley, James Wright, Jesse Ward, Ezekiel Ray, William Kelley, William Lamar (son of Benjamin), Ezekiel Powell, John Morton, Jesse Hoskins, William Woolard, William White, Joseph Melson, Asa Geers, Jonathan Baird, James Lamar, John Masterson, Robert Sands, William Black, William Hoskins, Aaron Cunningham, Robert Hammond, Samuel Howell, Peter Bruner, James D. Hammond, Thomas Morton, Uriah Lamar, Samuel D. Hammond.

Luce Township.—It is not certainly known who first settled Luce Township. Families began to arrive there as early as 1810 or 1811. One of the first was that of Atha Meeks, who had a family of big boys and girls, all of whom were people of marked courage and great physical strength. The father was killed by the Indians, a circumstance fully narrated elsewhere in this volume. Samuel Gardner was in early, also William Carter, David Luce, James Parker, William Overlin, Barney Carter, Sr., John Nunn, John Holtsclaw, Ally Overall, Abraham Harmon, George and John McClary, Mr. Bacon, William Hamilton, James and Thomas Everton, the Youngs, Matthew Rogers, other Meekses, William Overlin, Noah Howell, Peter Tucker, the Browns, Benjamin Dudley, the Thrailkills, the Veatches later and others named elsewhere. All of the earliest settlers had adventures with wild animals. Barney Carter, Sr., on one occasion while hunting saw and shot a bear. Matthew Rogers and Abraham Harmon, each, kept a pack of hounds, and would start a bear and chase it for miles. These animals when hard pressed would make for Willow Pond, into which the dogs and hunters on horseback would follow. It is declared by the old settlers that this pond early had a fine graveled bottom, but it was often mid-sides to the horses. Jo. Carter, yet living at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, was one of the best hunters at a little later date. He had a famous dog, trained to trail game slow enough for the hunter to keep pace with it. In this way he could follow game at will in any season of the year and kill it. David Tucker killed a panther about two miles southwest of Richland City. One day Abe Harmon and Main, while out hunting with horses and dogs, saw a small drove of hogs running toward them in a great state of excitement, with bristles erect, and soon saw that they were pursued by a large, long-legged bear. The latter animal stopped when he saw the hunters, and made off at the top of his speed followed by the six dogs. The hunters followed as fast as they could through the woods. They ran the bear six or eight miles, and in turn came upon the carcasses of the six dogs, which had been killed as they approached too close in the pursuit. At last the hunters came up with the tired bear, and found it had been brought to bay by a stray hound which had joined the chase. The bear

was sitting up keeping the dog off with its paws. Upon sight of the men it endeavored to escape, but was brought down by a shot from one of the rifles. This chase took place through Luce and Ohio Townships, and the story is vouched for by several of the old settlers.

The following were the only entries of land in Luce Township prior to 1820: Township 7 south, Range 7 west, Section 7, Joseph Williams, June, 1818; Section 8, John Gwaltney, June, 1818; Section 15, John Holtsclaw, October, 1815; Section 17, Ally Overall, February, 1816, William Overlin, January, 1818; Section 19, William Hamilton June, 1818, Noah Howell, June, 1815; Section 20, Nathaniel Ewing, September, 1815, Christopher Hardesty, September, 1818, James Parker, January, 1818, James Everton, September, 1817; Section 21, John C. Brown, September, 1818; Section 22, James Brown, March, 1818; Section 26, William Carter, September, 1817; Section 27, Abner Luce, September, 1817, Shadrach Rogers, October, 1817; Section 28, Benjamin W. Dudley, January, 1818, David Luce, November, 1816; Section 29, B. W. Dudley, January, 1818, Benjamin Meeks, December, 1816, Atha Meeks, May 9, 1811; Section 30, Thomas Everton, November, 1816; Section 31, Adam Young, April, 1814, John Young, April, 1814; Section 32, John Meeks and Paten Thraikill, May 19, 1811, B. W. Dudley, January, 1818, Amos Cuthfield, April, 1814; Section 33, Richard Arterbury, November, 1817; Section 35, Matthew Young, July, 1817, William Spencer, September, 1815. Township 8 south, Range 7 west; Section 2, Abraham Harman, November, 1817; Section 4, Samuel Hazlehurst, June, 1815; Section 5, Joseph G. Totten, fractional, 373.39 acres, January 6, 1808; Section 6, J. G. Totten, fractional, 84.90 acres, January 6, 1808; Section 9, Samuel Hazlehurst, June, 1815; Section 10, Samuel Hazlehurst, April, 1814; Section 11, Samuel Hazlehurst, April, 1814.

At the Presidential election in Luce Township, November 5, 1832, Jackson received thirty-nine votes and Clay four, the voters being as follows: N. Woodruff, Hiram Logsdon, James Parker, William Overlin, Sr., Andrew Woodruff, William Overlin, Jr., Bryant Parker, Zachariah Parker, Nelson Carter, Ebenezer Richardson, William Bell, Jacob Williams, Squire Osborn, James H. Lawrence, David Smith, Joseph Strohl, Shadrach Rogers, Athe Tucker, Aaron Thraikill, Manoah Osburn, Solomon Roberts, Cornelius Young, Mitchell L. Montgomery, William Richardson, Benjamin Meeks, Henry C. Jones, Spencer Naney, Elijah Boyd, Obadiah Knox, Gabriel B. Sidwell, Janus Myers, John Williams, William Snook, Thomas Mattingly, David Luce, William Short, Thomas Bower, John Bower, William Sullivan, Jacob Brant, Thomas Roberts, Richard Meeks and John Carlisle. This election was held at the house



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of William Snooks, and David Smith and Squire Osburn were Clerks, and James H. Lawrence and Joseph Strohl, Judges. Squire Osburn, not being able to write his own name, made his mark when he signed the returns. The latter are in the handwriting of Smith.

An early grist mill was started at Pyeattville on the Warrick bank of Pigeon Creek. Mathis Bros. operated it for a number of years. John Rogers conducted a water-mill on Lake Drain on Section 23, Luce Township, about fifty years ago. Baldwin's water-mill at the mouth of Muddy Creek was well patronized for many years.

Grass Township.—This township was settled at an early day. Two men located there about the same time—James Lankford and a Mr. Drinkwater. The former, it is said, was the first man with a family to live upon the present site of Rockport. He squatted there and built no residence, but lived in a half cave protected by boughs and bark for perhaps a year. This is traditional but probably correct in the main. He was in Grass Township as early as 1814. But little is known of Drinkwater save that he was an early settler. Lankford became well known and well respected. Hiram Main was a settler about the year 1815. He was a noted hunter, and killed a bear near Centerville in the Knobs. He saw the bear standing with its fore-paws on a log and shot it just back of the shoulders. In its death struggles it killed a valuable dog which had attacked it. James Lankford operated an early water saw-mill. William Scanland was a very early settler in the western part and also owned an early mill, also a small distillery. He ground both corn and wheat and his mill ran many years. Thomas Hackleman was an early settler. James Tinker, William Allensworth, Mason J. Howell, the Joneses, Casebeers, Browns, Bristoes, Deweeses, Allens, Rays and many others were early settlers. This township was one of the first created, about 1816, while the territory was yet attached to Warrick County, and before Spencer was formed. It was named in honor of Daniel Grass. William Welch located in this township about 1817. The early settlers of this township went to Rome in Perry County and to Rockport to buy their supplies.

The following were the only entries in Grass Township before 1820 : Township 5, Range 6, Section 32, Thomas M. Jones, February, 1818 ; Township 6 south, Range 6 west, Section 1, Daniel Casebeer, June, 1818, and Benjamin Deweese, March, 1819 ; Section 3, Henry Jones, August, 1818, and Samuel Buntin, February, 1819 ; Section 4, Gabriel Jones, April, 1818, and John Brown, October, 1819 ; Section 5, Leroy Bristoe, March, 1818 ; Section 9, John Harrison, August, 1818 ; Section 10, James Young, October, 1817, and Samuel Brown, October, 1817 ; Section 11, Daniel Deweese, March, 1819 ; Section 17, Levi Hale and

Stephen Rogers, February, 1819; Section 18, W. R. Griffith, December, 1818, and Lewis and Zach. Allen, June, 1818; Section 19, John Harrison, Sr., February, 1819; Section 21, John Carr, July, 1818, and Thomas Hackleman, September, 1819; Section 22, John Bemiss, July, 1818; Section 23, Samuel Pickerell, April, 1818; Section 25, Robert Sanders, April, 1818; Section 26, William and James Ray, June, 1818; Section 27, William Allensworth, July, 1818; Section 28, Matthew Kennedy, October, 1817; Sections 28, 29 and 32, William Allensworth, 1818; Section 30, Samuel and James Moore, December, 1814; Township 6 south, Range 7 west, Section 1, James Langford, February, 1819; Section 10, Stephen Rogers, January, 1815; Section 13, Mason J. Howell, January, 1818.

At the Presidential election in Grass Township, November 5, 1832, held at the house of Ellis Wright, with Thompson M. Jones, Inspector, James Bryant and James Stark, Clerks, and Henry Gentryman and William Whittinghill, Judges, sixty-five votes were polled for the Jackson electors and twenty-three for the Clay electors. The following men cast their votes: Benjamin Lamar, N. Hartley, J. Wire, Ralph Hunt, Samuel Lamar, J. Lindley, A. Gentry, John Simpson, Thomas Phelps, Samuel Buntin, R. McCoy, L. Bryant, James Hunt, James Harrison, W. Jones, John Romine, John Cohoon, J. Israel, William Hall, Z. Bryant, James Wright, G. Jones, John Cohoon, Sr., James Hale, A. Hall, James Tinkler, John B. Lamar, James Childres, C. Pence, James Lindley, W. Flat, W. Wakefield, John Hepron, John Hammond, O. R. Griffith, John Kitchen, B. Young, W. Roberts, Thompson Lamar, C. Weller, L. D. Padgett, J. Thorp, James C. Hill, James Quillen, S. Weller, James Whittinghill, J. Johnson, W. Gary, R. P. Craig, L. Prosser, L. Wright, J. Hale, M. Bryant, L. Bryant, R. Tuley, W. Black, W. R. Kelley, C. Davis, John Stark, C. Grigsby, B. Heffren, W. Tuley, W. Grigsby, H. Jones, H. Jones, Sr., R. Grigsby, J. Goble, James Beasley, D. Radcliff, J. L. Cooper, William Weathers, C. Wright, J. Hungate, S. Brown, W. Stark, H. Gentry, J. B. Shields, W. Whittinghill, N. Davis, M. Jones, Thomas Turnham, Thomas Jones, J. Garrison, James Bryant, D. Woods and S. Rator. Grass Township at this time included nearly all of the present Jackson.

Jackson Township.—Among the earliest settlers in Jackson Township were Henry Gunterman, James Gentry, William Whittinghill, William Stark, John Hoskins, Joseph Hoskins, the Bristoes, Ellis Wright, Wyatt Crook, James Crook, Zerrill Crook, Robert Pleraign, Benjamin Young, Conrad Weller, Samuel Weller, John Kitchen, William Kitchen, L. D. Padgett, William Grigsby, James Grigsby, Charles Grigsby, Benjamin Hesson, John Hesson, William Roberts, John Stark, James Stark, Jo-

seph Oskins, Jacob Oskins, Benjamin Oskins, Robert Oskins, Peter Whittinghill (who owned an early grist-mill), Rev. Charles Harper (a Baptist), Owen Griffith, James, Carter and Lazarus Wright, John Cohoon, William Barker, Gideon Romine and others. The old Whittinghill Mill and the old Gentry cotton-gin were prominent industrial features of this part of the county. The "corn-cracker" was turned by a sweep, each man hitching on his horse or oxen to grind his own grain and afterward turning the bolt by hand. Considerable cotton was grown in this neighborhood, nearly every family raising from a quarter to two acres.

Wild animals were numerous. William Whittinghill caught a large black wolf in a wooden trap across the line in Warrick County, and brought it over to Gentryville, where it was disabled and made to fight the dogs. It could whip any of them singly. Whittinghill tanned deer, wolf, bear and other skins at his tannery. James Gentry, Sr., was one day hunting in Warrick County, when his dog started a large bear which was soon brought to bay. The dog was courageous and approached so close to the bear that it was caught and killed by the latter. But Mr. Gentry put in an appearance about this time and sent a bullet crashing through the furious *Ursus*.

The following were the only entries in Jackson Township prior to 1820: Township 5 south, Range 6 west, Section 1, James Gentry, 240 acres, July, 1818, and William Whittinghall, July, 1818; Section 10, William Starke, April, 1818; Section 14, John Hoskins, March, 1819, and Thomas Bristoe, June, 1818; Section 21, John Cochran, October, 1818; Section 23, Joseph Hoskins, September, 1818; Section 24, Henry Gunterman, June, 1818, and Benoni Hardin, October, 1818; Section 25, James Gentry, June, 1818; Section 26, Samuel Bristoe, February, 1818, and Elias Wright, March, 1818.

Jackson Township was formed in December, 1841, and named in honor of "Old Hickory," and the first election was held at the house of Edmund Phillips, January 31, 1842, for Justice of the Peace. William Stark received thirty-seven votes and J. Kitchen six. Ballots were cast by the following citizens: E. Howell, B. Phillips, William Oskins, O. R. Griffith, William Jones, P. Kellams, William Tulley, P. Chin, M. Clark, J. Moran, H. Gentryman, J. Romine, J. Oskins, Jr., J. Cohoon, E. Phillips, A. G. Phillips, J. Oskins, Sr., J. Stark, L. D. Padgett, D. Woods, B. A. Ward, A. W. Lamar, L. B. Bridges, William Roberts, William B. Young, L. Stark, T. Wells, J. Lamb, S. Young, W. W. Cook, C. Ketchum, William Weller, S. Young, Sr., S. B. Brown, J. Tinker, C. Grigsby, D. Chancellor, William Shigert, D. B. Ketchum, R. Grigsby, James Grigsby and W. Grigsby.

Carter Township.—It is probable that Thomas Carter was the first

permanent settler in Carter Township. This was about the year 1815. Thomas Vandever came in early. Quite a large settlement was made in the western part prior to 1820. Among the earliest were David Casebeer, Willis Boone, Thomas Jones, Thomas Medcalf, John Jones, Lawrence Jones, William Smith, Thomas Lowe, Thomas Lincoln, father of President Lincoln, Thomas Turnham, Edley Brown, John Morris, Luther Greathouse, Henry Morris, William Whitten, Elijah Whitten, James Wilson, Nathan Rice, Robert Wood, William Wood and others. Thomas Medcalf at a very early day built a water-mill in the northwestern part of the township. The settlers here went to Rockport and Rome for groceries, and sold their supplies there. They often went for flour to George Taylor's mill at Taylorsville, in Warrick County. John Morris was the first blacksmith. He did work for the whole country, and mined his own coal. "A wagon-load would last him a year." Whittinghill's grist-mill, in Jackson Township, was often visited. Zachariah Ricks, of Rome, sold the first goods in the township. He placed a small stock of goods in the "up stairs" of the John Jones log-cabin, and here on certain days of the week he came to sell the stock to the settlers who gathered in to buy. Thomas Carter, who was one of the early County Commissioners, and after whom the township was named, erected a distillery a short time after locating on his place, having brought the still with him. He conducted it about three years, beginning in 1817.

The following were the only entries of land in Carter Township prior to 1820: Township 4 south, Range 5 west, Section 5, Jesse Lindsey, May, 1818, and John Dotten, March, 1818; Section 7, Thomas Metcalf, May, 1818; Section 17, Henry Winkles, July, 1818, Lawrence Jones, July, 1819, William Smith, August, 1818; Section 18, Lawrence Jones, May, 1818, and John Jones, April 1817; Section 19, John Jones, March, 1818; Section 20, John Jones, June, 1817, and Thomas Lowe, April, 1819; Section 26, Joseph and William Wright, June, 1818; Section 31, John Jones, April, 1817; Section 32, Thomas Turnham, January, 1819, Thomas Lincoln (father of Abraham Lincoln), October 15, 1817, and Thomas Burrell, September, 1817; Section 33, Thomas Carter, May, 1817; Section 34, Noah Gordon, September, 1817. This township was called Carter while yet a part of Perry County. It was then much larger than at present.

At an election held at the house of Jonathan Greathouse in Carter Township, August, 1819, the following men cast their ballots: Taylor Basye, Andrew Crawford, John Woodall, Moses Randle, John Sumner, Zachariah Wright, William Leforce, Jonathan Greathouse, Joseph Wright, Lafayette Parker, George Angel, Demp Sumner, Josiah Swoliver, William Wright, Sr., John Ellis, Jesse Hoskins, John Masterson, John Angel,

Chesley Wheeler, Ezekiel Powell, James Masterson, William Baird, Samuel Lamar, Jr., Samuel Powell, Thomas Lincoln, father of President Lincoln, George Huffman, William Woolard, Young Lamar, John Ewing, Thomas Carter and A. Richardson.

The Lincoln Family.—So much has been written concerning the Lincoln family that nothing new of much importance can be narrated. Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abraham, entered a tract of land on Section 32, Township 4 south, Range 5 west, October 15, 1817, but had a few months before squatted on the same tract. It is not true that Thomas Lincoln lived for a time at the mouth of Anderson Creek where he kept a ferry. He did not live there, and hence kept no ferry. He lived nowhere in the county except on his farm at what is now Lincoln City. At the time of settlement Abraham was eight or nine years old. Here the family lived until 1829 or 1830, when they went for permanent residence to Illinois. Here it was, in Spencer County, that Abraham grew from boyhood to manhood. It is useless to repeat the idle stories of his boyhood. He was a poor carpenter's or farmer's boy in the backwoods. That tells the whole story. He saw hardships, had meager clothing, coarse food, and no advantage of securing an education. All who knew him agree that his ways were not like those of other boys. He was not fully understood, doubtless unconsciously holding his real character or disposition in reserve for his intimate friends only. He was not fond of work, but whether from sheer laziness or because he was fonder of mental exercise in reading or otherwise is not clear. He enjoyed books of all kinds, especially biography, and is known to have borrowed much of the little reading matter in the neighborhood. After 1820 Spencer County had, at Rockport, a public library of several hundred volumes of the standard works of the day. The name Lincoln does not once appear on the record as borrower. Thomas Lincoln and no doubt his son Abraham were at Rockport several times a year, to pay tax or for other purposes, and could easily have obtained books had they so desired. All agree in the matter of Abe's good nature and honesty. Joseph Gentry says he never saw Abe mad but once, and that was when one of the Grigsby's and his step-brother Johnson had a fight. Abe, then a strapping youth "six feet four" in his stockings, was anxious to fight. He had written what are known as "The Chronicles," giving an account of certain transactions in the neighborhood reflecting on some of the people. The person, or persons, offended would not fight Abe as he was too strong a man physically, but Johnson, his step-brother, took his place and got the worst of the fight, if accounts are correct. Many boy's scrapes of the great Abe could be told, but they are useless except to show the bent of his character which is now well known to the world. His mother died in the autumn of 1818, and was

buried on the hill south of Lincoln City. But little is known of her except that she was a sweet, quiet woman. A short time ago a small marble slab was erected over her by one of the Studebaker's of North Bend, Ind. Thomas Lincoln is remembered as an industrious carpenter and farmer, as a man of good brain and no culture, a quiet, unassuming man. His second wife was a woman of much worth and force of character.

Clay Township.—This was the last township organized in the county, but was settled almost as early as any. Among the first residents were John Carter, Samuel Howell, Noah Gordon, Amos Richardson, John Richardson, Joseph Wright, Reuben Grigsby, Joseph Murray, John Wright, Young Lamar, Henry Gunterman, Jesse Hoskins, William Hoskins, Shadrach Hall, S. F. West, William Harris, Samuel Beard, Nathan Grigsby, John Conner, John Masterson, Hezekiah Harris, Hugh Masterson, Josiah Crawford, Aaron Grigsby, William Barker, James Sallee, Abraham Pollard, Benjamin Clark, James Brown, Warren Harris, Asa Gears, Ezekiel Powell, Jacob Varner, and others. In the early settlement it was the custom for home-seekers to select the hills or knobs for the sight of their residence for several reasons: The country was much wetter then than now, and the level lands were malaria breeders; it was thought that the hills were better soil than the low lands; on the hills could be found perpetual springs of good water. From the fact that Clay had a rolling surface, many settlers located there quite early, but the township did not increase in material wealth as rapidly as some other places, owing to the poverty of the soil on the knobs. Noah Gordon conducted a small horse-mill here at an early day, which did good work for the times and was well patronized. He also operated a distillery.

The following were the only entries of land in Clay Township prior to 1820: Township 5 south, range 5 west, Section 1, Josiah Sullivan, June, 1818; Section 5, John Carter, October and November, 1818; Section 6, Samuel Howell, September, 1817; Section 7, Noah Gordon, May, 1818; Section 9, Amos Richardson, May, 1817; Section 12, Luther Greathouse, October, 1817; Section 15, Joseph Wright, June, 1817; Section 18, Reuben Grigsby, January, 1816; Section 19, Reuben Grigsby, January, 1818; Section 27, Joseph Murray, October, 1815, and Young Lamar, December, 1817; Section 30, John Wright, August, 1818; Section 32, John Wright, February, 1817; Section 34, David Ott, June, 1818.

Huff Township.—The following were all the entries of land in Huff Township prior to 1820: Township 5, Range 3, Section 30, Morrison Carter, June, 1817. Township 6, Range 3, Section 6, Joseph Wright, May, 1815; Section 7, Ishmael Conner, November, 1813. Township 4, Range 4, Section 30, Luther Greathouse, June, 1818; Section 31, Dan-

iel Fry, August, 1818. Township 5, Range 4, Section 23, Thomas Sanders, April, 1818; Section 24, Thomas Rogers, April, 1818; Section 26, Thomas Sanders, September, 1817. Township 6 south, Range 4 west, Section 1, William Taylor, May, 1815; Section 4, Nicholas Emmick, September, 1815; Section 5, Hugh Masterson, February, 1816; Section 10, David Edwards, February, 1815; Section 12, Samuel Conner, December, 1814; same section, William Taylor, June, 1818; Section 14 (fractional), 122.11 acres, Walter Taylor, May 6, 1807; Section 15 (fractional), 365.52 acres, Francis Posey, April 17, 1811; Section 29, Daniel C. Lane, May, 1818; Section 30, the same, March, 1818; Section 31, Henry Hurst and D. C. Lane, May, 1818. It is alleged that the first settlement in the county was in Huff Township near Maxville. This could not be verified by the writer. The township was named for Aquilla Huff.

Huff Township was organized in 1837, being detached from Hammond. The first election was held at the house of William Lamar, October 14, 1837, for a Justice of the Peace, George Huffman being Inspector, Aaron Masterson and John Smith, Judges, and Harrison Huffman and Josiah Maxfield, Clerks. William Robb received 45 votes for justice and George Marlett 37. The following were the voters: Tru-ten Woollen, Reason Masterson, Thomas Sanders, Charles Clark, Hugh Masterson, Warren Rollins, Jefferson Relms, William Ralston, Anderson Johnson, Jacob Dudley, Elisha Sanders, George Kitterman, Elisha Laman, John Sanders, Hinton McAdams, Walker Porter, James Cravens, Joseph Masterson, Larkin Nolen, Thomas Sanders, Peter Osburn, Matthew Posey, Elijah E. Watts, William Holt, James Grubb, Henry Coombs, Thomas Jackson, Daniel McAdams, John Osburn, Richard Richards, Joseph Wright, Festus Osburn, Aquilla Huff, Edward Carter, Micajah McGuffey, Joseph Laughlin, Augustine F. Pursell, Robert Meakin, Thomas Lee, Robert Lincoln, John A. Phillips, William Richards, Stephen Dugan, Stephen McDaniel, Obadiah Baird, Andrew H. Heath, Richard Pursell, Denton Sumner, Zachariah Masterson, Henry Coombs, Wesley Porter, Henderson Huff, John Tucker, William Baird, Hannah Lincoln, Presley Sanders, Harrison Jeffers, Edward Lynch, David Lamar, William G. Davis, Luther Greathouse, Samuel B. Coombs, Jacob Pluker, William Sissell, David Phillips, John Smith, Aaron Masterson, William Robb, George Marlett, Ezekiel Baird, Samuel Baird, Harrison Huffman, Josiah Maxfield, Josiah Dunn, Allen Fuller, Edward Welsh, Henry Davis, James L. Porter, Stephen Service, James Roberts, James McIntire, William Lamar, and George Huffman.

Harrison Township.—The second election in Harrison Township was held the first Monday in April, 1841, for two Constables, and was con-

ducted by George Huffman, Inspector ; James Craven and Warren Harris Judges ; William Thompson and William Lynch Clerks. Jesse Sumner and Green B. Hanks were elected Constables, each receiving twenty-four votes. The following men except one voted : John Smith, Beden Beard, Moses Craven, Jonathan Beard, Philip F. Sumner, Jesse Sumner, Green B. Hanks, John Watson, Elijah Craven, Seyton Taylor, Warren Harris, Jesse Pollard, Elijah Whitten, Thomas Jackson, Tru- sten Waller, Dillings Lynch, Thomas Sumner, Jonathan Jackson, John Waller, William Thompson, Robert McKim, William Lynch, James Craven, Alfred McKim, and George Huffman. This was the second election held after the formation of the township.

Harrison Township was formed in January, 1841, and named for the President-elect, William Henry Harrison. The numerous Jacksonian Democrats of that famous old township cannot escape this inevitable historical inference. For some unknown reason, the township, at the Presidential election of 1844, polled 44 votes for Henry Clay and only 11 for James K. Polk, and at the election of 1848 polled 68 for Zachary Taylor and only 13 for Lewis Cass. After that, however, it went Democratic, and has since continued the banner Democratic township of the county. The first election in the township was held February 26, 1841, for a Justice of the Peace, William Lynch receiving 23 votes and John Smith 8. The following men polled their votes : Jesse Pollard, James Cravens, K. G. Whitman, Jacob Fry, Elisha Whitten, B. Coombs, J. Baird, Edward Lynch, Michael Wagner, Randolph Baird, Elisha Lamar, J. Brodle, T. Sumner, M. Baird, J. Clark, E. Whitten, D. Lamar, E. Johnson, T. P. Sumner, S. Garlin, G. B. Hanks, D. Lynch, B. Chewning, H. Chewning, M. Jackson, T. Wollen, Thomas Jackson, William Baird, Jesse Sumner, and Seyton Taylor. George Huffman was Inspector ; Robert McKim and William Harris, Judges ; and William Thompson and John Wollen, Clerks. This township is famous for its large German population, its large Democratic majority, and its large college, church and abbey at St. Meinrad.



CHAPTER IV.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—ACT OF CREATION—LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT—ACTS OF THE BOARD—BUILDINGS—FINANCES—LIBRARIES—THE PAUPERS—THE PLANK ROAD COMPANY—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—MEDICAL SOCIETIES—POPULATION—TOBACCO—COUNTY OFFICERS—RAILROADS—ELECTION RETURNS.

PRIOR to the year 1813, when Warrick County was created, the present county of Spencer (named for Spears Spencer, killed at the battle of Tippecanoe) was comprised within the old county of Knox. When Warrick County was created, it comprised a large tract of country almost coincident with the present counties of Posey, Vanderburg, Warrick, Spencer and Perry (see Part I, Chapter IV). The next change affecting the territory of the present Spencer County was made by the act of the Legislature, creating Perry County, approved September 7, 1814. By this act all of Spencer County east of the line dividing Ranges 5 and 6 west was made a part of Perry County, while all west of that line remained a part of Warrick County. No other changes were made until the creation of Spencer County by the following Legislative enactment.

AN ACT FOR THE FORMATION OF A NEW COUNTY OUT OF THE COUNTIES OF WARRICK AND PERRY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That from and after the first day of February next all that tract or parcel of country which is enclosed in the following boundaries shall constitute and form a new county, to be known and designated by the name and style of the county of Spencer, to wit: Beginning on the Ohio River where the section line passing through the center of the seventh range strikes the same; thence north with the said section line until it strikes Little Pigeon Creek; thence up said creek, with the meanders thereof, to the Polk Patch Fork; thence up the Polk Patch Fork, with the meanders thereof, to the township line passing between Townships 4 and 5; thence east with said township line to the line dividing Ranges 5 and 6; thence north to the line of Pike County; thence east with the line dividing the counties of Perry and Pike to the line dividing Ranges 3 and 4; thence south with said range line until it first strikes Anderson River; thence down said river, with the meanders thereof, to the Ohio River; thence down the same to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. And said new county hereby formed and established shall enjoy and exercise all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions which to a separate county do or may properly appertain or belong.

SEC. 3. Until suitable accommodations can be had (in the opinion of the Circuit Court) at the county seat of said new county, all the courts which become necessary to be holden at the seat of justice shall be held at the house of Azel W. Dawsey (Dorsey), of said new county, and after that time the courts aforesaid shall be adjourned to the seat of justice established under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. That John Johnson, of Pike County; Isaac Montgomery, of Gibson County; Davis Floyd, of Harrison County; Joseph Paddox, of Harrison County, and Robert McIntire, of Washington County, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to fix the seat of justice of Spencer County, who shall meet at the house of Azel M. Dawsey on the first Monday of March next, and proceed to fix the seat of justice for the county of Spencer agreeably to the provisions of an act fixing the seat of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off.

SEC. 5. That the Board of County Commissioners in and for the county of Spencer shall, as soon as convenient after the seat of justice is fixed, cause the necessary public buildings for said county to be erected thereon.

SEC. 6. That whenever the seat of justice within the county of Spencer shall have been established, the persons authorized to dispose of the public lots belonging to said county shall reserve 10 per cent on the net proceeds of the whole sale for the use of said county library in said county which sum or sums of money shall be paid over to such person or persons as shall be authorized to receive the same in such manner and in such installments as shall be authorized by law.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication.

Approved January 10, 1818.

From Section 1 of this act it will be seen that all of Luce Township except the two tiers of sections on the east side was left in Warrick County, while a small portion of the present Jackson Township was then in Warrick County, and a small portion of Warrick County was then in Jackson Township. On the 3d of January, 1818, David Edwards was commissioned Sheriff by the Governor and directed to hold an election at several of the most convenient places in the county, on the 13th of January, for the purpose of electing one Clerk and Recorder, three County Commissioners, one Coroner and two Associate Judges, which election resulted in the selection of John Morgan, Clerk and Recorder, Azel W. Dorsey, Coroner; Samuel Snyder and Uriah Lamar, Associate Judges, and Samuel D. Hammond, Thompson M. Jones and Thomas Carter, Commissioners. All these officers were commissioned January 28. Soon after this the Commissioners met, presumably at the house of Azel W. Dorsey, for the transaction of business. One of the first proceedings was to receive the report of the Commissioners appointed to fix the seat of justice, which report was as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, SPENCER COUNTY, }
March 11, 1818. }

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of the State aforesaid to fix the permanent seat of justice for Spencer County, do report as follows, to wit: That we met at the house of Azel W. Dorsey in the said county of Spencer on the day appointed by law, and after exploring the county until we were satisfied of its extent, as well as the quality of the soil, and after maturely considering the prospect of future, as well as the weight of the present population, and probability of future divisions, have fixed upon and do locate as a site for the permanent seat of justice for the county of Spencer, on a donation given by Daniel Grass, agent of William R. Hynes, it being a part of a fractional section in Township 7 south, Range 6 west, Section 26, to commence where the section line dividing fractional Sections 26 and 23 in the range and town aforesaid strikes the Ohio River; thence down the said river until it

shall strike the brakes of the high ground toward the south; thence west so as to include 100 acres of-land to be given in manner as proposed by the said Daniel Grass as agent of William R. Hynes; and also 100 acres of land given as a donation by Isaac B. Wright and William R. Griffith, adjoining the above-described 100 acres, it being a part of fractional Section 23, Township 7 south, Range 6 west and adjoining the donation of William R. Hynes in the manner described in the proposition of Isaac B. Wright and William R. Griffith; also forty acres of land in the southeast quarter of Section 22, Township 7 south, Range 6 west, as described in the proposition of Griffith & Mosely; also \$1,000 in money by William R. Hynes, \$300 by Wright & Griffith; also \$250 by the citizens of Spencer County, whose names are annexed to their proposition; which said several donations we. the Commissioners, appointed by the Legislature for that purpose do agree to accept. Given under our hands and seals this 11th day of March, 1818.

ISAAC MONTGOMERY,	} Locating Commissioners.
JOHN JOHNSON,	
JOSEPH PADDOCKS,	

This report was duly received and the Commissioners discharged. The place selected was known far and near as "Hanging Rock," from a large projection which overhung the river, and which has long since fallen off. The name "Rockport" was selected from the obvious reason of the presence of the rock and its location on the river. As will be seen by the report of the Locating Commissioners, the county actually received one-half of 240 acres of land and \$1,550 in money. The citizens who donated the \$250 for the construction of a bridge across Lake Drain were Willis Snyder, William Bennett, Enoch Berry, William Small, Azel W. Dorsey, Martin Stuteville, James Small, Samuel Snyder and Henry Small. A fuller account of the donations will be found in connection with the history of Rockport in this volume.

Important Proceedings of the County Board.—As a matter of course, owing to the destruction of the county records in 1833, the early action of the County Board is much obscured. One of their first acts was to divide the county into civil townships and appoint officers for the same or order them elected. Ohio, Hammond, Carter, Grass and Harrison were certainly organized then, as was also Luce, which was then a part of Warrick County (except the two eastern tiers of sections). The earliest and most important fund realized for the transaction of county business was from the sale of town lots and from the money donations as a consideration of having the county seat located at the "Hanging Rock." The first County Agent, Daniel Grass, during his term of service (from about 1818 to about 1825) collected from the sale of lots \$9,255.50, which, with the \$1,300 donated, amounted to \$10,555.50. Of this amount ten per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of lots was used in founding and maintaining a county library. The remainder was used in constructing a court house and a jail, or a gaol, as it was then termed, and for any other county purpose deemed urgent and necessary by the County Board. A temporary log court house was erected in 1818, to be used

only while a better one was being built. A strong log-jail was also built within the succeeding two or three years. Roads were projected in all directions, viewed and graded, a great portion of the work being done gratuitously. A small tax was levied upon land of five years' cultivation, upon horses, oxen, stores, carriages, watches, ferries, etc. Luce Township was attached to Spencer County by the following act :

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That all that part of the county of Warrick included within the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning on the Ohio River four miles west of the Spencer County line ; thence running north to Little Pigeon Creek ; thence up the said creek with the meanders thereof to the line of Spencer County ; thence south to the Ohio River ; thence down the Ohio River to the place of beginning, shall hereafter constitute and form a part of the county of Spencer. * * *

Approved February 10, 1825.

During the summer or autumn of 1819, after the temporary court house had been built, and the courts had removed thereto from the residence of Azel W. Dorsey, arrangements were made for the erection of a large brick court house and jail, and the contract for the work was awarded to Samuel Goldsmith, but at what price cannot be stated, though certainly not less than \$4,000. It is probable that work was begun in 1819 on this building, and advanced somewhat ; but late in the year the County Board concluded to make some important alterations, which were objected to by the contractor, unless a certain additional sum of money was paid therefor, which sum was deemed extravagant by the County Board, and they refused to make such an allowance. The contractor was as unyielding on his side, but the Legislature furnished relief as follows :

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the County Commissioners of the county of Spencer, and their successors in office, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to make such alterations or additions in and to the court house now building for said county at Rockport, as to them may appear necessary.

2. The said Commissioners and their successors in office shall be, and they are hereby authorized to give Samuel Goldsmith such other and further compensation for the building of said court house, as also to give such other and further time for the completion of the same as to them may appear just and reasonable.

Approved January 20, 1820.

This enactment brought the parties to an understanding and work was continued upon a new and costlier plan, with lengthened time for completion. The exact terms of the new arrangement cannot be given. The building was fully finished in 1822 and paid for according to the new terms of the contract. If statements are reliable, it seems that the contractor made it appear to the County Board that he had lost money by his contract, largely through the new arrangements, for which he should not be allowed to suffer ; whereupon the Board granted him as an extra allowance \$2,500 in county paper. This paper was not paid when due—was neglected—and the contractor brought suit to recover the

amount, threatening to sell the county buildings under his judgment. The Legislature passed the following act :

WHEREAS, It is represented to this General Assembly that the county of Spencer has caused to be erected and finished at Rockport, the seat of justice of said county, an elegant and capacious court house and jail and have paid the contractor, undertaker and builder thereof in full for building and erecting the same, agreeably to the contract respecting the same, and

WHEREAS, since the said buildings have been erected, finished and paid for as aforesaid, the Board of County Commissioners of said county without any law or authority for so doing made an order that the said contractor, undertaker and builder of said building should gratuitously, and as a premium or extra reward, have the sum of \$2,500 over and above what was to be paid for said building by the contract respecting the same. And

WHEREAS, the said county of Spencer is not at present able to pay the said premium or reward; and

WHEREAS, suit has been brought for the same with an avowed intention of getting judgment and selling said buildings under an execution, therefore for remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the real estate of the county of Spencer, situate in the town of Rockport, the seat of justice for said county, and known and designated on the map or plat of said town as a Public Square, together with all and singular the buildings and the improvements thereon belonging to the said county of Spencer, or which may hereafter be erected and made thereon by the county aforesaid, shall be, and the same are hereby exempted from execution, and no judgment whatever for any debt or demand against the said county shall operate as a lien, either in law or equity, upon such real estate, belonging to said county as above described. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication.

Approved January 14, 1824.

The Early Finances.—The early financial records of Spencer County are missing—were destroyed with the Clerk's office September 3, 1833. Before that, a short time, a committee, John Proctor and Sylvester Jessup, had been appointed to examine and report as to the financial condition of the county. They reported substantially as follows: That from the organization of the county up to that time the total amount of revenue received had been \$17,689.21, and the total expenditures \$17,647.80; that there were outstanding orders against the county to the amount of several thousands of dollars; that Daniel Grass had been first Treasurer, but had not qualified and had been succeeded by Azel W. Dorsey; that Dorsey had overcharged in fees, etc., \$185.19; that John B. Greathouse was the next Treasurer, and was short \$257.61; that John E. Cotton was the next Treasurer, John Brown the next, and J. W. B. Moore the next; that all the Treasurers except Dorsey and Moore had charged a percentage on the amounts turned over to the County Board on settlement; that Perigrine Alpha, the next Treasurer, had wrongfully charged a small percentage; that Daniel Grass, County Agent, had received \$1,550 donations and \$9,255.50 proceeds of the sale of town lots, and had taken larger fees than the law allowed; that William Bennett was the next agent; that the agent's records were so obscure that it was impossible to tell from

them the amount of the library fund; that such fund according to best accounts was \$865.32; that the debt of the county ought not to be more than \$400 or \$500, and that it was really several thousands of dollars in outstanding orders. This report was made in November, 1832, and was replied to by most of the officers, who nearly all justified their accounts and saved their reputations. Several were continued in office and others afterward elected.

Soon after the fire of 1833 arrangements were made to build a new Clerk's office. The following report of the Building Committee was spread upon the records:

To the Board of Commissioners of Spencer County:—Your petitioners embrace this opportunity of presenting to your honors the condition of the business in relation to the superintending of the brick Clerk's office in Rockport by virtue of an appointment by your body was conducted, to-wit: Advertised and sold to the lowest bidder, James Pullin, being the undertaker at \$450, and the said office was completed and received by the undersigned Commissioners on the first Monday of January, 1835. We herewith file the said Pullin's receipt to the full amount of the contract, to-wit, \$450. We also received of John B. Greathouse, Treasurer, and gave a receipt therefor, the amount of \$420, which leaves due to us, the said Commissioners, the amount of \$30.

DANIEL BROWN, } *Commissioners.*
URIAH LAMAR, }

Business After the Fire of 1833.—After the fire of Tuesday, September 3, 1833, the County Board, then in session, continued to sit at the house of Mrs. Morgan, in Rockport. Business of the usual character was resumed. Courts were ordered held temporarily in the shop of Jacob Myers. Reports of viewers on the Rockport & Bloomington, Rockport & Boonville, Rockport & Fredonia and other roads were received. Bridges were ordered built at the "Black Flats," over Pigeon Creek and elsewhere. In November, 1833, the Board met at a temporary court house which had been provided. Edward Hayden was licensed to keep a ferry at the "Yellow Banks" (Owensboro) and Willis Snyder was licensed to keep the ferry at Rockport. His charges were fixed as follows: Every wheel 25 cents, each horse or ox 12½ cents, each person, 12½ cents, each head of cattle 8 cents, each sheep or hog 6¼ cents. Hayden was required to conform to the same rates. A scrawl was adopted temporarily as a seal for the Board. A Mr. Hamilton was licensed to keep a ferry over the Ohio River on his land. The county was ordered reorganized into Ohio, Luce, Grass, Carter, Anderson and Hammond Townships. William Bennett was appointed County Lister for 1834. The county tax for 1834 was fixed as follows: On each 100 acres of first rate land, \$1.25; on second rate land, \$1, and on third rate, 87½ cents; poll tax, 50 cents; horses, 50 cents; yoke of oxen, 50 cents; stallions, the rate for which they stand; town lots, of each \$100 valuation, \$1; gold, silver, brass or composition watches, 50 cents; pleasure carriage, 50 cents;

clock venders, \$5; shows from \$5 to \$10. French & Co. at this time exhibited a circus and caravan at Rockport. Benjamin Romine, who had previously been appointed Commissioner of the Three Per Cent Fund was continued in the same office. James Wakefield bought a book-case for the county records for \$25. Absalom Roby, Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Phebe Taylor found dead in Hammond Township, the verdict being "she came to her death by her own hands." In March, 1834, Ohio Township was laid out into twelve road districts, of which Superintendents were appointed. In May, 1834, the County Justices took the place of the County Commissioners. At this time the Board met in "the new frame house of Jacob Myers." William Bennett was paid \$50 for assessing the county. James Sands was appointed County Collector. The work on the Clerk's office was begun in June, 1834, the location selected being the northeast corner of Lot 35, the building to be 16x24 feet, of brick, of eight feet between floors. The report on the work may be seen above. John M. Brady was School Commissioner. James T. Morgan was selected as a student to the Indiana College, now the State University, Bloomington. In January, 1835, Thomas Shackelford was appointed Three Per Cent Commissioner *vice* Romine resigned. The latter became County Agent. On the question yes or no, of licensing liquor with merchandise or separate the vote stood: five for the two together and two for them apart. Graham and Bennett furnished room for the Clerk's office from June, 1834, to January, 1835.

In 1835, James Small was appointed County Collector. Perigrine Alpha was licensed to keep the ferry at Rockport. A portion of the fund with which the Clerk's office had been built was obtained by subscription. The jail was ordered strengthened and repaired, under the supervision of Uriah Lamar. Those subscribing to the fund for the Clerk's office were as follows: Daniel Brown \$15, Joseph Brown \$15, Jacob Myers \$5, John A. Stuteville \$2.50, Benjamin Romine \$5, John Carlisle \$2.50, John Harris \$5, Asa Brown \$2.50, J. B. Greathouse \$5, total \$57.50. May 5, 1835, Jacob Myers was appointed to make inquiries of the probable cost of erecting a new court house suitable to the wants of the county. Two of the Board, James Bryant and Jonathan Brady, objected to this order. Thomas Shackelford, William Hughes and Shadrach Hall were appointed Inspectors of Tobacco. Yarrow C. Dodds and George Young were granted license for a ferry on Section 10, Township 8 south, Range 7 west. Daniel Brown was appointed to build a "stray-pen" half way between the Clerk's office and his store—three panels of eight feet each long and wide and five feet high.

By September, 1835, the plan of the new court house was fully prepared, and the rough brick work was ordered advertised to be sold to

the lowest bidder. On the 4th of November, the contract was awarded to Daniel Brown and Thomas P. Britton, for \$2,420, to be paid as follows: \$500 January 1, 1836; \$1,000 January 1, 1837; and \$920 when the work was completed. The building was to be of brick, 40x40 feet, two stories high, the first story twelve feet and the second ten feet, the stone foundation to be 27 inches thick, the building to be erected on the public square. To meet the first payment the county was forced to borrow of Benjamin Romine, at ten per cent interest, \$300. The foundation was finished in April, 1837. By January, 1838, the structure was so near completed that Thomas P. Littlepage was employed to make the floors, seats, etc., and paint them, to be ready for the April Circuit Court. March 5, 1838, the County Board formally received of the contractors the building as completed. Littlepage continued to work on the wood-work of the structure until the next winter. In March, 1839, he was paid \$482.87 for his work, making the total cost of the court house, \$2,902.87, or very likely in round numbers \$3,000.

Eli Overlin was County Collector for 1836. In 1837 Mason J. Howell became Three Per Cent Commissioner. Jonathan Harvey furnished jury rooms. James Jones was appointed Surplus Revenue Agent. James Small was County Collector in 1837. Ezekiel Ray was sent as a student to the Indiana College. Thompson M. Jones was County Assessor in 1838. Thomas P. Britton was appointed to procure a set of standard weights and measures. January 2, 1838, the Board unanimously decided that liquor license should be \$50. In a week it was changed to \$50 in Rockport, and \$25 in other towns and the country, and soon after this it was dropped to \$15 throughout the county. William G. Thomas became School Commissioner in 1838. Eli Overlin became Collector in 1838. Stephen D. Ross was granted license for a ferry four and one-half miles below Rockport. John A. Stuteville became Three Per Cent Commissioner. He was succeeded by Daniel Brown. John Herron was granted license for a ferry at "Yellow Banks," William May was Assessor for 1840, and Thomas Blair, Collector. William Burroughs was licensed to keep a ferry at "Yellow Banks" in lieu of Herron. Partitions were built in the court house. In January, 1841, Huff Township was divided and Harrison (named of course for the new President) was created.

In September, 1839, arrangements were made to build a new jail after the plan of the one at Evansville. The plan was prepared and contractors were advertised for. The material of the old jail was, so far as possible, to be used in the construction of the new building. The contract was ordered sold in April, 1840, and was advertised in the *Rockport Register*. The sale did not occur, and it was readvertised for May, but again, for some reason, was not sold. In September, 1840, sealed proposals were called

for, but this method failed to bring satisfactory response. Early in 1841 the contract was finally awarded to James T. Morgan. Work progressed slowly. In the summer of 1842 it was fully under way. The building was of brick, was 22x36 feet and seventeen feet high. It also had a *debtors room*. Think of it! About forty years ago a jail was built in Spencer County, in which was a room for the confinement of debtors. The contract price was \$2,485, and the structure was to be completed by November 1, 1843. The contract was fully complied with, and the new building was immediately brought into use.

In November, 1843, a memorial from many citizens asked that certain needed repairs be made to the court house; granted. In June 1844, the lower room in the west end of the jail was ordered fitted up for a Clerk's office. In September Edwin D. Morgan painted the new jail. Daniel Grass was Estray Keeper. In 1845 John D. Graham became a student at the State University. In this year the lower story of the court house was divided into rooms. In 1849 a map of the county was ordered made. In this year the question of granting license for the sale of liquor was submitted to the qualified electors with the following result. For the License—Huff 16, Harrison 8, Jackson 20, Grass 0, Luce 50. Against the License—Huff 27, Harrison 9, Jackson 12, Grass 4, Luce 1. The other townships did not appear to vote on the question. In the autumn of 1849 James Shackelford laid a brick wall on the north side of the court house and laid a brick pavement in front for \$320. In September, 1853, a considerable portion of Lot 35, Rockport, was leased on a credit of five years to various parties for ninety years. In September, 1851, a brick building 18x42 feet was ordered erected on the public square to be used for county offices. C. R. Rudd, superintended the construction. Clay Township was created out of Carter, Jackson and Hammond during the winter of 1851-52. In 1853 Thomas F. DeBruler became agent of the swamp lands in the county. Elishu McIntire and Thomas Niles were sent as students to the State University in 1853. In 1853 there was appropriated to be used conjointly with Perry County in the construction of a bridge over Anderson River for the sum of \$2,000. About this time \$180 was paid for an iron safe for the Treasurer's office and a larger one ordered for the Auditor's office. In June, 1854, Thomas J. Langdon was paid for the VI and VII volumes of the *Planter*. In 1854 several prisoners confined in the county jail broke out and escaped. The county seminary was ordered sold. Extensive repairs were made to the jail by Daniel Betts and John M. Langdon. Late in 1854 the Anderson Bridge Company filed articles of association. In 1855 the township libraries were distributed. More of Lot 35 was leased for ninety years. Allen Gentry was licensed to keep the lower ferry at Rockport 1856-57. Green

B. Taylor was appointed Superintendent of the construction of the bridge over Anderson River near its mouth, the span was 180 feet, with two piers, each fifteen feet high, and the estimated cost of a double-tracked bridge was \$7,000, single-tracked \$5,800. Considerable help was given the Agricultural Society during the fifties. In December, 1858, the line between Grass and Jackson Townships was changed. A safe for the Auditor's office was bought of Hall, Carroll & Co., of Cincinnati, for \$375. The Anderson River bridge cost \$9,989.65.

The New Court House.—March 13, 1863, the County Board took up the question of erecting a new court house. Thomas F. DeBruler was appointed to prepare specifications of a two-storied brick building, 54x80 feet, the lower story to be 12 feet high with a hall through the center 16 feet wide, the building to be erected by September 1, 1864, and to be paid for in estimates as the work progressed. A fire-proof vault was to be built, and a heavy stone foundation. The second story was to be 14 feet high, and was to contain the court room, jury rooms, etc., and the lower story was to be divided into county offices. Mr. DeBruler negotiated the contract to F. D. Allen for \$24,600, with five per cent off. In the spring of 1865 the old court house and the old Auditor's office were sold for \$677.35. The new court house was duly erected with some important alterations of the original plans, and is the present court house.

In March, 1866, it was decided to erect a new jail and jailor's residence. L. S. Clarke prepared the plans. Morris Sharp and Thomas H. Lynes, were appointed to superintend the erection of the building. The contract was awarded to Simon Eger and Frederick Hahn for \$24,999. The residence was to be a large two-storied brick structure; back of which and adjoining was to be the jail. The work was pushed rapidly and December, 1866, the contractors asked that they might be paid and released, and the building be received. A committee of citizens was appointed to investigate the work, and they reported the contract *not* complied with, that the brick work of the residence and iron work of the jail were defective, and advised a deduction of \$4,000 on the contract price. The Superintendents of the building, Sharp and Lynes, advised a deduction of \$500, and an allowance for extra work of \$89. The question was argued pro and con before the Board by able lawyers, and finally a deduction of \$1,000 was made, besides the \$89 for extras, in all \$1,089, leaving the contractors \$23,910 for their work. On the brick work \$700 was deducted, and on the iron work \$300, and the bill of extras was not allowed. Settlement was made January 5, 1867. In 1865-66, a bridge was built over Lake Drain for \$36,656.84; June 6, 1867, the county officers were ordered into the new court house. The brick coal house was built in the summer of 1870.

Later Financial Statistics.—All that is known of the early financial condition of the county is given near the commencement of this chapter. The receipts for the fiscal year 1842-43, were as follows: Ferries \$7, groceries \$161.29, store license \$36, old jail iron \$7, delinquent tax \$136, net county revenue \$1,703.11, total receipts \$2,050.40. The expenditures were: Elections \$7, roads and highways \$34.12, poor \$332.57, jurors \$346.25, county officers \$391.70, specific allowance \$171.75, public buildings \$500, old orders redeemed \$251.70, criminals \$25.31, total \$2,060.40. In 1845-46, \$238.52 was received for licenses, \$504.64 for delinquent tax, \$2,323.90 for county revenue; total \$3,077.57; the poor cost \$599.09, and county officers \$833.76; total expenses \$3,109.74; overpaid, \$32.17. For the fiscal year 1849-50, the receipts and expenditures had grown to the following figures: On hand at the beginning of the year \$730.19, merchandise license \$124.46, county revenue \$3,536.76, delinquent tax \$407.90, total \$4,868.22; expense county officers \$857.08, poor \$221.25, poor farm \$398.80; total expenses \$4,423.58; balance on hand \$444.64, outstanding orders \$4,560.20; county debt \$4,115.56. In 1852-53, the county revenue was \$4,457.84, and the total receipts \$8,053.61; the expenses were \$4,565.80, leaving on hand \$3,487.80. In 1857-58, there was on hand \$3,856.29, county revenue was \$9,489.38 total receipts \$14,169.42; county officers cost \$20,077.45, and the total expenses were \$10,705.88. In 1859-60 there was on hand \$3,439.12, county revenue was \$15,302.77, total receipts \$19,515.48; roads and highways cost \$9,856.13, county officers \$2,471.47, total expenses \$20,697.68. In 1864-65 the county revenue was \$28,115.63 and the total receipts \$29,284.96, county officers cost \$2,312.84, military expenses \$43,730.64, total expenses \$84,464.84. The county indebtedness at this time was \$55,179.88. By the 8th of December, 1865, this debt was increased to \$108,197.38, of which \$46,134.77 was for military orders. The receipts for 1869-70 were \$43,546.10, for 1870-71 was \$44,608.61, for 1871-72 was \$60,193.61, total for the three years, \$148,348.32, with \$3,129.72 on hand at the beginning. The expenses of 1869-70 were \$30,470.70, for 1870-71 were \$30,960.08, for 1871-72 were \$25,866.93; total \$87,297.71. The county debt was \$50,114.31, with \$14,066.02 of interest due—in all the liabilities being \$151,478.04. The county officers of 1871-72 cost \$6,194.75; of 1872-73, \$6,352.55; of 1875-76, \$8,045.34; of 1876-77, \$4,673.73; of 1879-80, \$4,455.99; of 1880-81, \$4,336.77; of 1881-82, \$4,569.93. The debt of 1873-74 was \$10,253.05. The debt at the end of 1876-77 was \$28,754.43. The county revenue of 1879-80 was \$23,814.00, and the total receipts, \$24,364.86. The receipts of 1881-82 were \$27,227.59, and the expenses \$31,006.71. For the fiscal year 1883-84, the receipts were: jury fees, \$49.50; ferry license, \$20;

products from the county farm, \$262.85; riding bailiff's fees, \$5.85; sale of property in Grass Township, \$20.75; county tax, \$31,370.21; total receipts, \$31,729.16. The expenses were: Township poor, \$4,299.31; poor farm, \$1,372.88; insane, \$2,250.77; stationery, \$1,644.10; drains, \$598.87; public schools, \$1,258; bridges, \$3,027.81; criminals, \$1,192.50; public buildings, \$1,331.92; specific, \$1,015.36; county officers, \$4,638.18; interest on county orders, \$1,589.90; interest on deficit, \$1,107; elections, \$96.55; reverting fines, \$41.15; coroner's inquest, \$45.85; roads, \$156.10; assessing, \$1,950; jurors, \$1,135.65; bailiffs', \$304.50; delinquent lands, \$107.40; enumeration, \$366; Insane Hospital, \$125.18; House of Refuge, \$60; school fund, \$2,091.88; total expenses, \$31,806.86.

County and Other Libraries.—The act creating the county of Spencer provided that ten per cent of the proceeds of the sale of town lots should be used in founding and maintaining a county library. When the first books were bought cannot be stated. In April, 1831, there were purchased the following books: "History of Martyrs," Buck's "Theological Dictionary," Wesley's "Sermons," "Pilgrim's Progress," Young's "Night Thoughts," Thompson's "Seasons," Harvey's "Meditations," "Charles, the V," Rollin's "Ancient History," "Plutarch's Lives," Grimshaw's "History of the United States," Addison's "Spectator," Locke's "Essays," Jefferson's "Notes," Woodbridge's "Geography," "Children of the Abbey," "Byron's Works," Pope's "Essays," Shakespeare's "Plays," "Josephus' Works." At this time Mahlon W. Naney was County Librarian. The above books cost \$44.87½. In July of the same year \$70.88 was spent for more books. So far as known this was the founding of the county library. Early in the fifties the County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder were made by law *ex-officio* Trustees of the county library. In 1853 they asked of the County Board that \$800, with interest from 1820, might be paid them on account of the library, except \$253 received in 1831, \$75 in 1846 and \$15 in 1852, total deduction, \$343. The Board, after deliberation, ordered paid them in full of all demands \$456.50. Appeal was taken to the Circuit Court, but with what result cannot be stated. The library is yet in existence.

In 1855 six libraries for the townships, each consisting of 300 volumes of the most popular books of the day, were sent to Spencer County by the Auditor of State. These six libraries were distributed as follows: One to Ohio Township, one to Luce, one to Hammond, one to Huff and Harrison, one to Clay and Carter, and one to Grass and Jackson. Another library scheme was that of Mr. McClure who left a large fortune to be distributed over the State in libraries, each worth \$500 to organized societies of "men who earned their bread by the sweat of

their brows," who should raise as much more for the same purpose. Several of these were established in the county, but they are now scattered and gone.

The County Poor.—One of the first calls for the outlay of public money was that for the benefit of the poor. The law made it the duty of three Overseers of the Poor in every civil township to care for all persons absolutely needing help and report such outlay to the County Board for settlement. This outlay began soon after the organizing of the county. After that there is scarcely a session of the Board without an order of a similar nature. Soon after this a physician was employed by the year to attend the paupers of each township. Thus they were cared for—their care being sold to the lowest bidder—until 1842, when it was decided to call for proposals for the care of all the paupers either by the week or by the year as was satisfactory. December 9, 1842, this call was issued, but so far as can be learned did not result in the employment of a general superintendent of all the county poor. The county went back to its old method of "farming them out" to the lowest responsible bidders. On the 8th of September 1847, in pursuance of an order of the County Board, the northwest quarter of Section 32, Township 7 south, Range 6 west, was purchased of Robert Miller for \$600, to be used as a County Poor-farm. On this land were the ordinary farm buildings of that day, which were ordered fitted up in comfortable style for the reception of the paupers. Mr. Miller was employed to serve as the first Superintendent of the Poor. At this time there were only three permanent paupers in the county, the greater portion of the outlay being extended to temporary poor. In March, 1850, there were four paupers at the Asylum with William Searcy as Superintendent at \$139 per annum. He had succeeded Mr. Miller. At this time there were thirty-eight acres of cleared and cultivated land on the poor farm and forty-two more that had just been cleared and were ready for the plow. There were two log-buildings, one twenty feet square and the other twenty by thirty feet, besides stables, cribs, barns, etc. A small orchard had been planted, and on the farm was a well of excellent water. In March, 1852, Jonathan Osborn took the contract to keep the poor for three years for \$249.50 per annum. At this time John H. Smith, John Crawford and James C. Veatch were appointed to serve as Poor Visitors, whose duty it was every three months to visit the Asylum and see that all was right. Their first report was that the paupers were in a wretched condition, and immediate steps were taken to improve matters. Jacob T. Nancy became Superintendent in 1853. There were four paupers at this time. William Carlisle succeeded him in 1855. He contracted to care for each pauper for \$34.50 per year and have the use of the poor farm. He was soon suc-

ceeded by David M. Shuler. There were six permanent paupers in 1855. Drs. DeBruler & Crooks were "Poor Physicians." Mary Jane Hamley (blind) was sent to the asylum in Indianapolis in September, 1855. Shuler kept the poor for \$169 per year. Wesley Pence became Superintendent in 1858. He had seven paupers. About this time a frame house 18x30 feet was built on the farm. Pence received \$199 per annum. J. M. Kirkham succeeded as Superintendent in 1864, and M. M. Burton in 1866, the latter receiving \$100 and the use of the farm. William Conner took possession in 1867, and Hampton Jones in 1872. Since Jones the Superintendents have been William Conner, John Murray, Peter Straussel and the present incumbent, Julius Dane. The latter is paid \$650 per annum and makes the farm self-supporting. An addition of ten acres was bought for the farm in April 1883, of C. H. Motteler, on the north side of the northeast quarter of Section 32, Township 7 south, Range 6 west.

The Plank Road Company.—On the 25th of November, 1850, there were filed at the county seat articles of association of the "Rockport & Gentryville Plank Road Company." This organization grew out of a demand for rapid and sure transportation of farm productions to the river from the extensive agricultural region spreading out to the north. The stock was fixed at \$34,000, or 680 shares of \$50 each. The distance was seventeen miles, and the articles of association provided that when the stock subscribed amounted to \$17,000, work on the road would commence. The heaviest stockholders at the outset were Benjamin Stites, 60 shares; G. W. Stites, 22 shares; James H. Williams, 12½ shares; James Morgan, 10 shares; John W. Graham, 7 shares, R. A. and F. Walker, 7 shares; S. D. Williamson, 7 shares; and John Crawford, 7 shares. John W. Crooks was President; John Crawford, Treasurer; and James C. Veatch, Secretary. Within a year the necessary stock was secured to begin the work. Plank was laid to Centerville and there ended. Toll gates were erected, and for several years the road was well patronized, though not to suit the hopes of the founders. In 1851 the project would have fallen through had not James C. Veatch inspired it with life and energy. It was abandoned in about 1856-57.

The County Agricultural Societies.—As early as 1838 an organization was effected at Rockport in the interest of agriculture, and preparations were made to hold fairs, and an appropriation of \$25 for the benefit of the society was made by the County Board. Daniel Brown was Treasurer. An attempt was made to hold a fair, and some stock was exhibited, but beyond that the society did not go. The Spencer County Agricultural Society was organized December 5, 1853, and soon afterward, at a subsequent meeting, a constitution and by-laws was adopted. S. D.

Williamson was President and George Thomas, Secretary. In the autumn of 1854, about the time the first fair was held, the society numbered ninety-two members. The first fair was held in October, 1854, beginning the 26th, and lasting two days. There was not much interest shown. Some live-stock—horses and cattle—was exhibited, and some farm productions and domestic manufactures. A. E. and M. Sharp took the first premium on corn. In 1855 the same officers held over, and at this time the membership had fallen to seventy-one. The fair was held October 25 and 26, and was better than it had been the previous year. There were over one hundred entries, and nearly all the usual exhibits were to be seen. This fair was a financial success. The third fair was held October 16 and 17, 1856. The number of members had fallen to sixty-one. The weather was very cold and rainy, and the exhibits were few and poor. The society came out \$130 in debt, with about \$300 assets. A. E. Sharp was Secretary. The fair of 1857 was almost a total failure, and the society came out more deeply in debt. The officers this year were: G. W. Thomas, President; J. Griffith, Vice-President; A. E. Sharp Secretary; J. S. Helm, Treasurer. The fair of 1858 was better. Great effort had been made to interest the citizens, and many new names were added to the constitution. The officers were A. E. Sharp, President; L. S. Gilkey, Vice-President; T. P. Britton, Secretary; J. S. Helm, Treasurer. It was held September 22, 23 and 24. The exhibits were few in number, but excellent in quality. The grounds were poorly fitted, in fact fitted scarcely at all, but hope was installed in the breasts of all. In June, 1859, the County Board, upon petition, passed an order to loan the society \$500, but in September this order was rescinded and one passed to donate \$500 to the society. The officers this year were: James C. Veatch, President; James Griffith, Vice-President; W. H. Shaddon, Secretary; J. H. Williams, Treasurer; Calvin Jones, Delegate to the State Agricultural Society. Fairs continued to be held until some time during the war when, owing to the excitement, they were abandoned.

In 1868 the society was reorganized, and a fair was held that fall, being the ninth held by the society. Another was held in 1869, which was equally successful. The officers in 1870 were John Beeler, President; Lee Ellis, Vice-President; J. S. Wright, Treasurer; Joseph Scamahorn, Secretary; J. S. Greathouse, Marshal; O. Failing, General Superintendent. The financial report for 1870 was as follows: Membership fees, \$559; entries, \$231.70; licenses, \$62.50; gate fees, \$84.50; from the County Treasurer, \$155; notes from T. R. Hardy, \$669.50; total, \$1,742.20; total expenses, \$1,053.35. The officers for 1871 were John Beeler, President; John Stocking, Vice-President; T. R. Hardy, Treasurer; A. D. Garlinghouse, Secretary; I. K. Hill, Marshal; Allen

Gentry, Superintendent. The Fair Grounds were rented of L. B. Deason for \$75 per annum. This fair of 1871 was quite successful, the receipts being \$1,317.10, and the expenses \$1,251.75. The officers for 1872 were O. Failing, President; J. M. Doyle, Vice-President; J. C. Richardson, Treasurer; J. W. Kincheloe, Secretary; J. Leonard, Superintendent; T. W. McWright, Marshal. A committee appointed in the spring to procure better and more extensive grounds, reported the leasing of the old grounds with ten acres additional adjoining for \$80 per annum. The receipts this year were \$1,968.34, and the expenses \$1,962.65. Premiums of \$738.50 were paid. The officers for 1873 were O. Failing, President; Joseph Armstrong, Treasurer; J. W. Kincheloe, Secretary; L. B. Deason, Superintendent; James Great-house, Marshal. The receipts this year were \$817.30, and the expenses \$810.30, the premiums paid amounting to \$758.05. The officers for 1874 were James Gentry, President; T. R. Hardy, Treasurer; J. J. Cavin, Secretary; Robert Nixon, Marshal; D. L. Wollen, Superintendent. In this year the society agreed to pay Mr. Deason \$100 for the Fair Grounds, provided the bounds could be so enlarged as to provide a half-mile track. In June the society, not being able to reach satisfactory terms with Mr. Deason for the lease of the grounds, decided to abandon the fair indefinitely, and to sell all the property of the society thereon. This was reconsidered, and a fair was held, the receipts being \$1,078.45, and the expenses \$1,075.45. At this time the society was in debt, and could not pay all its premiums. Much of the receipts this year were from donations by the members. The officers for 1875 were George Thomas, President; L. B. Deason, Treasurer; W. W. Wells, Secretary; G. T. Mead, Superintendent; M. C. Jones, Marshal. It was found that the society would have to procure new Fair Grounds or pay Mr. Deason what he asked for the old grounds. An attempt was made to have the County Board buy grounds, but failed. After much trouble another fair was held on the old grounds, the receipts being \$482.55, and the expenses \$482.39. The debt of the society was \$189.95, which was for rent of the grounds. In February, 1876, the property of the society was ordered sold, to obtain means to pay its indebtedness. And thus the society after its sixteenth fair, having been organized first in 1854, came to an end over a debt of about \$200. Since then no fair has been held.

POPULATION OF SPENCER COUNTY.

In 1820	1,882
In 1830	3,196
In 1840	6,305
In 1850	8,616
In 1860	14,556
In 1870	17,998
In 1880	22,112

The County Medical Societies.—In June, 1859, so far as can be learned, the first meeting was held to organize a county medical society. There were present Drs. Mason, Moore and Worsley, of Grandview; Dailey, of Midway; Gwaltney, of Warrick County; Wilmer and Bratcher, of Centerville, and Stuart, Hoagland, White and Crooks, of Rockport. Dr. Stuart explained the object of the meeting, and Dr. Crooks was made Chairman and Dr. Worsley appointed Secretary. A committee, consisting of Drs. Hoagland, White, Moore, Wilmer and Stuart, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws to be reported at a subsequent meeting. July 2, 1859, the second meeting was held, a constitution and by-laws was presented and adopted and a complete bill or schedule of charges was likewise adopted. There were but five or six physicians in attendance at this meeting, and, so far as known, no other meetings were held.

If any other similar organizations were effected from that time until 1877, such fact could not be learned. In November, 1877, the second organization was had pursuant to notice. Isaac L. Milner was elected President; J. H. Bryant, Vice-President; H. L. Ambrose, Secretary, and Arthur White, Treasurer. These four and E. D. Camp, F. M. Hackleman, J. R. Smith, E. L. Rhoades and S. B. Littlepage were the members who originally signed the constitution. Dr. Dailey, and others, joined later. The constitution and by-laws was prepared by Drs. White, Bryant and Littlepage. Several interesting meetings were held and then the society languished until the spring of 1878, when it was partially revived, but soon died without hope of resurrection. It was styled "The Spencer County Medical Society," and was an organization of the Old School of Medicine. It is stated that the Eclectics organized a society, but if so it soon became defunct.

The Tobacco Interests.—The tobacco crop in Spencer County is probably second to none in value. For the last ten years it has probably averaged 5,000,000 pounds or about 3,330 hogsheads. During the war, when the crop of the South was cut down, and the price of tobacco went up accordingly, it was by far the most valuable crop, and other interests were neglected, and this increased, to supply the demand. As high as 10,000,000 pounds were raised in one year. Such a crop at 7 cents a pound would bring \$700,000. It has been a valuable crop since the earliest years, decreasing, of course, in amount and value as the time was back. Last year only about 3,500,000 pounds were raised. This year the following is the estimated amounts in pounds :

Hamilton & Co., Rockport.....	800,000
Grant & Co., Rockport.....	800,000
T. R. Hardy, Rockport.....	400,000
John Rothert, Grandview.....	500,000
White, Dunkerson & Co., Gentryville.	600,000
S. F. Johnson & Co., Dale.....	400,000
Brown & Co., Dale.....	300,000
John Anderson,* Dale.....	300,000
Richland Buyers.....	500,000
Eureka Buyers.....	100,000
To Owensboro by wagon, etc.....	500,000
Total	5,200,000

Justices of the Peace.—William Stark, Samuel Bristow, John M. Barnett, Matthew Young, James D. Hammond, John Shrode, George Huff, Andrew Crawford, May 8, 1818; Uriah Lamar, September, 1818; James Millay, Joseph Spaulding, Daniel Davis, 1820; William Shrode, Peregrine Alpha, Trustin Woollen, James Childers, William Smith, Samuel D. Hammond, 1821; John Conner, James Wakefield, William Ross, Jonathan Greathouse, Davis Lincoln, Jonathan Prosser, William Stark, Daniel Davis, 1823; Absalom Roby, E. A. Murphy, 1824; John B. Farnham, Charles Pierce, John Naney, Edwin Erwin, 1825; William Barley, William Stark, 1826; John Proctor, John Herron, Joab C. Hill, Joseph Weller, Mason J. Howell, 1827; Jonathan Greathouse, James Sands, John B. Greathouse, Minor Seawright, 1829; Christopher Burkhart, 1830; Eli Overlin, Hezekiah Hunter, Trustin Woollen, George Huffman, William Barley, William Mason, 1831; Shadrach Hall, William Ruble, 1832; Jacob Myers, James Lawrence, John Stuteville, James Bryant, 1833; John Carlisle, William Jones, Y. C. Dodds, 1834; Jonathan Brady, Jonathan Johnson, Madison Hall, John E. Cotton, James Sands, 1835; William Harris, Thomas Medcalf, Eli Overlin, Trustin Woollen, William Grigsby, 1836; Amos Woodruff, Alfred Prosser, William Robb, 1837; Masterson Harris, Thomas H. Brown, George Coop, Robert Stewart, Abraham Chambers, John E. Cotton, 1838; John E. Terwilager, John Walters, James Cooper, Shadrach Hall, Joseph V. Hill, 1839; Reuben Jackson, Mahlon W. Naney, W. M. Hammond, Daniel Burkhart, 1840; Aaron Masterson, William McKay, William Lynch, James L. Porter, Robert Cohoon, 1841; John Luce, William C. Smith, William Stark, John Smith, William Young, Robert M. Woods, Allen Medcalf, W. B. Richardson, 1842; Thomas H. Brown, Joseph Leafin, James Morgan, Daniel Brown, Garrett Williams, Thomas B. Phillips, Charles S. Finch, John Harris, John W. Lamar, 1843; James Bryant, 1844; Henry Prosser, Moses B. Niles, 1845.

*About one-sixth of this purchase is manufactured into plug tobacco.

Representatives.—Daniel Grass 1818; John Daniels (Spencer, Perry, Dubois and Warrick), 1822; David Edwards (Spencer, Perry, Dubois Counties and Luce Township then part of Warrick County), 1823; William McMahan (same as last), 1824; John Daniels (Spencer, Perry and Dubois), 1825; same 1826; Isaac Veatch (Spencer and Perry), 1827; Samuel Frisbie, same, 1823; Richard Polk, same, 1829; John Pitcher, same, 1830; Richard Polk, same, 1831; Mason J. Howell, same, 1832; same, 1833; same, 1834; same, 1835; same (Spencer alone), 1836 same, 1837; William Jones, 1838; same (Spencer and Perry), 1839 same (Spencer), 1840; John Proctor, same, 1841; same, 1842; Thomas M. Smith, 1843; same, 1844; Wilson Huff, same, 1845; same, 1846 John W. Graham, same, 1848; John Walls, same, 1850; T. M. Smith, same, 1851; William B. Richardson, same 1852; * * Stephen D. Williamson, same, 1855; same, 1856; same, 1857; Calvin Jones, same, 1858; * * James C. Veatch, same, 1861; James W. Lemon, same, 1863; F. M. Emerson, same, 1865; John A. Scammahorn, same, 1867; R. F. Kercheval, same, 1869; James Gentry, same, 1871; William Thompson, same, 1873; James Romine, same, 1875; F. W. Ashby, same, 1877; James H. Bryant, same, 1879; Wilson Huff, same, 1881; William Stevenson, same, 1883; Cyrus W. Medcalf, 1885.

Senators.—Ratliff Boon (Posey, Vanderburg, Spencer, Warrick and Perry Counties), 1818; Daniel Grass (Perry, Spencer, Dubois and part of Warrick), 1822; same, 1825; same (Spencer, Perry, and Crawford), 1826; John Daniels, same, 1827; same to 1830; Samuel Frisbie, same, 1830; Richard Polk, 1831; Samuel Frisbie, 1832; George B. Thompson, same, 1833; same to 1841; Gaines H. Roberts (Warrick, Spencer and Perry), 1841; Robert G. Cotton, same, 1842; same to 1845; Mason J. Howell, same, 1845; same to 1848; Christopher C. Graham, same, 1848; W. B. Richardson, same, 1855; John C. Shoemaker, same, 1858; Benoni S. Fuller, same to 1863; S. F. Johnson, same, 1867; same (Warrick and Spencer), 1869; B. S. Fuller, same, 1871; same, 1873; R. Tobin (Spencer and Perry), 1875; Henry Kramer, same, 1879; same, 1881; Heber J. May, same, 1883.

Sheriffs.—David Edwards, January 3, 1818, recommissioned January 13; Uriah Lamar, 1822; Luther Greathouse, 1824; John Pitcher, 1826; Alfred H. Grass, 1830; Thomas M. Jones, 1831; John E. Cotton, 1831; David Cissna, 1833; Uriah Lamar, 1834; John Harris, 1835; Shadrach Hall, 1837; Lewis Alger, 1841; Daniel Grass, 1843; William G. Thomas, 1847; John R. Bowers, 1849; Thomas H. Brown, 1852; John Stockings, 1856; T. H. Brown, 1858; John Woollen, 1860; August Denniman, 1864; Thomas M. Adams, 1868; David L. Woollen, 1870; Anthony Stevenson, 1872; John Woollen, 1876; Allen Gentry, 1878; J. R. Huffman, 1880; Edward M. Payne, 1882.

Coroners.—Azal W. Dorsey, January 28, 1818; James Small, August, 1818; William Bennett, 1819; Abraham Hornbeck, 1819; Richard Brown, 1824; William G. Thomas, 1827; Joseph Cissna, 1831; Ab-salom Roby, 1833; John Shrode, 1835; Spencer Naney, 1837; Joseph V. Hill, 1841; Shadrach Hall, 1843; James Worrell, 1845; Benjamin Smith, 1847; Shadrach Hall, 1847; John E. Cotton, 1851; Thaddeus S. Davis, 1852; Thomas Shackelford, 1855; Moses Collett, 1856; Oliver R. Brown, 1858; John A. Hill, 1859; Jacob W. Markle, 1861; George Sturm, 1865; John Stevenson, 1867; Joseph C. Richardson, 1870; Thomas H. Lynes, 1872; Simeon Gwaltney, 1874; George W. Snyder, 1876; Samuel Tennant, 1878, Richard W. Murray, 1881; John R. Smith, 1884.

Treasurers.—Daniel Grass (who did not serve), Azal W. Dorsey, 1818; J. B. Greathouse, 1820; John E. Cotton, —; John Brown, —; J. W. B. Moore, —; Peregrine Alpha, —; John B. Greathouse, —; Jonathan Harvey, 1836; Daniel Brown; 1840; Jonathan Harvey (elected), 1841; C. R. Rudd, 1847; Thomas F. De Bruler, 1852; John De Arman, 1855; James Hyland, 1856; John De Arman, 1858; John W. Crooks, 1860; Robert T. Kercheval, 1864; George W. Carey, 1868; William Jacobs, 1870; Henry Kramer, 1874; Michael Heichelbeck, Jr., 1878; Samuel W. Lamping, 1882; George Wandel, 1884.

Clerks.—John Morgan, January 28, 1818; James Wakefield, 1825; Thomas P. Britton, 1835; John Crawford, 1845; William W. Cotton, 1852; Royal S. Hicks, 1856; Benjamin T. Smith, 1864; Jesse W. Laird, 1868; Joseph C. Richardson, 1872; James Romine, 1876; J. C. Richardson, 1880; Oscar F. Howard, 1884.

Recorders.—John Morgan, January 28, 1818; James Wakefield, 1825; Thomas P. Britton, 1835; Wellington B. Pearce, 1842; James H. Bryant, 1846; Oliver Morgan, 1847; William W. Cotton, 1847; Sylvester W. Fairfield, 1852; James Romine, 1860; August Cramm, 1864; Levi E. Riggs, 1868; William H. Ellis, 1876; Henry Brand, 1884.

Auditors.—James C. Veatch, 1841; * * * Richmond L. Crossley, 1855; Samuel Laird, 1863; Benjamin F. Bridges, 1867; William A. Richardson, 1870; B. F. Bridges, 1874; Joseph D. Armstrong, 1878; William H. Sargent, 1882.

Surveyors.—Samuel Moore, 1818; John Crawford, 1826; Wilson Huff, 1834; Hezekiah Lindsey, 1845; Andrew J. Wells, 1852; John Atkinson, 1856; William W. Wells, 1858, Ira Broshears, 1864; James E. Rust, 1866; James Butler, 1868; Benjamin F. Richardson, 1870; William J. Huff, 1872; David H. Morgan, 1874; W. W. Wells, 1876; Wesley W. Killans, 1884.

County Agents.—Daniel Grass, 1818; William Bennett, —; Daniel Brown, 1834; Benjamin Romine, 1835.

County Commissioners.—Samuel D. Hammond, Thompson M. Jones and Thomas Carter, 1818. * * * William G. Thomas, John Jones and William Jones, 1833. (Early in 1834 the Board of Justices, consisting of all the Justices of the Peace in the county, took the place of the three County Commissioners, and continued to do the county business until 1838, when three Commissioners were again elected.) Eli Overlin, James Jones, Samuel D. Hammond, 1838; James Bryant, 1839, *vice* Overlin; Jonathan Harvey, 1840, *vice* Jones; John M. Barnett and David Turnham, 1841; Amos Woodruff and James Small, 1842, *vice* Barnett and Harvey; James Jones, 1843, *vice* Small; Allen Gentry, 1843; Absalom Pollard, 1844, with Woodruff and Gentry; William Johnson, 1845; Luther Greathouse, 1846; Aaron Masterson, 1847; John Romine, 1848; John Conner, 1850; William Johnson, 1851; (Allen Gentry served continuously from 1843 to 1852); G. B. Bullock, 1852; John Hammond, 1853; George Thomas, 1854; Absalom Hackleman, 1854; Allen Gentry, 1855; Wilson Huff, 1855; Michael Wagner, 1858, with Gentry and Hackleman; C. J. Mason, 1860; John Pullen, 1860, with Wagner; William B. Campbell, 1863; Thomas H. Lynes, 1863; John W. Lamar, 1864; C. A. Brenner, 1866; William Thompson, 1866; William F. Kanzler, 1867; John Cohoon, 1869; John Hiley, 1870; David J. Axton, 1870; Zacharias Klahn, 1870; Joseph G. Sturm, 1876, *vice* Klahn; John M. Gwaltney, 1878, *vice* Hiley; J. H. Huffman, 1879, *vice* Sturm; J. G. Meyers, 1881, *vice* Gwaltney; Joseph G. Sturm and James Razor, 1883, with Meyer; Alfred Cox, 1884; Bradford Conner, 1885.

County School Officers—Examiners.—John Proctor, Mahlon W. Naney and William Jones, 1836; John H. Smith, William Jones and M. W. Naney, 1837; Smith, Naney and James C. Veatch, 1838. From this on for about ten years Mr. Veatch conducted almost all the examinations of teachers, the other appointees neglecting or refusing to act. James C. Veatch, 1854; same, 1855; Allen Kincheloe, James C. Veatch and Andrew J. Wells, 1856; same three, 1857; A. G. Burns, Kincheloe and Veatch, 1858; same, 1859; W. F. Kanzler, Kincheloe and George F. Adye, 1860; same, part of 1861. In June, 1861, one examiner took the place of three, under the new law—Thomas D. Boyer, 1861; A. L. Kincheloe, 1869; Joseph D. Armstrong, June, 1873, the first Superintendent of Schools; John Wytttenbach, October, 1873; J. S. Stonecypher, 1875; John Wytttenbach, 1878; Joseph W. Nourse, 1879; John Wytttenbach, 1881, and to the present.

Railroads.—As early as August, 1849, an election was held in the county to ascertain whether the county wished to take \$50,000 stock in the Rockport & Washington Railway. It is stated that the electors

decided to take the stock, but the failure of the project rendered the appropriation unnecessary. In 1866-67 a private railroad for coal purposes was granted on Section 13, Township 7 south, Range 6 west, upon payment of \$750 damages. In March, 1867, the County Board received a petition with over 100 signatures asking that stock to the amount of \$97,891.10 might be taken in the Rockport & Northern Central Railroad, whereupon the Board fixed October 19th as the day of the election to decide the question. The question was postponed, and the election finally held October 19, 1869. The result was as follows:

	For Appropriation.	Against Appropriation.
Luce.....	146	98
Ohio.....	660	30
Hammond	24	355
Huff.....	4	202
Harrison.....	15	247
Carter.....	156	13
Jackson.....	95	15
Grass.....	155	45
Clay.....	63	111
	1318	1116

And so the appropriation was lost at that time. Another election was soon held, however, which was favorable, though the result cannot be given, and in June, 1870, a special tax of \$50,000 was levied to assist the road, and in June, 1871, the remainder, \$47,874.28 was levied. In March, 1872, Ohio Township petitioned for a tax of \$32,743 to assist the Ohio Valley Railroad, as did Luce for \$12,668, and Hammond for \$14,144. The election was set for May 2, 1872, and held, and all the townships voted the aid. The road, however failed to come. In September Ohio Township voted on the question of donating \$21,000 to the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern Railway with the following result: For, 30; against, 428. The county had already levied and collected \$97,874.28 for this road, which now (1872) began to be built. Generally, the right of way was given, and where it was not it was bought with means raised mainly by subscription in the county. In July, 1879, Ohio Township asked that she might be permitted to donate \$41,700; Luce Township, \$14,400; Hammond, \$14,000, to aid the Evansville Local Trade Railway, but the election was postponed until October and then held with partly favorable results. At the same time Jackson voted on the question to donate \$4,000; Clay, \$6,650, and Huff, \$7,400, to aid the same road, also with partially favorable results. A little later Luce asked to donate \$13,835.70 to aid the Evansville, Owensboro & Nashville Railroad. Many projects have been presented for the construction of railroads, and from them all the county has one road—one of great benefit.

Election Returns.—The early election returns of the county were destroyed with the courthouse in 1833. The earliest that can here be given is the following partial list :

NOVEMBER, 1832.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT.	WHIG.
	Jackson.	Clay.
Luce.....	39	4
Ohio.....	74	61
Grass.....	65	73
Carter.....	13	18
Totals.....	191	106

In 1834 the vote for Governor was as follows: For Noah Noble (Whig), Ohio, 165; Luce, 29; Grass, 33; Carter, 13; Hammond (no vote), total, 240; for James G. Reid (Dem.), Ohio, 47; Luce, 36; Grass, 20; Carter, 60; Hammond (no vote), total, 163. The following is all that can be given of the vote of November, 1836 :

NOVEMBER, 1836.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT.	WHIG.
	Van Buren and Johnson.	Harrison and Granger.
Ohio.....	139	140
Grass.....	26	11
Carter.....	14	20
Totals.....	179	171

In 1837 the vote for Governor was: John Dumont, (Dem.) Ohio, 314; Carter, 63; Luce, 75; Grass, 43; Hammond, 49; total, 544; David Wallace (Whig), Ohio, 24; Carter, 8; Luce 2; Grass, 4; Hammond, 2; total, 40.

NOVEMBER, 1840.

TOWNSHIPS.	WHIG.	DEMOCRAT.
	Harrison and Tyler.	Van Buren and Johnson.
Luce.....	83	40
Ohio.....	265	201
Hammond.....	53	27
Huff.....	114	2
Grass.....	39	40
Carter.....	35	6
Totals.....	589	316.

NOVEMBER, 1844.

TOWNSHIPS.	WHIG. Clay and Frelinghuysen.	DEMOCRAT. Polk and Dallas.
Luce.....	37	71
Ohio.....	272	214
Hammond.....	20	38
Huff.....	116	29
Harrison.....	44	11
Grass.....	15	70
Jackson.....	8	49
Carter.....	74	14
Totals.....	586	496

In 1846, for Governor, Joseph G. Marshal (Whig), received 513 votes, and James Whitcomb (Democrat), 490. In August, 1848, the county voted as follows on the question of enacting a law to raise additional means for the support of free common schools: For the tax, Ohio, 239; Luce, 79; Hammond, 68; Huff, 68; Carter, 47; Grass, 53; Harrison, 10; Jackson, 35; total, 599; against the tax, Ohio, 72; Luce, 71; Hammond, 42; Huff, 54; Carter, 51; Grass, 60; Harrison, 79; Jackson, 59; total, 488.

NOVEMBER, 1848.

TOWNSHIPS.	WHIG. Taylor and Fillmore.	DEMOCRAT. Cass and Butler.
Luce.....	59	86
Ohio.....	228	105
Hammond.....	69	53
Huff.....	89	20
Harrison.....	68	13
Grass.....	30	102
Jackson.....	38	68
Carter.....	100	24
Totals.....	681	471

In 1849, for Governor, John A. Matson (Whig) received 591 votes, and Joseph A. Wright (Dem.) 534. In August, 1849, for a convention to amend the State constitution, 572; against such convention, 569. At the same election for a tax of \$50,000 to aid the Rockport & Washington Railway, 98 votes; against such tax, 800. In 1851, for convention to amend the constitution, 930; against such convention, 300. At the same election, for the colonization of negroes and mulattoes, 1,124; against their colonization, 49. In 1852, for Governor, Joseph A. Wright (Dem.) received 757 votes; Nicholas McCarty (Whig), 570; and Andrew L. Robinson (Liberty), 24.



Wilson Huff

NOVEMBER, 1852.

TOWNSHIPS.	WHIG. Scott and Graham.	DEMOCRAT. Pierce and King.
Luce.....	56	104
Ohio.....	266	159
Hammond.....	80	81
Huff.....	103	52
Harrison.....	40	64
Grass.....	25	123
Jackson.....	34	83
Carter.....	81	43
Totals.....	685	709

NOVEMBER, 1856.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Buchanan and Breckinridge.	REPUBLICAN. Fremont and Dayton.	AMERICAN. Fillmore and Donelson.
Luce.....	145	29	80
Ohio.....	276	123	257
Hammond.....	130	5	109
Huff.....	96	4	117
Harrison.....	208	3	39
Grass.....	180	12	54
Jackson.....	94	2	33
Carter.....	65	25	54
Clay.....	65	22	65
Totals.....	1259	225	808

In 1856 O. P. Morton (R.) received for Governor 1,083 votes, and A. P. Willard (D.) 1,295. John W. Dawson, (R.) for Secretary of State, received 1,080, and Daniel McClure (D.) 1,288. For Congressman, James C. Veatch (R.) received 1,054, and James Lockhart (D.) 1,294. In 1858, for Secretary of State, Daniel McClure (D.) received 1,044 votes, and W. A. Peelle (R.) 799. For Congressman, Alvin P. Hovey (D.) received 1,210 and William E. Niblack (R.) 907.

NOVEMBER, 1860.

TOWNSHIPS.	REPUBLICAN Lincoln and Hamlin.	NORTHERN DEMOCRAT. Douglas and Johnson.	SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT. Breckinridge , and Lane.	UNION. Bell and Everett.
Luce.....	100	89	69	55
Ohio.....	399	243	57	29
Hammond.....	165	140	12	7
Huff.....	148	218	0	0
Harrison.....	76	70	2	2
Grass.....	78	110	9	59
Jackson.....	54	80	16	2
Carter.....	124	76	1	18
Clay.....	152	82	9	0
Totals.....	1296	1108	175	172

In 1860, for Governor, Thomas A. Hendricks (D.) received 1,367 votes, and Henry S. Lane (R.) 1,265. In 1862, for Secretary of State, James S. Athon (D.) received 1,159, and W. A. Peelle (R.) 1,003.

NOVEMBER, 1864.

TOWNSHIPS.	REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRAT.
	Lincoln and Johnson.	McClellan and Pendleton.
Luce.....	168	197
Ohio.....	512	310
Hammond.....	234	141
Huff.....	105	103
Harrison.....	91	217
Grass.....	96	196
Jackson.....	45	104
Carter.....	145	96
Clay.....	162	53
Totals.....	1558	1417

In 1864, for Governor, J. E. McDonald (D.) received 1,468, and O. P. Morton (R.) 1,577. In 1866, for Secretary of State, Mahlon D. Manson (D.) received 1,796, and Nelson Trussler (R.) 1,990. For Congressman, Lemuel Q. DeBruler (R.) received 2,001, and W. E. Niblack (D.) 1,779. In 1868, for Governor, Conrad Baker (R.) received 1,943, T. A. Hendricks (D.) 1,872. For Congressman, James C. Veatch, (R.) 1,951; W. E. Niblack (D.) 1,863.

NOVEMBER, 1868.

TOWNSHIPS.	REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRAT.
	Grant and Colfax.	Seymour and Blair.
Luce.....	216	248
Ohio.....	575	371
Hammond.....	339	189
Huff.....	183	124
Harrison.....	86	303
Grass.....	128	268
Jackson.....	58	118
Carter.....	169	135
Clay.....	228	93
Totals.....	1982	1849

In 1870, for Secretary of State, M. F. A. Huffman (R.) received 1,858, and Norman Eddy (D.) 1,845; for Congressman, W. E. Niblack (D.) received 1,857, and H. C. Gooding (R.) 1,844. In 1872, for Governor, T. A. Hendricks (D.) received 2,245, and T. M. Brown (R.) 2,177

NOVEMBER, 1872.

TOWNSHIPS.	REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRAT
	Grant and Wilson.	Greeley and Brown.
Luce.....	251	252
Ohio.....	668	416
Hammond.....	376	207
Huff.....	158	129
Harrison.....	65	316
Grass.....	152	262
Jackson.....	63	123
Carter.....	186	164
Clay.....	212	105
Totals.....	2131	1974

In 1872, for Congressman, W. E. Niblack (D.) received 2,214, and William Heilman (R.), 2,197. In 1874 for Secretary of State, W. W. Curry (R.) received 1,874, and John E. Neff (D.), 2,328, and for Congressman Benoni S. Fuller (D.) received 2,283, and W. Heilman (R.) 1,864.

NOVEMBER, 1876.

TOWNSHIPS.	REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRAT.	INDEPENDENT.
	Hayes and Wheeler.	Tilden and Hendricks.	Cooper and Cary.
Luce.....	227	297	0
Ohio.....	676	540	13
Hammond.....	332	258	33
Huff.....	157	164	0
Harrison.....	71	398	0
Grass.....	137	290	0
Jackson.....	50	146	2
Carter.....	192	195	0
Clay.....	198	167	15
Totals.....	2040	2455	63

In 1876 for Governor James D. Williams (D.) received 2,475, and Benjamin Harris (R.) 2,123; for Secretary of State John E. Neff (D.) received 2,449, and Josiah P. Watts, 2,118; for Congressman, Benoni S. Fuller (D.) received 2,375, and C. A. DeBruler, 2,102. In 1878 for Secretary of State, John G. Shanklin (D.) received 2,288; Isaac S. Moore (R.), 1,967, and Henley James (Ind.), 206; and for Congressman, Thomas E. Garvin (D.) received 2,147; William Heilman (R.), 1,954, and Thomas F. DeBruler (Ind.) 345.

NOVEMBER, 1880.

TOWNSHIPS.	REPUBLICAN. Garfield and Arthur.	DEMOCRAT. Hancock and English.	INDEPENDENT. Weaver and Chambers.
Luce	246	329	1
Ohio.....	760	525	28
Hammond.....	347	244	38
Huff.....	229	149	4
Harrison.....	95	427	1
Grass.....	168	280	3
Jackson.....	67	149	0
Carter	209	216	1
Clay.....	242	156	3
Totals.....	2368	2475	79

In 1880, for Governor A. G. Porter (R.) received 2,381, Franklin Landers (D.) 2,424, and Richard Gregg (Ind.) 77; for Congressman William Heilman (R.) received 2,403, John J. Kleiner (D.) 2,390, and Christian Kramer (Ind.) 89.

NOVEMBER, 1884.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Cleveland and Hendricks.	REPUBLICAN. Blaine and Logan.
Luce	322	265
Ohio.....	513	789
Hammond.....	266	356
Huff.....	177	215
Harrison.....	411	94
Grass.....	308	167
Jackson.....	160	91
Carter	230	203
Clay.....	143	228
Totals.....	2530	2408

In 1882 for Secretary of State, W. R. Myers (D.) received 2,373; E. R. Hawn (R.), 2,126; H. Z. Leonard (Ind.), 121, and for Congress J. J. Kleiner (D.) received 2,375; William Heilman (R.), 2,147, and J. G. Nesbit (Ind.), 97. In 1884 for Governor Isaac P. Gray (D.) received 2,533; W. H. Calkins, 2,409; H. Z. Leonard (Ind.), 35; R. S. Dwiggins (Pro.), 1; and for Congress J. J. Kleiner (D.) received 2,547, and W. H. Gudgel (R.), 2,405.

CHAPTER V.

BENCH AND BAR—EARLY COURT OFFICERS—OLDEST RECORDS—FIRST SUITS—THE HOMICIDE OF CRANMORE—OTHER CASES—PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER OF JUDGES AND ATTORNEYS—UNLAWFUL BETTING—DIVORCE SUITS—WARD, THE COUNTERFEITER—SLANDER CASES—MISCELLANEOUS ACTIONS—DEATH OF PHILLIPS—OTHER ITEMS—THE PROBATE AND COMMON PLEAS COURTS.

AN account of the early courts of the county cannot be given, owing to the total destruction of the records in September, 1833. It is probable that the first Circuit Court convened in November, 1818, at the house of A. W. Dorsey, as provided in the creating enactment. At that date David Hart was President Judge and Samuel Snyder and Uriah Lamar, Associates. John Morgan was Clerk and Recorder, and David Edwards, Sheriff. In 1825 Peregrine Alpha and William Smith became Associate Judges; in 1827 John W. Graham succeeded Alpha. In 1819 Richard Daniel became President Judge; in 1820 James R. E. Goodlett, and in 18— Samuel Hall. John Pitcher, it is said, was the first resident attorney. The names of the early practitioners, the same as those who visited Perry County, will be found elsewhere. The courts first met at Dorsey's log-house, southwest of Rockport, but upon the completion of the county buildings at the latter place (in 1819, probably) they convened there. Nothing of importance beyond this can be given until 1833. From that date onward the more important court events will be noticed.

CIRCUIT COURT OF SPENCER COUNTY.

At a term begun and held at the court house in Rockport on Monday the 14th day of October, in the year 1833. Present in open court, Hon. John W. Graham and Hon. John M. Barnett. And the Sheriff of the county aforesaid, now here returns his *venire* for grand jurors and brings into court Reuben McCoy, John Hipon, John Romine, James Hale, John Small, Shadrach Rodgers, James McCoy, Newton Barnett, John A. Stuteville, John Borer and Jacob Varner named in the said writ: and upon suggestion of John Pitcher, Esq., prosecuting the pleas of the State, that since the last term of this court the Clerk's office, records and seal of said Circuit Court have been destroyed by fire, and that since said fire the *venire* aforesaid was issued for persons not duly selected and summoned as jurors in manner and form as is required by law, which said facts appearing to the satisfaction of the court, it is ordered the said grand jurors be discharged, and that they be allowed for one day's service.

Samuel Hall was President Judge at this time, and Barnett and Graham, Associates, but during the term Hall was not present. The first case called was a recognizance to keep the peace, *State vs. Robert*

Stephens. The latter appeared in court, but Thomas Pope, prosecuting witness, did not appear, after "being three times solemnly called," and it was therefore ordered that the said Robert Stephens "go hence without a day." This was the time when cases were prosecuted under the old common law terms, and over all the old order books appear titles such as the following: Trespass on the Case, Case, Assumpsit, Debt, Recognizance, Petition for Divorce, Trover, Assault and Battery, Petition for Writ of *ad quod damnum*, Replevin, *scire facias*, Chancery, Adultery, Fornication, Usurpation, Retailing Without License, Manslaughter, Murder, Malicious Mischief, Gambling, Riot, etc. The second case called at the October term, 1833, was Everett Howell *vs.* Susan Howell, petition for divorce. The petition having been burned with the Clerk's office, leave was granted to commence the case *de novo*, and was continued. The third case called was The State *vs.* Warren Baxley for larceny. He had been held as a prisoner, but was admitted to bail with Thomas Artman and Bluford Southwood sureties in the sum of \$25. Doubtless the case was not very atrocious or the bail would have been higher. The following petit jurors appeared the first day of this term, but not being needed they were discharged and allowed for one day's service; they were: Owen R. Griffith, John Harrison, Peter Jackson, John Herron, William Crow, Shadrach Hall, Mason J. Howell, John Dougherty, James Lawrence, Jesse Pollard, Nicholas Varner, William Springstun, Abner Edwards, Samuel Wellar, James Myers, William Berry and Barney Hamilton. Seventeen cases in all were called this term. Herman Wire asked for a divorce from Betsey Wire; William Allensworth confessed judgment in favor of John Pitcher in the sum of \$125.40; John E. Cotton was ordered to appear to answer to the charge of a contempt of court; Aaron Aylesworth and William Scanland presented petitions for writs of *ad quod damnum*, which were granted. The Circuit Court seal having been destroyed by fire, a scrawl inclosing the word "seal" was ordered used until a better one could be procured. The court then adjourned, having sat two days.

The second term opened April 14, 1834, with Samuel Hall, President Judge, and John W. Graham and John M. Barnett, Associates in attendance. Aaron Aylesworth was granted the right to build upon Muddy Creek near its mouth, on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 20, Township 6 south, Range 7 west, a mill-dam ten feet high to propel a water grist and saw mill, Barnabas Carter, Henry Jackson, Thomas A. Carter, James McCoy, David Tucker, John McKinney, Thomas McCoy, David Tucker, Noah Hanna, Atha Meeks, Atha Tucker, Peter Tucker and Posey Overall, having determined, pursuant to an order of the court, that such dam would not be a nuisance and would be

a benefit. Hiram Wire was granted a divorce from his wife, Betsey Wire. William Scanland was granted the right to erect a dam fifteen feet high across Lake Drain, to be used in propelling a water grist and saw mill. Everett Howell was granted a divorce from his wife, Susan Howell. Tubley Boyd filed his petition for a writ of *ad quod damnum* for a water mill on Harrison Creek, on Section 34, Township 7 south, Range 7 west. The grand jury returned bills of indictment against twelve persons—one against the County Clerk for neglect of duty, two for fornication and adultery, four for assault and battery, one for vending merchandise without a license, two for retailing liquor without a license, one for usurpation, and one for manslaughter against Thomas P. Britton. John A. Breckenridge and John Pitcher were the leading and almost the only attorneys in attendance at this term.

The Homicide of Richard Cranmore.—In October, 1834, court was held by Hall, Barnett and Graham. William Bennett served as Clerk, *pro tempore*. Wilson Huff was appointed County Surveyor for three years. A jury of twelve found John Harris not guilty of usurpation; and a jury of twelve found Thomas P. Britton not guilty of manslaughter. The latter indictment was worded as follows: "With a certain bar of steel of the value of \$1 which he the said Thomas P. Britton in both his hands then and there held the said Richard Cranmore in and upon the left side of the head of him, the said Cranmore, then and there in the fury of his mind feloniously did strike, etc.," making a wound six inches long and one inch deep and of which Cranmore languished until June 10, 1833, and then "languishing did die," etc. John Pitcher, then in the flood tide of his intellectual and professional manhood, prosecuted the case, and John A. Breckenridge and J. R. E. Goodlett defended. So well was Britton justified by this unfortunate occurrence that the jury after a few minutes' deliberation acquitted him. Seven bills of indictment were returned at this term—perjury, malicious mischief, gambling, riot. The grand jury found the jail strong enough to hold prisoners, but unclean and filthy.

At the April term, 1835, Charles I. Battell took his seat as President Judge, with a commission from Gov. Noah Noble, and with Graham and Barnett as Associates. Hall had resigned and Battell was appointed to serve until the next session of the Assembly. This county was then in the Fourth Judicial Circuit. Joseph Cissna was divorced from Susannah Cissna. Thirty-five cases were called at this term, none of them of much importance. Five "True Bills" were returned. At the October term, 1835, thirty-five cases were called, but only a comparatively few came up for trial. Amos Osburn was divorced from Mahala Osburn. A jury of twelve found Stephen P. Cissna and John Ludwick guilty of riot and

fined them \$20 and ordered them confined fifteen minutes in the county jail. Jacob Myers, William Mason, John A. Stuteville, Shadrach Hall, John Carlisle, Eli Overlin and James Bryant, County Justices, doing county business, were found not guilty by a jury, of neglect of official duty.

In April, 1836, Hon. Elisha Embree became President Judge with Graham and Barnett still Associates. The prison bounds were fixed as follows: "Beginning on the bank of the Ohio River at the mouth of a cut or ravine situated between the mouth of Honey Creek and J. E. Cotton's ferry landing; thence up said ravine to a bridge on a ravine near Cotton's old saw-mill; thence in a straight line to the northeast corner of Outlot No. 79 on Wright and Griffith's donation; thence to the northwest corner of said lot; thence with the west line of said lot to the north boundary of Hynes donation, thence so as to include the whole of Hynes donation to the place of beginning." Thomas P. Britton was at this time County Clerk. James Sargent was divorced from Susannah Sargent.

But little can be learned concerning Samuel Hall, whose service as Judge expired in April, 1835. That he was a good judge of law is proved by the fact that very few of his cases were reversed by the Supreme Court. He was cool, dispassionate, deliberate, accurate, a good judge of human nature and made a popular court officer. Charles I. Battell, who succeeded him, was not his equal in hard common sense, but possessed greater graces as an orator. He was a better lawyer than Judge, and a better pleader than counselor. Plodding slowly and studiously through law books possessed no attractions for him. He was very apt, and acquired legal lore by practice. His forte was before a jury and as a special pleader. Elisha Embree was the superior of both Hall and Battell. He served on this circuit from April, 1836, to April, 1846. He was above the average in all branches of his profession. He was reliable, skillful, adroit, fluent, deep, ready, and but few lawyers could confuse him in the depths of conflicting evidence or argument. He made a good Judge, and afterward came before the Spencer bar occasionally to practice.

In April, 1837, a case that attracted considerable interest was tried: *Jerusha (Ray) Murphy vs. Ethan Allen Murphy* for divorce. John Pitcher, Eben D. Edson, J. R. E. Goodlett and other attorneys were employed in the case. The cause set up and established was desertion, and the plaintiff or complainant was granted the divorce asked and \$800 alimony. The trial lasted three days.

Indictments for Gaming.—At this term of court sixteen men of Rockport and vicinity were indicted by the grand jury for gaming, among whom were such excellent men as Thomas P. Britton, Thomas H.

Brown, John Crawford, James Morgan, John Shrode and others. This "gaming" was nothing more serious than betting at horse races or cards. Poker was at that time a very popular and fashionable game in the United States among the notables. Many of the men of national repute did not resist the enticements of the game and often "took a hand" at high stakes. Representatives and Senators in Congress, members of the Cabinet, and even the Presidents enjoyed the fascination of the game. The steamboats on the Ohio River were frequented by professional gamblers—men of courage, education, social culture and wide accomplishments, who gave tone and grace to their unlawful profession. Considering the custom of that period in the matter of dram-drinking, and the great popularity of manly sports to test the superiority of physical manhood, when dueling was even yet considered the only satisfactory means of settling "affairs of honor," when pistols, knives and swords were brought into use by men of recognized character, education and refinement—the blue-bloods and chivalry of the West, when the love of life, the prevalence of robust health and the super-abundance of hot blood transformed danger into a goddess to be wooed and won—it is no wonder that the concomitant (card playing and gambling) of these evils became immensely popular. The evil stopped at Rockport and led to scores of indictments and limitless sport. Thomas P. Britton, it is said, particularly enjoyed planning a game of poker, and after he had induced many of the prominent men to join the game, would turn Judas and have them all, including himself, indicted and fined. Sometimes he would clear in fees as Clerk, over and above his own fine, \$10 or \$12. The following is one of the indictments.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
SPENCER COUNTY, } ss.

In the Spencer Circuit of the Term of April, 1837.

The grand jurors empannelled and sworn to inquire for the State of Indiana and the body of Spencer upon their oaths, present that James Morgan, late of said county, laborer, and John Shrode, late of said county, laborer, on the 10th of February, A. D. 1837, at the county of Spencer aforesaid, then and there being licensed according to law, to vend spirituous liquors by retail, did then and there suffer and permit one John Shrode and one William McKinley, then and there being, to bet and play at and upon a certain unlawful game at and with cards for the sum of 25 cents, in a certain room and outhouse, then and there being appendant to the ordinary and grocery of them, the said James Morgan and John Shrode, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Indiana. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said James Morgan and John Shrode being then and there licensed according to law to vend spirituous liquors by retail, did then and there suffer and permit John Crawford, Robert Stuart, James Morgan and Thomas P. Britton to bet and play at and on a certain unlawful game at and with cards for the sum of 50 cents, in the ordinary and grocery of them, the said John Shrode and James Morgan, and then and there did suffer and permit the said Robert Stuart so betting and playing as aforesaid, unlawfully to lose the said sum of 50 cents then and there, in the ordinary and

grocery aforesaid, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Indiana.

JOHN A. BRACKENRIDGE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

In 1836 Robert Stuart, Constable of Ohio Township, was indicted for wilfully and falsely making the return "not found" on a writ ordering the arrest of William Wright for stealing a hog from William Beckwith, was tried, found guilty by a jury, and sentence was passed upon him despite his motion to set aside the verdict. He appealed to the Supreme Court, and the judgment of the Spencer Circuit Court was in all things affirmed, Judge Charles Dewey delivering the opinion. October 9, 1837, Thomas J. Langdon was licensed and admitted to practice before the Spencer Circuit Court. J. R. E. Goodlett had for some time been practicing before the court. At this time, and both before for several years and after for many years, the time of the court was taken up with cases of assault and battery, gaming, retailing without a license and similar trivial cases. But few cases of much interest were disposed of, and they, in the main, related to real estate divisions or suits for debt. Only the more important actions can be noticed. The grand jury at each court, for several years, reported the jail to be wholly insufficient for the safe custody of prisoners. Notices of partition, etc., in October, 1837, were ordered published in the *Rockport Gazette*.

In April, 1838, court was held by Judges Embree, Graham and Barnett. John H. Smith was admitted to practice for the term. William B. Campbell was also admitted. A noticeable case at this time was the *State vs. William Overlin*, for malicious trespass. He was fined \$1, and sentenced to the county jail for *two minutes*. At this time the following entry was made in the Circuit Court order book: "It is ordered that it be entered of record that John H. Smith is a man of good moral character." Was there danger that future generations should not know that statement to be a fact? Melinda Phillips was granted a divorce from George W. Phillips, and to have all his personal property. Charlotte Cunningham was divorced from V. E. Cunningham. David Luce was granted a divorce from Celia Luce, his wife. These three divorces were for incompatibility of temper, desertion, etc. In April, 1839, Jacob Myers and John A. Stuteville became Associate Judges in place of Barnett and Graham. Elisha Embree continued President Judge.

All of the following men lived at Rockport. John Pitcher was a practitioner of marked ability. He was of average size, rather dark complexioned, was well educated outside of law, and was noticeably a master of medical jurisprudence. He was a hard student, deep in the law, extremely accurate in his judgment, and was therefore a safe counsellor. He probably possessed as "wicked" a tongue as any man who ever practiced

at the Spencer bar. The character of his address to court or jury was always dignified and at times brilliant and eloquent. He was extremely forcible, as quick as powder to grasp a point, and at times became so impassioned with deep sentiment that audience, jury and even the court would be in tears. He was Prosecuting Attorney early in the thirties, and was the first resident lawyer of the county, and remained here about twenty-five years. He is yet alive, if accounts are correct, in Posey County. John A. Brackenridge as a lawyer had no superior probably in southern Indiana. He possessed deeper cunning than Pitcher, but perhaps was not as logical. He was deep and solid in the law, as swift as lightning in comprehension, was fine and graceful in oratory, possessed wide and elevated culture in literature, and like Pitcher, in bursts of fiery eloquence, could throw an audience into tears by his passionate appeals, or convulse them in uproarious laughter with his pungent wit. His greatest power, wherein he was doubtless superior to all other lawyers with whom he came in contact, was as a special pleader. He would often prepare ten or fifteen special pleas, and so conceal amid verbosity and art the objective point, and so confuse an opponent by the crafty presentation of redundant matter purposely swelled out of all proportion, that it took a man of no less penetration and comprehension than John Pitcher or Lemuel Q. DeBruler to fathom the confusion. His methods in this respect were remarkably clever and confusing. He lived for a short time at Rockport, also at Boonville, and was Prosecuting Attorney of this circuit later in the thirties. J. R. E. Goodlett was not a brilliant practitioner. He was phlegmatic and deliberate, and a good counselor, but lacked that readiness and rapidity so essential before a jury. In time he became well versed in law, and was a good counselor. He studied his cases and made up so well in preparation what he lacked in celerity that he met with more than average success as a practitioner. He resided here in the thirties and forties.

In 1836 William Snook bet 25 cents that he could beat William Evans shooting at a mark. The money was put up, the shooting occurred, and Snook won. The latter was indicted, tried, and fined \$1, Eben D. Edson prosecuting. Among the lawyers who resided elsewhere and practiced occasionally and early at the Spencer bar were W. B. Campbell, Eben D. Edson, William Anthony, William McKay, William May, John Fitzgerald, W. H. Hanna, James Lockhart, John Ingle, Nathaniel C. Foster, M. Pepper, Mr. Wheeler, Judge Battell, W. A. Wandell, Alvin P. Hovey, Asa Iglehart, Thomas Garvin and many others.

Ward, the counterfeiter.—In October, 1839, Joseph Ward was indicted for passing on Thomas P. Britton three different counterfeit ten-dollar bills of the Northwestern Bank of Virginia. He was brought to

trial, and the jury returned the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty, and by reason of his guilt do assess his fine at \$5, and do find that he be imprisoned at hard labor in the State's prison for the term of two years. John Conner, foreman;" Eben D. Edson prosecuted, and John A. Brackenridge and J. R. E. Goodlett defended. Thomas J. Langdon assisted Edson. The case was warmly contested, and upon reaching a verdict, the defendant moved for a new trial, which was granted, but Ward failed to get bail, which was fixed at \$500, and was committed to jail. He was finally sent to the penitentiary.

In October, 1839, Terrell Crook was indicted, tried and found guilty of carrying concealed weapons and fined a small sum. In April, 1840, Thomas J. Langdon was adjudged disqualified from practicing in the Courts of Indiana and was disbarred. At this term W. Anthony and William McKay were admitted to practice.

In October, 1840, it was ordered spread on the records that Daniel F. Barney and William May were men of good moral character; both were admitted to the bar. In April, 1841, many of the leading men of Rockport were indicted for gaming, plead guilty and were fined from 50 cents to \$3. How those old fellows did like to play poker! The law had no terrors for them, and this trait of character was apparently transmitted to some of their descendants. In 1841, John Pitcher, was again Prosecuting Attorney. H. G. Barkwell, was a practicing attorney of the court of this time. In October 1841, the first case of bastardy, so far as known, was tried. The jury found the defendant guilty and the court overruled his motion for a new trial, and adjudged him the father of the child and charged him with its maintenance as follows: \$30 on the first of May and December for every year for the ten next succeeding years, besides \$30 to be paid in the following December, and costs. The defendant failed to appear and give security for the judgment thus forfeiting his bond. L. Q. De Bruler practiced at the Spencer bar at this time.

An Important Slander Case.—Several important slander suits were tried from 1840 to 1842, one in particular attracting wide attention from the prominence of the parties. A lady who was well connected brought two suits against two prominent men and their wives for \$2,000 damages in each case, charging them with slandering her character for chastity, and appeared by Ingle, D. F. Barney and Smith, her attorneys. The defendants employed Brackenridge, Pitcher and McKay. The suit was hotly fought, many witnesses being summoned, and many days being consumed before the case was concluded. After the evidence was all in a compromise was effected upon the conditions that judgment might be entered for the full amount claimed and costs, less in each case all but \$50

and costs. The jury were discharged, and this judgment was spread upon the records. The legal talent employed was the ablest in the southern end of the State, and the two judgments vindicated the character of the plaintiff.

In 1842 John Fitzgerald was admitted to the bar. At the October term Jacob Deeds, charged with assault with intent to kill, was convicted of assault without the intent and fined \$54 and costs, and sentenced to confinement in the county jail six hours. A suit at this time which attracted much interest, and was fought long and hard, was Thomas P. Britton *vs.* James R. E. Goodlett and William M. Hammond. Goodlett for consideration had given his note to Hammond for \$1,000, and the latter had indorsed the same to Britton. For some reason Goodlett refused to pay the note when due, as did also Mr. Hammond, whereupon suit was brought against both and judgment recovered against Goodlett for the full amount, with an additional \$60 for damages, and also costs of suit. Goodlett appeared for himself, and Britton by Battell & Ingle. Goodlett appealed to the Supreme Court and succeeded in securing a reversal on the ground, if the writer mistakes not, that Hammond should have been made a party to the suit. It was remanded, and how it finally terminated could not be learned. In 1842 about thirty indictments were returned against respectable citizens of the county for betting on horse races, gambling with cards, etc., each being fined from \$1 to \$5. In April, 1843, Thomas J. Langdon, who had been away from the county for a few years, presented a certificate of good moral character from a Temperance Society of Vevay and was thereupon re-admitted to the bar. Embree, Myers and Stuteville were yet the Circuit Judges. At the October term 1843, Thomas J. Langdon was for the second time disbarred from practice as an attorney in the Courts of Indiana.

In February, 1844, William Jones and William Grigsby were traveling together homeward from some expedition south, when Grigsby gave to Jones for safe keeping a sum of money tied up in a cloth. When the package was returned to the owner it contained \$100 in silver only. Grigsby declared it had contained \$70 in gold also; but Jones denied, saying he knew nothing of the contents of the package and had abstracted therefrom no gold nor money whatever. Grigsby publicly stated to outsiders that Jones had stolen his gold, whereupon Jones brought suit for slander, laying his damages at \$5,000, with Ingle, DeBruler & Smith, attorneys. John A. Brackenridge appeared for the defendant. The jury, after listening to much evidence and to stormy contests between the opposing attorneys, returned the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty and assess the plaintiff's damages at \$1,800." The defendant asked for a new trial, but the next day withdrew his motion,

and by the consent of parties judgment was entered for the amount of the verdict less a release of \$1,760. This case aroused much public interest. Another slander suit at the same time was William May vs. William Moore. It was declared that Moore had circulated the report that "May had stolen George Medcalf's corn." May, by his attorney, L. Q. DeBruler, brought suit for \$2,000 damages, and Moore appeared by Smith & Jones, attorneys. The verdict was: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty, and assess the plaintiff's damages at \$750." The defendant moved for a new trial, but this was overruled and judgment was returned for the amount less \$550 released. The judgment was afterward assigned to Mr. De Bruler, the plaintiff's lawyer.

Thomas F. De Bruler was admitted to the Spencer bar in October, 1844. At this term several cases came up for attempts to vote illegally. Evidently the fathers wanted a "free ballot and an honest count." Four or five cases of slander came up for trial at this time. Charles Hughes by Mary Hughes, his next friend, recovered \$100 damages against William Drum. Several were convicted of disturbing religious societies.

In October, 1845, Nathaniel C. Foster was admitted to the Spencer bar. At this term Samuel Clevenger was convicted of fornication and fined \$50, which fine was remitted by the Governor. Twenty-five indictments for gaming (betting on horse-races) were returned against worthy citizens in October, 1845.

In April, 1846, Judges Embree, Stuteville and Myers, were succeeded by James Lockhart, President Judge, and James Jones and John A. Stuteville, Associates. The county was still in the Fourth Judicial Circuit. One of the first acts of the new court was to admit upon oath to the Spencer bar William H. Hanna, John Ingles, Nathaniel C. Foster, John Pitcher, Harman G. Barkwell and Lemuel Q. De Bruler. Barkwell was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the term. An extended bastardy case was tried in April, 1846. In July, 1842, the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rockport, gave their note of \$333.15 to Isaac and John Mears, but failed to pay the note when due. Suit was brought and the plaintiff was defeated, but appealed and secured a reversal in the Supreme Court, Judge Blackford pronouncing the opinion. In October, 1846, about thirty indictments for gaming (card playing) were returned by the grand jury. James Small took the place of Jones as Associate Judge in April, 1848. At this time there were many indictments for retailing liquor without a license. William F. Parrett was admitted to the Spencer bar in October, 1849. At this time John A. Rice and Samuel E. Miller were convicted of burglary, and each sentenced to the penitentiary for two years and fined \$12.50, but obtained a new trial which came on April, 1850. Andrew L. Robinson and John

Pitcher prosecuted, and N. C. Foster, L. Q. De Bruler and T. F. DeBruler defended. A verdict of guilty was secured and Miller was sentenced to the State's prison for three years and Rice for two years, and both were disfranchised for a term of years. They had broken open a store in the county, and stolen considerable goods, etc. This case was one of the hardest fought in early years.

In April, 1851, Asa Iglehart was admitted to the Spencer County bar, as was also Thomas Garvin. A year or two before this Thomas Sumner was indicted by the grand jury for maliciously killing a dog valued at \$10, belonging to Nicholas Fisher. The court quashed the indictment on the ground that a dog was not regarded by the law as of any value. The case was taken to the Supreme Court and reversed, the court holding that the dog was of value, and remanded for a new trial. Numerous important chancery and divorce cases were on the docket at this time. Gaming was a particularly noticeable offense, card-playing and horse-racing being the illegal amusements.

In October, 1851, Alvin P. Hovey succeeded James Lockhart as President Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, while Stuteville and Small still continued Associates. Alva Johnson was admitted as an attorney, as was William A. Wandell. In April, 1852, Thomas A. Brackenridge was admitted to the bar. Several cases of disturbance of singing schools came on for trial early in the fifties. Thomas M. Smith was admitted to the bar, and Sylvester W. Fairfield also, in November, 1852, also James C. Veatch. In April, 1852, the old court, of one President Judge and two Associates, was abolished, and one Judge, Alvin P. Hovey, became sole Judge. Henry L. Langdon and John Atkinson were admitted to the bar in May, 1853. The county of Spencer under the new law was in the Third Judicial Circuit, instead of the fourth as formerly. In May, 1854, William E. Niblack succeeded A. P. Hovey as Judge of the circuit, the latter having resigned and the former being appointed. At the November term, 1854, Oliver Culp was convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to the penitentiary three years and disfranchised six years, and Casper Hunn recovered a judgment of \$75 and costs against George Ernst for slander. In May, 1855, John B. Clark, William C. Moreau and David T. Linegar were admitted to the bar. A. L. Robinson served as Prosecuting Attorney at this term, and James Lockhart for the November term. William M. Hammond was admitted to the bar in May, 1856. Six or seven divorce cases were on the docket at this time. The Rockport & Gentryville Plank Road Company recovered damages from various individuals. Gaming, notwithstanding the fines, continued to be a favorite offense. In November, 1855, William Squires was found guilty of grand larceny and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, and dis-

franchised for ten years. Bennett Allen was treated in like manner. Both had stolen horses. Allen was convicted on two separate charges, and his total imprisonment was to be four years.

Members of the Bar.—Harmon G. Barkwell, who has practiced longer than any other living man at the Spencer bar, has stood well in his profession. He has been candidate as Prosecuting Attorney one or more times—once being defeated by Judge De Bruler. In many cases he has sat as Special Judge, and at numerous terms has served as special prosecutor. He has been a steady, faithful lawyer. A. L. Robinson, who lived at Evansville, and was Prosecuting Attorney later, was a lawyer of more than average ability. He was very energetic, and was strong before a jury. In speech he was interesting, and he made an excellent prosecutor. John H. Smith, who lived in the county, though not noticeably brilliant in the law, was an honest man and a safe counselor and successful advocate. He was a solid, substantial lawyer of more than average ability. Thomas J. Langdon practiced to a limited extent before the Spencer bar. Liquor was his deadly enemy. He was a good Latin scholar, and was publisher of one or more of the early local newspapers. James C. Veatch, a man of superior intellect, practiced to a limited extent. He was the first County Auditor, and won proud laurels in the last war. John Atkinson, another resident of the county, an impetuous Irishman, who served as Deputy Clerk for a time, read law and appeared in a few cases. David T. Linegar lived here and was admitted to the bar, though he practiced but little. R. S. Hicks was a fair lawyer, and a man of more than average ability and education. He was connected with the *Democrat* in an editorial capacity. R. F. Kercheval took up the law, was a man of fine ability, but practiced only to a limited extent. S. W. Fairfield, also, was admitted to the bar, but soon relinquished the practice. William C. Moreau located at Rockport for a time and “hung out his shingle.” He finally became involved in a duel in some manner, and was sent to jail. W. M. Hammond was admitted, and got no farther. W. C. Adams did better and was a fair lawyer. Charles H. Mason is a solid lawyer, much above the average. Europe Littlepage was little better than a lawyer in name. W. H. Blount was a fair lawyer of later date. The above lawyers, if the writer mistakes not, resided at times in Spencer County. In May, 1857, W. C. Adams was admitted to the bar. From 1833 to this time, 1857, no crimes more serious than grand larceny and adultery had appeared upon the Spencer County docket. Several men had been indicted for murder or manslaughter, but upon trial had managed to clear themselves without trouble with evidence of self-defense, or other evidence equally good and strong. At this term, May, 1857, there were several cases of grand larceny on the

docket, one of murder, one of arson, one of kidnapping, several of divorce and many of lesser offense. In November, 1857, Ballard Smith was appointed Judge of Third Judicial Circuit, *vice* W. E. Niblack, resigned; R. S. Hicks, Clerk, and John A. Stocking, Sheriff, were in attendance. Harman G. Barkwell was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the term. Mr. Barkwell served as Judge of the Court a portion of the term. James T. Embree was admitted to the bar. The docket at this time was burdened with cases—"Complaint on Note." In 1858 James M. Shanklin was Prosecuting Attorney. An important case of bastardy was begun at the November term, but the defendant confessed guilt and the court rendered judgment for \$500 for the maintenance of the child. Samuel Sharp and Thomas Willison were sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, after having been convicted of robbery. They had forcibly, through fear, robbed John Marshall of a pocket-book containing a small sum of money.

The Homicide of Phillips.—At the November term, 1858, Isaac Newton was tried for the murder of William Phillips at the house of the latter in Hammond Township. A party and dance was in progress there in August, 1858, when Isaac Newton and companion raised a disturbance. These men, including Phillips and others, went out of the house where the trouble was continued. Phillips endeavored to drive the men off his place, and in this, while pushing Newton back with a plank, was stabbed in the back while stooping over to pick up the plank which had fallen from his hands. Phillips staggered back toward the house, fell, and in about two minutes was dead. Newton was indicted and brought to trial in November. James Lockhart prosecuted. After several days of severe contest the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter and fixed the term of imprisonment at twenty-one years. Newton, it is said, died in prison. In March, 1857, George McClintock was shot and instantly killed* in Warrick County, and the case, when up for trial, was brought to this county on change of venue, but after a long, hard trial, the person charged was acquitted. H. G. Barkwell was Prosecuting Attorney.

In May, 1859, M. F. Burke succeeded Ballard Smith as Judge for the Third Judicial Circuit. He was elected and commissioned for six years. Hicks, Clerk, and Stocking, Sheriff, were in attendance at this term. The first case of bigamy was tried at this term. George Matthews was convicted of having two wives. That he had married Martha Burns in Kentucky in 1853, and in 1858, while she was yet living, had married Eliza McCullough in Spencer County. He was indicted, and James M. Shanklin prosecuted the case. The jury returned the following verdict: "We the jury find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment, that he be imprisoned in the State's prison for the term of two years. Jordan P.

Jones, Foreman." This case ran several days and was closely fought. William Blount assisted in the prosecution.

In this year, 1859, the circuits were altered so that Spencer County fell into the Fifteenth Circuit, and William F. Parrett became Judge, with Hicks, Clerk, and Thomas H. Brown, Sheriff. Harman G. Barkwell was appointed special prosecutor for the term, Shanklin being absent. Robert A. Hamilton was admitted to the bar, and a little later James Turpin. Barkwell also served as special prosecutor at the March term 1860. At this term John Abel was convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, and disfranchised ten years. James Reed was admitted to the bar. Joseph Morris and William Burke were each sent to the penitentiary for three years, and Charles Wilson, who plead guilty, was sent for four years, all three for grand larceny and burglary. James C. Veatch and R. T. Kercheval were conspicuous at this term of the court, in defending criminals. Thomas F. DeBruler was appointed special prosecutor in September, 1860, *vice* Shanklin absent. Leny Deeds was sent to the penitentiary for two years for grand larceny. Seth Barrows was admitted to practice. Catharine Woodward recovered a decree of divorce from her husband, John M. Woodward, and \$800 alimony. Blythe Hynes was admitted to practice, March, 1862. At this term, March, 1862, Blythe Hynes prosecuting, Anton Ruxer was convicted of forgery and sentenced to the penitentiary two years. John Wollen, Sheriff, appeared in September, 1861. In September, 1862, Bruno Buettner was admitted to practice, also, a little later, Joshua Huckaby and Charles H. Mason. J. W. Wartman was admitted in March, 1863, upon motion by L. Q. DeBruler. In August, Curran A. De Bruler, Charles E. Marsh, James H. Laird, Europe Littlepage were admitted upon motion by William H. Blount. Marsh was Prosecuting Attorney. In September, 1865, George Everett was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years for having stolen a coat worth \$14. Lewis A. Stinson was Prosecuting Attorney. Jesse Link was admitted in September, 1866. George Washington (not the Father of our Country) was convicted of having stolen a watch valued at \$25 and was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. March, 1867, George W. Carey was admitted to practice.

Grand Larceny, Kidnapping, etc.—In October, 1866, several parties were indicted for havin^g drowned one Thomas Y. Hampton in the Ohio River, but the charge was finally changed from murder to kidnapping and at last dropped altogether. W. P. Hargrave was Prosecuting Attorney. In March, 1867, George Erwin was indicted for having broken open the store of John S. McKinney and Joseph Richardson and stolen considerable goods. He was brought to trial by Hargrave, Pros-

ecuting Attorney, and after an exciting contest was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. He had stolen twenty cloth-coats, thirty-six pair of pants, twelve hats, twenty-four pair of socks, twenty-four shirts, two trunks, one valise, all valued at \$835. At this time the docket was covered with cases of retailing without a license. In March, 1868, Edward D. Murray was sentenced two years in the penitentiary for grand larceny. Various indictments were returned at this term for horse-racing. A lady, at this term, secured a judgment of \$275 against a male citizen for slander, her attorneys being I. Q. and C. A. De Bruler and L. S. Gilkey.

It is somewhat beyond the province of this volume to treat too much in detail the professional character of lawyers now living here; that will be left for the future historian. After Judges Hall, Battell and Embree came James Lockhart, April, 1846. This man possessed a good judicial mind, gave close attention to evidence and was accurate in his rulings and judgments. He was succeeded, in 1851, by Alvin P. Hovey, who became a General in the last war. Hovey made a fair Judge, but was not liked and in 1854 was succeeded by William E. Niblack, who was a popular Judge. He managed to please both sides. His social qualities were of a high order. He was an officer of conspicuous ability, was sent to Congress and is now one of the Supreme Judges. He was succeeded, in 1857, by Ballard Smith, who, owing to an alteration in the circuit, remained only one year. William F. Parrett appeared in 1859 and took the bench. This man was a careful Judge; he was able and attentive, deep and dispassionate, and served with favor until 1869, when James G. Jones put on the "judicial ermine," and served until March, 1871. D. T. Laird succeeded him and served until 1877, when John B. Handy, of Boonville, became his successor. In 1883, Judge G. L. Reinhard took the bench. He is a man of high social and professional character, is yet young and has many years of promise before him. Judge Laird has a good judicial mind, is well read in the law, but not otherwise. Judge Handy is an excellent counselor and made a critical, just and accurate Judge.

Murder, Burglary, Bastardy, Slander, etc.—In March, 1868, Hiram Ray was convicted of assault with intent to murder, and sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years. In a bastardy case at this term a lady recovered a judgment of \$50. In September, Mary J. Simpson was granted a divorce from Thomas M. Simpson. John H. Mann and Henry Bitts were found guilty of burglary or grand larceny, and sentenced to prison for a short period. In a slander suit the complainant obtained a judgment of \$800. In March, 1869, Lorenzo D. Abbott and George W. Totten were admitted to practice. For grand larceny J. J. Bauer and William Hobbs were sentenced to prison two and three years respectively.

In August, 1869, James G. Jones became Judge of this Circuit. Charles L. Wedding was admitted. In September, James Burroughs was convicted of murder and sentenced for life, but secured a new trial and was then sentenced for a much shorter period. Charles Lefevre was sentenced five years for burglary. William F. Wood was admitted to the bar. William Kahlbrier was fined \$100 for horse-stealing and sentenced three years. H. G. Barkwell served as special Judge in September, 1870, and so well performed such arduous duty that the bar passed resolutions thanking him for his services and urbanity. David T. Laird succeeded Jones as Judge in March, 1871. W. H. Peckinpaugh and G. L. Reinhard were admitted. A judgment of \$216.75 was rendered in a slander suit. Charles P. Brenner and Dorothea Brenner were divorced, each asking for a bill, and the wife was granted \$1,800 alimony. For grand larceny John Jones was sentenced for two years, Richard Wells for two years, and Ennett Roberts for two years. J. D. Armstrong and James Vickers were admitted in September. Larkin P. Lamar, for the manslaughter of Ferdinand Mason, was sentenced four years and six months to the penitentiary. Lamar had shot Mason with a pistol and the latter died the next day. John Hatfield prosecuted, and C. L. Wedding and J. M. Shackelford defended. The case was closely fought. John W. Feighn and J. Z. Moore were admitted. In March, 1873, for grand larceny, H. H. Wade was sentenced ten years, H. G. Barkwell, prosecuting. In February, 1874, judgment of \$170 was recovered in a bastardy suit.

The De Brulers.—Lemuel Q. De Bruler was in many essential respects the ablest lawyer ever a resident of the county, and had few superiors in the State. He was of average size, not fleshy, was dark-complexioned and of the vital or bilious temperament, and was overflowing with animal magnetism. He was a hard worker, and possessed to begin with a fair education which he greatly improved by self-imposed study, to be of use to him in his profession and for his pleasure. He was a profound student of the law, and without missing a single point always went with ease to the bottom of the case in hand. His judgment of the law or equity of a case was rarely excelled. His method in handling a suit or a defense was characterized by celerity, consummate adroitness, remarkable depth, range and rapidity of comprehension, surprising penetration, magnetic force and oratorical power, and a logical persistence that challenged the highest admiration. His resources were limitless, his nimble intellect never lagging, his logic unanswerable, and his eloquence at times poetic and brilliant. His power with the jury was irresistible. His aptness of statement, practical reasoning colored with pathos, and his intense force and magnetism rendered him a jury lawyer of the highest order. He was Judge of the Common Pleas Court for a number of years. He lived for

many years in the county and died here. Resolutions of respect were passed by the Spencer bar upon his death. Thomas F. De Bruler, brother of the Judge, was also a good and able lawyer, but lacked the other's brilliancy, though perhaps his judgment of the law was as good. He was a fair pleader and speaker, above the average, and made a successful practitioner. Curran A. De Bruler, son of the Judge and a graduate of Cambridge University, yet living a resident of Evansville, is scarcely his father's inferior as a practitioner. He possesses nearly all his father's valuable gifts. His literary finish is of a higher order, but his physical force is lower, though these distinctions are slight. Withall, perhaps, the father was the stronger, but the son is a lawyer of great power and brilliance.

Among the later practitioners here have been John B. Clark, James T. Embree, Blythe Hynes, Bruno, Buettner, Joshua Huckaby, Charles H. Mason, J. W. Wartman, Charles E. Marsh, James H. Laird, son of the Judge, Lewis A. Stinson, Jesse Link, G. W. Carey, L. S. Gilkey, James M. Shanklin, Robert A. Hamilton, James Turpin, James Reed, Seth Barrows, W. F. Wood, L. D. Abbott, G. W. Totten, C. L. Wedding, E. R. Hatfield, J. M. Shackelford, W. H. Peckinpaugh, J. D. Armstrong, William Henning, J. Z. Moore, Joshua Coon, Robert Evans, John Wyttenbach, H. M. Logsdon, Henry Kramer, E. M. Swan, W. H. Thomas and T. E. Snyder. C. L. Wedding came here a young lawyer, and met with rapid success through his own endeavors. He was extremely persevering, and with fair ability, was a successful lawyer from the start. E. R. Hatfield was above the average, and possessed great force and logic. In statement he was very impressive, in skill rapid and alert, and in law deep and ready. He is now dead. James M. Shanklin, who did not reside here, but was Prosecuting Attorney, was a brilliant young advocate. He was finely molded, and made a poetic, attractive speech and was truly eloquent and big-souled. He gave great promise, and doubtless would have reached Congress had he not unfortunately died. James H. Laird practiced here for a short time.

The present resident lawyers at the county-seat are Charles H. Mason, Frank J. Reinhard, Judge G. L. Reinhard, D. T. Laird, Hiram M. Logsdon, Elbert M. Swan, William H. Thomas, Henry Kramer, Thomas E. Snyder, John Wyttenbach, Emery L. Boyd and Charles R. Lloyd. The majority are young men with their lives before them. Several already have a good practice.

In 1874 and 1875, several big judgments were recovered against individuals by the Rockport Banking Company. From 1873 to 1875 the docket is burdened with cases on notes and other debts. People ran in debt those hard times. Malachi Goodman and Mary Goodman were

divorced in August, 1874; alimony, \$530. Hicks, Reinhard, Wedding and Evans were attorneys in the case. Emanuel Bodenhamer was sentenced three years for burglary. In January, 1875, William Fendel was sentenced five years for incest. In July W. T. Wade and George Hardesty were sentenced two years each for grand larceny. Lemuel Q. De Bruler died this year. Several were sent to prison for grand larceny. A two years' sentence of bigamy was passed in November. In February a bastardy suit brought a judgment of \$350.

In November, 1876, James M. Skelton was tried for the murder of James L. Casey. The latter had been the hired man of the former, and had become improperly intimate with his wife and was discharged, but succeeded in hiring to a near neighbor. Mrs. Skelton confessed complicity to her husband, but complained that Casey had drugged her. The murder occurred in a field where young Casey was plowing. His head was split open with a hatchet. The two had met, peaceably, at first, if the statement of Skelton was trustworthy, but Casey had boasted of his accomplishment, so maddening Skelton that he killed him with his hatchet. He was indicted, tried and convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for fourteen years. Mason and Laird prosecuted and C. A. De Bruler, E. R. Hatfield, W. H. Thomas, G. L. Reinhard and E. M. Swan defended. The case was warmly contested. De Bruler delivered a speech of great power, forcing tears to the eyes of jury and audience. Skelton was finally pardoned by the Governor and soon afterward died.

John B. Handy became Judge in 1877. H. M. Logsdon was admitted in January, also W. H. Thomas. Several were sentenced for grand larceny, and a woman under age was sentenced two years to the Indiana Reform Institution for grand larceny. John H. Miller was admitted. Jesse W. Laird, attorney, died, and resolutions were passed in February, 1878. W. A. Salm was admitted in 1878. Henry Fisher was sentenced five years for rape in August. The case, *Bethell vs. Bethell* from Warwick County appeared on the docket. G. A. Wallace was admitted in 1879; same W. M. Hoggatt. The Prosecuting Attorneys for the last two or three decades have been as follows: A. L. Robinson, Blythe Hynes, Luke Stinson, William Hargrave, William Henning, C. A. De Bruler, Ed. Hatfield, S. B. Hatfield and William Land.

In 1883 a young man named Kelley was sentenced to the penitentiary for life for the murder of his employer, the owner and Captain of a small boat on the river. The employer had kept on board a woman not his wife, and, when she had finally left, had threatened Kelley with death if he ever publicly related the circumstance. This, as Kelley stated, weighed so upon his (Kelley's) mind that he finally determined to kill his employer. On the river between Grandview and Rockport, while the Captain was

asleep in the night, Kelley shot him through the head with a revolver, took his pocket-book, set fire to the boat, and rowed ashore at Rockport and the next morning started for Illinois. The boat drifted ashore and the next morning was discovered near Rockport. The charred body of the man was found on board with a bullet hole through the head. This led to investigation, when it was found a boy had been with him, and the latter was traced first to Rockport, thence to Illinois where he was arrested and brought back. He was convicted of murder and sentenced for life. S. B. Hatfield prosecuted and D. T. Laird defended. Another close case in 1880 was the trial of Emery Phillips of Grandview for the killing of William Snyder. S. B. Hatfield and others prosecuted and C. L. Wedding and E. M. Swan defended. The defense set up the plea of self-defense, and after a close, exciting contest succeeded in securing a verdict of acquittal. Snyder had been shot through the head with a revolver in a saloon. Another case, about the same time, was the State *vs.* Lewis N. Schoenfeld for shooting dead Urias Webb, a colored man, at a political meeting. The defendant was acquitted on the plea of self-defense. In 1884 Nicholas Frasier was convicted of the killing of James T. I. Crank, in Harrison Township. Both were young men—mere boys—and had been rivals in a love affair. Frasier struck Crank on the back of the head with a gun barrel, from the effects of which he died. The case was tried in Perry County, W. A. Land prosecuting and C. H. Mason and F. J. Reinhard defending. He was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced two years to the penitentiary, but this was changed and he was sent to the Indiana Reformatory Institution. These are the leading cases of importance tried in the last few years. The county is singularly free from noteworthy cases of crime compared with most other counties of the State. The people are generally high-minded and dispassionate.

The Old Probate Court.—The early probate records were burned with the court house in September, 1833. The first session after that convened November 11, 1833, Judge John Proctor in attendance, and the first act was the appointment of Eli Overlin, guardian of the persons and estate of William Davis, Enoch Davis and John Davis. John Harrison, administrator of the estate of G. D. Harrison, filed an appraisal and a sale bill; and Elizabeth Ruble, administratrix of the estate of William Ruble, did the same. James Blair made record that he and his sister Sarah Blair, were the only lawful heirs of Thomas Blair, deceased, a Revolutionary pensioner. And so the record goes on. At that time the jurisdiction of this court was entirely separate from that of the Circuit Court, and the Common Pleas had not yet been created. In November, 1836, Thomas Everton succeeded John Proctor as Probate Judge, and in August, 1844, Abel J. Pattridge took Everton's place. Rezin Waer

became Judge in February 1845, and served continuously until November, 1851, when Mason J. Howell became his successor, and served until the office was abolished in 1852. The jurisdiction of this court was transferred partly to the new Court of Common Pleas and partly to the Circuit Court.

The Court of Common Pleas.—This court came into existence with the new constitution of 1852, with jurisdiction partly from the old Probate Court and partly from the old Circuit Court. The first sitting of this court was held in January, 1853, beginning on the first Monday of the month, before Lemuel Q. De Bruler, Judge of the District composed of the counties of Spencer, Perry and Dubois. The first act of the Judge was the appointment of H. G. Barkwell, special Prosecuting Attorney. The next was the case William Hatfield vs. James R. Smith, debt, and judgment was rendered the plaintiff by default of defendant. And so this record goes on with such cases as Debt, Chancery Suits, Trespass on the Case, Petition for Partition, Assumpsit, Retailing, Petit Larceny, Gaming, Petition for Dower, Assault and Battery, Petition for Conveyance, Attachment, Nuisance, etc., etc. A seal was adopted January 5. In January, 1861, Judge De Bruler was succeeded by John James Key, and the latter in January, 1862, by Charles H. Mason. David T. Laird became Judge January, 1863. The district at this time and for several years before comprised the counties of Spencer, Perry, Crawford, Orange and Dubois. In 1870 Judge Laird resigned and Charles H. Mason was appointed Judge. The latter was succeeded in January, 1871, by Milton S. Mavity, who served until the abolishment of the office in 1873.

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES—ROCKPORT—SALE OF LOTS—EARLY MERCHANTS AND RESIDENTS—LATER BUSINESS MEN—BANKS—SECRET SOCIETIES—ADDITIONS—“THE CLUB”—INCORPORATIONS—NEWSPAPERS—GRANDVIEW—FOUNDING—TOBACCO—BUSINESS—INCORPORATION—SECRET ORDERS—THE PRESS—DALE—RICHLAND CITY—EUREKA—ENTERPRISE—CHRISNEY—CENTERVILLE—LINCOLN CITY—GENTRYVILLE—ST. MEINRAD—OTHER SMALL VILLAGES.

THE land upon which the greater portion of Rockport is located—Section 26, Township 7 south, Range 6 west, being a fractional section of 342.17 acres—was originally purchased from the Government by Daniel Grass, May 9, 1807. Above this tract, on Section 23, the land was entered in August, 1817, by Isaac B. Wright and W. R.

Griffith; and on Section 22, northwest of town, by Griffith & Mosely, in September, 1817. These men all owned this land at the time the county seat was located, except Daniel Grass, who had previously transferred a considerable portion on the northern side of Fractional Section 26 to William R. Hynes, of Bardstown, Ky. The Commissioners appointed to fix the seat of justice secured one-half, or every alternate lot, of 100 acres, donated by Mr. Hynes, 100 acres donated by Wright & Griffith, and forty acres donated by Wright & Mosely, besides \$1,000 in cash from William R. Hynes and \$300 in cash from Wright & Griffith. These Commissioners concluded their work and made their report March 11, 1818, and soon after that the County Agent, Daniel Grass, was directed to lay out a considerable portion of the Hynes donation into lots. The 10th of June, 1818, was set as the day for the first public sale of lots. The sale was advertised in the Louisville, Owensboro, Corydon, and other papers, and a large crowd was present, the farming population of the county being well represented. It is stated that free whisky was furnished at the county's expense and by the express order of the Board, to "sweeten the bids" and make the occasion merry and the buyers liberal and open-hearted. It is also stated that Azel W. Dorsey, who lived four or five miles west in the country, was the "crier" of the sale. The sale was successful, the lots being valued quite high, and the proceeds of the sale being about \$5,000. The second public sale occurred October 16, 1818, and amounted to about \$1,500. The third was held June 12, 1823, and amounted to about \$600, and the fourth February 24, 1824, the proceeds being in round numbers \$2,000. Private sales in the meantime, with the amounts of the public sales, had increased the proceeds in 1826 to \$9,255.50. This left considerable land still belonging to the county, which was afterward disposed of in various ways by private sales. Some was not sold at all—as the block west of the court house, now covered with brick buildings. Some thirty odd years later this was leased in small portions to individuals for ninety years, as the records show, or ninety-nine years, as the citizens assert. It is probable that the sales and leases, subsequent to 1826, raised the proceeds of the disposal of town lots to \$12,000, and the cash donations and subscriptions (\$1,550) would make the total proceeds to the county, in consideration of fixing "Hanging Rock" as the location of the county seat, amount to \$13,550 in estimated numbers. This is near the actual figure.

The buyers of lots June 10, 1818, were the following men: Daniel Grass, Maurice Snyder; John Snyder, William R. Hynes, William Small, Isaac Blackford, Stephen Chenault, William Burke, Azel W. Dorsey, Richard Thompson, Andrew Rowan, William Hansford, Thomas

Lumpkin, J. H. Priest, Carpenter & Nourse, John M. Brady, Jonathan Jennings, Willis Snyder, John Brown, Thomas Brown, Stephen F. Ogden, Andrew Young, Matthew Young, James W. Chappell, John S. Stutson, Thomas Taylor, William Berry, John Polk, Charles Y. Duncan, Thomas Spencer, William Spencer, Samuel Harker, Mason Jones, William B. Cooper, John Smith, William Conner, John Morgan, Griffith & Mosely, William Barley, William Bennett, Isaac Greathouse, Henry Small, Joseph Renshaw, and George Lindsey. These were the only buyers at this sale, but some of them bought a dozen lots, more or less, doubtless for speculating purposes. The majority of the buyers at no time resided in the town. A goodly number were farmers of the county, and several, as Isaac Blackford, Jonathan Jennings, *et al.*, merely bought to speculate. The lots ranged in price from \$25 to \$300 each. The buyers at the October sale, 1818, were Thomas Lumpkin, Willis Snyder, John W. Graham, James B. Slaughter, James Renshaw, George Lindsey, John Morgan, Thomas Taylor, William Smith, and Henry Small. In June, 1823, the buyers were James Stuteville, M. B. Snyder, James Seall, John Morgan, and John Pitcher. The buyers in February, 1824, were: James B. Stuteville, Martin Stuteville, Morris B. Snyder, James Seall, John Morgan, John Brown, John Pitcher, John Hevion, Edmund Moore, John E. Cotton, Charles Pierce, William Ray, John Morgan, Absalom Roby, Joseph Cissna, and Peregrine Alpha. Nearly all of these men bought more than one lot each.

So far as can be learned, no house was built on the present site of the town prior to the location of the county seat. Long before that, Daniel Grass who had entered the land from the Government, had built a log residence a short distance south of town on the same section (26) where he had, by the date of the county organization (1818), become comfortably and permanently established. The first family to locate permanently upon the present site of the town is purely a matter of conjecture, as quite a number came on about the time of the first sale of lots—June 10, 1818. Tradition has it that a man named James Lankford and his family lived for several years at "Hanging Rock," supporting themselves upon wild meat, fish and provisions obtained from the flat-boats which were sent down the river from the older settlements above. The date is fixed during the preceding few years before the creation of Spencer County. No house was built. Among the first residents of the town were the families of A. W. Dorsey, Foster Vanzandt, John Morgan, Stephen F. Ogden (single), James Pile, H. C. Brown, David Goldsmith and his sons Owen and Nelson, John B. Greathouse, John E. Cotton, Daniel Grass, John Worrell, James Millary, Roswell Minor, John Welsh, Thomas Lumpkin, Joseph Renshaw, Dr. Stephen P. Cissna, James Seall, Thomas

Britton, Alexander Britton, John Pitcher, Mason J. Howell, Atlas Jones, John Brown, Thomas Brown and on still later, John Dougherty, Jacob Myers, C. V. Pierce, Allen Gentry, Thomas H. Brown, Jacob Markle, John Proctor, James Wakefield, Daniel Brown, John W. Graham, Absalom Roby, William Ruble, Peregrine Alpha, Willis Snyder, Samuel Snyder, William Burk, Stephen Chenault, John H. Priest, Samuel Harker, Charles Nourse, Andrew Rowan, Morris B. Snyder, William Barley, William Berry and others. Vanzandt was the first blacksmith; James Pile the second. Stephen F. Ogden, a young single man, opened the first store for Ogden, Hynes & Ogden of Bardstown, Ky. John Worrell was the first tailor, Thomas Lumpkin the first liquor dealer, Joseph Renshaw the first plasterer, Stephen P. Cissna the first doctor, John Pitcher, the first lawyer, John B. Greathouse the first tanner, Roswill Minor and William Ruble the first carpenters and John E. Cotton the first hotel keeper. A. W. Dorsey and M. B. Snyder opened a store in 1819, Snyder conducting the business. The Goldsmiths were bricklayers and makers, and built the first court house. The third store was opened near the present railroad depot by Wright, Millary & Snyder, one of the Snyders conducting the establishment. A. W. Dorsey opened a hotel about the same time Cotton did. Later Howell & Jones opened a general store, and about the same time, probably 1826, John Brown also began selling goods. C. V. Pierce was another early merchant, and John Proctor another. Daniel Brown was an early hotel keeper. Markle was a tailor. James Wakefield sold goods later. John Dougherty was an early teacher. Thomas H. Brown was a blacksmith. Peregrine Alpha was a later merchant. John Worrell was the first and probably the only hatter; he made fur hats or caps from the hides of mink, etc. Alexander Britton was probably the first Postmaster, and J. E. Cotton the second. This was the town up to about 1830, the population being about 180.

During the decade of the thirties the following were the business men: James Wakefield, John Proctor, Uriah Lamar, Daniel Brown, William Jones, William Ash, Joseph Brown, John Ludwick, Graham & Bennett, Jonathan Harvey, John Carlisle, Jacob Myers, hotel; Graham & Partidge, James Morgan & Co., J. E. Cotton, hotel; T. J. & G. W. Snyder, S. & E. W. Britton, Howell & Harvey, Daniel Brown, hotel; J. V. Hill, Oliver Brown, Proctor & Gentry, Pierce & Morgan, William McKinley, W. E. & T. Mears, William Wilkinson, and a few others. These men were either merchants, landlords, grocers or liquor dealers. Nearly all the merchants kept a bar in those days, and nothing was thought harmful.

During the decade of the forties the merchants, grocers and liquor dealers were T. J. & G. W. Snyder, S. & E. W. Britton, Absalom Alston, Thomas Brown, J. V. Hill, John K. Rowe, Sarah A. McCaulay,

Samuel Parks, Postmaster; Harrison Carnes, W. E. & T. Mears, Dr. Enoch C. Lane, John Proctor, H. W. Walters, William Wilkinson, Morgan & Walters, A. J. Partridge, James Britton & Co., A. M. Phelps, S. J. Rudd, John Ludwick, McKay & Blunt, W. H. H. Shelby, Rachel Phillips, Oliver Morgan, drugs; Thomas Heady, E. B. Pennington, R. A. & F. Walker, William McDonough and a number of others. The most of these were in for short times only, and not for the full ten years.

In the decade of the fifties were the following business houses: Proctor & Richardson, dry goods; R. A. Walker & Co., dry goods; Sargent House by J. Sargent; Samuel Turner, drugs; G. J. Hales, ladies' fancy goods; Oliver Morgan, drugs; James Turpin, grocery; Joseph Schoenfeld, dry goods; T. H. Lynes & Co., grocery; Robert Graham, dry goods; G. W. Lemonds, stoves; Crawford, Cotton & Co., dry goods; Britton & Richardson, livery; H. Langmesser, bakery; Groendyke & Laird, store; Hurst, De Bruler & Co., dry goods; Stewart & Shrode, dry goods; Isaac Gillett, grocery; Cotton & Bowers, livery; Enlow & Ellis, carriages, wagons, etc.; Jerry Crooks, furniture; Sidney W. Stocking, saddles and harness; J. & A. Kerstiens, furniture; Fairfield & Carroll, stoves; T. J. Snyder & Co., dry goods; G. W. Lemonds, Postmaster; T. C. Tutt, boots and shoes; Simon Greenbaum, jewelry; John M. Howard, plow manufactory; A. T. Bullock, sash, doors, blinds, etc.; Biles & Wallace, contractors; J. H. Wells & Co., coopers; Wells & Thorn, contractors; S. B. Thompson, cabinet and undertaking; Joseph Burk, boot-maker; James D. Allen, banker; P. Davey, banker; Cotton & Hughes, shingle factory; Moses Collett, carpenter; Logan D. Williamson, carding-mill; J. W. Markle, tailor; Jacob Brenner, barber; Jacob Eigenmann, baker; J. J. Cavin, grocery; De Bruler & Sharp, dry goods; G. B. Bullock, grocery; J. M. Langdon, gunsmith; J. T. Morgan, dry goods; M. & J. Oberhouser, livery; A. W. Ensign, plows, wagons, etc.; Nevitt & Bullock, sash and door factory; S. I. Evans, cabinet; T. J. Taylor, dry goods and general supplies; W. H. Shadoan, dentist; Jones Hotel, Hampton Jones, proprietor; W. W. Cotton, real estate, and many others. In 1856, the town had two newspapers, two banks, two wharf-boats and two flouring-mills by John Shoptaugh & Co., and Romine Bennett & Co., Richardson & Dougherty, owners of one wharf-boat were commission merchants. Arthur White, J. W. Crooks, Smart & Hoagland were doctors. In 1859 Park & Kivett owned the grist-mill at the upper landing.

Among the early manufacturing enterprises of the town were the following: The tannery of J. B. Greathouse, started about 1826, and conducted about ten years, and afterward owned by James Proctor and others. John Proctor also started an early tannery, but soon sold to

James Proctor. John Worrell manufactured fur hats and caps as early as 1823. The flour for the town use was obtained for many years from the river. Logan Williamson commenced carding wool in the forties, and has continued until the present. Daniel Wilmot started a furniture factory about 1845. L. G. Smith followed the same business about the same time. Honig, Killian & Co. started in the same business soon after these men, and are yet thus engaged. They now do an extensive business, with all the late improved machinery. Benjamin Miller manufactured plug tobacco during the forties. The first grist-mill was built by old man Kimball, and stood on the bluff, and was operated by tread-power, horses or oxen being the motor. It was running as early as 1835. It cracked corn, but did not attempt to make wheat any finer than that grain naturally is. John and Henry Shoptaugh owned a saw mill at the upper landing during the forties. Bartley Ringler operated a brewery in the fifties, manufacturing beer and apple and peach brandy. The town has had four grist mills, only one now standing—the Novelty Mills owned by Mr. Niblack. S. W. Stocking's wagon, carriage and plow factory has been in operation many years, and is a large establishment. Matthew Hirsch has been extensively engaged in the same business for many years. John & William Halbruge manufactured cigars a number of years in the seventies. In the last few years there have been established in the town the "Rockport Chair Factory and Manufacturing Association," controlled by a stock company; the "Rockport Knitting Factory," by J. Hardy & Co.; the "Geometrical Block Factory," by Kennedy, Mason & Milner; the "Patent Brass Foundry," by Park, Graham & Weil; the "Rockport Basket Factory," by Basye & Gill, and the "Rockport Building, Loan and Saving Association."

Nearly all the early merchants packed pork. They kept general stores, bought goods twice a year, and took pork, grain, hides, venison, beef, and farm products in exchange for goods. They built large flat-boats, which were loaded with the produce and taken down South for use on the large plantations, or to be shipped from New Orleans to the sugar plantations of Cuba, Hayti, etc. John Brown packed pork as early as 1826, and the Snyders commenced about the same time. James Proctor engaged in the same business. During the forties Snyder & Partridge packed annually from 2,000 to 3,000 hogs, and continued about ten years. George Bosley slaughtered hogs for a few years, beginning about 1850, killing from 3,000 to 5,000 each season. During the winter of 1857-58 there were packed at Rockport the following hogs: T. J. Snyder & Co., 2,460; Procter & Richardson, 700; William Jones & Co., 950; R. A. Walker & Co., 225; G. W. Balseley & Co., 300; De Bruler & Sharp, 243—total, 4,878, or about 950,000 pounds. A little later Williamson,

Woollen & Thompson alone, it is said, packed about 4,000 in one season. It is asserted that Thomas J. Langdon was the man through whose persistent energy and skill the bluff at the east end of Main Street was cut through, and the debt of about \$10,000 saddled upon the town. A few years after the incorporation, or in about 1844, he obtained permission to have a channel cut over the bluff there for drainage, and this channel from that on, washing as it did and becoming a nuisance, was made the pretext for almost perpetual appropriations to clear it, blast out rock, etc., until at last, late in the fifties, the route to the river there was established. The town saw great prosperity from 1850 to 1856, increasing from about 600 population to over 1,000. Real estate and mercantile and commercial trade had doubled in value. This was due to the plank road, constructed mainly by the energy of James C. Veatch.

In 1838 an act was passed incorporating the Rockport Steam Mill and Manufacturing Company, the following being the incorporators: John Proctor, John Crawford, Thomas P. Britton, Alexander Britton, Daniel Brown, James Jones, Thornton Farrow, John W. Graham, Abel I. Partridge, John H. Arnold, Benjamin Romine, William Jones and John A. Stuteville. The capital stock was fixed at \$20,000. So far as can be learned, the company was soon dissolved.

Present Business Interests.—Dry goods—T. J. Taylor & Co., F. Weil, Fred Walker, D. A. Peregrine, Jay Hardy, John Feehrer, Fred Hitner & Son. Groceries—J. H. Walker, Wesley Hatfield, I. Gillett & Son, William Hassel, Nathan Kahn, E. M. Burr, F. Weil & Co., Alfred Evans, Alfred Yates, J. M. Fleming, Fred Hitner, Mr. Winkle. Hardware—H. C. Pentecost, Lamar & McCullough. News-stand—Wesseler & Graham. Drugs—J. W. Cunningham, John Basye & Son, W. H. Hardesty. Boots and Shoes—George Motteler, A. Kohlbecker, R. W. Nixon, Matthew Motteler, Charles Halbruge, Joseph Burk, George Hartman. Clothing—John Feehrer, F. Weil & Co., besides many of the dry goods houses. Stoves and Tinware—Henry Nohsey, H. C. Pentecost. Jewelry—F. C. Hahn & Co., B. H. Rounds. Milliners, Dress-makers, etc.—Miss Rosa West, F. Weil & Co., Mrs. Mary Jones, Mrs. Kelley. Harness, Saddles, etc.—S. W. Stocking, Matthew Hirsch. Photographer—H. L. Hudson. Gunsmith—August Hermes. Marble Works—Charles Zuckriegel, Alfred Yates. Furniture—Honig, Killian & Co., Christian Pfeifer. Merchant Tailors—Robert Nixon, E. Gauchey. Books and Stationery—Wesseler & Graham, J. W. Cunningham. Dentist—S. F. Bosler. Produce—M. M. Shaw. Barbers—H. T. Boone, McFarland & Sandford, David McFarland, Plummer & Robinson. Restaurants and Bakeries—F. A. Kunath, Aaron Schoenfeld, George Procaskey, John Wetzel, Miss Emma Brenner. Grist-mill—L. A. Niblack & Son.

Planing-mill, etc.—Charles Lieb, Honig, Killian & Co. Corn-meal-mill—Vawter & Williamson. Saw-mill—William Bird. Chair Factory—Thomas Sifert. Agricultural Implements—H. C. Pentecost, Matthew Hirsch, S. W. Stocking, Lamar & McCullough. Carriages and Wagons—S. W. Stocking, Matthew Hirsch, Limberger Bros., Paul Kanzler, Moss & Wetzel. Tobacco Dealers—T. R. Hardy, John O. Reay, Hamilton Tobacco Company, James Jones, proprietor. Grain Buyers—G. G. Niblack, L. A. Niblack, T. R. Hardy, William Jacobs. Woolen Factory—Vawter & Williamson. Feed Store—W. L. Partridge, Hoch & Brother, J. M. Fleming. Contractors and Builders—Phillip Eigenmann, Phillip Feigel. Butchers—Gustavus Brizius, Phillip Feigel, J. M. Fleming, S. Lashbrook. Livery—Graham & Cissel, W. W. Barnett, John Feigel. Live Stock Dealers—W. H. Fant, John Barnett. Brick or Lime Dealers—Hoch & Brother, Phillip Feigel, Phillip Eigenmann, H. C. Pentecost, W. L. Partridge. Blacksmiths—Matthew Hirsch, S. W. Stocking, Paul Kanzler, Limberger Bros., W. H. Eckman, Moss & Wetzel, E. Roach. Wool Buyers—F. Weil & Co., M. M. Shaw, Vawter & Williamson. Coal Dealers—John Landsbury, Robert Fisher, W. L. Partridge, I. A. Peckinpaugh. Saloons—Hibbs & Morris, Allen Tatum, Zachariah Crow, John Baumgartner, Henry & Fred Roetzel, Phillip Eigenmann, Vogel & Keehrer, C. Vogel, A. Klein, Frank Zinser. Chair Factory—Rockport Chair Factory, Charles Lieb, lessee. Hides, etc.—J. M. Fleming, M. M. Shaw, Charles Halbruge. Coopers—Hi Ellis, William Reiniger, John Hitner. Basket Factory—Basye & Gill. Job Printers—*The Indiana Pocket*, F. A. Niblack, T. W. Cadick. Laundry—Mrs. Shaw. Rockport Mineral Water Company—Felix Bochert, proprietor. Wharf-boat—J. A. Peckinpaugh. Main Landing—J. R. Dougherty. Knitting Factory—J. Hardy & Co. Rockport Pythian Band—E. Stienmiller, leader. Brass Foundry—Basye, Weil & Park. Telephone Office—Samuel Myer, agent. Adams Express Company. Lawyers—H. M. Logsdon, Henry Kramer, D. T. Laird, Frank Reinhard, W. H. Thomas, Charles Lloyd, J. Wytttenbach, Emery Boyd, C. H. Mason, E. M. Swan. Physicians—J. M. Dailey, I. L. Milner, F. M. Hackleman, H. L. Ambrose, Arthur White, S. B. Littlepage, William Beeler, C. W. Gabbert, Mr. Turpin, E. D. Ehrman. Secret Societies—Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Grand Army of the Republic, Independent Sons of Honor (colored). Newspapers—*Democrat*, Calvin Jones, proprietor; *Pocket*, W. H. Hardesty, proprietor. Rockport Citizens' Bank—T. H. Hardy, President; W. T. Mason, cashier. Churches—Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, German Lutheran, United Brethren, German Albright, Christian.

The leading fires in Rockport have been as follows : September, 1833,

court house burned; March, 1857, loss \$4,600; May, 1866, \$2,000; May, 1869, \$8,500; June, 1869, \$4,000; August, 1871, \$6,000; 1876, \$9,000; 1879, \$3,000; January 13, 1885, \$25,000. The location of Rockport was formerly known as "Hanging Rock," from a huge perpendicular fragment that seemed on the point of falling into the river. It finally did fall. Later, when a wrecked steamboat—the "Lady Washington"—struck upon it, the rock took that name, which was finally applied to the whole bluff.

Banking Enterprises.—Rockport had two banks back in the fifties. A Mr. McClanburg came here from Madison probably and founded the Bank of Rockport in November, 1854, with \$50,000 capital, based upon State bonds. The failure of the old State banks about this time caused Mr. McClanburg to wind up his affairs and quit the business before he, too, should become involved and probably ruined. But the citizens of the town concluded to continue the bank under the same name, and accordingly organized with the following stockholders: Oliver Morgan, President; P. Davey, Cashier; James C. Veatch, James Hyland, B. H. Walters, L. Q. De Bruler, John W. Crooks, Allen Gentry, Proctor & Richardson, J. P. De Bruler, John W. Richardson and T. F. De Bruler. They did a general banking business about two years, buying and selling exchange and coin and conducting a heavy collection agency. P. Davey, an experienced banker, was given the oversight of the bank, but proved unworthy of the trust, involving its credit abroad and in the end ruining it and compelling an abandonment of business.

Another banking enterprise during this decade was the private one known as the Rockport Mining and Manufacturing Company, of which John Crawford was President and James D. Allen, Cashier. This bank flourished for a short period, doing a general banking business, including the insurance of a limited amount of "shinplasters." It was, and now is, popularly known as "Allen's Bank."

In 1869 the Rockport Banking Company was organized with the following stockholders: Samuel G. Brown, Dr. Oliver Morgan, Gen. James C. Veatch, R. T. Kercheval, Samuel E. Kercheval, Virginia E. Hayford, L. S. Gilkey, George B. Bullock, Mrs. Martha Enlow, Henry O. Herr, John H. Smith, I. L. Milner, Mr. Fuquay and afterward two or three others. This organization continued to do a thrifty banking business until 1879, when the stock partnership expired and the company wound up its business. The stock at the highest amounted to nearly \$100,000. R. T. Kercheval was cashier from first to last. He was the only bank officer except a Board of Directors. This bank was perfectly safe and reliable, representing in the aggregate in real and personal property almost \$1,000,000. It was a private bank.



James Gentry Sr.

February 15, 1875, the Citizens' Bank of Rockport was organized under the State law, approved February 7, 1873, and business was begun April 12, 1875. The following were the first stockholders: T. R. Hardy, James Hammond, Charles L. Wedding, D. J. Axton, William Jacobs, L. Q. De Bruler, J. O. Reay, J. F. Biles, J. W. Lemmon, W. T. Mason, William Cadick, Charles Meuser, L. A. Niblack, S. F. Johnson, John Buckstahler, David Schaaf, J. B. Jones, G. M. Rice, H. Rothert, George Thomas, D. L. Morgan, John Biedenkopf, C. J. Mason, H. W. Biedenkopf. The first officers were James Hammond, President, and W. T. Mason, Cashier. The latter is yet cashier, but Mr. Hammond's death in February, 1885, was followed by the election of T. R. Hardy, President. The capital stock at the outset was \$52,000 and has since been increased to \$67,800. The reserve fund is \$5,385. This banking venture is highly successful and has the unlimited confidence of the community.

Rockport Lodge No. 112. F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation August 22, 1850, with these members: Oliver Morgan W.M.; Isaac Mears, Treasurer; Stephen Hyland, J. W.; John H. Lawburg, Tyler; M. J. Morgan, S. W.; V. S. Nunemacher, Secretary, and Thomas Blunt S. D. The charter bears date May 30, 1851. Among the early members besides those mentioned above were John H. Smith, Robert Stewart, John W. Crooks, William Jones, C. J. Mason, James Proctor (1852), John F. Thomas, John Pullen, G. J. Hales, Thomas H. Brown (1854), Theodore Cotton, James Razor, J. G. Shackelford, J. N. Ortkiss, James C. Veatch (1855), T. P. Littlepage, Elijah Enlow, James S. Wright, James Turpin, J. O. Graham, R. L. Crossley, J. F. Morgan, George Thomas, Robert Graham, L. S. Gilkey (1857), J. S. Greathouse, John Burkhart, Ferdinand Prosser, H. C. Corbley, J. H. Osborn J. H. Jones, Charles McIntire, C. T. Kasey, I. S. Hoagland, James Allen, J. C. Richardson (1859), Ford Wilkinson, John Basye, Rev. F. A. Heuring, Rev. W. F. Wood (1860). The lodge was prosperous from the start. Early in the seventies they undertook to build a hall, the building to be a partnership structure, they owning the upper story and other parties the lower. After expending about \$2,000 they failed to meet contingent obligations and lost what they had expended and had no hall. For the last few years they have met in Eigenmann's building. The lodge has a present membership of about forty-five, and is the parent of the Eureka, and the Grandview Lodges. The present officers are J. R. Wallace, W. M.; W. H. Thomas, S. W.; F. J. Reinhard, J. W.; Charles Lieb, S. D.; Bona Schoenfeld, J. D.; John Basye, Treasurer; J. A. Armstrong, Secretary; H. M. Jewell, Tyler. Many years ago a chapter was organized and was continued with fair prosperity until about 1881—1882, when it was permitted to die, and the charter was surrendered.

Spencer Lodge, No. 140, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 25, 1854, by C. Frary, D. D. G. M., with the following charter members: Henry Evans, David Bitts, Florence Bell, Daniel McIntyre and Draper Chipman. The lodge from the outset was very prosperous. The following men joined during the remainder of the year 1854: T. C. Tutt, T. D. Adams, H. G. Barkwell, J. T. Morgan, J. M. Howard, Daniel Wilmot, Sanford Howe, J. R. Dougherty, Morris Sharp, James Proctor, Robert G. Doon, J. W. Crooks, Oliver Brown, George Bell, Hampton Jones, W. W. Cavin, Logan Williamson, Abel J. Partridge, W. F. Thomas, S. W. Fairfield, William Burkhart, James Polston, James C. Veatch, James Turpin, James Razor, James J. Cavin, J. A. Stewart, Herman Verhoeff, Jr., L. W. Bacon, James S. Thompson, C. J. Barney, R. D. Cotton, I. L. Bayliss, Stephen Davis, Francis M. Boyce and R. L. Cobb. The first officers were: Morris Sharp, N. G.; J. R. Dougherty, V. G.; James T. Morgan, Treasurer; H. G. Barkwell, Rec. Secretary; Daniel Bitts, Per. Secretary. The charter bears date January 18, 1854, a short time before the lodge was instituted. From first to last a total of 273 men have joined the lodge. The present membership is 96. The lodge is now, and has been at most times, in active working order. The receipts at the end of the first term (June, 1854) were \$680.08. The lodge first met in the Gabbert building, then after a few years in Cavin's, then again back in Gabbert's, then for about fifteen years in S. W. Stocking's building. On the 25th of October, 1883, the corner stone of the Odd Fellow's Building was laid and the structure was fully completed the following year, the expense being borne by a stock company, the Odd Fellows owning two-thirds. They now own about four-fifths of the stock, valued at \$5,500. Their total assets amount to about \$6,500. They have a fine hall in the third story, well fitted and furnished. The present officers are: D. A. Peregrine, N. G.; S. H. Green, V. G.; Fred Feigel, Secretary; B. W. Hamilton, Treasurer; S. W. Stocking, Charles Lieb and Jasper Gillett, Trustees.

Rockport Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., was instituted November 8, 1865, by T. P. Gunnell, Special Deputy. The following were the first officers: J. R. Dougherty, C. P.; J. J. Cavin, H. P.; John Byers, Scribe; S. W. Stocking, Treasurer; Christopher Pfeifer, S. W. The charter is dated November 21, 1865. The following were the charter members: John R. Dougherty, R. A. Walker, L. W. Richardson, Christopher Pfeifer, James J. Cavin, John Byers, and S. W. Stocking. The encampment has steadily grown, and now numbers 46 members. The present officers are: D. A. Peregrine, P. C.; I. N. Thompson, H. P.; John Feigel, S. W.; G. W. Sheed, J. W.; J. W. Cunningham, Scribe; John Himmelhiber, Treasurer.

Bluff City Lodge, No. 239, Rebekah Degree, I. O. O. F., was instituted early in February, 1884, by N. W. Vawter, D. D. G. M., with the following charter members: N. W. Vawter, Wes. Hatfield, D. A. Peregrine, W. H. Sargent, Chris. Pfeifer, John Feigel, W. H. Thomas, C. J. Barney, Charles Leib, B. W. Hamilton, John Himmelhiber, J. W. Kincheloe, Fred Feigel, Maria B. Vawter, Anna M. Hatfield, Catherine Newton, Maria Barney and Nancy E. Smith.

Spencer Post, No. 123, G. A. R., was organized December 23, 1882, by mustering officer Captain Charles Myerhoff, of Evansville, with the following charter members: James C. Veatch, B. F. Boultinghouse, R. T. Ballard, L. E. Riggs, J. M. Dailey, S. Laird, T. R. Turnham, A. D. Garlinghouse, W. F. Partridge, J. R. Huffman, Edward Cosgrove, H. L. Ambrose, J. D. Armstrong, S. B. Littlepage, L. G. Smith, Jr., Samuel Wesley, John Feigel, James Sumner, J. W. Kincheloe, E. M. Burr, F. M. Ingram, J. W. Lane, G. W. Bodenhamer, James Doyle, Matthew Doyle, L. L. Spayde, J. S. Ballard, T. E. Snyder, James S. Wright, Thomas Sibert, W. W. Barnett, J. G. Kreiger, W. H. Sargent, John Wyttenbach and Henry Rebky. The first officers were: J. C. Veach, C.; Samuel Laird, S. V. C.; J. D. Armstrong, J. V. C.; A. D. Garlinghouse, Adjutant; E. M. Burr, Q. M.; H. L. Ambrose, Surgeon; L. E. Riggs, Chaplain; L. G. Smith, O. of D.; B. F. Boultinghouse, O. of G.; T. R. Turnham, S. M.; T. E. Snyder, Q. M. S. The lodge has steadily grown, and now has a membership of 85. It meets in the third story of Eigenmann's building, corner of Third and Main Streets. The present officers are: A. D. Garlinghouse, C.; G. W. Bettis, V. C.; G. W. Bodenhamer, J. V. C.; B. W. Hamilton, Q. M.; J. M. Dailey, Surgeon; Edley Brown, Chaplain; J. K. Balderson, O. of D.; John Martin, O. of G.; J. W. Kincheloe, Adjutant; W. M. Barney, Q. M. S. The Post is prosperous.

Rockport Lodge, No. 107, K. of P., was founded May 21, 1883, by George L. Masters, D. D. G. C., of Boonville, with the following members: G. L. Reinhard, H. M. Logsdon, W. H. Thomas, S. E. Kercheval, J. R. Gillett, O. F. Howard, J. H. Walker, W. S. Lamar, W. H. Sargent, T. R. Hardy, Jr., E. M. Swan, E. E. Wesseler, J. W. Graham, T. C. Basye, C. W. Halbruge, J. E. Taylor, F. J. Reinhard, J. W. Nourse, J. W. Kincheloe, J. A. Armstrong, J. Morris, R. N. Elliott, E. P. Harrison, F. A. Niblack, N. Miller, G. E. Niles, J. M. Dailey, J. C. Veatch, E. M. Payne, J. Hardy, J. A. Haynes, W. Hatfield and C. Lieb. The charter bears date September 17, 1884. The first officers were S. E. Kercheval, P. C.; H. M. Logsdon, C. C.; W. H. Thomas, V. C.; E. M. Swan, P.; F. J. Reinhard, K. of P. and S.; T. R. Hardy, Jr., M. of Ex.; E. E. Wesseler, M. of F.; J. R. Gillett,

M. A.; T. C. Basye, I. G.; R. N. Elliott, O. G. The lodge meets in the third story of Hitner's block, where it has a finely furnished hall and now numbers sixty-five members. It has the reputation of being the best working lodge of this order in the southern part of the State, the ceremonies being performed without the aid of rituals. A side degree called "The Orient" was organized in July, 1883. It and the main lodge are in a very prosperous condition. The present officers are E. M. Swan, P. C.; E. E. Wesseler, C. C.; W. C. Burr, V. C.; E. D. Ehrman, P.; T. R. Hardy, Jr., M. of Ex.; J. W. Cunningham, M. of F.; T. C. Basye, K. of R. & S.; W. W. Barnett, M. A.; Lewis Gentry, I. G.; Charles Shirley, O. G.

Rominie's addition, August, 1837, eighteen lots. John Crawford's addition, March, 1853, thirteen lots. Mt. Pleasant, near Rockport, laid out by Allen Gentry, twenty-five lots, January, 1854. Mrs. Evaline Britton's addition, twenty-eight lots, May, 1855. Crook's extension of Crawford's addition, fifteen lots, May, 1858. Gentry's addition, May, 1858, thirty-seven lots. L. G. Smith's addition, December, 1865, forty-five lots, and several others. In 1820 there were about 125 persons living in Rockport; in 1840 there were about 400; in 1850 about 600; in 1858 over 1,000; in 1865 about 1,400; in 1873 about 1,800; in 1880, 2,382 and in 1885, 2,600.

The Rockport Philosophical Society was organized November 17, 1848, with Dr. Oliver Morgan, President; William W. Cotton, Secretary; James C. Veatch, Treasurer, and with the following additional members: John Crawford, John H. Smith, Dr. J. P. De Bruler, Dr. J. W. Crooks, Dr. C. C. Graham, Thomas J. Langdon, Rev. James H. Noble, James H. William, Samuel Park, John Atkinson and others. The stated object of the society was "the mutual improvement in all branches of useful knowledge." Meetings were held weekly and the organization maintained until 1852. The exercises comprised debates, essays, lectures, etc. "in all branches of useful knowledge."

The Rock Division, No. 68, Sons of Temperance, flourished late in the forties and early in the fifties, nearly all the prominent citizens of the town belonging. It was organized about 1845. Alexander Britton was first Postmaster, then about 1830 Daniel Brown, then about 1850 G. W. Lemonds and under Lincoln, L. S. Gilkey.

One of the most important organizations in the history of the county seat is the "Rockport Literary Club," founded in January, 1868, with the following stated object: "The mutual improvement and entertainment of its members by engaging in various literary exercise and the discussion of topics of literary and general interest; but debate upon all partisan and sectarian subjects is prohibited." The following names were

appended to the Constitution: L. S. Gilkey, Arthur White, Daniel Hayford, Walter Failing, John J. Patterson, I. S. Milner, R. T. Kercheval, Curran A. De Bruler, Ira Broshears, James Barkwell, George W. Carey, C. L. Wedding, H. L. Ambrose, A. H. Kennedy, E. E. Wesseler, J. W. Nourse, Edward Burr, Charles P. Doney, H. M. Logsdon, G. L. Reinhard, G. L. Spilman, Henry Kramer, W. L. Nourse, W. H. Thomas, R. S. Neville, Fred Walker and C. Zuckreigel. Mr. Gilkey was elected President of the society and Ira Broshears, Secretary. The exercises of the first regular meeting were as follows: Dr. A. White spoke of Longfellow as a poet. Dr. W. Failing read a sketch of Edgar A. Poe. C. A. De Bruler sketched Prescott as a historian. D. Hayford spoke of John G. Whittier. Mr. Wedding discussed the character of Washington Irving as a writer and historian. G. W. Carey read a sketch of John L. Stevens, author and traveler. At the second meeting, in addition to a similar programme, this subject was discussed: "Does the pulpit afford a greater field for the display of eloquence than the bar?" Exercises similar in character to these have since been followed. A change of officers was made each month. New members were received almost every evening. A little later voluntary performances and an anonymous box were added to each evening's programme. The meetings were held until May, 1868, and then abandoned until the following October, when they were resumed and continued until March, 1869, and then abandoned until August, 1873. At this time the "club" was reorganized under the old constitution, and L. S. Gilkey was elected President and H. L. Ambrose, Secretary. The old programme was revived with even greater interest. The discussion, free and general, of the character and works of public men and women became a popular exercise. Nearly all the prominent citizens of Rockport became members. The exercises were very interesting and valuable. About the 1st of March, 1870, this "club" ceased meeting. It was again revived in December, 1879, with Judge Reinhard, President, and H. L. Ambrose, Secretary. The first subject discussed was "Chinese Immigration." The old programme of exercises was resumed and meetings of great interest were held until the next spring. They have not since been resumed.

Incorporations.—The town was first incorporated in the fall of 1838, John E. Cotton, John Proctor, Alexander Britton, J. V. Hill, T. H. Brown and John B. Greathouse being Trustees; W. B. Pierce, Clerk; Joseph Cissna Marshal; A. J. Pattridge, Treasurer; and John Crawford, Assessor. A scrawl was adopted as a temporary seal. Meetings were held in a house owned by Alexander Britton. The streets of the town were formally named. Ordinances were adopted. A map of the town was prepared by C. J. Moore. Five new Trustees were elected in

December, as follows: Cotton, Greathouse, John Crawford, Proctor and C. N. Pierce; W. B. Pierce, Clerk; Joseph Cissna, Marshal; M. W. Naney, Assessor; Partridge, Treasurer. The municipal government was continued about a year and a half and then seems to have been abandoned. In the month of June, 1844, Charles S. Finch, J. W. Markle, Charles V. Pierce, Christopher C. Graham and twenty-four other residents of Rockport petitioned the County Board to order an election to determine whether the inhabitants wished the town incorporated, and accordingly the first Monday in July was set as the day of such election. The result was favorable and the municipal government was established. A full series of the usual ordinances was adopted, and sidewalks built and streets repaired. In 1848 the town Trustees were Oliver Morgan, Henry Peek, Abel J. Partridge, Sylvester W. Fairfield and Jacob W. Markle. The officers in 1853 were as follows: Merrick J. Morgan, John H. Lawburg, Sylvanus I. Rudd, James P. De Bruler and Richard A. Walker, Trustees; Frederick Walker, Treasurer; John W. Crooks, Clerk, Assessor and Marshal. The officers of 1854 were M. J. Morgan, S. I. Rudd, John M. Howard, J. P. De Bruler and J. W. Crooks, Trustees; T. H. Brown, Marshal; John M. Graham, Treasurer; Joseph A. Gray, Assessor; Thomas J. Langdon, Clerk. Prior to 1859 the town authorities incurred an indebtedness, in round numbers of about \$10,000, in cutting through the bluff on Main Street leading to the river, and one or two other bluffs very much in the way. This debt hung over the town for many years, and its influence is yet felt. At times the orders depreciated to as low as 25 cents on the dollar, and were speculated in by a kind of stock brokerage. After May, 1859, the records were preserved, and more in detail can be given. At the May election, 1859, the following officers took charge of Rockport: S. J. Evans, Thomas Shackelford, W. H. Ellis, J. P. Bennett and Morris Sharp, Trustees; J. F. Nevitt, Clerk; S. W. Stocking, Treasurer; J. B. Harris, Marshal. J. F. Stewart became Marshal later, and G. F. Burnham still later. \$90.75 was paid the Rockport *Democrat* for advertising. The rate of taxation for the then ensuing year was fixed as follows: 50 cents on each \$100 for corporation purposes; 5 cents for a sinking fund; 1 cent to pay interest on town bonds; 25 cents for polls. T. H. Brown was appointed Assessor vice A. W. Ensign who failed to qualify. An amended ordinance fixing spirituous liquor licenses at \$200, and for \$100 for malt liquors, wines and cider was adopted. Sidewalks and pavements were built and new streets opened. The Board met in a building owned by S. J. Evans. The Treasurer's report showed in 1860 that during the fiscal year 1859-60, \$2,401.60 of town orders had been canceled. The total receipts were \$2,455.60 and total expenses \$1,570.06.

The officers elected for the fiscal year 1860-61 were as follows: Bartley Ringler, Thomas Shackelford, W. H. Ellis, William P. Snyder and Morris Sharp, Trustees; L. S. Gilkey, Clerk; S. W. Stocking, Treasurer; James Heady, Marshal; L. S. Gilkey, Assessor. Morris Sharp was President of the Board. Liquor license was fixed at \$70. N. and J. Oberhausen graded Main Street, between Second and Third, in 1859. Isaac Gillett became Marshal in January, 1861. In February, 1861, Allen Gentry was ordered paid the balance of the purchase money for the town cemetery.

The town officers elected for the fiscal year 1861-62 were: Bartley Ringler, Thomas Shackelford, Hampton Jones, W. P. Snyder and Ezra Dreher, Trustees; B. M. Taylor, Clerk; Thomas William, Treasurer; Jacob W. Markle, Assessor; Isaac Gillett, Marshal. In May, 1860, the amount of sinking fund on hand was \$537.93, and the collections of this fund during the year 1860-61 were \$206.67. This fund had been created to liquidate the town debt. The total receipts of 1860-61 were \$2,135.-96. In May, 1861, a Night Police force was organized with Samuel Laird, Chief. All able-bodied male citizens of the town were ordered enrolled, and each night eight of them in turn were ordered to serve as a night watch to the town. Albert Webster was made Chief of the Night Police. Business men were required to close their shops at 4 o'clock each day and to drill for two hours. February, 1862, J. W. Wartman took the place of Thomas Shackelford, deceased, as Trustee. The town Marshal was paid \$10 per month. The receipts for 1861-62 were \$1,178.-72, and the sinking fund collected was \$120.53.

The Trustees elected for 1862-63 were: Ezra Dreher, Hampton Jones, Jacob Markle, Bartley Ringler and W. P. Snyder; B. M. Taylor, Clerk; Thomas William, Treasurer; Robert W. Nixon, Marshal. A petition signed "many citizens" was presented, asking that the salaries of the town Trustees might be reduced one-half, but the prayer of the petitioners was not granted. J. W. Markle was President of the Board. Thomas D. Boyer, in August, 1862, was appointed Treasurer of the school fund of Rockport. John Byers assessed the town. T. D. Boyer served as Town Clerk in the spring of 1863. T. H. Brown held bonds against the town. The tax collections were \$1,132.77 for the year 1862-63, and total receipts \$1,325.22.

The Trustees for 1863-64 were: M. J. Morgan, J. W. Markle, W. H. Ellis, J. P. Bennett and Dr. A. White; Clerk, C. M. Mears; Marshal, Jesse L. Wartman; Treasurer, Thomas William; Assessor, W. F. Partridge; School Trustees, T. D. Boyer, Isaac Mears and George B. Bullock. T. H. Brown soon took Wartman's place as Marshal.

The Trustees in 1864-65 were: J. P. Bennett, M. J. Morgan, H.

W. Ellis, A. White and J. W. Markle; W. L. Partridge, Clerk; John R. Dougherty, Assessor; T. H. Brown, Marshal; Thomas William, Treasurer. T. S. Abbott was paid for printing in the *Umpire*. G. B. Bullock was Treasurer of the school fund. In September, 1864, Peter Feldpausch contracted to grade, gravel and gutter Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, for \$2,625.

In 1865-66 the officers were: J. W. Markle, J. L. Dunigan, M. J. Morgan, Logan Williamson and J. S. Evans, Trustees; George Sturm, Marshal; W. L. Partridge Clerk; T. H. Brown, Assessor; Thomas William, Treasurer; G. B. Bullock, W. L. Partridge and J. C. Daymon, School Trustees. The total collections for the year 1864-65 were \$2,065.-76 and \$173.37 sinking fund. T. F. DeBruler was Town Attorney. Mr. Feldpausch was employed to grade, gravel and gutter Main Street at the crossing of Fourth for \$582 in October, 1865, and a little later Main Street at the crossing of Fifth for \$650. During the year 1865-66 property holders along Main Street were taxed heavily for the graveling, etc., of that street. December, 1865, Robert Graham was paid in town orders \$100 for filling holes on Main Street. In December, 1865, the corporate limits were extended to embrace certain territory south of Seminary Street. Gentry's addition was thus included also. In April, 1863, all of the corporation south of Seminary Street was created the "Sixth Ward." The collections for 1865-66 were \$2,326.29.

The officers of 1866-67 were: E. Dreher, C. A. Brenner, Green R. Morgan, John G. Eigenmann, Malachi Goodman and L. W. Richardson, Trustees; J. F. Nevill, Clerk; R. W. Nixon, Marshal; James J. Cavin, Treasurer. The Board met in the office of J. W. Wartman. Ira Broshers was Assessor. A full series of town ordinances was adopted in the summer of 1866. In September, 1866, more territory south of Seminary Street was included within the corporate limits and later territory on the west was embraced thus. In December, 1866, the salaries of town officers were fixed as follows: Trustees, each, \$5 per month; Clerk, \$10 per month; Marshal, \$10 per month; Treasurer, 4 per cent on all orders canceled.

The officers for 1867-68 were C. A. Brenner, James J. Jones, Anthony Stephenson, Richard A. Walker, Charles P. Brenner and T. R. Hardy, Trustees; John Basye, Treasurer; John L. Stewart, Marshal; L. S. Gilkey, Clerk; John Stephenson, Assessor; S. D. Boyer, J. J. Cavin and O. R. Daily, School Trustees; W. H. Ellis, Jr., and J. L. Stewart, Fire Wardens; G. B. Bullock was yet Treasurer of the School Fund. Liquor license was fixed at \$50. Morris Sharp had been Cemetery Agent, but was succeeded by Dr. C. A. Brenner. Richard A. Walker, in September, 1867, contracted to grade, gravel, gutter and curb

Third Street from the north side of Walnut Street to the south side of Main Street for \$1,965. This was an era of improvement on the streets. The School Trustees, in April, 1868, were allowed \$50 each for services during the year 1867-68.

The officers elected for 1868-69 were Alfred Coons, Christian Pfeifer, Henry G. Deshler, William H. Ellis, Arthur White and Allen L. Kincheloe, Trustees; John L. Stewart, Marshal; Sidney W. Stocking, Treasurer; John F. Nevitt, Clerk; William J. Ingram, Assessor. In July, 1868, Lincoln Street was named. In September, 1868, the Board ordered that the town debt outstanding in the shape of non-interest bearing orders be taken up with corporate bonds of \$100 value each, bearing 6 per cent interest payable annually, \$2,000 of such bonds to be due in five years; \$1,000 in six years; and \$1,000 every year thereafter until all outstanding orders shall have been redeemed. In November, pursuant to petition, the fire limits were extended to include a portion of the town north of Main Street and east of Fourth Street. Pfeifer and Ellis, Trustees, were appointed to ascertain the probable cost of hooks and ladders for the town to be used in case of fire. They recommended that three ladders, four hooks and one dozen rubber buckets be purchased, and that a company of six citizens be formed to take charge of the property. By January 4, 1869, orders to the amount of \$4,730.40 had been redeemed with 6 per cent town bonds. By March 1 the amount had reached \$6,398.40. In April three School Trustees were elected to serve for two years—J. W. Wartman, George Sturm and James I. Jones. The cash collections for 1868-69 were \$4,437.71.

In 1869-70 the officers elected were Alfred Evans, Matthew Hirsch, John R. Dougherty, William H. Ellis, Jr., John J. Cavin and Allen L. Kincheloe, Trustees; John Byers, Marshal; James J. Cavin, Treasurer; John L. Stewart, Clerk; Wilford W. Wells, Assessor. In March, 1870, John J. Cavin, John Stevenson and J. W. Wartman were appointed a committee to ascertain what help could be secured in the way of subscription for the purchase of a fire engine. Flue and Fire Inspectors were appointed.

In 1870-71 the officers elected were Phillip Feigle, George Sturm, George Procaskey, Lewis G. Smith, Jr., John J. Cavin and James R. Wallace, Trustees; A. W. Lemmonds, Marshal; C. M. Mears, Clerk; J. L. Stewart, Treasurer; H. C. McKinley, Assessor. In May, 1870, there were destroyed in redeemed orders \$3,867.72; bonds, \$300; coupons, \$144. For the year ending May, 1870, \$3,897.22 was received in town orders in payment of taxes; \$700 was received in cash, and \$270.50 for licenses; also \$904.24 delinquent tax—in all \$5,771.96. Expenses were \$4,957.02.

The officers for 1871-72 were Alfred Evans, Christian Pfeifer, W. H. Sargent, L. G. Smith, Jr., Jacob Brother and Samuel Laird, Trustees; A. W. Lemmonds, Marshal; J. W. Kincheloe, Clerk; J. L. Stewart, Treasurer; W. W. Wells, Assessor; W. W. Wartmann, George Sturm and James I. Jones, School Trustees. In October action was taken pursuant to petition to have five street lamps erected at five of the most important locations in town. The committee advised the erection of eleven lamps, which number was increased to thirteen. December 12, 1871, the right of way on certain streets and alleys was granted the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern Railway. In February the proposition of Mr. Wicks to survey the town and establish all important points, etc., for \$500, was accepted.

The officers of 1872-73 were Fred Feigle, Calvin Newton, J. R. Dougherty, John Basye, T. R. Hardy and W. T. Mason, Trustees; R. W. Nixon, Marshal; J. L. Stewart, Clerk; J. W. Kincheloe, Treasurer; T. H. Brown, Assessor. The following tax was levied: 25 cents for general purposes, 25 cents for sinking fund, 10 cents road tax and 25 cents poll tax. Numerous sidewalks were built and streets opened. In December, 1872, the Board were petitioned by John Woollen and 160 others to take the necessary steps to have the town organized under a city charter. The petition was rejected without action, but again taken up later, and the census of the town ordered taken. J. L. Stewart was elected to take the census. He soon reported the inhabitants of the corporation to number 1,928. This was in January, 1873.

The officers of 1873-74 were Fred Feigle, James Hyland, John R. Dougherty, James W. Lemmon, Joseph D. Armstrong and Samuel Laird, Trustees; W. W. Wells, Assessor; J. W. Kincheloe, Treasurer; A. W. Lemmonds, Clerk; R. W. Nixon, Marshal; Oliver Failing, Robert T. Kercheval and John Wyttenbach, School Trustees. The credits of the Marshal for 1872-73 were \$6,546.89, and his debits \$6,440.49. In October, 1873, action was again taken to have the town made a city. R. W. Nixon, appointed to take the census, reported the population to be 2,701, accordingly the polls were ordered open November 12, to submit the question to the qualified electors. The people decided against a city government. Bonds worth \$2,600 were issued about this time in lieu of town orders redeemed. An addition of eight acres to the cemetery was ordered purchased, to be paid for in corporation bonds, but was changed and 9.14 acres bought for \$1,384.50 in bonds bearing 6 per cent interest. W. A. Mason was appointed School Trustee for three years. The Treasurer reported the receipts of 1872-73 to be \$3,462.54, and the expenses \$2,180.44, leaving on hand \$1,282.10, less Treasurer's per cent, leaving \$1,214.38. The expenditures of 1873-74 were \$1,245.87.

The officers of 1874-75 were Alfred Evans, Daniel Hayford, John R. Dougherty, John J. Cavin, L. A. Niblack and Logan Williamson, Trustees; L. W. Richardson, Assessor; William H. Ellis, Clerk; T. R. Hardy, Treasurer; A. D. Garlinghouse, Marshal; C. L. Wedding, Town Attorney; Abraham Crow, Superintendent of Cemetery; I. L. Milner, School Trustee for three years. Many sidewalks were ordered built in July, 1874. In October a fire engine was examined by the Board with the view of purchasing, but was rejected by a close vote. The cost was \$2,500.

The officers for 1875-76 were Phillip Feigle, G. W. Stites, John R. Dougherty, J. S. Evans, T. R. Hardy and S. D. Graham, Trustees; J. W. Kincheloe, Clerk; James Ross, Treasurer; George Sturm, Assessor; William H. Sargent, Marshal; T. F. De Bruler, Attorney. The receipts for the year ending May, 1875, were \$6,061.35, and expenses, \$5,257.99. Liquor license was fixed at \$100. The receipts for 1875-76 were \$6,703.88, and the expenses \$6,703.88.

The officers for 1876-77 were Phillip Feigle, A. D. Garlinghouse, William Herron, J. S. Evans, H. L. Ambrose and J. L. Stewart, Trustees; T. H. Brown, Assessor; James Ross, Treasurer; John H. Walker, Clerk; W. H. Sargent, Marshal; R. G. Evans, Attorney. The amount derived from the sale of the new cemetery lots to May, 1876, was \$299.10, and the amount spent on the grounds \$286.15. John R. Dougherty was Cemetery Superintendent. In July, 1876, a proposition was made the Board to bond the indebtedness of the town, but no action was taken. Thomas E. Snyder became Town Attorney in July. Essex Roach became Cemetery Sexton in November *vice* Edward Richardson. At this time, Christian Pfeifer took the place of William Herron, Trustee. In January, 1877, A. D. Garlinghouse, School Trustee, resigned, and S. W. Stocking was appointed. The bonds held by A. W. Gentry, for the addition to the cemetery, amounting to \$1,500, with \$700 past due, were found to have been illegally issued, and the Board, after receiving a demand for settlement, and after receiving a petition from the citizens to that effect, issued new bonds bearing 8 per cent in the place of the old bonds. Three hundred citizens signed the petition. The receipts of 1876-77 were \$5,320.85, and the expenses, \$4,611.49.

The officers for 1877-78 were: Conrad Miller, James A. Jones, Christian Pfeifer, Levi E. Riggs, H. L. Ambrose and S. E. Kercheval, Trustees; J. L. Stewart, Assessor; James Ross, Treasurer; John H. Walker, Clerk; W. H. Sargent, Marshal; T. F. DeBruler, Attorney. S. W. Stocking was re-elected School Trustee. In October, 1877, J. G. Eigenmann was paid \$1,099.60 for constructing a stone gutter on Fifth Street. G. Bullock was paid for work on the same, \$60.45. In March,

1878, the Board ordered issued to Ralph P. Gilbert, in lieu of bonds held by him and issued in 1868, with interest due thereon, town orders to the amount of \$1,882.51. The bonds were dated in 1868, and were due in six and seven years, but were not paid when due. They had been issued in 1868 in lieu of orders held by Mr. Gilbert. The interest due on the six six-year bonds of \$100 each, was \$139.70; and that due on the eight seven-year bonds of \$100 each, was \$174.40. Other interest increased the debt to \$1,882.51. Mr. Gilbert accepted the orders and settlement offered by the Board and afterward brought suit on his orders. The receipts for the year 1877-78 were \$6,505.60, and the expenses \$6,505.60. In May payment was made on bonds held by Mr. Gentry.

The officers for 1878-79 were: John Cochran, George B. Olsch, Matthew Hirsch, O. R. Brown, Frank Carter and Amos Lemmon, Trustees; D. C. Pattridge, Clerk; Aaron A. Staley, Treasurer; C. R. Graham, Assessor; George J. Hales, Marshal; D. Johnson, Cemetery Sexton; W. W. Medcalf, Attorney. In July, 1878, the Board considered the offer of the Babcock Company to furnish the town suitable fire engines for about \$1,700, but finally, after being petitioned not to purchase, refused to do so.

The officers of 1879-80 were: John Long, Thomas Jones, J. R. Dougherty, T. E. Snyder, C. Lieb and E. E. Wesseler, Trustees; J. W. Kincheloe, Clerk; John H. Walker, Treasurer; John Feigel, Marshal; Lewis Taylor, Cemetery Sexton; J. R. Dougherty, Cemetery Superintendent; W. H. Thomas, Attorney. S. E. Gilbert had obtained a judgment in full of his demands on the town, and had succeeded in getting an order from the United States Court upon the Town Board to pay to him annually a certain percentage of the tax levy until his judgment was paid in full. Dr. J. L. Milner was re-elected School Trustee. On the 1st of January, 1880, the following report of a special committee was spread upon the records: "To the Board of Trustees of the town of Rockport, Ind.: We beg leave to report that we have made a careful investigation of the amount of indebtedness of the town of Rockport, and report that there was outstanding, as shown by the Treasurer's register, of orders, on the 1st day of January, 1880, the sum of \$11,995.27; interest due, \$1,534.76; total, \$13,530.03; interest paid on orders redeemed in the Marshal's custody, \$805.41; debt, less orders redeemed, \$11,244.60; interest due thereon, \$1,480.02; indebtedness, less canceled orders paid, \$12,724.62." Signed by T. E. Snyder and J. W. Kincheloe, Committee. The receipts for 1879-80 were \$1,869.09 and expenses \$911.30. The sum of \$5,041.64 was paid to redeem bonds outstanding.

The officers for 1880-81 were: John Long, Henry Maas, Christian

Pfeifer, James Ross, Peter Johnson and E. M. Burr, Trustees; Thomas Hinds, Marshal; J. L. Stewart, Treasurer; J. W. Kincheloc, Clerk; J. R. Dougherty, Cemetery Superintendent; Willis Poole, Cemetery Sexton; W. H. Thomas, Attorney; A. D. Garlinghouse, School Trustee, *vice* S. W. Stocking. In September, 1880, about seventy citizens petitioned the Board to purchase the necessary hooks, ladders, buckets, axes, lanterns, etc., to equip a "Hook and Ladder Company." Thirty-nine men also reported that they had organized a company of that kind. Action was deferred. In October, 1880, James Ross, Trustee, resigned, and John Brinkman was elected. The Board, in March, 1881, were petitioned by 285 citizens to have erected a "calaboose." Action was postponed.

The officers for 1881-82 were: Matthew Hirsch, Levi Landsberry, James A. Jones, E. H. Zachritz, R. S. Neville and James R. Wallace, Trustees; Phillip Eigenmann, Marshal; Louis J. Heid, Clerk; B. T. Smith, Treasurer; B. T. Smith, Cemetery Superintendent; George Motteler, Cemetery Sexton; E. M. Swan, Attorney; W. L. Nourse (re-elected), School Trustee. September 24, 1881, resolutions were passed by the Board deploring President Garfield's death.

In October, 1881, a proposition from Mr. Gilbert of Evansville, who held a judgment of \$1,948.26 against the town, was considered, which proposition was to deduct $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent upon consideration of the payment of the judgment. The Board endeavored to "bond" the judgment, but could not. A motion to accept the proposition of Mr. Gilbert was lost. January 1, 1882, R. S. Neville and B. T. Smith, a special committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following as the indebtedness of the town: Outstanding debt, \$11,496.08; interest, \$2,164.94; school debt, \$4,000; total, \$17,661.02, less orders on hand redeemed \$323.33; real debt, \$17,337.69. In February W. Hatfield took Mr. Neville's place as Trustee.

The officers for 1882-83 were: William Simperts, Henry Kerstien, B. M. Taylor, E. H. Zachritz, James A. Jones and James R. Wallace, Trustees; Phillip Eigenmann, Marshal; George A. Wallace, Clerk; L. G. Smith, Treasurer; George Motteler, Cemetery Superintendent; Logsdon and Kramer, Attorneys. In May, 1882, the Board refused to acknowledge service of a notice to appear before Judge Gresham, of the United States District Court, to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued compelling them to levy a tax for the payment of the judgment held by R. P. Gilbert against the town. Soon after this the following mandate was issued and served:

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, }
 DISTRICT OF INDIANA. }

The President of the United States to the Town of Rockport: James A. Jones, Henry Kerstien, E. H. Zachritz, William Simperts, B. M. Taylor, and James R. Wallace, Trustees of the Town of Rockport, Greeting:

WHEREAS, By complaint of Ralph P. Gilbert, filed in said court, it appears that by reason of a judgment rendered in said court on the 17th day of October, 1878, the said Town of Rockport is indebted to said plaintiff in the sum of \$2,361.28, which said sum the Town of Rockport refuses to pay, and also refuses to levy a tax to pay the same; therefore you, and each of you, do forthwith assess, levy, and collect, as other property is levied and collected for the year 1882, a tax of 8 cents on each \$100 of the taxable property of the Town of Rockport, such levy to be made and the tax to be paid in cash; that said levy be made in addition to the levy otherwise made by the Trustees for the ordinary expenses of the Town of Rockport, the proceeds of such levy of 8 cents to be paid as soon as collected to the Clerk of this court, and by him to the plaintiff.

Witness, Hon. Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the seal of said Circuit Court, this 10th day of May, A. D. 1882.

NOBLE C. BUTLER, *Clerk.*

This mandate brought the "City Fathers" "to Limerick," and the levy was forthwith made. In June Amos Lemmon was elected School Trustee, *vice* I. L. Milner, whose time had expired. Some trouble or misunderstanding arose over this election, whereupon Lemmon resigned, and Dr. C. W. Gabbert was elected. The Board of Health of the town did needed and active work during the summer of 1882. In March, 1883, the town was divided into two election precincts, Main Street being the dividing line. In April, 1883, an ordinance making it unlawful for any person to bring small-pox into town, and fixing the fine at \$50, was passed.

The officers for 1883-84 were: Henry Maas, John Brinkman, Jay Hardy, Henry Kerstien, William Simperts, and B. M. Taylor, Trustees; L. G. Smith, Marshal; J. W. Kincheloe, Clerk; James R. Gillett, Treasurer; Wesley Barnett, Cemetery Superintendent; S. E. Kercheval, School Trustee, *vice* Garlinghouse. An effort was again made in June to secure assistance from the County Board to build a "calaboose," but met with refusal except permission to build on the court square. In March, 1884, Phillip Eigenmann contracted to build a brick "calaboose," 16x24 feet, with eighteen inch walls, and with two cells, work to be done by May 1, 1884, for \$550. The building was completed April 19, and accepted by the Board. It was located on the court yard back of the court house.

For two years previous to 1884, the Trustees had been each elected for two years, three of them at one time. The Trustees elected for 1884-85 were Henry Harris, Henry Kerstien, and Charles Leib, and those holding over were Henry Maas, James Hardy, and John Brinkman; L. G. Smith, Marshal; H. L. Ambrose, Clerk; J. R. Gillett,

Treasurer; T. E. Snyder, attorney; J. W. Kincheloe, School Trustee (after an exciting contest of sixty-four ballots through several successive meetings). Owing to the fact that in certain former years a record of canceled town orders was not kept, it had been for many years well known that the exact indebtedness of the town was not only not known, but beyond ascertaining. In January, 1885, action was taken to have the State Legislature furnish the necessary relief.

The high water marks at Rockport are as follows: In 1867 and February 22, 1882, very high; January 1, 1847, twelve inches above the marks of 1867 and 1882, which were the same; February 23, 1832, twelve inches above the mark of 1847; February 18, 1883, thirteen inches above the mark of 1832; February 19, 1884, eight inches above the mark of 1883. These marks are kept on a marble slab set in the face of the bluff by Capt. J. R. Dougherty.

*The Press of Rockport.**—The first newspaper established in Rockport as well as in Spencer County was in July, 1837, by Thomas J. Langdon, who had been educated at the Academy of Charlottesville, N. C. It was a small weekly sheet called the *Gazette* with "Measures, not Men" for its motto, and became defunct the year of its birth, owing, doubtless, to a lack of patronage. It was soon followed by the *Register* in January, 1838, under the management of Burchel J. Barney, editor, and B. H. C. Barney, publisher, which new paper was neutral, with strong Whig proclivities. It was printed on medium paper and compared well with the issues of that early period. In 1839 Chester Barney was for a time associated with the paper. In about two years, owing to the stringency of money affairs, it was suspended. Soon afterward, in 1840, Chester Barney founded the *Eagle*, with his father, Daniel F. Barney, as editor. The latter was an accomplished scholar and an able lawyer who had previously practiced at the New York bar. He was witty and sarcastic, and indulged his lively fancy in occasional poetic flights. The *Eagle* was characterized by its able editorials and its fight in the important political contest of 1840. After the election it suspended. The county was yet too poor to properly support a newspaper. It was revived, however, for a few months in 1841, under the pressure of the political excitement occasioned by the death of Gen. Harrison and the course of President John Tyler, and the excitement over the proposition to remove the county seat from Rockport to Centerville.

In 1842 William Pattee, of Cincinnati, founded the *Spencer County Chronical*, a larger paper than its predecessors. It was neutral politically, with Democratic tendencies, and was issued until the summer of 1843, and then suspended. Pattee afterward became Auditor of State of Iowa, and was

*Compiled mainly from a voluminous history of the Rockport press prepared by Gen. J. C. Veatch, and published in the *Gazette* in the spring of 1878.

a man of much ability. In November, 1843, under the call of the Whigs who advocated the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency, James C. Veatch and Anson W. Jones founded the *Indiana Herald*, an intensely partisan Whig paper. It was issued until March, 1845, and then suspended. It was well managed and ably conducted, and did a vast amount for the Whig cause in the county. The *Herald* was mainly instrumental in preventing the loss of Luce Township by its attachment to Warrick County. In the latter part of 1845 Thomas J. Langdon and John Ludwick established the Rockport *Sentinel*, which paper after a few months was abandoned.

Early in 1848 Langdon who seemed determined to discover when the people of the county were ready to support a newspaper, founded the *Planter*, which was really the first newspaper to live successfully upon the sober patronage of the people. The paper was a five-columned folio, and at times one or two others were associated with Langdon in the management of the sheet—a Mr. Thorne in 1853. At times the enterprise was on the point of "giving up the ghost," but the editor managed to pull through and at times was quite prosperous. In 1855 soon after the establishment of the *Democrat*, a Republican paper, which advocated the election of John C. Fremont to the Presidency, was founded by David T. Linegar and Felix W. Vinson, and conducted with much spirit and partisan rancor for about two years. The campaign of 1856 was bitterly fought, the young Republican party putting the old Democracy to active effort to avoid defeat. In this campaign the two papers—*Republican* and *Democrat*—waged a caustic war, which is yet remembered. After the campaign the *Republican* slowly died. David T. Linegar is, at the present writing, a prominent member of the Illinois General Assembly.

March 24, 1855, the first number of the Rockport *Weekly Democrat* made its appearance under the editorship of R. S. Hicks. It was a large paper of twenty-eight columns and was managed by Calvin Jones, and the material was brought from Greencastle. This became the most successful paper established in the county up to that time, having at the end of the first volume a subscription of over 1,000. Mr. Hicks was elected to the county Clerkship in 1856, and 1857 sold the *Democrat* to Calvin Jones, but still continued to do editorial work until about the breaking-out of the last war. The motto of the paper was "No king but God, and no country but the soil of Freedom." This was changed, at the end of Volume I, for the one yet carried at the head of the paper: "The Palladium of our liberties—the Union and the Constitution." In 1860 the word "weekly" was dropped from the title of the paper. In 1861 C. W. Cottom was connected with the *Democrat* in a subordinate capacity. Soon after the war the word "weekly" was re-established to the title of

the sheet. In 1876 J. D. Armstrong was connected with Mr. Jones in the publication, but only for a short time. In 1881 McClellan Jones, son of Calvin, became local editor, and as such continues to the present. The *Democrat* has had many rivals and enemies, has seen times of prosperity and of sore distress, but, through it all, by the persistence, skill, good sense and uniform fairness of its veteran editor, Calvin Jones, has outlived all its enemies, and is now the Democratic organ of the county with a large circulation. It was suspended for a short time in 1865, at the close of the war, and was "pied" early in 1863 by soldiers stationed on the fair-grounds about whom the *Democrat* had made some remarks not relished. Throughout the Rebellion the paper maintained the position of a prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union.

In 1863 Rev. Thomas Abbott founded a Republican paper called the Rockport *Umpire*, which he conducted with spirit and credit until the latter part of 1864, when it passed to James A. Farley, and in September, 1865, to Daniel Hayford, under whose management it steadily increased in prosperity and popularity. November 18, 1868, the office was sold to George W. Cary, who changed the name to the Rockport *Journal*, and continued its successful issue. W. H. Sargent was associated with Mr. Cary, but finally sold his interest to the latter, who, in 1870, sold out to John Wyttenbach. John B. Messmore was for a time local editor. In July, 1872, Samuel E. Kercheval founded the *Republican*, a paper which became a bitter rival of the *Journal*, until finally in April, 1874, the latter was purchased by Mr. Kercheval and united with the *Republican*, under the combined name *Republican-Journal*. Associated with Mr. Kercheval in the editorship of the *Republican* was George E. Bullock. The *Republican-Journal* was conducted successfully until April, 1877. In October, 1875, Mr. Bullock sold his interest to Mr. Kercheval, and the latter secured the services of Mr. Ryan as an associate, and in March, 1877, of Daniel Hayford, who remained until the sale of the office in April of the same year. At this time the paper went to R. S. and C. A. Hicks, who conducted it with marked energy under the name *Gazette* for about two years, when it went to a company, and finally to Thomas Collins, who soon afterward removed it to Owensboro. Under Mr. Hicks the paper became Democratic. Under the company William Medcalf was editor.

In 1864 a strong Republican paper called the Rockport *Union* was founded by Curran A. De Bruler and J. W. Wartman, and conducted with success and ability for about nine months, when it was suspended. In October, 1876, Prof. Wyttenbach, having previously become connected with the Grandview *Monitor*, removed the office to the county seat, and continued the sheet as the Rockport *Monitor*, an advocate of the prin-

ciples of the Greenback party. The name of the paper was changed to Rockport *Sentinel*, and early in 1878, Ed Dillon became connected with it as an associate.

In the fall of 1877 Daniel Hayford bought the material of the Connelton *Reporter*, and issued the first number of the Rockport *Journal*, a new spicy paper under an old name. After a time it passed to other parties, and was leased successively by Samuel Palmer and W. S. Lamar, but finally went to John Wyttenbach, with whom A. D. Garlinghouse became associated, and at last was sold to W. H. Hardesty, who changed the name to the Indiana *Pocket*. Late in 1877 J. E. Wolff began issuing a German paper called the *Banner*. Connected with this was also issued, by the same gentleman, a Democratic paper called the Rockport *Advance*, which was soon sold to J. D. Armstrong, who changed the name to *Sentinel*. Early in 1885 it was sold to John Wyttenbach, and immediately afterward to F. A. Niblack, and then to W. H. Hardisty, who merged it with the Indiana *Pocket*. The latter is now issued with a large circulation. The *June Bug*, *Night Watch*, weeklies, and the *Evening News* and *Hornet*, dailies, have been issued in Rockport.

Grandview.—The town of Grandview was not laid out until September, 1851. Hammond and Lamar at that date employed the county surveyor and laid out the first lots on Sections 4 and 5, Township 7 south, Range 5 west. Several years prior to this, Thompson Blount began selling from a stock of general merchandise worth about \$1,000, on a wharf boat on the river near the foot of Main Street. He kept goods there for about two years and then erected a store building up town where the Parker Buildings now stand. The place was called Blount's Landing while the boat was occupied. Blount continued in business several years. Joseph Bariclaw started a small store about the time the town was laid out. Hicks & Bro. began with a good stock a little later, and Charles S. Finch and J. C. Finch about 1855. Parker & Verhoeff and John A. Wilbern began about this time, and T. L. Tinsley also with drugs and furniture. Soon after this came Horace Riggs, D. L. Wyman, Geo. A. Niblack, L. C. Parker, M. L. Corwin (drugs), Job Hatfield and possibly a few others with stores. Other merchants since that time have been Thomas Lloyd, Jones Bros., Tinsley and Stoops, Henry Krome, John Biedenkopf, the Gudgens, Webb & Hammond, Eli Gabbert, George Wandel, James Vickers, Joel Tillman, Lamar & Lawrence, A. J. Woodruff, John Doyle, Camp & Bro., William Cadick, Worsley & Sargent, John Curry, Mr. Fisher, Martin Leyendecker, S. B. Littlepage, August Tonini, Richard Wilbern, W. H. Forsythe, Wesley Hatfield, S. W. Lamping, Landsberry & Son, J. G. Nelson, Lawrence C. Parker, L. E. Shannon, C. T. Gabbert, John Lanman, William Herron and others. Thomas

Lloyd kept hotel as early as 1855. Daniel Jones, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. Lindsey, Fred Weason, Elizabeth Near, Fred. Reiff and others have since conducted hotels. The first licensed ferry at the town was to Samuel Near in March 1866. September 22, 1879, about 2 o'clock in the morning. the town suffered a \$15,000 fire, the leading losers being Camp & Cadick, drugs, dental office, etc.; Samuel Triplett, confectionery; John Stuteville, saloon; John Biedenkopf, grocery and hardware; Near House and G. Bleichroth. Capt. Finch conducted a saw-mill on the town site in the forties. Drs. Moore, George Worsley (now), Joel S. Tillman, Ferdinand Mason, H. M. Currey, Fisher, D. M. Hammond (now), and J. T. White (now), have been the resident physicians. In May 1882, Henry Kramer's saloon, Dr. G. Worsley's drug store and John Hammond's confectionery house were burned—fire two nights in succession. J. B. Livengood was the first postmaster, beginning in 1857. Since him have been George Mansfield, Horatio Hicks, T. L. Tinsley, John Currey, Job Hatfield, Wm. Gabbert, W. H. Forsythe, S. W. Lamping and W. E. Knight, January 1883, and to the present. The grist-mill was built about 1856-58, and at first had three run of buhrs. It was erected and was conducted many years by John A. Wilbern, with whom was associated for a time H. H. Wilbern. In about 1883 it passed to William Cadick & Son, who thoroughly refitted it. It is now second to no mill in the southern part of the State for quality of flour. Its capacity is fifty barrels per day. Flour is ground by the patent roller process, the main machine costing about \$1,000. The building is a three and one-half story frame and basement. John A. Wilbern conducted a stave factory twelve or fourteen years ago, and connected with it was a cooper's shop. He employed about twenty men and did a big business for a few years. Biedenkopf & Leonard burned two brick-kilns in 1872. Underhill & Biedenkopf made brick in 1881. Brooms, cigars, plug tobacco, etc., have been manufactured in the town. Pork was packed by the early merchants quite extensively.

The Finches bought tobacco as early as 1855-56, and from that date on until the war, their purchase ranged from 50,000 to 200,000 pounds per annum. William Taylor bought near the close of the war in about the same quantity for two or three years. R. G. Moorman & Co. began buying in about 1865, and continued several years, reaching almost a million pounds in one or more years. While they were yet in business, John A. Wilbern erected a new factory and began buying on an extensive scale, reaching probably 600,000 pounds. He continued until a few years ago. Parker & Niblack were in the tobacco business during the Rebellion. J. C. Finch began to buy again in 1872. He continued until 1881 except the year 1875 when he "rested." In 1878 he bought

a little over 1,200,000 pounds. His average for eight years was over 700,000 pounds annually. For the last two years J. H. Rothert has been buying extensively. His purchase in 1884 exceeded 500,000 pounds. About ten years ago Samuel Kercheval built a carriage factory and for about a year did a big business. He worked about eight hands and in the year turned out about fifty vehicles. His factory was destroyed by fire.

Incorporation.—On the 29th of June, 1868, pursuant to an order of the County Board, an election was held to decide whether Grandview should be incorporated. Fifty-nine votes were polled for incorporation and fifty-two against the same. On the 6th of September, 1872, the town was duly declared incorporated by the County Board. If a second election was held the facts could not be ascertained. The delay was caused by opposition to the municipal government. In 1872 the town had a population of 724, and covered 668 acres. The corporation has been continued until the present. In April, 1883, the records were consumed by fire. The first Board of Trustees was John Biedenkopf, J. W. Lanman and one other whose name is not now remembered. Since then the Trustees have been about as follows: Thomas DeWitt, C. T. Gabbert, J. C. Finch, F. D. McKasson, George Dawson, Jacob Livengood, George Wandell, Richard Wilbern, C. P. Balser, Henry Huffmier, H. H. Wilbern, J. L. Hatfield, L. E. Shannon, Charles Cox, A. C. Williams and C. P. Balser. Henry Ribky was the first Marshal, and after him came Henry Huffmier, A. C. Williams, Samuel Near, J. N. Brown, Henry Moore, Emery Phillips, E. E. Staten and James Lockhart. The Clerks and Treasurers (one office) have been C. T. Gabbert, Wallace Hatfield, J. L. Hatfield, Emery Phillips, Fred McKasson, John Hammond and Leon Curry. In May, 1884, the amount of outstanding orders was \$637.60. The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1883-84 was as follows: Receipts—From J. E. Hammond, former Treasurer, \$102; from the tax duplicate, \$766.59; delinquent tax, \$70.43; from licenses, \$58; total receipts, \$997.02. Expenditures—Orders redeemed, \$528; interest on corporation orders, \$17.02; interest on road orders, \$225.45; paid School Trustees, \$58; cash on hand, \$168.55; total, \$997.02; Leon Curry, Treasurer. The town orders are worth about 90 cents on the dollar. The School Trustees have been John Biedenkopf (nine years), W. H. Forsythe, Job Hatfield, James Vickers, L. C. Parker, B. O. Gudgen, John A. Wilbern, C. T. Nelson, George Wandel (now), James Vickers (now), J. T. White (now).

Grandview Lodge, No. 191, F. & A. M., was organized in 1855, with the following charter members: Thompson Blount, R. T. Kercheval, Alfred Lamar, W. R. Mead, Alfred Myler, C. S. Finch, Abel Ray and

Richard Thurman. Other early members were T. L. Tinsley, C. T. Nelson, L. C. Parker, George Worsley, N. A. Straube, H. C. Anderson, John Hiley, Wilson Ray, W. W. Gaines, S. D. Moore, A. J. Stephens, W. M. Jones, John S. Jolly, T. J. Cutler, J. M. Anderson, William Harter, G. G. Niblack, J. F. Townsend, Frederick McKasson, John W. Lamar, Harmon Verhoeff, J. W. Lanman, W. M. Taylor. Rev. I. N. Thompson, J. H. Crow, N. E. Boring, James Collins, D. L. Wyman and L. A. Niblack. These were all prior to 1860. The lodge continued to thrive and is at present in a fairly prosperous condition. It has a two-storied frame building on Main Street, and meets in the upper story. The building is worth about \$1,000. The lodge property is valued at \$3,000. The present membership is 35. The present officers are S. W. Lamping, W. M.; L. C. Parker, S. W.; J. C. Finch, J. W.; George Worsley, Treasurer; George Wandell, Secretary; G. A. Worsley, S. D.; Thomas Moss, J. D.; E. W. Moss, Tyler.

Grandview Lodge, No. 300, I. O. O. F., was organized February 8, 1868, by C. Pfeifer, of Rockport, D. D. G. M., with the following charter members; C. S. Finch, Francis Boyce, J. M. Hicks, A. B. Belville, F. M. Thurman, E. Verlander, John Walner and Henry Kroeger. The charter bears date November 21, 1867. The first officers were Henry Kroeger, N. G.; F. Boyce, V. G.; J. M. Hicks, Secretary; R. F. Webb, Treasurer. The lodge has been fairly prosperous. It owns the second story of the brick Baptist Church, which building was erected in 1870. The lodge property is valued at \$1,600. The present membership is about 40. The present officers are J. T. White, N. G.; J. F. Newman, V. G.; F. D. McKasson, Secretary; W. H. Dugas, Treasurer. Among the early members were Job Hatfield, S. F. Webb, Charles Brosier, S. F. Anderson, William Smith, G. W. Dawson, James Trumper, F. Mason, W. H. Gudgen, James Vickers, Wesley Hatfield, M. Leyendecker, John Biedenkopf, W. T. Ray, H. J. Schoenfield and others. December 21, 1871, Grace Lodge, No. 73, Daughters of Rebekah, was organized with about 40 members, but after prospering for several years was abandoned.

C. C. Mason Post, No. 235, G. A. R., was organized in September, 1883, the charter bearing date September 7, 1883. The charter members are John H. Boyd, G. B. Kellams, A. C. Williams, W. J. Lang, Thomas L. Hagan, Lemuel Silverthorn, G. T. Gordon, H. F. Wood, J. J. Stuteville, Thomas Dodd, J. H. Ricket, M. D. Graig, C. R. Moody, Amos Armstrong, P. T. Doyle, N. M. Bennett, C. W. Lamar, C. W. Miller, J. H. Stites, G. Weibe, Charles Cox, J. T. Camp, J. W. Craig, John Yekel, James Crist, and J. T. White. The lodge was named for

Captain Mason, who was shot in ambush while on an expedition with a few men. He was made a Major just before his death. The first officers of the lodge were James T. Camp, C.; A. C. Williams, V. C.; L. Silverthorn, J. V.; C. W. Lamar, Adjutant; Charles Cox, Q. M.; G. T. Gordon, Chaplain; J. T. White, Surgeon; James Craig, O. of D.; John Boyd, O. of G.; J. G. Stuteville, Q. M. S. The lodge is now in a thriving condition, and meets on the east side of Main Street. The present officers are A. C. Williams, C.; G. T. Mead, S. V. C.; R. B. Wheatley, J. V. C.; G. M. Belville, Adjutant; W. J. Lang, Q. M.; G. T. Gordon, Chaplain; C. W. Lamar, Q. M. S.; S. W. Lamping, S. M.; William Stites, O. of G.; C. W. Miller, O. of D.; J. T. White, Surgeon; T. L. Hagan, J. G.

The present business of the town is as follows: Finch & Gage, S. W. Lamping, and G. T. Gordon & Co., dry goods; W. H. Forsythe, C. W. Lamar, Finch & Gage, and J. G. Nelson, groceries; A. Tonini, hardware; James Vickers and A. Tonini, furniture; George Worsley and C. B. Anderson, drugs; W. H. Anderson and Gustavus Bleichroth, confectionery; William Herron, saddlery; Mrs. A. Mason, millinery; M. Sidwell, jewelry; G. W. Billingsley, photographer; William Smith and William Reinstidt, shoe shops; R. B. Wheatley and A. C. Williams, blacksmiths; F. D. McKasson and E. B. Verlander, wagon-makers; William Cadick, & Son, grist-mill; J. H. Meyer & Son, spoke factory; J. H. Rothert, tobacco merchant; Near House, Reiff House; W. E. Knight, editor of *Grandview Monitor*; Chris. Kramer, butcher; L. C. Parker & Co. and C. Meuser, grain buyers; M. F. Underhill, brick kilns; James Williams, barber; John E. Tremper, cooper; James T. Camp, dentist; Methodist, Episcopal, Baptist, English Lutheran, United Brethren and Colored Baptist Churches; Masons, Odd Fellows, and G. A. R.; J. T. White, D. M. Hammond and George Worsley, doctors; Job Hatfield, James G. Nelson and James W. Finch, lawyers.

The Press.—The first newspaper established in Grandview, was a Republican sheet, called the *Grandview Weekly News*, owned, managed and edited by O'Neill & Finnegan. It was first issued in the spring of 1860, and was conducted about eighteen months. Mr. O'Neill left in the autumn of 1860, and James Finnegan continued the paper alone until July or August 1861, when he enlisted in the army, and the *News* was permanently abandoned. It was a lively, spirited sheet. The town was then without a paper until May 24, 1867, when a small three-columned folio about 13x18 inches, neutral in politics, subscription price \$1 made its appearance under the editorship and ownership of Tinsley & Stoops—Thomas L. Tinsley and L. M. Stoops. They continued issuing the paper until January, 1869, when it passed to M. E. Lawrence and W.

E. Knight, who enlarged it to a five-columned folio, and made it Republican politically. The name given it by its founders—*The Grandview Monitor*—was retained. About a year later Mr. Knight bought his partner's interest, and enlarged the paper to a six-columned folio, and continued the issue until January, 1873, when he sold out to Rev. J. D. Arnold. Several brief changes were now made, and the paper was stopped, but passed almost immediately to L. M. Stoops and J. L. Hatfield, and was re-issued about three months after the purchase by Mr. Arnold. In October, 1873, W. E. Knight again took the office, but in November was burned out, losing almost everything. He immediately purchased at Cincinnati a new outfit, took Prof. John Wytttenbach in as a partner, and continued thus until November, 1876, when Mr. Knight sold out to his partner, who removed the office to Rockport, where the paper was issued until April, 1878, when Mr. Knight again bought the office, removed it to Grandview, and has since regularly issued the sheet. For a time the paper advocated the policy of the Greenback Party. It now has a good circulation, and other valuable patronage.

Dale or Elizabeth.—The village of Elizabeth (now Dale) was laid out April 26, 1843, by Wilson Huff, County Surveyor, for William K. Jones and James Hammond, on Section 17, Township 4 north, Range 5 west, and first consisted of sixteen lots, to which several additions have since been made. The name Elizabeth was changed to Dale in 1866, upon petition of the citizens. William K. Jones, James Hammond, Dr. F. J. McKasson, Rev. Thomas Walker, John W. Stocking and others were early residents. James William probably sold the first goods, though his stock was small. John W. Stocking was the second merchant, and kept a full line of general supplies. McKasson was the first resident doctor, as well as the first Postmaster. The town began to grow about 1844. James Hammond opened the next store. The postoffice was obtained later, and was named, it is said, for Robert Dale Owen, who was then in Congress. W. J. Harris was early in the town—a carpenter. George W. Bays was the first blacksmith. Lawrence Jones engaged in the mercantile business in the fifties. Dr. Adam F. Medcalf was early in the town. Andrew Brown and Charles Wood were merchants in the fifties. Day & Rust began about 1857 in the same business. Day sold to Rust in war time, and Rust took C. W. Medcalf as partner after the war. William Jones, Lawrence Jones and Charles Jones began merchandising in about 1855—David Turnham became their partner in 1859. In 1862, D. and J. J. Turnham bought the Joneses out. In October, 1864, David L. Turnham came in as a partner, but was killed by lightning in March, 1865, while standing in the store door. Thomas R. Turnham came in in September, 1865, but left for Rockport in August, 1867. George W.

Turnham came in as partner in April, 1869. In March, 1880, John J. Turnham bought the interest of the others, and has since continued alone. He is the leading merchant of the town, and represents much of its liberal spirit and enterprise. C. W. Medcalf has been alone since about 1867-68. Allen Medcalf conducted a small store in the fifties. Peter Springstun was in during the war. Hichelback & Brodle began the detestable liquor business at the close of the war; later they sold goods. The former is yet in business. Allen Bruner conducted a tin shop during the war. O. A. Kelsey began with saddles and harness about 1865. He sold to John Rason, and he to G. J. Hungate. W. Swartz has been in business. John Wahl began keeping store about 1876, and continues to the present. He now keeps hotel. Antone Lindaur, John Reinstidt, David Parker and others have been in business. James Hammond began with goods very early. A. H. Meeks was his partner in war time, and Hammond's son later, and S. F. Johnson still later—about 1867. In 1875 Johnson bought the goods of the others, and sold to them his tobacco interests. He has had as partners Kitchen, Bays, and at present Thomas J. Bradley. They are doing a large business.

It is said that James Hammond started his first store with the proceeds of the sale of three hogsheads of tobacco. After a few years he began buying tobacco, gradually increasing as his means admitted. Prior to the late war he probably did not much exceed in purchase 100,000 pounds. At the close of the war he bought as high as 300,000 pounds for a New York house. Before this he had bought for a time on his own account, and in about 1867 this was resumed, S. F. Johnson being his partner. In 1868 they built a factory 80x120 feet. In 1869-70 they bought 500,000 pounds, and for eight years (1867 to 1875) probably averaged 350,000 pounds. Johnson went out in 1875, and Wesley Brown in 1877-78 for two years. In 1880-81 Johnson & Brown took this tobacco interest. In 1884 Johnson alone bought 400,000 pounds. Day bought tobacco in war time. A man named Anderson has been buying since about 1866. He is doing a large business. John J. Turnham bought in 1867-69. Thomas Walker, Charles Wood and A. Bruner built the grist-mill about 1850. Wallace Bros. now own it, and are doing well. The Postmasters have been McKasson, Allen Medcalf, James Hammond, A. W. Wallace, John J. Turnham and S. F. Johnson. Turnham served for about thirteen years. The doctors have been McKasson, A. F. Medcalf (yet in town), Bennett, Taylor, Bryant and T. J. Johnson. The latter is yet in town. John M. Jackson, Gotlieb Eberhardt and Ofer & Thompson are engaged in the wagon business. Dale has a present population of about 500.

In the spring of 1884 William C. Jackson Post, No. 332, G. A. R., was organized at Dale with the following first officers: C. W. Medcalf,

P. C.; William Schwartz, S. V. C.; Samuel F. Johnson, J. V. C.; Wesley Brown, O. of D.; M. Heidelberg, Q. M.; James Farrow, Adjt.; T. J. Johnson, Surgeon; Lawrence Offer, S. M. The lodge was named for a soldier from the county who was killed at Perryville. It has been prosperous and now has a membership of thirty-five. The present officers are Charles Jones, P. C.; W. B. Musgrave, S. V. C.; William Schwartz, J. V. C.; Fielding Summers, O. of D.; Frank Heirich, O. of G.; Michael Heidelberg, Q. M.; Capt. Walters, Adjt.; Dr. T. J. Johnson, Surgeon; James Medcalf, S. M. The lodge meets twice a month in the public school building.

In March, 1882, Dale Lodge, No. 905, I. O. G. T., was organized with about twenty members. The first officers were H. B. Bruner, W. C. T.; Mary E. Elliott, W. V. T.; T. A. Musgrave, P. W. C. T.; Charles Jones, Treasurer; David Wallace, Rec. Sec'y; Harry Clarke, Fin. Sec'y; Josie Jones, I. G.; Thomas Medcalf, O. G. At one time the lodge numbered 100 members, but the interest gradually decreased, and at last in the fall of 1884 the charter was surrendered.

Richland City was laid out in April, 1861, by Henry McKinney and John Carter, on Section 34, Township 6 south, Range 7 west, forty lots being surveyed. A short time before this Joshua McKinney began selling a small stock of goods in a granary. He gradually increased until he did a very large business. He failed in 1873-74. He at one time had a stock worth \$8,000. Bannon & Bro. began with a stock in war time and continued six or eight years. They made money. Robert Mitchell started up in war time. James Mattingly began a little later. Other merchants have been R. J. Axton, Amos Woodruff, J. W. Carter, Allen Stevenson, Jacob Coker, J. W. Bentle, B. T. Smith, T. Lang & Co., T. J. Taylor, J. C. Haynes, Edward Winchell, Thomas and William Kincaid, J. M. Bourland, Wesley Wilson, Michael Wilhelms, T. W. McCright, Merithew & Kincheloe, B. M. Kelley, S. Miller & Co., W. J. Wade, W. W. McCullough, McKinney & Dodd, S. F. McLaughlin and others. Williamson Fortune was the first blacksmith, and T. D. Huff the first wagon-maker.

On the present site of the town, several years before lots were laid out, Henry McKinney and John Carter bought tobacco and used a barn there for warehouse. At times they bought as high as 100,000 pounds in one year. They continued a few years. During the war Henry McKinney built the Arkenburg Warehouse. He continued to buy until 1866 as high as 500,000 pounds annually. Joshua McKinney then built a very large warehouse and began buying on an extensive scale. It is said that some years he bought as high as 1,500,000 pounds, though usually not so much—as low as 300,000 some years. B. T. Smith, Mr. Axton and oth-

ers have bought in small amounts. The resident Doctors have been George Lanham, Nally, A. T. Rice, Brown, McHenry, Hougland, W. W. Dailey, J. M. Dailey, S. B. Crooks, L. H. McCoy, W. J. Reavis, J. A. Ferguson, E. L. Johnson and others. McCoy and Reavis are yet in town. Joshua McKinney was first Postmaster. After him came Robert Mitchell, L. J. Bannon, Davis McKinney, Amos Woodruff, T. W. McCright and William Miller. In January, 1880, Richland City Lodge, No. 577, I. O. O. F., was organized with the following charter members: J. S. Huffman, J. A. Ferguson, K. C. Young, Jacob Bentle, T. W. McCright and Isaac Huffman. Ferguson was N. G.; Young, V. G.; McCright, Treasurer, and Isaac Huffman, Secretary. In 1884 the fine brick Odd Fellows building was erected at a cost of \$2,000 by a stock company, the lodge owning a controlling interest. Twenty members were taken in at the first initiation. There are now fifty-eight members, and the lodge is highly prosperous. The present officers are S. W. Nunn, N. G.; L. H. McCoy, V. G.; C. C. McCoy, Secretary; J. J. Cowell, Treasurer. In 1875 S. F. McLaughlin built the flour-mill, but did not grind wheat until 1879. G. W. Kelley removed the mill to Boonville. McLaughlin started a distillery in 1880-81, which was burned down in April, 1883. He made 350 barrels of sour-mash whisky. Milton Thraikill was U. S. store-keeper. W. T. Ferguson is now building a second distillery. Joshua McKinney edited the *General Baptist Herald* here for about two years. George Wedding conducted a small newspaper here for a few months.

Eureka was laid out in May, 1858, on Section 29, Township 7 south, Range 7 west, by L. W. & J. W. Richardson, Proprietors, and John Atkinson, surveyor. Nineteen lots were laid out. About two years before this, or perhaps three, L. W. & J. W. Richardson and J. W. Lemmons opened a store with goods worth \$3,500. J. W. soon went out, and the others continued until 1863, when Lemmons went to Rockport, and a year later the stock passed to John Grimm, who continued a few years. Other merchants have been Meeks & Co., W. Mattingley, Samuel Logsdon, James Mattingley, Samuel Jackson, Mr. Vanada, Dr. Ashby, Boyd & Rhodes, Charles H. Lawbaugh, McCright & Allen, C. P. Logsdon, Wood & Milner, Charles Dickinson, Rothschild & Weiner, and perhaps a few others. Aaron Myers and James Enser have had saloons. The doctors have been J. S. Hougland, George Ewen, Ferguson, Milner, Johnson, Ashby. J. S. Killian came twenty years ago, and is yet in active practice. H. H. Hartley came three years ago and is yet in town. L. W. Richardson was Postmaster as early as 1846. The office was called "French Island." After him came A. H. Meeks, Mr. Wood, Moses Clark and Mr. Weiner. A Masonic lodge was organized there in 1868,

and is yet in operation with a good membership. They own a good hall, the lower story belonging to the Baptist Church. Eight years ago Frank Millen built the frame grist-mill and placed therein two run of buhrs. It has been much improved since and is now a first-class mill. It passed to Bennett, Hullett & Deeg in 1885. John Grimm was the first blacksmith. A. Drew has had for a few years a good wagon-shop. A quarter of a mile below town T. E. Veatch started a saw-mill about 1854, which burned after a number of years.

French Island or Taylorsport was laid out January 27, 1838, on Section 5, Township 8 south, Range 7 west. Fifty-two lots were laid out. Edward Newmaster kept the first store. A. Houglund came later, and Samuel Logsdon still later, continuing until fifteen or twenty years ago. Dr. Taylor was there very early with a warehouse, shipping produce of all kinds. He continued until his death about twenty years ago. A steamboat was built there. A Postoffice was there for a time, a few shops also. At a very early date a sandstone quarry was opened there, and worked extensively forming dams on the river.

Enterprise was laid out August 12, 1862, on Section 10, Township 8 south, Range 7 west. N. C. Allen, J. H. Allen, William Allen, A. Dodd and John S. McKinney, proprietors, had ten lots laid out there by the County Surveyor. The town was started many years before. It was a landing for boats sixty-five years ago. Dodd & Young opened the first store there about 1833-34. Allen & Co. began several years later. They started a saw-mill also, which was operated until about the last war. In the fifties W. W. Clark conducted a store, and Elijah was there with goods before him. John S. McKinney began during the Rebellion. He conducted a tobacco warehouse. J. P. & J. H. Jones began after the war. James Mattingley, Stevenson & Frasier, Anthony Dodd, William Suttle and Henry Willishousen have owned later stores. An early stone quarry was worked here.

French Island City was laid out in March, 1858, on Section 28, by John Atkinson surveyor. J. W. Lemmons, Thomas Lang, Clark McCoy and others have sold goods there. No village has grown up there.

In 1883 a town was founded on Section 19, Luce Township, by James Hatfield, who started a store. It has not yet been platted, recorded or named. It has been designated "Fair Fight," but will probably bear in future a different title. About a dozen families are there. Carlton was the first blacksmith. Portable saw-mills have been there.

Chrisney, one of the most active little towns of the county and named for its founder, John B. Chrisney, owes its existence to the railroad. Chrisney & Bays started the first store about December, 1871, having about \$1,500 worth of goods. Five or six years later Bays sold his in-

terest to Chrisney, who has continued alone until the present with a large stock and an excellent trade. Other merchants have been A. J. Lee, William Mullinix, Garborough & Hickman opened a saloon, John Johnson drugs, Wilson, Lewis Camp, Davis & Shoenfield, F. H. & N. D. Abbott and others. L. R. Brown & Co. built a flour-mill in 1882, which was burned December, 1883. The same men rebuilt in 1884, but in four or five months were burned out again. Garborough & Kramer, in 1880, built a warehouse; they buy grain and tobacco. Garborough & Chrisney began buying together, but Chrisney bought his partner out, and now buys about 50 hogsheads annually. M. P. Beasley also owns a warehouse. Adams & Short buy about 100 hogsheads tobacco annually. J. B. Chrisney was first Postmaster 1874. G. W. McCoy is the present agent, beginning 1881. Drs. J. R. Wells, Lewis Camp, J. R. Smith, Lane, Walter Temple, T. R. Austin, Billart and S. W. McCoy have been the physicians. J. B. Chrisney started a distillery about 1866. It ran on a small scale for a time, but later turned out about thirty barrels of peach and apple brandy annually. For the last two years it has stood idle. Spring Station Lodge, No. 456, I. O. O. F., was organized in the fall of 1874, with the following members: John Bays, D. J. Smith, T. J. Bays, George Walters, Henry Pearson, John B. Chrisney, J. M. Skelton and I. N. Shrode. Walters was N. G.; Bays, V. G.; John Bays, Secretary and Chrisney, Treasurer. The membership rose to above thirty-six, but now is only a dozen. They built a good hall which was destroyed by fire. They rebuilt and own the upper story of the building. The present officers are Joseph Cissna, N. G.; D. J. Smith, V. G.; G. A. Bays, Secretary, and John Bays, Treasurer. J. B. Chrisney owns a brick kiln. St. Charles Hotel by J. B. Chrisney, and Garborough House by E. Garborough. The Postoffice name was first Spring Station; November, 1882, it became Spring, and October, 1883, Chrisney.

Centerville was laid out early in the decade of the forties. John Groves, John A. Pinkston, W. A. Evans and John Brown were the earliest residents. Leonard Jones erected a parsonage. He and others built a log church in about 1848. Joshua B. Whitney opened the first store about 1850 and made money. I. F. St. Clair was first blacksmith. Powell & Burkhart an early wagon shop. William Gordon began merchandising about 1853. Other merchants have been G. W. Totten, Joshua Hynes, Jacob & Rosenbaum, M. P. Beasley, Peter Walbrier, the Wagners, Byron Cotton, James Bunton and others. Oakland Postoffice, first master, J. A. Pinkston; others, Henry B. Wade, G. S. Springston, G. W. Totten, William Jacobs, Richard Rosenbaum, James Bunton, James Powell, M. P. Beasley and F. A. Polk, the present agent. Among the doctors have been John Hougland, I. L. Milner, M. W. Bratcher

J. H. Haynes, Reuben and John Peregrine, John McGarvey, J. M. Eaton, S. W. Hinton, A. L. Johnson and others. Daniel Squier built a grist-mill about 1864, at a cost of about \$500. It did well for a time, but has been idle for about five years. H. B. Wade conducted an early tannery. G. S. Springston succeeded him, also Gary & Greathouse. The Masons had a lodge for a time, but none now.

Midway was founded by Dr. Josiah J. Gwaltney about 1854, and the first store was opened by Andrew Honeycut. He continued several years with a small stock. Thomas McCombs started the second and did a big business. James Patton, John Abshier and others have had stores since. Gwaltney began to practice about 1859. Thomas Dailey, Peregrine, Rhodes and Thomas Wright have been the doctors. Wright is practicing here yet, and has more than he can do. The Odd Fellows have a lodge in town. They own the upper story and Dr. Gwaltney the lower, in the frame building.

Bloomfield was laid out August, 1853, on Sections 4 and 5, Township 5 south, Range 6 west, and an addition was laid out in July, 1871. James McCoy and another man started the first store about the time lots were laid off, or perhaps earlier. John Toole. O. I. Chase, Thomas B. Atwood, Stephen Davis, Talbert Jones, have been the merchants. Davis has a store at present. John Powers was the first blacksmith. Stephen Davis was the first and is the present Postmaster. John Myers and Henry Toole have had saw-mills.

Lincoln City, named for the family of which Abraham Lincoln was a member, owes its existence to the railroad. One or more families had previously lived on the town site. In the spring of 1874 W. J. Chinn moved into one of these houses. Henry Lewis, of Cincinnati, bought land and laid out the village. A man from Indianapolis put in a stock of goods for the use of the men working on the railroad. Walter Howard, James Gentry, Jr., & Bro., William Gaines, Henry Bender, John I. Newton, John Stockhowe, W. J. Chinn, C. B. Oskins and others have kept store. The post office is Kercheval, with Henry Bender, Master. Drs. Williams and L. B. Lucas are the physicians. S. N. Hilt was the first blacksmith. James Jackson and Andrew Wells have been station agents. Rev. T. N. Robinson keeps hotel. The city has a saloon. The importance of the village is that it is near the site of the old homestead where Abraham Lincoln grew to manhood, and where his mother lies buried.

Gentryville amounted to but little until the decade of the fifties. As early as 1827 Gideon W. Romine, Benjamin Romine and James Gentry began selling goods there, Gideon being clerk, and in 1829 took in William Jones as clerk; but after a short time the others sold out to James

Gentry, who had previously kept a small stock of goods on his farm near Gentryville. About 1835 J. C. Richardson was with the Gentrys for a year, and in 1836 William Jones, on his farm west of town, started a store with Richardson as clerk at first, but later as partner. Gentry soon went out of business at Gentryville, but Jones & Richardson continued at Jonesboro until about 1849-50, when they put up the Schafer Building in Gentryville, into which they moved their stock. In 1854 Richardson went to the county seat. William Thompson was associated with Jones after this. They packed large quantities of pork, and bought tobacco and produce on a large scale for that day. William Smith began merchandising about 1848 at Gentryville; Hiley & Lanman the same about 1852. Jones sold out to Thompson and was killed in the Rebellion. John Alexander, John Stocking, James Martin, Mr. Barker, James Gentry, Killams & Grigsby, Andrew Agnew, Chinn & Bro., Charles Jones, Henry Schafer, Gains & Harris, Joseph Schomfeld, Ike Houglund and others have been merchants. Robert Moorman bought tobacco from about 1867 to 1871, in amount from 300,000 to 500,000 pounds annually. Thompson, the Grigsbys, John Anderson, John Hiley, Samuel Boyer and others bought tobacco at times. Thompson and several others went into bankruptcy in 1873-74, and many citizens lost thereby. As early as 1825 Peter Whittinghill operated a small corn-cracker just west of Gentryville. James Gentry started a cotton gin about 1824, which he conducted several years, receiving patronage from a radius of thirty miles. Considerable cotton was raised. It grew well on new land. William David was an early blacksmith in this vicinity. Drs. Maxwell and Sampson were early practitioners. The grist-mill was built about twenty-five years ago, and has passed through several hands: Jones, Saltsman, Thompson, and the present owner, Henry King. Lately the mill has been much improved. John Walter has been making brick for a few years. Henry Schafer and Brace Bruner are operating a saw and planing-mill. Colbrier & Ackerman in the past conducted a tannery. The town has several hotels. The town, though laid out into lots quite early, was not recorded until December, 1854, at which time it was resurveyed by direction of the following residents: William Jones, J. H. Strous, W. Reynolds, Joel S. Tilman, G. W. Jeffries, Hiley & Lanman, Charles Rusher, F. L. Davis, F. McKasson, John Sweeney, P. J. Saltsman, G. M. Gresham, James Jones, William Thompson, James Gentry, E. M. Evans, Charles B. Oskins and Mary Squires. Several additions have been made.

Gentryville Lodge, No. 424, F. & A. M., was instituted in 1869, the early members being T. E. Spradlin, W. M.; F. W. Wibking, S. W.; John Hiley, J. W.; A. M. Jones, S. D. The charter was obtained in

May, 1871. The lodge has flourished and now has fifty-seven members. The Masonic Building was erected in 1870 at a cost of \$2,500. The present officers are J. T. Dodd, W. M.; G. R. Kellams, S. W.; G. W. Harris, J. W.; J. W. McKasson, Treasurer; J. W. Martin, Secretary; William Hudspeth, S. D.; A. J. Williams, J. D.; J. M. Grigsby, Tyler. In the autumn of 1882 Col. William Jones Post No. 190, G. A. R., was instituted with the following first members: G. R. Kellams, C.; Solomon Boyer, S. V. C.; Henry Cross, J. V. C.; Henry Bender, Q. M.; G. W. Harris, Adjutant; F. W. Wibking, O. of D.; William Chinn, O. of G.; F. J. McKasson, N. Horton, J. Coon, John Roberts, Henry King, A. G. Simons, A. Botler, A. H. McCoy, C. Padgett, S. W. Lamping, J. H. Suter, R. G. Smith, William Hudspeth, James Grisby, Bartley Inco, Joshua Huser, John W. Oskins and John A. Chinn. The present membership is eighty-nine, and the present officers are McKasson, C.; Cross, S. V. C.; G. W. Harris, Q. M.; Bartley Inco, Adjutant.

Newtonville.—About the year 1858, George W. Totten opened a small store in Newtonville. He continued about a year and then quit the business. The town was not laid out and recorded until March, 1865, when Ira Broshears, surveyor, laid out fourteen lots on Section 15, Township 6 south, Range 5 west, for George W. Walters, W. E. Haskell, Bezaleel Newton, Arthur, Brady & Laroe, John G. Rumpel, Benjamin Cadick, M. L. Levi and J. & J. Brady, owners of the land. Samuel Wilson burned brick in 1859, George Rumpel, a shoe-maker, sold goods early, and has been in business in the town since. He has risen from little better than no property to good circumstances. About the beginning of the Rebellion, B. F. Cadick opened a store, and continued many years. Joseph Craig, Sharp & Son, John Meeks, Lewis Meeks, William Woodward, Stephen Sutton, Sharp & Powell, Sutton & Powell, Wilbern T. Rumpel and others have been in the mercantile business. Mr. Newton sold whisky early. Calvin Newton sold drugs. Newton & Rumpel were in business together. Samuel Kuhn is undertaker. Loffin & Wilson and G. Laswell have been coopers. Seberel has a saloon. John Beard and Sharp & Townley have made wagons. Mrs. Ann Butler has a stock of millinery goods. George Thompson made wagons as early as 1859-60. George Rumpel was first Postmaster; then came Thomas Dugan who was in the dry goods business with Mr. Meeks, then John Meeks, then William Woodward and then Stephen Sutton and to the present. The doctors have been Taylor, Leander, Gregory, George Adye, A. T. Bennett, B. B. John (now), H. A. Lee (now), H. Currey (now). The Woodward combined grist and saw-mill near town has for many years been operated. John Meeks owned at one time a large tobacco warehouse which was burned about twelve years ago. He bought

tobacco about three years, probably 50,000 pounds annually. Brick has been burned at a near town in late years.

Newtonville Lodge, No. 353 was organized May 18, 1870, with the following charter members: S. B. Gilman, V. G.; James R. Hurst, Conductor; F. M. Cooper, Isaac W. Lucas, W. W. Huff, Treasurers; Calvin Newton, S. C. Kuhn, T. M. Freeman, J. G. Rumpel, W.; Lewis Meeks, J. W. Burns, S. A. Sarver, Secretaries; George L. Williamson, N. G.; J. R. Abbott and James Lindsey. The first officers are indicated in this list. The lodge in 1884 erected their frame store-building, and have their hall in the second story with a present membership of nineteen. The house cost \$800. Lodge property is worth \$1,000. For several years a Rebekah degree flourished, but is now defunct. The present officers of the lodge are W. D. Rice, N. G.; J. F. Carey, V. G.; E. F. Osborn, Secretary; J. G. Rumpel, P. Secretary, J. C. Beard, Treasurer; T. J. Huser, W.; J. R. Hurst, Conductor.

Steadman Post, No. 256, G. A. R., was organized November 2, 1883, with the following charter members: E. F. Osborn, Steven Sutton, Aaron Sutton, B. B. John, Levi Haines, M. T. John, John Selby, J. F. Carey, F. H. Hurst, Smith Hagan, Lewis Gilman, J. C. Gorman, J. C. Beard, and J. R. Hurst. The first officers were B. B. John, C.; John Silby, S. V. C.; J. F. Carey, J. V. C.; Levi Haines, Chaplain; Steven Sutton, Q. M.; J. C. Gorman, Q. M. S.; E. F. Osborn, O. of D.; A. W. Sutton, O. of G.; M. T. John, Adjutant; J. R. Hurst, S. M. The present officers are F. M. Hancock, C.; Nicholas Varner, S. V.; Enoch Stevens, J. V.; Charles Sutton, Chaplain; Levi Haines, Q. M.; Aaron Sutton, Sergeant; M. T. Jones, Q. M. S.; A. W. Sutton, O. of D.; B. Whitehouse, O. of G.; B. B. John, Adjutant; E. F. Osborn, S. M. The present membership is thirty-eight. The post meets in the Odd Fellows Hall.

Maxville.—The little village of Maxville was laid out by Wilson Huff, surveyor, for James McDaniel, on the 12th of April, 1841, sixty-two lots being surveyed on Sections 13 and 14, Township 6, Range 4. Dr. Niles probably opened the first store, Isaac Jennings started up next, and Mr. Fiedro next. Howard and Decker packed pork quite early and carried on good stores. Matthew H. Kempton did considerable pork packing thirty or forty years ago. About thirty years ago Isaac Jennings owned a store and a store-boat there. Simon Chase had a store-boat; T. J. Combs a cooper shop; J. M. Porter a ferry; Ezekiel Beard a blacksmith shop, etc. G. B. Taylor owned a saw-mill and pork-house. He slaughtered and packed from 500 to 1,000 hogs annually. Other industries have been the distillery of John Sprecht & Co., owned later by Denneman & Bingham. They did a big business beginning twelve or fifteen years ago, consuming from 150 to 200 bushels of corn per day and manufacturing



John B. Christney



about fifty barrels of sweet-mash whisky. One or more of the proprietors swindled the Government and was sent to the penitentiary, it is said. Garret Williams was a merchant for several years. In about 1868 John F. Grass started a shingle factory. He yet does a big business. G. B. Taylor sold out, after the war, to Simon Eger who has owned the property to the present. He does a good business in shipping hay, grain and produce. Frederick Müller owns a general store now, and does a fair business. John Ries, Erasmus Fiedro and Chris. Marta have small shops at present. Taylor & Co. own a saw-mill. John Busch & Son own a cooper shop and John B. Striegel is the village smith.

St. Meinrad.—In February, 1861, P. Isidor Hobi employed Jacob Marendt, surveyor, and laid out eighty lots and named the town, thus begun after the school and church—St. Meinrad. In November, 1866, he had an addition of sixty-one lots laid out. Henry Holinde started the first store and hotel. John Hubers bought the property in 1879, and yet owns it. John Tappel was the second merchant of the town, and continued ten or twelve years. In 1866 Joseph G. Sturm engaged in the mercantile business and in buggy-making also. About the same time, or a little before, Edward Ringemann engaged in the cabinet-making business. He continued thus until 1879, when he opened a general store and was Postmaster from May, 1879 to May, 1884. Joseph Ruxer was the first blacksmith. In 1867 Schultz & Becker started a planing-mill, which was later operated by Becker & Klush, and is now owned by Becker & Sturm. Adolph Egloff was the first miller and shingle manufacturer. The present business may be stated as follows: Joseph S. Sturm, County Commissioner, dry-goods and groceries, wagon and buggy shop; Joseph G. Sturm & Son, general store and shoe-shop; Paul Ender, grocery; Joseph Fischer, harness and saddle store; Nicholas Breit, blacksmith, whose shop is owned by his brother Mathias; A. A. Sturm, blacksmith; Mr. Becker and J. Sturm, planing-mill; August Prante and Jacob Moster, pipe-organ manufactory; Granville Taylor, proprietor of Eagle Hotel; Peter Zarn, proprietor of St. Joseph Hotel; John Huber, proprietor of St. Meinrad Hotel, and general store; Jacob Neu and Mary Schultz, saw-mill; Joseph Weingaertner, stoves and tin-ware; Adolph Egloff, grist-mill and shingle factory; Edward Ringemann & Son, general store; Joseph Schultheis and William Burhle, wheel and spoke factory; Mr. Sturm, furniture and undertaking. In February, 1883, a meeting of the citizens of the town was held, and the following committee was appointed to take the necessary steps for the incorporation of the town. W. W. Wells surveyed the proposed corporate limits, and Fred Kost took the census by which it was shown that St. Meinrad had a population of 500 with 129 legal voters. In May, 1883, the town was for-

mally incorporated and divided into three wards. The following were the first officers: Bernard Lindauer, Adolph Egloff and Fintan Mundwiler, Trustees; Joseph G. Sturm, Clerk; Jacob Neu, Treasurer; Lorenz Borho, Marshal. The present officers are as follows: Peter Zarn, Andrew Schuellenberger and Fintan Mundwiler, Trustees; Edward Ringemann, Clerk; Jacob Neu, Treasurer; Lorenz Borho, Marshal. George M. Sturm is the present Postmaster, and Edward E. Gengelbach, physician.

Fulda.—Early in the decade of the forties, Thomas M. Smith, surveyor, laid out seventy-six lots for Milton Jackson, who called the new town Fulda. Nicholas Fisher established a general store, hotel, bar-room, etc., and was the first Postmaster. Samuel Lamar, Mr. Gibson and Henry Fleischman started early saloons. A Mr. McIntire was the first blacksmith. He sold to Joseph Zoglman, who yet owns the shop. Other merchants were William Hammond, William Keller, A. Eply, Joseph Widman, Bernard Schneider and Charles Jackson. John Brandel was the first shoe-maker. George Fradel owned a bar-room. The town now has 72 population and 19 legal voters. The present business is as follows: Bernard Schneider, hotel, bar-room, general store, and postoffice. J. G. Rupprucht, store; G. R. Boehm, bar, store and boarding-house; Joseph Collignon, bar and boarding-house; Joseph Collignon and Charles Schue, grist-mill; J. Zoglman, blacksmith; Joseph Haller and Henry Simon, shoe-makers; Joseph Rupprucht, wagon-maker; John Riehl, tailor; Bernard Sergeskoelter, carpenter, cabinet-maker, etc.; John Bop, carpenter and cabinet-maker; Dr. W. A. Harmoni, and three sisters of the O. S. B.

New Boston was laid out in August, 1851 by H. G. Barkwell and Henderson Huff, on Sections 25 and 26, forty-four lots being platted. About 1845, Percell Glove began selling goods there, continuing a few years and being succeeded by Mr. Marks. After the latter, came the following merchants: Purtzer, Solomon Salm, Z. Klahn, J. G. Krause, Anton Thoemy, Martin Boehm and others. Thomas Sanders settled at the town about 1811 and soon after him came Joseph Evans and others. Dr. Tanner was the first physician, and Thomas B. Phillips the first Postmaster. Z. Klahn, J. G. Krause, Anna B. Smith and Thomas Sanders have served Uncle Sam since. Dr. Niles was early on the town site. The Catholic Church and a schoolhouse stand in town. Hiram Evans, Dr. Niles, Thomas Sanders and Dr. Adye were early teachers in New Boston.

The village of *Maria Hill*, or as it appears on the records "*Mari Hilf*," was laid out in March, 1860, by W. W. Wells, Surveyor, for the Trustees of the Catholic Church. Sixty-four lots were laid out on Section 14,

Township 4 south, Range 5 west. February, 1868, an addition was laid out by the Rt. Rev. Maurice de St. Palais. Among the business men have been George Beeler, Jacob Middlebueler, Michael Staub, William Wagner, Jacob Wahl, William Schwarte and others. The usual shops are found, one blacksmith, one wagon shop, three saloons, two hotels. The village is almost wholly German.

Buffalo was laid out on Section 9, Township 5 south, Range 5 west. January 26, 1860, by W. W. Wells, surveyor, for William Barker, Sr., and Elijah Barker. An addition was laid out in April, 1867, William Barker erected a store-house in which Joshua Hynes sold the first goods. Elijah Barker opened with goods near the end of the last war, and J. S. Alexander a big store a little later. Jacob Kerner, Henry Shreever, John Inco, Henry Shimer, Willard Kitchen, Art. Emick and others have sold goods there. Shreever and Kitchen are in business yet.

Santa Fe was laid out in 1846 by Thomas M. Smith, surveyor, on Section 1, Township 5 south, Range 5 west, and consisted of seventeen lots. Shadrach Hall had built a tan-yard there as early as 1820. Absalom Pollard opened the first store about the time the town was laid out, or perhaps earlier. After him the merchants were John Wollen, John Spect, John Bloom, Dr. Abbott, Mr. Paddock, Samuel Lamar, Mr. Sewerman, Mr. Shetzer, H. T. Barker, Mr. Nichaus, Ernest Eghert, Louis Weis and others.

Huffman's Mills have been running since about 1815. It has been a famous place for fishing. The post office was established in 1883. John R. Huffman owns the present store, grist-mill and saw-mill. The Christian Church was established there about 1857-58, by Elder T. Goodman. School was taught here early. Abraham Dyer is the present physician; Solomon Kesner, blacksmith; Joseph Hanskey, miller and carpenter.

CHAPTER VII.

MILITARY—THE MEXICAN SOLDIERS—THE FALL OF SUMTER—THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS—MASS MEETINGS AND PATRIOTIC CELEBRATIONS—SKETCHES OF REGIMENTS—DISLOYALTY—RECRUITING—THE COUNTY LEGION—THE DRAFTS—THE LOCAL REBEL RAIDS—THE VETERANS—BOUNTY AND RELIEF—SUMMARY OF SOLDIERS—CALLS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

THE county had little to do with wars prior to that with Mexico in 1846-48. Under the call of May 13, 1846, a few men left the county mostly for the United States service, but in 1847 a full company was raised in Spencer and Dubois Counties. The following is the muster-

in roll of Company E, Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers Mexican War:*

John W. Crooks, Captain, Rockport, Ind.; Christopher C. Graham, First Lieutenant, Rockport, Ind.; Charles S. Finch, Second Lieutenant, Rockport, Ind; James A. Graham, Third Lieutenant, Rockport, Ind; W. F. Allen, Orderly Sergeant; John F. Britton, Randolph Hall, William Bayless, Bird Bayless, John Hayden, Thomas M. Smith, James Hensly, Orlando H. Kunner, William Cockran died in Mexico, Justis Cochran, Robert Burns, Esau McIntyre died in Mexico, Zachariah Harrison, G. W. McKamish, Elias Todisman, Ephraim Cameron, James C. Finch, John Cotton died in Mexico, Stephen Crawford, Thomas Bradly, Milton Deason, Joseph Bence, Martin B. Mason, James R. Naney, Jacob Naney, Benjamin Roberts, James H. Vencil, Eli McCarty, Oren M. Calcins, Joseph Miller, Francis Shafer, Alfred Edens died in Mexico, Jacob Hoover, O. H. P. Mason, Thomas Sumner, Jonathan Sumner, Samuel Sumner died in Mexico, G. W. Tanner, William Gear, William Mayberry died in Mexico, Morris Pilgrim died in Mexico, David Davis, James H. Bryant, Gavin Jones, William M. Jones, Dennis C. Jones, Eli Jones, Joseph Thomas, Thomas Reck, Andrew Wood, Zachariah Wood, Cyrus W. Medcalf, Allen Medcalf, Andrew J. Heady, James Heady, Thomas Enlow, Adam H. Dempsy, Gardner Beebe, Joseph Orinder, died in Mexico Mr. McElwain wounded in the foot, leg amputated, died in Mexico, Mr. McClure, Craven Jackson, Reuben Long, Arthur S. Runnels died in Mexico, Mr. Sherrod, John Ficklin, John B. Hutchins, Luther Cox, David L. Mathews died in Mexico, William Postlewaith, Samuel Postlewaith, James Green died in Mexico, William Hart John Mesinger, David Merchand, Richard Stillwell, William Stillwell, Mr. Redman, Vincent Bolen, Harrison Wade, Hiram Main, Mr. Main died in Mexico, Jacob Hoover, John Bray, Samuel Beardsly, Alfred H. Fisher, James McKewin, Stephen Pollock, Jeremiah Keenan, Hiram B. Shively.

Of those men from Dubois County, James A. Graham, it is said, was the chosen leader, he having been mainly instrumental in securing their enlistment. John W. Crooks raised the squad at Rockport, being assisted by several of the citizens there. The men of the above company went in small squads within a few days to New Albany, where they became Company E of the Fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Col. Willis A. Gorman. This was in June, 1847. In July the regiment moved to New Orleans, thence across the Gulf to Brazos Island, and soon afterward up the Rio Grande River, along and near which it did guard duty until early in 1848, when it was transferred to Vera Cruz, and thence along the National Road to Pueblo. It occupied this point some

* This list was furnished by Capt. Charles S. Finch, of Grandview, from memory. Four or five names are missing. About twenty of the men were from Dubois County.

time; skirmishing occasionally with Mexican guerrillas, and finally, after moving back on the way to Vera Cruz, skirmished briskly at Huamantla. This was the only engagement of note with the enemy. In July, 1848, the regiment returned, and was mustered out at Madison, Ind. Company E had entered the service under the command of Capt. John W. Crooks, who resigned after being out a few months. The company was met at the wharf at Rockport by a large crowd—probably 1,500 people—and were welcomed in a short speech by James C. Veatch, to which Capt. Crooks responded. All then went to Morgan's Grove to enjoy an old fashioned barbecue. Here Mr. Veatch delivered a long welcoming address, response being made by several of the company and others. Then the dinner was enjoyed. The boys living North were welcomed by crowds on their way home at James Bryant's, Gentryville, Elizabeth (now Dale) and elsewhere.

The following survivors of the Mexican war are now living in Spencer County: Charles Finch, Clinton Finch, James Naney, Jacob Naney, James H. Bryant, Gavin Jones, William Jones, C. W. Medcalf, Thomas Sumner, Andrew Wood, Stephen Crawford, Jesse Cochran, Samuel Beardsley, who went from this county, and James M. Bunton, Richard Wetherill, George Harper, Pleasant Whittinghill and William Hudspeth.

The Rebellion.—On the 8th of December, 1860, a Union meeting was held at the court house, Rockport, on which occasion a very large crowd was present. Judge L. Q. De Bruler was made Chairman, and Calvin Jones chosen Secretary. A committee of five was selected to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. One of them was as follows:

“*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting the election of any citizen of the United States to the office of President, according to the forms of the Constitution, is no just course of secession.” Speeches were delivered by Judge De Bruler, James C. Veatch and others, all eloquent appeals to maintain the Union against all opposition. The meeting was very enthusiastic. Other meetings of a similar character were held during the winter months throughout the county. The sentiment everywhere was for the preservation of the Union. The 22d of February (Washington's birthday) was made the occasion of an enormous patriotic jubilee at Rockport. Several thousand people gathered together early in the morning—called to town by the booming of the cannon. A large liberty pole was erected on the bluff, and at its top was unfurled the Stars and Stripes, while the Rockport Brass Band played “The Star Spangled Banner,” “Hail Columbia,” etc., and Messrs. Barkwell, Turpin and White delivered brief, eloquent addresses. The day passed very joyously and loyally. When news was received of the surrender of Fort Sumter, tumult for a

time reigned in the county. The country become almost depopulated—was poured upon the towns to learn the news. Business was almost wholly suspended. Groups of men could be seen in all directions, talking in loud and angry voices. Bitterness was engendered, and friends estranged. The *Rockport Democrat* of April 20, said: “We venture to say that there is not a single man among us who would think for a moment of taking up arms to fight against his own country and his own fire-side. Then why should we quarrel among ourselves about what has been done? Stop calling each other traitors and disunionists; stop calling each other black Abolitionists and all other hard names, and for once, let us all by one common consent, strike hands for the Union, and the glorious old Stars and Stripes that we have lived under so long.” The same issue said: “We have no sympathy whatever with the secession fire-eaters of the South; neither have we any sympathy with the Abolition disunionists of the North. These two hostile sections have at last succeeded in precipitating our once peaceful and happy country into civil war. They, and they alone, will be held, by all the nations of the earth, responsible for the disgrace and degradation that now hangs over the American people. Now that war has been inaugurated and the fighting commenced, we want it distinctly understood that the little part that we may have to take in the present tragedy will still be on the side of the Union, and for the maintenance of the glorious old Stars and Stripes of our country.” The issue of April 27 said:

THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. Turpin's company, for service abroad, is now about full, and will be organized on Saturday. They have already offered their services to the Government and will doubtless be received. They are a fine body of men and will never dishonor “Old Spencer,” nor the flag of the Union. We concur with all our citizens in wishing them God speed in their patriotic mission. “The Rockport Home Guards,” Capt. Morris Sharp, is fully organized and will receive their arms shortly. This company numbers some 130 men, and they are the flower of our chivalry. Attached to this company, and under the command of Capt. Ringle, is the German squad numbering thirty able-bodied and athletic young men, each one of whom is every inch a soldier. A home guard of 100 men was organized at French Island City, on Tuesday. On Wednesday, another fine company was enrolled at Gentryville; also, we hear of companies enrolled at Richland, Elizabeth, Santa Fe, Grand View, and at various other points in the county. A company will be enrolled also, in the bottom near Judge Small's, to-day. On Wednesday, our Board of County Commissioners met and appropriated \$3,000 for the purchase of artillery and other arms for the defense of the county. They appointed William F. Wood, agent, who has left to purchase a battery, etc. We now have a fine artillery company in the city, and when the ordnance shall have arrived, will at once make them masters of the artillery service. We further learn from reliable sources that our friend John A. Stocking, of Clay, has succeeded in organizing a splendid cavalry company, composed of picked men on fleet horses, who, if necessary, would storm a park of artillery. They are aroused to the importance of prompt action, all over the county, and if war's dread reality bursts upon us we can have a force of 1,000 men in the field at an hour's notice, men who would rather die a thousand deaths than see the “Old Stars and Stripes” of our fathers insulted and abused.

A Company, organized in Jackson Township on the occasion of a big public meeting at Hesson's schoolhouse, elected the following officers at Gentryville: J. H. Bryant, Captain; T. G. Brown, First Lieutenant; James M. Griffith, Second Lieutenant; William Morris, Third Lieutenant. The company adopted the name "Jackson Blues." The "Independent Blues" of Ohio Township were organized and commanded by Capt. E. B. Snyder. The "Independent Rifles" of Ohio Township, organized under Capt. B. W. Small, and the "Home Guard Riflemen" under Capt. Daniel Squires. Two companies of Home Guards were organized in Hammond Township. One was organized at New Boston and another at Santa Fé. The *Democrat* stated that about 1,500 men had enrolled themselves in the county. The enthusiasm at this time was only surpassed by the determined loyalty generally expressed. Here and there disloyalty was displayed, but was borne down by the patriotic enthusiasm. The Rockport artillery company had a six-pound brass cannon. With a moderate charge of powder it threw a ball two and a half miles. It was the pride of the town. On Sunday, May 12, the James Guthrie, an old tow-boat, passed up the river about 6 o'clock in the evening, carrying the secession flag. When opposite town the men on board used insulting and disloyal language, and, in retaliation, several pistol shots were fired at the vessel by some persons on shore. The cannon was run out and a blank shot fired at the boat, but meeting no response a second shot was fired with ball but elevated so as to do no damage. The boat hugged the opposite shore and got out of range as soon as possible. This proceeding created much excitement. May 16, a meeting was held at the court house and full detail made for the organization of a night watch under the control of a police officer. Veatch, De Bruler, Laird and others addressed the meeting. Toward the latter part of May, much dissatisfaction was expressed in the county of the fact that while companies from many other counties were being received by the Governor, none had been accepted, though often tendered, from Spencer County. About this time a German company was organized at Jacob Brenner's with the following officers: B. Ringler, Captain; I. Zink, First Lieutenant; H. W. Biedenkopf, Second Lieutenant. They passed a resolution declaring their intention to support the Stars and Stripes. Early in June, the following officers were elected for the Rockport Artillery company: William F. Wood, Captain; Samuel Laird, First Lieutenant; Arnold Merithew, Second Lieutenant. The officers of Sharp's company were Morris Sharp, Captain; A. J. Enlow, First Lieutenant; B. T. Smith, Orderly Sergeant. A company of 122 home guards was reported from Harrison Township. June 10, Benjamin T. Smith, William S. Taylor, James Crowell, Charles Mears, James H. Laird, Lewis Smith and Edward Nix went to Terre

Haute and enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment. Other men began to leave the county for the war. Grandview, at this time, and in fact since the attack on Sumter, was full of military life. Capt. Verhoeff commanded a company there. James C. Veatch was very active at this time, encouraging the formation of companies and the enlistment of men for the field.

Great efforts were made to have a splendid celebration of the Fourth of July, 1861, at Rockport. The occasion was well advertised, and seats and stands with floral and evergreen drapings were prepared at "College Grove." At daybreak the ceremonies of the occasion were opened by a salute of thirty-four guns by the Rockport Artillery. A large delegation of citizens was received across the river from Kentucky. During all the morning the country folk came pouring into town, either in scattered groups or well organized processions, with banners and motes flying, marching to the strains of wild martial music. The companies of Capts. Wood and Sharp paraded the open spaces, exhibiting their proficiency in the stirring movements of war. At about 10 o'clock Col. Crooks, Marshal of the day, formed the long procession, which was marched to the grove to enact the programme of the day. Here the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by thirty-four little girls—dressed in white, with trimmings of national colors and wreaths of foliage and choice summer flowers—representing all the States of the Union. Prayer was offered by Rev. S. B. Sutton, and then the stars and stripes were formally raised above the speakers' stand amid the rattle of musketry and roar of artillery. Judge De Bruler delivered a welcoming address to the citizens of Kentucky present, to which response was made by William Wall, Esq. The Declaration of Independence was read by James A. Pine, after which Judge De Bruler delivered an oration of an hour's length. It was a speech such as Judge De Bruler alone could deliver, full of power, eloquence, patriotism and brilliancy. Dinner was eaten in the shade of the grove, spread out on nature's table—the choicest viands Spencer County could produce. The oration of the afternoon was delivered by D. T. Laird. The Rockport Brass Band furnished excellent national music during the day. The ceremonies were concluded by the formal return of the Kentucky people across the river. Capt. McHenry, of that State, delivered an eloquent address at the landing. The day was greatly enjoyed. The *Democrat* said: "The people of Rockport and Spencer County never before had such a celebration of the Fourth of July."

On the 8th of July the first company left the county for the war going to Evansville to join the Twenty-fifth Regiment. The company moved from Gentryville to Rockport, where, at the court house, the fol-

lowing officers were elected : Charles Jones, Captain ; James S. Wright, First Lieutenant ; William N. Walker, Second Lieutenant. Dinner was furnished the company by the citizens of Rockport. At 1:30 o'clock the company moved to the wharf accompanied by a crowd of about 600. Here the company was drawn up in rank, and a flag bearing the words, "No South, no North, but the Union Forever," was presented them by Miss Johnson, on behalf of the citizens of Kentucky, and another, a beautiful one, was presented by the ladies of Rockport, Judge De Bruler delivering the presentation speech, responses thereto being made by Capt. Jones and Lieut. Wright. Then came the sad good-by. These men became Company E, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, and were mustered in August 19, 1861, at Evansville.

July 16, the second company left the county, commanded by Capt. W. F. Wood, going from Rockport. At 10 o'clock a large crowd assembled at the court house to bid the boys good-by and participate in the ceremony of the flag presentation. The band played "Yankee Doodle," after which Miss Emma Yates, for the ladies of the town, in a brief speech of good taste and loyalty, presented the company a beautiful national flag. Capt. Wood made a short, eloquent reply, and the company then sang their company song. Rev. Walker offered prayer for the country and the lives of the boys. At half-past twelve the company were escorted to the wharf, where the last sad good-byes were said. They boarded the boat "Hetty Gilmore," bound for Evansville, and went away amid a flourish of martial music and the roar of cannon. They became Company K, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, and were mustered in August 19, at Evansville. Samuel Laird was First Lieutenant and Andrew J. Enlow Second Lieutenant.

Some time in July a company left the county, going from Grandview and vicinity. The commanders were Charles S. Finch, Captain; Lewis Hurst, First Lieutenant; Albert Verhoeff, Second Lieutenant. A fine national banner was given this company on the occasion of their departure, but the details of the ceremony can not be given. Late in July they moved to Evansville, where they were made Company D, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, and were mustered in on the 19th of August.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment, organized at Evansville July 17, 1861, was mustered into the three years' service August 19, and August 26 moved to St. Louis. Its Colonel was James C. Veatch, an old citizen of Spencer County, who, April 28, 1862, was promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship. James S. Wright, who went out as First Lieutenant of Company E, was successively promoted Captain of Company H, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel. Late in the war, George Fallen, of Spencer County, became Adjutant of the Twenty-fifth. Rev. Frederick A. Heur-

ing, of Spencer County, went out as Chaplain, and Green H. Morgan, also of this county, became Quartermaster in February, 1863. The officers of Company D, during the war were as follows: Charles S. Finch, Albert Verhoeff, Sebastian Loney and James G. Jackson, Captains; Lewis Hurst, Sebastian Loney, James G. Jackson and Thomas Butler, First Lieutenants; Albert Verhoeff and George W. McKindley, Second Lieutenants. The officers of Company E, were Charles Jones, William N. Walker, David L. Turnham and James W. P. Barnett, Captains; James S. Wright, William T. Mason, David L. Turnham, David Morris and William L. Wood, First Lieutenants; William N. Walker, Oscar F. Hoagland, William T. Mason, David L. Turnham, David Morris, William K. Stewart and John Stratman, Second Lieutenants. Those of Company K, were William F. Wood, Samuel Laird, Andrew J. Enlow, James Shook and James C. Small, Captains; Samuel Laird, A. J. Enlow, Francis M. Emerson, J. C. Small and John W. Ingram, First Lieutenants; A. J. Enlow, F. M. Emerson, Daniel Hayford and Anthony M. Tutt, Second Lieutenants. The sketch of the Twenty-fifth Regiment will be found in Part I, of this volume.

July 23, the third company left the county, commanded by Capt. Stocking. The company was for the cavalry service and was splendidly mounted on picked horses. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a fine silk flag was presented the company by the ladies of Rockport, Miss Mattie Veatch making the presentation speech. A large crowd was present, and the occasion was very impressive. The address was one of unusual merit, and response was made by Capt. Stocking. A pleasant time was spent during the evening, and the boys and their horses were cared for during the night. Early the next morning the company was called together by the bugle blast, and mounting their horses left, followed by the loving farewells of friends and a salute from the artillery. They left eighty strong, and were joined at Eureka by about twenty more. At this little town they were given a grand picnic dinner, where speeches were made and guns fired. The men moved to Evansville, and there became Company F, of the First Cavalry (Twenty-eighth Regiment), and were mustered in August 20, 1861, for three years. The officers during the war were John A. Stocking, Samuel S. Lamar and James A. Pine, Captains; S. S. Lamar, J. A. Pine and Clemens A. Danneman, First Lieutenants; John T. Veatch, C. A. Danneman and Almon W. Ensign, Second Lieutenants. Thomas N. Pace went out as Captain of Company G, and was promoted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. James A. Pine, in 1863, became Captain of Company A, of the Residuary Battalion, and in 1865, John W. Gordon, Second Lieutenant. William F. Wood was Chaplain, then Major, then Lieutenant-Colonel. The sketch of the First Cavalry will be found in Part I.

The *Democrat* of August 31, 1861, said: "Those who could not go in battalions went in companies; those who could not go in companies went in squads; and those who could not go in squads went in pairs or singly. Eight men walked from this county to Evansville to join a company forming there and are now in Virginia, where they have done good service. Forty-one from this county enlisted in a company at New Albany and are now in Col. Sanderson's (Twenty-third) regiment at St. Louis. Three companies, Captains Jones, Wood and Finch, are with Col. Veatch (also of this county) of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, also in Missouri. One company of cavalry, Capt. Stocking's, and part of another (united with a Perry County Company) from this county are now at St. Louis under Major-General Fremont. A Spencer County boy, James Laird, is one of Gen. Rosecrans' body guards in Virginia. Another Spencer County boy, Anthony Ravenscroft is a Lieutenant in the regiment of the gallant Jeff. C. Davis of Fort Sumter fame and is in Missouri."

At no period during the war was the military spirit fresher than during the summer and fall of 1861. The great object then was the preservation of the Union, in pursuit of which both parties united. It remained for subsequent periods to unmask the feeling on the question of emancipating the slaves and engender the bitterness which led, in many instances, to open revolt in the North, as well as to a stupendous, treasonable conspiracy. Many interesting events occurred during the autumn of 1861. On the 6th or 8th of August several gunboats moved down the Ohio River for the seat of war, and were lustily and loyally cheered by the citizens of Rockport. Mr. Merithew was appointed Revenue Inspector at Rockport. Suspicious persons and goods were searched by him, which acted to many bitter comments. In August, before the Twenty-fifth Regiment left Camp Vanderburg, at Evansville, many of the citizens of Spencer County paid their friends there, in that regiment, a visit, and gave them supplies of food, delicacies and clothing. August 31 the *Democrat* claimed that the county had raised about 600 men for the war up to that period—four companies sent out under Capts. Jones, Finch, Wood and Stocking and two companies partly completed by Myler and Smith and Medcalf and Enlow, besides about 100 men who had left the county in small squads to enlist.

Early in September, 1861, two companies not quite full, were sent to Camp Vanderburg for the Forty-second Regiment. These men became Companies B and C and were officered during the entire war, as follows: Company B—Cyrus W. Medcalf and Joseph M. Kirkham, Captains; Elijah Enlow, J. M. Kirkham and James E. Rust, First Lieutenants; Thomas J. Jackson, J. M. Kirkham, J. E. Rust and Alamander C. Anderson, Second Lieutenants; Company C—Alfred Myler, John A.

Scammahorn and Thomas B. Jones, Captains; Samuel D. Smith, Worthington W. Combs, William M. Jones. Thomas B. Jones and George T. Shook, First Lieutenants; W. W. Combs, W. M. Jones, Ephriam C. Grigsby, G. T. Shook and James H. Carlton, Second Lieutenants. Company C was mustered into the three years' service mainly, October 9, and Company B, October 30. About the time these companies left the county another left, going from the vicinity of Gentryville. It became Company H. of the Forty-second Regiment, and was mustered in by squads during the month of October. Its officers during the war were James H. Bryant, Gideon R. Kellams, Allen Gentry and William W. Milner, Captains; G. R. Kellams, Adam Haas, W. W. Milner, and Joseph C. Nix, First Lieutenants; Adam Haas, Allen Gentry and James B. Payne, Second Lieutenants; James H. Bryant, who had served in the war with Mexico was presented with a fine sword by the citizens of Gentryville; G. R. Kellams, rose to Captain, then to Major then to Lieutenant-Colonel and then to Colonel; John A. Scammahorn went out as First Sergeant, rose to Captain, then to Major; Dr. W. D. Taylor went out as Surgeon. A few men in each of the above three companies were not from Spencer County. The sketch of the Forty-second Regiment will be found elsewhere in this volume.

During September, G. W. Mansfield, John Eigenmann, C. W. Angel and James Finnegan, of the *Grandview News*, were actively engaged in raising another company. September 25, Capt. Mansfield took to Camp Vanderburg about twenty men. About as many more followed him in a few days. In October, J. W. Harman, Joseph Harman and Jacob Mackey tried to raise a company. John F. Townsend, John W. Lamar and others succeeded in raising a full company. designed at first for the cavalry service, but afterward changed to infantry. It encamped at Rockport in October. William Waltman began raising a company in November. On the 1st of November, Rockport was fixed by the Governor as the rendezvous of the Sixty-first Regiment, and the fair grounds were soon fitted up for the camp of the forming regiment. The number was soon changed to Sixty-second. The place was called Camp Reynolds. Slowly the men began to gather in. William Jones was Commandant of the camp. By January 20, 1862, about 400 men had been received. The camp at this time presented a lively scene. Log and other buildings for the accommodation of the men had been erected and all were made comfortable with good fires, clothing, blankets and food. A branch recruiting camp for this regiment was established at Cannelton. About the middle of February it was concluded to consolidate the 500 men of the Sixty-second with about as many more of the Fifty-third, and the boys were ordered to Indianapolis, and left February 21. They were

marched into Rockport, drawn up in rank on Main Street, and here the citizens passed along shaking hands with them and bidding them good-by. Two of the companies—C and F—were mainly from Spencer County, C almost wholly so, and about three-fourths of F. Company C was officered during the war as follows: John F. Townsend, John W. Marshall and James Finnegan, Captains; John W. Lamar, James A. Farley and Warren Woodward, First Lieutenants; Francis Boyce and Lewis M. Crist, Second Lieutenants; and Company F as follows: Alfred H. McCoy, Lewis B. Shively, Henry Duncan and Thomas N. Robertson, Captains; L. B. Shively, H. Duncan, T. N. Robertson and Allen P. Davis, First Lieutenants; Martin P. Mason, H. Duncan, T. N. Robertson and Elisha Jones, Second Lieutenants. John S. Hoagland and Isaac N. Milner were Assistant Surgeons of the Fifty-third, of which all the above men and their commands became members. George Thomas was Quartermaster. William Jones, of this county, became Colonel of the Fifty-third. The regimental sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume.

In February, 1862, Lieuts. A. J. Enlow and Green R. Morgan called for recruits for the Twenty-fifth Regiment. Late in this month Capt. Walker of Company E, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, passed up the river to Louisville, on the way to Indianapolis, having in charge Gen. Buckner (rebel) and many of his staff and others, captured at Fort Donelson on Thursday, April 10, after the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The citizens of Rockport and vicinity met at the court house to appoint a committee to visit the battle field and hospitals and care for the boys of Spencer County, who had been wounded, etc. Samuel G. Brown was made Chairman of the meeting and R. S. Hicks, Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were passed: "WHEREAS, There were engaged in the last battle almost 600 of the patriotic sons of Spencer County, many of whom, in all probability, are killed and wounded, therefore, *Resolved*, That L. Q. De Bruler, D. T. Laird, L. S. Gilkey, Robert Graham, John R. Dougherty, Logan Williamson, D. T. Farley, H. G. Barkwell, James Turpin, Isaac Mears, M. B. Taylor, R. A. Walker, Herman Verhoeff, Jr., Charles T. Nelson, James C. Finch and Jacob Eigenmann be appointed a Committee to visit the battlefield, and if possible, have the killed and wounded of Spencer County removed to Rockport. * * * " Another resolution was passed specially directed to Gov. Morton, pledging that proper care, etc., should be taken of the men. Humorous and excellent letters were received at this time from the boys in the army and published in the *Democrat*. Soon many of the wounded of the above battles were at home among their friends. Others, who had been shot down in the heat of battle, were brought home and buried by loving friends.

This county furnished almost a full company for the Fifty-eighth Regiment. The men were raised in the western and northern portions of the county, mostly in October, 1861, and about the 1st of November went to Princeton, the place of rendezvous of the regiment, and here they were mustered into the three years' service as Company F, November 12. The officers of the company during its term of service were Joseph H. Crowe, Daniel L. Cain and Lycurgus C. Mason, Captains; William Ourlin, Abram C. Wilson, L. G. Mason and Isaac A. Hopkins, First Lieutenants; D. L. Cain, Phillip Q. Barnett, L. C. Mason, Hugh G. Barnett and John W. Emerson, Second Lieutenants. Thomas G. Brown of Gentryville, went out as Captain of Company A, but resigned soon, and re-enlisted in the Sixty-fifth Regiment. The Fifty-eighth Regiment, commanded by Col. H. M. Carr, left Princeton for the field, in December, 1861. It entered Kentucky at Louisville and was assigned to Wood's division of Buell's army, and during the winter passed slowly through Kentucky. During March, 1862, it was at Nashville. It reached the Shiloh battlefield the evening of the second day, and afterward engaged in the siege of Corinth. It then moved into northern Alabama, then back to Shelbyville, Tenn., thence to Decherd, thence to Nashville, thence to Louisville, where it arrived about October 1. December 26, it moved toward Murfreesboro, and the next day charged the enemy at Lavergne. December 31, and January 1 and 2, 1863, it was hotly engaged at Stone River, losing 18 killed, 87 wounded and 5 missing. It then remained in this vicinity and finally moved with the army toward Tullahoma. It fought at bloody Chickamauga from commencement to close, losing in killed, wounded and missing 171, out of 400 engaged—about 43 per cent. November 23, it fought at Chattanooga, and on the 25th lost 5 killed and 61 wounded at Mission Ridge. It then made a forced march to the relief of Knoxville, which was besieged by Longstreet. The winter was passed with much suffering among the mountains of East Tennessee. January 24, 1864, it "veteranized," and March 4, reached Indianapolis on veteran furlough. Upon its return in April, it took charge of Sherman's pontoon trains. It did all the bridging from Chattanooga to Atlanta, often under fire. October 1864, 170 veterans and recruits of the Tenth Indiana, were attached to the Fifty-eighth. In November, at Atlanta, when Sherman's army was divided, it was assigned to Gen. Slocum's command, and did all the bridging from Atlanta to Savannah, including the one at Savannah, over 3,000 feet in length. December 31, 1864, the non-veterans were mustered out and sent home. On the Carolina campaign it did all the bridging of the Army of Georgia. At Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, the men worked six days in water from two to four feet deep. Over 16,000 feet of bridging were

made in this campaign. After the surrender of Johnson's army, on the march to Washington City, it did all the bridging except the James River. July 25, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., the regiment was mustered out. During its term of service, the regiment lost in battle and by disease, 265 men.

July 24, 1862, a stranger was arrested about five miles from Rockport, near John Beeler's, upon the suspicion of being a Rebel spy. He was tried before a Justice of the Peace, who committed him to jail. As nothing definite could be found against him he was finally set at liberty. At this time the feeling on the question of slavery began to manifest itself. Both parties in their conventions passed loyal resolutions. The Democratic County Convention, July 26, 1862, passed the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That in this national emergency we, as loyal men, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only our duty to our whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States; but to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

* * * * *

5. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and that we have no compromise to make with the Rebels and traitors who are attempting by force to divide and destroy the Union, except unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States; that we are in favor of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, and for that purpose will most cheerfully pay any war tax necessary to maintain the credit of our Government and pay our patriotic volunteers.

Another resolution was passed opposing a tax to pay the South for her slaves. This was the sentiment: Not to interfere with slavery, but to prosecute the war solely for the preservation of the Union. Another large faction declared that the time had arrived for the emancipation of the slaves, and that arms should be placed in their hands. The *Democrat* of August 23, said: "The great question which should be impressed upon the minds of our people now is, shall we maintain our Government, or forgetting our duties thereto and our rights as American citizens, permit its destruction and consent to live in anarchy? * * All other questions are subordinate, and descend into utter insignificance compared with the idea of our country's salvation." This position was taken as auxiliary to the one opposing interference with slavery. On the other hand, the opposition in the county was heartily in favor of the coming "Emancipation Proclamation," which had been forecast.

On Sunday, July 27, 1862, news was received at Rockport, from Col. W. H. Porter, of the Home Guards of Owensboro, Ky., that about

500 guerrillas were within ten miles of that town, and that the Home Guards there, numbering about 300, were insufficient to defend the place, and asked that assistance might be speedily sent. Col. Crooks, of the Spencer County Home Guards or Legion, immediately sent messengers in all directions to rouse the Legion, ordered the big cannon fired on the bluff, and with about sixty men started for Owensboro. Upon reaching Owensboro, though there was some danger, Col. Crooks found it was not imminent, and the following morning, with nearly 400 of the Spencer County Legion, who had continued to pour into Owensboro Sunday night, returned home without accident.

About the 19th of September, 1862, a messenger who had swam the Ohio River at Owensboro, brought the news that the town was in the possession of Rebel guerillas, and that Col. Nettier, who commanded the camp there, had been killed, and the camp was on the point of surrendering to the enemy. As soon as possible (about eight hours) Col. Crooks, at the head of about 450 of the Spencer County Legion, entered Owensboro, where he found that considerable damage had been done, and several of the Rebels were still plundering, the others having retreated. The plundering was immediately stopped. Lieut.-Col. Wood, of the First Indiana Cavalry, soon arrived and took command of all the Union forces. During the night about 100 more of the Spencer County Legion arrived. About 2 o'clock of the next morning the news came that the Rebels were out on the Livermore Road in force, and an advance was immediately ordered. A sixteen-pound gun was taken along. The force consisted of sixty of Col. Nettier's cavalry and about 350 militiamen. The enemy were met between daylight and sunrise on the morning of the 20th, the cavalry engaging them before the infantry had arrived. The attack was repulsed, and the squad of cavalry sent flying back, not halting until after the infantry had been passed. The cannon was hurried forward, and at the third round became disabled. The Legion was well posted behind a fence and a graded road, and did good execution, until the enemy were seen to waver, when a charge routed them and drove them out of the neighborhood. The Rebels were estimated 500 strong, and had two or three pieces of artillery. Their loss was 36 killed and about 75 wounded, while the Union loss was 3 killed and 35 wounded. This encounter is known as the "Battle of Panther Creek." The Spencer County Legion were afterward paid by the State for their services.

During the early summer of 1862, efforts to raise men for the war were almost wholly abandoned. People anxiously waited and hoped for the announcement of peace. July 2, 1862, came the call for 300,000 men for nine months, and August 4, 1862, came another call for 300,000

men for the same length of time. These calls roused the county to action once more. In July Lieut. C. C. Mason called for a company for the cavalry service, and by August 2 had about forty men enrolled. He was assisted by Messrs. Gaines and Turpin. The company was completed by August 23. Lieut. William F. Wood called for recruits for the First Cavalry. Near the last of August, Horatio Hicks had a company about completed, and W. P. Snyder and John Smith were raising another, and A. J. Webster and Logan Williams still another. At this time, then, the county had one company ready for the field and three more partially completed. Under the July call a full company was raised in the county by Samuel F. Johnson, G. W. Carey, A. W. Lamar and others. The men went to Princeton, the rendezvous of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, near the last of July and August 1, were mustered into that regiment for three years, as Company D. The officers of this company, during its term of service, were Samuel F. Johnson, George W. Carey and John F. Nevitt, Captains; G. W. Carey, J. F. Nevitt and Fernando D. Waugh, First Lieutenants; Allen W. Lamar, F. D. Waugh and William Brown, Second Lieutenants. The sketch of this regiment will be found elsewhere in this volume.

The company of Capt. Mason was raised for the Fourth Cavalry (Seventy-seventh Regiment), which rendezvoused at Indianapolis, and was mustered into the three years' service as Company K, late in July and early in August, 1862. The officers of this company during its term of service were Christopher C. Mason and Samuel Young, Captains; Bailey W. Small and James T. Blunt, First Lieutenants; Johnson M. Webb, Samuel Young, J. T. Blunt and Abel P. Moseby, Second Lieutenants. Capt. Mason was appointed Major, and was killed in action November 1, 1863. Soon after being organized (August 22, 1862), the regiment moved to Kentucky, where it was divided, four companies under Maj. Platter going to Henderson and the remainder continuing at Louisville under Col. Gray, but the latter was soon ordered into the interior. The battalion under Platter skirmished at Madisonville and at Mount Washington, losing several killed and wounded. In the spring of 1863 the fragments were united. In the meantime the companies, under Col. Gray, moved from Louisville to Madison, thence to Vevay, thence into several Kentucky counties, thence to Frankfort, October 24, thence to Gallatin, thence up Green River after John Morgan. December 25 it fought Morgan at Munfordville, defeating him with loss. Early in 1863 it moved to Murfreesboro, and March 10 fought at Rutherford Creek. March 28 it skirmished actively near Murfreesboro, Col. Shuler commanding. About this time the regiment reunited, and joined Gen. Rosecrans, and was engaged at Chickamauga,

September 19 and 20, 1863, and again on the 23d. November 1, it fought at Fayetteville, losing several men. It remained in east Tennessee during the terrible winter of 1863-64, fighting at Mossy Creek, Talbot and Dandridge, receiving high praise. January 27, 1864, it fought at Fair Garden in two battalions, and did very effective work, routing the enemy and capturing many prisoners, a battery and a battle-flag. Lieut.-Col. Leslie was shot dead while cheering on his men. In May it started on the Atlanta campaign, fighting at Varnell's station, Ga., and June 2 near Burnt Church. It moved on the McCook raid, fighting at Newnan, July 31, and was very active. After the capture at Atlanta, it marched to Tennessee, fighting at Columbia in October. It occupied several points—Nashville, Waterloo, etc., and later fought at Plantersville and Selma, and June 29, 1865, was mustered out at Edgefield, Tenn. Company C, of this regiment served as escort to Gen. A. J. Smith, and was in all the movements of that commander.

The company raised by Gaines, Woolen, Spayd, *et al.*, was completed early in August, 1862, and August 12, was mustered into the three years' service as Company E, of the Ninety-first Regiment, which rendezvoused at Evansville. The officers of the company during its period of enlistment were as follows: Edwin Y. Gaines and Solomon Rogers, Captains; S. Rogers, Thomas P. Woollen, Lewis L. Spayd and Stephen Purcell, First Lieutenants; T. P. Woollen and Lewis L. Spayd, Second Lieutenants. The sketch of the Ninety-first will be found elsewhere.

A general draft was threatened over the State in September, 1862, the object being to bring out men from localities which had not yet furnished their quotas. L. Q. De Bruler was appointed Draft Commissioner for Spencer County; James W. Wartman, Provost-Marshal, and Isaac L. Milner, Surgeon. Great efforts were made to clear the county. September 1 was fixed as the day for granting exemptions. The draft was finally postponed from September until October 6, but before that—in fact, before September 19—the county had furnished more than her quota, no township being behind, and hence no draft occurred here. Spencer was thus one of only fifteen counties in the State to clear themselves from the draft of October 6, 1862. The following statement was made out about the middle of September, 1862:

TOWNSHIPS.	WHOLE NUMBER ENROLLED	NUMBER EXEMPT'D	TOTAL VOLUN- TEERS.	TOTAL SUBJECT TO DRAFT.
Ohio Township.....	849	102	320	427
Luce Township.....	475	47	190	238
Grass Township.....	316	31	112	172
Jackson Township.....	184	29	87	68
Carter Township.....	252	16	90	146
Clay Township.....	295	23	189	133
Harrison Township.....	323	32	95	196
Huff Township.....	301	27	123	151
Hammond Township.....	409	61	181	167
Totals.....	3404	368	1337	1699

After it was found that the draft had been escaped, all efforts to raise men for the war were abandoned. About the 18th of December, 1862, a company of the Fifth Cavalry arrived at Rockport and encamped on the fair grounds. It was probably ordered to this point to be in readiness to protect the southern portion of the State from the raids of bands of Kentucky guerrillas. The relations between the citizens and soldiers were cordial. On Christmas Eve a big supper was given for the benefit of the soldiers which netted over \$100. Thursday, January 8, 1863, the citizens of Rockport and vicinity gave the company at the fair grounds, commanded by Capt. Leeson, a basket dinner, which was greatly enjoyed by those men. Late in January, 1863, a squad of this company, numbering about twenty, destroyed the office of the Rockport *Democrat*, and for several weeks no issue of that paper was made. The soldiers had not liked articles which had appeared in the paper, and beside, were doubtless urged to destroy the office by several citizens bitterly opposed to the political position taken by the editor. The editor was eventually paid in full for his loss. In February, 1863, about twenty-five recruits were sent to Company D, Twenty-fifth Regiment. It was the custom throughout the war, when the news of Federal victories was received, to run out the artillery at Rockport, and fire a salute. During the spring of 1863 the enlistment of soldiers was not continued. In the spring of 1863 the system of appointing enrolling boards by counties was changed to congressional districts with deputies in each county and township. The Enrolling Board of the First District, in which Spencer County was situated, were as follows: Commissioner—Nathaniel Usher, succeeded by James W. Wartman September, 1864. Provost-Marshal—Blythe Hynes, succeeded by Cyrus K. Drew May, 1864, succeeded by James W. Wartman August, 1864, succeeded by Alvah Johnson November, 1864. Surgeon—William G. Ralston. Deputies were appointed for Spencer County, and the work of enrolling the militia began June 9, 1863. No opposition was encountered.

Early in July the news was received at Rockport that Gen. John Morgan, at the head of a large force, had captured boats on the Ohio River, had crossed over and invaded southern Indiana, and was marching northward, burning, plundering and murdering as he went. The news swept over the county like a prairie fire, and in less than eight hours, over 1,000 men had gathered at Rockport, and about 500 at Grandview. These men were of the Indiana Legion, many of whom had seen service on Panther Creek, or in bloodier struggles on some of the famous battle-fields of the war. Guards were placed over the towns, and scouts were sent out to ascertain the whereabouts and probable intentions of the invaders. In a short time it was learned that Morgan had gone eastward, and the men returned to their homes. Col. John W. Crooks commanded the Spencer County Legion.

Under the call of June 15, 1863, for 100,000 men for six months, Spencer County furnished a full company, which became F of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment which rendezvoused at Indianapolis. These men were raised in July and August, and were mustered in, August 20, under the command of the following officers: Harvey M. Hall, Captain; Andrew J. Works, First Lieutenant; George P. Tinker, Second Lieutenant. This regiment moved to Kentucky about the middle of September under Col. Thomas J. Brady. It first encamped at Nicholasville, thence moved to Cumberland Gap, arriving October 3. It then moved to East Tennessee, thence to Bean's Station, thence to Clinch Mountain Gap. Here Gen. Longstreet endeavored to cut off and capture the regiment. Col. Brady ordered a retreat, and in the night succeeded in joining Gen. Willcox with the loss of his baggage. It then moved to Cumberland Gap, thence to Tazewell, thence to Knoxville. Late in December it moved to Strawberry Plains, and in January, 1864, to Maynardsville, thence back to Cumberland Gap on the march homeward. It reached Indianapolis February 6, 1864, and was soon discharged. In September, 1863, twenty men were sent to Company D, Sixty-fifth Regiment.

October 17, 1863, came the call for 300,000 men for three years, and early in November, William Jones, Jr., and Nathaniel Grigsby called for volunteers to form a company under the call. Early in 1864 about twenty-five men were sent as recruits to the Twenty-fifth Regiment, and about a dozen were sent to the Forty-second Regiment. The county quota under this call was 167. Capt. C. S. Finch and Sergrts. Sebastin Loney, G. W. Fallen and J. W. P. Barnett recruited for the Twenty-fifth. Lieut. M. M. Kirkman, of the Forty-second, secured a few recruits. The county was thoroughly canvassed under this call, war meetings being held at Rockport, Grandview, Gentryville, Elizabeth, Santa Fé, Eureka, Fulda, New Boston, Maxville and elsewhere by L. Q. De Bruler,

D. T. Laird, Job Hatfield, *et al.* The quota was not raised when the rounds had been made, and was recanvassed with greater enthusiasm and success. As a last resort all of the county Legion was called out for muster in hopes that enough would enlist to clear the county. Only a few men were obtained. The County Board at last offered a bounty of \$50. By December 12, 1863, Jones and Grigsby had enrolled about sixty men for their cavalry company. It was at this time that the Legion was paid for its service in the Panther Creek campaign. Col. William Jones took out a few recruits to the Fifty-third. Late in December, Jones and Grigsby left with about four-fifths of a company, securing the complement afterward from other sources. These men became Company G of the Tenth Cavalry (One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment). They were mustered into the three years' service January 8, 1864. The officers of this company during its term of service were as follows: William Jones, Jr., and Christopher C. Ludwick, Captains; William Morris and Thomas R. Turnham, First Lieutenants; Nathaniel Grigsby, T. R. Turnham and George W. Sheets, Second Lieutenants. In Company M, of the same regiment, were about fifteen men from Spencer County, raised mostly in February and March, 1864. John H. Miller, of this county, was First Lieutenant of that company. The Chaplain of the regiment was John A. Lewis, of Grandview, while the regiment itself was commanded by Col. Thomas N. Pace, of Rockport. The Tenth Cavalry, of which these men were members, rendezvoused at Vincennes and Columbus. The regiment, though organized February 2, 1864, did not leave the State until May 3, when, as infantry, it moved to Nashville and thence to Pulaski, Tenn. Here and at Decatur it was stationed during the Atlanta campaign guarding the Northern Alabama Railroad, over which passed the supplies for Sherman's army. It skirmished several times with rebels under Roddy, Wheeler and Forest. September 28, it fought Forest at Pulaski, losing eight men killed and forty-two wounded. A detachment under Maj. Williamson at Decatur, fought Hood's forces four days commencing October 26, losing four killed and eight wounded. Another detachment under Lieut.-Col. Gresham fought at Nashville, Little Harpeth, Reynold's Hill and Sugar Creek, losing eight men killed, forty-three wounded and seventy-five captured. It captured of the enemy four stands of colors and 300 men with their arms. In December and January, 1865, the detachment under Williamson fought at Flint River, Indian Creek, Courtland and Mount Hope, and captured ten pieces of artillery, 150 men, a supply train of 150 wagons and 500 mules. In February, 1865, the regiment was reunited, and under Maj. Swallow, moved to New Orleans, thence to Mobile Bay. Here it participated in the reduction of Forts Spanish and Blakely, and the surrender of Mobile. It then

moved to Eufaula, thence to Montgomery, thence to Columbus, Miss., thence to Vicksburg, where it arrived in July, 1865. April 28, 1865, thirty-eight men were lost by the explosion of the steamer Sultana. In May, 1865, it lost five killed and seventy wounded, in a collision on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. After July, and until August 31, 1865, the regiment did patrol duty. It reached Indianapolis September 5, and was soon discharged.

About the last of February, 1864, nearly twenty men were raised for Company F of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, Christopher C. Vance going out as Second Lieutenant, and being promoted to First Lieutenant and Captain. In April about a dozen men left for Company L of the Thirteenth Cavalry, February 12, 1864, a big meeting was held at Rockport to appoint committees to facilitate enlistments. A committee of five was appointed in each township, and one for the whole county. February 22 about 1,800 people at Gentryville celebrated Washington's birthday, and at the same time held a formal reception of the members of the Forty-second Regiment, at home on veteran furlough. Judge D. T. Laird was orator of the day. A splendid dinner was enjoyed. In March the members of the Twenty-fifth and Fifty-third Regiments came home on veteran furlough. How glad the boys were to get back, and how welcome they were! Some who had been racked by the dreadful camp diseases came home to be nursed back to life and health by loving friends. Others, emaciated beyond recognition, with pallid faces and tottering steps, came home only to die in the arms of sobbing friends. Sad stories of heroic death on the battle-field, where lead fell thick as a thunder shower, and where the sickening fear blanched the faces of the brave, were told proudly in peaceful Northern homes. Many of the boys were in the flood tide of health, with bearded faces and stalwart forms, ready at any time to face the hungry throat of rebel cannon or the chances of imprisonment in the starving hells which Southern cruelty had devised. During their stay they were feasted on all the delicacies "Old Spencer" could produce. April 21, a day or two before their departure for the field, a farewell dinner was tendered them. The day was beautiful, and long tables were spread on the college grounds, and loaded to the verge of breaking down with a repast fit for the gods. Judge De Bruler, in an eloquent speech, welcomed the boys to the feast, and gave them good advice as veterans. Then the boys and their wives, near relatives and sweethearts were invited to "eat, drink and be merry." After them the citizens generally enjoyed the dinner. Col. William Jones spoke on behalf of the soldiers. Over 2,000 people were present. A grand ball at night, where the beauty and chivalry of the county gathered, ended the ceremonies of the day. Grandview and other places in the county enjoyed themselves in a similar manner.

During the spring and summer of 1864 men, in considerable number, went in small squads as recruits to the older regiments. Under the April call for one hundred-days' men the county sent out a full company. The men were raised in May, and were mustered into the service on the 23d of that month as Company I of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, the officers being William H. Sargent, Captain; Phillip W. Axton, First Lieutenant; Matthew Doyle, Second Lieutenant.

The regiment during its term of service was mainly engaged in guard and provost duty in Kentucky and Tennessee.

July 18, 1864, came the large call for 500,000 men for one, two and three years, and the county began to stir under the demand. July 30 the following statement of the county's situation was prepared:

TOWNSHIPS.	Quota.	Credits.	Number required.
Ohio Township.....	109	100	9
Carter Township.....	31	13	18
Luce Township.....	49	9	40
Hammond Township.....	39	54	0
Huff Township.....	37	10	27
Harrison Township.....	39	0	39
Jackson Township.....	18	67	0
Grass Township.....	36	27	9
Clay Township.....	28	8	20
	386	290	162

After the first effort, when it was found that the county would not clear herself, the citizens settled coolly down to await the draft, hoping that the burden would fall on others. Ohio Township furnished her nine men and cleared herself. Grass furnished three of her nine. Luce furnished eighteen of her forty. The remainder of the above quota was drafted as follows: Carter, 18; Luce, 22; Huff, 27; Harrison, 39; Grass, 6; and Clay 20. Total, 132. These men were taken by the Marshals to Evansville, where they were assigned to various regiments.

December 19, 1864, came the last call of the war for troops, 300,000 for three years, but the work of enlistment was slow. In January and February, 1865, a full company was raised for the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment, one year's service. These men became Company B, and were mustered into the service mainly February 14. The officers were John W. Lanman, Captain; Alfred Masterson, First Lieutenant; Ebenezer H. Hawthorne, Second Lieutenant. Spencer County also furnished thirty-six men for Company K of this regiment, one, Allen G. Ellis, being First Lieutenant. On the 11th of March, 1865, the regiment left Indianapolis for Harper's Ferry, Va. It did provost duty at Charlestown, Winchester, Stevenson Station, Jordan's Springs and Summit

Point until July 27. Soon afterward it was moved to Baltimore. Here the companies were scattered to do guard duty. August 31 all were brought together at Baltimore and mustered out of service. Indianapolis was reached September 8. On the 31st of December, 1864, the county was officially credited with the following troops under the calls of 1864, except that of December 19:

TOWNSHIPS.	First Enrollment.	Quota Under Call of 1864.			Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	Credits by Voluntary Enlistm'ts.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and draft.	One Year.	Three Years.	Surplus.
		February 1, 1864.	Under Call of March 14, 1864.	Under Call of July 15, 1864.		New Recruits.	Veterans.					
Ohio Township.....	656	93	37	109	239	196	53	0	249	3	246	10
Carter Township.....	183	28	10	31	69	50	2	18	70	19	51	1
Luce Township.....	296	45	18	49	112	75	24	13	112	19	93	0
Hammond Township.....	239	41	16	39	96	111	3	0	114	0	114	18
Huff Township.....	223	27	11	37	75	43	5	28	76	28	48	1
Harrison Township.....	210	37	15	35	87	47	3	39	89	39	50	2
Jackson Township.....	106	14	6	18	38	39	36	0	75	0	75	37
Grass Township.....	217	34	14	36	84	77	19	0	96	2	94	12
Clay Township.....	168	29	12	28	69	50	0	20	70	21	49	1
Totals.....	2298	348	139	382	860	688	145	118	951	131	819	82

As stated farther back, the county, in February, 1865, sent about a company and a half to the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment. These men were furnished under the last call of the war. The county had found that unless volunteers were forthcoming a draft was sure to be the result. She accordingly endeavored to escape the draft threatened in case the quota of the last call was not sent to headquarters by the middle of February. This she succeeded in doing, and escaped during the war with only one draft, while some counties of the State had as high as three, with a supplemental draft besides in March, 1865. On the 14th of April, 1865, at which time all efforts to raise troops in the State were abandoned, the following statement was prepared in the office of the Provost-Marshal General:

TOWNSHIPS.	Second Enrollment.	Quota Under Call of December 19, 1864.		Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	Credits by Voluntary Enlistm'ts.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
		Surplus December 19, 1864.	Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.		Credits by Voluntary Enlistm'ts.								
					New Recruits.	Veterans.							
Ohio Township.....	676	52	0	52	53	0	0	53	53	0	0	0	1
Carter Township.....	144	18	0	18	18	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	0
Luce Township.....	341	46	0	46	44	0	0	44	44	0	0	2	0
Hammond Township.....	245	3	0	3	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	2
Huff Township.....	161	24	0	24	19	0	2	21	19	1	1	3	0
Harrison Township.....	114	22	0	22	16	0	0	16	16	0	0	6	0
Jackson Township.....	112	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Grass Township.....	211	6	0	6	6	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
Clay Township.....	128	18	0	18	18	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	0
Total.....	2132	189	27	189	179	0	2	181	179	1	1	11	30

Spencer County had a thorough organization of her militia in the "Legion," few counties in the State had better. The "Union Home Guards," Rockport, were mustered into the State's service June 10, 1861, with the following officers: Enoch B. Snyder, Captain; J. F. Watson and W. H. Robinson, First Lieutenants; M. A. Jones and A. R. Gentry, Second Lieutenants. The "Rockport Guards" were sworn in June 10, 1861, with Morris Sharp, Captain; A. J. Enlow, First Lieutenant; B. T. Smith, Second Lieutenant. The "Eureka Guards" were sworn in June 14, 1861, with F. M. Emerson, Captain; Edward Winchel, First Lieutenant; O. M. Calkin, Second Lieutenant. The "Ohio Home Guards" were mustered August 6, 1861, with Samuel Young, Captain; E. C. Stuteville, First Lieutenant; David Meredith, Second Lieutenant. The "Enterprise Home Guards" entered the service September 2, 1861, under T. D. Walker, Captain; J. T. Naney, First Lieutenant; J. H. Osburn, Second Lieutenant. The "Morton Home Guards" were mustered October 26, 1861, under Daniel Squier, Captain; Thomas Eaton, First Lieutenant; Gideon Myers, Second Lieutenant. The "Rough and Readys" entered the service September 27, 1862, under W. W. Wells, Captain; C. W. Springston, First Lieutenant; F. M. Thurman, Second Lieutenant. The "Grass Township Home Guards" were sworn in, July 24, 1862, with F. M. Jackson, Captain; J. N. Clark, First Lieutenant; J. W. Tool, Second Lieutenant. The "McClellan Guards" were mustered October 15, 1862, under Paul Jones, Captain; H. C. Corbly, First Lieutenant; William Sargent, Second Lieutenant. The "Grass Township Guards," mustered October 23, 1862, with I. L. Milner, Captain; M. C. Jones, First Lieuten-

ant; G. S. Jones, Second Lieutenant. The "Ebenezer Guards" entered the service October 29, 1862, under Eli McCoy, Captain; J. R. Overlin, First Lieutenant; John C. Williams, Second Lieutenant. The "French Island Guards" were sworn into the State's service October 23, 1862, with Lane Boyd, Captain; J. N. Brown, First Lieutenant; Caleb Osborn, Second Lieutenant. The "Spencer Artillery" were mustered June 10, 1861, under W. F. Wood, Captain; Samuel Land, First Lieutenant; R. A. Merithew, Second Lieutenant. The "Union Cavalry" were sworn in October 27, 1864, under B. W. Small, Captain; Martin Stuteville, First Lieutenant; Sylvester H. Jessup, Second Lieutenant. Besides the above there was the "Grandview Battalion," of Indian Legion, composed of the following companies: "Home Cadets," sworn in, June 14, 1861, under H. G. Banks, Captain; Aaron Ayer, First Lieutenant; John Hackney, Second Lieutenant. The "Clay Guards," sworn in July 30, 1861, with J. H. Crow, Captain; John Hill, First Lieutenant; A. Egnew, Second Lieutenant. The "Elizabeth Guards" entered the service August 2, 1861, under C. W. Medcalf, Captain; Samuel Beardsley, First Lieutenant; Thomas Jones, Second Lieutenant. The "Grandview Home Guards" mustered July 4, 1861, with Herman Verhoeff, Captain; D. L. Wyman, First Lieutenant; G. W. Baker, Second Lieutenant. The "Benjamites of Hammond" sworn in July 4, 1861, under David Bitts, Captain; Ashael Brady, First Lieutenant; Joseph Craig, Second Lieutenant. The "Spencer Dragoons" entered the service September 5, 1861, with J. F. Townsend, Captain; J. W. Lamar, First Lieutenant; John Emmick, Second Lieutenant. The "Anderson Tigers" sworn in September 10, 1862, under G. B. Taylor, Captain; Cyrus Allen, First Lieutenant; G. W. Pursel, Second Lieutenant. The "Spencer County Cavalry" mustered June 14, 1861, with John A. Stocking, Captain; William Jones, Sr., First Lieutenant; J. T. Veatch, Second Lieutenant. The "Grandview Artillery," sworn in August 15, 1863, with C. T. Nelson, Captain; J. C. Finch, First Lieutenant; W. J. Harvey, Second Lieutenant. The "Huff Township Home Guards," mustered September 27, 1862, under Peter Schruier, Captain; Mathias Florckinger, First Lieutenant; Conrad Fertch, Second Lieutenant. The Grandview Battalion numbered eleven companies, and was commanded by Lieut.-Col. L. C. Parker and Maj. James J. Jones. The entire legion of the county, numbering in all twenty-five companies, was at first commanded by Col. John W. Crooks. James C. Veatch was the first Lieutenant Colonel, and Charles H. Mason the first Major. These companies were in the States' service, and did excellent duty in protecting the border and furnishing a nucleus for companies destined for the war.

From the above pages an estimate of the total credits of the county

during the war can be made out. On the 19th of September, 1862, the county was credited with having furnished 1,337 volunteers. Under the call of June, 1863, for six-months' men a full company was furnished, 100 men. The county quota under the call of October, 1863, was 167 men, all of whom were furnished. Under the calls of February, March and July, 1864, the county quotas were 869 men, but the county was officially credited with having furnished 951 men, of whom 118 were drafted, and 145 veterans, giving the county a surplus over all calls of 82. Under the last call of the war, December 19, 1864, the quota was 189 men, but the county furnished only 181; and April 14, 1865, when enlistments stopped, had a surplus of 19 over all calls. Adding the above credits, 1,337, 100, 167, 951, 181 and 19, the grand total of 2,755 is obtained. In this estimate each man, of course, has been counted as often as he enlisted or entered the United States service in any manner. But these are not all the credits. The county had twenty-five companies mustered into the State service, called the "Indiana Legion." These companies would certainly average 60 men each. There were then 1,500 sworn in as members of the "Legion," which number added to 2,755, gives as the total credits of the county in all branches of service during the war, 4,255 men. This is a remarkable showing, of which "Old Spencer" may well be proud.

In the summer of 1861, the County Board appropriated relief for soldiers' families, 40 cents for children and 70 cents for women per week. Nathaniel Crowder, E. B. Snyder, John Hammond, Wilson Huff, Michael Wagner, John Turnham, James Gentry, Paul F. Parr and J. W. Lamar were appointed a committee, one for each township, to see to the proper distribution of the appropriation. Under the call of October, 1863, for 167 men, the County Board offered a bounty of \$50; also the same under the call of March, 1864, and the same under the call of June, 1864, for 100 days' men. January 28, 1865, under the last call of the war, the County Board offered a bounty of \$200. As 162 men were required, this bounty alone amounted to \$32,400. Early in November, 1861, a Ladies Aid Society was organized at Rockport with the following officers: Mrs. Patridge, President; Mrs. Pennington, Vice-President; Miss Julia Graham, Secretary and Treasurer. On the 14th of November, a large box of mittens, socks, shirts, drawers, etc., was sent by this society to the Twenty-fifth Regiment. Early in January, 1862, the ladies of Grandview, who had also organized, sent a big box of supplies to Capt. Myler's company. About this time, also, a box was sent from Rockport to Capt. Hougland's company. Help was then furnished the boys in the field, and their families at home, while the war lasted, the organizations, dying out during the warmer months, but springing into

active life with the coming of cold weather. The following from the Adjutant General's reports, shows the bounty and relief furnished.

	Bounty.	Relief.	Miscellaneous.
Spencer County.....	\$55,570.00	\$7,967.78	\$4,843.38
Luce Township.....	8,103.37	1,698.00	.....
Ohio Township.....	12,600.00	275.30	.....
Hammond Township.....	1,645.00	1,500.00	.....
Huff Township.....	3,967.00	.....	.....
Harrison Township.....	3,766.00	.....	.....
Carter Township.....	4 000.00	240.00	.....
Jackson Township.....	.....	1,100.00	.....
Grass Township.....	1,800.00	234.50	.....
Clay Township.....	5,400.00	.....	.....
Rockport City.....	.....	10,000.00	.....
Totals	\$96,851.37	\$23,015.58	\$4,843.38
Grand Total.....	\$124,710.33		

CALLS OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR VOLUNTEERS.

- April 15, 1861, 75,000 men for three months.
- May 3, 1861. 82,748 men for three years, regular army.
- July 22 and 25, 1861, 500 000 men for three years.
- May and June, 1862, about 18,000 men for three months.
- July 2, 1862, 300,000 men for three years.
- August 4, 1862, 300,000 men for nine months.
- June 15, 1863, 100,000 men for six months.
- October 17, 1863, 300,000 men for two years.
- February 1, 1864, 200,000 men for two years.
- March 14, 1864, 200,000 men for three years.
- April 23, 1864, 85,000 men for 100 days.
- July 18, 1864, 500,000 men for one, two and three years.
- December 19, 1864, 300,000 men for one, two and three years.

CHAPTER VIII.

SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTY—FIRST TEACHERS IN ROCKPORT—THE COUNTY SEMINARY—ROCKPORT COLLEGE COMPANY—THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—THE HIGH SCHOOLS—THE EARLY TOWNSHIP TEACHERS—EDUCATION AT GRANDVIEW—SCHOOLS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY—GLENDALE ACADEMY—THE INSTITUTES—THE EDUCATIONAL FUNDS—STATISTICS—ST. MEINRAD COLLEGE.

THE date of the first school in Rockport and the circumstances surrounding it, cannot be given. In about 1822, George Moffett taught in a round log-cabin, which stood just north of the present cemetery. The building, as Squire Bennett quaintly remarked, "had the best kind of a dirt floor," had a fireplace the entire end of the room, had a window

made by leaving out a log on one side, and had a roof fastened down by weight poles, and a door which revolved on wooden hinges. To this rude typical Hoosier schoolhouse, to this typical Hoosier schoolmaster, the Bennetts, Snyders, Bradleys, Browns, Wakefields, Grasses, and several of the town families sent their children to learn to read, write and cipher. Moffett is recollected as a teacher of more than average education and ability, and taught many of the early schools in Ohio Township and elsewhere. As early as 1825, a man named Price taught in a log-building that had been built by John B. Greathouse, and used for a time as a tannery. He had quite a full school. Dr. Stevens taught soon after him in a vacated log-house, that had been used as a dwelling by a family named Hughes. Soon after this James Robb, Dr. Moore and William G. Thomas, and probably Mr. Moffett taught in any building suitable that they could get the use of. These schools were all supported by subscription, usually from \$1 to \$2 per quarter. Only the rudimentary branches were yet taught. In September, 1833, a man named Duncan was teaching in the upper story of the court house. A fire was necessary, and, it is supposed, in some manner, communicated with the wood-work during the night, and the next morning the court house with all its valuable contents was a heap of ruins. Others state that the building was destroyed by an incendiary. The facts are uncertain. Soon after this the County Seminary was built, which for many years was the leading educational institution of the county. Although designed by law as an educational building for the use of the whole county, it was not thus used, though through no fault of Rockport; but doubtless from the lack of attendance from elsewhere than Rockport due to the expense of boarding, etc., necessary to those who came from abroad, and who could not afford such loss of time and expense. A few—very few—students came from the country and were readily admitted. In about 1841, complaint was made by the rural districts that the house was not used as contemplated by the law, whereupon, for about a year, while matters were adjusting themselves, the building stood abandoned. If the town did not use it, it was clear that the country would not, so the matter terminated by the resumption of school in the building, by the town. A few select schools were taught contemporaneously with the seminary schools, though none of note.

An early law of the State provided that fines before Justices of the Peace and the Circuit Court should be used to found a fund for the construction and maintenance of a County Seminary. The law further provided that when the fund amounted to \$400, the County Board at their option could erect a building and commence the school. The county was no sooner organized than the fund began to accumulate, much of the same

being derived from fines before Justices of the Peace. The number of fines of from \$1 to \$5 for assault and battery during the early history of the county is phenomenal, and should give to that memorable period the designation, "Fist and Skull Age." As a consequence, the seminary fund increased rapidly, though it is probable that not more than half was ever collected. Seven, then five, then three, Trustees at different periods were appointed to manage the fund and the seminary. The early history of Spencer County Seminary Fund was destroyed with the court house in 1833. The Trustees in January, 1834, were John Crawford, James Jones and Jonathan Harvey. Willis Snyder succeeded Crawford in November, 1834. Samuel Gosley and Daniel Brown succeeded the other two in 1836. In January, 1837, Jonathan Harvey, Thomas P. Britton and John B. Greathouse, were appointed for three years. On the 4th of March, 1834, the Trustees met to select the site for the seminary building, which they had decided to erect. They chose Lot 37 in Hynes' Donation to Rockport, a lot with two adjoining acres, specially set apart by the donor for the seminary. In June the contract was awarded to Joseph Whitney, at \$600, the building, a brick, to be finished by May 1, 1835, but the sickness of Mr. Whitney protracted the completion to November, 1835, at which time the structure was formally received, paid for, and the contractor released from his bond. The Trustees reported the following condition of the fund at this time November, 1835: Total amount of seminary receipts including interest up to October 1, 1835, \$668.23. To offset this were the cost of the building, \$600, extra work \$11.50, back interest not paid \$5, cost of locks and grates \$3.50, for chopping down trees, 50 cents, one note outstanding of \$32.17, and cash on hand, \$15.56, total, \$668.23. About the same time grading and other improvements to the ground and house increased the cost to \$666.-37½. In November, 1839, there was on hand of the fund \$221.06. The Trustees in 1839 were Mahlon W. Naney, Joseph V. Hill and Thomas P. Littlepage. In 1843 the Trustees were Oliver Morgan, Rezin Waer, T. P. Littlepage, Alexander Britton, John H. Smith and William Barnett. The seminary was usually well conducted, and for a long time was the leading school of Rockport and the county. The law of 1853 provided for the sale of the entire property, and the conveyance of the proceeds to the common School Fund. The property was advertised for sale in 1855. The land (Lot 37 and two acres) was divided up into ordinary sized lots and sold to numerous buyers. The entire property brought \$1,674, and thus ended the seminary as a county institution.

The first teacher who occupied this house was Allen Kincheloe, a good disciplinarian and competent instructor, who both before and after that period taught many terms throughout the county. His was the first

school of noticeable merit at the county seat, the first session opening in November, 1835. He introduced grammar, advanced arithmetic, and improved methods of instruction and correction, and probably gave lessons in elementary algebra. He taught two or three terms in succession. The general character of the school was of no greater merit than an average country school of to-day. The town was small and was satisfied. The Seminary Fund was little better than nothing, and was not used, but was allowed to accumulate, while the teachers' wages and the running expenses of the school were raised by subscription or tuition. In 1837 John H. Smith, a lawyer of ability, took the school, and continued the thoroughness begun by Mr. Kincheloe for about one year, when he was succeeded by James C. Veatch, who began in 1839, and continued until 1840. There was nothing specially noteworthy about these schools except the thoroughness with which they were conducted, and the fact that the best scholars assisted the teachers. The higher branches, except perhaps the elements, were not taught. The seminary was abandoned for a short time, early in the forties, but was then reoccupied, and the character of the instruction previously adopted, resumed. The changes in teachers were many, the leading ones being about as follows: Bidwell and Harris in about 1842-43; Dr. C. W. Gabbert, T. D. Adams, J. B. Harris and W. C. Smith later; W. C. Smith and J. B. Harris 1850-52; Prof. Sherman 1852-53; J. B. Harris and Mrs. Morgan 1853; T. D. Adams and Ralph Smith 1853-54. Smith was the last teacher in the seminary, it being sold in 1855. While the seminary was thus used, select schools were taught almost continuously in the basement of the Methodist Church and in rooms throughout the town by the above-named teachers and others. Charles Brazleton taught in the church in 1854. About one-half of the expense for teachers in the seminary was, during the late years of its existence, paid from public funds, the other half being raised by subscription or tuition. By this time the better schools of the town furnished instruction in algebra, higher arithmetic, advanced grammar, United States History, rhetoric, composition, elocution, etc., etc.

After the seminary was sold the basement of the Methodist Church continued to be used, and also various rooms in different parts of the town. The schools were select, but funds were at this time realized for public use, raised by taxation under the law of 1852, and by interest on the congressional and common school funds. Allen Kincheloe became a prominent teacher during the decade of the fifties. John Atkinson, Jonas Sanders, W. L. Partridge, J. B. Harris and Thomas D. Boyer were others. One of the schoolhouses stood at the upper landing; another near Thomas Snyder's. Mrs. John Atkinson taught in her own house. In 1858 Rockport was divided into three districts for school purposes. Mr. Bean

and an assistant taught in one, and Allen Kincheloe and an assistant in the basement of the Methodist Church. In 1859 Miss Fannie Markle taught in Snyder's brick. Prof. J. B. Sanders taught in 1860. Lottie Ferguson and Sallie Wilmot taught in 1861. In about 1862 Prof. Thomas D. Boyer, an excellent instructor and for a number of years County Examiner, resumed his career as teacher. He continued until the end of the war and established a school of high merit. J. B. Harris taught early in the war. In 1867 the brick building, now called the seminary was built at a cost of \$4,000. This became the High School building. The earliest records are missing, and much of the early history of the schools in this house is lost. Among the teachers were Prof. Sarver, Allen Kincheloe, William Barnett, William H. Thomas, L. B. Deason and Miss V. Kincheloe. Here it was that the High School was founded, and here the Teachers' Institute was held. Good schools were taught. After the purchase of the college building in 1873, the seminary was, and is yet used for the lower grades.

In January and February, 1854, meetings were held, at which at least \$2,500 stock was subscribed for the establishment and maintenance of an educational institution called the "Rockport College Company," a body that was non-sectarian, and was endeavoring under the new law of 1853, to provide better schooling for the children of the flourishing county seat. This was during the period when Rockport grew faster, numerically and materially, than at any other time of its existence, to the present. The first meeting of the stockholders was held February 22, 1854, at which date the organization of the company was fully completed, and its officers elected as follows: James C. Veatch, President; Dr. Oliver Morgan, Secretary and Treasurer; and John Crawford, Thomas J. Snyder, Sanford Howe, Benjamin T. Stites and L. Q. De Bruler, Directors. On the 27th of February the first call was made for stock, and about March 1st five acres of land were purchased of Thomas J. Snyder, and a written contract was made for the conveyance by deed, and the payment for the land November 1, 1854. The company failed to meet its obligations, and thus rendered void the contract. It was found impossible to raise the stock, owing to an almost total failure of the crops. Thus ended this effort. In 1852 and 1853 James C. Veatch had made strong efforts to raise stock to build an academy or a college, but did not meet with success. The following were the articles of association of the College Company:

"The object of this association shall be to purchase, erect and maintain a building suitable for a high school, academy or college, and to employ a competent teacher or teachers for such institution, or to rent or lease the building to be used for that purpose. The stock of this association shall be divided into shares of \$25 each, and shall be payable in



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regular installments, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1854, and the final payment of stock to be made on or before the 1st day of April, 1855. The capital stock shall not be less than \$2,500. The business of this association shall be transacted by a board of five directors to be elected annually, by the stockholders, each stockholder having one vote for every share of stock owned by him. The stock subscribed by each stockholder shall be paid at such times, and in such proportions as the Board of Directors may deem proper under the limitations above. Each stockholder who shall fail to pay any installment on his stock shall pay interest on such installment from the time it fell due till paid. We, the undersigned, agree to pay the amount of stock subscribed by each of us under the regulations above set forth. L. Q. De Bruler 4, James Proctor 4, James C. Veatch 4, J. H. Brown 4, W. W. Cotton 4, Samuel Hutchinson 8, Thomas P. Britton 4, R. G. Doom 4, J. W. Crooks 4, J. P. De Bruler 4, Schoenfeld & Auspacker 4, James H. William 4, John W. Graham 1, J. A. Morgan 2, J. Hurst 2, Thomas J. Langdon 2, A. G. Hollis 4, H. R. Hollis 4, William Statelor 2, Henry Longnusser 1, Jeremiah Crooks 2, Samuel H. Snyder 1, John Atkinson 1, B. F. Fallen 2, James I. Morgan 4, John M. Howard 4, Ezekiel Morgan 4, S. G. Brown 4, J. D. Allen 4, B. H. Walters 4, B. J. Stites 4, Sanford Howe 4, W. H. Robinson 4, Rodolphus Smith 4, H. G. Barkwell 4, Allen Gentry 4, George Thomas 1, Thomas J. Snyder 4, Charles Brazleton 1, James P. Bennett 1, Matthias Mackey 1, David Bitts 1, Cavin & Jones 2, Oliver Morgan 1, Hugh Hamilton 1, John G. Shackelford 2, L. W. Bacon 2, J. M. Myler 1, Thomas R. Pool 2, Evans & Pell 1, Lewis G. Smith 1, J. M. Langdon 2, Jacob Miller 1, S. J. Rudd 2, Amos Shrode 2, W. J. Partridge 1, Jacob Mackey 1, Samuel Park 1, Thomas Reynolds 1, H. C. Ellis 2, W. B. Richardson 2, John Pullen 1, John B. Greathouse 1, Francis M. Hohm 1, Jonathan Brady 1, George J. Hales 1, John Hamilton 1, Fielding Ellis 1, John M. Lawburgh 1, Garrett Peek 1, Matthias Sharp 2, A. Stuart 1, C. V. Pierce 1; total 176.

The Rockport Academy, or Collegiate Institute, was organized early in the year 1857, by prominent men of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the head of whom were Revs. Dr. E. H. Sabin, Dr. H. S. Talbott *et al.* It was decided to construct a building costing, in round numbers, \$20,000, and this amount was divided into shares of \$20, and solicitors were started out, led by Dr. Talbott, who collected the major part of the subscription. The Trustees in 1858 were J. W. B. Moore, N. Pyeatt and William Jones; H. S. Talbott, Agent; J. J. Hight, J. M. Green and F. A. Heuring, visitors. The subscription was largely obtained during the years 1857 and 1858, and in the last named year work on the building was begun, but progressed slowly, so that it was

Monday, July 11, 1859, before the corner-stone was laid. This ceremony was felt to be highly important, and was very impressive, a large crowd congregating to witness the proceedings. Thomas F. De Bruler called the assemblage to order and explained the import of the occasion, after which James C. Veatch placed in the stone a tin box containing a copy of the subscription and association of the academy, a Bible, various United States coins, bills of the Mining and Manufacturing Bank of Rockport, and copies of several newspapers, and to conclude the ceremony Dr. Sabin delivered an interesting discourse on the subject of "Female Education." The Rockport Brass Band furnished music for the occasion. During 1860 the walls were erected of brick, and it was expected that by September 1, 1861, school could be commenced, as the material necessary to complete the structure was already purchased. The building was 50x70 feet, three stories high, and all looked with hope to the opening of the school. But the war came on, and for a time work was at a standstill, under the great excitement, and the repeated calls for money and the hard times. James C. Veatch and Thomas F. De Bruler had been actively connected with the institution. In 1863, the name of the school was changed from "Rockport Academy" to "Rockport Collegiate Institute," and in September of this year the institute was formally opened with fifty students, under Prof. W. S. Hooper, of Rome Academy, Principal, and several assistants, one, Miss Sue Hooper, sister of the Principal, being a lady of high literary and moral character, and of indomitable energy, and becoming the life of the school. A debt of \$600 was soon paid off, and in 1864 the institute was clear of all obligations. At the time the school opened in September, 1863, two rooms only were ready for use. A piano had just been purchased for \$425, a set of philosophical apparatus for \$500. Eighty-seven students were enrolled the first term, and 135 during the first year. In 1865 the Institute and grounds were valued at \$31,000. Rev. O. H. Smith A. M., became Principal in 1866. At this time over 100 students were in attendance. The presence of the Institute had begun to be felt by the community. Young men and women took greater interest in education, parents were deeply gratified, and the institute was the pride of Rockport and the friends of education generally. One hundred and ninety-seven students were enrolled in 1866. The Trustees at this time were L. Q. De Bruler, E. B. Pennington and G. Bullock. Young ladies were graduated in a full college course, and young men were prepared for the higher classes in universities. The fame of the institute went abroad, and many students came from a distance. A boarding department was organized. In 1870 Prof. D. C. Culley A. M., of Kentucky, succeeded Mr. Smith as Principal, and under him the school continued to flourish. The students in 1870 were

173, and in 1871 were 168. In 1872 the institute was in debt \$1,400, which debt was a mortgage on the grounds, and the property was in danger of being sold to satisfy the mortgage. The mortgages increased, and in 1873 amounted to about \$1,800. The Indiana Conference, whose property the college was, neglected to come to the rescue, and the buildings and grounds were sold to satisfy the debts, comparatively small though they were, and the proceeds were ordered distributed *pro rata* to the stockholders and donors. The buildings and grounds were purchased by the town of Rockport for \$8,000, exclusive of the college debt, which was about \$1,800, making the total paid for the property about \$9,800. The building has since been used for the high school.

In April, 1873, the School Trustees were R. T. Kercheval, for one year; Oliver Failing, two years; John Wytttenbach, three years. The tuition tax levied was 30 cents, and also a 30 cents poll tax; and for special school purposes, 50 cents, and 50 cents poll tax. The teachers elected for 1874-75 were Walter Welch, Superintendent; W. McBlake, Principal; E. E. Wesseler, German; Miss Britton, Miss Riley, Miss Hudson, Miss Jackson, Miss Richardson and Miss Dunnigan; W. T. Mason, Oliver Failing and I. L. Milner, Trustees. In 1875-76 the teachers were O. H. Smith, Superintendent; McBlake, Principal; Miss Britton, Miss Hathaway, Miss Henley, Miss Wilson, Miss Lucas and Miss Sharp, Mr. Wesseler (German), and A. Hall (colored). S. W. Stocking became Trustee in 1877.

In 1878-79 the teachers were A. H. Kennedy, Superintendent; C. P. Doney, Principal of high school; Misses Jennie A. Lucas, Sallie McCarroll and Callie Mounts, intermediate; Misses Annie L. Gardner, Rose Kurkamp, Ida Allen, Alice Turpin, Nannie Lampton, primary; G. L. Spillman, German; A. Hall, colored school.

In 1880-81, A. H. Kennedy, Superintendent; T. G. Alford, Principal; Misses Nellie La Rue, Sallie McCarroll, Quint Mounts, Annie L. Gardner, Rose Kurkamp, Annie Lemonds, Caddie Lampton, First to Seventh grades; Lorenz Rohr, German; A. Hall and Belle Robinson, colored school. In 1881-82, same as 1880-81, except Lizzie C. Anstatt, German, and Charles Martin, colored. In 1882-83, same except W. J. Vickery, Principal; Lizzie Wallace, Fifth Grade; and Ada Merithew, First Grade. In 1883-84, same except A. M. Adams, Seventh and Eighth Grades; Hattie Hales, Fifth Grade; Hettie White, Second Grade; Charles Kassar, German. In 1884-85, same except Ida Campbell, Seventh Grade; A. M. Adams, Principal; Lottie Lutes, Sixth Grade; B. F. Schubert, German; D. R. Cunningham, colored. The enrollment has been: 1879, 601; 1880, 620; 1881, 594; 1882, 597; 1883, 640; 1884, 616. The average daily attendance has been: 1879,

415; 1880, 429.6; 1881, 487.1; 1882, 394.7; 1883, 393.4; 1884, 403.9. The graduates are as follows: Kate Snyder, 1879; Mary Stocking, 1880; Hettie Hales, Stella Laird, Ida Niblack, Annie Stevenson, Annie Stocking and Lizzie Wallace, 1881; Laura Blincoe, Loulie Fee, Addie Glass, Tempie West, Delta Hammond, Genevieve White, Carrie Jacobs, Katie Milner, Ella Thomas, Carrie Wescott, Maud Wilson, Carl H. Eigenmann, William L. Hester, 1882; Lizzie Laird and Walter Hudson, 1883; Anna Enlow, Lella Farley, Lizzie Graham, Gertrude Laird, Effie Le Monds, Ida Newton, Ella Peyton, Lizzie Procaskey, Rosa Romig, 1884.

In 1823 John Shrode taught school in a log-cabin near Knob City. The Stahlers, Allensworths, Rasors, Abshiers, Montgomerys, Hughes, sent children to him. It is said one of the Luces from Luce Township came to this school. John Dougherty, father of Capt. Dougherty, of Rockport, also taught school in this neighborhood. School had been taught here as early as 1819-20, but the names of the teachers are forgotten. School was taught at an early day on Section 7. George Moffett was the teacher. Paddy Duncan taught later. He was a native of the Emerald Isle, and a jolly fellow.

The high school of Rockport is one of the most meritorious in the State, and much of its efficiency is due to the energy and ability of Mr. Kennedy, the Superintendent. It affords good education to boys and girls, and well fits them for the duties of life, in this day of schools and scholars. The course embraces three years, of three terms each, with the following branches of study: First year: first term—reading, arithmetic reviewed, physiology, Latin or German, rhetorical exercises weekly; second term—reading, algebra, physiology, Latin or German, rhetorical exercises weekly; third term—algebra, physical geography, Latin or German, rhetorical exercises weekly. Second year: first term—algebra, physical geography, natural philosophy, Latin or German, rhetorical exercises weekly; second term—algebra, natural philosophy, science of government, Latin or German, rhetorical exercises weekly; third term—geometry, science of government, Latin or German, rhetorical exercises weekly. Third year: first term—geometry, chemistry, rhetoric, Latin or German, rhetorical exercises weekly; second term—geometry, chemistry, English literature, Latin or German, rhetorical exercises weekly; third term—review of the common branches, weekly rhetorical exercises.

Thomas Miller taught a school within the corporate limits of Grandview as early as 1821. A log-building which had been vacated by some squatter was taken, and to this rude building a few families sent their children to learn their a-b-c's. Another early school was taught near what is now Newtonville, by a man named Burns. Josiah Crawford also

taught there and John Shrode and others. Reading, writing, ciphering and spelling were as far as these early schools advanced. Owen R. Davis taught many times in this township at an early day; so did Josiah Crawford. John Howard was also a prominent early teacher. Frame houses began to appear first in the thirties, but not in number until after the passage of the free school law of 1852. A frame house had stood on the site of Newtonville before the town started. It was used until twelve or fourteen years ago when the two-storied brick was built at a cost of about \$1,000. It is said that Bezaleel Newton was the first teacher in town and that he taught several terms. Burns, George Walters, Milton Cotton and others were also early teachers in town. Principals in the brick school have been Sylvester Sarver, Mark Huff, Mr. McGarvy, Gilson Huff, James T. Bean and Abel Butler. A log-schoolhouse had stood on or near the present site of Grandview, from the earliest time. It was rebuilt several times. In about 1855, a neat frame schoolhouse was erected near the Methodist Episcopal Church, but in about 1858 was destroyed by fire. Another was built on the same site and used continuously until the present brick was built. In 1860, the town was divided into two districts and another house (now occupied by Mr. Vickers) was built. This was also used until the brick was built, in 1867, at a cost of \$4,000. It is three storied and has six rooms, only four of which are used the most of the time. Among the first teachers in Grandview were Mr. Evans, Mrs. McCann, Mrs. Moseby, R. T. Kercheval, Miss Allen, Miss Trumper, Mrs. Dr. Worsley, Capt. Hedrick, Ed. May, Miss Charity Anderson, Rev. Mr. Tryday, Sylvester Sarver, Charles Hammond, R. R. Pierce and others. In the brick school the Principals have been W. L. Patridge, Ira Broshears, H. I. Talbott, R. F. Webb, James Bean, J. H. Logan, (for eight years) and the present teacher, J. M. Anderson.

The first school taught in Carter Township was in 1820-21, by Joab Hungate in a rude log-cabin which stood near the present site of Dale. The families for four miles around went to this school to learn the rudiments of an English education. Children from the Joneses, Carters, Whittens, Woods, Medcalfs and others were sent to Mr. Hungate, who is remembered as a good teacher for that day. His pay amounted to about \$8 per month, and was taken partly in grain. Hardin was another early teacher in this vicinity, but probably not in the same cabin, another having been erected about two miles south of town. Schools were then supported wholly by subscription, and houses were built wholly by voluntary labor and assistance. Accordingly, it was always the case that as log-cabins were easily and cheaply built, they were replaced frequently to reach the centers of population. This house was used for several years, and it is said that Abraham Lincoln attended here one or more

terms. James Bryant was an early teacher here. Crooks was another, and Watson another. Joseph C. Richardson, ex-Clerk of the county, came to this house from four or five miles away. Another early school cabin stood on Section 32, near the Lincoln home. Dorsey, Bryant, Price and others taught there. It is probable that Abe Lincoln went to all of them. It is known that he attended the schools taught by Dorsey and Bryant.

A substantial log-schoolhouse was built about half a mile south of Dale, about the year 1830, which was used by the settlers for miles around five or six years. Another house was built late in the twenties, in the southeastern part, and still another in the northwestern part. This was the era of greased-paper windows. The former had been mere openings in the wall. The greased-paper-window house was the first improvement over the other. In about 1840, the log-schoolhouse was built at the cross roads which finally became the site of Dale. Samuel Watson was one of the first teachers, Hardin another, Kirkpatrick another, Allen Kincheloe another and Sanders another. Mrs. Mosby also taught here early. Later came Haynes, Rogers, Wells, Wood and others. In 1859-60, there was an effort made by Rev. J. M. Johnson to found an academy, which resulted in failure, but an excellent school was the result. Rev. R. J. P. Lemmons taught at the same, and it is thought that the rivalry of the schools caused the failure of the academic scheme. Johnson taught in the United Brethren Church, and Lemmons in the Presbyterian Church. John J. Turnham taught in 1857 and again in 1860. John Wyttenbach taught in 1862-63. A small frame schoolhouse was early built near the Anderson tobacco factory. This was used until about 1870, and then sold for \$400. The present square brick was built at a cost of \$3,000, of which \$500 was raised by the town and \$2,500 by the township. It is a two-story brick with four rooms, three of which are used by the three teachers. William Medcalf, H. B. Bruner, Marcus Painter, Homer Taylor and H. B. Bruner have been the Principals. The average attendance is low, owing to the fact that the children have to work in the tobacco stemmeries. A frame schoolhouse was built in Lincoln City, in 1876. Mollie Wood, Marcus Painter and Taylor McDonald were teachers. Two years ago the present two-storied frame was built at a cost of \$1,100. Andrew Wells and Rebecca Wood have been the only teachers in this house.

It was probable that school was taught in Luce Township as early as in any portion of the county. One of the Luces began as early as 1820, but it is certain that several terms had been taught previously. Mrs. Susan Tucker is said to have taught in 1818. These schools were in the vicinity of Eureka. Gen. Veatch went to some of the early schools here.

His father was a minister and an excellent man. A little later Sylvester Jessup began to teach throughout the neighborhood. He was a Yankee, had a good education, and was a through disciplinarian. Holtsclaw and Rodney Pitt had schools at French Island in 1822, and later Benjamin Luce probably taught near Eureka as early as 1820. He taught several terms in that vicinity. William Bowland was also an early teacher. Eldridge Hopkins was another. Joseph Arnold taught in the township for years, beginning as early as 1825. The earliest schools were taught in any house that could be obtained. In the thirties, hewed-log-houses began to appear. In the fifties came the frame buildings, and this is the era of brick structures. A two-storied frame house was built in Richland City in 1870. Previously, town children went to the country schoolhouses. The frame had two good rooms, and was used until 1875, when the present two-storied brick was erected at a cost of \$3,500. J. W. Wilson was the first teacher in the frame, his assistant being Maria Pattee. The frame is now used for the colored people. A handsome one-storied frame schoolhouse has lately been built in Eureka. It has two rooms on the same floor and two teachers. The house cost \$1,600, and was erected in 1883. Jacob Scammahorn and Mrs. R. V. Keith were the first teachers, and James Brant and the same lady are the present teachers. This house is a credit to the town.

Fifty-six years ago a school was taught in Grass Township about one mile southeast of Bloomfield, by Thompson Jones. Jones was "cock-eyed," was a whipper and a good teacher. The McJoys, Joneses, Cohoons, Hales, Harrises, Buntons, etc., sent to him. William Thomas had preceded Jones as teacher in this house. He had taught there as early as 1821. Crawford, Cohoon, Hale and others taught in this vicinity. In an old log-cabin east of Midway about a mile, Joab Hale taught about 1830. Owen Davis taught in the thirties on Section 3. It is said he taught a "loud school," and fiddled for his own amusement during school hours. It is also asserted that he took whisky in payment for his services as teacher. John D. Cotton was an early teacher in this township; also Milton M. Cotton. James Bryant taught in the vicinity of Centerville and Bloomfield as early as 1824. Allen Kinchloe taught in the township later. Frame houses began to be used in the decade of fifties. A frame house had stood at Chrisney before the town was founded. In 1881 the two-storied brick was built at a cost of \$3,000. L. D. Abbot and wife were the first teachers. The house has four commodious rooms. W. H. Snyder and Eva Baxton are the present teachers. A log schoolhouse had stood near Centerville before the town started. J. A. Springston taught there. Mrs. Mary Wagner taught in the old church there—both English and German. Early in the fifties the fr am

house was built and used until ten or twelve years ago when the present frame was erected. It has two rooms on the same floor. J. D. Springston and Miss Lizzie Procaskey are the present teachers. Ann and William Smith were teachers near Midway, in the forties.

Teachers were required in Clay Township as early as 1820. School was taught in the old Pigeon Baptist Church as soon as it was built by James Bryant, an uncle of Dr. J. H. Bryant, of Gentryville. He taught all through this portion of the county, and Abe Lincoln was one of his pupils. He taught several terms in the old church. A school was started in a log-cabin in the vicinity of Buffalo about 1822. It is said that Azel W. Dorsey was one of the first teachers. James H. Brown also taught in this neighborhood. Several houses were used, being changed to suit the more populous localities. A log-cabin schoolhouse stood within 200 yards of the old church. Crawford taught then in 1822. Abe Lincoln was his pupil. Brown taught near Lincoln City early; also south of the old Baptist Church three miles. John Prosser taught in this vicinity; also John W. Crooks. School was taught in the neighborhood of Santa Fé as early as 1823, but the names of the teachers could not be learned. About two miles south of Clay City teachers were required in about the year 1825. Watson taught there, also Bryant. One of the best early schools was taught about three miles and a half south of Lincoln City for several years. Children went to it from four or five miles away. In 1830 there were five schools in the township. Log buildings were used until about 1855, when, under the law of 1852, frame houses began to appear.

A few years ago the Baptists undertook to found at Buffalo an academy. The object stated was as follows:

"We the undersigned agree to form an association, the purpose and object of which shall be to purchase a tract of land near the village of Buffalo, Spencer Co., Ind., and erect thereon suitable buildings, to furnish the same with proper furniture and apparatus, and to keep and maintain therein a high school in which shall be taught all the branches of a good English education and such other branches as may be directed by the President and Trustees."

The articles go on to state that the institution should be known as "Glendale Academy," to be under the patronage of the Evansville Association of United Baptists; that the capital stock should not exceed \$100,000, and be divided into shares of \$20 each; that the organization should be considered completed upon the subscription of \$3,000 stock; that the management of the institutions should be under a President and nine Trustees, three of the latter to be appointed by the Evansville Association of Baptists. The following were the original subscribers

of stock; E. C. Barker, twenty-five shares; William Barker, Sr., twenty-five; J. D. Huff, ten; J. W. Lamar, ten; A. Myler, five; W. G. Barker, fifteen; Thomas E. Veatch, five; J. H. Adams, five; T. W. Wardelman, five; R. T. Kercheval, five; John R. Agnew, two; William Agnew, two; America Anderson, three; Joseph Crawford, two; Isaac Varner, three; I. T. Barker, two; G. R. Kelms, two; L. C. Parker, three; Joseph Beeler, two, and the following men one share each: D. L. Cain, W. H. Haynes, D. H. Murray, A. S. Agnew, J. S. Anderson, P. P. Agnew, J. H. Agnew, J. R. Agnew, J. W. Barker, C. L. Hays, William Richardson, L. B. Lucas, J. P. Barker, A. A. Agnew, James Beard, William Anderson, Daniel Anderson, Francis Alley, John Reckaway, G. W. Donal, Simon Barker, Joseph McDonald, J. D. Castien, G. W. Hopkins, H. T. Tunnemaker, John Hopkins, S. S. Lamar, Trus. Lamar, A. H. Barker, Daniel Burkhart, Samuel Tuley, Enos Musgrave, W. T. Musgrave, L. P. Staten, J. W. Lucas, J. Jennings, C. Anderson, C. A. Danneman, David Wollen, A. Crain, L. L. Spayd, J. D. Armstrong, Niblack & Corwin, J. T. Blinks, David Johnson, C. T. Nelson, J. S. Filman, D. T. Wells, Samuel Laird, S. S. Beeler, Thomas Barker and H. Martin. Preparations were made to erect a building, the contract was given and the walls arose under the hammers of the workmen, but the school was doomed. The stockholders refused to pay up, and the work was abandoned.

As early as 1821-22, Azel W. Dorsey taught in a log-cabin about a mile south of Gentryville, James Bryant also taught in this house, which was used about three years. Another early house stood about two miles south of Gentryville, James Bryant being the first teacher. A man named Sweeney taught early at what is now Gentryville. The old house stood near the cross-roads. Three miles southwest of town a school was started at an early day. Bryant taught there many terms. Another school was started in the Hesson neighborhood as early as 1821. One of the Cohoons was an early teacher. All these schools were on the subscription plan. A rude pole cabin with huge fire-place, rude floor of puncheons and seats of the same, and a window made by leaving out a log on the side to admit light, often covered with greased paper to keep out the wind, this description will answer for all the early houses. One of these houses stood at or near Wright's Station. The first house at Gentryville was one of the same kind standing near the cross-roads. Allen Kincheloe and William Alexander were early teachers. In 1855 the old frame house was erected, which continued to be used until 1878, when the present two-storied brick was built at a cost of \$2,200. Burns taught early in the Rebellion, and J. R. Temple later. Both were good teachers, Temple especially. He taught two or three years, and later came Elbert

M. Swan, attorney, of Rockport, who taught a good school for about two years. The first teacher in the brick house was Abel Butler, who graded the school and remained in charge two years. Then came James Allen for one year, then W. S. Whittinghill for two years, then the present teacher, W. W. Kellams who has two assistants. The town has good schools.

The first Teachers' Institute of Spencer County, was begun Monday, November 6, 1865, and ended Friday the 10th, lasting five days. The average attendance of teachers was twenty-six. The session was under the management of Thomas D. Boyer who, with much commendable energy, brought it into existence and conducted it to a successful conclusion. The details were not published in the local papers, nor was a record kept, so that a full account cannot be given. The exercises consisted in discussions, drills, lectures, the reading of essays, recitations, etc., and the session as a whole, possessed so much interest that it was fully resolved to continue the same annually thereafter. The following year (1866), the session began November 5, and closed November 9, lasting five days. The average attendance was fifty and much greater interest was shown than on the previous year. Men from abroad—educators of eminence lectured to the institute on the leading educational topics. No record of this session was kept. From that day to this, institutes have been held annually, uniformly with interest and profit.

The following is a list of the names of teachers, with their postoffice addresses, who attended the session of the "Spencer County Normal Institute and Teachers' Training School," held in July and August, 1882, at the College building in Rockport:

Gotleib Schaefer, Huff; C. C. Cotton, Troy; Charles Martin, Rockport; R. W. May, Grandview; W. L. May, Grandview; Lafe. Moffet, Lake; Frank Miller, Lake; R. M. Gillman, Newtonville; Luther McCoy, Spring Station; J. T. Heady, Spring Station; R. D. Newton, Rockport; Halleck Lamar, Buffaloville; W. E. Eichling, Buffaloville; Stephen Jackson, Eureka; J. S. McDaniel, Eureka; W. H. Jackson, Grass; Jacob Lang, Lake; W. M. Heuring, Gentryville; Millie Cutler, Troy; Mary McGarvey, Rockport; Lizzie McGarvey, Rockport; Alice Kirkland, Enterprise; Mattie Crooks, Rockport; Annie Lemonds, Rockport; Stella Laird, Rockport; Hattie Hales, Rockport; Adah Merithew, Rockport; Nannie Payne, Rockport; Kate Beeler, Rockport; Lulu Morgan, Rockport; Jennie Clark, Dale; Ida Greathouse, Rockport; Belle Barnett, Rockport; Della Parker, Grandview; Sallie Logan, Grandview; Flora Jones, Dale; Hattie Jones, Grandview; Mary Wilbern, Grandview; Anna Huffmeier, Buffaloville; Lide Razor, Rockport; Lillian Veatch, Eureka; Ella Titus, Grandview; Grace Beidenkopf, Grandview;

Alice Beidenkopf, Grandview; Fannie Armstrong, Rockport; Carrie Wescott, Rockport; Lizzie Hitchcock, Grandview; Mary Pennington, Santa Claus; Tempie West, Rockport; Lizzie Wallace, Rockport; Laura Axton, Rockport; Union C. Kerr, Gentryville; Alice Miller, Rockport; Mattie Lamar, Buffaloville; Lizzie Scott, Buffaloville; Ida Axton, Rockport; Kate Park, Rockport; Bettie McKinney, Eureka; Fannie Salm, Troy; Emma May, Grandview; Cordie Tucker, Rockport; Belle Crawford, Buffaloville.

On Thursday August 10, 1882, the Institute gave a literary entertainment, of which the following is the programme:

- “The Welcome Home,” Gottlieb Schaefer.
- Address, Wm. Heuring.
- “No Excellence Without Labor,” R. W. May.
- “The Lips that Touch,” etc., Miss Belle Crawford.
- “On Death,” Chas. Martin.
- “Mary, Queen of Scots,” Miss Lulu Morgan.
- “Parrhasius,” B. F. Miller.
- “Self Culture,” W. H. Jackson.
- “An Order for a Picture,” Miss Ada Merithew.
- “The Cynic,” W. E. Eichling.
- “Vigils,” Miss Jennie Clark.
- “Education,” Geo. Byrnes.
- “Roger and I,” Geo. W. Turnham.
- An Address, Luther McCoy.
- “Voltaire,” Miss Della Parker.
- “Goody Blake and Harry Hill,” Miss Laura Axton.
- “The Schoolmaster’s Guests,” Miss Tempie West.

In about 1829, the first returns were received from the sale of sixteenth sections, but were so meager that no change was made in the old schools. In about 1837, the County Board directed the County Treasurer, to pay to the School Commissioner five per cent of the county revenue, for the encouragement of education. This act was in anticipation of the school law of 1842-43. The question of taxation, for the support of common schools, came up in the State in 1847-48. The question came before the voters first in Spencer County in August, 1848. The school revenue, derived from the Congressional and common school funds, was wholly insufficient to support the schools. The proposition was to increase this revenue by taxation to a sufficient amount to support the schools, not less than three, nor more than six months annually. The county voted as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	For Tax.	Against Tax.
Luce.....	79	71
Ohio.....	239	72
Hammond.....	68	42
Huff.....	68	54
Carter.....	47	51
Grass.....	53	60
Harrison.....	10	79
Jackson.....	35	59
	599	488

The new Constitution of 1852 gave to the State free public schools ; and soon afterward new frame houses, continuous schools by competent teachers, and a much greater interest in educational matters were to be observed. Under this Constitution, free schools have grown and prospered in Spencer County. By the year 1857, they were well under way in all the townships. Uniformity of text-book now enabled the teachers to arrange their pupils into classes. Loud schools and rate bills were heard of no more, and modern methods of instruction were introduced. Blackboards, globes and outline maps were placed in the school-rooms. The school-law of 1865, which provided more money for the support of schools, established the County Teachers' Institute, and requiring all schools in a township to be taught an equal number of of days, gave new life to the schools of Spencer County. By a careful system of county examinations, a better class of teachers was provided. Perhaps no agency has done so much to elevate the standard of teaching as the County Institute. The law of 1873, creating the County Superintendency and County Boards of Education, and providing for holding Township Institutes was also a progressive movement. The Township Institutes were organized in the several townships during the school year of 1873-74. They meet once each month during the session of the public school, and have been a useful agency in bringing about uniformity in the schools of the county.

Surplus Revenue \$4,534.62; Bank Tax Fund \$433.96; Saline Fund \$377.77; Sinking Fund \$4,951.38; proceeds of the sale of the County Seminary, \$1,674; Sinking Fund of 1871-73, \$6,839.24; fines, forfeitures, unclaimed fees, etc., \$13,028.85; total \$31,839.82. The Congressional Fund was derived from the sale of Sections 16, in Congressional Townships as follows: In Township 4 south, Range 4 west, \$3,126.52; Township 4, Range 5, \$825; Township 5, Range 4, \$3,198.73; Township 5, Range 5, \$1,255.60; Township 5, Range 6, \$800; Township 6, Range 4, \$8,755; Township 6, Range 5, \$2,596; Township 6, Range 6, \$947.90; Township 7, Range 5, \$2,407.36; Township 7, Range 6, \$1,033.60; Township 7, Range 7, \$1,936; Township 8, Range 6, \$2,325; Township 8, Range 7, \$705.40; total Congressional Fund, \$2,892.11. A portion of this fund was due adjoining counties, and some of the same fund, in adjoining counties belonged to this county. When these dues and liabilities are adjusted, the actual fund will be decreased from the above figures. At present (1884) it is \$26,805.98.

School was first started at St. Meinrad in 1855, two boys, Key and Huntington, attending, Father Eugene serving as teacher. They were taught in the old log-house. There was no school in 1856. In 1857 there was an attendance of about one dozen boys, and this was the real

commencement of the college. Father Isidor was teacher. A frame school building began in 1854 and was finished in 1855. The second college building was built in 1862 and cost \$2,000. The attendance of 1859 was very small, but college opened in 1860 with good attendance. In 1862 there were four teachers. In 1860 a regular college course was adopted for the first. In 1876 the first annual catalogue was published. In 1860 the attendance was about 24 to 30. At present it is about 120. The theological department was added in 1861. Connected with the college is an ecclesiastical seminary and a preparatory school. St. Meinrad's College is connected with the Benedictine Abbey. The entire building is built of native sandstone, and is three stories exclusive of basement and attic, and has a frontage of 154x116 feet. In the building are workshops, recitation rooms, dormitories, study-halls, etc. The library consists of 8,000 volumes. Connected with the institution at present are 36 priests, 13 clerics, 27 lay brothers and several novices. The building has been erected by wings from time to time. The new church, designed to be a magnificent structure, is now being built. The faculty of the college at present is as follows: Rt. Rev. Fintan Mundwiler, O. S. B., President; Rev. Isidor Hobi, O. S. B., Professor of Pastoral Theology and Liturgy; Rev. John Chrysostom Foffa, O. S. B., Professor of Moral Theology, Exegesis, Canon Law, Church History and Homiletics; Rev. Sigisbert Zarn, O. S. B., Professor of Dogmatic Theology; Rev. Bede Maler, O. S. B., Librarian, and Professor of Philosophy; Rev. Nazar Werner, O. S. B., Professor of Fifth Latin Class and Elocution; Rev. Basil Heusler, O. S. B., Professor of Fourth Latin Class and Christian Doctrine; Rev. Ildephonse Zarn, O. S. B., Professor of Third Latin Class and Music; Rev. Lawrence Huth, O. S. B., Director of Music and Professor of Second Latin Class; Rev. Maur Helfrich, O. S. B., Professor of Commercial Course and Music; Fr. Bonaventure Goebel, O. S. B., Professor of Latin and English; Fr. Anselm Meier, O. S. B., Professor of Greek and German. The scholastic year consists of two sessions. The first begins on the first Thursday in September, and ends February 2. The second begins February 4, and ends on the last Thursday in June. A public examination takes place at the end of each session. At the close of the scholastic year a solemn mass of thanksgiving is celebrated, followed with an address by the Rt. Rev. Abbot. At appropriate times during the year, literary, musical, and dramatic entertainments are given by the students, under the direction of their professors, for the development of elocutionary and musical talent. The course of studies pursued at this institution is designed to impart a thorough commercial, classical and theological education. The commercial and classical courses are open to all, irrespective of creed, yet all are required for the sake of

uniformity and discipline, to attend the public religious services of the house.

The order of each day is as follows :

Rising.....	5:00	A. M.	Recreation.....	12:30	P. M.
Morning Prayers.....	5:20	A. M.	Recitation.....	1:30 to 4:00	P. M.
Studies.....	5:30	A. M.	Recess.....	4:00	P. M.
Breakfast.....	7:15	A. M.	Studies.....	4:30	P. M.
Recreation.....	7:30	A. M.	Rosary.....	5:30	P. M.
Mass.....	8:00	A. M.	Supper.....	5:45	P. M.
Studies.....	8:30	A. M.	Recreation.....	6:10	P. M.
Recitation.....	9:00 to 11:45	A. M.	Studies.....	7:00	P. M.
Dinner.....	12	M.	Evening Prayers.....	8:20	P. M.
Retiring.....			8:30	P. M.	

On Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, recreation is given from 12:30 to 4 o'clock. The order for Sundays and Holy-days differs from the above in the following particulars :

Rising.....	6:00	A. M.	Mass.....	9:00	A. M.
Studies.....	8:00	A. M.	Studies.....	4:45	P. M.
Vespers and Benediction.....			4:00	P. M.	

The terms of attendance are as follows: Tuition, board, bedding, washing and mending, \$90; lessons on piano and use of instrument, \$15; lessons on violin, \$7, use of instrument, \$3; tuition in drawing, \$5. Students who spend their summer vacation at the college are charged extra, \$25. The Holy-days are as follows: The Name's day of the Rt. Rev. Abbot, November 15; Thanksgiving day, November 27; Christmas holidays, December 24—January 2; St. Meinrad's day, January 21; Anniversary of the Election of the Rt. Rev. Abbot, February 3; Washington's birthday, February 22; St. Thomas Aquinas' day, March 7; St. Patrick's day, March 17; Easter Monday; May day; Whit-Monday, May 25; St. Boniface's day, June 5; St. Aloysius' day, June 21. The Name's day of the Rev. Prefect.

There is one preparatory course; two commercial; six Latin; two philosophical, and three theological. There are literary societies with the college, and here is one of the best places in the State to secure an education.



CHAPTER IX.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY—THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EARLY RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES OF THE COUNTY—THEIR SUBSEQUENT PROGRESS—THE OLD CIRCUIT RIDERS—NAMES OF MINISTERS AND MEMBERS—THE ERECTION AND COST OF CHURCH EDIFICES—SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

THE Methodist Episcopal class at Rockport was organized about the year 1822, at the residence of John Worrell, by Rev. James L. Thompson, the earliest members being John E. Cotton, Elizabeth Cotton, John B. Greathouse, Elizabeth Greathouse, Mrs. Barbara Worrell, Miss Eunice Stewart, Mrs. Margaret Cissna, and probably Miss Narcissus Barnett. A little later Alexander Britton, Mrs. Britton, Stephen W. Ogden and a few others joined. The first meetings were held in the residences of Mr. Greathouse, Mrs. Worrell and Mr. Cotton, and after a few years when the organization was stronger, at the court house, which last named place was, until the year 1842, used almost exclusively by the class. The names of the ministers upon this circuit cannot be given in rotation, neither can the names of all be learned. It is possible that Rev. John Wallace succeeded Mr. Thompson. After him and in about the following order came Revs. Joseph Tarkington, George Tevebaugh, Orsenath Fisher, Mr. Boggs, Mr. Movity, Constant B. Jones, Thomas Ray, Miles Huffacre, David W. Stucker, Wade Posey, Anthony Robinson, O. A. Barnett, Pinkston Tankford, Stephen Ravenscroft and Mr. Thickston. In 1840 the class numbered about fifty members, and was in a flourishing condition. Several revivals within two or three years next prior to 1840 had almost doubled the membership, and it was decided to raise means by subscription to build a church, and, accordingly in 1838, the necessary paper was circulated, securing liberal recognition not only from the membership, but from other residents of the town and vicinity, members or believers of other denominations, and from outsiders. Soon afterward the building was begun, the walls going up in 1838, and was completed ready for occupancy in 1842, at a cost in round numbers of \$4,000. It was a substantial brick structure about the size of the present church, and stood on Fourth Street about a block and a half north of Main. Rev. Ravenscroft was very active in securing the necessary subscription to build the church. At the date of dedication an indebtedness of several hundred dollars covered the church, but was liquidated within a few years. Considerable material for the church had been furnished by W. E. Mears, which account was

assigned to I. and J. Mears, merchants, who, upon the representations of W. E. Mears, received the following note from the Trustees :

\$333.15.

ROCKPORT, IND., July 25, 1842.

Ten days after date, we, the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Rockport promise to pay to the order of I. and J. Mears, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifteen cents for value received.

JOHN M. GRAHAM, WILLIAM DRUM, JOHN E. COTTON, ALEXANDER BRITTON, OLIVER MORGAN,	}	<i>Trustees.</i>
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Later, the Trustees learned that they had been deceived as to the facts when they gave this note, and accordingly refused to pay it when due. Suit was brought, but judgment was rendered for the defendants who had set up in their answer "fraud." The plaintiff appealed the case to the Supreme Court, and secured a reversal upon the ground of the sacredness of commercial paper. The Trustees accordingly paid the note. In their new church the class multiplied and were greatly blessed. In 1843 the Trustees bought a lot for a parsonage of Thomas P. Britton and Charles J. Moore, for \$60, upon which a small frame house was erected. By 1848 the membership was nearly \$100. In 1849 Rev. James H. Noble was pastor in charge. Since then until the present the class has been served by the following ministers: T. A. Goodwin, 1850; James F. McCann, 1851; Daniel McIntire, 1854; J. W. Jackson, 1855; T. B. Bratton, 1856; J. M. Green, 1858; S. B. Sutton, 1861; H. O. Chapman, 1862; G. W. Walker, 1863; Hayden Hays, 1864; J. H. Ketcham, 1866; R. L. Cushman, 1868; J. E. Brant, 1870; Joseph W. Asbury, 1873; W. P. Armstrong, 1875; B. F. Rawlins, 1876; John Poucher, 1878; William McK. Hester, 1880; I. N. Thompson, 1883, the present incumbent. The old church was used until the present one was built. It was erected in 1868, and cost, it is said, \$16,000. In 1854 Rockport Station had a membership of 233; in 1861, of 235; in 1865, of 250; in 1880, of 288, and in 1884, of 218. The station includes Rockport and Gentry Chapel. Sunday-school had been held in the old court house, though not continuously, but when the church was erected in 1842, one was organized with a total attendance of about sixty. Dr. Oliver Morgan, it is said, was the first Superintendent. In May, 1856, the membership was 93; in April, 1858, was 123; in May, 1859, was 195; and in 1861, was 220. In 1865 Rockport Station had 200 scholars; in 1880, had 220, and in 1884 had 250.

In the summer of 1850, at the Union Sabbath-school in the County Seminary, Joseph A. Gray and John Atkinson, in a conversation, concluded to invite Rev. H. H. Hopkins, a Presbyterian minister, stationed at Owensboro, Ky., to visit Rockport and deliver one or more sermons,

and if possible, organize a society. Mr. Hopkins came over on a preliminary visit first, and left an appointment for the fourth Sabbath of September, on which occasion he preached in the Methodist Church. It was at this time concluded to formally organize, and after due deliberation, and upon the advice of Rev. Hopkins, Rev. A. T. Hendricks, of Princeton, was asked to be present to assist in organizing. The time fixed in November came, but Mr. Hopkins being sick, the meeting was postponed though a few days later (Saturday, November 16, 1850), the organization was effected at the house of Mr. Markel, in Rockport, the first members being eight as follows; Joseph A. Gray, George Kerr, John Atkinson, Nancy M. Gray, Jane Kerr, Abigail Stites, Elizabeth Markel and Susanna Johnson. Joseph A. Gray and George Kerr were elected elders, and the society asked for admission to the Vincennes Presbytery. At this time the Lord's Supper was administered for the first, to the society, and George Kerr was ordained ruling elder, J. A. Gray having been previously ordained. At the next meeting in the court house the third Sabbath in January, 1851, Rev. Hopkins preached, and the first new members were received: Mary J. Moffett and Mary A. Atkinson. Mrs. Moffett was the first person baptized, done at this meeting. In July, 1851, six children were baptized: John Kerr, Mary F. Kerr, Julia Markel, Francis Markel, Alice Markel and Agnes N. Case. Hopkins and McGuire were ministers present. The following were the members who afterward joined in the order here named: Mrs. Mary Brown, Mrs. Nancy Woodward, Mary Langdon, Henry Thorn, Mrs. Sarah Thorn, William Thorn, Emily Thorn, Mrs. Mary A. Beeler, Shortes White, (1853), Mrs. Sarah White, David Bitts, Mrs. Mary J. Bitts, Samuel Sherrod, Mrs. Jane M. C. Sherrod, Mrs. Rachel Hewing, James Thompson, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, Mrs. Matilda Collett, Mrs. Rebecca T. Rice, Mrs. Jane Moffett, Eliza Moffett, Nancy Lemmons, Margaret Lemmons, Isaac Lemmons, Mrs. Mary A. Gwaltney, Esther Gaston, David Caldwell, Elizabeth Caldwell, Elizabeth Lemmons, Elizabeth Bilcs, J. F. Biles, Dr. Arthur White (1855) and others. In the autumn of 1851, Rev. McAfee was hired to preach once a month for ten months for \$50. Rev. Hopkins continued to preach occasionally. March 23, 1853, J. A. Gray, George Kerr and Henry Thorn were elected first Trustees. In May, 1853, Rev. William H. Rice was employed as pastor of the society for \$400 a year, one half of which was furnished by the Vincennes Presbytery. The first protracted meeting was held in August, 1853, when fourteen new members were obtained. At a protracted meeting in Scanland's schoolhouse in the western part of the county, several of the Lemmons joined. Meetings were held in the Methodist Church and in the court house. The Vincennes Presbytery held its spring meeting at Rockport, 1854. Meet-

ings continued to be held occasionally at Scanland's Schoolhouse on Pigeon Creek, the Gwaltneys and Gostons joining there. In 1855-56, the Presbyterian Church was built at a cost of about \$3,500. The house was dedicated August 17, 1856, by Rev. Alexander Sterrett, Rev. Hopkins assisting. Rev. Hughes, Rev. F. R. Morton and Rev. Rankin, preached for the society, Morton for a time (1857-58), regular supply. Rev. James Wilson was pastor in 1861. Rev. Vanatta had been preaching for the society, also H. T. Morton, who became the regular supply in 1862. In 1865 Rev. W. L. Nourse was called, and has since supplied the society.

October 16, 1869, the church dissolved its connection with the Vincennes Presbytery, and joined the Louisville Presbytery, of which it is yet a branch. In 1870 the membership was 85, in 1876, 98, and in 1882, 116. The Sabbath-school was organized soon after the war, but had been held before, occasionally. In 1872 there were 80 children in the school. For several years prior to that, its growth was rapid, and its work efficient and thorough. In 1874 there were 140 scholars, and in 1884, 120.

The Midway society was organized in April, 1873, by the Presbytery of Kentucky, held at Louisville, upon petition of those immediately interested, John O. Ready, representing the society. The first members were as follows: Shortus White, Sarah White, Phillip Atkinson, John A. White, Eliza Atkinson, Nancy Lemmon, Josiah Gaston, Martha Gaston, John Kerr, Nancy Kerr, Jane Kerr, Susan Kerr, Samuel Eckles, Margaret Eckles, Susan Eckles, Susan McCord, Lydia White, M. A. Gwaltney, Mary Lemmon, M. Lloyd, Isaac Swallow, Mrs. Swallow, Matilda White, Margaret White, Sarah White. W. L. Nourse has been the pastor of this class since its organization. Soon after the formation a neat church was built at Midway, where the society has since prospered. A Sunday-school has been organized.

In 1877 Rev. Mr. Nourse founded the Silver Dale Presbyterian Society with the following membership: Mrs. Sarah Shrode, Lu. Swallow, Mrs. Mary Shoemaker, Albra Shrode, Martha Shrode, Mrs. Lizzie Shrode, Mrs. Mary Smith, Mrs. Lottie Winkler, Miss Lizzie Holmes, Miss Anna Mann, Miss Anna Secor, Miss Jennie Penn, Mrs. Rebecca Kennedy and Mrs. Shrode. In the fall of that year the society purchased the old Baptist Church there, which was refitted, and has since been used. This class is under the same elders as the Rockport Church.

In 1884 Mr. Nourse founded the society at Knob Station, the members being Adda Peppers, Florence W. Abbott, Lorenzo D. Abbott, John Carlton, Eliza Carlton, Laura Woodruff, William Shrode, Sherman Whitten, William Smith, Sabina Smith, Luwilda Ferguson, Eva States, Bel

Taylor, Fannie Chapman, Alma Ferguson, Nancy J. States, Nancy Davis and Reuben Woodruff. This society is attached to the Midway congregation.

The Baptist Church was founded June 24, 1874, by Revs. Dr. T. J. Swan, J. D. Arnold, J. M. Madding and H. V. Bruner. For a few weeks previously a few families of that faith had met in each other's houses for worship, and had finally concluded to organize, and accordingly invited the above ministers, together with Rev. H. F. Lampton, to visit them for that purpose. The first members of this church were as follows: Levi E. Riggs, Richard Pool, Mrs. Sarah J. Pool, Thomas Jones, Mrs. Margaret Jones, John M. Davis, Mrs. Sarah Davis, Mr. Bray, Mrs. Fannie Bray, B. F. Boultinghouse, Mrs. Boultinghouse, Robert Ray, Mrs. Margaret Ray, Mrs. N. A. Richardson, Mrs. Mary Gabbert and Mrs. Margaret Zenor, in all sixteen. Meetings were somewhat irregular at first, but in August, 1874, Rev. Mr. Lampton took charge of the church and continued its pastor for six successive years, steadily forming it into a very strong organization. In the winter of 1875-76 Revs. Lampton and Coleman, held a wonderful revival of about a month's duration, during which forty-five new members were added to the church. This was one of the most, if not the most, fruitful revivals in the history of the town of any denomination. Early in 1881 Rev. Thomas E. Jasper became pastor of the church continuing until May, 1882. Then there was an hiatus until March, 1883, when the present able pastor took charge of the church. In 1875 a year after the class was founded, the new and present church was built. It is a frame structure, 30x50 feet, with steeple and bell, and is tastefully decorated on the interior. It cost in round numbers about \$2,000, and the organ \$650, the finest in Rockport. The bell cost \$200. The lot, a corner one, was the donation of L. G. Smith, Sr., a benevolent gentleman not a member of the church. Rev. Dr. James S. Coleman, a man of deep piety, earnest soul, and powerful mind, preached the dedicatory sermon in the fall of 1874. The present membership of the church is eighty-four. A neat parsonage was built on the church lot at a cost of about \$800. A Sunday-school was organized in 1875, soon after the church was built, with L. E. Riggs as superintendent, and for two years thrived under his care, with an average attendance of about fifty. J. D. Armstrong succeeded him, and served until January, 1885, building the school up to one of the strongest in the county. Mr. Riggs has been superintendent since January, 1885.

The Christian Church was founded in February, 1880, by Rev. Alfred Flower of Illinois, with the following first membership: John Stevenson, Elizabeth Stevenson, Newton Vawter, Mrs. Vawter, W. H. Hardesty, Chas. Ware, Mrs. Elizabeth Graham, William Stevenson, Mrs. Kilgore, Elizabeth

Fechrer, James Stevenson, Mrs. Anna Stevenson, Joseph Griggs, Etta Dobbins, Mr. and Mrs. Stallcup. Later were Mrs. Jennie Hayward, John Chewning, Mrs. Chewning, Lizzie Stevenson, Emma Stevenson, Anna Stevenson, Mrs. Nannie Brinkman, Miss Fannie Vawter, Annie Stevenson and Miss Q. Mounts. These are the present members. John Stevenson and Charles Ware were the first elders, and their successors were the present elders—Mr. Vawter and Mr. Hardesty. Rev. Mr. Flowers was the first pastor, visiting the society once a month, but did not reside in town. Then for a time there was no regular pastor, but in July, 1884, Rev. George W. Farrell took charge of the church, and is the present minister, though not a resident. In July, 1884, an attempt was made to raise subscription with which to build a church, the solicitors being Mrs. Elizabeth Fehrer and N. W. Vawter. They succeeded in getting over \$1,300 subscribed and work on their frame church was begun in October, 1884, by Mr. Barney & Son, carpenters. The heaviest contributors were John Stevenson \$200 and Mrs. Elizabeth Fehrer \$200. The latter deserves, and receives from all, unbounded credit for her exertions in behalf of the church. The church will be dedicated in the spring of 1885, at which time, doubtless, the building will be wholly paid for. In December, 1884, Rev. J. W. Hading, of Manchester, held a two weeks' revival, during which time four new members joined the church. The church will cost about \$1,800. The lot where it stands cost \$300.

St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized March 20, 1870, by Rev. P. M. Reidenbach, and among the first members were the families of Lewis Guensler, C. A. Brenner, Phillip Eigenmann, Henry Motteler, Henry Krøeger, W. A. Guenther, C. P. Brenner, J. H. Krieger, J. L. Franck, J. B. Olsch and others. Other early members were the families of Jacob Brenner, George Olsch, Jacob Eigenmann, Leonard Franck, Gabriel Renner, Henry Biedenkopf, John Hittner, Henry Røetzel, Klaus Filster, Christian Pfeifer, William Richardson, William Jacobs, Henry Kramer and others. In 1872 the society commenced to raise funds by subscription to build a church, and soon had enough, and that year the building was begun, but was not finished fully until 1874. It cost in round numbers \$3,000, and is a neat brick structure, with steeple and bell. Rev. Reidenbach was first pastor, but after him was a hiatus until 1874, when Rev. William Schenk took charge, continuing three years, and after another lapse Rev. Valentine Ziemer became pastor for one year. Then there was another lapse, and in 1881 the present pastor, Rev. Karl Weigmann assumed control. The present membership is about twenty families. The lots for the church cost \$175, with a small strip donated.

The Salem Evangelical Association, Rockport, was organized about

the year 1845, and for many years was quite small, numerically, and indeed is so to this day. Among the first members were the families of Henry Niehaus, Christian Shoemaker, John Plesch, Fred Meyer, Joseph Roth, John Fundis, Charles Meiser, Adam Lang, Henry Maas and Charles Maas. About this time also, a small class was founded in southern Grass Township, the members at times belonging to the class at Rockport. Some time in the decade of the fifties a brick church was built in town, at a cost of about \$2,000, and this structure is yet used. The class now numbers about thirty members, and the minister in charge is Rev. Jacob M. Kroenmiller. Among the early members of the Zoar class, in Grass Township, were Anthony Miller, Henry Bauchman, Mr. Romig, Henry Shoemaker, Charles Meiser and others. Both classes are under the same pastor. The country class numbers about thirty-six members.

The Presbyterian Church at Dale was built early in the forties, mainly through the energy of Rev. Thomas Walker, its founder. Among the early members were Allen Medcalf, C. W. Medcalf, George Medcalf, Adam F. Medcalf, James Blair, William Blair, James Blair Jr., Richard Blair, W. K. Jones, William G. Harris, and the wives and families of most of them, and others. Rev. Walker not only organized the church, but raised by subscription the funds which erected the building, beside doing much of the manual labor on the structure himself. This frame house was about 18x30 feet, and cost probably \$400, and was used until 1871-72, when the present frame building was constructed at a cost of about \$700. It is about 25x40 feet. The society now numbers about seventy-five members, and has no resident minister.

The Methodist Church of Dale was erected about 1856-58, at a cost of \$1,700. It is yet in use. It was built by subscription, and now probably has 100 members. This class was a branch of the old one organized in the same neighborhood about the year 1824, by Rev. Fisher, who was on the circuit at that time. Hadley was an early minister who visited the church. Movity, Holaday and Wallace supplied the class a little later. Among the earliest members were Thomas Medcalf and wife, John Jones and wife, William Woods and wife, James Blair and wife. The society met in residences and schoolhouses until the church was built. It was also allowed to assemble in the Presbyterian Church. It met for some time in the old log-schoolhouse which formerly stood where the town now is. The church is supplied from Huntingburgh by Rev. S. D. Anderson. When the church was built in 1856, an accident occurred. John J. Turnham, C. Doen, John Musgrave, James Musgrave and Fred Wyttenbach went above to raise and adjust several heavy pieces of timber, and while thus engaged were precipitated to the ground in a heap, by the breaking of a girder. All escaped serious injury save John J. Turnham,

who had his leg broken and ankle fractured by a king-post, which fell on it. He is yet lame, and often suffers severely from the hurt. His injury induced him to engage in the mercantile pursuit.

The United Brethren Church at Dale was erected about 1855-57, at a cost of \$400. It is yet in use. James Hammond, at his death in 1885 left the church \$1,000. He was one of the first members of the class. His wife was also an early member; also Allen Bruner and wife, and James Wood and wife. The class was organized many years before. It now has a fair membership.

The Pigeon Baptist Church is said to have been organized in 1816, in Warrick County. In a short time it was moved to about a mile south of Lincoln City, where a log-building was erected. This was about 1819. Noah Gordon and Samuel Howell gave the ground. Owen R. Griffith hewed the logs. All lumber was sawed with a whip-saw. Thomas Lincoln, father of President Lincoln, made the window and door casings, pulpit, etc. David Turnham made the brick. Young Abe Lincoln, it is said, did some work on this building. Joseph C. Richardson, of Rockport, has in his possession a brick mold made by Thomas Lincoln, which was used in making the brick. There is no iron about it, all the pins being wooden. Here it was that Abe Lincoln often went to church. Among the earliest members of this organization were William Stark, William Barker, Henry Gunterman, Reuben Grigsby, Noah Gordon, Samuel Howell, Robert Oskins, Jacob Oskins, James Gentry, Thomas Lincoln, O. R. Griffith, Jesse Oskins, Rev. John Richardson, Rev. Briscoe, and their wives and others. Among the ministers were Richardson, Briscoe, Young Lamar, Charles Harper, Stanley Walker, Thomas Sumner, Adam Shoemaker (from whom, it is said, Abraham Lincoln received his first ideas of emancipation), Joseph Pierce, Henry Hart, Shelton Gentry and others. In about 1840 the Baptist Church split on the mission question. Those favoring missions—Rev. Robert Snyder, Daniel Burkhart and wife, James H. Agnew and wife, Reuben Grigsby and others—went south nearly three miles, and built a church in about 1845. Here the class yet worships. The old organization used the old church until about sixteen years ago, when a frame house was built at a cost of \$500. In 1872 the church again divided over the question of secret societies, the faction holding that secret societies could be joined. The latter have no church, but meet in the other building. This old church is perhaps the most noted in the county.

The German Methodists built at Santa Fé a frame church about three years ago, which cost about \$1,200. The leading German families of that neighborhood belong. They had an organization before the church was built. About twenty-three years ago the German Lutherans built a

a neat church at Clay City, which they have occupied since with a fair membership. The German people are as a rule more faithful to church interests than the English. South of Santa Fé is a church of the Christian denomination which has been standing there some years. It has a fair membership.

The Methodists and Christians have had organizations at Gentryville. The Christians organized in the fifties, and for a time met in the schoolhouse and the Methodist Church. Among the members were Rev. James Jones and wife, W. O. Wells and wife, John Harris and wife, A. J. Cockerell and wife, Mr. Storm and others. They built a frame church just before the Rebellion, which was used until ten or twelve years ago, when the congregation was disbanded, and the church is now unfit for occupation. The Gentryville Methodist Church is a branch of the old Tippecanoe Methodist Episcopal Church, and was organized apart about 1840, at the house of David Woods, where, and in schoolhouses, they continued to meet. In about 1847 they went to Gentryville. Among the early members were David Woods and wife, John Hesson, Betsey Hesson, Mrs. Silas Brown, John McCoy, Jemima McCoy, Mason Jones, Louisa Jones, Charles Rusher, Rhoda Rusher, Mrs. Rachel Jones, Rebecca Tuley, Martha McCoy and others. In 1851-52 they built a neat brick church, which they used continuously until eight or ten years ago, when it was destroyed by fire. They now have a new frame church, which cost about \$3,000. The ministers since 1848 have been Thomas J. Ryan, T. S. Davis, J. W. Jackson, J. T. Bean, Levi Gifford, I. N. Thompson, N. E. Boring, R. B. Spencer, J. B. Admire, A. Long, J. S. Collins, Francis Walker, J. Bruner, O. H. Tansey, R. A. Kemp, N. M. Paterson, J. B. Holloway, O. H. Barnett, David Morden, W. F. F. Smith, Dayton Harvey, I. T. Bean and W. W. Rundell.

The Tippecanoe Methodist Church of Grass Township, was organized about the the year 1822, by Revs. Fisher and Smith. James Lankford was the founder of the class. The church is said to have taken its name from him, but in what manner is not clear, unless he had been at the battle of Tippecanoe. He was often called Tecumseh Lankford. His wife Jane, was one of the early members of the class, also Gabriel Jones, Cynthia Jones, old Mr. Drinkwater, Benjamin Wire, Isaac Garrison, Nancy Garrison, David Woods, Elizabeth Woods, Reuben McCoy, Parthena McCoy, John Cohoon and wife, James William and wife, L. Prosser, Ruth Prosser, Henry Jones, Mary Jones, William Weathers and wife, Thomas Jones and wife, Thomas Turnham, John McCoy, Jemima McCoy, and others. At first the class met at the house of Gabriel Jones, and later, in schoolhouses, and about 1840, in their frame church on Section 6. This house was used until 1858, when the present one was

erected at a cost of about \$1,500. This old congregation is yet in a flourishing condition.

The Methodists had an organization at Centerville early in the forties, and in 1848, built a log church. Leonard Jones and wife, William Lynes and wife, Stephen Parr and wife, Isabella McIntire, Mrs. Grass, Mrs. Heady, James Powell and wife, John A. Pinkston and others, were early members. Rev. A. B. Nesbit is said to have formed the class. Four years ago the old church was blown down. The class is now disbanded. The Germans have a neat frame church in Centerville. West of town on Section 17, the Methodists have a church which has quite a large attendance, and farther west, on Section 18, the Baptists have a neat brick church. There are two Methodist classes in the southern part of the township. Both are doing well. Grass Township is well supplied with churches. The Presbyterian Church at Midway, was built about fifteen years ago.

The United Brethren Church called Mount Zion, two miles south and one mile east of Richland City, was built about thirty years ago, among the members being Rev. Jacob Scammahorn, the founder of the class, Noah Shoptaugh, Cynthia Shoptaugh, John and Mrs. Small, Garret and Mary Abshear, Rebecca Huffman, Conrad Rudesill, Polly Horn, Joseph and Annabel Scammahorn, John and Margaret Scammahorn, Thomas and Tabitha Lang, George and Sally Ruble, Peter and Nancy Shoptaugh, and others. Jacob Scammahorn, Fowler, Breden, Green Stubblefield, Herkins, Bruner, were early ministers. This church is yet prosperous. The Ebenezer United Brethren Church on Section 8, was erected about 1857. Among the members were Enos McKinney and wife, Henry Jackson and wife, John Jackson and wife, Thomas Lang and wife, Felix McKinney and wife, and others. This class yet assembles. The General Baptist Church at Richland City, was erected about 1850. Among the members were William Carter and wife, Barney Carter and wife, Joseph Carter and wife, J. A. Coker and wife, John McKinney, James Lang and others. The class is not strong. Wesley Chapel (Methodist), on Section 7, was built about twenty-six years ago, but the class had been organized many years before. Among the leading early members were John O. Gardner, Martha A. Gardner, William Overlin, Rebecca Overlin, William Roberts, Susanna Roberts, Thomas McCoy, Britton Glenn, Jane Glenn, Morgan R. Glenn, Sallie Glenn and others. This class is fairly prosperous.

Baker's Creek Regular Baptist Church, had its origin about the year 1822, and about 1827 built a log church a short distance east of Eureka. It was built of hewed logs, and was a substantial building about 25x35 feet. Among the early members were David Luce and wife, Rev. Isaac

Veatch and wife, parents of Gen. Veach, William Carter and wife, Mrs. Susan Tucker, John Meeks and wife, Ben. Meeks and wife, Rev. John Kimmell and wife, Mrs. Hettie Parker, Mrs. Woodruff, Abner Luce and wife, Benjamin Luce, Elizabeth Rogers, Henry Jones and wife, Jordan P. Jones and wife, Thomas Everton and wife, Daniel Harker and wife, Squire Osborn and others. The class was strong, and for many years did excellent work. Rev. Veatch was one of the early pastors, and Rev. Kimmell another. The log-house was used about twenty-five years, and then a frame took its place, but was burned after a few years. Its successor was built in Eureka. This church, like all others of the same persuasion, has had several divisions. The Regulars have a church east of town, and the Mission Baptists one in Eureka, in the lower story of the Masonic building. The Methodist class at Eureka formed about 1874, by Rev. Davidson, among the members being Matthew Glenn, Dr. J. M. Milner, Moses Clark, Malachi Goodman, David Miller and their wives, and others. In 1876 they built a neat frame church, which was severely damaged by lightning soon afterward. The building cost \$1,500. Rev. Lester, who resides in Ohio Township, supplies the class. A Baptist class was in existence a mile and a half southeast of Eureka for a few years, and a Catholic class about two miles south.

Friendship Christian Church was built about 1844, on Section 6, in the northwestern part of Ohio Township. It was a union building over which the Christian denomination had control. It is said the first congregation or society of the Christians here was formed in 1840, and consisted of seven members: Robert Woods, Sarah Woods, Caleb Thompson and wife, Joseph Lanham and wife, and one other not now remembered. Prior to the erection of the log church the society met in the residences of the members. Woods and Lanham were the first ruling elders. Rev. Jacob Shively or Rev. John Rogers organized the society at the house of Robert Woods. Among the members who joined early were Peter Shop-
taugh and wife, William Long and wife, John Stevenson and wife, Cameron and James Thompson and wives, William McIntire and wife, John Beebe and wife, J. M. Richards and wife, Mrs. Harriet Richards, Samuel Woods and wife, James Turner and wife, Willis Goodman and wife, John Tall and wife, Charles Ray and wife, George Harrison and wife, Thomas Lashley and wife, and others. The present frame church was built about 1859-60. The society is yet in a thriving condition. The last church stands on Section 36, in the northwest corner of Ohio Township. A new church has been lately built on Section 7 for the United Brethren, Methodists and other denominations. Those two churches have classes.

In the year 1820 Rev. John Wallace organized the first Methodist class in the county at the house of William Bennett, a few miles south-

west of Rockport. There were eight members as follows: William Bennett, Margaret Bennett, John M. Barnett, Margaret Barnett, John W. Graham, Mary Graham, and Rev. James L. Thompson and wife. Mr. Barnett was the first class leader. Rev. John Wallace was first pastor of the Boonville Circuit, then covering a wide extent of country. Mr. Thompson became the first pastor of this class, which continued to meet for several years in the cabins of the members. Among those who joined the class later were Sally M. Winkler, Ninevah N. Barnett, James Bennett, Charlotte Pullen, and a little later John Littlepage, Sally Littlepage, Thomas Littlepage, Patsey Littlepage, William Thomas, Margaret Thomas, Martha Thomas, Lepha S. Barnett, Nancy M. Barnett, and the Rosses still later, also the Burkharts and several others. Among the early ministers were Wallace, Thompson, Tarkington, Tev-ebaugh, Boggs, Fisher, Jones, Ray, Huffacre, Stucker, Posey, Robinson, O. A. Barnett, Ravenscroft and others. About the year 1823 a log church was built by this organization near Mr. Bennett's which was used for many years. The society prospered and may be considered the parent of all the Methodist classes organized in the central and southern portions of Ohio Township. Its branches early in the fifties were as follows: Oak Grove class members—the Hamiltons, Burkharts, Heurings and others. Hamilton's class members—A. J. Hamilton and wife, W. A. Kearney and wife, and others. Wesley Chapel in Luce Township (see account elsewhere). Enterprise class, members—Joseph Graham, A. L. Davis, Elizabeth Davis, Mary J. Davis, Albert Hall, John Robinson, James Allen and others. Forest Grove class—C. J. Mason and others, members. Barnett's class, the one given above. These classes were in what was called, and is yet, Rockport Circuit. The pastors for the circuit since 1848 have been as follows: James H. Noble, T. A. Goodwin, James F. McCann, A. J. Thickston, 1854; I. N. Thompson, T. S. Brooks, Levi Gifford, F. A. Heuring and R. S. Moore, 1858; R. B. Spencer, 1861; W. H. Grim, W. H. Green, W. W. Puett, J. A. Fish, W. T. Irwin, J. Bruner, J. M. Hillyard, W. H. Davidson, 1874; Levi Johnson, John T. Woods, D. T. Davis, 1879; A. A. Godley and F. A. Lester, 1884. In 1855 Rockport Circuit comprised the following classes: Gardner's, Walnut Grove, Enterprise, Oak Spring, Oak Grove, Barnett's and Hamilton's. The Grandview Circuit comprised Grandview, Parker's, Troy and C. B. Smith's classes. Gentryville Circuit comprised Gentryville, Kemp's, Elizabeth, Comb's schoolhouse and Bluff schoolhouse classes. To Grandview were soon added Lamar's and Burkhart's classes. In 1868 Rockport Circuit included Walnut Grove, Wesley Chapel, Forest Grove, Hamilton's and Barnett's classes, and Gentryville, Mount Zion, Dale, Tippecanoe, Gentryville, Oak Grove and Oak Spring classes. In 1884

Dale Circuit comprised Dale, Mount Zion, Huntingburgh and Jasper classes; Gentryville Circuit comprised Gentryville, Baker's Chapel, Bloomfield, Midway, Centerville, Pleasant Hill and Hale's Chapel classes. Grandview Circuit comprised Grandview, Highland and Bethel classes; Newtonville Circuit comprised Newtonville, Collin's Chapel, Troy, Turner's Chapel and Comb's classes; Rockport Station comprised Rockport and Gentry Chapel classes; Rockport Circuit comprised Shiloh (for which a fine brick church was built in 1872), Eureka, Alexander and Oak Grove classes. The Indiana Conference of the Methodist Church remained attached to the Illinois Conference until 1832. After that year and until 1844, all of Indiana constituted Indiana Conference. In 1844 it was divided into North Indiana and Indiana Conferences, the line being east and west near the middle of the State. In 1851 North Indiana was divided into North Indiana and Northwestern Indiana; and Indiana was divided into Indiana and Southeastern Indiana Conferences. Out of the old Barnett class have grown Shiloh, Hamilton's class and the successor of Barnett's class, which has a church on Section 4, southwest of Rockport. Shiloh Church is on Section 30, and Hamilton Church on Section 36. This is the strongest Methodist community in the county. Parr's Chapel, in the northern part of Ohio Township, was formed about 1850. N. Parr, S. Parr, Daniel Rasor, John McCoy, Matt McCoy, C. McIntire, John Blunt, N. Nolton, E. Gaines and others belonged.

The Methodists had an organization in the vicinity of Grandview as early as 1827, the earliest meetings being held at the residences of William Harter, Peter Varner and William Wallard. There were three or four families of both the Harters and Varners that early belonged to the first class. These, with the Wollards, the family of Aaron Sutton and a few others, constituted the early membership. The Rumples, States, Fletchers, Sargents, Sarvers, Wilsons, Townleys, Bunnors, Rices, Hagans and others joined early. A little later they met for worship in the Limber Schoolhouse, a short time northeast of town. Their number increased until they had quite a large following. A log schoolhouse was built in the western part of Grandview as early as 1845, and here the class met for several years. It was supplied by the pastors of the Cannelton and the Rockport Circuits, and also from the Gentryville Circuit. The names of the ministers will be found elsewhere. W. L. Wolf, W. K. Turner, Julia D. Turner, Emeline Blount, Thompson Blount, James T. Lamar, Rev. James Moore and others were Methodists. Also later Alfred and Mrs. Lamar, John M. and F. J. Hicks, Warren Hammond, W. H. Forrester, Mrs. S. Greathouse, Adeline Greathouse, W. V. Thorn, Mrs. S. Thorn, and others. The ministers since 1858 have been John Tansey, P. St. Clair, L. Jones, Thomas Alexander, A. L. Downing, C. F. Cul-

mer, W. T. Irwin, O. H. Tansey, F. A. Hutchinson, J. Bruner, W. W. Webb, L. Johnson, John W. Julien, W. W. Ramsey, John L. Cooper, S. W. McNaughton, W. W. Puett and Albert Hurlstone. Other members of the class in the fifties and sixties were W. R. Mead, R. T. Kercheval, N. Livengood, L. C. Parker, J. F. Stephens, R. Webb, Alonzo Lamar, A. Bogard, M. Springston, S. D. Moore, Elizabeth D. Lamar, W. K. Turner, W. Ayer and others. In about 1858 the class built a frame church in Grandview, which cost about \$1,500. This house is yet in use. The present membership is about eighty members.

The Highland class, which has a neat frame house on Section 19, was organized twenty or twenty-five years ago, among the early members being the Jeffreys, Belvilles, Thrashers, Ayers, Haynes, Straubes and others. The class has been supplied by the minister of the Grandview Circuit. The church was built ten or twelve years ago, and cost about \$1,500. The membership is now quite large, and the church is prosperous. The Methodist class, called Turner's Chapel, on Section 25, is practically a branch of the Grandview class. The Turners, Emmicks, Evanses and others belong. Their frame house was built soon after the close of the Rebellion. This class is supplied by the ministers of the Newtonville Circuit.

The Grandview Baptist Church was organized July, 29, 1860, by Rev. W. F. Wood, with the following first members: T. L. Tinsley, J. W. Lanman, Laura Lanman, Jesse Greer, Jane Greer, William Cadick, Matilda Cadick, Calvin Newton, Lucinda Secrest, J. H. Vickers, Jennie Vickers, John Greer, Margaret Greer, David Greer, Dicy Greer, A. Lee, John J. Bye, T. A. Bye, O. S. Dougherty and Hattie Lloyd. Rev. Wood was the first pastor, J. H. Vickers the first clerk, serving until the present, and T. L. Tinsley, deacon. James Eskridge, G. E. Skaggs, A. B. Smith, T. J. Swan, J. D. Arnold, J. M. Wadding, W. H. Danson, H. T. Lampton, B. E. Cosley, and S. G. Ellis at present, have been the pastors. The society first met in the schoolhouse, but later in the Lutheran Church. In 1870 their brick church was built. It is a two-storied building, the upper story being owned by the Odd Fellows. The society has had as high as sixty members in good standing, but now is reduced to about thirty. The Baptist Sunday-school was organized 1870-71, and has continued with a few interims until the present, usually under the superintendence of J. H. Vickers.

The United Brethren Church was founded in the fifties, and in 1859-60 their brick house of worship was erected in the eastern part of town, at a cost of about \$800. Among the early members were Henry Davis and wife, John C. Thurman and wife, Mr. Dawson and wife, Dr. Tillman and wife, Mr. Freshler and wife, A. Miller, Susanna Thurman and others. The organization has been maintained until the present.

The New Hope Evangelical Lutheran Congregation was founded January 23, 1853, by Rev. Peter Glenn. The first members were J. B. Livengood, William Lawson, Silas Lawson, Henry Parker, Samuel Kelm, Charles Sohn, Gustavus Nudershott, Otto Verhoeff, Mr. Haines, Harmon Verhoeff, Jonathan Riley, John Putnam, Simon Smith, and the following ladies: N. E. Livengood, Lavina Lawson, Letitia Riley, Augusta Verhoeff, Josephine Verhoeff, Martha Stout, Elizabeth Powell, Louisa Brown, Narcissa Fields, M. Lawson and Catharine Smith. The church, yet standing and used, was built in 1853. William Lawson and Charles Sohn were the first elders; J. B. Livengood and Silas Lawson the first deacons; and the following have been the pastors: Rev. P. Glenn, 1853-59; William Tryday, 1859-61; John Krack, 1861-63; Thomas Sargent, 1863-67; Louis Richter, 1870; D. Kinsel, 1871, five months; J. H. Link, about six months; H. M. Brewer, 1873-74, about five months; J. M. Lingle, July, 1874-78; George Frasier, 1878, about six months; J. M. Lingle, 1879; John E. Lerch, 1880; Jacob Keller, fall of 1883 and to the present. The present membership is about twenty-four.

The Methodist class at Newtonville was organized in the decade of the twenties, and has since then been one of the strongest in the county. Among the early members were the following men and their families: Aaron Sutton, William Harter, Jesse Meeks, Michael Prosser, Harrison Prosser, Paul Varner, Nelson Parker, Joseph Varner, Peter Varner, Charles Hagan, Alexander Jones, George A. Eaton, Jacob Sawyer and others. The class was strong from the start, and continued to increase in numbers and usefulness. It is the parent of several of the neighboring classes. The class at first met at the residences of Sutton, Harter and others, and later in schoolhouses, and finally after many years their frame house at Newtonville was erected. In its later years the class is not as strong, comparatively, as it was in its early history. It was supplied with a pastor from the Grandview and the Cannelton Circuits. Since 1875 Newtonville has had as resident pastors of the Newtonville Circuit: W. B. Collins, J. F. Woodruff, B. F. Julian, F. A. Lester, J. T. Bean and George Reed.

The Baptist Church, half a mile east of Newtonville, is one of the oldest in the county being organized about the year 1824. For a long time it met in residences and log schoolhouses, but finally built their church, which is yet standing and occupied. At times the membership has exceeded 100, many of the leading families in the neighborhood belonging. Among the members have been the Joneses, Hughes, Powells, Adyes, Kramers, Millers, and many others. The United Brethren Church called Mt. Moriah on Section 7, Hammond Township, is com-

paratively a new organization. The Painters and others belong. They have a neat frame building erected since the war. The United Brethren Church on Section —, Hammond Township, is also a late society. Their church was built eight or ten years ago. The Knowltons, Browns, Gabberts, Wetherells, Purcells and others belong. The Fairview United Brethren Church on Section 19, Hammond Township was built before the war, and has a good membership of the Dawsons, Woodruffs, Bences, Dunhams, Grigsbys and others. It is yet in a fair condition.

A detailed history of St. Meinrad's Abbey would fill a volume. Only an outline will here be given. The Abbey was founded by Abbot Henry IV, of Maria Einsiedeln, Switzerland, through the earnest solicitation of Rt. Rev. Joseph Kundeck, Vicar-General of Bishop de St. Palais. The sanction of the Holy Father, Pius IX, was secured, and the Abbey of Marie Einsiedeln in November, 1852, formally resolved upon the step. In January, 1853, P. Ulrich Christen and P. Bede O'Connor came to America, visited the Diocese of Vincennes, and August 12, 1853, finally bought 160 acres in Harrison Township, Spencer County, for \$2,650. In March, 1854, Father Jerome Bachmann and Eugene Schwerzmann occupied the log house on the land bought, blessing and naming it St. Meinrad. Father Jerome was Prior. School was opened at once. In October Father Jerome went to Einsiedeln to report progress. P. Bede took charge during his absence. Plans for the monastery and the church were now laid. Early in 1856 Fathers Athanasius, Jerome, Ulrich, Bede, Chrysostome and ten lay brothers constituted the membership of the convent. Athanasius was Prior. Rev. Isidor Hobi arrived in April, 1857. He took charge of the school. The corner-stone of a new church was laid April 21, 1858. The house was 35x75 feet. In 1860 Fathers Martin Marty and Fintan Mundwiler came to this country. The former took charge of the philosophical and theological departments, and the latter of the classical department, of the college. Simple vows were taken first in October 1862, and a house was built for the brothers in 1867. The first college building was blessed in October, 1866, and Fathers Martin, Isidor and Fintan were the first professors. November 25, 1869, St. Meinrad's Monastery was elevated to an independent abbey by a breve from Pope Pius IX. Rev. Martin Marty became first Abbot in January, 1871, and Father Fintan, Prior. The corner-stone of the new monastery was laid by the Abbot, May 2, 1872, and that of the new church September 14, of the same year. The buildings were soon erected from sandstone quarried near by. The east wing of the monastery is 40 feet wide, 222 feet long and 54 feet high. The east corner is 40x52 feet. The center or front is 33 feet deep and 70 feet high. This portion was ready in September, 1874. The south wing (brick) 119 feet long, was

built in 1875. The library, a continuation of this wing is 98 feet long. The workshops were finished in 1876, and the barns and outhouses in 1878. May 23, 1888, Abbot Martin was succeeded by Father Fintan Mundwiler. The monastery is in a prosperous condition. Improvements are being made.

The pastors of the congregation have been Fathers Isidor, Mundwiler, Isidor, Alphonse, Henry and Isidor. In 1868 the members numbered 480, and the school children eighty. The young ladies' society was organized in 1861, and the young men's (St. Benedicts) in 1869. The first forty-hour devotion was held in December, 1861. A mission was given in 1869. Since 1873 an English sermon is preached the first Sunday in each month. About 110 families belong, and the Benedictine Sisters teach about 100 children. The cemetery was blessed in 1861 by Isidor.

The New Boston Catholics have a frame church 28x44 feet, but, built in 1859, by Rev. Chrysostome Foffa, O. S. B. It was visited from St. Meinrad, Ferdinand, Fulda or Troy, mostly by the Benedictines. St. John's Church numbers about thirty families. A school is also taught. Rev. Joseph Kunderk visited Fulda first in 1847. He built a log church 30x45 feet. Rev. Henry Peters became the first resident priest in 1852. He built the parsonage. School was opened in 1852. The people say of this man, "*Vater Peters war ein guter, stiller, feiner Mann.*" The church is called St. Boniface's. The priests have been P. Bede O'Connor, P. Eugene Schwerzmann, P. Chrysostome Foffa. P. Martin Marty, P. Benedict Brunet, P. Henry Hag, P. Wolfgang Schlumpf, P. Isidor Hobi, P. Placidus Zarn, P. Benno Gerber, P. Maurus Helferich and P. Augustine Falley. A brick parsonage was built in 1877. The new church was commenced in 1860. Work stopped but was resumed in 1865. It was finished soon and blessed June 5, 1866, by P. Martin. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated in 1870, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Luers. Rev. Joseph Kunderk visited Rockport in 1849. He found four families. A small brick church called St. Bernard's was built after much difficulty. Rev. Michael Marendt visited the place regularly. He is known to have walked from Cannelton to Rockport. The Benedictine Fathers attended the mission. Rev. B. H. Kintriss attended from 1867 to 1874. Rev. John William Book became the first resident pastor, January, 1874. In May, 1875, the corner-stone of the new brick church was laid, and in June the church was blessed by Rev. Abbot Martin. Father Book turned the old church into a school. The Benedictine Sisters now conduct an academy. A parsonage was built in 1882. About sixty families belong. Father Book has built up the congregation. Herman Walters, Vitus Killian, William Mattingly and

M. Oberhausen were the earliest members. St Martin's Church at Centerville was built in 1866. There were then twelve Catholic families. Rev. Chrysostome Foffa blessed the church. There are now about thirty-five families. Its pastors came from Rockport. The Catholics at Maria Hilf, have for their patron, the Blessed Virgin, under the title, "Help of Christians." In 1857 mass was first celebrated. The congregation was at first visted from Ferdinand. The priests have been P. Fintan, P. Martin, P. Wolfgang, P. Fidilis, P. Henry, P. Isidor, P. Benno, P. Conrad, P. Alphonse, P. Wolfgang, P. Ildephonse, P. Alexander and Father Walker. P. Isidor Hobi laid the corner-stone of the church May 24, 1865. May 24, 1869, P. Prior Martin blessed the church and bell. P. Chrysostome preached. In September, 1869, a mission was given by the Franciscans, Matthias and Rainer. About 125 families now belong. A school of nearly 100 scholars is taught.

An early Methodist class was formed in the vicinity of New Boston, but after a few years seems to have become scattered. Another was organized since the last war, which met in the schoolhouse, but also became defunct after a few years. The Lutherans began holding services in this locality thirty-five or forty years ago, among the first members being the families of John Mulzer, Nicholas Purtzer, Mr. Polster (several families) Mr. Filer, Mr. Engelbrecht and others. Rev. Schutz is said to have been the first pastor serving for about ten years, and being succeeded by Revs. Schoefer, Deitzer, and the present incumbent Rev. Koch. A log church was built about 1850, and was used until the present frame structure was erected about three years ago. The congregation is now strong, numbering about seventy-five members.

The Christian class at Huffman's Mills first met in a schoolhouse in Huff Township near the residence of Wilson Huff. The organization started up at the mills late in the fifties, and at that time among the members were Widow Phillips, Herman Greathouse and wife, George Osborn and wife, J. H. Huffman and wife, Silas Cissell, Jonathan Huff and wife, William Huff and wife, Susan Portwood, James Cox and wife, James Sanders and wife, Marvin Sanders and wife, Nat Hays and wife, Thomas Sanders and wife, Elijah Cravens and wife, Elizabeth Huffman, Samuel Carter and wife. At the close of the war the frame church was built at a cost of about \$700. Rev. T. Goodman organized the class at the mills. Other pastors have been Andrew Beard, Masterson Harris and Abner Connor. The membership is at present rather weak.



RT. REV. FINTAN MUNDWILER O.S.B.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

OHIO TOWNSHIP.

H. L. AMBROSE, M. D., is a native of Hartford, Ohio Co., Ky., his birth occurring June 22, 1843. He is the youngest in family of seven children born to Jacob and Maria (James) Ambrose, both natives of Kentucky. Jacob Ambrose was reared, educated and married in his native State, following cabinet-making and furniture dealing until his death, which occurred in Muhlenburgh County in the spring of 1879, preceded by his wife in Ohio County about the year 1854. The immediate subject of this biography, H. L. Ambrose, received more than the ordinary education in youth, and on the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861 enlisted in Company F, Third Kentucky Cavalry, was wounded at Shiloh and also at Tunnel Hill, and served until the close of the war. He then clerked in a dry goods house at Evansville for a time, then began the study of medicine at Owensboro, Ky., with Dr. A. C. Wood. The session of 1866-67 he attended the Medical University at Ann Arbor, Mich., and the spring of 1869 graduated. From 1874 to 1880 he was connected with Dr. I. L. Milner in the practice of his profession at Rockport, since when he has been alone. He has acquired a comfortable practice, and as a physician ranks second to none in the county. He is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party; is a member of the K. of P. and G. A. R. fraternities, and himself and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church. April 5, 1874, he wedded Johanna, daughter of Ziba H. Cook, a prominent early settler of Evansville, and two children have been born to them, named John G. and Edward P.

JOSEPH D. ARMSTRONG, ex-County Auditor, was born February 27, 1837, in Meade County, Ky. At fourteen years of age he began life's battle on his own responsibility, and from 1852 to 1854 was employed in a Louisville tobacco warehouse. After farming a year he became book-keeper and salesman in a wholesale grocery house of Louisville, but in 1857 came to Spencer County, Ind., and until 1864 was employed in the store of William Thompson. For the succeeding two years he resided at Grandview as book-keeper and salesman for Parker & Verhoeff, and then became Deputy-Auditor of the county. In 1872 he was appointed County Examiner by the County Commissioners, and in 1873 was elected County Superintendent. In 1875 he again became Deputy-Auditor, and in 1878 was elected principal to that office. Mr. Armstrong is self-educated, and what prosperity has come to him has been entirely due to his own exertions. In October, 1858, he wedded Amanda

Heveron, who died in May, 1865. He married Maggie R. Allen in November, 1867, and since 1868 has resided at Rockport. He has always been a Democrat in politics. In 1882 he bought the *Spencer County Advance* which he merged into the Rockport *Sentinel*, a periodical of which he was the editor and publisher until December, 1884, when he disposed of it to fill another position.

WILLIAM FREDERICK ATKINSON, farmer and stock-raiser, is a son of John Atkinson, a native of Mayview, Parish of Castle Conner, County of Sligo, Ireland, born April 10, 1812. John Atkinson came to the United States in 1837, locating in New York and later in Illinois, where he practiced law and taught school until 1849, when he came to this county. Here he practiced law and for several years was County Surveyor. He was a graduate from a law and literary college of Dublin, Ireland. In 1838 he married Maria Antoinette De Hule, of Albany, N. Y., who died April 16, 1876. His death occurred April 24, 1861. They had five children: Phillip A., William F., Robert, John V. and Maria Theresa (deceased). William F. was born in Bullitt County, Ky., January 19, 1843. He came to this county with his parents in 1849, locating at Rockport, where he received a good education. March 4, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-eighth Regiment, First Indiana Cavalry, and served until April 1, 1865. He returned home and has since followed farming in this county. He owns 375 acres of good land, and has one of the best country residences in the county. In addition to his farming from 1868 to 1877 he taught school during the winter months, and from 1876 to 1880 carried the mail from Rockport to Boonville. May 22, 1873, he married Susanna J. Kerr, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio. They have five children: George K., Allen V., Roy S., Theresa J. and Herbert J. Mr. Atkinson is a staunch Republican, a member of the G. A. R., and of the Presbyterian Church of which his wife is also a member.

HARMON G. BARKWELL, retired Attorney, Rockport, Ind., is a native of Kentucky, born December 23, 1807. He grew to manhood in his native State, receiving a common school education. On attaining his majority, he engaged in the saddlery business at Troy, Ind., where he remained until about 1836, when he came to this county, and acted as Deputy for Thomas P. Britton, County Clerk, for one year. After studying law for one year at New Harmony, he went to Evansville, where he completed his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He then practiced law at Mount Vernon for a year, after which he returned to Rockport, where he acquired a large practice, and had the reputation of being among the foremost members of that bar. The Judge was originally a Whig in politics, but since the disappearance of that party, has been a Democrat. He was Judge *pro tem.* by appointment at various times in this circuit, and was elected by his party in 1855, as Prosecuting Attorney. March 19, 1839, Miss Parmelia Alldredge became his wife, by whom he is the father of ten children, five of whom are living. Mrs. Barkwell died April 1, 1858; and he was married April 3, of the following year to Rachel S. Shields, who died September 28, 1876. She was a daughter of Col. Jesse Shields, of Harrison County. The Judge's parents were Joseph and Elvira (Freeman) Barkwell, both natives of the "Old Dominion."

JAMES M. BARNETT, one of the prominent pioneer citizens of the county, is a native of Logan County, Ky., born September 29, 1814. He is the fourth of eight children in the family of John McK. and Sallie (McNeely) Barnett. They came to Spencer County in 1816, and located on a tract of land entered on Section 19 of this Township, where they passed the remainder of their lives. The father was called to his last resting place in August, 1854, and his companion in the same month sixteen years later. John McK. Barnett was a man well and favorably known, having been Magistrate, an Associate Judge of the Probate Court, and was a local preacher in the Methodist Church. James M. remained at home until twenty-one years old, receiving such an education as could be obtained by attending a subscription school for a few months each year. He began farming for himself on land deeded to him by his father, and has continued in agricultural pursuits ever since. June 21, 1838, he wedded Hannah Meyers, a native of Adams County, Ohio, and a daughter of Jacob Meyers, a prominent early citizen of the county. By this union he is the father of eight children: John F., William W., Jacob O. (deceased), James W., Sarah E., wife of Louis Snyder; Minerva M., H. Belle, and George W. Mr. Barnett has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over half a century. His wife is also a member.

WILLIAM WESLEY BARNETT, son of the above, was born in this county July 9, 1842. He remained at home, working on the farm until July, 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-eighth Regiment, First Indiana Cavalry, serving his country faithfully until September, 1864. He participated in the battles of Fredericktown, Mo.; Helena, Ark.; Little Rock; Pine Bluff, and numerous skirmishes. After the war he attended the Rockport schools for a time, and clerked in his brother's store for a year. In 1866 he engaged in farming, continuing until 1878, when he moved to Rockport and followed teaming until 1882, when he embarked in the livery business, which he still continues. December 19, 1865, he married Mary M. Shackelford of this county, by whom he is the father of five children: Harry C. (deceased), Stella C., Samuel L., Washington S., and Shinkle W. Mr. Barnett is a member of the G. A. R., and K. of P. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

FRIEND HARRISON BARNETT, one of the oldest native residents of the county, was born November 26, 1818. He is a son of John M. and Sarah (McNeeley) Barnett. He was raised on the farm, receiving his education at the primitive log schoolhouse of his times. May 26, 1841, he married Elmira Evans of this county, and settled on the farm where he has since resided. It was then covered with the primeval forest, inhabited by wolves, deer and other wild animals. This he has cleared and improved, undergoing all the hardships and privations of the pioneer's life. His wife died in June, 1855, having borne him five children, three of whom Melissa, William O., M. D., and Sarah E., are living. August 25, 1859, he again entered the marriage relation with Eliza E. (Jones) Bell, a native of Nelson County, Ky. They have three children living, namely: John J., Eva E. and Grace G. In politics Mr. Barnett is a warm advocate of the principles of the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN BASYE, druggist of Rockport, was born in Spencer County, Indiana, April 19, 1827, and is the oldest but one and the only living of three children born to Taylor and Adoshea (Duel) Basye. The father was born in Virginia in 1788, from whence he moved with his parents to Kentucky when a boy and from there, about the year 1820, removed to Grass Township, this county, and later to Hammond Township. In 1829, he moved to New York, thence to Kentucky, thence to Tennessee and in 1839 settled at Troy, Indiana, where for many years he conducted merchandising extensively and successfully. He served Perry County as Commissioner two terms and died August 31, 1857, esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances. His widow yet resides at Troy. John Basye was raised by his parents, and secured in his youth a fair education. At twenty-five years of age he embarked in the drug trade at Troy, remaining there three years. Removing to Rockport in 1858, he was engaged in the dry goods trade three years, but since 1862 has conducted a drug trade. Mr. Basye is one of the oldest, best known and most reliable merchants of Rockport, and is one of the substantial men of the place. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Royal Arch degree in Masonry and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. November 20, 1860, Elizabeth M. Sampson became his wife and to their union four children have been born, the following named three yet living: Taylor C., who is connected with his father in the drug trade, Edith and Blanche.

JOHN BAUMGAERTNER, proprietor of the Veranda Hotel, is a native of Canton Graubuenden, Switzerland, his birth occurring May 1, 1843. He is the second of four children born to the marriage of Simon Baumgaertner and Anna Fluetsch, both parents being natives of that country. His youth and early manhood were passed in the vicinity of his birthplace, attending the common schools and also a teachers' seminary of which he is a graduate. He taught school in his native town until 1865, when he immigrated to the United States, and in December of that year settled in Tell City, Perry Co., Ind., where he taught German school a period of seven years. The spring of 1872 he was elected Town Marshal, serving two terms of one year each, and in 1874 engaged in the wharf boat business, continuing until the fall of 1879. The spring of 1880 he removed to Rockport, Ind., and in April of that year assumed control of the Veranda Hotel, which under his judicious management has become one of the traveling public's favorite hotels of southern Indiana. Mr. Baumgaertner was married in 1867 to Hedwig Knecht, a native of Prussia, by whom he is the father of two children, only one, Alma H., now living. The mother dying November 8, 1870, the father, on the 7th of July, 1871, wedded Phillipena Neuhart, by whom he is the father of four children, three yet living, named Otto, Henry and Frederick. Mrs. Baumgaertner is a native of Bavaria. Mr. Baumgaertner is a radical Republican and himself and his family belong to the Evangelical Church.

JOHN BEELER, an old resident of Spencer County, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, November 13, 1826, being the youngest and only living member of the family of Daniel and Sarah A. (Meyers) Beeler, also natives of Hamilton County, Ohio. The father married in that county, and followed flat-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. His death occurred when John was eighteen months old, and a few years

later his mother married Robert Woods, a minister. At the age of thirteen he came with his mother and step-father to this county, where they lived on a farm northwest of Rockport. When he was in his twenty-first year he attended school one year in his native county, the educational facilities here being very meager. He then returned to this county, and began farming for himself in Grass Township, but soon after bought a tract of land near the homestead farm, which he cleared and improved. He lived there until 1876, when he met with some reverses and sold that farm, purchasing a smaller one upon which he lives. Mr. Beeler is a Mason, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. He was married November 30, 1848, to Nancy Richards, a daughter of John Richards, an early pioneer of this county. They have seven children: William R., Arvilla (now Mrs. William T. Boyd), Viola (now Mrs. James B. Mattingly), Claude D., Netter, Frank and John H.

JONATHAN BEELER, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, was born August 28, 1828, being one of ten children in the family of Samuel and Anna (Myers) Beeler. (See sketch of Henry Beeler of Warwick County.) The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm in his native county, receiving a common school education. At the age of twenty-two he engaged in farming for himself in that county, and a year later came to Spencer County, where he located on a farm in Grass Township. In 1855 he sold his farm, and bought the Lake Mills, which he operated with fair success until 1868, since which time he has given his attention to farming. In 1850 he wedded Mary A. Gaston, of his native county, who died October 8, 1865, leaving six children: Newton M., Lizzie, Susanna, Daniel, Samuel and John E. April 1, 1866, he was united in marriage with Catharine Day, a native of Spencer County, by whom he is the father of nine children. Those living are Arthur W., Sarah B., Worden L., Joseph E., Frederick W., and James B. In politics Mr. Beeler is a staunch Republican. Both he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

HENRY W. BIEDENKOPF (deceased) was born near Hagerstown, Md., February 10, 1834, being one of seven children born to William and Eva Biedenkopf, natives of Germany. He came to Cincinnati when he was two years old, and received both an English and German education in the schools of that city. He learned the cigar-makers' trade when a youth, and followed it until he came with his parents to this county. They bought a farm in Grass Township, where his father died March 6, 1857, and the mother July 20, 1860. In 1861 Mr. Biedenkopf moved to Rockport, where he engaged successfully in conducting a bakery, grocery, restaurant, a confectionery store and saloon until 1870, when he erected a hotel, which he managed with good success until his death, which occurred May 11, 1880. He was united in marriage March 3, 1861, to Catharine Scherer, a native of Germany, by whom he was the father of four children: Eva C. (wife of George Hibbs), William T. (deceased), Catharine R. (wife of J. Morris), and Henry P. Since Mr. Biedenkopf's death, his widow, assisted by her son, has conducted the hotel, it being known as the Occidental House.

REV. JOHN W. BOOK, rector of St. Bernard's Church of Rockport, is a native of Clark County, Ind., born October 21, 1850, a son of Will-

iam and Mary (Engel) Book, who were natives of Hanover and Prussia, respectively. The father came to America in 1846, and followed agricultural pursuits in Clark County, until his death in 1869. The mother still resides on the old homestead. Father Book, subject of this brief notice, remained with his parents, on the home farm until fifteen years old, when he entered St. Meinrad's Seminary, where he remained four years. For two years thereafter, he was a student at St. Joseph's College of Bardonia, Ky., then returning to St. Meinrad, completed his education, and November 2, 1873, was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop de St. Palais. January 15, 1874, he took charge of St. Bernard's Church of Rockport, and is also pastor of St. Martin's Church of Centreville, and St. Rupert's Church of Yankeetown. Father Book has been an indefatigable worker in the cause of Christianity, and is regarded by Protestants and Catholics alike with veneration and love.

HENRY BRAND, is a native of Jackson Township, in the county where he now resides, his birth occurring January 22, 1842. He is the oldest but one in a family of eight children born to the marriage of Abraham J. Brand and Margaret Hesson, who were both natives of Kentucky. The Hessons are among the pioneers of this county, the mother of Henry immigrating hither with her parents in 1828. Abraham Brand went to Evansville, Ind., at an early day, but in 1836 removed with his widowed mother to this county, following farming until his death in May, 1861. Henry Brand, subject of this memoir, was raised on a farm in his native township, receiving the limited education afforded by the schools of his boyhood days, which has been developed into a good practical knowledge by private study. He was a brave and efficient soldier of the late war, serving in Company D, Sixty-fifth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, through the battles of Resaca, Buzzard Roost, all through the Atlanta campaign, including many other hard fought engagements. At the close of the war he returned home, and February 25, 1866, wedded Hannah E. Bridges, by whom he is the father of eight living children, named Mary J., Elizabeth, William Everett, John Franklin, George W., Katie, and Nora and Cora, twins. Mr. Brand has followed farming in his native township until November, 1884, when he was elected Recorder of the county, and is now satisfactorily serving in that capacity. He is a prominent and active Democrat in politics, and is an enterprising and energetic citizen.

BENJAMIN F. BRIDGES, a native of the county, was born February 7, 1844. He lived with his parents until his mother's death, which occurred when he was six or seven years old. He then went to live with his grandparents in Hamilton County, Ohio, with whom he remained in that, and in Clermont County, for about six years. He returned to this county with them, but lived with his father on the farm until in July, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company E, Twenty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which regiment he served one year and eight months. He lost a limb at the battle of Hatchie River, and was discharged. After recovering from the wound, he attended school and prepared himself for teaching, which occupation he followed for four terms. In 1867, he was elected Auditor of Spencer County, and served one term of four years. He was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated. Four years later, he was again elected to the office, and held it until 1879, since which time he has

been engaged in managing his farm where he lives. March 24, 1868, his marriage with Elizabeth Cooper was solemnized. Four children have been born to them, only two of whom are now living. They are Gertie E. and Frank Carroll. Mrs. Bridges is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bridges is a son of Silas and Eliza J. (Tuley) Bridges, natives of Ohio and this county respectively. The father came to this county with his parents about 1840. He followed the business of farming all his life, and died in January, 1869. He was twice married.

AUGUST BRIZIUS, a native of Birkenfeld, Prussia, born April 28, 1855, is the fifth of seven children born to Charles and Louisa (Kunz) Brizius, both natives of Prussia, where the father, who was a butcher by trade, died lamented by all, and where the mother still resides. August was raised by his parents in his native country, receiving the ordinary compulsory education the laws of that land confer. He learned of his father the butcher's trade, and the fall of 1878 immigrated to the United States, living a short time at Evansville, Ind., and then going to Newburgh, this State, where he was employed in a brewery a few months. He then returned to Evansville where he worked at the tinner's trade four years. In 1877 he again went to Newburgh, and for over three years worked for a brother at the butcher's trade. In 1881, he came to Rockport, and, opening a meat-market has, by keeping the best of meats and selling them at reasonable prices, built up a good trade. He also owns his own slaughter house and a steam sausage chopper. He is a Democrat, a member of the I. O. O. F., and an enterprising citizen.

CADMUS VINCENT BROWN, one of the oldest living pioneers of the county, was born December 20, 1807 in Nelson County, Ky. His father, Richard Brown, a native of Pennsylvania, moved with his parents to Kentucky, where he married Nancy Hughes, and in 1818 came with his family to this county. He entered 160 acres of land, and made the first payment of \$80, but on account of hard times for the ensuing ten years, was unable to pay the remainder. About 1827 he became disabled from paralysis, and the whole support of the family devolved upon our subject, who, at the age of twenty-one, flat-boated on the river long enough to pay for eighty acres of the land his father had entered. His father then lived on the place and was supported by him the remainder of his life. November 27, 1832, Mr. Brown married Sarah Dodgeman, a native of Kentucky, by whom he is the father of eleven children. He now owns 212 acres of improved land of which 150 is under cultivation. In the spring he removed to Rockport, where he intends to live a retired life the remainder of his days. In politics Mr. Brown was formerly a Whig, but now holds himself entirely independent of party affiliations. Since the above was written, the subject of this sketch died April 22, 1885.

WILLIAM T. BULLOCK, a native of Rockport, was born October 16, 1842, being the eldest of five children born to the marriage of George B. Bullock and Emiline Drury, natives of Virginia and Maryland. The father who was a tailor came to Rockport about 1838, was married and followed his trade for a number of years. He also followed flat-boating on the river before the war. During the war he was Provost-Marshal at this point, and since that time has been Trustee of Ohio Township several terms. He is now living a retired life at Rockport. William T. Bullock

received his education in the town schools. He followed clerking in a dry goods store for some years, and was engaged in this occupation when the war broke out. In June, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving for three years. He was on the Atlanta campaign, and Burnside's campaign in East Tennessee, and after the battle of Nashville, was taken to Washington, thence to Fort Fisher. He was also present at the capture of Wilmington, and Fort Anderson. After the war he returned to Rockport and resumed his work as a clerk. In 1870 he was appointed mail agent on the Ohio River between Louisville and Evansville, which position he held until 1875. Since that time he has been engaged in farming. October 6, 1874, he wedded Eliza A. Gentry, a daughter of James Gentry, whose sketch appears in this work. By this union he is the father of three children, Lizzie, Emma and George Bradford.

EDWARD M. BURR, grocer, was born June 24, 1829, in Hamilton County, Ohio, and is one of five children born to William P. and Cynthia (Brown) Burr. The father, a native of Long Island, moved to the vicinity of North Bend, Ohio, where he married our subject's mother, who died in 1834. Mr. Burr married Lydia Morehead for his second wife, and by her is the father of two living children. The parents yet reside in Ohio in comfortable circumstances. The first settlement made in this country by any of the name of Burr, was by Jehu Burr, who came with Winthrop's celebrated fleet early in 1630. From him there are a great many descendants, among them being soldiers, statesmen, mechanics, preachers, farmers and merchants. Among the most noted of this family is Aaron Burr, a great soldier, a brilliant statesman, and at one time Vice-President of the United States. The immediate subject of this sketch, Edward M. Burr, is directly descended from Jehu Burr, the pioneer, and Aaron Burr. He received but limited educational advantages; was married at twenty-four years of age, and in February, 1853, settled with his wife in Spencer County, Ind. During the late war he served nearly two years in Company F, First Indiana Cavalry, and was then appointed Quartermaster of the Forty-sixth Regiment United States Colored Troops, retaining his position until October, 1864, when he resigned because of ill health. After the war he served two years as "tally boss" for the coal mine of Spear & Co.; then returned to farming. In 1874 he removed to Rockport, where he has since resided, engaged in the grocery trade. Mr. Burr is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R. He married Frances B. Richey, August 19, 1853, and by her is the father of five children: Edward, William C., Bessie, Robert A. and Frank. The parents belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FREDERICK BUTLER, a native of Perry County, Ind., and one of the progressive and well-to-do farmers of Ohio Township, was born August 6, 1858, and is one in a family of three sons and five daughters born to the marriage of George W. Butler and Linda Thresher, both of whom were natives of Indiana. George W. Butler followed farming as an occupation, first beginning business for himself in Perry County. About the year 1860 he moved to Spencer County, and purchasing 260 acres of land on Section 7, in Hammond Township, resided thereon

until his death, which occurred in May, 1879. Mrs. Butler died in October, 1878. The subject of this sketch, Frederick Butler, was raised by his parents to manhood, and April 4, 1880, united in marriage with Emma Biggs, a native of Missouri, and by her is the father of three children, named Bertha, Leslie and Christopher. In 1883 Mr. Butler purchased ninety-two acres of land in Section 7 of Hammond Township, and 110 acres in Ohio Township, where he now lives. He is one of the intelligent and enterprising young men of the county, is a Republican in politics and a first-class citizen.

JAMES M. DAILEY, M. D., is a native of Breckenridge County, Ky., born March 8, 1842, a son of John H. and Elizabeth (Glasscock) Dailey. (See sketch of Dr. T. G. Dailey, of Boonville.) Our subject was raised on the home farm in his native State, and after attending the common schools was a student at the S. W. Normal College at Lebanon, Ohio, for several terms. He removed to Warrick County, Ind., and on the breaking out of the war enlisted, and was chosen second lieutenant of Company E, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, participating in the entire Atlanta campaign. Owing to failing health he resigned his commission in 1864, after having served one year, and returning to Boonville, read medicine with his brother. The term of 1865-66 he attended Rush Medical College at Chicago; then began practicing at Derby, Perry Co., this State. The fall of 1868 he entered the State Medical University of Pennsylvania, which graduated him in 1869. Returning to Indiana he practiced his profession ten years at Richland City, in Spencer County, and since April, 1879, has resided in Rockport, where he has won a large and successful practice. He attended the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, which granted him a diploma in 1879. Dr. Dailey is a Republican, a member of the Masonic and K. of P. fraternities, is Surgeon of the G. A. Post, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. July 15, 1866, he married Mary F. Whitmarsh, daughter of Dr. Ira Whitmarsh, of Perry County, and five children have been born to them, only two—Thomas M. and Travis L.—now living. The mother belongs to the Catholic Church.

CAPT. JOHN R. DOUGHERTY, a prominent pioneer of Spencer County, was born on the banks of the Ohio River, seven miles below Rockport, September 26, 1824. He is the only surviving member of a family of eight children, born to John and Rebecca (Aikin) Dougherty, natives respectively of Ireland and Scotland. The father, who was a school teacher, married in his native country, and came to America a short time before John R. was born, locating on a farm in this county, where he lived until 1829. He then moved to Rockport, where he taught school and farmed until his death, July 30, 1857. The mother died April 11, 1834. At the age of sixteen the subject of this sketch began flat-boating between here and New Orleans, which business he continued until 1849. He has since owned and managed a wharf-boat at the lower landing, at which he has been fairly successful, having dealt extensively in grain and produce. He now owns considerable property in the town and township, in addition to the building and business of the lower landing. November 10, 1873, he married Rose (Knott) Davis, a native of Daviess County, Ky. They have no children, but have reared

two orphan girls. In politics Capt. Dougherty is a staunch Republican, has served a number of terms in the Town Council, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is one of Spencer County's most enterprising citizens. He has paid considerable attention to gathering relics, and has a valuable collection of arrow-heads, hatchets, and other instruments made by the Mound-Builders.

CHAMPION EDWARDS is a native of Grayson County, Ky., born January 19, 1838. He is one of a family of thirteen children born to Jackson and Elizabeth (Decker) Edwards, also natives of Grayson County, where they lived until they came to this county in 1862. The father is still living on a farm in Hammond Township. The mother died in September, 1859, and the father married Mrs. Mary Parsons, in the following December. Champion Edwards grew to manhood in his native county, receiving only a limited education. November 22, 1859, he married Elvira L. Gilmore, a native of Crawford County, Ind. After marriage he followed farming in his native county until 1861, when he enlisted in Company L, Third Kentucky Cavalry, serving thirteen months. In 1862 he removed to Spencer County, and in the spring of 1865 he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. Since that time he has been engaged in farming in this county. He bought the farm upon which he now resides in 1882, and makes a specialty of dairying. Mr. Edwards is a Republican, a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F., and is an energetic and highly esteemed citizen. His wife is a member of the United Brethren Church. They have two children: Katie B., wife of George M. Barnett, and D. Isabel (deceased).

EDWARD D. EHRMAN, a prominent Homœopathic physician of the county, is a native of Lexington, Ky., born November 8, 1853, being one of nine children in the family of Christian and Sophia (Withers) Ehrman. The father was born in Wurtemberg, May 26, 1810, and came to America in 1833 with his parents, locating at York, Penn. He studied medicine, and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, previously, however, practicing in Lancaster and Harrisburg, Penn. In 1852 he removed to Lexington, Ky., and a year later to Louisville, where he remained until 1869. In that year he went to St. Louis, and assisted in organizing the Homœopathic College in that city, in which institution he was Professor of Theory and Practice until 1873. He then returned to Louisville, and remained until the death of his wife in 1882, since which he has resided with Edward, who is engaged in the same profession as his father. He received a fair literary education in the schools of Louisville, and in 1872 began the study of medicine with his father. He afterward attended two courses of lectures at the Homœopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, Ohio, and received his diploma in 1875. After practicing his profession one year at Hanover, Penn., he in 1876 came to Spencer County, and located at Rockport, where he remained until 1880, when he removed to his farm. He is now managing his farm and attending to a fairly large practice. September 22, 1877, he married Eugenia De Bruler, a native of the county, and a daughter of L. Q. De Bruler. Two sons are the fruits of this union. He is a prominent member of Rockport Lodge, K. of P.

PHILLIP H. FEIGEL, butcher, was born September 2, 1833, in Bavaria, Germany, being the eldest of eight children born to Martin and Barbara (Dietrich) Feigel, both of whom are natives of Germany where the mother died about the year 1849. The father married Mary Rapp a year later, and in 1854 immigrated to the United States, landing at New Orleans, and from there came direct to Rockport, Ind., where he died in 1855. Phillip H. was reared to manhood in his native country, receiving a good education, and in 1851 leaving friends and relatives behind him he turned his face westward and came to the United States. After beginning the shoe-maker's and blacksmith's trades at Rochester, N. Y., he abandoned them and in 1852 removed to Rockport, Ind., where he worked at brick-making and other manual labor two years. He carried the mail between Rockport and Evansville thirteen months, then followed teaming three years. In 1860 he engaged in the manufacture of brick which he has ever since continued. In 1884 he opened a meat market which he conducts in connection with his other pursuits and in both he has made a success. Mr. Feigel is a Republican and has served two terms in the Town Council. In 1858 he wedded Caroline Klinck, a native of Germany who has borne him eight children, these three yet living: Mary, Carrie and Phillip H. The mother is a member of the Evangelical Church and Mr. Feigel is one of the progressive, intelligent business men of the county.

GEORGE ADAM FEIGEL (deceased), son of Martin Feigel, was born in Bavaria, February 26, 1835, (see sketch of Phillip H. Feigel.) He came to the United States with his father, when a youth. He received a fair education in German in his native country, and in English after coming to America. In 1856 he came to Rockport, and after attending school for three years he taught in the schools of the county. He afterward engaged in the grocery business until 1872, when he opened the hotel which he conducted until his death, March 30, 1885. April 19, 1868, he married Julia Hamson, a native of Daviess County, Ky, who, with four children still survive him. He was a successful business man, and highly respected by the community in which he lived.

JOHN FEIGEL, liveryman, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, his birth occurring May 8, 1842. He was raised in the town of Balheim where he received a fair knowledge of the common branches of education, and in 1855 immigrated to the United States, locating in Rockport, Indiana, where his parents had previously settled in 1853. He worked on a farm three years, then in a brickyard and at various other pursuits until 1861, when he espoused the Union cause and was enrolled a volunteer in Company K., Twenty-fifth Indiana Regiment, and served his adopted country faithfully until the war closed. Returning to Rockport, he followed teaming until 1879, with the exception of one year while Constable of Ohio Township. Beginning in 1879, he served as Town Marshal one year, then teamed until 1881, when he embarked in the livery business. In 1883 he built a substantial brick barn, and is well situated in business. From May to November, 1882, during the campaign, he edited the *Rockport Journal*. He is a stalwart Republican, a member of the G. A. R., and the Encampment of Odd Fellows. In 1864 Barbara Elzer became Mrs. John Feigel, and by him the mother of six chil-

dren, only the following named now living: William S., Gertrude and John R. The parents belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ROBERT FISHER is a native of Johnstone, Renfrewshire, Scotland, his birth occurring in the month of June, 1822. He is the third in a family of seven children, born to the marriage of Robert Fisher and Marian Cameron, both of whom were natives of Scotland, where they lived and died. The subject of this memoir was reared in his native country, receiving a very limited education, and there followed coal mining, which was also his father's occupation. In 1852 he immigrated to the United States, and for one year mined coal in the collieries of Schuylkill County, Penn. He then mined at Hawesville and Cloverport, Ky., and elsewhere until 1855, when he sought the gold fields of California, and mined gold with reasonable success for three years and a half. In 1860 he came to Spencer County, Ind., and leasing a tract of coal land in Ohio Township, engaged in coal mining until 1872. In partnership he then bought about thirty acres of coal land at Centerville, operating the same until the present time. (For particulars concerning this mine, see Geology of Spencer County.) Mr. Fisher is prosperous and enterprising, and is a staunch Republican in politics. He was married November 5, 1867, to Mahala Shrode, a native of Spencer County, Ind.

HENRY FRANK, a highly-respected farmer of Ohio Township, is a native of Breckenridge County, Ky., born January 12, 1819, being the oldest of eleven children in the family of John and Phebe (Miller) Frank, also natives of Kentucky, where they passed their lives upon a farm. Henry Frank remained at home until he grew to manhood, receiving a limited education in the primitive schools of his day. In 1851 he came to Spencer County and bought a tract of land on Section 36, Ohio Township, which he cleared and improved. He now owns 233 acres of well-improved land, and is a very successful farmer. March 4, 1850, he was joined in marriage with Catharine Wagner, a native of the county, by whom he is the father of eight children. Those living are Harriet A., wife of Caspar Gaker; Theodore, Euphena, wife of Wesley Niles, William S. and Posey. Both Mr. Frank and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are highly esteemed by the community in which they live.

CHARLES W. GABBERT, M. D., born March 29, 1823, is a son of James and Martha L. (Thrasher) Gabbert, who resided in Spencer County, Ind., about one year, at an early day, but who passed the greater part of their lives in Kentucky. Raised on a farm, Dr. Gabbert received but the common schooling in youth, which he afterward bettered by a course at Owensboro (Kentucky) Seminary. He afterward taught school for a time, but for one year (1848) read medicine at Lewisport, and then took a course of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Louisville. Until 1861 he practiced medicine at Tobin's Landing, in Perry County, Ind.; then returned to his former place of learning, which graduated him in 1852. From that time to 1864, with but about one year's exception while in Missouri, Dr. Gabbert practiced his profession at Clowersport, Ky., and from December, 1864, to December, 1884, he was actively engaged in like pursuits at Rockport. Since then, by reason of ill-health, he has been retired from active professional

labor. In every respect Dr. Gabbert has made his profession a success. He was a Republican in politics until 1872, since when he has been a Democrat. He was married May 15, 1866, to Mary E. Lightfoot, by whom he is the father of five sons: Melvin L., Russell N., Charles L., Forrest and J. D. (deceased). Dr. Gabbert and wife belong to the Baptist Church.

AURELIUS DEWITT GARLINGHOUSE, of Rockport, is a son of George B. Garlinghouse, a brief sketch of whom is as follows: He was born November 15, 1815, in Ontario County, N. Y., a son of John and Louanna (Bennett) Garlinghouse. In 1818 he immigrated to Switzerland County, Ind., with his parents, the greater portion of the succeeding ten years they resided in Kentucky and Ohio. In 1829, moved to Vermillion County, this State, and when eighteen years old G. B. completed the erection of a mill owned by his father in return for which, and a sum of money, he was allowed to begin life for himself. He went to Mississippi and made considerable money working on the State House. Returning to Indiana he purchased a tract of land and a team which he presented to his father. Having performed this filial duty he went to Tippecanoe County, learning the tanner's trade, then went to Switzerland County, where he attended school and worked at carpentering until twenty-five years old. At that age he married Isabella J. DeWitt, by whom he became the father of eight children, all living but one, and after this lady's death married Serena Crusan, who bore him four children—all living. Mr. Garlinghouse farmed and worked at other pursuits in Switzerland County until 1866, excepting one year, when he resided in this county, and since then has resided at Madison, Ind., until his death, which occurred April 14, 1885. A natural mechanic, he devoted considerable attention to inventions, and is the patentee of a hay rake and loader, mowing machine, road scraper, grader and ditcher, the Pittman connection with knife in the Champion Mowing and Reaping Machines, and other useful inventions. On the Pittman connection alone he realized about \$10,000. A. D. Garlinghouse, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Switzerland County, this State, February 24, 1844, and was raised on a farm in his native county, securing a good education. In 1863 he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving his full term of enlistment, being promoted to sergeant of his company and also serving as company clerk. In 1865 he came to Spencer County, but shortly afterward graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College of Cincinnati. In company with a brother, George P., he owned and operated a farm in Spencer County until 1867, and the year following embarked in merchandising at Rockport, which occupation he continued successfully until 1879. Since then he has conducted a general agency business at Rockport, but the past year has re-engaged in the drug business which is his favored profession. From 1872 to 1875 he read medicine, and in the latter year attended Miami Medical College of Cincinnati. He has never wholly turned his attention to the practice of medicine, but to some extent has practiced since 1875. From the fall of 1883 to the spring of 1884, he ably edited the Rockport *Journal* in connection with a partner, and is a staunch Republican in politics, and a member of the F. & A. M. and the

G. A. R., and is at present commander of his post. His life throughout has been one of scrupulous integrity, and he is one of the county's ablest, most enterprising and most highly esteemed citizens. He has served in various local positions of honor and trust, but is by no means a chronic office seeker. December 13, 1869. Miss Mary De Bruler, a daughter of the late T. F. De Bruler, became his wife, and by him the mother of two children—Lucy L. and Franklin B. Both parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. JAMES GENTRY, SR. The earliest trace known of the Gentry family is found in North Carolina, where James Gentry, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on the Yadkin River in 1779. Nothing is definitely known of his ancestors. At the age of seventeen he left home and went to Barren County, Ky., where he followed farming and hunting, making the latter quite profitable. After some years he removed to Ohio County, Ky., where he married Elizabeth Hornback, the date of which is unknown. From there he moved to Daviess County, Ky., and in April, 1818, located on a tract of land containing over 1,000 acres in Spencer County, Ind., near the present site of Gentryville. He afterward purchased several hundred acres more of land surrounding him. He was remarkable for his energy and industry, and the interest which he took in the welfare of his neighbors, and the community in general. He had eight children: Matthew, who died at his father's home in this county; Agnes, who married Benjamin Romine; Allen (deceased), who married Anna Roby; Hannah, wife of John Romine; Joseph, who lives near Lincoln City; Sarah (deceased), who married Madison Hall; Elizabeth (deceased), who married Enoch Lane, and James, who was born near the town bearing his name, February 4, 1819. He was reared on the farm, receiving a very good education. November 7, 1839, he married Elizabeth Montgomery, and has ever since been engaged in farming. He was also for a time in the mercantile business at Gentryville, and is now living on what is known as the old Shackelford farm. He has had six children who arrived at maturity, namely: Allen, Robert, James W., Eliza A. and Mary. (See sketches of Allen, Robert and James W. in this work.) Eliza A. married W. T. Bullock (see sketch); Elizabeth is the wife of Col. James S. Wright (see sketch); Mary is the wife of J. W. Haines. Mr. Gentry is a Democrat and represented this county in the Legislature from 1870 to 1873.

JAMES GENTRY, JR., one of the leading farmers of Ohio Township, was born December 18, 1828 in Spencer County, Ind., being the eldest of six sons and five daughters, born to the marriage of Allen Gentry and Anna C. Roby who were natives of Kentucky and North Carolina respectively. In the year 1813, Allen Gentry came with his parents to what is now Spencer County, Ind., and settled near the present site of Gentryville in Jackson Township. He was there reared to manhood, and after his marriage with our subject's mother, removed to Ohio Township, and located the land, a part of which is known as Mt. Pleasant and Gentry's addition to the town of Rockport. He followed farming, merchandising and flat-boating throughout life, was prominently connected with the early prosperity of the county, having served as Commissioner several years, and at one time was the owner of some 1,500 acres of land.

He was an honest man, a kind neighbor, and loving husband and father. He died September 24, 1862, followed by his widow January 21, 1883. James Gentry Jr., the immediate subject of this biography, received a limited education in youth, and selecting farming as his vocation in life has steadily followed that occupation successfully, in connection with other pursuits at various times, and now owns over 200 acres of valuable land, besides other property. January 6, 1859, he married Ann Haines, daughter of Garrett Haines, who died January 10, 1881, after bearing her husband a family of seven children: Caddie A. (deceased), Anna Belle, James A., Ida E., Ollie, Edwin W., and Frederick W. Mr. Gentry is one of the well known and highly esteemed men of Spencer County and is a Democrat in politics.

ABSALOM R. GENTRY, one of the children of Allen and Anna C. (Roby) Gentry, appropriate mention of whom is made in the biography of James Gentry Jr., is a native of the county in which he yet resides, his birth occurring September 7, 1830. He assisted his parents on the old home farm near Rockport during his boyhood, and secured only such education as was afforded by the common schools. February 10, 1853, he united in matrimony with Eliza M. Snyder, a native of this county, by whom he is the father of eight children: Anna E., Lewis Allen, Hannah P., Elmer Grant, Absalom R., Rose M., Mary E. and Jay Gould. Mr. Gentry has made a success of farming, now owning 100 acres of nicely improved land where he resides, 160 acres in various other portions of this township, several lots in the town of Rockport and 360 acres of good land about sixty miles from St. Louis, in Missouri. For fifteen years beginning in 1866, Mr. Gentry merchandised in Rockport, and followed flat-boating and operating a wharf-boat on the Ohio River. He is a Democrat in politics, was a strong Union man during the war, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CAPT. ALLEN GENTRY, son of Hon. James Gentry Sr., a sketch of whom precedes this, was born March 3, 1842, and is the eldest of his father's family. His birth occurring near the town of Gentryville, which was named in honor of his grandfather James Gentry, he was there raised on the farm, and in youth received a good common school education. On the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, he volunteered his services in his country's cause, and October 21 of that year became a private in Company H, Forty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served three years and three months. After the battle of Murfreesboro he was commissioned a second lieutenant serving as such until after Chickamauga, when he was promoted captain of his company. After being mustered out with his company and regiment, Capt. Gentry returned to his native county and engaged in farming. May 20, 1860, Cordelia Wilkenson became his wife, and together they lived happily on his nicely improved farm of 200 acres. As a Democrat, Mr. Gentry was elected by his party in 1879 as sheriff of the county, and creditably filled the requirements of that office. He is one of the county's best citizens.

ROBERT M. GENTRY, a son of the Hon. James Gentry, Sr., whose biography precedes this, is a native of Spencer County, Ind. His birth occurring November 16, 1844, in Jackson Township. He assisted his parents on the home farm until he attained his majority, and then

began farming on his own responsibility. The year following he moved to Ohio Township, and located a tract of land in Section 7, which he cleared and improved, and where he has since resided. He owns 255 acres of excellent land and one of the best country residences in the county. Mr. Gentry was married March 8, 1868, to Anna Lamar, a native of this county and daughter of Allen Lamar, a prominent pioneer of Spencer County. Three children have been born to their union, and are named Ada, Lida and Bobbie. Mrs. Gentry is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while Mr. Gentry is a Democrat in politics, an active worker in the interests of his party, and an enterprising and highly respected citizen of the county.

JAMES W. GENTRY, a prominent farmer and stock-dealer of Ohio Township, was born in Jackson Township, Spencer County, Ind., May 29, 1848, and is a son of the Hon. James Gentry, Sr., appropriate mention of whom is made elsewhere herein. After receiving a good practical education in youth, James W. taught school one year, and at the age of twenty years began farming for himself on his father's land, where he remained several years. The spring of 1877, he moved upon the farm where he now resides, three miles above Rockport, on the river, and where he owns 306 acres of good land, 200 acres being under cultivation. Like the majority of those who compose the Gentry family, he is a Democrat in politics, firmly believing in the principles and aims of that organization. He takes considerable pride in farming and dealing in stock, outside of the lucrative returns it brings him, and in this respect he is a decided success. Mr. Gentry selected for his wife, Miss Sarah Littlepage, a native of this county, and to their marriage, which occurred March 11, 1875, three children have been born to them as follows: Dell F., Helen and James B.

LUMAN S. GILKEY, Rockport's worthy postmaster, was born November 12, 1820, in Hamilton County, Ohio, and is the eldest of a large family born to Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Liggett) Gilkey. A brief biography of Ebenezer Gilkey is as follows: A native of Maine, he emigrated to Ohio in 1816, and was offered employment in the construction of the old court house in Cincinnati, at \$1 per day, one-half to be paid in cash and the balance in quarter-acre lots, situated now in the heart of the city, and then valued at \$100 per lot. Considering the lots worthless he refused the terms offered and settled on a farm in the county, in addition to the care of which he worked at carpentering. Here he married, and his death occurred in 1854. His widow afterward moved with a married daughter to Gasconade County, Mo., where she died about the year 1875. Luman S. Gilkey was reared to manhood in his native county, and at nineteen years of age moved to Butler County, there learning the cooper's trade. He afterward worked at carpentering in Cincinnati and vicinity until the fall of 1851, when he came to Rockport, Ind., and began working at his trade of carpentering. About a year later he was assailed with malarial fevers, and for four years suffered considerable with its ravages, which greatly impaired his sight. Recovering, he read law for a time, and in 1856 was elected Justice of the Peace, serving four years as such, and one year as Constable. From 1861 to 1866, he was Rockport's postmaster; was deposed by

President Johnson and reappointed in 1869, since when he has ever occupied that position, filling the requirements of the office to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Gilkey has but one living son—Samuel C., a resident of Hamilton County, Ind. He is a staunch Republican, a Freemason, and one of the county's most worthy citizens.

JAMES R. GILLETT, one of Rockport's most enterprising and energetic business men, is a native of Marshall County, Ill., his birth occurring July 31, 1854. Isaac Gillett, his father, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., December 12, 1824, being one in a family of eleven children born to Michael and Laura (Mix) Gillett, both natives of Connecticut. In 1836, Isaac moved with his parents to Michigan, where he learned brick-making, which was his occupation until 1850. In 1848 he married Lucy Miner who died in 1852, after bearing two children, Jasper and Elmira. In 1850 he engaged in the grocery business at Henry, Ill., but in 1854 came to Rockport, and the spring following again engaged in the grocery business which he has successfully continued to the present time. In 1853 he married for his second wife Mrs. Eliza (Bullock) Shackelford, a lady who has borne him two sons and one daughter: James R., Thomas C. and Anna L. The oldest of these, James R. Gillett, is the immediate subject of this sketch. He was raised and educated in the town of Rockport, and in 1869 became a partner of his father in the grocery business, and this is one of the strongest and most successful mercantile houses in Rockport. In January, 1877, he married Rosa, daughter of John F. Richardson, and Lillie B. and Carrie are the names of his two children. Mr. Gillett is a Republican in politics; a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. fraternities and Mrs. Gillett belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

HON. JOHN W. GRAHAM (deceased) was born March 11, 1791, in Nelson County, Ky., and was a soldier of the war of 1812. July 12, 1817, he wedded Mary Duncan, and two years later he and wife removed to Spencer County, Ind., Mr. Graham joining the Methodist Episcopal Church the year following his settlement here. Of an uncommonly well balanced mind and of excellent judgment, he soon became one of the foremost men of the county, and his views and opinions were often sought far and near. He was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature from Spencer County, and for about fourteen years was an Associate Judge of this circuit. He was never known to have done a dishonorable act, and his intercourse with neighbors and acquaintances was one of harmony and happiness. On first coming to the county he farmed in Ohio Township, but later removed to Rockport and for a number of years was engaged in mercantile pursuits. An earnest worker in the cause of Christianity, he died in the Methodist Episcopal faith February 20, 1855, honored and respected by all who knew him.

JOHN W. GRAHAM, of the firm of Wesseler & Graham, was born in Rockport, Ind., March 24, 1860, the youngest of four children born to Robert and Sophia (Stocking) Graham. He is a grandson of Judge John W. Graham, whose biography precedes this. Robert Graham was born in this county and always made it his home. For about twenty-five years he was in partnership with his brother, Samuel D., in mercantile pursuits in Rockport, and he was one of the county's best citizens. He

died July 8, 1874, preceded by his widow, October 13, 1872. The subject of this sketch was raised by his parents and educated in the schools of Rockport and Evansville. After his father's death, he lived with his uncle, Samuel D., and for a time sold papers, and later opened a news stand. This, in 1882, he merged into the present business conducted by himself and partner, and together they do a good business.

SAMUEL D. GRAHAM, well known as a pioneer merchant of Rockport, was born in Spencer County, Ind., March 10, 1823, and is the fourth in a family of six sons and four daughters, born to the marriage of John W. Graham and Mary Duncan, appropriate remarks of whom is made elsewhere herein. Samuel D. received his youthful education from the subscription schools of that early day and, while a young man, made hunting an occupation, deer, turkey, otter, wolves and other wild animals abounding. At thirty years of age he began dealing in clothing, boots and shoes, etc., in Rockport, which occupation he continued for about a quarter of a century, and since that time has been as much retired from active business pursuits as is possible for a man of his energy to be. He has made life a decided success, and although by no means rich, he owns 200 acres of valuable land in the county, and a good business house and residence in Rockport. Mr. Graham, in politics, is a firm supporter of the principles of the Republican party, his father before him having been a Whig. He has served in the Town Council several terms, and in public as well as private life, his character has been above reproach. April 14, 1859, he wedded Julia Huncilman, a native of Floyd County, Ind., and to their union two children have been born: Elizabeth, now a young lady, and a son that died in infancy unnamed. Mrs. Graham and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES GRAHAM, one of the well known men of Spencer County, and at present engaged in the livery business at Rockport, is a native of the county in which he now resides, his birth occurring October 6, 1832. He is a son of Hon. John W. Graham (deceased), appropriate mention of whom precedes this. When a small boy James removed with his parents to Rockport, receiving at this place such education as was afforded by the town schools. He farmed and engaged in teaming until about the close of the war, when he engaged in the livery business, which he has ever since continued. Mr. Graham is a stanch Republican in politics, an enterprising and esteemed citizen, and his wife belongs to the Christian Church. August 9, 1876, Eliza C. Hardesty became Mrs. James Graham, and to this marriage one son has been born, named Richard H.

JAMES S. GREATHOUSE, a descendant of some of the earliest and most prominent pioneers of Spencer County, was born in the county May 13, 1833. His father, John B. Greathouse was born February 12, 1797, in Kentucky, where he learned the tanner's trade. When about twenty-one years old he came to this county, where he followed his trade in connection with farming the remainder of his life. He died May 2, 1857. Elizabeth Grass, the mother of our subject, was born in Kentucky, December 22, 1803. She was a daughter of Judge Daniel Grass, who came to this county between 1800 and 1805. His parents were murdered and his sisters captured and killed by the Indians in Kentucky.

After that occurrence, he lived with William R. Hynes in Nelson County, Ky., and may have come to this section to attend to the possession of that gentleman, who was a large land owner here. Daniel Grass married Jane Smithers, in Daviess County, Ky., and soon after located on land near the present site of Rockport, and later settled on a farm near the line of the township which now bears his name. He was a member of the Indiana Legislature, and Judge of the County Court for a number of years. James S. Greathouse received a limited education in youth, but afterward attended the Rockport school and acquired a good practical education. April 6, 1862, he married Catharine W. Scammahorn, a daughter of Rev. Jacob Scammahorn, a United Brethren preacher, who came to the county in 1850. This union has been blessed with five children: John F., James V., Tina M., Nellie D. and Jacob S. Mr. Greathouse is a staunch Republican, a member of the Royal Arch Degree of the Masonic fraternity, and is one of the most enterprising and highly esteemed citizens of the county.

FRANCIS M. HACKLEMAN, M. D., a native of the county in which he now resides, was born May 30, 1844. His grandparents removed to Grass Township, Spencer Co., Ind., in November, 1819, and on the 23d of December of the same year Absalom Hackleman, our subject's father, was born. Absalom Hackleman was a farmer by occupation, and was one of the foremost men in the county during his day. A man of sound judgment and proper discretion, he was often called upon to officiate in some capacity of honor and trust, and for twelve or fifteen years was a commissioner of the county. He married Lucetta McCarnish, who bore him ten children, and in 1884 he and wife moved to Indian Territory, where they lately resided. The father, who was afflicted with cancer of the face, died in Grass Township at the residence of his son, William R., March 18, 1885, being here on a business trip from his home in the Indian Territory. The subject of this sketch received a good common school education, and at twenty years of age began the study of medicine with Dr. R. Peregrine, of Centerville, this county, afterward taking a course of lectures at the E. M. Institute in Cincinnati. He first began practicing at Centerville, remaining there until 1878, and in the meantime, 1870, returning to Cincinnati, and graduating from his old *alma mater*. In 1878 he removed to Rockport, where he ranks among the best physicians. He is a Democrat, a member of the I. O. O. F., is secretary of the County Board of Health, and belongs to the National E. M. Association. He was married December 5, 1866, to Lucy A. E. Smith, a native of Rockport, who bore him nine children, these five yet living: Clement L., Bertha, Gertrude, Frederick W. and Blanche. The mother died February 12, 1885, leaving a record to her bereaved family of a well-spent Christian life. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FREDERICK C. HAHN, jeweler, of the firm of F. C. Hahn & Co., of Rockport, was born in Troy, Perry Co., Ind., November 19, 1859, a son of Frederick C. and Elizabeth (Baum) Hahn, who were both natives of Germany. These parents were married in their native country, and about the year 1852 immigrated to the United States and settled in the town of our subject's birth. Here the father died in 1870, after living

an honest, upright life, followed by his widow one year later. Frederick C. Hahn, the immediate subject of this memoir, was raised by his parents in Troy, receiving only such education as the public schools afforded. For a time he was employed as clerk in a dry goods store, but in 1875 came to Rockport and clerked in the hardware and other business until 1878, when he went into the jewelry store of Louis J. Heid. August 1, 1882, the store passed into the hands of the present managers, who have since conducted the business with more than ordinary success. Mr. Hahn, at the head of this firm has, by his courteous dealings and strict business integrity, made his the leading business of the kind in Rockport. He is a Democrat, a member of the German Lutheran Church, and is one of the rising young men of the county. Later.—Since writing the above, Mr. Hahn has died June 17, 1885, of congestion of the brain. He had so won the confidence of the community, and had so endeared himself by noble ties to the young people of the town, that his untimely death cast a gloom over the entire place. He was to have been married in a few weeks to a beautiful girl of Rockport, upon whose young heart in the morning of life is cast the shadow of deep disappointment and sorrow.

WILLIS HAINES, one of the foremost citizens of Ohio Township, and a leading farmer of the county, was born March 7, 1828, in Carroll County, Ky. He is the second of nine children born to his parents, who were Garrett and Nancy (Chadwell) Haines, natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia. The father was born in the same county as the son, in the year 1800, on the 13th of September. In 1847 with his family he came to Spencer County, and located on the farm now owned by John G. Haines. From 1824 to 1844 he followed flat-boating. In his business engagements he was nearly always successful, and at the date of his death, May 12, 1852, he owned considerable property and was esteemed as an upright man. The mother's birth was in Culpepper County, Va., in 1803, and her death occurred February 24, 1863, at the homestead in this county. Willis Haines was raised with his father's family in his native State, receiving but a limited education, although he much improved in later years by industrious study and reading. He followed farming and flat-boating with his father until he was of age. In the spring before his father's death he bought a small farm, upon which he moved and has ever since resided. He has engaged in farming and boating on the river with good success, but since 1873 has not followed the latter occupation. He owns 215 acres of good land in the county, and has besides this given each of his married children a good start in life. Ever since the organization of the Republican party he has been identified with it, and one of the warmest advocates of its principles. During the Rebellion he held strong sympathies with the Union, and was an ardent supporter of its cause. Official honors he has never courted, but in 1878 he consented to be a candidate for County Commissioner, and at the election ran ahead of his ticket, being defeated by only forty-four votes. Mary E. Gentry became his wife January 27, 1853. She is a daughter of Allen Gentry, whose name appears elsewhere in this volume. Of their eight children these six are now living: James A., Addie (Brown), Josiah, Ella, John and Livingston. Both father and mother

are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are highly respected by all who know them.

JOHN G. HAINES, a native of Carroll County, Ky., was born May 9, 1830. At the age of seventeen he came to Spencer County with his parents, and worked on his father's farm until the latter's death. He then worked the farm with his brother, and followed flat-boating for a number of years. In the summer of 1877 he built a handsome dwelling in the suburbs of Rockport, where he has since lived, but still retains possession of his farm. Mr. Haines has been quite successful in financial matters, and is one of the substantial men of the town. He takes an active interest in politics and belongs to the Republican party. His parents, Garrett and Nancy (Chadwell) Haines were natives of Kentucky. (See sketch of Willis Haines.) In October, 1865, he was united in marriage with Louisa Gentry, who died fourteen months later. March 20, 1866, he married Margaret R. Payne, a daughter of Benjamin Payne, by whom he is the father of two children—Pearl and Theresa. Mr. Haines and daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife is a Presbyterian.

CHARLES W. HALBRUGE, of the firm of T. J. Taylor & Co., is a native of Baltimore, Md., his birth occurring May 30, 1853. He is the eldest of four living children born to the marriage of Charles H. Halbruge and Ursula B. Reichel, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father immigrated to America in 1845, locating in the city of Baltimore, where he learned the shoe-maker's trade, and where he continued to reside until 1864, when he came to Rockport, Ind., where he has since resided engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The subject of this sketch lived in Baltimore with his parents and with them removed to Rockport. He received a fair education, and at thirteen years of age began his career in the dry goods business as clerk. In 1874 he became a partner in the firm of T. J. Taylor & Co., but in 1879 the partnership was dissolved by limitation, Mr. Halbruge, however, continuing as clerk until 1882, when he again became a member of the firm of T. J. Taylor & Co., which has continued to the present time. He is a Democrat in politics, a charter member of the K. of P. and is one of Rockport's most enterprising and energetic young men.

BAILEY W. HAMILTON, Trustee of Ohio Township, was born December 10, 1837, in Spencer County, Ind., and is the fourth of eight children born to Barney and Margaret (Frank) Hamilton. He was reared to manhood in his native county, and in early years received the common district schooling. At twenty years of age he left home and for two or three years he worked as a farm hand in the neighborhood. He then took possession of his share of the estate bequeathed him by his father and has since resided thereon actively engaged in agricultural pursuits at which he has been fairly successful. October 8, 1862, when rebellion was threatening the overthrow of our country, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served faithfully until June 22, 1865, when he was honorably mustered out of the service. He participated in the engagements at Helena, Ark., Little Rock, and Oakland, Miss., and various other battles. As a Republican in politics he was elected Trustee of his township in 1884, and is now the

efficient and obliging principal of that office. Mr. Hamilton is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and G. A. R. fraternities, and himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In January, 1860, he married Susan H. Iglehart and by her is the father of eleven children, nine of whom are yet living, named: F. Wallace, James A., Mary L., Louis Frank, Calvin, Eula, Grant, Katie and Ida.

WILLIAM W. HAMILTON, one of the oldest native residents of the county was born June 29, 1829. The family of Hugh and Maria A. (Wright) Hamilton, of which he is a member consisted of fifteen children, seven of whom are now living. The father came to this county from Kentucky in 1809, and worked on the home farm until his marriage. He then farmed on the river below the homestead until 1840, when he settled on land near the present site of Oak Grove Church. Here he raised his large family, undergoing all the hardships of those early times. He was known as a successful farmer, a Christian gentleman and a leading member of the Methodist Church. He was called to his last resting place April 7, 1881, at the advanced age of eighty years. His wife followed him March 2, 1881, at the age of seventy-seven. William W. Hamilton remained at home until he was twenty-five years old, when he bought the land where he has since resided. He has been fairly successful in business, and now owns 160 acres of land. March 20, 1855, he married Margaret M. Murphy, who died February 7, 1867. Four of the six children born to this union are living. They are Samuel F., Hugh G., Ada A. and William H. April 6, 1869, he was married to Sarah E. Woodruff, by whom he is the father of four children, three of whom, Christopher G., Fred C. and Ura are living. During the Rebellion Mr. Hamilton served in Company F, One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry from December, 1862 to January, 1865, being engaged in the battles of Kingston, N. C., Franklin, Tenn., and numerous lesser engagements.

CHARLES HAMMOND, a pioneer farmer of Spencer County, is a native of the township which bears his name; born July 19, 1819, being the second of six children in the family of Samuel D. and Sythia (Springs-ton) Hammond. Samuel Hammond came from Maryland with his father and stepmother to this county in 1811, and settled near the present site of Grandview, where the elder Hammond and wife died. Samuel had learned the tanner's trade in his native State, and on arriving here in company with his brother, he opened a tanyard, which he continued in connection with farming until 1847, when he retired from business. He was twice married, his second wife being Elizabeth Wood, who bore him nine children, and who is still living on the farm where her husband died. Charles Hammond received a fair education, and taught school for two or three winters. February 8, 1842, he was joined in marriage with Ann E. Sharp, a daughter of Mathias Sharp, a prominent citizen of the county. After marriage, Mr. Hammond followed farming in Hammond Township until 1873, when he located on the farm where he now resides. He is the father of ten children, only three of whom, Eunice E. (the widow of William Sidwell), Margaret A. (now Mrs. James A. Haines), and James W., are living.

EDWARD P. HARRISON, M. D., of Patronville, is a native of Lewiston, Del.; born January 1, 1845. He is the eldest of nine chil-

dren in the family of William H. and Catharine L. (Long) Harrison, natives of New Jersey and Delaware respectively. They now reside at Paoli, Orange Co., Ind. Edward P. received his education in the schools of Philadelphia and New Albany, Ind. At the age of thirteen he removed with his parents to Washington County, Ind., where he lived until the war broke out, when he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving his country faithfully until August 27, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. At the close of the war he went to Paoli, Ind., where his parents then lived, and began the study of medicine with Solomon Dill, a leading physician of the place. In 1866 he began practicing his profession at Hayesville, Dubois Co., Ind., and afterward was located successively in Pike, Gibson and Spencer Counties, coming to the latter county in 1873. He practiced two years at Enterprise, since which he has been at Patronville, where he is postmaster. January 18, 1876, he married Isabel Mackey, a daughter of Mathias Mackey, by whom he is the father of three living children, Ernest C., Virgie L. and Eva M. He also has a son, Harry E., by a former marriage. Dr. Harrison is a member of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., K. of P., and G. A. R. and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

WESLEY HATFIELD, grocer, is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio; born November 1, 1840, the third in a family of ten children born to Job and Sarah A. (Heath) Hatfield. The father, at present an attorney at Grandview, was born February 6, 1815, near Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was raised, and learned the chair-makers' trade, at which he worked in Newtown for a number of years. About the year 1845, he settled at Rono, Perry County, Ind., where he resided many years, engaged in merchandising, but in 1863 removed to Grandview, where he merchandised until 1868, since when he has engaged in legal pursuits. He has taken an active part in the public affairs of the day, and as a Democrat served as Treasurer of Perry County two terms, as State Representative one term, and as State Senator one term. Wesley Hatfield, the immediate subject of this sketch, passed his early youth in his father's store and attending the neighborhood schools. At sixteen years he began an attendance at the State University, which was discontinued six months later because of ill health. When twenty-four years old he became his father's partner in merchandising, but from 1868 to 1876 was engaged in clerking. During the latter year, he removed to Rockport, and embarked in the grocery and provision trade, at which he has ever since continued, and at which he has an established trade. Mr. Hatfield is among Rockport's most worthy and enterprising citizens, is a Democrat and a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities. October 31, 1867, he wedded Miss Annie M. Lloyd, by whom he is the father of one son, Clarence L. The mother belongs to the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM H. HARDESTY, editor and proprietor of the *Indiana Pocket*, is a native of Gallatin County, Ky., born December 29, 1840, the youngest but one of four children born to the marriage of Richard Hardesty and Amelia Rudd. In 1856 the father removed from Kentucky to Missouri, and there engaged in merchandising. When Kansas City was in its infancy Richard Hardesty removed to that point, and erected the first business building back from the levee. He has resided

there to the present time, and in the combined pursuits of farming and merchandising has amassed a comfortable fortune. Our subject's mother dying about the year 1843, his father several years afterward married Jane Peak, by whom he became the father of four children, only two of whom are now living. William H. Hardesty passed his youth with his parents in his native county, receiving such education as only the common schools afforded. In 1857 he went to Kansas City, clerking in his father's store a year and in a drug store until 1860, when he went to Denver, Col., with the tide of gold hunters drifting to that place. Shortly thereafter he returned to Kansas City, and until the breaking out of the war traveled through the South. From Memphis, Tenn., he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, as a Southern refugee, and enlisting in Company I, First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, served his country faithfully three years through hard fought battles and campaigns, being twice slightly wounded, and was then honorably discharged, wearing a sergeant's chevrons. After the war he was engaged in merchandising at Jeffersonville, Ind., a short time, and for a number of years thereafter ran a sleeping car between Louisville and New Orleans, on what was called the "Rip Van Winkle Line." He then merchandised in Kentucky until the spring of 1877, when he came to Rockport, Ind., which has since been his home. For the last seven years he has been very closely connected with the business interests of the place, and is at present operating one of the best drug stores of Rockport, in addition to looking after the best interests of the *Pocket*. In politics he is a Republican, and an active, influential worker in the interests of his party, and a member of the G. A. R. To his marriage with Mollie V. Rush, which was solemnized in 1868, three children have been born: Rudd, James C. R. and William H. The parents are Christian and Baptist respectively.

THOMAS R. HARDY, a native of Perry County, Ind., was born April 15, 1836, the eldest of five children, only two of whom are now living, born to J. and Eliza B. (Royston) Hardy. The father was born and raised in Bracken County, Ky., and in 1830 removed to Rome, Perry Co., Ind., where he engaged in merchandising, and later conducted a similar business in Stephensport, Ky. He died at that place in 1850. His widow was a native of Maryland, and died at Rockport, Ind., in February, 1883. Our subject was raised to years of maturity by his parents, receiving his education from the common schools and graduating from a business college at Indianapolis. He clerked in his father's store in boyhood, and later engaged in a like occupation at Henderson, Ky. In 1858 he came to Rockport, Ind., and engaged in the grain trade along the Ohio River for a Louisville firm. In 1860 he embarked in the dry goods trade here, and has been actively engaged in that business and dealing in tobacco, grain and general produce to the present time. In these combined pursuits he has been very successful, and as he began life a poor boy he can justly be considered a self-made man. In 1855 Mr. Hardy married Kate Semonin, by whom he is the father of one son. In 1858 he was left a widower, and the year following united in marriage with Jennie-Ellis, and to their union have been born three children, named Thomas R., Harry E. and Annie P. In politics Mr. Hardy has been a Republican since the war, and is at present president of the

Citizen's Bank of Rockport. Mrs. Hardy is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JAY HARDY, one of Rockport's leading dry goods merchants, was born in Henderson County, Ky., June 19, 1855, being the only issue to the marriage of T. R. Hardy and Kate Semonin. After his mother's death, when he was yet an infant, Jay lived with his grandmother in Kentucky until the age of eight years, when he came to Rockport to live with his father. He was here educated, and when fifteen years old began clerking in his father's store. On attaining his majority he embarked in the dry goods, clothing and gentlemen's furnishing trade in Rockport, continuing the same until 1877, when he began a similar business at Carmi, White Co., Ill. Three years later he returned to Rockport, Ind., and assumed the management of his father's store, in which occupation he has continued to the present time. In 1884 he accepted the position of secretary and treasurer of the Rockport Knitting Factory, and is filling that position in connection with his other duties. Mr. Hardy is a member of the K. of P. of Rockport. October 16, 1877, he married Sophia B. Ayer, of McLean County, Ky., and Ida M. is the name of their only child.

MATTHEW HIRSCH, manufacturer of Rockport, was born July 9, 1840, in Bavaria, Germany, being one of three sons and two daughters born to Jacob Frederick and Mary Ann (Rose) Hirsch, who were also natives of Germany. In 1847, the family immigrated to the United States, landing at New Orleans, and while on their way up the river to Indiana the father died of cholera, near Vicksburg. Matthew received the greater part of his schooling in the city of Evansville and at seventeen years of age began the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked in Evansville until 1863. He then came to Rockport, and opening a blacksmith shop began working at his trade, which has increased and enlarged to such an extent that he now owns a large building where he manufactures wagons, buggies, carriages, harness, etc., and is doing an extensive business. He is a Democrat, has served as town councilman three terms and president of the same one year. He advocates the advancement of all laudable public enterprises and is an enterprising citizen. From his marriage with Martha Limberger, which occurred May 20, 1867, there are five living children, named Joseph Benjamin, Katie Gertrude, John Henry, Francis Silas and Matthew Edward.

SIMON HONIG, of the firm of Honig, Killian & Co., furniture manufacturers and dealers, is a native of Baden, Germany, born July 28, 1836, a son of Jonas Honig, who was a cabinet-maker in Baden. When six months old, our subject's mother died, and at eleven years of age he was left fatherless. He made his home with a relative and when thirteen years of age began an apprenticeship at the cabinet trade serving two years and a half. May 1, 1852, he landed in New York after an eventful trip from his native country, and for two years worked at his trade in that city. In July, 1854, he came to Rockport, Ind., and in 1860 embarked in the furniture and undertaking business upon his own responsibility. Ten years later the firm of Honig, Killian & Co. was organized, and although a year later they were burned out they immediately rebuilt and have since conducted a large and remunerative business. Mr.

Honig was married September 20, 1857, to Miss Mary Killian, a native of Germany, by whom he is the father of ten children, five sons and three daughters now living. Mr. Honig is a Democrat in politics and himself and family belong to the Catholic Church.

DR. OSCAR F. HOWARD, present Circuit Clerk of Spencer County, is a native of Muhlenburgh County, Ky., born February 26, 1849, the youngest but one in a family of ten children born to Nathaniel and Eliza (Fintress) Howard. The father was born and raised in Ohio County, Ky., learned the saddler's trade, and when a young man went to Muhlenburgh County, where he married his wife, being a native of that county, and they both resided until their respective deaths—April, 1865 and March, 1880. Oscar F. was raised in the village of South Carrolton by his parents, receiving a good common school education. He clerked in his native town one year, and in December, 1865, went to Patoka, Ind., where he clerked nearly a year longer. He then took a trip to New Orleans on a flat-boat, returning to his native town in Kentucky in 1867 and beginning the study of medicine. The winter of 1870-71 he attended the Louisville Medical College, then located at Selvin, Ind., where he practiced his profession until April, 1873, when he located in Rockport as a partner of Dr. W. T. Houglund. The spring of 1874, he removed to Selvin but two years later returned to Rockport and engaged with his father-in-law, Wilmer Hyland, in the grocery and hardware trade. In May, 1884, he sold out, and the fall of that year was elected as a Democrat to the clerkship of Spencer County. In 1880, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the same position. Dr. Howard is a genial, intelligent and enterprising gentleman and a member of the K. of P. January 8, 1874, he wedded Miss Mary M. Hyland and by her is the father of five children, four living named—Bessie, Oscar F., Sallie Bruce and Wilmer W. The parents belong to the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN HOWK, a native of Prussia, came to the United States with his parents in 1850, and located in Kentucky, where he worked on the farm at home until the war, when he enlisted in Company D, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, serving three years and eight months. Since the war he has followed farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of draft horses, of which he has some very fine specimens. He came to this county in 1872. At the age of thirty he married Lavina E. Deckert, a native of Virginia, who has borne him five sons, three of whom—Joseph L., John J., and George W.—are living. Mr. Howk is a Democrat in politics; is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He was born March 9, 1835, being the only child of Benjamin and Hannah (Miller) Howk. His father, who was a miller by trade, died in Kentucky in 1852, and his mother afterward married Casper Gleichman. Mr. Howk is an enterprising citizen, and has done much to improve the stock of this county.

JOHN M. HUFFMAN, a prominent farmer of Ohio Township, is a native of Spencer County, born June 16, 1844. He is the youngest of five children in the family of Jacob and Catharine Huffman, natives of Kentucky, from which State they came to this county about 1830. When John M. was an infant two or three weeks old his mother died, and four

years later his father married Martha Johnson, who still resides on the home farm. Our subject received only an ordinary education, and remained at home until January, 1864, when he enlisted in Company H, Forty-Second Indiana Volunteer Infantry. With his regiment he was in the Atlanta campaign, participating in many of its battles, and went with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. Since the war he has been engaged in farming in this and Grass Townships. He has been very successful as a farmer, and now owns over 270 acres of good land. He is a Democrat in politics, and a warm advocate of the principles of his party. Mr. Huffman was married January 31, 1869, to Mary Rasor, a daughter of County Commissioner James Rasor. They have two children—Grace E., and John A.

WILMER HYLAND, a prominent citizen and early settler of Rockport, was born in Cecil County, Md., November 5, 1820, being the youngest of seven children born to the marriage of Jacob Hyland and Elizabeth Thackery, both of whom were natives of Maryland. The father, a soldier of the war of 1812, always resided in his native State, where he followed farming, fishing and merchandising, in which combined pursuits he was reasonably successful. He died when our subject was a lad of about five years old, followed by his widow in Burlington, N. J., in 1843, while on a visit to friends in New York. Wilmer Hyland was raised in his native county to years of maturity, receiving a good business education. In 1844, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, with a Polk delegation, and concluding to remain, embarked in the dry goods trade, at which he continued until 1846. He then took a stock of goods to Mundy's Landing, Mercer County, Ky., after selling which he came to Rockport, Ind. He here engaged in the dry goods business until 1852, and from that time to May 14, 1884, dealt in hardware, groceries, wooden and willow-ware, and seeds. Mr. Hyland has been an enterprising citizen and a successful merchant. In politics Mr. Hyland is a Democrat. He now owns 400 acres of good land in the county, besides valuable property in Rockport. June 29, 1853, he united in matrimony with Mary S. Mears, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, and by her is the father of four children, three yet living: Mary M., Kate A., and Wilmer.

WILLIAM JACOBS, a native of Prussia, was born March 11, 1834, a son of George and Mary (Kramer) Jacobs, who were natives of Germany. The father was a miller by trade, an occupation he followed in the old country until his death in 1847. Our subject was raised in Germany, receiving in youth such education as the compulsory attendance at the common schools afforded. After the father's death, he assisted in the care of the family, residing on a small farm, and in 1854, immigrated with them to the United States. They purchased a farm in Grass Township, Spencer Co., Ind., where Jacob was engaged in agricultural pursuits some six or seven years. He then embarked in general merchandising at Centerville, in Grass Township, continuing there with considerable success until 1870, when he was honored by an election to the office of Treasurer of Spencer County. So faithfully and efficiently did he administer to the duties of this office that after two years he was re-elected, serving in all four years. Since that time he has officiated as deputy treasurer for almost every treasurer

elected and is now serving in that capacity. He owns a good farm in Clay Township, besides other property; is a Democrat in politics and himself and family belong to the German Luthern Church. He was married February 2, 1862, to Catharine Bender, of German descent, and by her is the father of four children, named Mary, Caroline, Henry and Emilie.

JOHN JAMES, one of the prominent old citizens of Spencer County, was born December 28, 1808, in South Wales, being the eldest of seven children born to James and Catharine (Howell) James, who were also natives of Wales where they lived and died. John James was reared in his native country and was liberally educated in Welsh and English. Learning the woolen manufacturer's trade, which was his father's occupation, he continued that in Wales until twenty-three years old, when he immigrated to the United States, landing at Quebec, and until the Canada rebellion broke out, resided near the city of Detroit. Then moving to New York, he worked as a machinist at that point, Pittsburgh, Zanesville, and New Albany, and then moved to Harrison County, Ind. In 1852, he went to Cannelton, this State, and about 1869, moved on a farm in Huff Township, this county. In 1868 Mr. James and son, Samuel T., engaged in running a line of packets between Evansville and Cincinnati, at which they were very successful. In 1874 he moved to Rockport, where he has since continued to reside, retired from active labor and at peace with all mankind. Mr. James has met with many reverses in life, but indomitable pluck and energy has always brought him through with a general favorable result. He and his sons at present own 1,400 acres of land besides other valuable property. Of the ten children born to his marriage with Margaret Jones, a native of North Wales, which occurred August 12, 1835, these six are yet living: John W., Samuel T., Hannah M., Benjamin E., Alice and Hiram Franklin. Mr. James is a man of sterling honesty and integrity, is a Sir Knight in Masonry and he and wife are members of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

HON. CALVIN JONES, editor and proprietor of the Rockport *Democrat*, was born May 25, 1821, in Daviess County, Ky., being the eldest of two surviving members of a family of six sons and five daughters born to the marriage of James Jones and Rebecca Kirk, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, where they were raised and married. Previous to 1820 these parents removed to a farm in Daviess County, Ky., with their family, but in 1827 or 1828 came to Ohio Township, Spencer Co., Ind., locating on a farm two miles south of Rockport, now owned by Sheriff E. M. Payne. The father resided on this place engaged, in agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1847. He was well and favorably known throughout this region, and was identified with the early prosperity of the county, having served as county commissioner, and in other positions of trust. The mother died in Rockport in 1860. Calvin Jones, the immediate subject of this biography, was raised in Spencer County, receiving but a meager education at subscription schools. He was engaged in farming until 1850, then he went South with corn, horses and cattle to New Orleans, which he disposed of to a good advantage. The spring of 1851 he settled at Rockport, and for two years clerked, then opened a family grocery establishment on a small scale. In 1855 he began his journalistic career by assisting R. S. Hicks in establishing the Rockport

Democrat, and two years later purchased the paper, although still retaining Mr. Hicks as editor for about five years. Since that time he has conducted the *Democrat* with ability and success. In 1858 he was elected by his party to the State Legislature, serving in the called session of that year and the regular session of 1859. Mr. Jones is at present wholly engrossed in the management of the *Democrat*, being ably assisted by his three youngest sons who are efficient compositors and newspaper men. He was married July 23, 1850, to Susan Caroline Cavin, a native of the same county as himself, and by her is the father of five living children: Franklin G., McClellan, Royal S., Thomas L. and Mattie C., now Mrs. M. N. Cortner, of Terre Haute.

JAMES A. JONES, foreman of P. & J. H. Hamilton's tobacco stemmery, of Rockport, was born February 19, 1844, in Spencer County, Ind., being the youngest of two children, born to Atlas and Mary (Hevern) Jones, who were natives of North Carolina and Ohio respectively. The father came to this county when a boy with his parents, was here married, and followed farming until his death in 1846. The mother still survives, and resides with our subject. James A. was reared to man's estate in his native county, and at seventeen years of age began farming in this county, on the old Lincoln farm. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-eighth Regiment, First Indiana Cavalry, and serving through the battles of Helena, Pine Bluff, Little Rock and other engagements, was honorably discharged July 5, 1865. Returning to Rockport he followed house painting a number of years, together with working in the stemmery. In 1875 he was made foreman of the factory, which position he has ably and efficiently filled to the present time. Mr. Jones is a Democrat, has served as town councilman two terms, and is a member of the K. of P. Four children have been born to his marriage, with Ary Snyder, which occurred September 19, 1867, and are named Lydia, Belle, Bunnie and Jamie.

CONRAD KEHRER, of the firm Vogel & Kehrer, retail liquor dealers, of Rockport, is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born August 7, 1848, being the youngest of a family of four children. When Conrad was about four years old his father died, and his mother married again. A few years later he came with his mother to America, and settled on a farm in Grass Township, this county. From that time, until 1873, he followed various occupations, as working on the farm, clerking in the store, flat-boating on the rivers, etc. In 1873 he engaged in his present business with James Doyle, who the following year sold his interest to Conrad Vogel. Mr. Kehrer has been fairly successful, and is the owner of considerable property in Rockport. He and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church. He was married May 16, 1874, to Caroline Mohr, a native of Warrick County, Ind, who has borne him seven children, six of who are living, namely: Henry A., Daniel G., John A., Caroline B., Eva M. and Christian F., the last two being twins.

HON. ROBERT KERCHEVAL, born in Campbell County, Ky., April 3, 1824, was married January 21, 1847, to Anna M. Silverthorn, a native of Virginia, and in 1853 came to Spencer County, Ind., and for about four years was engaged in school teaching. Previous to coming to Indiana he served a three years' apprenticeship at blacksmithing, and

also worked at that trade in his native State. In 1857 he was elected Justice of the Peace for Hammond Township, this county, and in 1861 was appointed route mail agent on the Ohio River, and also United States Secretary for all government goods shipped on the river between Evansville and Cairo. In 1864 and in 1866 he was elected Treasurer of Spencer County, and 1868 was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature. In 1869 he helped organize the Rockport Banking Company, and was also identified with other public and private enterprises. Four of the seven children born to his marriage are yet living: Samuel E., Lavenia A., Mary Alice and Maria W. Mr. Kercheval is one of five sons and nine daughters born to James and Ann (Dicken) Kercheval, both of whom were natives of the Old Dominion.

JOHN KERR, a prominent farmer of Ohio Township, was born on the farm where he now resides, May 21, 1843. He is the third of seven children born to George and Jane H. (Johnson) Kerr, both natives of Scotland. The father, born May 11, 1809, was reared in his native country and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1831 he came to America and worked for a number of years at Cincinnati, and in Butler County, Ohio. He returned to Scotland, was married, and brought his wife to Ohio, thence in 1842 to Spencer County, where he had entered a tract of land three years previous. The remainder of his life was passed upon this farm, which he cleared and improved. He died August 21, 1858. His wife survived him until October 19, 1874. John Kerr was reared at home, receiving an ordinary education for the times. September 17, 1867, he wedded Nancy H. White, a native of Perry County, Penn. After marriage he conducted his father's farm, which came into his possession at the latter's death. He now has one of the best improved farms in the county. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party, is a member of the Encampment of the I. O. O. F., and both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an Elder.

WILLIAM Y. KINCAID, an enterprising farmer of Ohio Township, is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born October 10, 1837. He came to Spencer County with his parents in 1853, and was brought up to hard work on the farm. After marriage he followed the carpenter's trade in connection to his farm work. Up to 1882 he lived on Section 1. In that year he bought the farm of 200 acres where he now resides. March 8, 1863, he wedded Mary F. Stillwell, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, by whom he is the father of four living children, Clara A. Charles C., Willis B. and Claude A. Mr. Kincaid is one of a family of ten children born to James and Frances (Yaune) Kincaid, natives of Virginia and Switzerland respectively. The father located in Hamilton County, Ohio, about 1820, where he married his wife, and followed farming until he came to this county. His death occurred November 9, 1862. He was a member of the United Brethren Church, and was known as an honest, upright citizen. His wife preceded him to the grave two years, having died November 11, 1860.

JESSE W. KINCHELOE, the only living representative in a family of seven children born to the marriage of Allen L. Kincheloe and Susan Marlay, was born March 5, 1841, in Meade County, Ky., his parents also being natives of that State. Allen L. Kincheloe was raised

in Breckenridge County, and prepared himself for the teacher's profession, which was his life's occupation. About the year 1835 he came to Spencer County, Ind., and began teaching in the public schools of the county, and later, for years, had charge of the schools of Rockport. He was recognized as one of the ablest educators of the day in southern Indiana, and for many terms occupied the position of superintendent of the public schools of the county. He was an earnest advocate of Christianity, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died honored and esteemed by all, in February, 1874, preceded by his wife two years. Jesse W. was raised in the town of Rockport after his twelfth year, and at eighteen years of age began his father's profession. He only continued that about three years, then for the succeeding six years was engaged in clerking, after which he embarked in business on his own responsibility. He sold out after a few years and clerked in the drug store of A. D. Garlinghouse and J. W. Cunningham until November, 1883, since when he has been the efficient deputy auditor of Spencer County. Mr. Kincheloe was out in the late war as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, one hundred days' service, and was discharged at its close. He is a stalwart Republican, has been clerk of Rockport several years, is treasurer and a trustee of the town school board and is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and G. A. R. fraternities. He wedded Henrietta G. Thompson, a native of Ohio, July 16, 1874, and four children have blessed them, these yet living: Wendell J., Allen L. and William. The parents belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. HENRY KRAMER, born in Rhine Province, Prussia, on the 23d day of June, 1847, is a son of John H. Kramer (deceased), appropriate mention of whom is made in the biographical department devoted to Grass Township. At the age of seven years, our subject removed with his parents to this country and county, and was reared on the old home farm in Grass Township, where his mother yet resides. He received a good education in both English and German, attending the Rockport Collegiate Institute, and the Owensboro Academy. In 1870 he was appointed deputy county treasurer, by Treasurer William Jacobs, and for four years so efficiently filled the requirements of that office, that in 1874, he was elected its principal, and two years later re-elected, serving in all four years. In 1878 he was honored by an election to the State Senate, from Spencer and Perry Counties, a position he occupied for four years. In the meantime he had devoted considerable time to the study of law, and in 1881, associated himself in partnership with H. M. Logsdon, at Rockport, to practice his profession. This partnership has remained unbroken to the present. Mr. Kramer in an active Democrat, a Freemason, and he and wife belong to the Lutheran Evangelical Church. November 16, 1872, Catharine Bretz, a native of Dubois County, Ind., became his wife, and by him the mother of six children: Karl W., Otto, Catharine, Helen, Clara and John H.

FREDERICK ALEXANDER KUNATH, confectioner, is a native of Germany, born November 20, 1827, being the third of seven children, born to the marriage of Frederick G. Kunath and Charlotte Madler, both of whom were also natives of the old country, where they lived and died,

their respective deaths occurring in 1848 and 1855. The subject of this sketch was raised in Grimma, receiving the education compulsory attendance afforded, and learning the confectioner's trade, followed that occupation in his native town until 1854, when he immigrated to the United States. For two years subsequent to his arrival, he worked at his trade in Cincinnati, Ohio, and for a few years thereafter followed the same business in various cities throughout the country. In 1860 he embarked in business at Louisville, Ky., but in 1863 removed to Georgetown, Ind., where he merchandised until 1882. The spring of that year, he came to Rockport, and opening a restaurant, bakery and confectionery store, has by courteous ways and gentlemanly conduct, won himself a place among the best merchants of the town. Mr. Kunath was married in 1857, to Anna Goetheim, who died about eighteen months later. In 1859 he wedded Mary Wagner, a native of Germany, and by her is the father of seven children, these five yet living: Laura C., Anna M., Bruno H., Ida C. and Emma A. Mr. Kunath is a Republican, a member of the K. of H. and A. O. U. W., fraternities, and he and wife belong to the German Lutheran Church.

CAPT. SAMUEL LAIRD, a native of Giles County, Tenn., was born August 26, 1828, being the youngest of seven children born to the marriage of Matthew Laird and Mary Leaper, both of whom were natives of Ireland, where they were also wedded. After two children had been born to these parents, they removed from their native country to Scotland, and from the latter place, about the year 1827 immigrated to America. After a short residence in Canada, they removed to the United States, and settled in Tennessee, where the subject of our sketch was born. In 1834 the family moved to Clark County, Ohio, and at this place the father was called to his final resting place about a year later. The mother survived the death of her husband until 1873, when she died in Hamilton County, Ohio. Samuel Laird was raised on a farm to manhood, and in youth secured a fair education. In 1852 when the gold excitement of the Pacific Slope was yet raging, he contracted the fever, and crossing the plains to California, worked in the mines for a time, and later was engaged in blacksmithing and wagon-making at Sacramento. In 1856 he returned to the States, and the same year began "store boating" down the Ohio River. At Rockport, Ind., his boat became frozen in the ice and sank, but not before he had transferred his goods to the town where he began merchandising. This he continued two years, then engaged in brick-making, farming and flat-boating on the river. He was at Vicksburg when the war broke out, but returning to Spencer County, he helped recruit Company K, of the Twenty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which he was elected first lieutenant. In September 1861, he was promoted to the captaincy of his company, in which capacity he served until October, 1862, when he resigned on account of disability, caused by a severe wound received at Fort Donelson. In 1863 he was elected Auditor of Spencer County, by the Republican party, serving as such four years. He subsequently was engaged in the grocery trade two years, and since has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1874 he was elected trustee of Ohio Township, by his party, being afterward re-elected serving until 1880. Capt. Laird has been fairly successful in the acquisition of this

world's goods, having secured by good management and industry 330 acres of good farming land in Ohio Township, besides valuable property in Rockport. He has added to the advancement of all laudable public enterprises with a liberal hand, and is one of the county's best citizens. December 25, 1862, Irena Snyder became his wife, and by him the mother of three sons and three daughters. He is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry, the G. A. R., and is a staunch Republican in politics.

WILLIAM S. LAMAR, merchant, of Rockport, was born November 16, 1856, in Spencer County, Ind., being the sixth of ten children born to the marriage of John W. Lamar (see sketch in Biographical Department of Clay Township) and Millie Barker. Our subject was raised on his parents' farm, receiving a good education in the public schools of the county, Holbrook Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio, and also the State Normal School, at Terre Haute. Preparing himself for the teacher's profession, he followed that occupation in this county from 1877 to 1881, and from the latter year to 1884 served as deputy sheriff under John R. Huffman. Embarking then in the hardware trade at Rockport, he continued until he was burned out, January 13, 1885, and after that disaster again embarked in the same business, at which he has ever since continued. December 31, 1883, he married Maria W., daughter of Hon. Robert Kercheval, who has borne him one son, Robert W. Mr. Lamar is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. fraternities, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

P. S. LASHBROOK, one of the well-to-do men of Rockport, was born January 25, 1852, in Daviess County, Ky., being the seventh of eleven children born to Grayson and Emily (Fearman) Lashbrook, both of whom were natives of the Blue Grass State. In 1865 the family came to Rockport, Mr. Lashbrook making his home in the county from that time until his death, which occurred about 1870. Our subject was raised by his father, receiving only a common education. On attaining his twenty-first year, he began farming in Ohio Township, continuing that occupation until the fall of 1884, when he moved to Rockport and opened a meat market. In this he has since continued, and by strict business integrity is winning a good trade. March 9, 1882, he united in marriage with Mattie J. Shrode, a native of Ohio Township, and by her he is the father of one son, named Joseph Allen. Mr. Lashbrook is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a first-class citizen. Mrs. Lashbrook belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

H. M. LOGSDON, November 19, 1820, Samuel Logsdon, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Hart County, Ky., came to Spencer County, Ind., when thirteen years old, settled in Luce Township, and there, May 15, 1851, married Cyrena Osborn, who was born in the same township and county, October 27, 1830. He followed merchandising at Taylorsport and other places many years, and was known as an honest, industrious citizen. He died January 30, 1877, and his widow is yet living on the old homestead. H. M. Logsdon, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born June 28, 1852, and is the oldest living of eight children. He passed his youth and early manhood on his father's farm and assisting in the store, attending the district schools and the Rockport Collegiate Institute. The fall of 1871 he entered the literary and law

department of the State University, at Bloomington, graduating from each of these departments in June, 1875. Being somewhat broken down in health, he traveled for a time throughout the Southern and Western States, but in 1877 returning to Rockport, where he embarked in the practice of his profession. He is at present associated with Henry Kramer in legal pursuits, and this is one of the ablest law firms in the Second District. Mr. Logsdon is a Freemason, a member of the K. of P., and is one of the leading Democrats of the county, having officiated four years as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of the county.

HENRY MAAS, blacksmith and wagon-maker, was born April 21, 1840, in Baden, Germany. To his parents, Jacob and Eva Catharine (Shoemaker) Maas, there were three children born, the second one being our subject. The father was a boot and shoe-maker by trade, following that occupation in the old country until his death about the year 1844. In 1848 the mother and family immigrated to the United States and settled at Rockport, Ind., where Henry was raised and educated. When eighteen years old he went to Newburgh and worked two years at the blacksmith trade, and one year at the same occupation in Evansville. He then worked at his trade in the country of this county until he enlisted for the war in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was honorably discharged in September, 1865. He embarked in business in Rockport at the close of the war and has continued to the present time. Mr. Maas has made his business a success and is in all respects a self-made man. Beginning with but \$500 capital at the close of the war, he has by untiring energy, economy and enterprise, succeeded in acquiring valuable property and in establishing a wide trade for the buggies, wagons, plows, etc., which he manufactures. In politics he is a Republican, having served two terms as town councilman, and is a member of the Evangelical Association and the Albright Church. April 15, 1866, he married Catharine Fundes, a native of Germany, by whom he is the father of six children, these four yet living: Henry, Annie, John and Catharine.

GEORGE W. MARSH, a native of Gallatin County, Ky., was born July 17, 1830, being the youngest child born to William and Abi (North) Marsh. The father, who was a blacksmith by trade, lived in Kentucky until 1847, when he moved to Polk County, Iowa, and three or four years later to Chillicothe, Mo., where he died seven or eight years ago. The mother who was a native of Indiana died in Kentucky about 1847. At the age of seventeen, the subject of this sketch, came from Kentucky to Switzerland County, Ind., where he worked as a farm hand three years. He then came to this county and bought land on Section 24, Ohio Township. This he cleared and improved, and bought adjoining land until he now has a farm of 312 acres. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Church. He is a stanch Republican and a warm advocate of the principles of his party. He was married December 24, 1851, to Sarah Ishum, a native of Boone County, Ky., who has borne him eight children. Those living are Alonzo, Emma (now Mrs. Proctor Wright), Olive (now Mrs. John S. Barnett), John, George W. and Cora.

CHRISTOPHER JACKSON MASON, a prominent pioneer of Spencer County, Ind., is a native of Ohio County, Ky., born May 5,

1813, the third of eleven children born to John H. and Elizabeth (Jackson) Mason. The father moved from Virginia, his native State, to Breckenridge County, Ky., when a youth and was there married. He afterward moved to Ohio County, that State, farming many years, and finally died September 22, 1862, in Hancock County, aged eighty years. His widow died in Union County in December, 1865. C. J. Mason received a limited youthful education in subscription schools, but in later years, by desultory study, has acquired a fair knowledge of the lower branches of education. At twenty years of age he began farming for himself in his native county, following that occupation summers and flat-boating on the river winters for twenty years. In March, 1837, he removed to Spencer County, Ind., locating on a farm in Grass Township. He resided there ten years, when he moved to Luce Township, where in addition to farming he dealt largely in produce, pork and tobacco, shipping these products on flat-boat to New Orleans, where he found ready markets for his goods. Having secured a competency in this way he moved to Rockport in 1877, where he has since resided retired from active business pursuits. Besides valuable property in town Mr. Mason owns about 1,200 acres of good farming land in the county. He is a staunch Republican in politics, serving as county commissioner from 1860 to 1863; is a member of the Masonic fraternity and himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married April 16, 1835, to Ellen Morgan, of Daviess County, Ky., and five children have been born to their union, only the following named now living: Lycurgus C., Cordelia J. (widow of John Hougland), William T. and John H. The mother dying in July, 1848, Mr. Mason was again married in February, 1849, to Martha Thomas, of Mercer County, Ky., by whom he was the father of five children—all dying in infancy. He settled in the wilderness, and cleared and improved his land, undergoing all hardships incident to pioneer life, there being only about a dozen wagons in the county, people using sleds and trucks for hauling.

JUDGE CHARLES H. MASON, born at Walpole, Cheshire Co., N. H., August 9, 1827, is the third of nine children born to the marriage of Joseph Mason and Harriet Ormsby, who were natives respectively of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and of English descent, the Masons being of old Puritan stock. The subject of our sketch was raised on his father's farm in his native State, receiving a good academical education, attending Hancock Literary and Scientific Institute of Hancock, N. H. At twenty-one years of age he emigrated West, locating first at Louisville, Ky., where he was employed as tutor in a private family, studying law between school hours with Hamilton Smith. When twenty-two years old he was admitted to the bar at Louisville, and removing to Perry County, Ind., embarked in the practice of his profession, also acting as agent for the American Cannel Coal Company. In 1849 he established the *Cannelton Economist*, the first newspaper in the county which he conducted two years and a half. He was also connected with various other enterprises and industries, but never relinquished legal pursuits. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was appointed Colonel of the Fifth Regiment (Legion), which he resigned in 1861, to accept the judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas for the district composed of Spencer, Perry, Crawford,

Dubois and Orange Counties, a position he retained two years. In 1865 he was appointed collector of revenue for Perry County, serving as such ten years, and was also appointed a member of the Ohio River Commission by Gov. Baker. He has always retained his law practice however, and since 1880 has made his home at Rockport, and is recognized the peer of any attorney in the Second District. A staunch Republican in politics, he has been a faithful worker for his party, and by it has been honored at various times. He has actively worked for his county and town's advancement, and in every way is a worthy and highly esteemed citizen. March 21, 1852, Rachel D., daughter of J. B. Huckaby, became his wife, and after a happily wedded life of over thirty years, Mrs. Mason died February 26, 1883, a member of the Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL H. MILLER, an influential farmer of Ohio Township, is a native of the county, born December 21, 1835, being one of two living children of Nicholas and Catharine (Frank) Miller, both natives of Kentucky. The father, who was a successful farmer, came to Spencer County after his marriage. He owned a large amount of land in the county, and was known as an honest and industrious citizen. When our subject was two years old his father died, and the death of his mother followed a year later. He was reared with Barney Hamilton, receiving such an education as could be obtained by a three months' attendance at a subscription school each year. He lived with the Hamiltons until attaining his majority, when he farmed for himself until the war. He then for a short time followed flat-boating, but in 1862 he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-eighth Regiment First Indiana Cavalry, serving his country faithfully until July, 1865. After his return he farmed in various parts of the county until March 21, 1875, when he married Belle Iglehart, by whom he is the father of one child—Eula. After marriage he settled on the farm where he now lives. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

ISAAC L. MILNER, M. D., an early settler of Rockport, was born in Breckenridge County, Ky., February 17, 1828, and is one of five children born to Patrick D. and Mary Ann (Wilkerson) Milner. The father, with his parents, settled in the county where our subject was born about the beginning of the present century, and there died, August 7, 1859, aged fifty-eight years. The mother still resides in Breckenridge County, at an advanced age. Dr. I. L. Milner was raised to manhood on his parents' farm, receiving the education afforded by the schools of that day. At twenty-two years of age he began life's battle upon his own responsibility, and about a year thereafter began the study of medicine in Hardin County with Dr. H. H. Wale, remaining with him nearly two years. He then took a course of instruction at the Medical University of Louisville, and in March, 1855, came to Spencer County, Ind., and began practicing at Centerville, where he remained over eight years. During this time he again attended lectures at his old *alma mater*, which granted him a diploma in March, 1859. The fall of 1862 he moved to Boonville, but in February, 1863, removed to Rockport, which has since been his home. Dr. Milner has made his chosen profession an emphatic success, not only in the acquisition of this world's goods, but in the skillful treatment of the various diseases incident to humanity. He is a Mason

of the Royal Arch Degree, a staunch Republican, and is non-sectarian in religion, being what might be termed a "free thinker" and a firm believer in one Supreme Being. February 2, 1860, Martha M. King became his wife, and by him the mother of two children: Kate and an infant that died unnamed.

GEORGE L. MOTTELER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes at Rockport, is a native of the town, born April 29, 1857. He is the second of ten children in the family of John G. and Sophia (Easley) Motteler, both natives of Germany. The father when a young man came to America and followed blacksmithing near Philadelphia for a short time, after which he came to this county and learned the stone-cutter's trade which he still follows. George was reared at home and received a good business education in the schools of Rockport. At the age of eighteen he began a three year's apprenticeship to the shoe-maker's trade, after completing which he worked one year in Evansville. He then returned to Rockport and opened a shop, which he conducted with such good success, that in 1883 he added a stock of ready-made boots and shoes. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and of the Lutheran Church. June 13, 1879, he was united in marriage with Delia Rodgers, a native of the county. They have three children, John A. Pansy K. and Owen S.

CHRISTIAN HENRY MOTTELER, is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born September 15, 1825. His parents George and Margaret (Schneider) Motteler, never left the "Fatherland." He came to the United States in 1852 and worked as a farm hand in Pennsylvania a few months, then came to Rockport. The next spring he went to California as a gold seeker. He remained there and on Vancouver's Island until 1860, when he returned to his native country on a visit. He soon after came to this county again, and bought a coal mine at the Knobs, which he operated about a year. He afterward was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Rockport until 1873, when he moved to the farm where he still resides. It consists of 240 acres, and has on it one of the best orchards in the county, from which he manufactures peach and apple brandy, cider and vinegar. March 12, 1863, he married Katharine Easley, by whom he has four living children: Mary A., Kathrina, William H. and Frederick M. Mrs. Motteler died March 27, 1883, and May 30 of the same year, he was married to Mary Easley. They have one child, Henry J. He and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church.

JACOB T. NANNEY, a pioneer native of the county, was born December 10, 1827, being the sixth of nine children born to the marriage of John Naney and Eleanor Williams. The father came to Spencer County from Kentucky about 1820, and located southwest of Rockport. Soon after, he entered 236 acres of land where he lived until his death, which occurred when Jacob T. was about ten years of age. He was a prominent Whig in politics, and held various township and county offices. His wife died in the county about ten years ago. The subject of this memoir received only a limited education in youth. In 1847 he enlisted as a private in Company E, Fourth Indiana Infantry, and served in the Mexican war until July 1848. January 5, 1851, he was joined in marriage with

Lucy Burdick, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, by whom he is the father of eight children, now living, as follows: Americus I., Isaac W., Mary A. (wife of Robert Hartley), Laura A. (wife of B. M. Craig), Emma L., Nellie E., Jesse C. and Lucy M. Mr. Nancy has lived upon the home farm all his life with the exception of two years when he was keeper of the county poor. He was not a soldier during the late war, but was a Union man and an active member of the Home Guards. He is a Republican; a successful farmer and an upright and highly respected citizen.

LEWELLYN NIBLACK, proprietor of the Novelty Roller Mills and a thorough master of his trade, was born in Dubois County, Ind., January 18, 1826, the eldest of ten children born to Willis and Jane (Armstrong) Niblack, who were natives of Kentucky. As early as 1820 the father emigrated to Indiana, then a State of only four years growth, and settled in Dubois County, where he married and where he successfully farmed until 1847, when he removed to Spencer County and buying a farm died thereon the fall of the same year. This place is the old Niblack homestead in the county. Mrs. Niblack died of cholera in 1854 at Grandview. Llewellyn Niblack is a proper subject representing what a young man can make of himself by industry and good habits. He was reared to manhood by his parents on the home farm, securing such education as the common schools of that day afforded. After remaining with his parents until about the time of his mother's death he began farming for himself. Previous to this time, however, he learned the tanner's trade in Dubois County, but his father dying about the time he never made it an occupation, as he thought best to aid his mother on the farm. After beginning for himself he worked at saw-milling and shingle-making in conjunction with farming until January, 1866, when he purchased an interest in the mills of which he is now sole proprietor. He continued as a partner in these mills until 1875, when he built a large frame mill near the upper landing, which he operated successfully until February, 1884, when it was consumed by fire. Having repurchased an interest in the Novelty Mills in 1882, Mr. Niblack soon secured business therein, and remodeling the entire concern by placing in the best and latest improved machinery, including ten sets of Steven's rolls, now owns one of the best flouring-mills in southern Indiana. He is one of Rockport's enterprising and energetic business men, is a stanch Republican, a Council Degree member of the Masonic fraternity and is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. June 13, 1852, he married Julia Ann Green, and by her is the father of six children, these yet living: Warren C., Flora Zella, Ellis H. and Willie E.

JOSEPH W. NOURSE, superintendent of the schools of Spencer County, was born at Bardstown, Ky., October 31, 1841, and is a son of Charles and Rosanna (Logan) Nourse, who were the parents of four sons and two daughters. The father was born August 5, 1792, at Bardstown, Ky., and for about sixty-five years resided at that place engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1857 he moved to Jefferson County and settled on a farm where he died in 1864. The mother, a daughter of William Logan, who was the first white male child born in Kentucky, was born February 2, 1805, in Shelby County, and is now living in the city of

Louisville. Joseph W. Nourse attended the public schools of his native town in youth, and later the Collegiate Institute. He also completed the junior course at the Louisville College, and in 1861 taught his first term of public school in Jefferson County, continuing subscription schools until 1866. He carried on a trade in books and stationery in Louisville five years, and the spring of 1872 removed to Rockport, Ind., and embarked in the drug and book business, continuing the same until 1877. He then sold out, taught one term of school, but in 1879 was elected county superintendent. During 1881 he was principal of the High School at Rockport and in 1882 was deputy county auditor. In 1883 he was re-elected county superintendent and is now serving in that capacity. October 5, 1875, Mr. Nourse wedded Nettie Fee, a native of Ohio, and by her is the father of three children: Archie L. (deceased), Robert F. and Myra M. Mr. Nourse is a Democrat, a charter member of the K. of P. of Rockport, and himself and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES W. PARSLEY, one of the oldest pioneers of the county now living, is a native of Rutherford County, Tenn., born September 19, 1805, being one of two surviving members of a family of fourteen children born to the marriage of Abraham Parsley and Elizabeth Gray. He grew to manhood in his native State, receiving no education in his youth, but after his marriage, he learned to "read, write and cipher." In 1829 he came to this county with his parents, and settled on the land where he now lives. He cleared and improved the place, undergoing all the hardships of a pioneer life, and provided for his parents as long as they lived. August 15, 1839, he married Sarah Moran a native of Kentucky, by whom he is the father of twelve children, six of whom, William F., Emiline A. (wife of L. C. Frisbie), George W., Andrew J., Richard M. and Mary J. (widow of A. L. Carlisle), are living. Mr. Parsley has always been an enterprising and prosperous farmer, and now owns a farm of 200 acres. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife is a Methodist. It is needless to add that they are highly esteemed by the community in which they have so long lived.

WILLIAM L. PARTRIDGE, born October 11, 1818, in Bedfordshire, England, is the third of eleven children born to Richard and Ann (Linnel) Partridge. In 1830 the family immigrated to the United States, residing the first five years after their arrival in New York State, and then settling in Erie County, Penn., where the father farmed until his death, followed by his widow some twelve years later. The subject of this sketch received a fair education from the common schools, afterward taking a three years' course at Allegheny College. In 1837 he went to Kentucky, where he taught school nearly two years, then returned to Pennsylvania, where he married and engaged in farming. He afterward sold out, went to Arkansas and taught school, and in 1850, having in the meantime again returned to Pennsylvania, came to Rockport, Indiana, and building the first steam saw-mill operated the same over three years. In 1861 he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Indiana Infantry, was promoted orderly sergeant, and serving through the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, was honorably discharged by reason of disability after nearly two years of service. He taught school and worked at the plasterer's trade for a number of years. In 1875 he was appointed gov-

ernment store-keeper of this district under Gen. Veatch, and later, served two terms as trustee for Rockport. In 1879 he engaged in the flour, feed and plaster's supply business, at which he has since continued. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, G. A. R., and is a staunch Republican. In 1845, Olivia Turner became his wife, and by him the mother of five children, these three yet living: William A., Caleb M., and Rosalie. This family is among the first of Spencer County.

EDWARD M. PAYNE, sheriff of Spencer County, was born March 8, 1841, the eldest of three children born to Benjamin and Eleanor (Liggett) Payne, who were also natives of Maryland. The father was a farmer, following that occupation in his native State until 1846, when he moved to Daviess County, Ky., and in 1858, removed from there to Spencer County, Ind., purchasing a farm in Ohio Township, where he died August 17, 1873, being over eighty years old. He was an honest, energetic farmer, and a moral, religious citizen, having lived and died in the Presbyterian faith. Mrs. Payne died in March, 1870. Edward M. was reared by his parents to manhood on a farm, receiving in youth a good common school education. October 20, 1861, he united in marriage with Armina E. May, a native of this county, and five children have been born to them, as follows: James A., Nannie B., Cullen E., Kate and Myrtle. After marriage our subject remained with his parents on the home farm, buying a portion of the farm and managing the entire homestead until the fall of 1884, when he was elected sheriff of the county. He is now filling the requirements of that office, although still residing on his farm of 350 acres near Rockport. Mr. Payne is one of the most progressive and enterprising citizens of the county.

ISAAC A. PECKINPAUGH, born April 11, 1847, is the seventh of twelve children born to Peter and Susan J. (Goldman) Peckinpaugh, natives of Kentucky and Indiana respectively. The father when a small lad moved with his parents to Crawford County, Ind., where he married and where our subject was born. His occupation was farming throughout life, and he died in November, 1881. His widow yet survives him. Isaac A., subject of this biography, after attending the country schools of his native county in boyhood, completed his education by two years in the Leavenworth schools, and nearly three years in Harteville University. He clerked and taught school in Crawford County until March, 1878, when he came to Rockport and was employed as wharf-boat clerk at the upper landing until 1880, when he became one of its proprietors. In February, 1883, he became sole proprietor, continuing as such to the present time. Since 1880, he has also been station agent for the L. E. & St. L. Ry. Company, and in these combined pursuits is doing a creditable business. He owns a good farm in this county, besides other property in Rockport; is a Republican and a member of the I. O. O. F. October 23, 1877, Laura Belle Merithew became his wife, and by him the mother of one daughter—Lillie A. Mrs. Peckinpaugh is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES W. PEDIGO, of the firm of Pedigo Bros., proprietors of Lake Mills, was born in Hart County, Ky., September 27, 1850, being the sixth of nine children born to Jesse S. and Jane (Richardson) Pedigo. (See sketch of D. L. Pedigo.) He grew to manhood in his native State,

receiving a good business education. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and followed it in connection with farming in Kentucky until 1872. From that time until 1878 he was carpenter for the railroad company in this county. At the latter date he entered into partnership with his brother in grist and saw-milling, and contracting and building. He married Anna Lopez, a native of Webster County, Ky., and to this union four children have been born, namely: Lida, Jesse S., Chester A. and May E.

DUDLEY L. PEDIGO, of the firm of Pedigo Bros., proprietors of the Lake Mills, is a native of Hart County, Ky., born August 16, 1848. Having received only a limited education, at the age of seventeen he began to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1870, when he came to Rockport and learned the milling business at the Novelty Mills. In 1878 in company with his brother, James W., he bought the Lake Mills, which they have since successfully operated. They own considerable property in the vicinity besides the mill. Mr. Pedigo's parents, Jesse and Jane (Richardson) Pedigo, natives of Kentucky, lived in that State until the death of the latter, March, 1874. Since that time the former has been a resident of this county, living a retired life. February 14, 1869, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Mattie Murray, a native of Kentucky, who has borne him five children. Those living are Emma J., William T., Bessie and Lucy. Mr. Pedigo is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Democrat in politics. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

HENRY C. PENTECOST, a prominent hardware merchant of Rockport, is a native Hoosier born January 22, 1840 in Posey County. He is the youngest but one in a family of twelve children born to Scarborough and Mary B. (Jones) Pentecost both of whom are natives of Virginia. These parents were married in Kentucky where the father followed merchandising a number of years, when he went to Mt. Vernon and there engaged in mercantile pursuits until his death in 1847. Mrs. Pentecost departed this life in 1872 at Mt. Vernon. Henry C. Pentecost was educated in the common branches of learning, and during early manhood was engaged in clerking. At nineteen years of age he began clerking in a wholesale hardware store at Cincinnati but in 1874 came to Rockport and opened a hardware, tinware, stove and agricultural implement store, and this he has conducted to the present time, establishing a large and lucrative trade. He is a mason of the Royal Arch Degree, is a Republican in politics and his wife is a member of the Episcopalian faith in religion. Mr. Pentecost was married July 22, 1868, to Elizabeth W. Brown and a son and daughter have been born to them named Henry S. and Lizzie.

DAVID A. PEREGRINE, one of the leading dry goods merchants of Rockport, is a native of Ontario, Canada, his birth occurring in York County, November 21, 1852. He is a son of David M. and Martha (Wilson) Peregrine, the father being a native of Wales, removing from that country to Canada with his parents in 1815, he at that time being only one year old. David M. Peregrine has always resided in the county where his parents first settled, engaged in farming and stock-raising. It was there the subject of this sketch grew to manhood and there he secured

a good literary education. At seventeen years of age he left home to clerk in a general merchandising establishment in New Market, a town in his native county where he remained eight years with the exception of six months while clerking in Toronto. In June, 1877, he immigrated to Louisville, Kentucky, and while there seeking employment saw an advertisement of salesman wanted at Rockport. He applied for the place and for four years was in the employ of William Landsberg & Son. In September, 1881, he embarked in business for himself and has remained here to the present time. He started with limited capital and by untiring energy and strict business integrity has succeeded in building up a good business which is steadily increasing. Mr. Peregrine was married January 26, 1880, to Amanda L. Fisher, a native of Floyd County, Ind., by whom he is the father of three children. Mr. Peregrine is a Republican, an Encampment Degree Odd Fellow and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE J. PROCASKEY, confectioner and baker, is a native of Hawesville, Ky., his birth occurring December 14, 1842, being the eldest but one of five children born to George and Barbara (Lory) Procaskey. The father, who was a native of Poland, came to America about the year 1838, and for three years followed the baker's trade at Louisville, Ky. From there he went to Evansville where he engaged in business until his death, which occurred in June, 1849. The mother was a native Bavarian and died in Evansville in 1854. Our subject lived in Evansville until the death of his parents when he went to Kentucky, and after a trip South on a flat-boat began farming and going to school winters. Receiving a good ordinary education he returned to Evansville in 1859, and remained there until 1868 thoroughly learning all the details of the confectionery business. Removing to Rockport he embarked in the business with a very small capital and by industry and strict business integrity has won an exceptionally good trade and the respect and confidence of the entire community. The January fire of 1885 was a serious loss to him, burning him out of home, household goods, store, etc., but with commendable enterprise he has rebuilt and is now once more controlling a flourishing trade. Mr. Procaskey is a Democrat, is the secretary of the County Central Committee and has served in the town council. In February 1864 he married Elizabeth Schaefer, a native of Germany, and nine children have been born to them as follows: Albert G., Elizabeth M., Clara B., Sadie, George M., Ida, John W., Louis F. and Frederick. Mr. Procaskey and family are Roman Catholics.

ANDREW J. RASOR was born in Ohio Township December 16, 1825. He is the sixth of nine children born to Simeon and Mary (Allingsworth) Rasor. He was reared on the farm, and on account of the meager facilities received but a very limited education in his youth. After attaining his majority he in company with his brothers followed flat-boating on the Ohio River, and rafting cypress timber in Arkansas until 1849. From that date until 1858 he was engaged in running a saw-mill in this township. In the latter year he located on a farm on Section 32, Ohio Township, which he cleared and upon which he has since resided. He is an enterprising and successful farmer, and an intelligent and upright citizen. December 2, 1858, he was joined in marriage with

Mary E. Huffman, a native of Harrison County, Ind. To this union five children have been born, four of whom, John E., Debie Ann, Mary E. and Eliza S. are living.

JOHN O. REAY, proprietor of Reay's tobacco stemmery, was born June 13, 1832, in Louisville, Ky., being the youngest of three children born to the marriage of William Reay and Caroline Meriwether, who were natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. The father, who was a carpenter by trade, settled at Louisville about the year 1823, where he married and worked at his trade until his death in 1835. Mrs. Reay died in that city in 1840. John O. Reay, after his parents' deaths, was raised on a farm near the city, completing his schooling with a course at South Hanover College at Madison, Ind., and the Indiana State University at Bloomington. At twenty years of age he left his adopted home and for a number of years farmed in Kentucky, Tennessee and Rockport. In 1864 he came to Rockport, Ind., and erecting the first stemmery in the county has since been engaged in the tobacco business. He employs about forty-five hands, and annually handles about one and a half million pounds of tobacco. Mr. Reay is a Democrat, a Council Degree Mason, and he and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church. September 5, 1860, he wedded Martha Neville, a native of Clarksville, Tenn., and John O. and Neville are the names of the two children born to them.

JUDGE GEORGE L. REINHARD, of Rockport, was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 5, 1843, and until fourteen years old attended the primary schools of his native country. In 1857 he immigrated to the United States, and for some time attended the schools of Cincinnati, where he also was employed in an extensive spoke and wheel factory owned by an uncle. In 1860 he moved to Union County, Ind., where he followed manual labor until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he volunteered his services among the very first, and was made a private in Company I, Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Infantry, his company being afterward transferred to the Fifteenth Regiment. He served three years and four months, participating in the battles of Greenbrier, Perryville, Pittsburg Landing, Stone River and others without being wounded, and on receiving his discharge returned home in shattered health. Determined to secure a good education he entered a high school of Cincinnati, and from 1868 to 1869 attended Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, clerking and teaching school at intervals to defray his expenses, and also teaching German among the students at the University. Mr. Reinhard in this way secured an excellent education. In 1868 he began the study of law, and in September of the year following was examined and admitted to practice at Owensboro, Ky. The winter of 1870 he removed to Rockport, Ind., where he has since resided. Being a close student and naturally possessed of many mental attainments of a superior order, Mr. Reinhard was not long in securing a select and extended practice, and was soon recognized as one of the ablest attorneys of southern Indiana. In 1876 he was elected as State's Advocate for the second judicial circuit by 1,200 majority of votes, and so acceptably did he fill the office that he was re-elected in 1878 without opposition. In November, 1882, he was elected to the bench of the second judicial district for a period of six years, and is now satisfactorily filling the requirements of that responsible

office. Judge Reinhard is a Democrat, and a member of the brotherhood of Odd Fellows. His family belong to the Presbyterian Church. He has, to some extent, been engaged in literary pursuits, his principal effort being "Reinhard's Indiana Criminal Law." This work is recognized by the legal profession throughout Indiana as a valuable addition to the legal literature of the State, and is justly meeting with high encomiums from individuals, among whom is Supreme Judge W. E. Niblack. Socially, Judge Reinhard and family are among the first in Rockport. He was married the fall of 1869 to Miss Mary E. Wilson, and four children have been born to them, one son and one daughter yet living.

FRANCIS J. REINHARD, attorney and counsellor-at-law, was born April 25, 1854 in Cincinnati, Ohio. John Casper Reinhard, his father, was a native of Bavaria, Germany, came to the United States in 1848, located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he married Elizabeth Schatz, and in 1857 removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he died August 22, 1866. He was a stone-cutter by trade, and while in this country made large contracts. His widow died at St. Paul, July 4, 1881. Francis J. received a good education in the city's schools, and for two years succeeding his father's death, clerked in wholesale and retail boot and shoe houses of St. Paul. He then learned his father's trade, following that occupation until 1875. In 1870, 1876 and 1877, he attended St. John's College in Stearns County, Minnesota, and the spring and summer of 1877 read law in St. Paul. He then was employed for a time as book-keeper in Sauk Rapids, but in August, 1878 came to Rockport and read law with his cousin, Judge G. L. Reinhard. The fall of 1879 he was admitted to the Spencer County bar, and in 1880 located in Jasper, Ind., to practice his profession. In 1882 he returned to Rockport, and since July, 1883, has been a partner of Judge C. H. Mason. Mr. Reinhard belongs to the F. & A. M., K. of P., and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Alice K. James became his wife June 28, 1882, and one son named John J. has been born to them.

R. M. RICHARDS is a native of Harrison County, Indiana, born July 30, 1827. He is one of seven children, born to the marriage of John Richards and Nancy Montgomery, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The father who was a soldier in the war of 1812, came to Indiana about the time it was admitted as a State, and located in Harrison County, where he was married and lived until 1833. Meeting with financial reverses and being in ill-health, he resolved to leave the county, and accordingly in that year he removed his family to this county where he died seven months later. His widow, who died in 1875, afterward married Raphael Johnson. Our subject was reared by his maternal grandparents. At the age of twenty-three he married. After renting land for two years, he bought the farm where he has since resided. He has been quite successful in business, and now owns 200 acres of good farming land. May 10, 1883 his wife died, leaving five children, John, Fredonia, wife of Eldridge Palmer, Frank M., William S. and Robert W. She left her family a record of a noble Christian life.

JOSEPH C. RICHARDSON, born November 7, 1816, in Nelson County, Ky., is the sixth of eight children born to John and Nancy (Castleman) Richardson, who were natives respectively, of West Virginia and

Kentucky, their births occurring in 1783. The father removed with his parents to Mercer County, Ky., at an early day, was there married, and afterward removed to Nelson County, where he farmed and preached the Baptist religion. In 1817 he built a flat-boat, and in company with a few neighboring families and their household goods, floated down the Ohio River to where Grandview now is, where they disembarked. Mr. Richardson settled near where the village of Lincoln now is situated, but shortly thereafter removed to near the present site of Newtonville, where he died in 1822. His widow survived him until 1868, when she died in Clay Township. Joseph C. has made Spencer County his home mostly through life. He was raised a farmer, secured but a limited schooling in youth, but has acquired a good education in later years. In 1834 he engaged as clerk in merchandising at Gentryville, afterward becoming a partner, but in 1854 selling and becoming a partner in merchandising at Rockport. For a short time during the late war he was sutler with the Fifty-third Indiana Regiment, but ill health compelled his return, and he then worked at insurance until 1868. In that year he was defeated by J. W. Laird for Circuit Court clerk by 68 votes, but in 1872 was elected over his former adversary for the same office by 216 votes. In 1876 he was again defeated for the same position, but in 1880 was again elected, thus serving eight years. Mr. Richardson is one of the county's oldest and best known citizens; is a Republican, and his wife belongs to the Baptist Church. He was married April 8, 1847, to Nancy A. Burkhart, of his native county, and four daughters and one son have been born to them, only two daughters now living named Abbie and Alice.

WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON, an influential citizen of Ohio Township, is a native of Nottoway County, Va., born February 9, 1818. His parents were also natives of the Old Dominion when they were married, and where the father, Jennings Robertson died February 8, 1819. The mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Craddock, removed a year later to Ohio County, Ky., where she died in 1828. The children, of whom William H. was the youngest, then came to this county. In 1839 he married Letitia Miller, and a few months later settled on a tract of land where he now lives. He has added to his first purchase until he now has over 330 acres of good farming land. He for several years also, owned and managed a livery stable at Rockport. He still owns the latter, but rents it to other parties. For the past three years Mr. Robertson has practically retired from active business, and his extensive farm is managed by his son William H. Robertson, Jr., January 17, 1846. His wife died having borne him four children, two of whom Nancy J., now Mrs. W. H. Anderson, and Mary E., widow of Ford Wilkinson, are living. June 7, 1846, he married Mary Miller, a sister of his former wife, by whom he is the father of five children living: They are Margaret L., widow of J. W. Skaggs, William H., Sarah A., wife of C. W. Barrows, Henrietta, H., wife of George Brown and Harriet N., wife of Robert Mackey. During the war, Mr. Robertson was a member of the Home Guards and is now a stanch Republican. Since the above was written, the subject of this sketch died April 30, 1885.

HENRY A. ROETZEL, of Rockport, is a native of Prussia, born January 3, 1837, being the second of five children in the family of Franz

and Mary (Weller) Roetzel, who were also natives of Prussia. The father, who was a farmer, came to America with his family in 1854, and landed at New Orleans, where they remained a few months. They then came to this county and located on a farm in Grass Township, where the father died a short time after the close of the Rebellion. The mother survived her husband about two years. Henry A. Roetzel received the ordinary compulsory education in his native country, and at the age of fifteen he went to work in a mine, where he continued until coming to this country with his parents. He then worked on his father's farm until 1865, when he engaged in the grocery business at Centerville, which he continued until 1872. Since the latter date he has been engaged in conducting a saloon, restaurant and boarding-house at Rockport. He was married to Magdalena Kehrer in October, 1865, and is the father of eight children—four sons and four daughters. He and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church.

EDMUND JAMES ROGERS, one of the oldest living pioneers of southern Indiana, was born December 7, 1800, in Connecticut, being the only son of three children born to Jonathan and Orphania Rogers. His father was a lieutenant in the war of 1812; came west with his family in 1818, and located at Carlisle, Ind. In 1824 he moved to Posey County, Ind., where both he and wife afterward died. The subject of this sketch received an academic education, and when sixteen years old taught his first term of school. He was engaged in the general merchandise business and tanning in Posey County, this State, with his father, and after the latter's death continued until 1870, when he moved to Rockport. He embarked in the grocery trade at this place, and so continued until 1875, and has since been practically retired from active business pursuits. His life has been one of success in every respect, and has been a busy one as well. Although a member of no church organization, he has contributed liberally from his means in the support of charitable and benevolent organizations of various kinds. For a wife, he selected Celia Guild, a native of Hartford, Conn., who died in Posey County, this State, after bearing two children, only one—Celia, widow of Jesse Laird—now living.

BENJAMIN K. SALLEE, a native of Ohio County, Ky., was born February 6, 1824, being the eighth of thirteen children born to the marriage of Oliver P. Sallee and Elizabeth Johnson, both natives of the Old Dominion. They came to this county about 1832, and located on a tract of land in the Barnett neighborhood, where they lived until 1842, when they went to White County, Ill. The father died there in 1872, and the mother two or more years previous. Benjamin K. Sallee came to this county with his parents, but when they went to Illinois he remained and worked on a farm as a laborer until November 11, 1846, when his marriage with Elizabeth Hamilton took place. After marriage he worked on rented land until 1850, when he settled on a tract of land in the woods on Section 9, which he cleared and improved, and upon which he has since resided. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Church. They have eight living children: William B., Maria (widow of Samuel Knox), Nancy I. (wife of William Pool), James H., Samuel F., Hugh M., Narcissa, and one name not learned.

CAPT. WILLIAM H. SARGENT, county Auditor, was born January 18, 1844, in Spencer County, Ind., a son of John M. and Eliza (Sharp) Sargent, both natives of Ohio. The father was born July 27, 1812; married September 9, 1835; died in August, 1859. The mother was born February 18, 1816; bore her husband five children, and died in September, 1881. About the year 1839 the family settled in Hammond Township, this county, following farming there until 1846, when they moved to Ohio Township, and farmed south of Rockport. In 1854 they removed to Rockport and kept the Sargent House for many years, where our subject now lives. William H. made his home with his parents during youth and early manhood, receiving such education as the public schools afforded. In 1858 he began the printer's trade in the office of the Rockport *Democrat*, and there received a practical education which has benefited him greatly in later years. In July, 1861, he enlisted as private in Company K, Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving until April 25, 1862, when he was discharged for disability contracted in the service. In May, 1864, he formed a company for the 100-days' service, was made captain, and merged into the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Indiana Regiment, serving the full term of enlistment. Since the war he has been engaged in varied pursuits, principally clerking, boating, printing, marshal of Rockport, railroading, and acting as deputy postmaster. In 1882 he was elected auditor of the county, and the year following assumed control of the office and is now the efficient, agreeable and popular principal. Mr. Sargent is an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and G. A. R. fraternities. He married Margaret H. Kincheleoe September 2, 1866, who died December 26, 1869, leaving one son—John A. September 22, 1873, he married Fannie B. Hawkins, and by her is the father of four children: Lida R., Mary Cecil, William H. and Belle (deceased). Mrs. Sargent belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH SCAMMAHORN, born June 24, 1829, in Hamilton County, Ohio, is a son of Rev. Jacob Scammahorn, one of the pioneer preachers of the United Brethren Church in Spencer County. Joseph Scammahorn is one of the successful farmers of Ohio Township, and beginning life as a poor boy deserves considerable credit for the energy he has displayed in making life a financial success. In 1850 he united in marriage with Miss Annabel Hearn, and to their union the following-named children have been born: Jesse, Jacob, Clara, Josephine and Viola. During early manhood Mr. Scammahorn began teaching school winters, an occupation he continued for a period of thirty years. In politics he became a Republican at the organization of that party in 1856, and since that time he has always advocated its principles. During the Rebellion he was sergeant-major on Col. Crook's staff of the State militia.

JAMES SHOURDS is a native of Tuckerton, N. J.; born August 19, 1807, being one of twelve children born to Solomon and Hannah (Howell) Shourds. He was reared at home with his father, who was a carpenter, but James chose a farmer's life. December 31, 1827, he married Mary A. Adams, a native of New Jersey, by whom he is the father of four living children. They are Samuel, John W., Marion L. and James C. Several years after his marriage he came to Ohio, where he

remained a few months, and afterward went to Keokuk, Iowa. About 1840 he came to Spencer County, and located on a farm near the river, five miles below Rockport. This he traded for the farm where he now resides with his son, Marion L. Mr. Shourds has been very successful in his business, and is well and favorably known in the county. In politics he was formerly a Republican, but now considers himself independent of any party affiliation.

WILLIAM STATELAR, one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of Spencer County, was born in the county, March 1, 1820. His parents, George and Elizabeth (Smethers) Statelar, were natives of Pennsylvania and Tennessee respectively. The father, born in 1766, came to Ohio County, Ky., about the beginning of the present century, where he was engaged in farming until 1808. He then went to Daviess County, the same State, was married, and lived there until 1818, when he came to this county. He bought a tract of land in Ohio Township, which he cleared and improved, and upon which he lived until his death, September 19, 1836. The mother died December 9, 1859. William Statelar received his education in the primitive log schoolhouse of the frontier. At the age of eighteen he took charge of his father's farm, which he managed until a year after his marriage. He then farmed in various parts of the township, when he bought the place upon which he resides. January 29, 1843, he married Mary A. McCollum, a native of Ohio, who died May 1, 1864. By this marriage he is the father of four children now living. March 16, 1865, he was united in marriage with Elmira Lashbrook. They have one child, Roy, now living. Mr. Statelar has been a member of the Methodist Church for nearly half a century. His wife is also a member.

ELIJAH C. STUTEVILLE, a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of Spencer County, was born March 8, 1832. He is the third of seven children born to John A. and Mary (Clarkston) Stuteville, both natives of Kentucky. The father, when a young man came to this county, and entered a tract of land on Section 4, Ohio Township, upon which a few years after his marriage he located. He was a very successful farmer, and at the time of his death owned several hundred acres of land. He was magistrate of the county and associate judge of the Probate Court for a number of years, also held the office of county treasurer. He died January 13, 1872. His wife preceded him about fifteen years. Elijah was reared at home, receiving but little schooling. On reaching his majority, he began farming for himself on his father's land, where he continued until 1869, when he built his present residence. He and three brothers own a large tract of land adjoining each other, and up to within a few years have worked their land together. He now owns 250 acres, and makes a specialty of raising fine stock, especially short-horn cattle. March 5, 1854, he married Nancy Tramel, a native of Green County, Ind., who bore him three children, all deceased. She died in the spring of 1861, and June 5, 1864, he was united in marriage with Amanda E. Brady. They have four children now living, Katie M., Caroline B., William O. and Grace D.

MARTIN STUTEVILLE (deceased), youngest son of John A. Stuteville, was born March 6, 1840. (See sketch of E. C. Stuteville.)

He was reared on the farm, and for a number of years was engaged in farming, and running farm machinery as threshers, corn shellers, hay bales, etc. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the Fourth Indiana Cavalry. He had served only a few months, however, when he was taken sick, and lay in the hospital, until he was discharged on account of disability. He died August 17, 1883. His death was a great loss, not only to the bereaved wife and family, but to the entire community, where he was known as an enterprising farmer, and an honest, upright citizen. He was married December 6, 1861, to Ann E. Hamilton, a daughter of Hugh Hamilton, whose sketch appears in this work. The children born to this union now living are Martin J., Nancy E., Susan B., Fannie C., Hugh H., Zona, Elijah C. and Ann E. Mrs. Stuteville still lives on the farm, which is the old homestead of her husband's father.

ELBERT M. SWAN, attorney and counselor-at-law, was born in Peoria, Ill., May 30, 1848, the younger of two children born to Thomas J. and Laura A. (Wyman) Swan. The father was a native of the capitol of West Virginia, and there began the study of medicine. He went to Europe, and attended lectures in one of the most renowned medical colleges of France, then returned to this country, and located at Kalamazoo, where he married, his wife being a native of Oswego, N. Y. In 1847 he moved to Peoria, Ill., and about ten years later removed to Wolfe Creek, Ky. From the beginning to the close of the war he was stationed at Louisville, as surgeon of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, and about 1866 came to Spencer County, Ind., making his home here until his death, May 29, 1881. He was an honest, industrious and esteemed citizen, a moral, upright man, and during his latter years followed the ministry of the Baptist Church. His widow yet survives him, and resides in Rockport. Elbert M. Swan, the immediate subject of this sketch, at sixteen years of age accepted a position in the Quartermaster's Department at Louisville, where he remained until the close of the war. He clerked in Louisville until 1867, when he came to Rockport and attended the Collegiate Institute about two years, afterwards teaching subscription school three years. During this time he completed the Sophomore year of the Indiana State University, also reading law, and in 1874 graduated from the law department of the Cincinnati College. Returning to Rockport he began the practice of his profession, and although now alone in his practice, he has been associated with G. L. Reinhard and C. L. Wedding. June 13, 1877, he married Miss Helen Richardson, daughter of William D. Richardson, a prominent citizen of this county. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Masonic and K. of P. fraternities.

T. J. TAYLOR & Co., founded in 1858 by T. J. Taylor, has at present three partners—T. J. Taylor, B. M. Taylor and Charles W. Halbruge. The senior member of this firm was born September 1, 1811, in Hamilton County, Ohio, and was raised in the city of Cincinnati, where for a number of years he followed mercantile pursuits. He removed to Dearborn County, Ind., when a young man, married Mary E. Moore, and for years was a merchant at Aurora, Ind. In 1858 he moved to Rockport and engaged in the dry goods business, returning to Aurora in 1862, but has ever since retained an interest in the business

at this place. B. M. Taylor is a son of T. J. Taylor. He was born at Aurora, Ind., December 1, 1837, and is the eldest of four children. When twenty-one years of age he came to Rockport with his father, and since that time has contributed largely to the success of the firm. May 1, 1861, he united in marriage with Annie E. Bliss, a native of Portsmouth, Ohio, and the result of their union is a family of three sons and two daughters—all living. (For sketch of Mr. Halbruge see elsewhere in this volume.) The firm is one of the most reliable, enterprising and energetic in Rockport, and justly enjoys a large and lucrative trade.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS, born in Spencer County, Ind., July 25, 1851, is one of three children born to John F. and Mary Ann (Howell) Thomas. The father was born November 17, 1822, in Kentucky, and when quite a small child came with his parents to this county. He was raised on a farm in this county, married his wife here, and subsequently resided in Grass Township ten years, and the remainder of his life in Luce Township, his death occurring September 6, 1865. His father (and grandfather of our subject), William G. Thomas, was a prominent citizen of the county, serving as a Sheriff and Deputy Clerk many years. Mary Ann (Howell) Thomas was born July 28, 1827, a daughter of Mason J. Howell, one of the county's honored pioneers. She died May 10, 1854, he afterward marrying Martha J. Everton, who bore him four children. William H. Thomas was raised on the home farm in Luce Township, received an excellent practical education and taught school to some extent, a part of the time in Rockport. About the year 1875 he was admitted to the bar of the county, having previously read law with Judge De Bruler, and the same year entered into partnership with two prominent attorneys at Evansville, conducting business for the firm at Rockport about two years. For a time he was associated with George L. Rinehard in the practice of his profession, but since the latter's election to the bench has been alone. He is a Republican, a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and K. of P. fraternities, and was married May 15, 1878, to Annie L. Asbury, by whom he is the father of two children: Curran A. and John Mason (deceased). Himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church.

DR. JAMES TURPIN, a native of Wayne County, Ky., was born July 17, 1828, the eldest and only surviving of four children born to George K. and Jennie (McDonald) Turpin, both natives of Kentucky. The father was a millwright by trade, his death occurring in Wayne County, in 1850, where also the mother died about the year 1838. The subject of this biography was raised in his native State on a farm, and when eighteen years old went to Evansville, Ind., where he read medicine about two years with Dr. Trafton. He then lived in Alabama one year with an uncle, and in 1850 came to Rockport, Ind., and embarked in mercantile pursuits, continuing about ten years. He helped raise the first company from Spencer County in the war, but owing to the quota then being full the company was not immediately sent into active service. Returning from Indianapolis to Rockport he enlisted in Company A, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, and participated in the battles of Pine Bluff, Helena, Little Rock and other engagements, was honorably discharged in July, 1865, wearing a sergeant's chevrons. From the close

of the war until 1876 he followed contracting and building, also practicing medicine to some extent. In 1878 he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, which graduated him in 1880. Since then he has been engaged in medical pursuits. Dr. Turpin is a Republican and a Mason, and himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. February 3, 1851, he married Harriet N. Woodward, a native of Ohio, and the following named of the three children born to them are yet living: William K. and Mary Alice.

GEN. JAMES C. VEATCH, born in Harrison County, Ind., December 19, 1819, is the youngest of seven children reared by Isaac and Lucinda (Ramsey) Veatch. The father was born and raised on a farm in Tennessee, and there married his wife who was also a native of that State. About the year 1811 he came to what is now Harrison County, Ind., with his parents, three brothers, and his family, there farming and preaching the Baptist faith until 1823, when he moved to Meade County, Ky., and from there, two years later, to Spencer County, Ind., settling in Luce Township. In 1831 he removed to New Albany, and a year later to Clark County, Ind., which was his home until death. He died of cholera at New Albany July 31, 1833, his wife having previously departed this life in Harrison County, September 29, 1822. James C. Veatch resided with his father until the latter's death, securing a fair education from the common schools of that early day. About the year 1833 he returned to the county of his birth, but in March 1835, came to Spencer County where he farmed two years, then resumed educational pursuits, attending the country and Rockport schools and preparing for the teacher's profession. In 1838 he taught his first term of school in Luce Township, and in 1839 was elected principal of the County Seminary at Rockport. In 1841 he was elected Constable of the Ohio Township, but the same year was elected County Auditor in which capacity he served three successive terms. In 1855 he embarked in the practice of law, having for years previously studied privately, and until 1860 continued legal pursuits. In 1856 he was defeated for Congress on the Republican ticket, but in 1860 was elected State Representative. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he was appointed mustering officer and, returning from legislative halls, organized twelve companies of militia in Spencer County, securing for them 250 muskets and a six-pound field piece, giving his individual security to the State for the same. Having been lieutenant-colonel of militia before the war, he was commissioned colonel of the Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry in August, 1861, and repaired at once to the scene of conflict. After the battle of Shiloh he was promoted brigadier-general, and after the battle of Mobile was breveted major-general. He was seriously wounded at Hatchie River, but with that exception was in active service during the entire war without being disabled. Having contracted rheumatism in the war, it was a number of years afterward before he was able to do active work. He resumed legal pursuits however, and in 1868 was again defeated for Congress. In 1869 he was appointed adjutant-general of Indiana by Gov. Baker, serving as such until 1870, when he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District. In 1876 the Second District was added to his territory, but in 1883 it was done away with. Gen. Veatch has been an

earnest worker in the ranks of the Republican party; was a member of the Chicago convention in 1860 that nominated Lincoln for the Presidency, and again in 1884 when Blaine was nominated. He was also Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1884. He is a Free Mason, a member of the G. A. R. and a gentleman well known and respected at home and abroad. June 2, 1839, he wedded Eliza J. Anderson, by whom he became the father of nine children, three sons and three daughters now living.

CONRAD VOGEL, of the firm of Vogel & Kehrer, retail liquor dealers, of Rockport, Ind., was born in this county January 16, 1844, and is the youngest child of George Vogel, a native of Germany. George Vogel came to America in 1842, and located on a farm in Huff Township, Spencer County, where he soon after died. His widow married a brother of her first husband, by whom she bore six children. She died July 14, 1864. Our subject received his education in the old log school house of those times. He followed farming until 1872, when he came to Rockport and engaged in the saloon business with his half brother for one year. For a short time afterward he was in the grocery business, and in 1874 he entered into partnership with Conrad Kehrer, with whom he still continues. He began business with a small capital, but by economy and application he has succeeded in securing a good trade and considerable property. In March, 1874, he married Mary Kohler, a native of this county, by whom he is the father of five children. Those now living are Anna M., Maggie K. and Wilhelm C.

RICHARD A. WALKER, one of the oldest and best known merchants of Rockport, was born September 9, 1823, in Yorkshire, England, and when eight years old immigrated with his father to the United States, and found employment as clerk in Evansville, Ind. In 1845 he came to Rockport, where he embarked in merchandising and flat-boating, also operating a wharf-boat many years. In April, 1851, he wedded Amanda M. Smith, and to their union six sons and two daughters were born, two of the former being prominent merchants of Rockport. When Mr. Walker first located here, Rockport was but a small village, and he assisted in graveling and grading the streets the first time, and has seen it increase in size and importance to the present time. He was fairly successful in business pursuits until 1868, when he met with reverses from which he is not yet fully recovered. Mr. Walker has seen considerable of the world, having made 103 trips to New Orleans, sixty-three times of which were by flat-boats. He also, while in England, rode on the Manchester & Liverpool Railroad, the first in the world. Since 1875 he has been engaged in the grocery trade with his son, John H. He bears the high esteem of all who know him.

JOHN H. WALKER, the oldest son of Richard A. Walker, of whom proper mention is previously made, was born February 3, 1853, and after attending the public schools in youth, completed a good business education at the Rockport Collegiate Institute. He clerked in his father's store and that of E. J. Rogers, a prominent early pioneer of the county, until 1875, when he embarked in the grocery business for himself with a limited capital. Energy, economy and judicious management has increased his financial resources, his trade and his stock,

which consists of a full and complete line of groceries, queensware, and in fact everything found in a first-class grocery store. Mr. Walker was married January 31, 1875, to Miss Ida Bodenhamer, a native of Ohio, and by her is the father of one son, named Guy H. He is a stalwart Republican in politics, and has served two years as town clerk and one year as town treasurer. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. fraternities, and although a member of no religious denomination, was raised in the Methodist Episcopal faith, his parents having been members of that church for a number of years.

FRED WALKER, dry goods merchant, was born May 5, 1855, being the oldest but one in a family of eight children born to Richard A. and Amanda M. (Smith) Walker, appropriate mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. Our subject was raised in his native town by his parents, securing a fair education from the public schools in youth, which in later years was greatly increased by much desultory reading. At fourteen years of age he began clerking in a dry goods store in Rockport, but two years later went to Arkansas where he was engaged in clerking two years longer. Returning then to Rockport he was employed a year as a clerk, and as traveling salesman for Louisville shoe manufactory one year. At twenty-one years of age he embarked in the dry goods and gent's furnishing trade in Rockport, in which he has remained to the present time. He keeps a carefully selected and not over-large stock of goods, and by recommending only first-class goods, placing them for sale at reasonable figures and by gentlemanly conduct has made his business a decided success. June 24, 1880, Agnes Fisher, a native of Greencastle, Ind., became his wife, and by him the mother of one daughter—Nellie F. Mr. Walker is a Republican and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE WANDEL, Treasurer of Spencer County, is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, his birth occurring August 22, 1844. He is the youngest of six children born to the marriage of George Wandel and Catharine Motzer, who were also natives of Germany and where their respective deaths occurred in 1845 and 1858. Under the compulsory law of his native country, our subject attended school until fourteen years old, and then served a short time at the cooper's trade. In December, 1859, he left the land of his birth, and in February, 1860, landed in New Orleans, La., from whence he came direct to Rockport, Ind. He worked at his trade in Grandview and farmed until October, 1861, when he espoused the Union cause and enlisted in Company D, Forty-second Regiment Indiana Infantry as private. He served faithfully until the close of the war and at the battle of Resaca received a severe wound in the head. Returning to Grandview he clerked until 1869, then married, and began in the grocery trade for himself which he continued until 1872, when he engaged in the dry goods trade. In 1882, he traded his store for a farm and in 1883 took a trip to his birth-place in Wurtemberg. Returning to Indiana he farmed until November, 1884, when he was elected Treasurer of the county in which capacity he is now serving. Mr. Wandel is the owner of 400 acres of valuable land, is a prominent Democrat in county politics and is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Masonic fraternities. February 6, 1869, Amelia Brautigam, a native of Germany,

became his wife and by him the mother of one son—John E., who died August 4, 1880.

WILLIAM W. WELLS, a native of Brown County, Ohio, was born March 9, 1835. His parents, Jacob and Jemima (Rich) Wells, were natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. The father located in Brown County, Ohio, with his parents, where he was reared on a farm. He was married, and followed farming in that county until 1847, when he removed to this county, where he lived on a farm in Huff Township until his death in 1862. He was a true Christian gentleman, and himself and wife were members of the Christian Church. William W. Wells, the subject of this memoir, received a good education in youth and prepared himself for teaching, which occupation he followed for five or six years, and during vacation worked on a farm. In 1858 he was elected Surveyor of Spencer County, and filled the office for six years, after which he followed agricultural pursuits until 1868 when, in partnership with James Ross, he engaged in the grocery business at Rockport. In 1875, he sold his interest in the store, and was again elected to the office of county Surveyor, holding the position until 1884, since which he has given his attention to his small farm west of Rockport. December 15, 1859, he wedded Elizabeth F. Stites, a daughter of George W. Stites, a prominent pioneer farmer of the county. Five children have been born to them, only three of whom, Herbert, George and May, are living. Mr. Wells has always been one of the leading Democrats in the county, and both he and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

ELLAS E. WESSELER, born November 27, 1849, in Dubois County, Ind., is the youngest of six children of William and Elizabeth (Otting) Wesseler, both parents being natives of Germany. The father, who was a merchant tailor in his native country, came to the United States in 1836, residing two years at Baltimore, one year in Louisville, and until 1856 near Huntingburgh, Ind. In that year he entered into the ministry of the Evangelical Association, in which he has continued to a considerable extent to the present time, at present residing at Olney, Ill. His wife died at Elberfeld, Ind., March 1, 1880. At thirteen years of age our subject began farming in Illinois, at which he continued about three years. From 1865 to 1867 he attended the N. W. College at Plainfield, Ill., and in the latter year went to Evansville, Ind., and attended the high school of that city five years, working during vacations to defray his expenses. In 1872 he began school teaching in Warrick County, and in 1873 attended Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, one term. He then came to Rockport, taught German two years in the town schools, and was principal of the High School during the term of 1876-77. In 1877 he engaged in the book, stationery, wall paper and picture-frame business, continuing alone until 1882, when the firm of Wesseler & Graham was organized. Mr. Wesseler is a staunch Republican and a member of the K. of P. June 18, 1877, he married Libbie Cotton, who died May 1, 1880, leaving one son—Walter W.

DR. ARTHUR WHITE, one of the leading physicians of Rockport, was born in the city of Baltimore, Md., February 20, 1832. He is a son of Samuel K. and Mary M. (Hoffman) White, the former being a native of Springfield, Mass., and of Puritan ancestors. The mother was

a native of Baltimore, Md., and was married in her native city to our subject's father. Mr. White followed merchandising in various parts of Maryland with varied success, until his death near Baltimore, about the close of the Rebellion, his widow still living in that city. Dr. Arthur White in youth assisted his parents and attended the public schools, and later attended Alleghany County College, at Cumberland, Md., two years. He then read medicine under the tuition of Dr. Charles Ohr, of Cumberland, then entered the University of Baltimore, graduating from the medical department of that institution in 1854. Locating in West Virginia first, he there practiced nearly one year, and in December, 1854, came to Spencer County, Ind., arriving at Rockport on the 24th of that month. Here he has ever since remained in active practice, with the exception of the time while serving as surgeon of the Twenty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to-day ranks among the ablest physicians of southern Indiana. October 16, 1856, he married Caroline M. Mears, of Hamilton County, Ohio, by whom he is the father of four children, named Mary Abbie, Esther Charlotte, Charles Raymond and Genevieve. Dr. White is a staunch Republican in politics, and himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

DANIEL P. WILLIAMSON, a prominent farmer of Ohio Township, came to Spencer County in 1833, and worked as a wood-chopper in order to get money enough to enter a small tract of land near the place where he now resides. November 9, 1834, he was joined in marriage with Mary McKey, a native of Kentucky, and took up his residence on his land which he cleared and improved, undergoing the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. He started in life with no capital, and by hard labor and strict economy has succeeded in accumulating quite a competency. His wife died September 7, 1876, leaving three children: Mary E., widow of Robert Miller; Leafy S., wife of John Sanders; and Alice A., wife of Charles F. Niles. Two children are deceased. Mr. Williamson is a staunch Republican, and has been a consistent member of the Methodist Church for forty years. He was born in Hardin County, Ky., February 17, 1811, and grew to manhood in his native State. His father, a native of Ireland, came to the United States about 1800, and located in Pennsylvania, where he married Mary Martin. Later he moved to Virginia, thence to Hardin County, Ky., where he died in 1844. His wife died a year later.

COL. JAMES S. WRIGHT, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Ohio Township, was born June 7, 1832, in Spencer Co., Ind., being the youngest of four children born to Jeffrey and Narcissis (Barnett) Wright. The father was a native of Kentucky, but came with his parents to what is now Spencer County, Ind., in 1808, locating nearly a mile from the river and two and a half miles below the present site of Rockport. Here Jeffrey Wright was reared, and here his parents died. After his marriage with the daughter of John N. Barnett, one of the earliest pioneers of this locality, he was, for a number of years an associate Judge of the Probate Court. He continued to reside in Ohio Township until 1840, when he sold out, moved to White County, Ill., but six years later returned to this county and farmed on Section 24 in Ohio Township until his death, March 12, 1868. Our subject's mother died when he was two years and a half

old, his father afterward marrying a Miss Nancy Sallee, who bore him five children and died. Mrs. Emelie Roberts became Jeffrey Wright's third wife, and by him the mother of four children. James S. Wright, the immediate subject of this biography, was raised on a farm to manhood, receiving a good ordinary education. Preparing himself for the teacher's profession, he made that his occupation until 1861, when he helped recruit the first company raised in Spencer County for the war. He was elected first lieutenant, and the company was designated E, of the Twenty-fifth Indiana Regiment Volunteer Infantry, a detailed history of which is given elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Wright served his country with fidelity and distinction until the close of the war, having been promoted from his first position to the captaincy of Company H, then major and then lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. After the war he followed flat-boating on the river a number of years, and also for six years during the time was engaged in merchandising at Rockport. In 1876 and 1877 he was government storekeeper under Gen. Veatch, his old corps commander, who was internal revenue collector for this district, but in the last-named year began farming, at which he has since continued with considerable success. November 30, 1867, Col. Wright wedded Clara Williamson, who died of small pox, December 3, 1871, the only death of that disease in Rockport, after bearing one son—Will M. He was married December 20, 1877, to Elizabeth Gentry, his present wife, by whom he is the father of one son—James G. Mr. Wright is a staunch Republican in politics, and at the close of the war was elected to represent his county in the lower house of the State Legislature. He is enterprising and thorough going in all his efforts, and himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ISAAC WRIGHT, a prominent pioneer citizen, is the only living representative of a family of five children born to the marriage of Isaac B. Wright and Clarissa Berry. The father came to Spencer County with his mother about the beginning of the present century, and located two miles southwest of the present site of Rockport. He was lieutenant of militia in the war of 1812, and was one of the first merchants of Rockport, where he continued in business until his death in 1825. The mother was a daughter of Capt. William Berry, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and one of the prominent early settlers of the county. She died in 1842, as the widow of Peregrine Alpha, whom she married a few years after her first husband's death. Isaac lived for a number of years with Richard Brown, and at the age of fourteen began boating on the river, and later in the Gulf of Mexico. He thus aided his mother in supporting herself and the children left by her second husband. After a few years he returned to this county, and engaged in farming on land entered by his father. In 1841 he married Eliza B. Hall, who died three years later, having borne him two children, both of whom died in infancy. Two or three years later he wedded Amanda Greathouse, who only lived one year. In 1850 he went to California as a gold seeker, where he met with fair success. In 1852 he returned to Spencer County and married Eliza J. Woodruff, and lived on a river farm until 1865, when he bought the place where he now resides. By his last marriage Mr. Wright is the father of six living children. He has been very successful in business,

and now owns over 600 acres of land. He is a Republican, and a member of the I. O. O. F. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

JACOB YOUNG (deceased) was born in Hardin County, Ky., in 1801, and was a son of Adam and Rachel (Unce) Young. He came to Spencer County when about twelve or fourteen years old, and lived on the farm with his brother-in-law, Barney Miller, until his marriage. That event took place October 3, 1834, when he wedded Phebe Hamilton, a daughter of Samuel Hamilton, and a native of the county. After marriage he located on a farm near Rockport, where he followed farming until his death, which occurred December 11, 1877. He was well known throughout the county as a very successful farmer, and an honest, upright citizen. He left a wife and five children: Parisade (now Mrs. John Harvey), Mary J. (wife of Miles H. Hamilton), Andrew J., James P. and Margaret R., wife of Edward Enoch. Mrs. Young is still living on her farm on Section 29, Ohio Township, with her son-in-law, Mr. Enoch, who manages the place.

HAMMOND TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES B. ANDERSON, a druggist of Grandview is a native of Taylorsville, Spencer Co., Ky. He was born June 10, 1850, being one of a family of five children only one of whom besides himself is living. Their parents were Charles W. and Mary A. (Brown) Anderson both natives of Kentucky. The former who was a celebrated medical and literary man lived in Louisville the greater part of his life. His reputation in law, literature and medicine was almost national and he numbered among his personal friends such men as George D. Prentice, Horace Greeley, and others equally noted. Just before the late war he removed to Uniontown, Ky., where he made the practice of medicine his sole occupation, acquiring a large and extensive practice. He died August 3, 1866, in the forty-fifth year of his age. His widow died at the residence of her son April 20, 1885. She, also, had considerable literary ability and both were upright and zealous members of the Presbyterian Church. Charles B. received a good literary education. At an early age he embarked in the drug business, and as clerk, traveling salesman and proprietor has followed it ever since. His store is handsomely furnished and well-stocked, and he controls a good trade. September 8, 1874, he married Ella Spalding, a native of Union County, Ky. They have had two children, both of whom are deceased.

HIRAM G. BANKS, an early pioneer of Spencer County, was born October 22, 1832, in Hamilton County, Ohio. He received his education in the common schools and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware. He also took a six months' course in medicine at Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and finished the course at the Miami Medical College of the same city in 1852. March 22, 1853, he married Mary C. Martin, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, to whom five children, Mrs.

John Jeffrey, Ida, Mrs. William Jeffrey, Justin H. and Evertt G., have been born. After his marriage he practiced his profession at Cherry Grove, Ohio, for about four years. In 1857 he came to Spencer County locating in Hammond Township where he owned 160 acres of land. Since that time he has practiced medicine and carried on his farm, until within a few years. He is now living a retired life. Politically he is very liberal in his ideas, always voting for principles rather than party. He was township trustee from 1858 to 1864. Both he and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

JOHN BIEDENKOPF, a native of Zanesville, Ohio, was born January 29, 1839, being next to the youngest in the family of six children born to William and Eva (Maygold) Biedenkopf, both natives of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. The former who was a stone-mason in his native country, came to America and located in Maryland. He afterwards resided in Pennsylvania, Cincinnati and Zanesville, Ohio, and Indianapolis. In the spring of 1854 he came to Spencer County, Ind., and located on a farm in Grass Township, where he lived until his death in March, 1858. His wife died about fifteen months later. John Biedenkopf received a very good education in both English and German in the schools of Cincinnati. He came with his parents to Spencer County and followed farming on his father's place until 1860 when he engaged in the dry goods and grocery business in Centreville one year. In 1862 he came to Grandview where he was engaged in the grocery business, with the exception of one year when he was engaged in grist and saw-milling at Eureka, until 1879. Since the latter date he has been in the real estate and insurance business, and has devoted considerable attention to farming. He resides upon a small but valuable farm within the corporation, and owns some other good farming land in the township. He also owns several of the best business blocks and vacant lots in Grandview and valuable property in Rockport. December 24, 1859, he married Elizabeth Shoemaker, a native of Spencer County. They have seven children, six of whom, Grace C., William H., Alice R., Joseph W., Anna and Christian, are living. In politics Mr. Biedenkopf is a Democrat, and he has taken an active interest in the political affairs of the county. In 1870 he was the nominee of his party for sheriff and 1882 for treasurer. He is a member of both the A. F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F., and is one of Spencer County's most successful men.

IRA BROSHEARS, a native of Hardin County, Ky., was born at Elizabethtown, July 6, 1843. He was the fifth child born to Jeremiah and Ruth (Sullivan) Broshears, natives of France and Tennessee respectively. Ira was reared on a farm in his native county, receiving a very limited education. In 1860 he came to Spencer County, Ind., having no other capital than his muscle and good health with which to begin life. November 3, 1864, his marriage with Elizabeth (York) Woods was solemnized. To them have been born four children, Jackson, born January 30, 1866; James, born February 29, 1868; George T., born October 20, 1870; and Annie, born May 5, 1877. August 1, 1862, Mr. Broshears replied to his country's call for assistance and enlisted in Company D, Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He participated in all the engagements at which his company was present until he was taken pris-

oner, near Greenville, Tenn. He was confined at Belle Isle for two months and is acquainted with all the horrors incident to confinement in a rebel prison. His brother Jackson, who was in the same company, died from the effects of his treatment while in prison. Mr. Broshears was discharged at Knoxville, Tenn., May, 12 1865. He has always followed the business of farming and has been quite successful. He is a member of the Masonic order, and holds a final card from the I. O. O. F.

CHARLES COX, a prominent farmer of Hammond Township, was born August 22, 1824, in Breckenridge County, Ky. He is a son of John and Lucy (Seaton) Cox, both natives of Virginia. They lived in Breckenridge County Ky. upward of twenty years after their marriage. In 1838 they moved to Meade County, Ky. In 1844 the former entered into the mercantile business in connection with his farming, but two years later was killed by lightning. His widow survived him until about 1875. Charles Cox was reared at home, receiving a limited education, being compelled to go four and five miles to receive his instruction. After leaving home he entered a dry goods store in West Point, Ky., as clerk, where he remained about a year, having become in the meantime an equal partner in the business. He then sold his interest, and for some time after followed various pursuits, clerking, working in a hotel, attending business college, etc. October 8, 1852, he married Julia Thompson, a native of Indiana. Seven children were born to this union, as follows: Mary, (wife of John Q. Anderson), Drusa, Charles, Ana, (wife of William Anderson), Arthur, Hawn and Grace. In the latter part of 1852 he went to Mississippi and became overseer of a cotton plantation, remaining one year. He then entered 160 acres of government land in Arkansas. In 1855 he removed to Perry County, Ind., where he lived for fifteen years. After a short residence in Meade County, Ky., he again returned to Perry County where he remained until 1881, when he came to Spencer County and located at Grandview. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Eighty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for a year, when he was discharged on account of sickness. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., also he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

HIRAM M. CURREY, physician and surgeon, at Newtonville, was born in Brown County, Ohio, September 23, 1827. His father died when he was quite young, and he remained at home with his mother until he reached the age of sixteen. He received an academical education, having attended the Maysville College, Mason County, Ky., and the Shurtliff College, Upper Alton, Ill. He then engaged in teaching, which vocation he followed at intervals for a time. In 1849 he began reading medicine with W. B. Thompson, of Fayetteville, Ohio, with whom he remained for about three years, during which time he took a course in the Ohio Medical College. He then went to Alton, Ind., and taught a term of school, after which he formed a partnership with Dr. Drumb, of Leopold, with whom he practiced for two years. He then assumed the entire practice. One year subsequently he removed to Rome, Perry County, where he was elected to fill out an unexpired term of one year as auditor of that county. He then again attended Shurtliff College for one year. In 1857 he graduated in medicine and resumed the practice of his pro-

fession at Rono, Perry County, Ind., where he remained until 1862. From that time until 1878 he was located at Grandview. In the latter year he went to Baton Rouge, La., and remained five years. Since the expiration of that time he has practiced at his present location. May 18, 1855, he was united in marriage with Julia A. Hatfield, to whom were born three children. Two, Leonidas and Eugene, are living. Mrs. Currey died May 7, 1862. October, 1864, his marriage with Letitia Lamar was celebrated, and to this union five children were born, of whom John W. and Alfred A. are living. On their trip to the South in 1878 his wife and youngest child died of the dread scourge, yellow fever. In July, 1883, Mr. Currey was again married to Fannie W. Smith. One child, Ethel W., has blessed this union. Mr. Currey's parents were William and Hannah (Adkins) Currey, natives respectively of Virginia and New York. They were both pioneers of Ohio.

ALBERT G. DAWSON, Sr., an early pioneer of Spencer County, Ind., was born June 16, 1816, in Clermont County, Ohio, and is the third son in the family of eight boys and five girls, born to Joseph and Nancy (Miseltoe) Dawson, both natives of Virginia, in which State they were married. Soon after their marriage they removed to Clermont County, Ohio, where they lived upward of thirty years. They then removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, where they passed the remainder of their lives, with the exception of one year spent in Spencer County, Ind. The former died about 1852, and his wife four years earlier. Albert G. Dawson, Sr., received his education in the primitive log-schoolhouse of the frontier. In his twenty-second year he came to Spencer County, Ind., and rented land of Samuel Hammond, living in a small hut on the present site of Grandview. November 22, 1838, his marriage with Permelia Adams was solemnized. Five children were born to them, none of whom are now living. In 1840 he bought the farm where he now lives. About two years later he commenced flat-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi. He was the owner of the boats, running two and three during the winter season. He was in New Orleans when President Lincoln delivered his first inaugural address. He made only one trip after the war. Mrs. Dawson died July 11, 1852, and January 23, of the next year, he married Caroline Fagin, who died March 28, 1854. One child was born to this union. November 11, 1855, he married Cynthia A. Burkhart, a native of Spencer County, Ind. To them thirteen children have been born, nine of whom, Millard F., Albert G., Isabella (now Mrs. Albert Byrne), Christopher C., Laura, Ella (now Mrs. Wesley Tuton), Mary E., Cora A. and Franklin C., are living. Mr. Dawson has a good farm, well improved, and is well known as an honest and upright citizen.

MATHEW DOYLE, when a small boy, came with his parents to the United States from Ireland. He remained at home working on the farm until attaining his majority. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as an 100-days' man. After receiving his discharge he returned home, and resumed farming, at which he has since continued with the exception of one year, when he was in Iowa and Minnesota, employed as an insurance agent. September 22, 1869, he was united in marriage with Lou Hancock, a native of Spencer County, Ind., to whom four children were born,

two of whom, Oscar and Anna, are living. Mrs. Doyle died October 6, 1876, and on June 22, 1883, he was again married to Mamie Rue, a native of Floyd County, Ind. One child—Walter—has been born to this union. Mr. Doyle has a good farm, and is one of the enterprising men of the county. He was born October 6, 1840, being the third son in a family of five sons and one daughter in the family of Martin and Catharine (Norton) Doyle. His father followed the business of farming in his native country until 1848, when, with his family, he removed to America, locating in Harrison County, Ind. He remained in that county six years. He then came to Spencer County, after stopping one year in Floyd County. His death occurred in February, 1865. His wife died the year previous, in January.

CHARLES B. DUCKWALL, an enterprising farmer of Hammond Township, bought 393 acres of land on Sections 27 and 28, and located on it in 1880. He has since improved his farm very much, and now has one of the best places in the county. In May, 1882, he was joined in wedlock with Mary B. Anderson. To this union one child—Walter—has been born. Mr. Duckwall was born June 14, 1853, in New Albany, Ind., and is the only son in the family of three boys and five girls, born to David and Emma (Jones) Duckwall, natives of Virginia and Indiana respectively. The former, at the time of his marriage, resided at Louisville, Ky., and was the proprietor of a boat supply and grain house. He continued in this business for upward of twenty-five years, meeting with marked success. In 1875 he abandoned the boat supply business, and the following year entered into the grain and commission business, in which he is at present engaged. He is one of the leading business men of Louisville.

AUGUSTUS C. EICEMAN, of Grandview, was born October 7, 1854, in Floyd County, Ind., and is the third son in the family of Augustus and Catharine (Rue) Eiceman, the former a native of Hanover, Germany, and the latter of Indiana. At the time of their marriage they lived near New Albany, Ind., where they remained about six years. They then came to Spencer County, and located on a farm in Hammond Township. In 1881, having, through misfortune become insolvent, he removed to Mississippi County, Mo., where he still lives. Mrs. Eiceman died April 29, 1877. Augustus was reared at home, receiving a practical education. November 12, 1876, he was united in marriage with Mary F. Lanman, a native of Spencer County, Ind. He then bought a farm of thirty-two acres, to which he has since added twenty-six acres. He also has a good house and three acres in Grandview, where he resides. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M.; also a member of the Lutheran Church. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church. They have three children: Catharine, Daniel R. and William M.

JAMES L. EGNEW, one of the enterprising farmers of Hammond Township, was born in Spencer County, Ind., September 28, 1856. He remained at home working on the farm until his marriage, which occurred December 14, 1876. He was married to Miss L. Shimer, a native of Spencer County. After marriage he rented his father-in-law's farm for two years. He then bought forty acres of land on Section 25 in Ham-

mond Township, to which he has added, until now he has 160 acres. He has four children: Emma, Melvia, Cora and Ottawa. Mr. Egnew is the oldest child in a family of four boys and two girls born to Anthony and Emeline (Pearson) Egnew, natives of Kentucky and Ohio respectively. They still live on a farm in Clay Township, this county.

CAPT. CHARLES S. FINCH was born in Clinton County, N. Y., April 9, 1818, being the oldest son of Henry Finch. He came to Spencer County with the family. He received a limited education by the fireside at night. After his mother's death he was left nearly penniless, with the care of his brothers and sisters devolving upon him. He followed the carpenter's and cabinet-maker's trade in Rockport. In 1842 he was elected Justice of the Peace. He also taught school in the town. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he went as first-lieutenant of Company E, Fourth Indiana Regiment, with which he served until the close of the war. He then followed the carpenter's trade and school-teaching at Rockport until 1851, when he came to Grandview and built the first steam saw-mill in the town. Later he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1861 he went into the army as captain of Company D, Twenty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving three years in that capacity. When the regiment veteranized, he, being disabled, was compelled to return home. Since the war he has attended to his duties as a magistrate, and has also been an active attorney in securing pensions. May 15, 1849, he married Sarah E. Hammond, who died September 20, 1884, leaving three children: Samuel D., Sarah A. (the wife of Henry Rue) and Margaret. Mr. Finch is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. fraternities, and is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife was also a zealous member.

JAMES CLINTON FINCH, a merchant of Grandview, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, April 15, 1830. He was one of eight children born to Henry and Delsina (Patridge) Finch, natives of New York and Massachusetts respectively. The father, who was a hatter, followed his trade in Ohio and Michigan, and is supposed to have died in the latter State, the family never hearing from him after 1837. The mother and children came to Spencer County, Ind., in 1837, and the following spring located on a farm in Ohio Township. Mrs. Finch died about 1840, and soon after his mother's death James C., with his brothers and sisters, removed to Rockport, where he worked at various occupations in order to support himself. At the age of fifteen years he went to Princeton to learn the saddler's trade, but becoming dissatisfied returned in less than a year, and worked as a farm hand until 1847, when he enlisted as a musician in the Mexican war, but served as a private soldier until shortly before the close of the war, when he was discharged on account of disability. He then returned to Spencer County and clerked in stores at Rockport, and flat-boated on the river until 1851. After working for a time in a saw-mill erected by his brother, he went in 1852, as a gold-seeker to California, where he remained three years. Returning, he engaged in the grocery business with such good success that he added dry goods in 1858. In 1873 he sold his store and was engaged in the leaf tobacco business until 1882, when he re-purchased the store. This he conducted until January 1, 1884, when it passed into the hands of his

son and son-in-law. May 15, 1856, he married Margaret Nevitt, a native of Hancock County, Ky. Eight children were born to this union, three of whom, Flora F. (now Mrs. L. F. Gage), James H. and William C. are now living. Mr. Finch and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

WILLIAM H. FORSYTHE, a son of Joseph and Jane (Pierce) Forsythe, was born in Marion County, Ky., March 2, 1831, being the fourth in a family of seven children. The father, who was a blacksmith, followed his trade in Kentucky until 1833, when he came to Indiana and located on a farm in Perry County, where he died when William H. was about seven years of age. His wife afterward married again. She died in Troy Township, Perry County, in 1876. William H. was reared on the farm in Perry County, receiving but little education in his boyhood days, but acquired a good practical business education in later years by his own efforts. At the age of eighteen he began to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed in Perry and Spencer Counties for ten years. In 1854 he came to Grandview. After abandoning his trade he clerked on the wharf-boat and in a store for several years. In 1873 he engaged in the general merchandise business in a small frame building on the site of his present commodious brick business block, which he erected in 1880. He has one of the largest stocks of goods in his line in the town, and does a good business. July 2, 1861, he married Margaret C. Anderson, a native of Perry County, Ind. They have four children: Samuel, Ida, Joseph and William H. In politics Mr. Forsythe is a Republican, and although he has never been an aspirant for political honors he has taken an active interest in local and national political affairs. Himself and wife have long been leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EDWARD B. HAINS, a native of Lewis County, Ky., was born December 19, 1813, being next to the oldest in a family of nine children born to Joseph and Elizabeth (Wallingsford) Hains, natives of Kentucky and Maryland respectively. At the age of thirteen he removed with his parents to Lawrence County, Ohio, where he lived until 1845, when he came to Spencer County. He received a limited education, partly in his native State and partly in Ohio. He has always followed the business of farming, in which he has been quite successful. He now has an improved farm of 120 acres. In politics he has always been a Republican, and formerly manifested a live interest in political affairs. August 7, 1836, he was joined in wedlock with Adeline Robinson, and to their union ten children were born. Edward, who married Jane Putnam; Mary, widow of Joseph T. Masterson, and Adeline are the only survivors of that number. Three sons served in the United States Army during the Rebellion.

LEVI HAINES, a native of Lawrence County, Ohio, was born April 27, 1830, being the youngest in a family of nine children born to Joseph and Elizabeth (Wallingsford) Haines. Levi was reared in his native county, where he remained at home helping his mother until he was twenty-five years of age. His father died when he was only eighteen months old. In 1855 he came to Spencer County, Ind., where he has since been a resident with the exception of about two and a half years, when he lived in Warrick County. March 6, 1858, his marriage with

Mahala Sargent was solemnized. December 14, 1863, he enlisted in Company C, Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which regiment he served until August 2, 1865, when he received his discharge. He participated in all the important engagements from Atlanta to Raleigh, N. C. Mr. Haines and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also belongs to the G. A. R. In politics he has been a life-long Republican, and has held several civil offices.

EDWARD W. HANCOCK, a native of Worcester County, Md., was born January 7, 1831, being the eldest of eleven children in the family of Robert and Mary (Tinley) Hancock, also natives of Maryland, and of English descent. When Edward was but five years of age his parents removed from his native county to Clermont County, Ohio, where they remained until 1854. He was reared on the farm and remained at home until his marriage to Mary Behymer, which occurred September 20, 1854. Two weeks later they started for Spencer County, where in due time they arrived. He has since been engaged in farming. He now has 100 acres of good land, and has given 120 acres to his sons. He has four children: Levias, who married Lizzie Cotton; William R., who married Lizzie Hopkins; Belvia, wife of A. W. Sharp, and Lizzie, now Mrs. A. Floyd. One child is deceased. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Republican, and a man respected by all who know him.

JOHN JEFFERY was born in England December 4, 1826, the fifth in a family of eleven children born to John and Mary (Kirk) Jeffery. He was reared in his native country, where he remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty-six years. In 1853 he came to America and located in Ohio, where he remained until 1861. He then came to Spencer County, where he has since resided. He has always followed farming as an occupation. Politically he is a Democrat, but is an ardent advocate of temperance principles. December 10, 1850, his marriage with Ann Ward was celebrated, and to their union two children were born. In December, 1853, Mrs. Jeffery died, and the following March his nuptials with Naomi Berten were celebrated. They have had eight children, seven of whom are now living: Robert, William H., who married Tina Banks, John D., Sarah A., Thomas W., James C. and Charles L.

THE JOHN FAMILY is one of the old and well-known families of the county. James John (deceased), was a native of Clermont County, Ohio, where he was born April 9, 1809. He was the oldest son of a family of nine children. His father was Thomas John. His parents about 1800 removed to Clermont County, where he was reared, and remained until 1854, when he came to Spencer County. He was united in marriage with Sarah Witham, by whom he was the father of the following children: Thomas L., born March 31, 1836; Mary A. (deceased); Benjamin B., born January 7, 1840; Alonzo A., born December 9, 1841; Lorenzo D., born March 21, 1844; Martin T., born August 23, 1846, and Emily A., born December 18, 1849. Benjamin B., at the age of fourteen came with his parents to Spencer County. He received a common school education in this and his native State. January 1, 1865, his marriage with Hester S. Sutton was solemnized, and to their union seven children have been born. Those living are Logan M., Emma F., Harrison H., Esther M.,

Bertha K. and Forrest W. Mr. John was reared as a farmer, which vocation he followed until 1859, when he learned the plasterer's trade. July 4, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until July 28, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He participated in the battles of Thompson Hill, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Big Black River, the siege of Vicksburg and many minor engagements. In 1868 he began reading medicine with A. J. Smith, with whom he continued the study for two years. In the winters of 1869-70 he attended a course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. In 1870 he formed a partnership with A. J. Smith, which lasted one year. He was afterward located successively at Huffman's Mills and Buffalo. In 1878 he came to his present location, where he has a good practice. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also belongs to the G. A. R. Martin T., the next youngest in the family, was eight years of age when his parents came to Spencer County. At the age of sixteen, in company with his brother Lorenzo D., enlisted in Company K, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, with which he served about three years. He was present at the battles of Chickamauga, Dandridge, Strawberry Plains, and being in the cavalry was in numerous skirmishes. Of this family there were five brothers in the service, all of whom served about three years, and came home without a scratch. February 7, 1868, he was united in marriage with Maria F. Hancock. Four children have been born to them, only one of whom Maggie B. is living. John and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he, of the G. A. R. Politically he is a Republican, and is the trustee of Hammond Township.

WILLIAM E. KNIGHT, editor and proprietor of the *Grandview Monitor*, is a native of Cannelton, Perry Co., Ind., born August 6, 1845, being the third of a family of four (two sons and two daughters). His parents, William and Lydia A. (Webb) Knight, are natives of Massachusetts and Indiana respectively. The former, who is a carpenter by trade, came to Perry County, Ind., about the year 1838 and has lived in Cannelton ever since, with the exception of brief residences in Illinois and in Cincinnati. He is at present foreman in the wood-working department of the Indiana Cotton Mills. William E. Knight was reared in the town of his birth, receiving a fair education in the common schools. At the age of fifteen he entered the office of the *Cannelton Register*, where he remained until he had learned the printer's trade. In 1869, in partnership with Dr. W. E. Lawrence, he bought the *Grandview Monitor*. A year later he purchased the Doctor's interest and conducted the paper until 1873, when he went to Peabody, Kan., and engaged in a mercantile business. He however soon after returned to Grandview and conducted the *Monitor* until 1876, when he again sold out and went to Cannelton, where he spent about eight months as editor of the *Enquirer and Reporter*. He then sold his interest to his partner, Mr. Underwood, and returned to Grandview, where he has since efficiently and successfully conducted the *Monitor*. October 16, 1869, Mr. Knight was united in marriage to Anna R. Livengood, a native of Jefferson County, Ky., and a daughter of Jacob B. Livengood, of Grandview. Three children have been born to this union: Mary Lydia, William W. and Sarah Elizabeth.

CHARLES W. LAMAR, a native of Grandview, was born December 1, 1847, being the youngest child in the family of Alfred Lamar. He received a fair education in the schools of the town and remained at home until 1864, when he enlisted in the United States navy, serving on the Mississippi and its tributaries until the close of the war. After his return home, he took a commercial course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Cincinnati. He then with his father followed flat-boating for about three years, but meeting with reverses he accepted a position with a Louisville wholesale drug house, as traveling salesman. In 1872 he engaged in the confectionery business in Grandview. Six months later he added a stock of groceries, and continued in this business with good success until his building was burned in 1883. He then continued business in rented property until the fall of 1884, when he moved into the new brick building which he erected upon the site of the burnt building. He carries a good stock and has a large trade. On October 20, 1870, he married Anna B. Shannon, a native of Kentucky. They have four children: Luella L., Kate L., Barbara B. and Julia Clyde. Mrs. Lamar died in June, 1883, leaving a record of a Christian life well spent. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which church Mr. Lamar is also a member.

SAMUEL W. LAMPING, merchant of Grandview, was born in Harrison County, Ind., December 10, 1843. He is the only surviving member of a large family of children born to Herman H. and Flora A. (Sibert) Lamping, natives of Germany and Indiana respectively. The former came to the United States when he was a young man and located in Corydon, Ind., where he was married, and followed mercantile pursuits until his death in 1861. Samuel W. was reared principally in the county of his birth, receiving a common school education. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served about two years, when he was discharged on account of failing health. After his return from the war he lived at home until 1864, when he came to Grandview, and accepted a position in a drug store. In 1867 he engaged in the wharf-boat and produce business, which he continued with fair success until 1879. He then engaged in his present business in which he has a good trade. In 1866 he married Mary L. Anderson, who died five years later, leaving one child, Lawrence F. In 1874 he married Mary E. Butler. Four sons, George B., Evart, Clifton L. and Samuel G., have been born to them, all of whom are living. In politics Mr. Lamping is a Republican. He has taken an active interest in the political affairs of the county. In November 1882, he was elected Treasurer of Spencer County, which office he filled acceptably and efficiently for one term, and was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated with the entire ticket. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., K. of P. and G. A. R.; and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife belongs to the Baptist Church.

MORGAN L. LEVI, a prominent citizen of Hammond Township, was born in Ripley County, Ind., January 14, 1832, being the eighth in a family of fourteen children, born to Isaac and Rachel (Ewing) Levi, natives respectively of Kentucky and Ohio. Morgan was reared in his native county, where he remained and assisted his parents until he was

twenty-five years of age. In 1857 he started westward with the intention of going to Iowa, but visited Spencer County while on his way, and was induced to locate, where he has ever since remained. November 27, 1865, his marriage with Rachel Craig was solemnized, and to their union have been born seven children: James C., Clarinda, (wife of William Snyder), Mary B., Alfred, Alpha, Oliver P. and Charles. Mr. Levi has always been a successful farmer. He now owns 105 acres of well improved land, all of which he has made since coming to the county. In politics he has been a life-long Republican.

WILLIAM T. MAY, one of the early pioneers of Hammond Township, was born April 9, 1831, in Daviess County, Ky. He is the third son in the family of twelve boys and six girls, born to William and Maria May, both natives of Kentucky. His father, a lawyer and farmer, came to Spencer County in 1839, and was one of the leading members of the Rockport bar for upward of twenty years. In 1840 he assessed Spencer County, and six years afterward was judge of the Probate Court. He afterward lived for several years in Warren County, Ill. In 1865 he returned to Spencer County, and located on a farm in Hammond Township, where he remained until his death, August 14, 1876. His wife died in 1836. William T. May received a common school education. After attaining his majority he purchased a shingle machine, and followed the business of shingle-making with marked success for several years. November 2, 1856, he married Nancy Donham, a native of Ohio, to whom five children, Robert, Eunna E., Sabina R., Cora D. and Clara, have been born. After marriage he bought forty acres of land where he now lives. He taught school for a number of winters, but abandoned it on account of low wages. Mr. May is an enterprising farmer, who keeps himself abreast with the times. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife of the United Brethren Church.

CAPT. ALFRED MYLER, one of the oldest residents and pioneers of Spencer County, came to Indiana at the age of nineteen, and located in Harrison County, where in March, 1829, he married Margaret Taylor. After his marriage he remained in Harrison County one year, after which he came to Spencer County, Ind., and located on Corn Island, where he leased land for four years. He then bought forty acres of land, to which, by energy and close application, he added, until, in 1860, he had over 1,000 acres. At the breaking out of the war he raised Company C, Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned captain. He, together with his company, participated in the battle of Perryville, and numerous lesser engagements. He gave the best of satisfaction to his regiment as an officer, but owing to ill-health he was compelled to return home, receiving his discharge in June, 1863. January 15, 1864, Mrs. Myler died. To their union had been born eight children, only three of whom, John, Franklin and Mattie (Mrs. W. A. Moody), are now living. November 17, 1869, Mr. Myler was again united in marriage with Ruth Goddard, a native of Switzerland County, Ind. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Myler was born August 4, 1809, in Washington County, Va., being the oldest son in the family of three boys and one girl, born to James and Martha (Bowls) Myler, natives of Virginia and North Carolina.

In 1811 they came to Floyd County, Ky. In 1815 he sold his property, and was preparing to go to the State of Tennessee, when he was killed by an enemy. His widow kept the family together, and by the advice of friends she made several removals, attempting to better the condition of herself and children. She died in Illinois in 1841.

CHARLES T. NELSON was born in Licking County, Ohio, April 24, 1827, and was one of a family of three sons and seven daughters, born to James and Hannah (Rose) Nelson, natives of Kentucky and Maryland, respectively. The former followed farming, merchandising and pork dealing, in Ohio, until 1848, when, having met with reverses on account of the financial depression of that year, he moved to DeKalb County, Ind. There he purchased a farm of 600 acres, which he managed until he retired from business. He then gave a farm to each of his daughters, but gave nothing to his sons. He died in 1881, at the age of eighty-five years. His widow died two years later, at the age of ninety years. Charles T. Nelson received but little education in his youth. At the age of fourteen he entered a store as a clerk, and continued at that work until attaining his majority. In the meantime he studied during leisure hours, and prepared himself for teaching, which he followed for a short time. He also ran a peddler's wagon for a time. In 1851 he came to Spencer County, and located at Enterprise, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for two years. From 1854 until 1867 he followed the same business at Grandview, since which time he has been engaged in general trading. He has been very successful, and has by industry, economy and integrity accumulated a competency. November 11, 1855, he married Adaline Greathouse, a native of Spencer County. They have had four children, James G., Mary A. (deceased), who was the wife of Capt. John James, Charles L. (deceased) and Joe Hooker. Politically Mr. Nelson is a Democrat. During the war he was a staunch Union man, and was made captain of the Home Guards. He was also Provost-Marshal.

JAMES H. PICKETT, a native of Switzerland County, Ind., was born January, 13, 1819, being one in a family of fourteen children. His parents were Younger and Nancy (Scott) Pickett, natives respectively of Virginia and North Carolina. Soon after their marriage they removed to near Lexington, Ky., where they lived upwards of fifteen years. Then after a brief residence in Brown County, Ohio, they went to Switzerland County, Ind., where they spent the remainder of their days. James H. Pickett, on account of the meager facilities afforded, received little or no education. At the early age of seventeen he married Mary A. Evett, a native of Ireland, to whom ten children were born, five of whom William O., Michael, James H., Mary E. (Mrs. William Fowler), and Marshall are living. After marriage he went to Pope County, Ill., remaining two years. He then returned to his native county, where he rented and leased land for about fifteen years. In 1853 he moved to Crawford County, Ind., where he lived until 1875. Since that year he has occupied his present residence. July 12, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Kenesaw Mountain and numerous lesser engagements. July 16, 1864, he was mustered out and returned home.

THOMAS RAY, a prominent farmer of Hammond Township, was reared at home, receiving a common school education. He worked on the farm for his father until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, for the term of three years. He participated in the battle of Chickamauga, and numerous lesser engagements. He was mustered out July 4, 1865. September 27, 1870, he married Mary Ludwick, a native of Nelson County, Ky., to whom were born three children. Two, Mertie and Perlie, are living. After marriage he rented the old homestead and continued to do so until 1872, when he purchased a farm of eighty acres, to which he has since added sixty acres. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Ray was born in Spencer County, Ind., October 18, 1842, being the first son in a family of four sons and seven daughters born to A. and Maria (Hackleman) Ray, natives of Spencer County. The father, who was a farmer and speculator, lived in Hammond Township, where he became the possessor of upward of seven hundred acres of land. He traded principally in corn, hay, pork, potatoes, etc., flat-boating it to the southern States. He died in the autumn of 1865. His widow died in March, 1868.

JEFFERSON RAY, one of the leading farmers of Hammond Township, was born August 30, 1845, in Spencer County, Ind., being a son of A. and Maria (Hackleman) Ray. (See sketch of Thomas Ray). He remained at home working on the farm until attaining his majority. Not being satisfied with his meager education, he accordingly entered the high school at Rockport, where he remained about a year, when he withdrew and entered Asbury University at Greencastle, Ind. After his return from college he taught school for three winters. April 5, 1865, his marriage with Caroline Emmons was celebrated. After marriage he bought a farm which he conducted, and in connection with which he followed flat-boating for several years. October 20, 1872, his wife died, leaving four children, Leora, George, Leona and Clarence. May 21, 1882, Mr. Ray was again married to Sallie E. Harris, a native of Indiana. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican and is one of the enterprising men of the township.

JOSEPH M. RICHARD, a prominent citizen of Hammond Township, is a native of Switzerland County, Ind., where he was born May 28, 1826, being the eldest, and the only surviving member of a family of seven children born to John and Mary (Clevenger) Richard, natives of Prussia and Virginia respectively. Joseph with his parents, remained in his native county until 1830, when the family removed to Cincinnati. From there, after two years, they removed to Kentucky and remained four years. They then came to this State and county in 1836, and settled on the farm where our subject now lives. His father died February 6, 1858, and his mother, June 10, 1884. Joseph received such an education as the primitive schools afforded. He has always followed farming, in which pursuit he has been quite successful. In politics he is a Republican, but in local elections does not allow himself to be controlled by party prejudice. Mr. Richards' marriage with Fannie E. Owen was solemnized on February 11, 1862. To their union six children have been born. Five: Mary E., Joseph W., Sallie S., Orpha J. and John are living. Lina L. is deceased.

JOHN H. ROTHERT, tobacco merchant, of Grandview, is a son of Herman and Frances (Weber) Rothert, both natives of Germany. The former came to the United States with his parents about forty-two years ago when he was thirteen years of age, and located in Huntingburgh. There Herman learned the carpenter's trade with his father. He then clerked in stores in Louisville, Ky., where he was married. He afterward engaged in the hotel business at Huntingburgh. Since 1858 he has been a successful tobacco dealer. He is also president of the bank, and of the Star Milling Co. at Huntingburgh. John H. received a good commercial and scientific education in St. Meinrad and Notre Dame Colleges. At the age of seventeen he engaged in the leaf tobacco business at Chrisney, and later with his father. In September, 1883, he engaged in the same business at Grandview, where he has since continued with remarkably good success. He handles as much as half a million pounds of tobacco annually, and is one of the most enterprising young business men of the county.

SYLVESTER A. SARVER came to Spencer County, Ind., in 1858. He has taught school in the county for twenty-five years, all but two terms of which have been in Hammond Township. For his first terms he received \$25 per month, but in later years received as high as \$50. He always gave the best of satisfaction to pupils and patrons. In connection with his teaching he carried on farming. He now has a good farm of 160 acres. November 1, 1860 he was united in marriage with Jane Bays, a native of Switzerland County, Ind., to whom ten children were born, only four of whom, Wilfred G., Millard M., Jenelia and Arnold B. are living. May 13, 1878, Mrs. Sarver died, and he was again married February 22, 1879, to Rachel C. Murray, a native of Tennessee. To this union two children, Cora and Otto C. have been born. He and wife are members of the Baptist church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Sarver was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, November 8, 1835, being the youngest child in the family of Jacob and Susan (Lovell) Sarver, both natives of Hamilton County, Ohio. At the time of their marriage they lived on a farm in their native county. They afterward removed to Clermont County, Ohio, where they remained until 1856, at which date they came to Spencer County. Jacob Sarver died December 28, 1879. His widow still survives him at the advanced age of seventy-seven years.

JOHN H. SELBY is a native of Clermont County, Ohio, where he was born December 13, 1835. He is the seventh of eleven children in the family of James W. and Gertrude (Sturgis) Selby, natives of Maryland, and of English and Welsh descent, respectively. In 1857, John H., induced by his sister who had preceded him, started for Indiana, where he has since been chiefly engaged in farming. In September, 1859, he was married to Genevra Hancock, a native of Ohio, and to their union have been born eight children: Benjamin, Alverdia, Lotta, Ada, John, Carrie, Adye, and Essie. January 9, 1862, Mr. Selby enlisted in Company C, Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until August 7, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He was promoted to the position of First Sergeant. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Atlanta, Ga., and

Bentonville, N. C., besides lesser engagements. Mr. and Mrs. Selby and five children are members of the Baptist church, of which he is a deacon. He is also a member of the G. A. R. Politically he is a Republican. He has held the office of Township Assessor.

A. M. SIDWELL, a native of Spencer County, Ind., was born August 24, 1851. He is the youngest son in a family of five sons and five daughters born to Joseph and Julia (Masterson) Sidwell, both natives of Kentucky. About 1836, they came to Spencer County, Ind., and located on a farm in Grass Township, where they remained until 1853. In that year they removed to Northfield, Minn., remaining seven years. They then returned to Spencer County, where they lived in Grandview and Hammond Townships, until their deaths—the former in March, 1882, and the latter in 1863. Andes M. Sidwell remained at home working on the farm for his father until attaining his majority. In 1872 he began his career as a farmer, in which business he continued until 1879, when he went to Kansas and learned the jeweler's trade of his brother. After serving an apprenticeship of two years, he returned and established his present business, in which he is very successful. December 31, 1873, he married Evaline Sargent, a native of Spencer County, Ind. They have had four children, three of whom, Thomas C., Joseph E., and Elva E., are living.

JOHN N. SHARP, a native of Monroe County, Ind., was born November 9, 1827, and is the next to the eldest child born to James S. and Celia (Coffee) Sharp, both natives of Tennessee. He was reared in his native county and remained at home until the death of his mother which occurred when he was nineteen years old. He then came to Spencer County, where he has since resided. He received such an education as the schools of those primitive times afforded. September 28, 1854, his marriage with Mary Limber, daughter of Thomas J. Limber was celebrated, and to their union twelve children have been born, of whom there are now living, Albert N., Maria, John W., Sarah V., Nancy A., Hester, Susan, Hattie, Cora L. and Myrtle M., the last two of whom are unmarried. Mr. Sharp's occupation has been chiefly farming, though he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade under his father, and worked at it until 1854. He now owns a farm of two hundred acres. In politics he has for the past eight years been identified with the National party.

A. W. SHARP, a native of Spencer County, Ind., was born January 7, 1852. He is the second child in the family of twelve children born to John and Mary (Limber) Sharp, natives of Monroe County, Ind., and Hamilton County, Ohio. They came to Spencer County, at a very early day. A. W. remained at home working on the farm until reaching the age of eighteen. March 30, 1876, he was united in marriage with Louisa Hill. One child, Edith, was born to them. April 11, 1882, Mrs. Sharp died, and he was again married May 6, 1884, to Velvia Hancock. Both he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat. He takes an active part in political affairs. He has been twice elected to the office of Township Trustee. Mr. Sharp is senior member of the firm A. W. Sharp & Co., which was established in 1872 under the firm name of John Sharp & Son. They began on a small capital, carrying groceries exclusively.

In 1875 the son purchased the interest of his father, and assumed sole control of the store until 1880, when he took A. M. Bean into partnership. They carry a stock worth \$3,500 of general merchandise, and do an annual business of about \$15,000.

JAMES F. STEPHENS, one of the early pioneers of Spencer County, was born May 21, 1832, in Kentucky. When an infant he came with his parents to Perry County, Ind., and at the age of sixteen began life for himself as a day laborer. His health becoming impaired he was compelled to work for his board and clothes for a few years. Upon his recovery he came to Spencer County and engaged in farming. He rented land until 1870, when he bought a farm of 100 acres upon which he still resides. He also has twenty-seven acres on section 25. January 23, 1858, his marriage with Mary C. Reed was solemnized. Ten children were born to this union, six of whom, Belle, Fannie, Mollie, James, Dellie and Ruth are living. Mrs. Stephens died November 23, 1884. Politically Mr. Stephens is a Republican. He is a member of the United Brethren church. His parents were Edward and Catharine (Peak) Stephens, both natives of Kentucky. At the time of their marriage they lived upon a farm in their native State. About 1833 they removed to Perry County, Ind., where they passed the remainder of their lives. He died about 1850 and his wife three years earlier.

FLOYD THURMAN, a prominent farmer and native of Spencer County, Ind., was born March 10, 1837. He was reared at home, and received such an education as the schools of those primitive times afforded. In the winter of 1859 he taught his first school. Two years later, July 22, 1861, he enlisted in Company F., First Indiana Cavalry, with which regiment he served until receiving his discharge in September, 1864. He participated in the battles of Fredricktown, Helena, Pine Bluff and numerous lesser engagements. After his return home he farmed for one year, after which he delivered coal to customers along the river from Rockport to Cannelton for three years. He then resumed farming, at which business he has since continued. March 23, 1875, he married Ellen Gilson to whom six children were born, four of whom, Oliver P., William G., George S. and Olive Dousie are living. Mr. Thurman is a son of William R. and Anna (Shrode) Thurman, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. His father came to Spencer County in 1818, and bought property in Ohio Township, where he remained until his death which occurred February 21, 1877. His mother died December 11, 1854.

AUGUST TONINI, a native of Switzerland, was born June 11, 1844. He was one of five children in the family of Jacob F. and Anna M. (Manhart) Tonini, both natives of Switzerland, where they lived and died, the former July 11, 1866, and the latter in January, 1851. August learned the coppersmith's trade of his father. In 1867 he came to America and located at Henderson, Ky., where he learned the tinner's trade, and followed it until 1869. In that year after a brief stay at Rockport he came to Grandview, and engaged in business on his own account with a capital of \$45. He has continued in the tinner's business ever since, but has added a large line of stoves, hardware, furniture, agricultural implements and building material. By economy, energy and strict integrity he has succeeded in establishing the leading trade in this

line in this town. April 28, 1870, he married Bertha Raush, a native of Spencer County, by whom he is the father of six children. Those living are Mary E., William A., Anna M., Emily and Alice P. Politically Mr. Tonini is a Democrat. He was born in the Catholic faith, but his wife and children are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN T. WHITE, M. D., was born in Warrick County, Ind., February 3, 1845, being the third in a family of six children. His parents, Samuel A. and Martha A. (Lawrence) White, were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. The former came to Warrick County as early as 1836 and entered a tract of land in Skelton Township, where he lived a farmer's life until 1850, when he went to California as a gold seeker. There he remained until 1856, when upon his homeward journey he was taken sick on the ocean, died and was buried in the waters. His widow afterward married T. S. Adams, a prominent pioneer of Warrick County. John T. White received a fair literary education in youth. He lived at home on the farm until 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which regiment he served until mustered out August, 1865. At the siege of Atlanta he was promoted to first lieutenant, and at the close of the campaign he was made captain of his company. After the war he returned to Warrick County and settled on a farm in Skelton Township. Having previously read medicine during his leisure hours, in 1875 he began its study with a view to making it his profession. He studied with Drs. Scales, Tyner and Hargan at Boonville, and attended two courses of lectures at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. In 1879 he came to Grandview, where he has since practiced his profession. He is recognized as one among the first and most successful practitioners in the county. He was married December 28, 1863, to Sarah A. Finney, a native of Gibson County, Ind. They have two sons, John T. and Herbert Q. Mr. White and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R.

J. W. WILBERN & CO., the well known dealers in general merchandise at Newtonville, carry a stock of goods valued at \$3,500, and do an extensive business. The business was established under the present firm name January 1, 1884. Of its proprietors, Jerry W. Wilbern, a native of Kentucky, was born May 10, 1855. He is the third of six children born to Andrew J. and Sarah (Walker) Wilbern, natives of Tennessee and Virginia, respectively. He located in Newtonville in 1884, although he had formerly made a visit to the village. March 18, 1885, his marriage with Mary F. Jones was celebrated. Mr. Wilbern is a member of the Baptist Church. John G. Rumpel, the other member of the firm, is a native of Germany. The fourth in a family of eight children. He was born January 3, 1834. His parents were John J. and Barbara (Heuser) Rumpel. John G. remained in his native country until reaching the age of twenty years, receiving a common school education. In July, 1860, he married Anna Raaf, and to their union nine children have been born, seven of whom are now living. Mr. Rumpel and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

PURL G. WOODRUFF, a farmer of Hammond Township, was born August 4, 1855, in Hamilton County, Ohio, and is the second son in the family of Andrew J. and Anna F. (Niblack) Woodruff, natives of Ohio and Indiana respectively. The former in the early part of his life was a physician and surgeon, but afterward became a contractor and farmer. He built the levee west of Grandview, the stone bridge north of Grandview, and many others throughout the county. He owned upwards of 400 acres of land, and was one of the leading business men of his day. He died September 17, 1879. His widow still survives him. Purl G. Woodruff received a common school education, and at the early age of seventeen entered the teacher's profession, in which he continued for six consecutive years. Not being satisfied with his acquirement, he in 1878 entered the State University of Michigan, and took the literary and law courses, from which he graduated with the class of 1881. After returning from school he practiced law at Rockport until 1883. He then traveled in the West for one year as general agent for a patent medicine company. He is at present living on his farm in Hammond Township. December 7, 1879, he was united in marriage with Lizzie Butler, a native of Indiana. Both Mr. Woodruff and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

BOHN F. WOODRUFF, one of the enterprising young farmers of Hammond Township, was born February 27, 1859, in Spencer County, Ind., and is the youngest son of Andrew J. Woodruff. (See sketch of Purl G. Woodruff.) He received but a limited education in youth. He remained at home working on the farm for his father until attaining his majority. March 14, 1880, he was united in marriage with Transylvania Butler, a native of Spencer County, Ind., to whom two children, Vernon and Florence, have been born. After his marriage he bought sixty-three acres of land where he now lives. Mr. Woodruff has an excellent prospect for the future, and will undoubtedly become one of the leading farmers of the county. He is a member of the United Brethren, and his wife of the Regular Baptist Church.

THOMAS H. WOOLFOLK, a prominent farmer of Hammond Township, was born January 16, 1840, in Meade County, Ky. He is the youngest son in the family of John F. and Mahala (Harris) Woolfolk. They passed their lives in Meade County, on a farm. The death of the former occurred in October, 1843, and that of his widow in May, 1883. Thomas H. received a common school education. He remained at home working on the farm until he reached his majority. He began his career as a farmer, cultivating the land inherited from his father's estate. January 14, 1864, he married Susan M. Lewis, a native of Jefferson County, Ky. After marriage he lived in Jefferson County, where he was the owner of 100 acres of land. He remained there about ten years. Not being satisfied with his location, he came to Spencer County, Ind., and bought 135 acres of land where he now lives. He has five children: Glovie, Mary, Lewis, Amy and Thomas.

GEORGE WORSLEY, M. D., a native of Essex County, England, was born February 11, 1819, being the only surviving member of a family of three children born to George and Elizabeth (French) Worsley, both natives of England. The former came to the United States in 1820, and

located at Albany, N. Y. He died while away from home, at Fredericksburg, Va., probably a year later. His widow afterward married Thomas Eldridge. She died in 1844. George Worsley, the subject of this sketch, was raised in and near Albany, N. Y. He received a fair education, by his own efforts, and prepared himself for teaching, which profession he followed in New York, Kentucky and Indiana, for seven or eight years. In the meantime, he had studied medicine, and he now practiced this profession in Kentucky until December, 1852, when he came to Spencer County, Ind. He first located at New Hope, but subsequently located at Grandview, where at one time he commanded the leading practice of the place, but in 1866 he engaged in the drug business. During the past few years, he has been gradually retiring from the practice of his profession. He graduated from the Rush Medical College of Chicago in 1865. He is one of the self-educated and self-made men of our county, and whatever of ability and means he has have been acquired by his own efforts and resources. November 6, 1855, he married Susanna Alice Wallace, a native of England. They have four children: William H., George A., Lizzie E. (the wife of James Triplett), and Carnie E. George A. is in partnership with his father in the drug business. Politically, Dr. Worsley is a Republican. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and one of Grandview's most enterprising citizens.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

JOHN H. ADAMS, one of the pioneers of Clay Township, is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio; born December 27, 1826. He is the youngest son of John H. and Matilda Adams, both natives of the "Old Dominion." His father was a trader, and followed flat-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. In 1828 he resolved to give up the business, but while on his last voyage he was stricken down with the small-pox, and died on the boat. His widow, with her two children, came to Taylorsville, now Selvin, Warrick County, Ind., where she married again. In 1836 she died, leaving our subject homeless. He then lived with William Carter until he was sixteen years of age. He then worked out as a day laborer until his marriage to Mary Crawford, October 26, 1851, after which he located on a farm on Section 17, Clay Township. October 9, 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until January 9, 1863, when he was honorably discharged on account of injuries. He took an active part in the famous battle of Shiloh. He returned home, and remained until September 29, 1864, when he re-enlisted in Company H, Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until July 2, 1865. He participated in the battles of Nashville and Bentonville, N. C., and numerous lesser engagements. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. They have had nine children, five of whom, William F., Israel A., John L., Epaminondas, and Idella, are living.

FRANCIS M. ALLEY, a native of this county, was born August 27, 1836, and is the oldest son of Samuel and Millie (Cooper) Alley, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. His father, who was a farmer, located in Spencer County, where his death occurred August 31, 1851. His mother died in July of the following year. He remained at home working on the farm until his marriage, November 3, 1857. He chose as a partner Ruth Varner, by whom he is the father of eight children, five of whom are living. In November, 1864, he was drafted for service in the United States army, and was assigned to Company E, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry. He remained in active service until his discharge in June, 1865. He now owns 165 acres on Section 4, of Clay Township, where he has a good home. November 19, 1883, Mrs. Alley died, and on March 5, 1885, he was united in marriage with Mary L. Colby. Both he and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and are highly esteemed by the community in which they live.

ALONZO L. AYER, a prominent farmer, came to Spencer County in 1858, and bought a farm in Hammond Township, where he lived upward of thirteen years. He then sold his farm and went to Wayne County, Ill., remaining one year, after which he removed to Kansas and entered a "soldier's claim." In a few months his house with all its contents was destroyed by fire, leaving the family nothing but the clothes on their backs. After another two years' residence in Illinois, attended with much sickness in his family, he returned to this county and bought forty-three acres where he now lives. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and took part with his regiment in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Nashville and Atlanta. In the last-named campaign he was overheated by forced marching, and has never fully recovered from its effects. Mr. Ayer was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, May 6, 1834. His parents were Isaiah and Sarah (Martin) Ayer, natives of Maine and the "Old Dominion." His father was a ship carpenter by trade, and died about 1843. His mother died about three years later. Alonzo received only a limited education in youth. July 9, 1858, he married Missouri J. McLane. They have six children. Both he and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

WILLIAM BERGMAN, a farmer of Clay Township, is a son of William and Mary B. Bergman, both natives of Hanover, Germany. His father, who was a farmer, came to the United States about 1830, locating in Kentucky, where he has since lived. His mother died about 1878. William was born in Louisville, Ky., January 24, 1843, where he received a common school education. In 1871 he removed to Spencer County, where he purchased eighty acres of land in Section 10 of Clay Township. November 9, 1871, his marriage with Mary Reckweg was solemnized. One child, Frederick, was born to this union. Mrs. Bergman died in May, 1875, and he was united in marriage with Mary Schriefer February 22, 1877. To them three children have been born. Politically Mr. Bergman is a Democrat. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

HARMAN H. BAHN, a native of Hanover, Germany, at the age of thirteen, came with his parents to the United States and located in

Cincinnati, where he was employed in wagon-making and as a salesman in a lumber yard until 1852. He then came to Spencer County, where he bought the farm of 160 acres in Section 15, Clay Township, where he still resides. He has since bought and owns eighty acres in Section 16. He is the eldest son of Richard H. and Margaret Bahn, both natives of Germany. His father worked at shoe-making in the winter and the stone-mason's trade in summer. July 28, 1851, Mr. Bahn was joined in marriage with Mary Barters, and to them ten children have been born, John, William, Mary, Anna (now Mrs. John H. Bowman), Henry and George are the only ones now living. Mr. Bahn and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and he is also an Odd Fellow. In politics he is very conservative, always voting for principle and not for party, though in national issues he usually goes with the Democratic party.

JOHN F. BRINKMAN, an old and well respected citizen of Spencer County, is a native of Hanover, Germany, born November 18, 1819. He is the oldest son of John C. and Catharine (Verner) Brinkman, both of whom passed their lives in their native country, Germany. Our subject was reared at home, receiving an ordinary education. He remained in his native country working as a day laborer, receiving about \$15 a year, until 1843, when he came to America. He located at Cincinnati, where he worked as a day laborer for upward of ten years. Becoming weary of city life, he determined to seek the country, and accordingly in 1853 came to this county, where he bought eighty acres of land where he still resides. He has added 150 acres to his first purchase, and now has a fine home for himself and family. In September, 1847, he married Margaret Olman, who died July 4, 1848, leaving one child, Henry. On November 28 of the same year, he married Mary Tonnemacher. They have had eleven children, eight of whom are now living. They are John H., Margaret (now Mrs. Paul Kanzler), William A., Harman H., Addie, John R., Minnie A. and Annie R.

JAMES B. BRYANT, M. D., one of the prominent physicians of the county, was born August 21, 1859. He is the second son of James H. and Rachel (Hesson) Bryant, natives respectively of Kentucky and Indiana. His father who is also a physician, came to Spencer County in 1833. It was only by the strictest economy and perseverance, that he succeeded in procuring an education. In 1847 he was appointed Recorder of Spencer County by Gov. Whitcomb, *vice* W. V. Pierce resigned. He served only a few months when he also resigned the office, and enlisted in Company E, Fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and served throughout the Mexican war. After the war, he returned home and resumed farming. In 1848 he was married, and in 1851 began the study of medicine with Dr. J. A. Stuart, and was a close student for two years. His means not being sufficient to support him, he followed other pursuits until he was able to enter the Iowa Medical College at Keokuk. In 1851 he located at Huntingburgh, and remained until 1859, when he removed to Gentryville. In 1861 he raised a company of volunteers for the Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He led his company in several engagements, the principal ones being Perryville and Stone River. In March, 1863, on account of ill health he resigned his commission, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1866 he was the Democratic

candidate for State Senator, and in 1878 was elected to represent Warrick County in the Indiana Legislature. James B. Bryant received a good general education, having attended the Rockport High School for two years. He entered the teacher's profession and taught two terms of school. He studied medicine with his father three years, after which he attended the Medical College at Evansville. He then practiced with his father for one year, and at Twin Falls, Kan., for about the same length of time. He returned and located at Santa Fé, where he now has a good practice.

BENJAMIN F. BURKHART, one of the leading farmers of Clay Township, was born in Nelson County, Ky., May 20, 1833, being the oldest son of J. and Mary (Wilkinson) Burkhart, both natives of Kentucky. His father, a wagon-maker and farmer, came to Spencer County about 1840, and located in Clay Township, where he remained until his death, which occurred May 29, 1870. His mother died in August, six years later. He received but a limited education in youth, and worked at home on the farm until attaining his majority. In 1852 he bought eighty acres of land on Section 30, where he now lives. He has added to his first purchase 165 acres, and now has a good farm. January 8, 1853, he was united in marriage with Laura Powell, by whom he is the father of ten children, all but one of whom are living. They are Lavina (now Mrs. H. L. Anderson), Joshua, Sophia A. (wife of S. Woodruff), Josephine, Benjamin F., Olie, Bell, Georgie and Charles. Mr. Burkhart is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and both he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

REV. ABNER CONNER, a prominent minister and farmer, was born May 16, 1826, in Spencer County, Ind. He is the second son of John R. and Rebecca Conner, natives of the "Old Dominion" and the "Buckeye State" respectively. His father was a farmer, and served one term as County Commissioner. He died September 3, 1869, and his wife April 12, 1872. Abner obtained his education under the difficulties pertaining to those early times. He lived at home working on the farm until he was married to Elizabeth A. Harris. He then located on Section 12, Clay Township, and bought a farm of 133 acres. In connection with his farm he has been engaged as a Christian minister, doing both local and circuit work. His route extended through Spencer, Perry, Dubois, Crawford, Harrison, Warrick, and Vanderburgh Counties and sometimes into Kentucky. During his ministry he has ridden over 20,000 miles, received over 5,000 souls into the church, united over 200 couples in the bonds of matrimony, and preached over 300 funeral sermons. Taken altogether his career has been a remarkable one. About one year ago he was compelled to cease travelling on account of ill health. He still preaches at his home church. His wife is a member of the same church. They have had twelve children, eight of whom are living.

ANTHONY S. EGNEW, a well known farmer of this township, is a native of Harrison County, Ky., born July 14, 1832. When young he came with his parents to Spencer County, where he received a limited education. He remained at home until after attaining his majority. In September, 1855, he married Emeline Pierson, and located on eighty acres of land on Section 28, which he received from his father. He has since added to it, and now has a good home. October 9, 1861, he

enlisted in Company F, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served about eighteen months, when he was discharged on account of disability. Politically, he is a Republican, and socially is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Baptist Church, of which his wife is a member. They now have six children: James L., Alice W., Peter E., Oliver M., Anthony S. and Retanna. One child is deceased. Mr. Egnew is the oldest son born to James H. and Margaret (Pope) Egnew. His father lived on a farm in Kentucky previous to his removal to this county.

WILLIAM R. EGNEW, an enterprising young farmer of Clay Township, was born in Spencer County, August 27, 1845. He is the fourth son of James H. and Mary (Richardson) Egnew, both natives of Kentucky. His father, when a young man, came to Spencer County, where he lived until his death, May 15, 1882. William received his early education in the district school, and began teaching at the age of nineteen. After teaching two terms, he entered the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, where he completed the commercial course. He afterward taught four more terms of school. During the Rebellion he enlisted for the 100 days' service in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-six Indiana Volunteer Infantry, whose service consisted principally in guard duty. At the death of his father, he inherited the homestead farm of 120 acres on Section 33, where he still resides. In April, 1872, his marriage with Alice A. Ayer was celebrated. They have seven children: Lawrence, Joseph H., James S., Oliver P., Mary D., Anna and William B. Both Mr. Egnew and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

ARTHUR EMMICK, merchant at Buffaloville, is a native of the Old Dominion, born March 3, 1833. He is the youngest son of Jacob and Rachel Emmick, who were also natives of Virginia. The father, who was a farmer, is now dead, but the mother is yet living in good health at the age of ninety years. Arthur Emmick received but a limited education, making his home with his parents until of age. He began life for himself by working in a salt-well in Lawrence County, Ohio; then engaged in coal burning, and then in liquor dealing. After this he was a short time in Fairfield County, Ohio, then went to Cincinnati and hired out on a boat, running between Cincinnati and New Orleans. In 1856 he began stock raising, and in 1859 settled in Spencer County, Ind. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F., First Indiana Cavalry, and serving through the battle of Frederickstown, was honorably discharged by reason of ill health December 3, 1861. He again resumed farming in this county, but later went to Kentucky, and for two years engaged in log-hauling. Returning to Spencer County again he resumed farming once more, continuing the same until the past two years, in which time he has merchandised at Buffaloville. He is a Republican, and himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Emmick was married June 20, 1859, to Sarah Jane Lloyd, and ten children have been born to them, these six yet living: William H., John Mc., Mary A., Nora B., Cordelia and Pearl G.

JAMES W. FORD, one of the leading farmers of this township, was born in Hardin County, Ky., April 7, 1845. He is the youngest son of David

and Matilda (Jackson) Ford, natives of Kentucky, where they lived upon a farm until 1855, when they came to Spencer County. His father is still living, at a very advanced age. His mother died about 1865. On account of the meager facilities, our subject received but a very limited education. He worked at home until March 1866, when he was united in marriage with Jane Jackson, by whom he is the father of three children, of these Alonzo is the only one now living. After marriage he bought 40 acres of land, upon which he still resides, and to which he has added 160 acres. Mrs. Ford died in 1870, and in March, 1874, he married Ann Crawford. To this union have been born Luther, Natalia, Mary A., Fanny G., Amanda J. and James. Both he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM J. GABBERT, one of the enterprising young farmers of Clay Township, is a native of Hancock County, Ky., born December 12, 1856. He is the oldest son of Eli E. and Damsel Gabbert, natives of Kentucky and Virginia respectively. His father, a farmer, removed with his parents to Hancock County from Daviess County, Ky., when he was about twelve years of age. He lived in the latter county until 1864, when he came with his family to Spencer County, Ind., where he still resides. He was married December 6, 1853, and has three children now living. William J. remained at home working on the farm until attaining his twenty-first year. Having received a good common-school education in the winter of 1878 he entered the teacher's profession, but the work did not agree with his health, and he resumed farming. June 27, 1879, he married Mary E. Witherill, and to them two children, Laurie L. and Dora D. have been born. Both he and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

R. D. GRIGSBY, a prominent farmer of the county, was born April 21, 1818, and is the youngest son of Reuben and Nancy (Barker) Grigsby, both natives of Kentucky. His father who was a farmer, came to Spencer County about 1820. He remained here upward of thirty years, when he moved to Carroll County, Mo., where he died about 1858. Our subject received a common school education in youth and remained at home assisting his father on the farm until attaining his majority. February 11, 1841 he married Matilda Starks, and after marriage bought 800 acres of land, but owing to his generosity he lost nearly his entire property by becoming surety for his friend's debts. Not disheartened by these reverses, however, he began again, and now has a good farm upon which he resides. Politically he is a Republican, and is a man highly esteemed by all who know him. He is the father of eleven children seven of whom are living.

LOUIS GUNTHER, an old resident of Spencer County, is a native of Hanover, Germany, from which country he came to the United States with his parents in 1839, and located in Pittsburgh, Penn. He followed flat-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers for about eleven years, when he came to Spencer County, and entered and bought eighty acres of land upon which he still lives. September 6, 1853, his marriage with Catharine Hilt was solemnized. The fruits of this union were five children, three of whom are living. Mrs. Gunther died on January 3, 1869, and he was united in marriage with Anna Brinkmann, January 11,

1872. They have two children, Frederick and Catharine. Both Mr. Gunther and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He was born January 18, 1819, being the second son of Frederick and Ann Gunther, both natives of Germany, where they lived upon a farm until coming to the United States in 1839. They came to this county in 1850, and here they spent the remainder of their days.

WARREN H. HARRIS, one of the leading farmers of Clay Township is a native of the county, born August 16, 1838. His parents were Masterson and Cynthia (Rusher) Harris, both natives of Kentucky. The former, although a farmer, was also for twenty years a Christian minister. He came to Indiana when young and remained until his death, which occurred December 24, 1860. His wife died in March, 1842. Warren H. remained at home on the farm, until his marriage, which event occurred October 10, 1858. He chose for his wife Hannah Smith. To this union there were born nine children, eight of the number, Clara, Felix A., Naomi, Omelville, Alonzo, Russel, Walter, and Armilda, are living. In 1863 he bought eighty acres of land on Section 13, Clay Township, where he still resides. On February 5, 1879, Mrs. Harris died, and on October 5, of the same year he married Martha Real, by whom he is the father of the following children: Emory, Emily, Anna and Charles. During the Rebellion he served for a short time in the Federal Army and is a member of the G. A. R. Both he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN T. HARRISON, one of the early pioneers of Spencer County, is a native of Warrick County, Ind., born January 28, 1825. His parents, Gabriel and Elizabeth (Nix) Harrison, were natives of Breckenridge County, Ky., where they lived on a farm until coming to Warrick County. Our subject received a limited education, on account of the very meager educational facilities of those days. On Easter Sunday, March 31, 1849, his marriage with Sarah Wilttrout was celebrated. He then lived for ten years on a farm in Huff Township, this county. July 4, 1861, he enlisted in the Federal Army, and was mustered into the service in the same month. After being in the field nine months he lost his eyesight, and was discharged. He soon recovered, however, and August 12, 1862, he re-enlisted in Company E, Ninety-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which regiment he served until mustered out, June 26, 1865. He participated in the battles of Knoxville, Resaca, Nashville, Kenesaw Mountain, Franklin, and others of less importance. In November, 1865, Mr. Harrison was a second time married, to Jane Murphy, who died October 15, 1869, leaving a daughter, Amanda M. He belongs to the Republican party, and has held several civil offices.

HENRY HERMANN, a highly respected farmer of Clay Township, was born in Wittenburg, Germany, February 25, 1834. He is the oldest son of Jacob and Catharine (Kramer) Hermann, both natives of Germany. His father, who was a farmer, immigrated to the United States in 1852, and took up his home in Spencer County, where he died in August, 1881. His wife died in January of the same year. Henry worked at home, helping his father, until he and his father's family came to America. He then worked in a wholesale dry goods house in Cincinnati for three years. In 1859, December 21, he married Christina Seiter, and located in Spen-

cer County, where he bought forty acres of land. Six days after the fall of Fort Sumter he enlisted in Company A, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the famous battles of Pittsburg Landing and Stone River or Murfreesboro. In the latter battle he was quite badly wounded, and compelled to abandon active duty. He was discharged June 23, 1864, and returned home. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

ANTHONY W. HEVRON, one of the prominent farmers of Clay Township, is a native of Spencer County, his birth occurring on June 9, 1849. He is the third son of George and Mary (Montgomery) Hevron, both of whom are natives of Indiana. His parents are still living on a farm in this county. Anthony was reared at home, receiving but a limited education. He remained with his parents until his marriage, which event occurred on December 24, 1874. He chose for his helpmate Eliza Romine, by whom he is the father of three children, Claude, Bertha and James. After his marriage he purchased a farm of 114 acres on Section 5, Clay Township. In politics he votes with the Democratic party. He is an honest, upright citizen, esteemed for his many good qualities by all who know him.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, an old resident of Spencer County, is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, being the youngest son of Mathias and Martha (South) Johnson, both of whom were natives of New Jersey. His father who was a wagon-maker, moved to Ohio about 1814, where his death occurred in 1829. His mother survived until about 1855. William worked out as a day laborer in his youth and consequently acquired only a limited education. For several years he was engaged in farming in the Little Miami bottoms. October 25, 1844, he was joined in marriage with Mary A. Orwin, a native of Ireland, who came from that country with her parents in 1832. After marriage he continued farming in Ohio until 1854, when he came to Spencer County, and bought 200 acres of land near where Spring Station now is. He now lives on Section 31, Clay Township, where he owns forty-three acres. Both Mr. Johnson and wife are members of the Baptist Church. They have had a family of seven children, only three of whom, John I., Florence, (now Mrs. Joseph Gudgen), and Louisa, (now Mrs. John Murray), are living.

DAVID F. KENNEDY, a prominent farmer and native of Spencer County, was born January 16, 1857. He is the youngest son of John and Nancy L. Kennedy, both natives of the "Emerald Isle." John Kennedy was born February 8, 1817. He removed to Scotland and thence to the United States, locating at Wheeling, W. Va., where he was married. In 1850 he came to Spencer County, and purchased a farm. His wife died February 8, 1857, and he has since been twice married. David F. received a good practical education, having attended the Huntingburgh High School for two years. At the age of twenty-one his father made him a present of 200 acres of land, and he has since been quite successful in his business of farming and stock-dealing. He has added 130 acres to that given him by his father. He is the present Trustee of Clay Township.

ALBERT KETTLER, an influential German farmer of Clay Township, was born in Hanover, Germany, December 18, 1823. He is the second son

of Henry and Elizabeth (Topkin) Kettler, also natives of Germany. He received a good, practical education, and worked with his father until attaining his majority. He then resided for short times at various places, Bremen, Marbourg and Holstein. In November, 1850, he married Mary Pattler. Six years later he immigrated to the United States, and located at Cincinnati. After one year he came to Spencer County, and worked in a grist-mill for a short time. He then returned to Cincinnati, and remained two years, after which he again became a resident of Spencer County, where he still lives. In 1870 he bought eighty acres of land on Section 1, Clay Township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and both he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. They have six children. Mr. Kettler cast his first vote for a Democratic President in 1884.

JAMES KILLIAN, one of the substantial farmers of the county, is a native of Decatur County, Ind., born December 30, 1833. At the age of twelve years he left the parental roof to seek his own fortune. He went to Louisville, Ky., where he established a small fruit stand, selling blackberries, oranges, etc. He continued in this business for about three years, when he hired as a cook on a flat-boat going from Louisville to New Orleans. Becoming tired of river life, he rented a farm in Spencer County, Ind., which he conducted several years. February 29, 1859, he was united in marriage with Nancy E. Burkhart, after which he rented a farm in Clay Township, and in connection with his farming bought tobacco for a wholesale house in New York. In 1868 he bought 120 acres of land on Section 29, where he has since resided, and to which he has added fifty acres. He is the father of six children, John M., Mary M., Anna N., Laura B., Robert W. and Myrtle. Mr. Killian's parents, George W. and Mary A. (McCloud) Killian, were natives of North Carolina and Ireland respectively. They were married in Virginia and soon after removed to Decatur County, Ind., where they passed the remainder of their lives.

JOHN W. LAMAR, one of the earliest pioneers of Spencer County, was born in that county December 9, 1822, and is the oldest son of John and Elizabeth (Woolen) Lamar, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Ohio. He received his education in the primitive log schoolhouse of the frontier, having attended at the same school where "Honest Abe" received his early education. He worked on the farm until reaching his majority. In his twenty-first year he was elected constable, and six months later was elected justice of the peace for a term of five years. He was elected for three succeeding terms, but did not finish the last one, as he resigned and was commissioned first lieutenant in the Home Guards. March 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He remained in active service upward of twenty months, receiving his discharge in April, 1863, when he was commissioned captain of the Home Guards. After the war he was elected to the office of county commissioner. In 1870 he was appointed notary public, but in a short time (against his will) was elected justice of the peace, serving for eight years. He was again appointed notary, but resigned to accept the office of township trustee, which office he held for four years. In his business of farming he has been quite successful, and has succeeded in accumulating considerable property. He is a member

of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. March 12, 1846, he married Millie Barker, to whom eight children were born, seven of whom are living.

JOHN MEIER, an influential farmer of Clay Township, was born May 12, 1820, being the eldest son of John and Anna Meier, both of whom were natives of Brunswick, Germany. The mother died July 16, 1860, but the father is yet living at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, engaged in agricultural pursuits. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Germany, where he was also born. He then farmed until 1849, when he immigrated to the United States, residing two years at Lawrenceburg, Ind., then moving to Ripley County. In 1851 he married Margaret Banner, who died four months after marriage. He wedded Margaret Beafeldt November 3, 1852, who bore him four children, only one, John H., now living. In 1852 he moved back to Lawrenceburg, and three years later settled in Spencer County, where he has since resided. He owns 150 acres of land; is a Democrat; served in the war between Denmark and Prussia in 1847-48, and belonged to the Home Guards during the late war. He and wife belong to the Lutheran Church.

RICHARDSON MEIER, more generally known as "Dick" Meier, was born in Hanover, Germany, March 1, 1824, and is the only son of William and Margaret Meier, who were also natives of Hanover. His father was a day laborer in his native country until his death, about the year 1843. His mother died ten years later. The subject of our sketch was reared in his native country, and there received a common education. In 1853 he immigrated to the United States, and for two years worked at blacksmithing in Cincinnati, Ohio. He then moved to Spencer County, Ind., and purchasing eighty acres of land in Section 16, Clay Township, has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. About the year 1854 he married Lizzie Vehrman, by whom he is the father of five children: Anna, who is now a widow; Lizzie, Maggie, Henry F and Mary. Mr. Meier is a Democrat. By close application he has secured for himself and family a comfortable home, and are among the township's best citizens. They are members of the German Lutheran Church.

JOHN T. McDANIEL, a well-to-do farmer of Clay Township, was born in Nelson County, Ky., December 1, 1837, and is the oldest son of John W. and Susan (Anderson) McDaniel, both natives of Kentucky. In 1846 his father removed with the family to Spencer County, Ind., where he bought a farm in Clay Township. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I. Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and fought in the battles before Vicksburg, and during a battle at Natchez he was taken sick and died. His body now lies in the National Cemetery at the latter place. John remained at home working on the farm for his father until 1855, when on August 29 he married Sarah Lattimore. He then located on a farm in this county. At the opening of the war he joined Company F, First Indiana Cavalry. He took part in the battles of Fredericktown, Mo., and Marks Mills, in the latter of which he was taken prisoner. He was confined in a Confederate prison at Tyler, Texas, where he remained nine months. During his imprisonment a pint of corn meal and a quar-

ter of a pound of beef were allowed as a day's rations, and twenty men were obliged to cook in a two-gallon kettle and one skillet. Upon being released he returned to his wife and family after an absence of four years. In 1878 he bought the farm on Section 14, Clay Township, where he now lives. Both he and wife are members of the Christian Church. They have had eleven children, only six of whom are living.

JAMES J. PAINTER, an enterprising farmer of Clay Township, is a native of Jefferson County, Ind., born January 5, 1838. He is the oldest son of Isaac and Mary A. Painter, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. The father, who was a farmer, came to Indiana when a young man. In 1857 he located in Spencer County, where he has since lived. James J. Painter received a common school education, making his home with his parents until of age. November 21, 1858, he married Lyda J. Grigsby, after which he rented a farm for two years. In 1860 he bought forty acres of land, which he worked for two years. He then sold this and bought a one-half interest in a saw-mill in Grass Township, which he owned only a short time. After owning a farm in Hammond Township a few months, he sold his property and bought fifty-five acres in Section 19, Clay Township, where he now resides. He has since added forty acres to this. June 15, 1877, Mrs. Painter died, leaving a family of four children: Mary E., Lucy A. (now Mrs. Thomas Strassell), Sarah B., and Ella F. September 25, 1878, Mr. Painter was married to Eliza J. Shackelford. Himself, wife and three daughters are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

STEPHEN PARKER, an old resident of Spencer County, settled in Hammond Township in 1855, where he followed farming. On July 21, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, First Indiana Cavalry. He participated in the battle of Fredericktown, Mo., but for disability was discharged in the following March. He returned home and joined the Home Guards, with whom he was badly wounded in the hand at a skirmish at Panther Creek, Ky. During the remainder of the war he served as provost-marshal, his primary business being to pursue and capture deserters. After the war he resumed farming, and still continues that vocation. On July 30, 1835, he was united in marriage with Susanna White, by whom he was the father of eleven children, eight of whom are now living. On September 27, 1877, Mrs. Parker died, and on the 28th of the following October he married Cornelia Harris. Three children, William L., Elsie A. and Alta M., have been born to this union. Both he and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Parker was born in Brown County, Ohio, March 31, 1816, being the youngest son of Stephen and Sarah Parker, both natives of the "Old Dominion." After residing in Ohio for several years, they came to Clay County, Ind., where they passed the remainder of their days. The former was a farmer and carpenter. He worked at his trade in Kentucky for several years previous to going to Ohio.

HENRY RIMSTIDT, a son of John G. and Adaline (Seveus) Rimstidt was born in Hanover, Germany, March 8, 1835. His father, who was a farmer and shoe-maker, came to the United States and located in Dearborn County, Ind., in 1842. After a two year's residence in that county he removed to Ripley County, where he remained until his death,

which occurred March 5, 1833. Henry was reared at home, and received but a limited education. He never attended any school, and what learning he possesses was obtained from books and papers at home. He lived with his father until his marriage to Nancy Williams September 1, 1860, after which he came to Spencer County and bought eighty acres in Section 23, Clay Township, where he still resides. He is the father of twelve children, ten of whom are now living. They are Lincoln, Emma, George W., Elizabeth, Robert, Charles, Clara, Alma, John and Adaline.

BENJAMIN ROMINE, a prominent and enterprising farmer of Clay Township, is a native of Spencer County, Ind., his birth occurring March 4, 1841. He is the youngest son of John and Hannah Romine, the former a native of Harrison County, Ind., and the latter of Kentucky. Both parents are still living and enjoying the best of health. John Romine has been a resident of the county since he was fifteen years of age. Benjamin was reared and received his schooling in his native county. He lived at home until he reached the age of twenty-five years, when he bought 130 acres of land on Section 5, Clay Township. April 13, 1875, he married Mary Hevron. During the war he was a strong Union man, and was a member of the Home Guards. He now votes with the Democratic party.

JOHN ROUT, a highly respected farmer of Clay Township is a native of Hardin County, Ky., born March 19, 1829. His parents, Richard and Levisa Rout, natives of Kentucky, came to Spencer County about 1845, and located in Clay Township, where the former, now in his eighty-fifth year, still resides. His wife died about 1880. John remained at home working for his father until his marriage to Ellen Masterson in 1850. In 1861 he joined Company C, Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which regiment he served until mustered out in July, 1865. He was present at the battles of Atlanta, Kenesaw Mountain, Hatchie River, Vicksburg, Jackson and others of less note. At the close of the war he bought eighty acres of land on Section 14, Clay Township, where he still resides. To Mr. Rout's first marriage five children were born, only two of whom, Susanna (now Mrs. Garriot Harris) and James are now living. Mrs. Rout dying, he was a second time married in October, 1865, to Almira Wood. He is a member of the G. A. R., and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

GEORGE SCHRIEFER, a pioneer of Clay Township, is a native of Hanover, Germany, born March 25, 1836, and is the youngest son of John H. and Elizabeth (Miller) Schriefer, also natives of Germany. George received his education in the pioneer log schoolhouse. At the age of fourteen he began working as a day-laborer in a brickyard, where he continued for five years. In 1855 he located in Ripley County, Ind., where he worked on the farm during the winter season, and in a brickyard at Cincinnati in the summer for ten years. In 1865 he came to Spencer County and bought eighty acres of land on Section 12, Clay Township, where he still resides. December 24, 1859, he was united in marriage with Anna Schierbaum, to which union ten children have been born, William F., Albert R., Daniel, Louis E., Franklin, Matilda, Samuel, Jessie and Edwin are living. Both he and wife are members of the German Methodist Church. He also belongs to the Old Settlers' Association.

ROBERT STOCKDALE, the eldest son of Thomas and Anna Stockdale, was born in Down County, Ireland, February 12, 1814. His father was a farmer and manufacturer of linen goods, in both of which he was quite successful. He died in 1845 and his widow in 1856. Robert at the age of sixteen learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1840. In 1838 he came to the United States in company with his parents, two brothers and three sisters, and located in Guernsey County, Ohio. After abandoning his trade he engaged in farming, in which pursuit he is still engaged. He has 110 acres of land on Section 10, Clay Township. He came to Spencer County in 1848, where he remained five years. He then resided in Warrick County for eleven years, returning to Spencer County in 1864. April 14, 1840, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Ferguson, by whom he is the father of three children, two of whom Mary M. and John are living. Mrs. Stockdale died January 7, 1884. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM J. TEBLEMAN, son of Henry and Catharine Tebleman, is a native of Newport, Ky., born March 2, 1854. His father, who is a farmer, was born in Germany, from which country he immigrated to the United States at the age of sixteen. He located in Kentucky where he was married and remained upward of twenty years. He is now living in this county. William J. was reared at home and remained with his parents until his marriage, which event took place on March 9, 1878. He chose as a helpmate Sarah J. Hoops. In 1881 he bought eighty acres of land on Section 35, where he still resides. He was the father of two children, only one of whom, Theodore is now living. In politics Mr. Tebleman is very liberal in his views, voting for principle rather than for party, though he rather favors Republican ideas. Both he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and are among the most highly esteemed people of the county.

ISAAC VARNER, one of the oldest pioneers of the county now living, was born in Spencer County, June 17, 1825. Of his parents, Jacob and Frances (Egnew) Varner, the former was native of the "Old Dominion" and the latter of Kentucky. Jacob Varner, who was a farmer, located in Spencer County when a young man and remained until his death which occurred January 15, 1842. His widow died April 15, 1872. Isaac received but a limited education in youth. At the age of sixteen his father died, and he was compelled to assist in the support of the family. October 16, 1856, he was united in marriage with Ida M. Alley. In 1847 he entered eighty acres of land which he has cleared, and to which he has added 160 acres. He has erected substantial buildings and has his farm in a good state of cultivation. Both he and wife are members of the Baptist Church. They have five children Jacob N., George W., Charlotte, William F. and Frances.

JAMES R. WEBB, M. D., a prominent physician of Clay Township, was born July 13, 1856, in Spencer County, Ind., and is the only son of Johnson M. and Mary J. Webb. The latter died in 1857, and the former married for his second wife Maria Sutton, by whom he was the father of two children, one of whom is yet living. He lived at Grandview until 1862, when he together with Capt. Chris. Mason organized a

company of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry. During the same year, September 5, he fell on the field of battle, mortally wounded. James R. was reared by his step-mother at Grandview until 1876. He completed the course of study in the high school of that place, and entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati. After being in school one year he was married on September 11, 1878, to Emma Wohler. He then re-entered the medical college and graduated in 1879. He then located at Troy, Perry County, where he remained until 1884, when he removed to Buffalo, Spencer County, his present location. He has three children: Harry E., Clarence and Maggie. Mrs. Webb is a member of the Lutheran Church.

LOUIS F. WEISS, merchant at Santa Fé, is a native of Spencer County, born June 13, 1857. He is the fifth son of John and Mary C. (Schneider) Weiss, both natives of Germany. His father, a farmer, came to the United States in 1846, locating in Spencer County, Ind., where he still resides. Louis remained at home until his marriage, which event occurred on his birthday, June 13, 1880. He led to the altar Caroline Eigenmann, by whom he is the father of one child, Walter J. After marriage he erected a building and opened the store which he still conducts. He has a first-class stock of goods and has succeeded in building up a good trade. He and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church. He affiliates with the Republican party, and is postmaster in the village where he lives.

CHRISTIAN WINKELMANN came to Spencer County in 1856, and bought forty acres of land where he now lives. After building a house, he returned to Ohio, where he had previously lived for about a year, and on March 12, 1857, he married Adaline Meire, who died February 12, 1864, leaving one child, John. In June of the same year, he was again joined in marriage with Louisa Lamback. To this union nine children have been born, five of whom are living. September 29, 1864, he was drafted for service in the United States Army, and was assigned to Company C, Forty-fourth Indiana Infantry, with which he remained until receiving his discharge in August, 1865. Since the war he has added eighty acres to his first purchase of land, and now has a good home. Mr. Winkelmann was born in Prussia, August 5, 1823, and is the only son of Franklin and Anna (Berg) Winkelmann, both natives of Germany, where they passed their lives. The death of the former occurred in September, and of the latter in April, 1854.

GRASS TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS R. AUSTIN, M. D., was born in what is now Schuyler County, N. Y., April 27, 1842, being the fourth in a family of six children born to David R. and Lydia (Rhodes) Austin, who were natives, respectively, of New York and Pennsylvania. His parents dying when he was quite young, our subject was raised to manhood by an uncle, securing a good English education. In August, 1862, he became a volunteer private in Company G, One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, New

York Infantry, and serving under Gen. Grant through the entire campaign, from the Wilderness to the reduction of Petersburg inclusive, he was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He taught school some before and after the war, and November 29, 1867, married Frances Parshall, by whom he is the father of three children: George H., Annie and Fannie (deceased). Two years subsequent to his marriage, Mr. Austin removed to Iowa, and for a number of years was superintendent of a large farm belonging to his father-in-law. In 1873 he began reading medicine, and the winters of 1875-76 and 1876-77 attended the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, which graduated him January 23, 1877. Dr. Austin was engaged in the practice of his profession at various places until 1880, when he located at Chrisney, where he has an established and constantly increasing practice. He is a Democrat, and Mrs. Austin belongs to the Reformed Church.

WILLIAM O. AYER, a prominent citizen of Grass Township, is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born April 22, 1827, the fourth in a family of nine children born to Isaiah and Sarah (Martin) Ayer, who were natives of Maine and Virginia respectively, and who came to Ohio in company with their parents when quite young. The father of Isaiah and grandfather of William was a ship-carpenter by trade, operating the first ship yard west of Pittsburgh and constructing the hulls of some of the first steamboats that ran on the Ohio River in 1812. Isaiah was a farmer by occupation, and William was raised on the farm, where he remained assisting his parents until he attained his majority, receiving a common education, such as the schools of his day afforded. October 15, 1848, he married Mary J. Stanberry, and to them have been born five children, one now living, Robert H., who married Minerva C. Butler. In 1853 he came to Spencer County, Ind., settling on the farm where he now lives, when the entire place was yet in timber, and where he had to clear a place on which to build his cabin. Two years after his removal to this county, he invented the half shovel plow for new ground, out of which grew what is now called the diamond shovel plow. The neighbors, who had with difficulty used the full shovel plow, came from far and near to witness the working of the new patterned plow. He never had it patented, preferring to give his friends the privilege of constructing and using it themselves. Mr. Ayer has made farming his occupation through life, and has been very successful, owning 200 acres of well improved land. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

D. J. BENNETT, a well-to-do and enterprising citizen of Grass Township, was born on the 2d day of August, 1843, his parents both being natives of Ohio. Raised on a farm to years of maturity, he secured a limited education from the surrounding district schools, and at the age of twenty years began life's battle on his own responsibility. In 1865 the second important event in his life occurred, being his marriage with Catharine Allen, an estimable and highly respected lady, by whom he is the father of a family of eight children, whose names are as follows, beginning with the eldest: George W. S., Henry Harrison, Phebe Jane, John F., Edward A., Stephen, Charles Clinton and Catharine. Mr. Bennett has passed the greater portion of his life thus far engaged in

agricultural pursuits, and although he is not extremely wealthy in this world's goods, he has a comfortable and happy home, which has been secured entirely by himself and wife, and what is far more desirable and commendable, an honored name and unblemished reputation. He is a Democrat in politics, a good neighbor, and always extends a helping hand to laudable public enterprises.

JOHN B. CHRISNEY, born August 13, 1841, in Alsace, France, is the oldest son, and the oldest but one in a family of six children born to Pharaoh and Margaret (Putts) Chrisney, who were natives respectively of Alsace and Strasburgh, Germany, the latter place at the time of the mother's birth being in France. The parents were industrious, law-abiding citizens, but believing that the United States afforded a much better living for poor people, and firmly believing in the principals that led to the founding of this Government, they determined to make it their future home. Accordingly, March 1, 1847, they left France, and shipping on board a sailing vessel at Havre de Grace, bound for New York, set forth. They encountered many adverse storms, and were driven from their course many miles, but with numerous other discouraging features succeeded in landing at their destination in safety, after an eventful voyage of fifty-six days. From New York they went as far as Buffalo, when their means were exhausted, and they remained at that place two years, while the father supported the family, and saved some money by wood-chopping. Two years later they again started westward, this time getting as far as Floyd County, Ind., before their money again ran out. Two years later they removed to Crawford County, Ind., and entering land from the Government, engaged in clearing and farming. The father passed the remainder of his life on the farm he selected, but his widow is yet living, and resides in this county. John B. Chrisney, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared by his parents to manhood, receiving only a limited education in youth, which has been greatly increased in the later years by desultory reading and personal observation. At eighteen years of age he started out to do for himself, and November 3, 1859, was united in marriage with Miss Mary Fella, by whom he is the father of seven children: Joseph C., John P., Louisa M. (deceased), Martha C., Francis W., Thomas E. and Mary S. The mother was born at New Albany, Ind., April 11, 1841, a daughter of Casper Fella, who was a native of Germany. Mr. Chrisney began life's battle a poor boy, buying 160 acres of land for \$1,500, and giving a mortgage for the entire amount. By the closest economy and hard work, early and late, he was enabled, with his wife's valuable aid, to clear his property of incumbrance, and thus his first home was obtained. In December, 1864, he sold his farm, and in 1865 removed to Spencer County, and purchased a tract of land, where he now resides. He here farmed, dealt extensively in tobacco and produce, and to a great extent has ever since continued that business. The railroad being built directly through his farm the winter of 1871-72, he succeeded in having a station made, a postoffice established, streets to be laid out, stores to be started, and various industries established. In 1882 the name of the town was changed from Spring Station to Chrisney in his honor, and to-day it is one of the most thrifty and enterprising little villages in the country. Mr. Chrisney owns

valuable property in the town, including a fine residence, hotel and store, and 200 acres of excellent land adjoining the place, and 100 acres elsewhere. This is a brief history of John B. Chrisney, to which can be justly added that he is a self-made man, a leading citizen of the county, a Democrat in politics, and a man well known and highly esteemed throughout the entire county.

JOSEPH C. CHRISNEY, son of John B. Chrisney, appropriate mention of whom precedes this, was born August 13, 1860, in Crawford County, Ind., but was raised mostly in Spencer County. After receiving a good education in youth, he attended the Evansville Commercial College the winter of 1878-79, and completed a thorough course of instruction. Returning to the village of Chrisney, he assisted his father a short time, and then was employed by the L. E. & St. L. Railway Company as agent, and also served as telegraph operator and express agent. Mr. Chrisney is a young man of more than ordinary business ability, is enterprising, industrious, a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church. May 22, 1883, he united in marriage with Lena Kramer, who was born in Spencer County, Ind., January 1, 1861, a daughter of John H. Kramer. One son, Roy John, born October 25, 1884, has blessed their union.

WILLIAM DAVIS, farmer and stock-raiser, was born January 25, 1828, in Hamilton County, Ohio, being the eldest of nine children born to David and Mary (Coon) Davis, who were natives of the same county as our subject. In 1838 the family removed to Spencer County, Ind., settling in Grass Township, where they endured many of the hardships and inconveniences of pioneer life. Wild game was abundant, and it was no uncommon occurrence in those days for some one of the family to open the door in the morning and with the ever ready gun, shoot a deer from the doorstep, thus having fresh venison for breakfast. William remained at home with his parents until twenty-two years of age, receiving only such education as the primitive time afforded. November 15, 1849, he married Dorcas, daughter of Charles McIntire, one of the earliest settlers of Spencer County, and farming has always been his occupation. He resides on the old homestead, and is the owner of 140 acres of well-improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are among the township's best citizens. Mr. Davis is a staunch Democrat in politics. Annually he takes a hunting excursion to Arkansas, and has there become the hero of numerous exploits, and has had several narrow escapes from serious disaster.

JOSEPH M. FELLA, retail liquor dealer in Chrisney, was born March 25, 1856, in Crawford County, Ind., the third in a family of seven children born to John C. and Mary C. (Mathey) Fella, who were natives respectively of Germany and France. He remained with his parents on the home farm until attaining his majority, and since 1880 has resided in Chrisney engaged in the retail liquor trade. He has been reasonably successful in this occupation, and has many warm friends. He is a staunch Democrat in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic Church. His father, John C. Fella, immigrated to this country about forty years ago, and followed agricultural pursuits. He died January 2, 1864, Mrs. Fella surviving him, resides in Harrison County this State.

GEORGE FOURTHMAN, a native of Germany and one of the well-known farmers of Grass Township, was born September 29, 1813. To his parents, Casper and Margaret (Wicklin) Fourthman, there were twelve children born, and the father supported his family by engaging in the baker and brewer trades. The subject of our sketch being the eldest of the children assisted his father at his business until twenty-four years of age, also securing a fair education. In May, 1838, in company with a sister and her husband, he immigrated to the United States, landing at New York and for several months succeeding his arrival he resided at Hagerstown, Md. From there he moved to Pennsylvania, making his home in Franklin County until 1871, when he came to Spencer County, Ind., which has since been his home. In Pennsylvania Mr. Fourthman was engaged in the brewery business, but since coming to this county he has farmed successfully, now owning 120 acres of good land. He is enterprising, energetic, a prominent Democrat in politics and has officiated in various local positions of honor and trust with credit. In 1840 Susan Peters became his wife and by him the mother of six children as follows: John, Sarah, Dena, George, Maggie and Barbara. The mother dying, the husband and father wedded Elizabeth (Haas) Andeis in March, 1872, and both are members of the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE FRESHLEY, a resident of Grass Township, is a native of Wittenberg, Germany, born November 21, 1845, the fourth in a family of twelve children born to Jacob F. and Catharine (Weidmier) Freshley, who were also natives of Germany. In the year 1851, when George was but six years old, his parents started for America and first landed at New York, from whence they went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and settled near that city, where they lived nine years, and then came to Spencer County, Ind., where they have since resided. The father died February 12, 1866. George was raised on the farm, receiving a limited education and assisting his mother until thirty years old. November 7, 1875, his marriage with Margaret Kebortz was solemnized, and their union has been fruitful in the birth of four children: William, Anna, George and Lewis, aged respectively nine, seven, four, two years. Mr. Freshley has made farming his occupation through life and owns fifty-nine acres of land, well-improved. He is a Democrat in politics but is liberal in his views, preferring to vote from principle rather than from party, and he and his wife belong to the Albright Church.

JOSIAH GASTON, a native of Butler County, Ohio, was born July 19, 1830, the third in a family of eight children, born to Samuel and Susan (Bowman) Gaston, who were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Josiah was raised on the farm and assisted his mother (his father having died when he was but seven years of age) on the farm until he was sixteen, receiving such education as the facilities of his day and surroundings afforded. November 21, 1855, his marriage with Martha Sampson was solemnized, and to their union three children have been born, as follows: Albert M., who married Florence Richards; William S. and James, both deceased. Mr. Gaston has made farming his principal occupation through life, at which he has been fairly successful, owning at present 118 acres of good land well improved. He is a Republican in politics, but does not take an active part in political affairs, is a

member of the I. O. O. F. (Midway Lodge, No. 481), and he and his wife belong to the Presbyterian Church, and are respected and esteemed by all who know them.

GENTRY GILES, a native of Bullitt County Ky., was born December 8, 1819, the third in a family of eleven children, born to John and Elizabeth (Gentry) Giles, who were natives respectively of North Carolina and Virginia. John Giles was born in the year 1790, and from Kentucky removed with his family to Indiana in 1829, settling first in Putnam County, but four years later removing to Spencer County. They settled three miles north of Rockport, where Gentry grew to manhood. He assisted his parents on the home farm until twenty-six years of age, receiving only a limited education from the subscription schools of that day. May 11, 1845, he married Elizabeth Hackleman, and of the eleven children born to their union only ten are now living and these are mostly all married. September 2, 1864, the mother died and April 1, 1866, Mr. Giles married for his second wife Ellen C. Meeks, who has borne him eight children, six of whom are still living. His second wife dying March 10, 1884, Mary Hasenmyer became his present wife on the 28th of September, 1884. Mr. Giles bears the respect of all who know him as an honest citizen and an excellent neighbor. He is the owner of 600 acres of good land, is a staunch Democrat in politics and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

S. W. GWALTNEY, a native of Spencer County, Ind., and the present Trustee of Grass Township, was born January 10, 1849, being the thirteenth in the large family of fifteen children, born to the marriage of John Gwaltney, who was a native of the Old Dominion, and Mary Moore, a native of Pennsylvania. The father, when a young man, left his native State and immigrated to Ohio, then a new country, where he married our subject's mother. In the year 1837, they removed to the Hoosier State, which was their home many years. It was in Spencer County that S. W. Gwaltney was reared to manhood, and here he secured a fair education from the common schools. On attaining his majority he began the saw-mill and lumber business, at which he was reasonably successful. From early manhood he has manifested a deep interest in public affairs, and recognizing his worth the people of Grass Township elected him to his present position as township Trustee. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the I. O. O. F., and an enterprising and progressive citizen.

JOHN J. HAAFF, a prominent citizen of Grass Township, is a native of Siberian Germany, and was born April 18, 1827, the fourth in a family of six children, born to George J. and Mary E. (Kuntzman) Haaff. John was raised in his native country on a farm, where he remained and assisted his parents until twenty-two years of age. He received a good education in his native country, and in 1848 started for America, landing in New York, and first located in Rochester, N. Y., where he remained two years, when he came to this State and county, and has ever since here resided. In July, 1852, he wedded Christina Ritter, and they are the parents of twelve children, nine yet living, Mary E. (Mrs. Phillip Maas), George A., (who married Mecca Shrode,) George Henry, Samuel, Christina, John J., Anna, Frederick and Crissie. While

in New York, Mr. Haaff followed cabinet-making, and upon coming to this State worked at the carpenter and joiner's trade, but since 1854 has turned his attention principally to farming, and now owns 500 acres of good land, under improvement. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity at Grandview, and has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the State. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife belong to the Lutheran Church, and are respected by all who know them.

LEVI HALE, one of the leading farmers of this township, was born October 11, 1816, in Daviess County, Ky., and is the youngest and only one now living of thirteen children, born to the marriage of Levi Hale and Catharine Tucker, both natives of the Old Dominion, from whence they moved to Kentucky at a very early day. In 1819 they removed to Spencer County, Ind., it at that time being but very sparsely settled by the whites. They settled on the farm now owned by our subject, in Grass Township, where the father died about the year 1825, followed by the mother in 1849. Levi, Jr., subject of this biography, has always made his home on the farm, where he now resides, and having passed about sixty-six years of his life here, is known far and wide as an honest, upright and industrious citizen. February 9, 1854, he united in matrimony with Elizabeth Jones, and by her became the father of four children, only these three now living: Finley, Cynthia and Dow. April 12, 1863, the mother died, and December 20, of the same year, the father married Martha Tuley. Mr. Hale is a prosperous farmer, owning a good farm of 154 acres, is a Democrat in politics, and one of the few remaining old pioneers of the county.

WILLIAM HARRIS, a native of Clermont County, Ohio, was born March 19, 1826, being the youngest but one in a family of twelve children, born to Henry and Hannah (Hendrickson) Harris, both of whom were natives of New Jersey. His early education was obtained in the country schools of his boyhood days, and at fifteen years of age he started out in life for himself as a farm hand. August 20, 1849, Sarah Jane Perry became his wife, and by him the mother of ten children, as follows: Perry W., Lydia Ann, Maria Catharine, Sarah Jane, Henry Andrew, Hannah Elizabeth, Stephen Douglass, Nancy Melvina, Cornelius H. and Clarence Sherman. Of those the first, second, fifth, sixth and eighth are dead. At the time he started out in life for himself Mr. Harris was a poor boy. He came to Spencer County, Ind., in 1853, and settled one mile north of the present site of Chrisney. He has here identified himself with all the charitable and benevolent institutions of the day, and by industry and integrity has secured a valuable tract of land, comprising 320 acres. He has served his township in the capacity of Trustee with credit, is a member of the I. O. O. F. and F. & A. M., and Mrs. Harris belongs to the Baptist Church. Mr. Harris is well posted on the general topics of the day. He is a close student of the Bible, believing in the benefit of churches as great moral institutions, but does not fully accept the Bible as a Divine revelation.

GAVIN S. JONES, farmer and citizen of Grass Township, was born May 15, 1825, the fifth in a family of nine children born to William M. and Olliva (May) Jones, who were natives of Kentucky. The former came to Indiana with his parents in the year 1815, while it was yet a Territory,

and both entered land, shortly after which William returned to Kentucky, where he married, then returning to this State ever afterward made it his home. Gavin S. remained at home assisting his parents on the farm until nineteen years of age, receiving no schooling whatever. June 20, 1850, his marriage with Martha A. Beasley was solemnized, and to their union have been born three children: Willis G., who is now married, Paulina J. (Mrs. James Mattingly), and Richmond L. (deceased). Mr. Jones has made farming his principal occupation through life, and has been very successful, owning at present 145 acres of good land. June 20, 1847, he enlisted in the service of his country to assist in maintaining the rights of the United States against Mexico, serving a period of eighteen months. In the late war Mr. Jones procured a substitute, as at the time he was afflicted with sore eyes and was unable to go. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, at Gentryville, Lodge, No. 424, and in politics has been a life-long Democrat, well and favorably known throughout the community in which he lives.

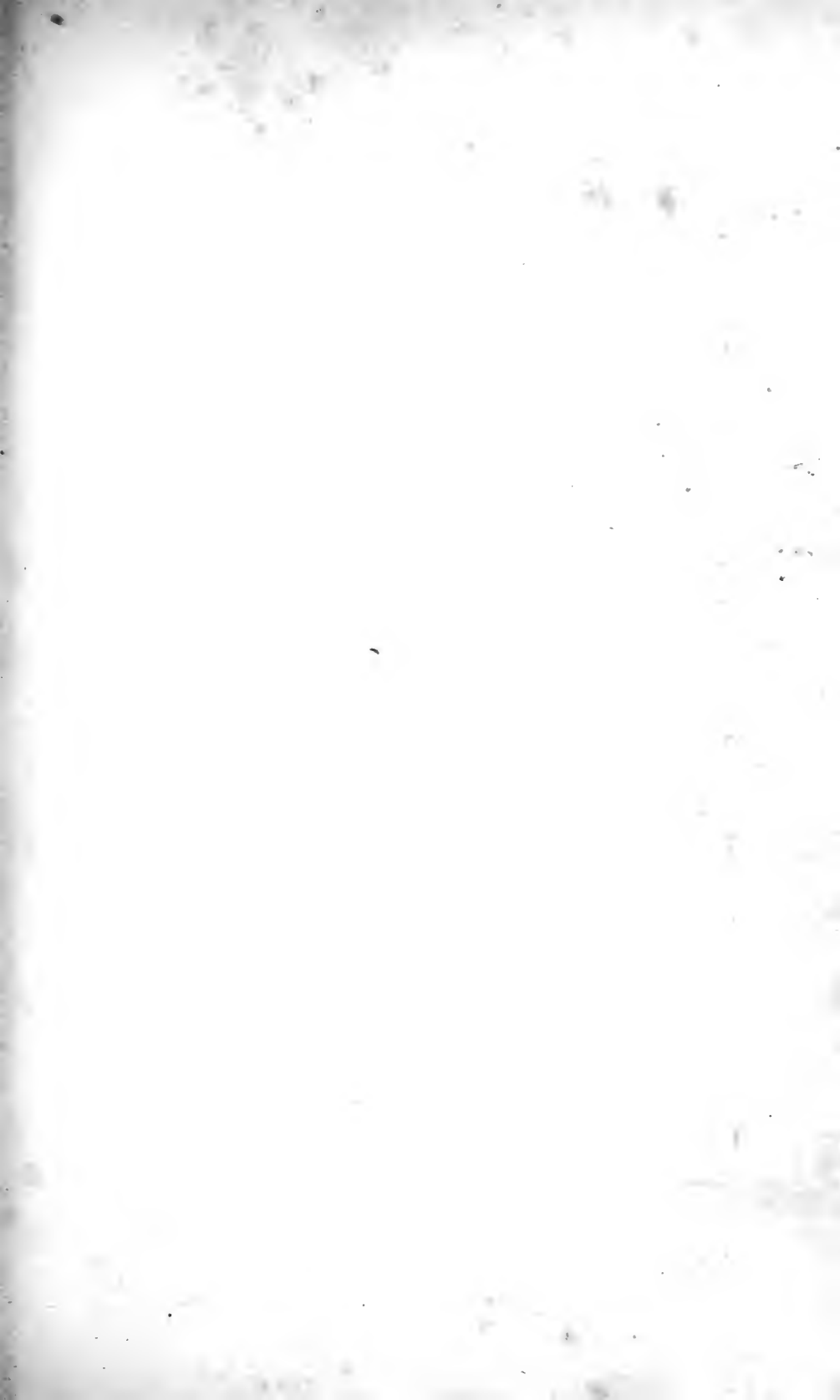
CHARLES KILLIAN is a native of Baden, Germany, born May 24, 1835, the next eldest in a family of nine children born to Vitus and Lenora (Obhof) Killian, who were also natives of Baden. Charles was raised in his native country until the age of thirteen, where he received all the schooling he ever got, and in the year 1848, his parents and family started for the United States and landed at New York, from whence they immediately came to Indiana *via*, Pittsburgh and the Ohio River, first settling near Evansville, and afterward coming to Spencer County. Mr. Killian assisted his parents on the farm until about twenty-five years of age, and February 22, 1859, he married Louisa Staingel, and they are the parents of eight children, these five now living: Victoria, Vitus C., Anthony R., Carolina and Albert T. His occupation has always been farming, and in 1860, he settled on a farm in the woods, and which he has developed into a farm of 157 acres of improved land well stocked. Mr. Killian is a Democrat in politics, taking an active interest in all political and public affairs of the community in which he lives. He and family are members of the Catholic Church, and are among the township's best German families.

WILLIAM KILLIAN, a resident of Grass Township, is a native of Baden, Germany, born August 9, 1837, the third in a family of nine children born to Vitus and Lenora (Obhof) Killian, who were also natives of Germany where Killian was raised until the age of eleven years, and where he received his principal education, only attending school in this country three months. In the year 1848, the family came to America, and landing at New York, they immediately came to this State, first settling near Evansville, but shortly after removing to Spencer County, settling in the vicinity of his present home. William remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until twenty-three years of age. June 24, 1860, his marriage with Katherine Helman was celebrated, and to their union eleven children have been born, of whom five are now living, named as follows: Mary, Vitus, Laura, Lucy and Rosa. Mr. Killian has farmed principally through life, and now owns a fine farm of 80 acres, and in connection with his farming, he has a fine large orchard, from which he makes every year a large quantity of cider. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and family belong to the Catholic Church.

JOHN H. KRAMER (deceased), one of the prominent German citizens of his day in Spencer County, was born in Rhine Province, Prussia, June 9, 1818, and was there reared and educated. In December, 1844, he wedded Johannette Becker, who was also a native of Prussia, and in 1854 the family immigrated to the United States, and settled permanently in Grass Township, Spencer Co., Ind., where they engaged in agricultural pursuits. Being possessed of that sterling integrity, economy and industry, of the better class of German-Americans, Mr. Kramer soon accumulated valuable property, and at the time of his death, which event occurred February 25, 1884, owned a valuable tract of land, comprising 600 acres, besides other property. He was a Democrat in politics, and himself and family belonged to the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Kramer survives her husband, and resides on the old homestead in this township. A family of twelve children were born to their union, whose names are as follows: Henry, Christina, Caroline, William, Catharine, Lena, Fred, Nettie, Mary, John, Phillip, and an infant that died unnamed. The majority of those living are married and reside within the county, where they are recognized as among its foremost people.

LABAN B. LLOYD, farmer and stock-raiser, was born and raised in Clermont County, Ohio, his birth occurring March 23, 1831. He is the fifth in a family of nine children born to the marriage of Reuben Lloyd and Nancy Brazier, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. In the year 1848 these parents removed to Spencer County, Ind., where they continued to reside until their respective deaths, which occurred in July, 1863, and June, 1875. Receiving a common school education in youth, Laban B. removed with his parents to this county, and assisted them on the farm until the attainment of his majority. September 29, 1854, his marriage with Harriet D. Gwaltney was solemnized, and to their union were born eight children, the following-named yet living: Charles R. (married Olive Butler), Aquilla D. (married Elizabeth C. Hancock), Sarah A. (Mrs. Julius K. Wilkison), Reuben L., Nannie C., John M. and Jackson P. Mr. Lloyd has successfully followed farming through life, now owning 200 acres of improved land. A staunch Republican in politics, he manifests an active interest in the welfare and public prosperity of his township, county and State, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

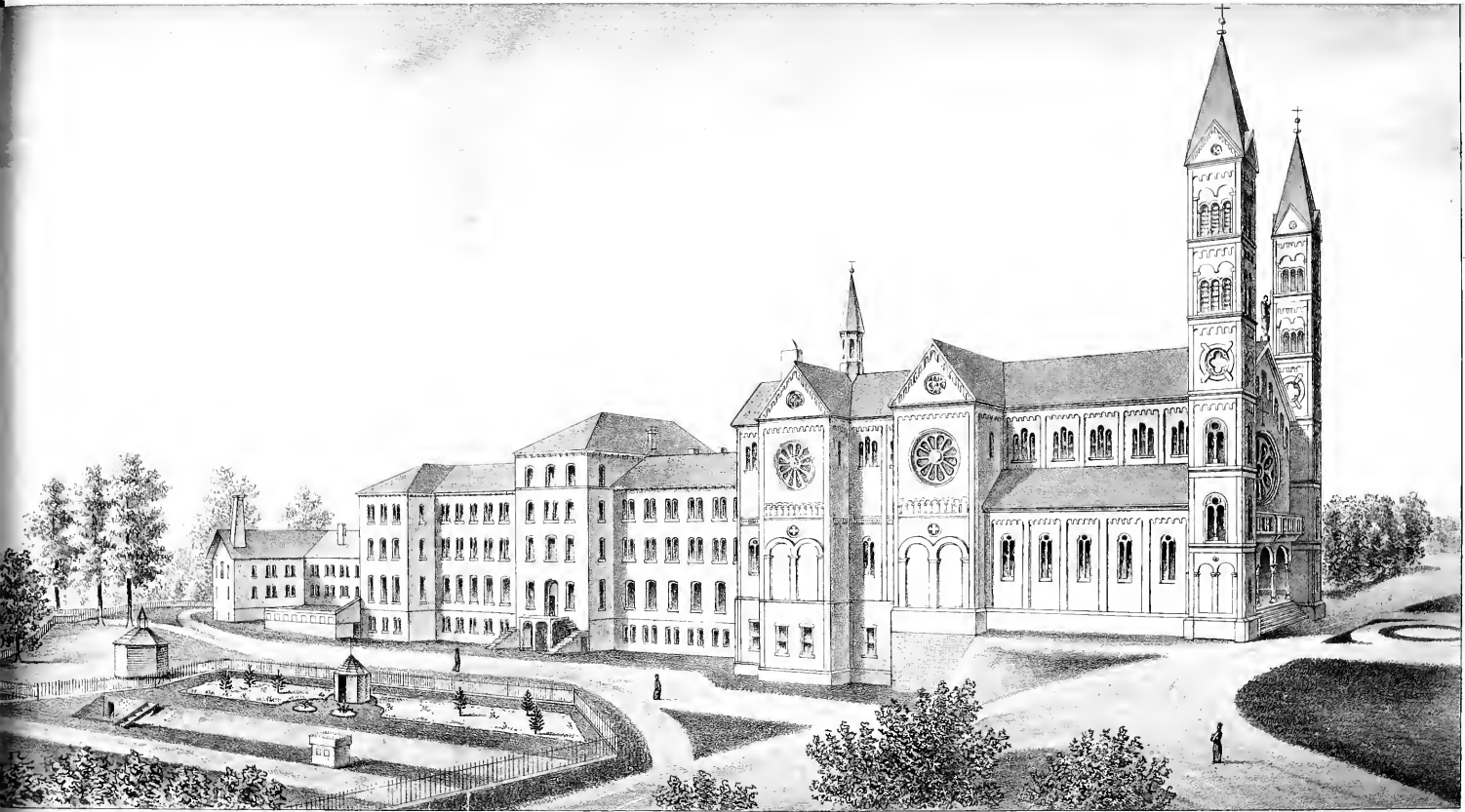
THOMAS MADDEN, a prominent citizen of Grass Township, is, as his name indicates, a native of the Emerald Isle, his birth occurring in the year 1823. He is the youngest but one in a family of three children born to John and Ann Madden, his mother's maiden name being the same before as after marriage. Thomas Madden remained in Ireland until about the age of twenty-five years, and during this time received a limited education. A portion of his father's family having preceded him, he came to the United States in the year 1848 and first settled in Hamilton County, Ohio, which was his place of residence for ten years. In 1860 he removed to this county and State, and here he has since resided. He is a Catholic in religion, a Democrat in politics, a farmer by occupation, a citizen highly esteemed by his neighbors, and the owner of 290 acres of improved land. On coming to this country he barely had money sufficient to defray his passage, and in all respects he is a self-made man.



JOHN H. KRAMER (deceased), one of the prominent German citizens of his day in Spencer County, was born in Rhine Province, Prussia, June 9, 1818, and was there reared and educated. In December, 1844, he wedded Johannette Becker, who was also a native of Prussia, and in 1854 the family immigrated to the United States, and settled permanently in Grass Township, Spencer Co., Ind., where they engaged in agricultural pursuits. Being possessed of that sterling integrity, economy and industry, of the better class of German-Americans, Mr. Kramer soon accumulated valuable property, and at the time of his death, which event occurred February 25, 1884, owned a valuable tract of land, comprising 600 acres, besides other property. He was a Democrat in politics, and himself and family belonged to the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Kramer survives her husband, and resides on the old homestead in this township. A family of twelve children were born to their union, whose names are as follows: Henry, Christina, Caroline, William, Catharine, Lena, Fred, Nettie, Mary, John, Phillip, and an infant that died unnamed. The majority of those living are married and reside within the county, where they are recognized as among its foremost people.

LABAN B. LLOYD, farmer and stock-raiser, was born and raised in Clermont County, Ohio, his birth occurring March 23, 1831. He is the fifth in a family of nine children born to the marriage of Reuben Lloyd and Nancy Brazier, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. In the year 1848 these parents removed to Spencer County, Ind., where they continued to reside until their respective deaths, which occurred in July, 1863, and June, 1875. Receiving a common school education in youth, Laban B. removed with his parents to this county, and assisted them on the farm until the attainment of his majority. September 29, 1854, his marriage with Harriet D. Gwaltney was solemnized, and to their union were born eight children, the following-named yet living: Charles R. (married Olive Butler), Aquilla D. (married Elizabeth C. Hancock), Sarah A. (Mrs. Julius K. Wilkison), Reuben L., Nannie C., John M. and Jackson P. Mr. Lloyd has successfully followed farming through life, now owning 200 acres of improved land. A staunch Republican in politics, he manifests an active interest in the welfare and public prosperity of his township, county and State, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

THOMAS MADDEN, a prominent citizen of Grass Township, is, as his name indicates, a native of the Emerald Isle, his birth occurring in the year 1823. He is the youngest but one in a family of three children born to John and Ann Madden, his mother's maiden name being the same before as after marriage. Thomas Madden remained in Ireland until about the age of twenty-five years, and during this time received a limited education. A portion of his father's family having preceded him, he came to the United States in the year 1848 and first settled in Hamilton County, Ohio, which was his place of residence for ten years. In 1860 he removed to this county and State, and here he has since resided. He is a Catholic in religion, a Democrat in politics, a farmer by occupation, a citizen highly esteemed by his neighbors, and the owner of 290 acres of improved land. On coming to this country he barely had money sufficient to defray his passage, and in all respects he is a self-made man.





In January, 1853, he married Mary Page, an estimable lady, and by her he is the father of three children: John (married Linda Fella), Mary (wife of Benjamin Fisher) and William.

EDWARD MAIER, of the firm of E. Maier & Co., was born at Baden, Germany, April 18, 1861, being the fourth in a family of six children born to the marriage of Gervas Maier and Josephine Stehle. He was reared by his parents until fourteen years of age, securing in that time a fair education, and at that age was apprenticed to William Yachle to learn the tinner's trade. In three years he had completed his apprenticeship, and for a time thereafter followed the occupation at various places in his native country. Thinking to better himself in a newer country, he started for America May 18, 1880, and on the 3d of the following June landed at New York City safely. He came directly to Spencer County, Ind., where he had an uncle living, but shortly thereafter secured a position as tinner at Troy, Ind. A few weeks later he was employed at Grandview, this county, by Mr. Tonini, with whom he remained until April, 1884, when he removed to Chrisney, where he has since resided. He is a young man who has worked hard for the deserved success with which he has met, and to his credit can be said that no young man enjoys a better reputation for integrity and industry than does Mr. Maier. He is a Democrat and a Catholic.

DR. G. W. McCOY, born in Spencer County, Ind., October 21, 1855, is the youngest but one of the ten children of A. H. and Olivia (Jones) McCoy, who were natives respectively of Kentucky and Indiana. He was reared on a farm, to years of maturity, securing a good practical education in youth from the common country schools. At nineteen years of age he began to do for himself as a school teacher, but continued only two terms when he began the study of medicine, having previously turned his attention to a considerable extent in that direction. The winter of 1877-78 he took a course of lectures at the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, and in March, 1878, embarked in the practice of medicine at Richland City, Spencer Co., Ind., where he remained ten months. He then moved to Chrisney, where he has established a comfortable business, and won the confidence of the neighborhood as an able physician and a thorough gentleman. In 1882 he attended the Jefferson School of Medicine, at Louisville, Ky., which granted him a diploma, and in 1883 he graduated from the Louisville Medical College. Dr. McCoy is the present postmaster at Chrisney, is a Republican in politics and a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity. He was married, October 28, 1883, to Jennie Alley, by whom he is the father of one son, Harlan B., born August 13, 1884.

CLARK McCOY, a well-known and well-to-do farmer of Grass Township, was born August 15, 1830, in the adjoining township of Luce, Spencer Co., Ind., and is the oldest but one of seven children born to the marriage of James McCoy and Lucinda Hall. Being left an orphan when yet a small boy, Clark was reared by his step-mother until nineteen years of age. November 30, 1851, he was united in matrimony with Aalsey Lockhart, and by her is the father of the following: John R. (married Carrie Craig), Nezbet, Luther (married Hattie Beeler), Laura B., Leonard G. (married Eliza Lenn), Melvin L. and Charley. February 26, 1875,

the family was called upon to mourn the death of the wife and mother, an honest Christian and a devoted helpmeet. July 29, 1877, Mr. McCoy married for his second wife Lorinda Lenn, and by her is the father of one son, Hardy M. He is a Republican in politics, an enterprising and progressive citizen, and a man well known and respected throughout the entire community. He has followed farming throughout life, with the exception of four years while merchandising at Eureka, and he has secured a nicely-improved farm of 147 acres. He belongs to the United Brethren and his wife to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN S. MCGEE, born February 1, 1835, in the State of New Jersey, is the third in a family of six boys born to Thomas and Jane (Daniels) McGee. At an early age he was left an orphan, and until fifteen years of age resided with an uncle in his native State. At that age he began a five years' apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, but owing to illness was compelled to relinquish his plans after serving eighteen months. In company with a brother, in the year 1853, he went to Hamilton County, Ohio, which was his home for nine years, and in 1862 he made settlement on the farm he now owns in this township, and occupied by his son and son-in-law. In September, 1858, he united in marriage with Mary E. Sampson, by whom he is the father of five children, as follows: Catharine J. (Mrs. Jackson Lloyd), William S., David L., John F., and James E. By a life of industry and economy, Mr. McGee has secured an excellent farm of 126 acres, which includes his residence at Midway, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. In politics he is a radical Republican, and although retired from active business pursuits by reason of failing health, manifests a live interest in all the public affairs of the day.

ROBERT H. MITCHELL, a prominent settler of Grass Township, is a native of Henry County, Ky., born May 6, 1820, the fifth in a family of eight children born to Andrew and Dorcas (Hardwick) Mitchell, who were natives of Virginia. Robert was raised in his native State, where he received a common school education in the subscription schools, and also one term in Shelby County. He remained at home assisting his parents on the farm until sixteen years of age. April 1, 1847, his marriage with Mary A. Procter was solemnized, and to their union the following named children have been born: Dorcas (Mrs. T. Overman), Robert L. (who married Kate Myers), and Mary E. (Mrs. William Atkinson). Mr. Mitchell's occupation has principally been farming, and in addition to this, he practiced law two years, 1839-40. He then joined the Christian Church, entering the ministry, and for six years traveled, being very successful in increasing the membership of that church. Since his marriage he has farmed in connection with preaching, and at present owns 200 acres of land well improved. Mr. Mitchell is a Republican in politics, although a Democrat before the Rebellion.

JOHN G. MEYER, born February 10, 1823, in Germany, is the oldest of three children born to Michael and Catharine (Alexander) Meyers, who were also natives of the old country, where our subject was reared and educated. About the year 1838, the father died, and some nine years later the widowed mother, with her children, immigrated to America, all landing at New Orleans in safety. After going to Cincin-

nati, where they lived a few months, they removed to near Batavia, Ohio, residing at that place five years. They then came to Spencer County, Ind., which has since been the home of our subject. Mr. Meyer began life's battle a poor boy, but determined to succeed; he has been industrious, economical, and by his own exertions has become the owner of over 900 acres of good land, and a good general store, which is conducted by a son. He has been a Republican in politics since the organization of that party. Has served one term as commissioner of the county, and is a member of the Encampment in Odd Fellowship. In September, 1847, he wedded Susanna Devine, a native of Germany, and eleven children have been born to them, the following named yet living: Jacob, David M., Henry L., (married Anna Metz), Mary E., Katie S., (wife of Robert L. Mitchell), Carrie F., and Frederick W. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are among the county's best citizens.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, a prominent citizen of Grass Township, is a native of Bedfordshire, England, born May 12, 1820, being the third in a family of nine children born to Richard and Ann (Linnell) Partridge, who were also natives of England. About the year 1830 the family immigrated to New York City, first settling in Cortland County, N. Y., where they resided six years, then removing to Pennsylvania, where our subject received the better part of his education. In 1850 he came to Spencer County, Ind., in company with a brother, two brothers already having preceded them, and here he has since resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits. That he has not made life a failure is proven by the 300 acres of good land he owns and the universal respect with which he is regarded by the surrounding community. June 8, 1848, his marriage with Margaret S. Dean was solemnized, and to their union three children have been born, only two sons now living: Henry D., who married Nancy A. Stites, and Delbert A., who selected Miss Lillie F. Beeler as the sharer of his joys and sorrows through life. Mr. Partridge is a Republican in politics, with a strong temperance sentiment, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee.

J. D. PINKSTON, one of the well-known citizens of Grass Township, was born July 29, 1848, in Spencer County, Ind., being the only child born to the marriage of John A. Pinkston, a native of Kentucky, and Sarah A. Greenway, who was born in Indiana. The father came to this State in the year 1841, and was here married. Our subject received a good practical education from the schools of Spencer County, and at the age of fourteen years was cast upon his own resources for a livelihood. The winter of 1869 he began his career as a public teacher, and since that time has taught a total of fifteen terms, and has become known as one of the ablest educators of Spencer County. During the summer months he turns his time and attention to farming, and in these combined pursuits provides a very comfortable living for himself and family. Mr. Pinkston is a member of the A. O. U. W., is a Democrat in politics, and is liberal in his views on all topics, accepting only that broad and philanthropic course marked out by nature. He was married July 11, 1872, to Rebecca McCoy, and three children have blessed them: Minnie F., Elmer and Mattie. The mother belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS ROSENBAUM, a native of Prussia, was born on the 14th of November, 1821, and is the eldest in a family of five children born to Thomas and Lena Rosenbaum, who were also natives of the old country. Our subject remained at home in his native country until fourteen years of age, and during this time he was enabled to secure a fair education by reason of the compulsory attendance on the public schools. Until the age of thirty-four years he was employed as a farm laborer, but in the year 1855 he bade friends and native land adieu, and, for the purpose of bettering his condition financially, came to the United States. From New York, the place where he disembarked, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, then Covington, Ky., then for eight years lived in Lawrence County, Ohio, and from there came to Spencer County, Ind., where he has since lived. Since locating here he has farmed and raised stock, and by industry he has secured a comfortable home and 120 acres of land. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife belong to the Lutheran Church. In 1848 Margaret Fiehne became Mrs. Thomas Rosenbaum, and five children resulted from their union, as follows: Richard, who married Alice Morgan; William, whose wife was Lucy Platz; Lizzie, now Mrs. Adam Trinkle; John and Katie.

JOSEPH ROTH, a native of Baden, Germany, was born October 28, 1828, being the eldest of six children born to Anton and France Roth, who were also natives of Germany. Our subject was raised by his parents in his native country until twenty-four years of age, during which time he received a limited education. Late in 1851 he immigrated to the United States landing at New Orleans, January 1, 1852, where he remained three years when he came to Spencer County, Ind. Eight years afterward his parents immigrated to this country, and for a number of years resided at Rockport, then removed to Illinois. May 16, 1852 our subject was united in marriage with Christina J. Voechle, and to their union seven children have been born, these three yet living: Mary (the wife of H. L. Katterhenry), Lizzie and William F. Those deceased are, Katrina, Caroline, Christina and Sarah A. The latter was the wife of Anton Miller, and leaves one daughter named after her. Mr. Roth has followed farming successfully all his life and is the present owner of a good farm of 150 acres. He is a Democrat and he and family belong to the Evangelical Church.

JOSHUA SHRODE, the oldest citizen now living in Grass Township, is a native of Butler County, Ky., born September 16, 1811, the youngest in a family of five children born to William and M. (Osborne) Shrode. The father was born on the ocean while his parents were *en route* to this country and the mother was a native of Kentucky. In 1814 they came to this State while it was yet a Territory, and first settled on the Ohio River in Spencer County three miles above Rockport. They always remained residents of this county until their respective deaths. Joshua remained at home assisting his parents on the farm until his majority, receiving a limited education, and September 9, 1834 wedded Susan Ellsworth by whom he is the father of eight children, these six yet living: Sarah A. (Mrs. Thomas Bradley), Rebecca (Mrs. Alfred Hammond), Josiah (who married Laura Hall), Augusta, Massa L. (Mrs. Adam Haaff) and Emma A. (Mrs. G. Jones). Mr. Shrode is a farmer by occupation,

owning 160 acres of well improved land. He had two sons in the late war, one who lost his life in his country's cause and one very severely wounded. Mr. Shode is a Republican in politics and has been since the existence of that party, and is one of the pioneers of Spencer County, respected and esteemed by all who know him.

JONATHAN SHUFF, one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers of Grass Township, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, June 14, 1812, and is one in a family of five children born to John and Mary (Myers) Huff who were natives of Maryland. He was raised and educated in his native county and remained at home assisting his parents on the farm until forty years of age. In 1853 he came to Spencer County, Ind., and first engaged in the milling business at the Lake Mill in partnership with John Myers. Two years afterward he exchanged his interest for a portion of the farm on which he now lives, and November 27, 1859, was united in marriage with Sabina Crosley, by whom he was the father of six children, the following four yet living: John (who married Maria B. Goodman), Ira (whose wife was Miss Mattie Goodman), Anna (now Mrs. James Litton) and Frank. Mr. Shuff has followed agricultural pursuits mostly through life, and by good management and industry he has become the possessor of 464 acres of fairly improved land and a portable saw-mill which is situated on the same. In politics he has always advocated the cause of the Democratic party and he is one of the county's substantial and reliable citizens.

DR. JOHN R. SMITH, of Chrisney, is a native of the county in which he now resides, born January 18, 1851, being the eldest of six children born to William B. and Louisa J. (Masterson) Smith. These parents were natives of Kentucky, their respective births occurring November 16, 1822, and March 22, 1833, both of German descent. Both came to Indiana when young and were married in this State. The subject of our sketch was raised on a farm, his youth being passed in such pursuits as was common to farmer boys. He received a good academical education in Marengo Academy, after which, for a period of seven years, he followed the school teacher's profession. In 1875 he began, and for two years continued to read medicine under the direction of Dr. E. F. Camp, then took a course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. Beginning the practice of medicine at Chrisney, he has ever since continued at this place with more than ordinary success, and in 1880 returned and graduated at medicine from his former place of learning in Cincinnati. Dr. Smith is one of the county's progressive and enterprising citizens, is a Democrat in politics, and in 1884 was elected Coroner of the county.

ANTHONY STEVENSON, a native of Dubois County, Ind., was born January 17, 1843, the sixth in a family of twelve children born to John and Elizabeth (Madison) Stevenson, who were natives of Scotland and England respectively. They were married in Nova Scotia and came to Indiana in about 1839, and first settled in Dubois County, where they lived seven years, when they removed to Daviess County, Ky., but in 1854 returned to this State and located in Spencer County, where they remained until their respective deaths, April 12, 1881, and April 9, 1883. The father was a coal miner by occupation and opened and operated the

Rockport coal mines, also opened the first mines below the falls on the Ohio River at Hawesville, Ky. Anthony was reared on his father's farm and assisted with the work until nineteen years of age, receiving a common education, when he took charge of the coal business and located at Rockport. He continued that business with his father and with Robert Fisher until 1867, when he engaged in buying and shipping produce, under the firm name of Woolen, Balsley & Stevenson, for one year, when he returned to the old homestead and farmed for five years. December 16, 1863, Mr. Stevenson married Fannie D. Bullock, and to them eleven children have been born, eight now living: Emma, Lizzie, Annie, Archie, George B., Robert, Jennie and William. His principal occupation has been farming, at which he has been very successful, now owning 540 acres of well improved land. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Rockport Lodge, No. 112; is a Democrat in politics, and has been elected Sheriff of Spencer County two terms, also held the position of chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of the county for several years. Since 1874 he has been engaged in flat-boating on the river, shipping yearly from 24,000 to 48,000 bushels of corn.

JACOB TRINKEL (deceased), was a prominent German settler of Grass Township, and a man honored and respected for his probity of character inherited from his ancestors, and for his private worth and excellence. Born at Bremen, Germany, September 16, 1816, he was the elder of two children born to the marriage of Philip Jacob Trinkel and Mary Baker. He was reared in his native country, where he remained until the age of thirty years, securing a common school education. Immigrating to the United States he worked for an uncle three years in Spencer County, Ind. He then purchased the farm now occupied by his widow, and made that his home until his death. He selected for his helpmeet through life Anna Croedel, and their union was blessed in the birth of eleven children, of which these eight are yet living: Lizzie (Mrs. Henry Selzer), Adam (married Lizzie Rosenbaum), Vetus William, Jacob, Mary, John, Henry and Frederick. As a farmer Mr. Trinkel was very successful, owning at one time about 200 acres. A member of the Presbyterian Church, he died in that faith January 27, 1875. He died respected and beloved by all who knew him, and especially by those who knew him best.

LUCE TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM ALLEN, a retired merchant and farmer of Enterprise, Ind., is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born November 11, 1829, being the eldest son in a family of five children born to William and Lettie (Trumper) Allen, natives of Ohio and New York respectively. They were married in the former State January 2, 1825, and resided at New Richmond and Cincinnati, Ohio, until they came to Spencer County. The former erected the first saw and grist-mill built in Luce Township. He was at one time one of the leading architects and builders of Cincinnati. He

died about three years after coming to Spencer County, January 25, 1842. His widow married again and died at the age of seventy-one years, August 25, 1876. William Allen, the subject of this sketch, was reared at home. His father died when he was twelve years of age, and four years later he began to serve an apprenticeship to a carpenter, which lasted three years. He then gave the most of his attention for the next eight years to boat-building and dealing in wood. He was afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits at Enterprise, and in the livery business at Rockport. In 1866 he returned to Enterprise, where he was again engaged in merchandising until 1883, when he retired from business. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1884 was a candidate for the office of County Commissioner. He was defeated by a small majority in a county overwhelmingly Democratic. August 23, 1854, he was united in marriage with Mary C. Boyd. To this union no children have been born. James H. Allen, a brother of the preceding, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 29, 1835. Left an orphan at an early age, he when fourteen years old, began life as a cook on a flat-boat. He was afterward engaged for some time in milling and logging. He is now following the business of farming, having a good farm of 180 acres. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is well and favorably known throughout the county. November 8, 1862, his marriage with Rhoda Boyd was celebrated. To them five children have been born. They are Jennie, Annie, William C., Claude N., and Mollie M.

ROBERT J. AXTON was born in Ohio County, Ky., May 12, 1824, being the fourth son of Bayless E. and Elizabeth (Terry) Axton. He received only a limited education in youth, but after attaining his majority he attended school and acquired a fair knowledge of the common branches. He remained at home until December 2, 1850, at which date his marriage with Sarah A. Pattie occurred. This union was blessed with six children. Mrs. Axton died April 20, 1863, and he was again united in marriage with Evaline B. Bayless, a daughter of Almira (Barney) and I. L. Bayless, by whom he was the father of ten children, eight of whom are living. Mr. Axton is engaged in farming and stock raising, and is the owner of 360 acres of land, 260 of which lie near Richland City. In politics he is a Democrat. He has served the people as justice of the peace, and is well and favorably known in Spencer County.

DAVID J. AXTON, a leading farmer of Luce Township, Spencer Co., Ind., was born in Ohio County, Ky., April 20, 1832. His parents were Bayliss E. and Elizabeth (Terry) Axton, natives of North Carolina, whence they went to Kentucky. Until the time of his marriage he lived with his parents in his native State, where he received his education. He was raised a farmer, and that has continued to be his occupation. Miss Margaret A. Allen became his wife October 9, 1856. She is also a native of the same county as her husband. Their union has been blessed with ten children. Mr. Axton is one of the most successful farmers and stock-raisers in the county. He owns 1,600 acres of good land well improved, which he has acquired by honesty and industry, having started in life a poor boy. He belongs to the Masons, and is a Democrat in politics. He has served his county twelve years as county commissioner, retiring in 1883 with an unblemished reputation.

GEORGE A. BAUMAN, one of the foremost farmers of Luce Township, is a native of Germany, and was born July 17, 1835. He is the eldest of eight children, of whom George and Sophia (Beyer) Bauman were the parents. In 1836 the family came to America, and settled in Hamilton County, where their home continued to be until 1852—the year they came to Spencer County. The father's death occurred in 1871, and the mother's in 1881. George A. continued to reside with his parents until his marriage, and received a good common school education. On February 22, 1857, he married Anna Mary Elzer, also a native of Germany. She has borne him nine children. Her birth occurred February 1, 1839. Farming and stock-raising has been his principal occupation, as it is at present. He and wife belong to the United Brethren Church. He is a Republican in politics, and in the late war served in the Eureka Home Guards.

HENRY CROWDER, of Luce Township, is a farmer, and was born January 31, 1839, being the second in a family of five children. His parents were Nathaniel and Mary (McClary) Crowder, who were natives of Kentucky and Ireland. They were married in Spencer County, where the balance of their lives was spent, and where our subject was born. The early schools of his time afforded all the education that Henry obtained. He was raised on the farm and accustomed to the hard work incident to a farmer's life. On February 14, 1865, he joined Company F, Fifty-eighth Regiment of Indiana Infantry, but was discharged at the close of the war in July following. Upon his return home he again engaged in agricultural pursuits at the old homestead. His marriage with Drusilla Cunningham was celebrated, and to them seven children have been born, named George B., Robert S., Franklin W., Hays C., Eugene, Nathaniel and an infant, deceased. Mr. Crowder owns 420 acres of fertile and well improved land. Politically he is a Republican, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

FORD W. DODD, a merchant and citizen of Richland City, is a native of Spencer County, Ind., and was born August 25, 1856. He is the second of two children, of whom Charles P. and Mary A. (Hall) Dodd were the parents. Ford was raised in his father's family and is yet making that his home. His mother died in 1860 and his father in 1878, and he still lives with his step-mother. His education was obtained in the common schools of the country and he now owns one half interest in the hardware, harness and undertaking business, conducted under the firm name of McKenney & Dodd. Politically he is a Democrat and religiously is independent and liberal. He belongs to the Odd Fellows fraternity and is one of the well and favorably known men of his town.

WILLIAM T. FERGUSON is a son of Josiah W. and Martha J. (Riddle) Ferguson, who raised a family of nine children. His birth occurred February 29, 1848, in Spencer County, Ind., where his whole life has been spent and his education received in the common schools. He assisted his father on the farm until his marriage, which took place May 12, 1874. His wife was Eliza B. Axton, who has borne him a family of five children. Mrs. Ferguson was born December 25, 1854. They are residents of Richland City, where Mr. Ferguson is engaged in the retail merchandise business and doing a lucrative trade. In religion

both he and wife are independent in their views. His politics are Democratic and he is one of the young and enterprising men of his place.

JAMES GRANGER, of Luce Township, is a native of Clermont County, Ohio, and was born August 19, 1827. He is the second son in a family of six children born to Salmon B. and Sarah (Wells) Granger, who were natives of New York and New Jersey. Our subject was left an orphan at the age of twelve years and his education is little, having been acquired in the common school. He has made his way through the world since that time. On October 5, 1848, he was united in wedlock to Mary A. Hensel, also of Ohio, and to their union two children have been born, named Sarah J. (deceased), and John Milton. Mr. Granger makes farming and stock-raising his occupation. He owns 169 acres of well improved land. Both he and wife are members of the United Brethren Church, in which he spent thirteen years as minister. In the fall of 1856 he came to Indiana and located in Orange County, where he remained two years. In 1872 he settled where he now lives. He enlisted August 14, 1862, in Company H, Eighty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was discharged in May following on account of physical disability.

JOHN HAINES, a prominent farmer of Luce Township, was born in Worcestershire, England, March 25, 1821. He is the second son in a family of eight children, born to John and Elizabeth (Grove) Haines. He is the only one of his father's family in the United States. He immigrated to America in 1854, and located in Luce Township. For several years he made ditching his business, and graded the first road in the township. His marriage with Minerva Williams was solemnized April 16, 1856, and together they are the parents of twelve children. The mother was born June 24, 1839. Mr. Haines is now engaged in farming and does an extensive nursery trade. He is located about one and a half miles south of Richland City, and owns 240 acres of land, all of which he has acquired since coming to America. He is a Democrat and a Mason.

JOHN C. HAINES, a merchant of Richland City, is a native of Spencer County, Indiana, and was born May 7, 1857. He is the eldest son in a family of twelve children, born to John and Minerva (Williams) Haines, the former of whom is a native of England, and both now reside in Spencer Co. John C. was reared and educated by his parents, receiving such education as the common school affords. He remained at home assisting his father on the farm and in a nursery, until his marriage. That was on September 16, 1878, when Mrs. Fannie (Thomas) Ruble became his wife. She was born December 25, 1848. Mr. Haines is now engaged in the dry goods, grocery and general merchandise business, and is doing a successful trade and carrying a large stock. He owns a farm near Rockport, besides property in Richland and Arkansas. He belongs to the Masonic society, and is well and favorably known throughout the county.

JAMES HATFIELD, a well-known citizen of Luce Township is a native of Daviess County, Ky., born February 1, 1843. He is the only living child of Elijah and Emiline (Morgan) Hatfield, both natives of Kentucky, where they were married, and where the latter died when James was but

five weeks old. His father was married again and he was reared by his step-mother. He remained at home until August 23, 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, of Col. Netter's regiment, which was afterward consolidated with Company F, Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry. He served until the close of the war and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in 1865. He then came to Spencer County, and located in Luce Township. He is now engaged in farming, merchandising and saw-milling. He has recently laid out a village on his property, which he has christened Hatfield. He is a staunch Republican, and in 1884 was the nominee of his party for sheriff of the county. He was defeated by a small majority. In his own township he wiped out a Democratic majority of eighty, and received thirty-five more votes than his opponent. February 21, 1864, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Hoover, of Ohio County, Ky. Two children were born to them, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Hatfield died in Spencer County, and February 23, 1874, he married Ida Davis, of Warrick County. Two children were also born to this union. Death a second time robbed him of his help-meet, and he was a third time married on February 20, 1880, to Miss S. B. Carlton. They have three children.

JOHN S. HUFFMAN, a resident of Luce Township, Spencer County, Indiana, was born in Meade County, Ky., February 17, 1828. He is the eldest son of Abram S. and Rebecca (Shoptaugh) Huffman. His education was received in the early schools and is limited. He was raised on the farm, and remained with his parents until his marriage, which occurred March 2, 1848. His wife was Elizabeth J. Abshier, and she has borne him nine children. She was born August 3, 1828. During all his life, Mr. Huffman has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns a good farm of seventy-nine acres well improved. Mrs. Huffman belongs to the Christian Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a man who enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

ALLAN JAMESON, of Richland City, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, April 13, 1848. He remained in his native country, where he was educated, until 1871. In June of that year he started for the United States, where he landed in due time at New York. Soon after that he went to Louisville, thence to the military institute at Frankfort, Ky., thence to Owensboro, thence to Henderson. At the last place he began working in the tobacco business for Kerr, Clark & Co. About one year later he went to Boonville, in the employ of the same firm. For four years he remained there, and after one year more he came to Richland, and is still in the employ of the same company as manager of their business at the town. October 22, 1883, he married Josie Wilkison. His political views are Democratic, and he belongs to the Masonic, I. O. O. F., and K. of P. societies. She belongs to the order of the Eastern Star, and both are highly esteemed by those who know them.

DAVID B. KELLEY, one of the farmers of Luce Township, is a native of Ohio County, Ky., where he lived with his parents until 1859, when they came to Spencer County. He was born January 11, 1841, and received nearly all his education in his native State. He was reared upon the farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He was married to Susan, a daughter of William and Delilah Garrett, on

March 24, 1864. Four children are the fruits of this union, named Katy D., Estella, Effie T. and Eliza C. Mr. Kelley was born March 17, 1844, a native of Spencer County. Mr. Kelley owns a good and well-improved farm, and is a Democrat in politics, and takes a lively interest in public affairs. His wife is a member of the Regular Baptist Church, and both enjoy the high opinion of those who know them.

DAVID M. KELLEY, a citizen of Richland City, is a native of Simpson County, Ky., and was born August 12, 1836. He is the fourth son and twelfth child born to Joseph and Doshia (Holcomb) Kelley, both natives of North Carolina. Our subject was reared at home and received a limited education, and later by his own efforts acquired a good business education. At the age of twenty-three years he began learning the shoe-maker's trade. In 1875 he opened a shoe store in Richland, which he continued only one year, and then started in the drug and grocery trade, and has ever since been engaged in merchandising. He now does a dry goods and general merchandise trade, and does a large business. His wife was Angeline Elkins. Their nuptials were celebrated September 21, 1859, and their union has been blessed with five children. Her death occurred March 4, 1871, and on July 4, 1875, Mrs. Mahala (Thraikill) Arnold became his second wife. Politically he is a Democrat, and is one of the substantial men of his community.

CHARLES H. LAWBURGH, merchant of Eureka, Spencer County, Ind., and native of Dayton, Ohio, was born July 23, 1842. His parents were John H. and Julia A. Lawburgh, natives respectively of New York and Kentucky. They were married in Ohio, and came to Spencer County in 1849. He died at Rockport. His widow still resides in Luce Township. Charles H. received a good practical education in youth, and remained at home until the breaking out of the war, when, on July 9, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which regiment he served until discharged at Chattanooga in August, 1864. After his return from the war he followed painting and clerking, each for several years. In October, 1882, he opened a general merchandise store, which he still conducts. He has a large and growing trade. On January 22, 1878, his marriage with Julia Miller was celebrated. They have three children, James C., Robert L., and Charles H. In politics Mr. Lawburgh is a Democrat, and has been twice elected to the office of township Trustee.

JOSEPH MATTINGLEY, a well-to-do farmer of Luce Township, was born in Perry County, Ind., July 19, 1828. He remained at home until October 10, 1850, when he was married to Elizabeth Y. Boyd. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and is the owner of a good farm of 140 acres. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served a term as Trustee of his township. He is the father of six children, Adelaide, (deceased), William E., (deceased), James B., Francis, (deceased), George E. and Lillian. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Mattingley is the second in a family of seven children born to Thomas and Nancy A. (Woodson) Mattingley, natives of Kentucky and Maryland respectively. They were married in Perry County, and located near Eureka. Mrs. Mattingley died October 8, 1848, and in 1851 he was again married and moved to Kentucky, where he died soon after.

LEONIDAS H. McCOY, a prominent physician of Richland City, Spencer Co., Ind., where he was born February 23, 1851, is the fourth son in a family of ten children, six of whom are now living. Their parents were Alfred H. and Olivia (Jones) McCoy, who were natives of Kentucky and Indiana. Their marriage occurred in Spencer County and they now live in Gentryville. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the father has been for many years a local preacher. Leonidas lived at home until twenty years of age, receiving a good common school education. He taught four terms of school, and at the age of twenty-two began reading medicine with Dr. William Jones at Selvin. In October he began one year's course in the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis. He then began the practice at Richland City. In the fall of 1880 he attended lectures in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, where he graduated in the following spring. Since then he has continued his practice with success. Miss Emma Hatfield became his wife March 17, 1875, and to them have been born three children, named Charles R. (deceased), Stella and Bertha. Besides town property he owns 111 acres of land well-improved. They belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he belongs to both Masons and Odd Fellows.

JOHN T. McKENNEY, a prominent merchant of Richland City, is a native of Spencer County, Ind., and was born September 15, 1846. He is the eldest son in a family of six children, five of whom are now living and born to Felix and Mourning (Tucker) McKenney. The father was for twelve years justice of the peace in Luce Township, and both parents were members of the United Brethren Church. John T. continued to reside with his parents until his marriage, and received a good common school education. He assisted his father on the farm and on December 27, 1865, his marriage with Elizabeth Devine was solemnized, and to their union four children have been born, named Victoria, Viola (deceased), Jesse and Lula. Mr. McKenney is engaged in the hardware, harness and undertaking business at Richland City, in company with Mr. T. W. Dodd. He owns three dwellings well located. Politically he is a Democrat, and in the spring of 1882 was elected township Trustee and re-elected in 1884. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, and his wife is a member of the United Brethren Church, and both are highly esteemed by their neighbors and all who know them.

SAMUEL F. McLAUGHLIN, of Luce Township, was born in McLean County, Ky., February 28, 1835. His parents were Thomas and Susan (Reaves) McLaughlin, who raised a family of nine children, and located in Warrick County, near Boonville in 1845, where they remained the balance of their days. Samuel received a limited education, and continued to reside at home until twenty-two years of age. At that age he began farming for himself, the first year as a hired hand. He finally owned a farm near Grandview, where he erected and operated a steam saw-mill. Later he bought another mill, but traded for a store in Boonville, which he sold at auction. He enlisted in Company I, Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was discharged at Goldsboro, N. C., by reason of his term of service expiring. He was for a time a prisoner. Amanda Masterson became his wife August 11, 1859, and she has borne three children, only Laura F. now living. His wife's death occurred

August 7, 1867. He has since been married to Mrs. Anna (Middleton) Woodruff. Mr. McLaughlin is now engaged in merchandising, milling and farming. He is worth about \$7,000, and is a Democrat and member of the Masonic order.

WILLIAM MILLER, of the firm of Simon Miller & Co., Richland City, was born in the county where he now lives December 11, 1828. He is the eldest child in the family of James and Elizabeth (Roberts) Miller. He was reared at home and educated in the primitive schools of his time. At the age of eighteen years he went to New Albany to learn the carpenter's trade. He remained there until 1879, when he returned to his native county and located at Richland City. He is half owner of the business conducted under the firm name of Simon Miller & Co. In addition to this they do a large business in carpentering and building. His marriage with Miss Eliza A. Fountain occurred August 6, 1857, and their union has been blessed with these three children, Benjamin F., Perrean and Carrie. In January, 1881, he was appointed postmaster at Lake postoffice, and this position he now holds. His politics are Republican and he belongs to the Odd Fellows.

SIMON MILLER was born in Spencer County, Ind., March 15, 1830. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Roberts) Miller, who bore a family of nine children, Simon being the second son. The parents were among the early settlers of the county, where most of their lives were spent. Until he was seventeen years of age Simon remained at home, going to school and working on the farm. At that age he began to learn the carpenter's trade, an occupation he has followed until the present time. His marriage with Nancy McKenney was solemnized January 28, 1858, and to their union nine children have been born. Mr. Miller is now engaged in the drug and grocery trade at Richland City as a partner with his brother William. In the spring of 1879 he was elected justice of the peace, an office he now holds. His politics are Republican and he belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellows societies.

ANTHONY W. MONTGOMERY (deceased) was a native of Kentucky, born March 4, 1811. At an early day he came with his parents to Spencer County where he passed the remainder of his days. His death occurred April 14, 1860. His marriage with Matilda (Mattingley) Snook took place in the year 1852. They had four children America B. (now Mrs. John T. Taylor), William H., Nelson W. and Anna E. Mrs. Montgomery was born March 5, 1823, and died on the home farm near Eureka July 20, 1870. She was a member of the Regular Baptist Church. The sons William H. and Nelson W. both remained at home until the death of their mother. They now own about 600 acres of land. Both are single and are numbered among the substantial men of the county. Politically they are Democrats.

JOHN M. MYLER, a prominent physician and surgeon of Luce Township, is a native of Spencer County, Ind., born March 2, 1832. He is the eldest son in a family of eight children born to Alfred and Margaret (Taylor) Myler, natives respectively of Tennessee and Kentucky. They were married in Harrison County, Ind., and located in Spencer County about 1831, where the former still lives. His wife died in 1865. John M. Myler received a good practical education. He remained at home until reach-

ing the age of twenty, when he began reading medicine, which he continued for two years. He attended lectures at the Iowa University, at Keokuk, during the winter of 1854-55, and again in 1868-69, when he received his diploma. He practiced his profession for a short time at the following places successively: Santa Fé, Spencer County; Winslow, Pike County, and Lynnville, Warrick County. In 1859 he moved to Eureka, and two years later to his present home, one-half mile east of Eureka. He has now, on account of poor health, retired from active practice. He owns a farm of 310 acres. On October 10, 1860, his marriage with Elizabeth Richardson was solemnized. To this union nine children have been born. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ROBERT B. PATTIE, a citizen of Luce Township, was born in Ohio County, Ky., March 9, 1834. He was the fourth in a family of seven children born to John and Mary E. (Maxwell) Pattie, also natives of Kentucky. The father was a soldier of 1812. Our subject remained at home until his sixteenth year, when he began to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, working as an apprentice three years in Hartford, Ky. This and the carpenter's trade he followed until his marriage. That event occurred December 19, 1867, and Mary J. Brown became his wife. She was born October 26, 1842, and has borne him a family of nine children. Mr. Pattie is now engaged in farming and stock-raising. He owns 200 acres of land, well improved and fertile. He is a Democrat in politics, and a United Baptist in religion. Mrs. Pattie belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM J. REAVIS, a physician at Richland City, is a native of Gibson County, Ind., and was born September 7, 1853, and is the eldest of his parents' six children. The father and mother were James R. and Margaret J. (Chambers) Reavis. William J. received a common school education at home, and at the age of eighteen years entered Fort Branch College, where he remained two years. After this he taught school for six years, and in 1876 began reading medicine in the office of Drs. Scales and Tyner, at Boonville. During the term of 1877-78 he attended the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati. After that he located in the practice at Richland City, where he yet resides, and has a large practice. He was united in matrimony to Florence G. Allen April 6, 1879. She is a native of Ohio. The doctor is a Republican and member of I. O. O. F.

THOMAS W. SWALLOW, a substantial farmer of Luce Township, is a native of Harrison County, Ohio, born February 14, 1839. He remained at home until his marriage with Sarah J. Thomas, daughter of Daniel and Narcissus (Herron) Thomas. To this union there were born Mathias W. (deceased), James W. and Eliza F. Mrs. Thomas died October 27, 1871, and he was again married March 5, 1873, to Elizabeth A. Winders, a daughter of John A. and Elizabeth (Hunt) Winders. Five children, Tipa E., Charles Mc, Thomas R., Anna E., and one deceased, have been born to them. Mr. Swallow is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and has a good farm of 170 acres adjoining Richland City. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Swallow is the third son in a family of nine children born to Thomas J. and Susannah Swallow, both natives of Vir-

ginia, in which State they were married. They now live in Washington County, Ohio. He was born November 8, 1802, and she March 1, 1804.

MILTON THRAILKILL, a well-to-do farmer of Luce Township, is a native of Spencer County, Ind. His birth occurred November 17, 1838, and his parents were Aaron and Sarah (McKenney) Thrailkill, who were natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky. Our subject was reared and educated by his parents, and continued at home until he entered the army as a private in Company K, Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. The date of his enlistment was July 16, 1861. He served in the Rebellion until January 30, 1866, and was then discharged in Texas. On the 27th of December following his marriage with Sarah E. Hatfield was solemnized, and to their union seven children have been born, named Cardie (deceased), Elijah (deceased), Frank, Freddie, Fay (deceased), Sadie and Ada. Mr. Thrailkill makes farming and stock-raising his business, and he owns 180 acres of land. Politically he is a Republican, and socially both a Mason and an Odd Fellow. His wife belongs to the order of Eastern Star. He has served the Government three years as store-keeper and gauger.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

FRANK BENDER, a native of Jackson Township, Spencer Co., Ind., was born February 10, 1855, the youngest in a family of eight children born to John and Anna M. (Deihl) Bender, who were natives of Germany. On coming to this country the parents resided four years in Maryland, but from there removed to Indiana, settling in Spencer County. The subject of this biography, Frank Bender, made his home with his parents until he attained majority, and during this time and since, by application and self-instruction, he has secured a fair knowledge of all the ordinary branches of education. Selecting farming for his life's occupation, he has steadily improved from a small beginning until he now owns a farm of 124 acres, and is regarded by his neighbors as an energetic and successful farmer. In politics he is a Democrat, but is liberal in his views on all topics, and is a firm believer in Christianity, although a member of no particular church or creed. August 28, 1881, Miss Florence H. Davis became his wife, and to them have been born two children named Pearl and Mary E. Mr. Bender is a credit to the community in which he resides, and should all his neighbors be as enterprising and liberal as he, theirs would indeed be a model community.

DR. JAMES H. BRYANT, of Gentryville, was born in Daviess County, Ky., December 19, about the year 1825, and is one of three children, all living, born to Louis and Mary T. (Morris) Bryant, who were probably natives of the Old Dominion. The mother dying when our subject was about three years old, he was taken to his grandfather, Zachariah Bryant, with whom he remained until Mr. Bryant's death. His early schooling was very limited, but in later years, by desultory reading

he secured a good practical education. About 1830 his grandparents removed to Spencer County, Ind., settling in Grass Township, where they engaged in farming until their respective deaths. In 1847 James H. Bryant began life's labors on his own responsibility, and in that year enlisted in Company E Fourth Regiment Indiana Infantry, for the Mexican war, serving until the close, and participating in all the movements of the company. Returning home he wedded Rebecca Brown in 1848, who died in 1851, leaving two children, Willis S. and Rebecca, both living and married. In 1852 he married for his second wife, Rachel Hesson, who has borne him five children, three yet living: Mary T., James B. and Jacob L. In 1851 our subject began the study of medicine, and in 1856-57 attended the Iowa University of Medicine, at Keokuk. He first began the practice of his profession at Huntingburgh, but in 1859 removed to Gentryville, which has since been his home. In 1861 he recruited Company H, of the Forty-second Indiana Infantry, of which he was made Captain, serving through the battles of Perryville and Stone River. In March, 1863, he was compelled to resign his commission by reason of disability, and returning home has since actively practiced his profession. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and, as the choice of his party, was elected in 1858 to the Indiana House of Representatives. He is a Master Mason and his wife belongs to the Christian Church.

GREENBURY COHOON, a native of the county in which he now resides, was born March 11, 1834, and is the junior member in a family of twelve children, born to the marriage of John Cohoon, a native of Pennsylvania, and Sarah Lamb, who was born in South Carolina. When Indiana was yet without the sisterhood of States, comprising the Union, John Cohoon crossed the Ohio River and made settlement within the present boundaries of Spencer County. Here he erected him a cabin, and although many hardships unknown to more thickly settled localities were endured by them, his was, withal, a happy home. He and wife will be remembered by those few old pioneers of Spencer County, yet living, as honest, industrious and obliging neighbors. Greenbury Cohoon was born March 11, 1834, and has made Spencer County his home mostly through life. He selected farming as his vocation, and 200 acres of good land is the result of his industry and frugality. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been such all his life. May 1, 1862, he wedded Emily Wire, by whom he is the father of nine children: Mary Ann, John H., George T., Sarah M., William F., Joseph Mc., Jacob G., Emily E. and Travis E. The Cohoons, of Jackson Township, are among the county's best people.

ADAM GERLACH, one of Jackson Township's most prosperous farmers, was born February 1, 1838, and is the fourth in a family of eleven children born to Henry and Catharine Gerlach. These parents were natives of Germany, and in 1848 immigrated to the United States and settled in Vanderburgh County, Ind. Adam Gerlach received a good common school education, and when twenty-two years old began doing for himself, in that year enlisting in Company B, Twenty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was an active participant in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, seige of Corinth, Hatchie's Run, Davis' Mill

and siege of Atlanta, and was honorably discharged in August, 1864, having faithfully served out his term of enlistment. Returning to Indiana he engaged in agricultural pursuits which he has since successfully followed, now owning 150 acres of land where he now resides, and 160 acres near Evansville. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the G. A. R., and an enterprising and respected citizen. March 10, 1869, he united in wedlock with Catharine E. (Smith), Bender, and they are the parents of seven children, whose names are as follows: Henry, Charlie, George, Anthony, Ann, Mary and Gust.

DANIEL HESSON, a native of the county in which he is yet a resident, was born June 29, 1839, being the fifth in a family of ten children born to Benjamin and Elizabeth (Tuley) Hesson, both parents being natives of Kentucky. He received a fair education in the common schools of his youth, and at the age of eighteen years began life's battle on his own behalf. That he has made it a success no one can doubt, as he has secured by his own efforts a good farm comprising 200 acres, and what is much better an honored name and the respect of all who know him. March 18, 1856, he was united in matrimony with Margaret Cockrell who has borne him a family as follows: An infant that died unnamed, Mary E., William V., Rebecca V., Andrew J., S. E., Benjamin E. and Ada C. The parents are both consistent members of the Christian Church. Mr. Hesson is a thorough-going and enterprising citizen, favoring the advancement of all laudable public enterprises, and liberally contributing from his means in the support of the same.

WILL A. HILEY, son of John and Melvina (Christ) Hiley, was born October 7, 1858, and was raised by his parents to manhood. John Hiley, as was also his wife, were natives of Indiana, and for many years resided in Perry County. He moved from there to Gentryville, Spencer County, Ind., about the year 1863, and embarked in mercantile pursuits, but is now engaged in the tobacco traffic. Will A. attended the public schools of the district in youth, also the select school taught by Prof. Swan, and by diligence and application has secured a good practical education. For the past few years he has handled large quantities of tobacco, and although yet young in years he has demonstrated beyond a doubt that he has but few equals in judging the quality of that product. In 1884-85 he handled in the neighborhood of 300,000 pounds, which he shipped largely to Evansville. Previous to this he was employed two years by a tobacco company of Louisville, and during this time handled thousands of dollars belonging to his employers who have given him a high letter of recommendation, eulogizing his honesty and industry. Mr. Hiley is a young man of excellent habits, which coupled with his integrity and energy, will, in time, place him above the average of his fellow-men.

W. W. KELLAMS, surveyor of Spencer County, Ind., was born December 9, 1857, and is the fifth in a family of eleven children born to the marriage of G. R. Kellams, who was born in this county June 6, 1828, and Maria Egnew. G. R. Kellams was a soldier of the late war, going out as first lieutenant of Company H, Forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He was promoted to captain, and from that successively to major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and was honorably dis-

charged in July, 1865, after participating in some of the most hotly contested battles of the war. He is a Democrat, a Mason, and at present is engaged in the practice of law and as collection agent at Gentryville. W. W. Kellams, subject of this sketch, after receiving a good common school education in youth, turned his attention to teaching at eighteen years of age, and after continuing that five years, took a course in the State Normal at Terre Haute. In 1880 he began the study of law, and in 1883 was admitted to the bar at Indianapolis. He is a Democrat in politics, and the fall of 1884 was elected to his present position as Surveyor of Spencer County.

HENRY KING, one of the well-to-do and enterprising citizens of Jackson Township, was born November 3, 1828, being the oldest but one in a family of six children, the parents of whom were natives of Germany. He received a fair education in common schools of his neighborhood, and in 1852 bade kindred and friends farewell, crossed the Atlantic Ocean and came to the United States, engaging in agricultural pursuits. He was also employed in factory, store and such work as he could get, and in this way secured means sufficient to begin business with. He was married at Louisville, Ky., about the year 1844, but was left a widower with one child. For his second wife he selected Caroline Wibking, and to their union nine children were born, six of whom are yet alive. Mr. King began his business at Gentryville, Ind., in 1871, in addition to which he has 125 acres of land. His mill has a capacity of 175 bushels of wheat and 120 bushels of corn daily, and turns out a superior quality of flour. During the late war he was a volunteer in his country's cause, enlisting in Company G., Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry in 1864, and receiving an honorable discharge in 1865.

JAMES MARTIN, an old and well-known citizen of Spencer County and the present postmaster at Gentryville, was born on the 1st day of May, 1821, and is the eldest in a family of eight children born to the marriage of Woody Martin and Docia Alley. Woody Martin was a native of Halifax County, Va., and was a soldier of the second war between the United States and Great Britain. His wife was a native of North Carolina. James Martin, subject of this biography, was reared by his parents to manhood, and in youth received such education as the common schools of that day afforded. He was married on the 9th of August, 1841, to Levina Alley, and to their union two children have been born, named William H. and James W., only the last named now living. In May, 1864, Mr. Martin located in Gentryville, Ind., and embarked in the general merchandise business, and Gentryville has since been his home. He has here contributed from his means in the support of all laudable public enterprises, is a Republican in politics, and an honorable, upright, Christian gentleman, and a member of the United Brethren Church.

PERRY PHILLIPS, a descendant of one of the early pioneers of Indiana, was born November 16, 1834, in this county, and is the eldest child born to the marriage of Bennett Phillips and Malinda Stark, who were natives respectively of North Carolina and Kentucky. Perry was reared to years of maturity by his parents, and in youth obtained his education from the common schools of that early day, which in later years

he has improved by his own efforts, to a good, practical education. When twenty years old he was united in marriage to Mary Ann Jones, and to their union a family of four children have been born, named Louisa M., James T., William and Bennett T. The mother dying, Mr. Phillips and Dora Cook were united in matrimony on the 14th of October, 1884, and are among the township's best people. Mr. Phillips is a Democrat in politics, of the Jeffersonian type, and is one of the successful business men and farmers of Spencer County, throughout which he is well known and respected. He is thoroughgoing, industrious, and a liberal supporter of all laudable public enterprises.

JAMES W. ROBERTS, an enterprising and energetic young man of Jackson Township, is the eldest of the following named children born to the marriage of John Roberts and Louisa Tuley, both of whom were natives of Spencer County, Ind.: James W., Jacob J., Henry B., G. S., Elmore and Kelso K., the last named being deceased. James W. is now living in his native county, his birth occurring November 19, 1860. By attending the public schools of the district he has secured a fair knowledge of the lower branches of education. With the exception of brief intervals while in business in Gentryville, he has been engaged in farming. He has plenty of pluck and spirit, which, coupled with integrity, will make him one of the foremost young men in the country.

JOHN T. SANDAGE, a native of Spencer County, Ind., was born November 11, 1827, and is the eldest but one of a family of eleven children born to the marriage of Nathan Sandage and Nancy Quick. John T. was raised by his parents to man's estate, receiving only a common school education, which in later years he developed into a good practical education by observation and study. At twenty-three years of age he embarked on his own responsibility in life's voyage, and notwithstanding the fact that he has encountered adverse storms on the way, it can be truly said that he has made it a reasonable success. While not overly supplied with an unusual quantity of this world's goods, he possesses a comfortable and happy home, and a reasonably lucrative business. Like Vulcan, he is a worker of metals, and to Mr. Sandage's credit it can be said there is no better blacksmith in the surrounding country. In politics he is a Republican, and his wife belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church. July 24, 1851, he married Miss Huldah Hiley, and a family of nine children have blessed their union.

HENRY SCHAFFER, the leading merchant at Gentryville, was born December 22, 1838, and is a son of Christian and Mary (Myer) Schaffer, who were natives of Germany. At an early day they immigrated to this country, and in 1852 they settled at New Albany, where they resided many years. Our subject obtained a good common school education in youth, and at the age of sixteen years began life's battle on his own responsibility as a merchant's clerk. For twelve years he continued clerking, and by that time had sufficient means to embark in mercantile pursuits for himself, which he did at Haysville, Dubois County, where he remained a period of seven years. He then moved to Loogootee, where he remained nearly two years, then removed to Gentryville, Ind., and established his present business. Mr. Schaffer possesses all the requirements that become a successful merchant. He is kind and courteous to

all alike; is energetic, enterprising, a first-class salesman, a good buyer and a careful dealer. Mr. Schafer, in politics, is what might be termed a liberal Democrat, is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in January, 1867, to Miss Sallie Brace, and by her he is the father of the following named children, all living: Florence, Annie, Maggie and Walter.

WILLIAM A. TULEY, farmer and stock-raiser, was born February 7, 1846, in Jackson Township, Spencer Co., Ind., and is the fourth in a family of six children born to John and Nancy (Hesson) Tuley, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. He received a common education from the public schools, assisted his parents until he attained majority, and when twenty-two years old, was united in marriage with Elizabeth Wright, by whom he is the father of three children, named Alice, George W. and John H. Mr. Tuley selected farming as his vocation through life, and he now owns a valuable piece of land comprising sixty acres. When treason threatened the downfall of the Union, he valiantly volunteered in his country's cause, but by reason of defective eye-sight was rejected. Mr. Tuley is a member of the Baptist Church, a stalwart Democrat in politics, and an agreeable, enterprising gentleman. He and family are known as among the best in Jackson Township.

F. W. WIBKING, born June 8, 1842, in Jackson Township, Spencer Co., Ind., is the youngest but one in a family of three children born to Frederick and Louisa Wibking, who were natives of Germany. In 1838 the family braved the perils of a long ocean voyage, and leaving kindred and native land behind, immigrated to the United States, where they found a home and abundance of friends. The subject of this memoir, F. W. Wibking, was educated in the country schools of the neighborhood in which his father resided, and on the breaking out of treason in the Southern States in 1861, bravely volunteered his services in his country's cause, and August 25, was enrolled. He participated in several pitched battles and numerous lesser engagements without receiving a wound, and was honorably discharged October 17, 1864. With the exception of about three years, while in Missouri, Mr. Wibking has resided in Spencer County, Ind., since the war, and the greater part of his time has been devoted to farming and milling, the latter especially, which is his present occupation, occupying the greater part of his attention. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican, is a member of the G. A. R. and Masonic fraternities, and is the present Trustee of Jackson Township, having been elected in the spring of 1884. He was married, March 6, 1868, to Miss N. Cook, and by her is the father of three children—O. R., L. B. and C. H.

CARTER TOWNSHIP.

REV. ALLEN BROONER, farmer and stock-raiser, was born October 22, 1813, in Breckenridge County, Ky., and when only one year old, was brought by his parents, Peter and Nancy (Rusher) Brooner, to Indiana Territory. They located near the present site of Lincoln City, in Spencer County, and there resided many years, undergoing all the hardships and perils of frontier life. Peter Brooner was a typical pioneer, a widely known bear hunter, a hardy, resolute man and a good citizen. He died in 1855, preceded by his wife in 1818. Allen Brooner was raised by his parents to manhood. His schooling was principally obtained in a round log-cabin, wide fire-place, with stick and mud chimney, puncheon for seats, and greased paper for window lights. About 1835 he went to Illinois, where he worked around for a year and a half, when he returned to Indiana, and for one year worked at grist-milling in Warrick County. In 1838 he began farming in Dubois County, and continued there seventeen years. For the succeeding sixteen years, he farmed north of Dale, then moved to Kansas, but returned in a few months and purchased his present place which consists of eighty-four acres of good land. He is a Republican in politics, and in addition to his property already mentioned, owns a good coal bank. December 28, 1820, he married Matilda Cox, who was born October 28, 1820, in Dubois County, this State. To them thirteen children have been born, these yet living: Sarah J., Martha, Amanda, Nancy E., Hiram B., Mary A., David E., Matilda E. and Maria H. The parents belong to the United Brethren Church, of which denomination Mr. Brooner has been a local preacher forty-three years. He has occupied various positions of trust, and has always been faithful and true to the trust imposed. Mrs. Brooner is a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Cooper) Cox, and her grandfather Cooper was Gen. Washington's secretary during the Revolutionary war.

WESLEY BROWN, one of Dale's extensive tobacco dealers, is a native of Monroe County, Ohio, born July 11, 1839, the youngest but one in a family of five children born to Abel and Sallie (Knowlton) Brown, who were natives of Virginia and Massachusetts. The mother died in Ohio, in September, 1863, the father, after coming to Indiana, died September 6, 1882. Wesley Brown received a good common school education, and remained at home until 1859, when he came to Spencer County, Ind., and began teaching school near Rockport. After teaching five terms, he returned to his native county, and August 29, 1861, married Dorothy L. Powell, who was born April 12, 1842, a daughter of Hiram and Mary Powell. Two children were born to them, Lafayette and Isabella. Being left a widower, Mr. Brown enlisted February 8, 1863, in Company G, Seventh West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and as a private, participated in the battles of Nashville, Antietam and Cheat Mountain, besides several lesser engagements, and was honorably dis-

charged October 6, 1865, as orderly sergeant. For a time after the war he was employed in the oil region of West Virginia, and also taught the first free school in Wirt County. In 1867 he came to Indiana, and for three years taught school near Centerville, also working at carpentering. He then farmed and dealt in tobacco near Newtonville until the spring of 1882, when he moved to Dale, where he now resides. In 1884 he purchased his warehouse at this point, and is handling tobacco at the rate of 500,000 pounds per annum. He also owns a farm, is a Democrat and a member of the G. A. R. March 28, 1878, he married Nancy Overall, the daughter of Nathaniel and Evaline (McCoy) Overall.

ALLEN GENTRY, one of the successful and enterprising young farmers of Carter Township, was born October 16, 1856, in Spencer County, Ind., and is a son of Joseph and Mary Ann (Oskins) Gentry, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Indiana. By occupation his father is a farmer, and is yet living in Carter Township. His mother died about the year 1876. Our subject was raised by his parents, receiving a common school education. He worked on the home farm until reaching his majority, when he embarked in agricultural pursuits for himself. December 2, 1877, he married Mary Bryant, and by her is the father of four children, named Mary Bertha, Joseph Harding, Allen Sidney, and James Lafayette. By close application to business, Mr. Gentry has succeeded admirably for so young a man, now owning a good farm of 110 acres. He is a Democrat in politics, and a thorough-going and respected citizen.

JOSEPH GENTRY, a pioneer of Indiana, was born October 12, 1812, in Kentucky, and is one of eleven children born to James and Elizabeth (Hornback) Gentry, who were natives of North Carolina. In April 1818, the family removed to Spencer County, Ind., and settled near the present site of Gentryville, which was named in honor of James Gentry, who for many years carried on merchandising at that place in conjunction with farming. He became a large land-owner, and died in June 1840, preceded by his wife about the year 1824. Joseph Gentry, subject of this sketch obtained his early education in the old-fashioned log-schoolhouse of that day, and for a good many years Abraham Lincoln was his playmate. September 26, 1833, Rebecca Romine became his wife, and by him is the mother of four children, only one, Margaret (now Mrs. Jacob Oskins,) yet living. Mrs. Gentry was born April 13, 1813, and died October 13, 1839. His second wife, to whom he was married November 25, 1841, was Mary Ann Oskins, who was born March 6, 1824, and by her is the father of nine children, these yet living: Jacob, Lydia, Hannah, Louisa, Mary Ann, Allan, John and Joseph W. The mother died January 27, 1876. Mr. Gentry has been a prosperous farmer and an indulgent father, now owning a farm of 200 acres and having given to his children 900 acres. He is well-known and esteemed by many, is a Democrat in politics and an honorable, upright citizen.

JOHN HERR, Trustee of Carter Township and dealer in boots and shoes, was born February 2, 1849, in Germany, and is one of five children born to the marriage of John Herr and Agnes Lohr. The father dying in the old country in 1855, the mother, together with her children, immigrated to the United States in 1859, locating first at Newburgh,

Ind., where the mother died in May, 1881. John Herr, Jr., the subject of this sketch, remained with his mother until fourteen years old, and during this time received his youthful education. In 1863 he began the shoe-maker's trade serving his first two and a half years with J. Moog at Newburgh. He then went to Huntingburgh, but in 1871 removed to Dale, where he has since resided, busily engaged in working at his trade and dealing generally in boots and shoes. June 30, 1872, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Margaret, (Klein) Poth, and seven children have been born to them as follows: William, John, Jacob, Ida, Nora, Eddie and Peter Theodore. The mother was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, February 17, 1850, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Herr is a Catholic, has served as a constable four years, deputy tax collector of the county two years, and is now serving his second term as township Trustee.

NATHAN HILDEBRANT, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of New Jersey, his birth occurring February 15, 1806. His father and mother, John and Rachel (Potter) Hildebrant, were also born in New Jersey, and were the parents of nine children. In 1819 the family removed to Highland County, Ohio, where the father died about the year 1823. Nathan came with his mother to this State in 1837, locating in Spencer County, near Richland, and there first purchased 80 acres of Government land to which he afterward added 40 acres of canal land. He also operated a pioneer saw-mill in Grass Township, but traded it for an interest in a flouring-mill at Rockport. In 1858 he began merchandising at the Lank Mills Cross Roads, but later, engaged in similar business at Rockport. He then teamed extensively for a time, but in September, 1865, removed to his present place, which consists of 180 acres of well-improved land, and where he has since resided, excepting from 1878 to 1882, when he kept the Dale House, in Dale. He was married March 8, 1827, to Katharine Karnes, and of the nine children born to them only two sons and three daughters are yet living. In 1846 the mother died, and for his second wife he wedded Eleanor Ervin. Two children have been born to them, one yet living. The parents belong to the Christian Church. Mr. Hildebrant is a Republican, and an honored upright citizen. For twenty years he has worked at shoe-making in conjunction with farming, and is also a cooper by trade.

HON. SAMUEL F. JOHNSON, a prominent tobacco dealer at Dale, is a native of Gibson County, Ind., born April 3, 1831, one of nine children of Thomas F. and Rebecca (Simpson) Johnson, who were natives of Kentucky and Tennessee respectively. The father settled in the county where our subject was born before Indiana was a State, and was one of the earliest, if not the first, merchants at Princeton. In 1837 he purchased the Ratliff Boon farm, in Warrick County, and there his children were born and raised. His wife died in 1863, and he followed her in 1864. Samuel F. completed his schooling by a year's study at the State University, and from 1852 to 1856 "prospected" in California. Returning to Indiana, he remained in Warrick County until 1861, during which time he read medicine, taught school and attended medical lectures at Keokuk, Iowa. He practiced his profession one year in Spencer County, but August 18, 1862, was mustered into the Government's service as

captain of Company D, Sixty-fifth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. He retained the captaincy two years, was then appointed surgeon, and July 9, 1865, was mustered out of service. He resumed the practice of medicine, and for nearly two years was located at Rockport. In 1866 he was elected to the State Senate, and served through three sessions for four years, and bears the honor of being the only Republican ever elected from this senatorial district. In 1867 he moved to Dale, and has since made it his home. He here has merchandised and bought tobacco extensively, and is recognized as one of the heaviest dealers at this point. Mr. Johnson was married, April 18, 1867, to Miss Sarah J. Hammond, who was born November 3, 1840, daughter of that old and honored pioneer, James Hammond, who died in February, 1885. Four children have blessed their union, named S. Grant, James H., Thomas F. and Maggie M. Mr. Johnson is a large land owner and stock-raiser, is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Johnson belongs to the United Brethren Church.

JOHN F. MARTIN, an enterprising and progressive farmer, is of German nativity, his birth occurring January 14, 1832. He is the only issue to the marriage of John Martin and Margaret Sharp, who were also natives of Germany, where the father died. The widow and son, in 1842, left kindred and friends behind, and crossing the ocean immigrated to New York, from whence they went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they resided a few months. They then moved to Ripley County, Ind., making their home there until 1852, when they moved to Carter Township, Spencer County. John F. Martin has been very fortunate in securing a fair education in both English and German. In 1857 he moved on to his present place, it being then almost totally devoid of improvement. He now owns 250 acres of Carter Township's best land, which he has nicely improved, and on which he has one of the nicest two-story brick dwellings in the county. His first house was a small, 10x12 foot dwelling, made of round poles, which is quite a contrast to his present surroundings. He was married, January 15, 1859, to Millie Brooner, who was born in Dubois County, Indiana, March 24, 1840, daughter of Henry Brooner, and by her is the father of fourteen children, the following named being yet alive: Margaret, Frank, Lizzie, Lottie, Abraham L., Emma, Henry, Mattina, Willie, Alice, Victoria, John and Fannie. The parents are members of the United Brethren Church.

DR. ADAM F. MEDCALF, druggist and practicing physician at Dale, is a native of the "Old Commonwealth" of Kentucky, his birth occurring in Hancock County, October 3, 1815. His parents, Allan and Frances (Winkler) Medcalf, removed to Indiana in 1828, settling in Ohio Township, Spencer County, and remaining there two years; then residing two years in Grass Township, and finally removing to Carter Township where the father died in 1876, preceded by his wife in 1858. Adam F. assisted his father on the farm until he attained his majority, and during this time secured a limited schooling. February 14, 1837, he married Elizabeth Wood, who was born November 30, 1820, and died January 6, 1860. This lady bore him ten children, only these named yet living: George, James and John. For his second wife, Dr. Medcalf selected Nancy Ann Knott, and to their marriage six children have been born,

four yet living: William, Oliver, Alice and Emma. In 1847, he began reading medicine at Gentryville, under the direction of Dr. Stewart, continuing three years. In 1850 he began practicing his profession in Carter Township, and for thirty-five years has steadily followed that vocation. In 1853 he located in Dale, and in 1878 began the drug trade in connection with his practice of medicine. Both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are recognized as among the best citizens of the county. Dr. Medcalf, among other positions of trust, has served as township trustee ten years, and assessor two years.

GABRIEL MEDCALF, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Daviess County, Kentucky, December 18, 1820, the eldest of eleven children born to George and Elizabeth (Winkler) Medcalf, who were natives of Pennsylvania and North Carolina. In 1837, the family removed to Spencer County, Ind., locating in Carter Township, near Dale, where the mother died May 27, 1859, and the father in 1875. Gabriel Medcalf, subject of this sketch, was raised to manhood on a farm, marrying Miss B. Medcalf, October 12, 1843. This lady was born April 14, 1820, a daughter of Allan and Frances Medcalf, who moved from Daviess County, Ky., to this county in 1828. Six children were born to their union, only two, Amanda Jane and Henry, yet living. The winter of 1843, Mr. Medcalf purchased eighty acres of heavy timber land, which with the help of his wife, he cleared and improved, and where they lived five years. They resided on a farm a short distance east of this the succeeding four years, and then moved to Dale, where they remained eight years longer. He then purchased property where he now lives, and owns 125 acres of good land. He served in the late war as a member of Company B, Forty-second Indiana Volunteers, and later Company D, Forty-fourth Indiana Infantry. Mr. Medcalf is a good citizen. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the G. A. R., and he and wife belong to the United Brethren Church.

JACOB PROPHEETER, an old and well respected citizen of Carter Township, was born in Germany, October 10, 1809, and was there raised by his parents to man's estate, securing a good education in his native language. In 1846 he concluded to leave home and fatherland, and seek a home in the freedom of the United States, and accordingly sailed for New Orleans, where he duly arrived without any serious mishap. In 1847 he came to Spencer County, Ind., locating on the farm where he now lives, which he purchased from the Government. Mr. Propheeter has been twice married; first to Barbara Sycot, in the old country, in 1837, who bore him two daughters, Barbara and Catharine; and his second wife, formerly Catharine Hipps, to whom he was married in 1855, has presented him with five children, all yet living. Mr. Propheeter owns a fine tract of land comprising 140 acres, and he and wife belong to the Lutheran Church at Huntingburgh.

J. P. RICE, a substantial and enterprising farmer, is a native Hoosier, born February 7, 1822, in Dubois County, and is the eleventh in a family of thirteen children born to Nathaniel and Mary (Jones) Rice, who were natives of Virginia. In 1820 the family immigrated to Indiana, and ten years later settled in Spencer County, where the father died in 1844, and the mother in 1856. They were farmers by occupation, and were esteemed

by all who knew them. Joseph P. received only a common education in youth, and during minority made his home with his parents. April 13, 1854, Elizabeth Kelley became his wife, and shortly thereafter he and wife moved to the farm where they now reside, a part of which was entered from the Government. Mrs. Rice was born January 30, 1829, in Daviess County, Ky., and died September 21, 1875. She was one of the true women of her day, a loving wife and helpmate, and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Rice, for his second wife, happily selected Miss Mary V. Stone, a lady in whom is embodied many of the virtues of his former wife, and one daughter, Florence, born January 1, 1880, has blessed them. Mr. Rice is a self-made man; owns 250 acres of land; is a Republican and a first-class citizen.

MICHAEL SPAYD, one of Carter Township's best farmers and citizens, was born April 26, 1825, in France, and is one of seven children born to the marriage of Jacob Spayd and Mary Ehrhold, who were also of French birth. In 1827 the family immigrated to the United States and settled at Oil City, Penn., when it was a village. They resided in different portions of the Keystone State until April, 1846, then removed to Spencer County, Ind., locating in Carter Township, and engaging in agricultural pursuits. Jacob Spayd was an energetic, economical farmer, and by industry amassed a comfortable fortune. He died July 20, 1857, and his widow January 15, 1877. Michael Spayd inherited much of his parents' thrift and enterprise, which accounts for the 400 acres of valuable land and other property he owns. For four years he operated a horse-mill in Dubois County, but the greater part of his life has been passed in farming. He has served as township assessor and real-estate appraiser a good many years, and his record as a Democratic official is without blemish. To his marriage with Miss Mary Hipp, which occurred December 30, 1848, a family of ten children have been born, the following named yet living: Leo, Henry, Jacob, Amelia (who married Simon Basler), Ann and Tillie. Both parents belong to the German Catholic Church at Maria Hill, Mr. Spayd having contributed from his means most liberally in the erection of that structure. For nearly a quarter century Mr. Spayd has cried sales in the surrounding country.

JOHN J. TURNHAM, merchant at Dale, is a native of the township and county in which he now lives, his birth occurring December 3, 1837. Of the eight children born to his parents, David and Nancy (Jones) Turnham, he was the second. David Turnham was born August 2, 1803, near Lebanon, Tenn., and about the year 1818 removed to Spencer County, Ind., settling near Grandview, and becoming one of the foremost men of the county, and also a public official. He was a Whig first in politics, then a Republican, and a strong Union man. He died, honored and respected, August 23, 1884. Mrs. Turnham was a native of Daviess County, Ky., an estimable lady, and an early settler of this county. John J., like the average boy of his day, was raised to hard work on the farm, and received only ordinary advantages in the way of an education in youth. In later years he graduated from a commercial college at Evansville. In 1859 he began his career as a merchant, and until 1880 was in partnership. Since then he has been alone in business, and in both cases made a success financially. February 26, 1868, he

wedded Melissa J. Baker, who was born November 21, 1845, daughter of William J. Baker, a prominent farmer of Warrick County. Three children have been born to them, two yet living. The parents belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Turnham has been trustee fifteen years. He has been postmaster at Dale a similar length of time, and has served in other positions of honor and trust. It was through his influence, and for just cause, that the name of the town was changed from Elizabeth to Dale. For twelve years he has been a notary public, and is recognized as one of the leading men of northern Spencer County.

WILLIAM WAGNER (deceased), was a native of Langenkandel, Bavaria, his birth occurring March 16, 1820, but his father, Peter Wagner, was born in Niederlanter, France, and died October 20, 1840, aged fifty-eight years. Barbara Hoster, a native of Langenkandel, Bavaria, was the wife of Peter Wagner, and to this union seven children were born. The mother died April 19, 1847, aged sixty-two years. William Wagner (deceased), subject of this sketch, immigrated to the United States, in company with a brother, in November, 1850. In 1856 he began merchandising at Ferdinand, Ind., remaining there a period of thirteen years, and winning the confidence and respect of all who knew him. He then moved to Eminence, Ky., but had been there only a short time, when his property caught fire, and was consumed by the flames. In 1869 he removed to Maria Hill, this county, and embarked in mercantile pursuits, which he continued until his death, October 18, 1872. The business has since been conducted extensively by his widow and son, Fred W., who is also Postmaster. Mr. Wagner was married August 11, 1856, to Barbara Wigger, who was born October 1, 1837, in Canton Luzerne, Switzerland, and to their union eight children have been born, these named yet living: Fred W., John A., Charles J., Mary A. and Anna M. Mrs. Wagner is the daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Schumacker) Wigger, who immigrated to the United States in 1847, locating in Harrison Township, Spencer Co., Ind., where they both died. Mr. Wagner was a devout and devoted member of the Roman Catholic Church, as is also his entire family.

JOHN WAHL, merchant and proprietor of the Veranda Hotel, at Dale, was born in Carter Township, Spencer Co., Ind., March 17, 1844, and is the fifth of ten children born to Peter and Catharine (Volman) Wahl. The father immigrated to the United States in 1836, residing first in New York, then in Pittsburgh, marrying in the latter city, and in 1842, removing to this county. John Wahl remained with his parents until of age, receiving a limited education in the old fashioned log-schoolhouse of that day. From 1866 to 1869, he drifted about from place to place, farming for a time in his native township, chopping wood, mining coal at Cannelon, working as "roust-a-bout" on boats of the Ohio River, etc. January 11, 1869, he married Mary A. Basler, who was born in this township August 11, 1851, daughter of Simon and Barbara (Hartel) Basler, natives of Germany. Seven children have been born to this union, these yet living: Louis, Emma, John J., Simon B., Peter F. and Mary Magdalena. Mr. Wahl and family, are of the Roman Catholic faith. Since marriage, Mr. Wahl has farmed, bought tobacco, retailed liquor, been engaged in hotel keeping and merchandising, and in all has

met with good success financially. He runs a hack to and from all trains for his hotel, which is the best in the place, and is also doing a good business in handling groceries, provisions, etc. As a Democrat in politics, he has been elected to several local positions, and has served four years as township constable. Mr. Wahl is a clever gentleman and a good citizen.

WILLIAM L. WOOD, an enterprising farmer of Carter Township, is a native of Spencer County, Ind.; his father, James Wood, and grandfather, removing to this county at a very early day. James Wood selected for his helpmate through life, Catharine Brown, who bore him fifteen children. He is now a resident of Dale. William L. Wood was born November 7, 1836, and until the attainment of his majority, remained at home assisting his parents and attending the district schools. He afterwards attended college at Hartsville, this State, where he secured an excellent practical education. July 9, 1861, he became a private in Company E, Twenty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and going immediately into active service, participated in the noted battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Atlanta, Corinth, Jonesboro, Savannah and other important engagements. July 24, 1865, he was honorably discharged as first lieutenant, and in November of the same year, began merchandising at Westfield, Ill. In 1868 he returned to his native county, taught school, worked at saw-milling for a few years, then again returned to Illinois, and kept boarding-house. Two years later, he settled permanently where he now resides, and where he owns 160 acres of good land. He is a Republican in politics, and a first class citizen. February 14, 1866, he married Mary E. Richardson, who was born February 8, 1842, a daughter of Silas and Sarah Ann (Jones) Richardson, and both he and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE BOEHM, ex-trustee of Harrison Township, is a native of Germany, born December 24, 1826, being one of a family of six children born to Thomas and Anna Boehm, natives of Germany. His father, who was a farmer, came to America in 1836 and located on a farm in Huff Township, where he followed farming until a short time before the war, when he retired from active work, and lived with his children until his death in 1864. George was reared on the farm. He received some education in his native country, but received only three months' instruction in English. At the age of nineteen he married Mary Pulus, and located on a part of his father's farm, for which he received a deed. He followed farming and merchandising at that place until 1850, when he came to Harrison Township and engaged in the same business three miles south of Fulda. In 1866 he came to his present location, where he is doing a good business, and owns considerable property. He has had ten children, nine of whom are living. During the Rebellion he served for a time in Company E, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he enlisted

in 1864. He is Democratic in politics, and has been twice elected to the office of township trustee.

JOSEPH CALLIGNAN, of the firm of Callignan & Schue, proprietors of the Fulda Star Flouring Mills, is a native of Allegheny County, Penn., born February 15, 1844. He is one of a family of eight children born to the marriage of Peter Callignan and Katharine Dauffer, natives of Germany, but of French descent. His father married in Germany and followed the stone-cutter's trade until 1835 or 1836, when he came to the United States and located on a farm in Pennsylvania. In 1854 he came to Spencer County and bought the farm upon which he has since resided. He is now advanced in years and has retired from active work. His wife is still living. Joseph was reared on the farm, receiving a good English education. He followed farming with his father until 1870, when he engaged in the distilling business in Fulda, manufacturing peach and apple brandy. In 1874 he formed the partnership with Mr. Schue in the milling business. The firm does a thriving local business, and manufactures a good grade of flour. September 6, 1870, he married Mary Rupprucht, a native of Spencer County. They have had seven children. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church. In 1864 Mr. Callignan enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving as a private until the close of the war.

AUGUSTINE FALLEY, Reverend Father of St. Boniface Church at Fulda, is a native of Lafayette, Ind., born September 2, 1852, being the eldest of seven children born to James and Susan (Kellogg) Falley, natives respectively of New York and Indiana. He was reared at home until ten years of age, when he entered the Racine, Wisconsin, College, where he remained four years. He then took a commercial course in the Notre Dame University at South Bend, Ind. At the age of seventeen he entered St. Meinrad College, from which he graduated in 1878, and was ordained to the priesthood in the same year. He then taught in the college for two years, after which he was placed in charge of St. Boniface Church, which position he still occupies.

ERNEST E. GENGELBACH, M. D., of St. Meinrad, is a native of Carroll County, Ky., born December 27, 1856. He is a son of Christian and Sophia (Martin) Geugelbach, both natives of Saxony. His father, who was a piano-maker, came to the United States in 1840, and after considerable traveling through the country settled in Carroll County, Ky. He left there during the war on account of his Union sympathies and came to Perry County, Ind., where he now resides upon a farm. Ernest was reared at home on the farm. At the age of seventeen he entered the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso and prepared himself for teaching. The following year he returned to Perry County and followed that profession for three years. He then studied medicine with A. J. Smith, of Tell City, for eighteen months, after which he attended the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. In 1881 he received his diploma from that institution, and soon after began the practice of his profession at St. Meinrad, where he is very successful. He is one of only two Republicans in the village.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS HERMANNI, M. D., of Fulda, is a native of Germany, born September 9, 1843, being the second of five children born to the marriage of William F. Hermanni and a Miss Schlebusch, both natives of Germany, where the latter died in 1850. The former is still a resident of that country, and is superintendent of extensive coal mines in Weilburg, Germany. William A. was reared at home, and received a good literary education in a college of his native town, Weilburg. During 1858-59 he studied medicine at Giessen, and received a diploma from that institution in the latter year. He then remained at home with his father, rather retiring from his studies on account of ill health. In 1868 he came to America and practiced medicine in Pennsylvania until 1876, when he came to his present location. He now controls a fairly remunerative practice, in which he is very successful. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN H. HUFFMAN, born in Hancock County, Ky., in 1812, is a son of George Huffman, a native of Lancaster, Penn., who settled in what is now Knox County, this State, in 1804, remaining four years and then removing to Kentucky. In 1812 he again moved to Indiana Territory, and settled on land now owned by the subject of this sketch. J. H. Huffman succeeded to his father's estate in this county, and has always made Spencer County his home, where he has followed agricultural pursuits and milling. In 1840 he married Delilah I. Stapleton, a native of Kentucky, who died in 1857, after bearing a family of nine children, five yet living. George W., the eldest, died at the battle of Vicksburg while serving his country in the Forty-ninth Indiana Regiment. Those living are all located near the old homestead, and are among the county's best citizens. In 1862 Mr. Huffman wedded Mrs. Elizabeth J. (Cravens) Harris. In 1878 he was elected commissioner of Spencer County on the Republican ticket. John Riley Huffman, a son of the above, was born in Spencer County April 1, 1847. He received a fair English education. He worked in his father's grist and saw-mill, and became master of his trade. In December, 1863, he enlisted in Company L, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, serving until mustered out at the close of the war. Returning home, he followed flat-boating, etc., in connection with his milling interests until 1880, when he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of sheriff of Spencer County. He is now operating the saw and grist-mill which he bought of his father, and also conducts a general store. December 5, 1869, he married Rhoda H. Butler, a native of Spencer County and only child of John H. Butler. They have five children. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is recognized throughout the county as an enterprising business man.

MILTON JACKSON a prominent early settler of Harrison Township is a native of Ohio, born August 10, 1804. He went with his parents in 1806 to Kentucky and lived in that State until 1815, when he came with them to Spencer County and located in Carter Township where his mother died about three years later. His father was married three times thereafter, and was the father of fifty children. He died in Cass County, Illinois, about 1846. In 1829 Mr. Jackson located on the farm where he has since resided. At one time he owned over a thousand acres of land. In 1827 he married Jane Sumner, a native of Spencer County and a

daughter of Thomas Sumner, one of the first white settlers in the township. To this union eight children were born, only two of whom are living. They are Vicy (the wife of John Rinnert), and James G. Jackson who was born on the homestead farm in Spencer County January 16, 1838. He remained at home until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when in 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry as first sergeant, serving his country faithfully until the close of the war. After the battle of Hatchie River he was promoted to first lieutenant, and at the siege of Atlanta was made captain of his company. He went with Sherman on his famous "march to the sea" and thence to Washington, D. C. After his return home he again went to farming with his father, where he has since remained. During 1884 he was station agent at Lincoln City and owns a residence and the depot property in that place. December 16, 1858, he married Elizabeth Hutchinson, a native of England. They have five children, John M., Mary J., William M., Charles M. and Anna L. In politics the captain and his father are staunch Republicans and are recognized as upright and energetic citizens.

REV. MARTIN MARTY, the present Bishop of Dakota and the former Abbot of St. Meinrad, came to America in the fall of 1860. He was then from Einsiedeln. On the 28th of September he took charge of the philosophical and theological departments of the college. In the following year he accompanied Bishop de St. Palais, in the capacity of theologian, to the Third Provincial Council at Cincinnati, and in 1866 assisted at the Second Plenary Council at Baltimore. Soon after locating at St. Meinrad he was sent to Terre Haute with a view to establishing a college there, but in 1864 he returned to St. Meinrad. Father Martin was appointed Prior on the 1st day of May, 1865, by the Abbot of Einsiedeln. A few years later in company with others he crossed the ocean for the purpose of visiting the Holy Father and laying before him the plans for St. Meinrad. He returned in 1870. In the meantime St. Meinrad had been elevated to the rank of an independent abbey, and Father Martin Marty was elected the first Abbot. That was on January 23, 1871. Abbot Martin, who had been laboring in the Indian Missionary field in Dakota Territory for four years, was appointed Vicar Apostolic of that region. He was consecrated bishop on February 2, 1880, by Bishop Chatard, and was at the time forty-five years of age. He is a man of high ability, a scholar of wide culture and deep learning, an ecclesiastic of the purest piety, and his genius gave wide prominence to the Abbey of St. Meinrad, and to the college and church. His portrait appears elsewhere.

REV. FINTAN MUNDWILER, the present Abbot of St. Meinrad, came to America from Einsiedeln in 1860, with Rev. Martin Marty, and took charge of the classical departments of the college. In 1866 he appeared as Prefect of the college. In September of the same year the Benedictine Fathers were given charge of seminaries of the diocese of Vincennes, and Father Fintan's name is among the first professors. In 1871 when Prior Martin was elevated to the rank of Abbot at St. Meinrad, he chose Father Fintan as Prior. On the 23d of May, 1880, St. Meinrad received its second Abbot in the person of Rev. Fintan Mundwiler. The solemn benediction took place on the above date, and was pro-

nounced by Bishop Chatard. Abbot Fintan was born July 12, 1835, at Dietikon, Canton Zurich, Switzerland. He was the Prior, and had full charge of the affairs of the monastery during the absence of Abbot Martin in Dakota Territory. Abbot Fintan is much beloved by his own, and all who come in contact with him. He is noted for his learning and piety, and his correct judgment and quiet, undisturbed mind, never losing his mental poise. He has done a vast benefit for his abbey, church and college, and is now engaged in the construction of a magnificent temple of worship, an addition to the abbey. A fine portrait of Father Mundwiler appears elsewhere in this volume, also a three-page cut of the abbey and church.

JACOB NEU came with his parents while quite young to Spencer County, where he was reared on a farm, receiving a limited education, which he has since improved by his own efforts. After attaining his majority he followed farming for about ten years. He then was engaged in running a portable saw-mill until 1875, when he bought the mill which he has since operated. He does a thriving business, and in addition to his mill owns considerable farming land. In 1863 he was united in marriage with Barbara Zarn, a native of Switzerland. To this union twelve children have been born, six of whom are living. Both himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Neu was born in Allegheny County, Penn., March 20, 1841, being one of seven children born to Jacob and Angela (Festor) Neu, both natives of Germany. They came to Spencer County in 1842. The former died in 1877, and his wife a year later.

BERNARD SCHNEIDER, proprietor of Fulda Exchange, hotel and general store, is a native of Prussia, born January 28, 1823. He is the second in a family of three children born to the marriage of William Schneider and Agnes Beckmann, both natives of Prussia, where they passed their lives. Bernard was reared in his native country on a farm, receiving an ordinary education. He was a soldier in the Prussian Army from 1846 to 1849. In the latter year he came to the United States, and located at Cincinnati, and remained until 1856. In that year he came to Fulda, and bought a farm two miles south of the village. In 1866 he embarked in his present business, in which he has been quite successful. Besides the large, three-story brick building in which he conducts his business, he owns 160 acres of land and considerable other property. November 27, 1850, he was united in marriage with Mary Greskamp, a native of Hanover, by whom he is the father of eight children: John B., Mary, Caroline M., Anna G., Joseph, Theodore H., Franciska and Katharine G. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church. His wife died February 13, 1884. He has been the postmaster at Fulda ever since 1866.

THE STURM FAMILY is one of the most respected and best known families of Harrison Township. Joseph G. Sturm and his wife, Mary M. Master, are natives of Bavaria. The former came to the United States in 1838 with his parents, who located in Baltimore, Md. In 1846 they came to Dearborn County, Ind., where Joseph G. was married, and followed wagon and carriage-making, and was postmaster of his town for some time. He was also a notary public. In 1864 he came to Spencer

County and located on a farm in Harrison Township, where he lived one year. He then engaged in the general merchandise and wagon-making business at St. Meinrad, in which he has continued to the present. From 1865 to 1879 he was postmaster of St. Meinrad, being the first after the postoffice was removed from the abbey. He has been twice elected commissioner of Spencer County. His term of office expires in November, 1885. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church, and he is one of Spencer County's most enterprising citizens. The following are the members of his family: Joseph M., Juliana (a Benedictine sister in Ferdinand, Dubois Co., Ind.) George M., Alios A., Mary E. (of the same order as Juliana), Minnie M., Louis H., Paul L., Josephine M., Frank X., William F. and Magdaline S. (twins). Mr. Sturm was born November 26, 1829, the eldest of a family of thirteen, of which four are living. His parents were John M. and Mary A. Sturm. He attended school for three years in Germany, and received about a year's instruction in English, but he has acquired a very liberal education by much desultory reading.

GEORGE M. STURM, son of the above, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., June 27, 1856. He came to Spencer County with his parents. He received a good education in St. Meinrad's College, and taught school in this and Gibson Counties for five years. In 1878 he began clerking in his father's store, and in 1882 he entered into partnership with his father in the business in which he is at present engaged. In 1884 he was appointed postmaster. February 14, 1882, he married Theresa Schunterman, a native of Dubois County, Ind. One child, Louisa Theresa, has been born to them.

PETER ZARN, proprietor of St. Joseph Hotel at St. Meinrad, is a native of Switzerland, born September 21, 1834. He is the eldest of seven children born to Blasi and Rosa (Willi) Zarn, natives of the same country. His father came to the United States in 1856 and located in Davenport, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming. He then, in 1858, removed to Perry County, Ind., and lived with his children until 1860. From this time until 1873 he resided at Ferdinand, since which he has lived a retired life at St. Meinrad. His wife died in 1862. Peter was reared in his native country, receiving a fairly good education. He came to the United States with his parents, and lived with them in Iowa, where he was engaged as a bar-tender. After leaving Iowa he worked at various places in Spencer and Perry Counties, Ind., and at various vocations. In 1882 he engaged in his present business, in which he has been quite successful. June 16, 1859, he was united in marriage with Mary Veste, a native of Switzerland. They have had nine children, five of whom, Anna A., Kunigunde, Plazidus, Jacob and Christina, are living. Mr. Zarn and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

JOSEPH ZOGLMANN is a native of Bavaria, born December 17, 1833, being the eldest of four children born to Leonard and Theresa (Spatt) Zoglmann, natives of Bavaria, where they passed their lives. The former died in 1883, and the latter in 1884. Joseph received a good German education, learned the blacksmith's trade of his father, and followed it in his native country until 1852. In that year he came to Fulda and opened the shop where he has since worked. He has been very

successful, and owns a considerable amount of property. February 23, 1854, he married Kathrina (Lauber) Diebenbach, a native of Bavaria, by whom he is the father of eight sons and two daughters: John B., Joseph (deceased), Johanna, Joseph M., Maximillian, Frank X., Henry, Robert R., Mary and Martin V. Mr. Zoglmann and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

HUFF TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH B. BRADLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Somerset County, Md., his birth occurring September 11, 1837. He is the third son in the following list of children born to Jesse A. D. and Sarah (Taylor) Bradley, who were also natives of Maryland, where they were raised, married and died in the Protestant Methodist faith: Christopher C., L. M., Elizabeth P., Sarah A., Joseph B. and Flavius J. Joseph B. Bradley was reared by his parents to years of maturity, securing to himself a liberal education. In 1857 he came to the Hoosier State, and for eight years was employed as steamboat clerk on the river. In 1865 he began clerking for Solomon Salm, also holding the office of postmaster during the time. In 1868 and 1869 he was in the employ of a Louisville house as traveling salesman, and since that time has principally been engaged in farming. October 8, 1868, he married Miss Amanda Daniel, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wright) Daniel, whose respective births occurred December 23, 1793, in Kentucky, and February 27, 1803, in Maryland, and whose respective deaths occurred January 29, 1840, and December 30, 1884.. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley are members of no religious organization, but are Protestant in belief. Mr. Bradley is a Democrat and Mason, and Mrs. Bradley is a member of the Eastern Star of that order.

JAMES M. BUTLER, M. D., was born December 20, 1835, in Perry County, Ind., being one of the following named children born to the marriage of Able Butler and Milbern Litherland, who were natives of North Carolina and Indiana: John, George W., Joel, William F., Elizabeth, Jonathan, Lydia A., Nancy, Nathan, James M., Ira, Thomas M., Cynthia C. The parents were of the Regular Baptist faith in religion, and are now sleeping their last sleep in the village cemetery at New Boston. Dr. James M. Butler, subject of this sketch, remained with his parents on the home farm until twenty-one years of age, receiving in the meantime a good common school education. Until the breaking out of the Rebellion he followed school teaching with marked success, and also produce dealing. October 28, 1862, he enlisted in company M, Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, serving faithfully until September 7, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. Returning to Indiana he read medicine at Troy, and during the time served two years as county surveyor. In 1871 he graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and March 23, of the same year, wedded Miss Mary H. Huff, who was born February

16, 1852, the daughter of Henderson and Mary (Morgan) Huff. Four children have been born to them, named James M., Mary E., Albert L. and Ira Everet. Dr. Butler is a prosperous farmer, owning 200 acres of fertile land, and enjoys a lucrative practice in his profession. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity.

THOMAS J. CUTLER, a prominent citizen of Huff Township, was born November 19, 1820, in Essex County, N. Y., being one of five children born to the marriage of Thomas Cutler and Jane Steel, who were natives of New York State and Vermont respectively. These parents were married in the former State about the year 1814, and in 1839 moved to a farm in Anderson Township, Perry Co., Ind. They died in 1850 and 1874 respectively. Thomas J. Cutler was reared and educated by his parents with whom he resided until his marriage May 22, 1852, with Mary W., daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Hyde) Connor, his wife's father having participated in the battle of Tippecanoe and settled in Perry County, this State, in 1804. Seven children have been born to them, these six yet living: Samuel M., Edward B., Flora (now Mrs. Jacob V. Rust), Millie, Minnie and James T. The one deceased is May Belle. Mr. Cutler is one of the old and time-honored citizens of the community in which he resides, and since 1856 has been a resident of Spencer County. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is the owner of a good farm of 180 acres. Mrs. Cutler is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SIMON EGER, a prominent German citizen of the village of Maxville, was born in Wurtemberg October 27, 1822, and is one of nine children: Anthony, Joseph, Gottfried, Simon, Michael, Philip, Andrew, Matthias and Helena, born to Michael and Agnes (Herrkorn) Eger. With the exception of Gottfried, Matthias and Helena, who are in Germany, and those dead, all are in America. Simon crossed the ocean in 1847, and June 21 of that year landed in New York City. Until 1854 he resided at Louisville, Ky., then moving to Spencer County, Ind., was engaged in farming until 1865, when he settled in Maxville, which has since been his home. By trade he is a stone and brick mason, and has made that his occupation for years, also contracting and building. From 1863 to 1871 he was a justice of the peace, and since 1871 has acted in the capacity of agent for the Etna, German-American and Union Insurance Companies, and also the Connecticut Life Insurance Company. For some time he has operated a warehouse on the river and dealt in produce. Mr. Eger is a successful business man, and by hard labor and frugality has secured a farm and village property. He is a Democrat and a Catholic as is also his wife. April 27, 1847, he married Cresence Schlotter, who died of cholera in 1850, after bearing three children, only one, George, now living. February 2, 1851, Mr. Eger married Miss Mary Wanderlain, his present wife.

SAMUEL B. GILMAN, born June 9, 1834, in Pike County, Ill., is a son of David T. Gilman, whose marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth Williams was fruitful in the birth of five children: Samuel B., Lucinda M., Susan M., Rachel E. and Sophia J. By her first husband, Ahab Williams, Mrs. Gilman was the mother of two daughters: Mary C. and Ruth E. The father of our subject died in Pike County, Ill., in 1857, and

there his widow is yet living. Samuel B. Gilman was raised on a farm, and in youth secured only a common education. June 10, 1857, he wedded Miss Sarah M. Hutchinson, who was born August 24, 1837, a daughter of David and Mary (Mason) Hutchinson, of Cannelton, Ind. Nine children were born to this marriage, and were named: David (deceased), Ida, Richard M., Mary Elizabeth (deceased), Nancy Jane (deceased), Phebe Isadore, Rachel Emaline, Ruby (deceased), and Willie (deceased). The mother died December 14, 1874, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Gilman located in Spencer County, Ind., in 1858, and is a prosperous farmer now owning 200 acres of good land. He is a self-made man, securing what he now has by his own exertions, is a Republican, and he and his present wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married March 18, 1875, to Louisa M., daughter of Richard and Drusilla (Rhodes) Jones, his present wife, and five children have been born to them: Barbara S., Samuel F. (deceased), Benjamin A. (deceased), Lottie E. and Della G. Mrs. Gilman was born March 5, 1856.

RICHARD H. HOPKINS, one of the well-known and well-to-do farmers of this township, was born in Henderson County, Ky., March 9, 1827, being one of three children, Alfred, Alcha and Richard H., born to Richard and Elizabeth (Ellis) Hopkins. The parents were natives of the Old Dominion, and were married in Kentucky. The father dying in 1829 the mother, together with her children, moved to Warrick County, Ind., in 1830, where she reared her family, and died in 1870, aged seventy-eight years. She belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject, owing to the many inconveniences existing during his boyhood days, had but very limited educational, or other advantages. At ten years he began life's battle on his own responsibility, and until thirty years old was engaged in farming and teaming. August 23, 1860, he wedded Margaret E. Davis, daughter of James and Mary (Elder) Davis, by whom he became the father of five children, all being dead but one, James A., born October 18, 1862. His first wife dying August 3, 1868, he married a widow lady, Ellen M., daughter of James L. and Eleanor (Taylor) Porter, October 15, 1869, and seven children have been born to their union, four now living, viz.: Ollie, Samuetta, Lula and Richard H. Mrs. Hopkins was born March 17, 1842, and by her first husband, Albert M. Largent, had one daughter, Clara E. Mr. Largent died February 10, 1865, in his country's cause, during the late war, at Florence Prison. He was orderly sergeant of Company C, Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Hopkins is a Republican, and a prosperous farmer, now owning 300 acres of excellent land.

HON. WILSON HUFF. The history of Spencer County, particularly Huff Township, could not be written correctly without more than a mere passing notice of the family for whom the township was named. At an early period in the history of this country, members of this family settled on the eastern shore of Maryland, where they were known as law-abiding and industrious people. John Huff and wife, formerly Elizabeth Dodderidge, emigrated West about the year 1784, and while on their way stopped to rest near the present city of Pittsburgh. Mr. Huff, while hunting game, was attacked and killed by the Indians. Mrs. Huff, with her

children and other emigrants, continued on down the Ohio River, and settled in Breckenridge County, Ky., where they erected forts to protect them from the Indians. The children of John Huff were Benjamin, Reuben, Jesse, John, Aaron, Aquila, Priscilla and Dorcas. It was in one of the forts above spoken of that Aquila Huff, the old pioneer of this county, was raised from five to twenty-one years of age. He married Mary, daughter of Stephen Rawlins, in 1807, and in 1815 settled in what is now Spencer County, Indiana, being one of the very first to settle in what is now Huff Township, which was named after him. He resided within the county until his death, in 1857, and was an honor and credit to his county and State. To him and wife eight children were born as follows: Henderson, Wilson, John D., William, Rebecca, Abigail, Sallie and Jane. Wilson Huff, the next oldest of these, and the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Breckenridge County, Ky., February 14, 1812, and in 1815 came to this county with his parents and has since here resided. Notwithstanding his limited educational advantages, he secured a good practical knowledge of books by much private study, and a fair knowledge of surveying. For ten or twelve years he has served Spencer County as surveyor, and to his credit can be said no one has filled the requirements of that office more satisfactorily. In 1844 Elizabeth, daughter of Silas Garrett, became his wife, and by him the mother of eight children: Mary F., John Q., Aquila C., Annetta, Wilson K., Rebecca F., and F. W. Of these only the following are now living: Mary (Mrs. W. H. Protsman), Aquila, Wilson and Ford W. Mr. Huff is a gentleman of an abundance of good practical sense, and although his own education is limited, he has taken great pains and spared no reasonable expense in the schooling of his children. His son Aquila is a graduate of the State University, and the fall of 1885 is to assume charge of the Troy schools. Another son passed two years at the same university as his brother, and is now at Danville. In 1845-46 and 1881 Mr. Huff was elected from Spencer County to the Lower House of the State Legislature, and besides this has filled other positions of honor and trust. In 1871 he was bereft, by death, of his companion and wife. A farmer by occupation, he has made life a financial success. He is one of the few men who have had strength and genius to rise above the ordinary circumstances of life, to acquire knowledge, though opposed by difficulties, to elevate his character above reproach, and to secure for himself integrity and eminent usefulness.

FRANKLIN H. HURST, a native of the township and county in which he yet resides, was born November 26, 1841, and is one of the following named children born to James and Caroline (Hills) Hurst: Samuel L. (deceased), Mary J. (deceased), Franklin H., Martha J. and James R. The parents were married at Newport, Ky., October 21, 1835, and in 1837 settled in Spencer County, Ind. The father was born in Lincolnshire, England, May 8, 1810, and died April 7, 1847. The mother was born in Lower Canada, October 18, 1808, and died September 29, 1884. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Hurst was a member of the Masonic brotherhood, and a carpenter by trade. Franklin H. Hurst remained at home until the Rebellion, and August 2, 1862, enlisted in Company K, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, and

was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn., July 3, 1865. He received a severe gun shot wound at Chickamauga. January 7, 1866, he married Mary A. Lutz, daughter of Frederick and Catharine Lutz, and five children have been born to them: Mattie C., Cora A., Laura A., Mary C. and Emma C. The first two were twins and are now dead. The mother was born September 18, 1840. Mr. Hurst is a Republican, is the owner of seventy-five acres of valuable land, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and are worthy and highly esteemed citizens.

JAMES JACKSON is a native Hoosier, his birth occurring in Perry County, August 9, 1844. He is a son of Greenberry and Elizabeth (Spencer) Jackson, who were parents of this family: James, subject of this sketch, Louisa, (now Mrs. William Cassidy), Mary (Mrs. J. A. Miller), Isaac J. (deceased), Nancy (Mrs. Baxter Hammock), Jarrett, John, Ellen (now Mrs. Samuel B. Basinger), Henry L. and Susan. The father was a native of Kentucky, as was also his wife, and they were married in Perry County, this State. He served his country in the late war as a member of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died in 1865, at Indianapolis. Mrs. Jackson died in 1878, and both were of the Roman Catholic faith. James Jackson is of English-Irish and German descent. Receiving a limited education, he was raised by his parents on a farm, and November 20, 1870, united in marriage with Mary Ann, daughter of John and L. E. (Riddle) Cassady. Eight children have been born to their union as follows: John, Isaac, Martin G., William M., Elizabeth M., Henry, Josephine and an infant that died unnamed. The mother was born November 17, 1848. Mr. Jackson began life's-battle with but little or no means, and with only a strong heart and willing hands to depend upon. Until within the past few years he was engaged in various pursuits, but is now a prosperous farmer owning 250 acres of land and other property. He is a Democrat, and he and wife are of the same religious faith as his parents.

BENJAMIN F. JORDAN, a native of Brown County, Ohio, was born November 12, 1846, being the fourth son in a family of eight children, three yet living, Grant L., George W. and Benjamin F., born to the marriage of B. W. Jordan and Mary Lindsey. These parents were also natives of Brown County, Ohio, where they were married and from whence they removed to Spencer County, Ind., in April, 1849. The father who became prominent in the public affairs of the county, died April 20, 1876, but his widow is yet living, a member of the Christian Church. Benjamin F. is one of the prominent and successful farmers of his township. Reared to man's estate in this county, he secured a fair education in youth, and February 3, 1865, enlisted in Company B., One Hundred and Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, from which he was honorably discharged September 12, 1865. Miss Nancy J. Jackson, daughter of Milton and Margaret (Harris) Jackson, became his wife October 21, 1869, and six children have cemented their union, viz.: John M. (deceased), Mary M., Clarence N., Tryphena C., Elizabeth H. and Rhoda R. The mother was born April 25, 1847, and is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Jordan is the owner of a well improved

farm of 120 acres, is a Democrat and a member of the F. & A. M. fraternity. He has served three terms as assessor of his township, has also represented his township in congressional convention, and for five years was chairman of the Democratic township central committee. In 1882 he was elected justice of the peace, and is now acceptably filling the requirements of that office.

ROBERT E. KENNEDY, ex-trustee of Huff Township, and a prosperous farmer, was born December 10, 1853, in Spencer County, Ind., being the youngest but two, in a family of eight children, born to John and Nancy Kennedy. These parents were natives of Ireland, where they were married, and in 1848 they immigrated to the United States, and for three years resided at Wheeling, W. Va. They then moved to Spencer County, Ind., where the father is yet living. The mother died in 1856. Robert E. has always made his home in the county of his birth, and by industry has secured a valuable tract of land, comprising 360 acres. He received a good practical education in youth, is a Republican in politics, and in 1882 was elected township trustee, an office he held with credit to himself, and satisfaction to constituents. February 9, 1875, Mary C., daughter of John H. and Clarinda (Stapleton) Huffman became his wife, and by him the mother of five children: Valloria, Nancy E., William H., Eva A. and Louis E. Mrs. Kennedy was born March 27, 1856, and is a member of the Christian Church.

ZACHARIAH KLAHN, a progressive and enterprising citizen of Huff Township, was born June 17, 1836, in Denmark, Europe, and is the third son in a family of ten children, three now living in the United States, born to Henry and Anna (Staker) Klahn, who were natives and residents of Hohenstein, Germany. In 1852 Zachariah Klahn immigrated to the United States, and after landing at New Orleans went to Davenport, Iowa, residing there one year. He then lived at Moline, Ill., five years, one year at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and in 1858 located at Tell City, Ind., where he remained one year. He then moved to New Boston, Huff Township, Spencer Co., Ind., where for twelve years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, also officiating as postmaster a part of the time. In 1870 he was elected county commissioner, and later re-elected by a majority of 862 votes, being the largest majority ever given a candidate in Spencer County. He served in all six years, and his official record is without blemish. In politics he is a Republican, and as a farmer is a success, now owning 200 acres of good land. May 5, 1863, he wedded Anna Filler, who was born October 20, 1844, daughter of Christopher and Anna Filler. Ten children have been born to them, these yet living: Charles W., Zachariah L., Pauline, Alvina, Emma, Louisa and Amelia. Mr. and Mrs. Klahn belong to the German Lutheran Church.

TRUSTEN LAMAR, farmer, P. O., Santa Claus, was born in Spencer County, Ind., February 16, 1832, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Lamar, who were among the oldest and best known pioneers of Spencer County. Until manhood, Trusten made his home with his widowed mother, and during youth received a limited education. For a helpmate through life he selected an estimable lady, who died after bearing five children, these four yet living: Clarinda, Cordelia, Quincy and

George T. January 20, 1868, he married Mrs. Sarah Cannier, who was born February 28, 1842, and by her he is the father of seven children, six yet living, named Ulysses S., Elias E., Millie, Ferd F., Lola J. and Robert A. By her first husband, Mrs. Lamar became the mother of three children, two now living, named John K. and Henry R. Mr. Lamar is the possessor of a good farm of 120 acres, is a Republican in politics, and has served as constable of his township. He is an unassuming, unpretentious citizen, and is regarded with respect and esteem by his surrounding neighbors.

FRÉDERICK MUELLER, a prominent German resident of Huff Township and merchant at Maxville, was born March 30, 1826, in Prussia. He is the eldest son in a family of eight children born to Gotlieb G. and Louisa (Brier) Mueller, who were born, raised, married and died in Germany. Frederick Mueller is the only one of his father's family who immigrated to the United States. At seventeen years of age he left home, and shipping as sailor on board a merchant vessel, was for eight years engaged in that capacity, during which time he traveled all over the civilized world, seeing many strange and wonderful sights. He passed eight years teaming and in the gold fields of Australia, where he accumulated considerable of this world's goods. In 1857 he left South Australia for the United States *via* Liverpool, landing at New York city, August 6, 1857. After visiting at Chicago and Indianapolis he returned to New York State, and from there moved to Spencer County, Ind., where for seven years he was engaged in farming. In 1864 he began hotel keeping at Troy, Ind., which he continued until his property was destroyed by fire in 1869. In December, 1871, he moved to his present home, and began merchandising. In 1875 he began farming, but four years later he again embarked in mercantile pursuits at Maxville, where he has since continued the business. His is the principal store of the place, and he is doing a good business. Mr. Mueller is a Democrat, and Lutheran in religious belief. He was married November 7, 1857, to Miss P. Lengauge, who was born August 1, 1840, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Maltaher) Lengauge. These children have been born to them: Jacob G., John F., Michael P., Henry G., Louisa T., Matilda C., Philomena M., Francis B. M. and Frederick W. J. All are living but the first and fourth named. Mrs. Mueller and family are Catholics.

C. C. PURCELL, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in the township and county where he now resides March 4, 1842, being the youngest of four children, who lived to years of maturity, born to Augustus and Susan (Blocher) Purcell, who were natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, respectively. These parents were married in this county, where the father died January 10, 1860, and where the mother is yet living, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Christopher C. Purcell, subject of this notice, was reared on his parents' farm to years of discretion, during which time he received a liberal education. He enlisted August 15, 1862, in Company K, Eighty-first Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served his country faithfully until the close of the war, being honorably discharged in June, 1865. Returning to his native township he again resumed farming, at which he has since continued with fair success, now owning 160 acres of fertile land. In politics he is a Republican,

and is one of Huff Township's best citizens. He was married April 12, 1868, to Katie, the daughter of Joseph and Catharine (Bayless) Dentinger, and by her is the father of one daughter, Lola Estelle, born March 11, 1870. Mrs. Purcell was born June 19, 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Purcell are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY RACINE, an enterprising and prosperous farmer of Huff Township, was born in Spencer County, Ind., August 15, 1845, being the only son in a family of three children—Louisa, Henry and Margaret—born to Henry F. W. and Magdalin (Bower) Racine, who were natives of Holland and Germany, respectively. These parents were married in Spencer County, Ind., where the father died in 1847, aged thirty-five years. His widow yet survives him. Henry Racine, subject of this sketch, was raised by his mother in this county. April 29, 1869, he united in marriage with Margaret, daughter of John and Caroline (Slicht) Lottes, by whom he is the father of seven children: Magdalina, George W., Anna M. B., John F., Anna C., John W. and Amelia. The mother was born January 13, 1847. Mr. Racine represents a self-made man, as he began life poor and with but little means at his command. He now has a happy home and a farm of 162 acres, is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Racine is the trustee of Huff Township, having been elected by his party in 1884 by a majority of sixty-one votes.

JACOB V. RUST, a prominent citizen and farmer of Huff Township, was born in the county of which he is yet a resident, May 4, 1856, and is a son of Vincent and Rebecca (Huff) Rust, who were natives of Kentucky and Indiana respectively. These parents were married in Spencer County, Ind., and resided many years in this township, where they both died. Jacob V. Rust was raised to manhood on his parents' land, and after their deaths, which occurred while he was yet in his teens, he still continued on the old homestead where he is now located. He secured a good practical education in youth, and November 16, 1879, united in marriage with Flora I, daughter of Thomas J. and Mary W. Cutler, by whom he is the father of three children, these two, Rena and Millie, yet living. Mrs. Rust was born April 3, 1860, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Rust is a Republican in politics, a successful farmer, now owning 240 acres of valuable land, and he and wife are descended from among the oldest and most honorable families of Spencer County. The children born to Vincent and Rebecca (Huff) Rust were Sarah H. (who married C. C. Butler), and Jacob V. and Wilson D., twins.

FREDERICK SEIM, born November 2, 1829, in Rensselaer County, N. Y., is the eldest of two children, Frederick and William, deceased, born to John and Walburga (Fehr) Seim, who were natives respectively of Hesse Darmstadt and Baden, Germany. They were married in New York, in 1827, and ten years later started for Evansville, Ind., expecting to make that their future home. Embarking at Cincinnati on board the steamer "Moselle" they continued on their journey as far as Columbia, when the boat's boiler exploded, killing many of the passengers among them being John Seim and his youngest son William. Their remains were recovered near Madison, Ind., and were given proper

burial. Mrs. Seim and the subject of this sketch were rescued by parties in a skiff after narrowly escaping death. They returned to Cincinnati, where Frederick was reared to manhood. After serving a four years' apprenticeship in the furniture factory of Smith & Hawley he was made foreman, and continued in that capacity until 1857, when he moved with his family to Huff Township, Spencer Co., Ind., where he has since resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is the owner of 180 acres of good land, and although a Republican in politics was an advocate of the election of Cleveland and Hendricks. Mr. Seim was married February 19, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Eiden, who was born in Germany November 22, 1834, a daughter of Henry and Catharine (Kiebel) Eiden. Nine children have been born to their union as follows: Anna E. (Mrs. Charles Reif), Charles F., Mary L., Amelia (Mrs. M. P. Greathouse), Susan, John B., Henry M., Ferdinand and Charles W., deceased.



PART III.

HISTORY OF PERRY COUNTY.

COMPILED BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

CHAPTER I.*

GEOLOGY—DRAINAGE—THE PERPENDICULAR SECTION—EXPOSURE OF THE STRATA — LIMESTONE AND FOSSILS — THE MILLSTONE GRIT — THE COUNTY COAL—ITS ANALYSIS—FIRE CLAY—ECONOMIC QUESTIONS—PRECIOUS MINERALS.

PERRY COUNTY is at present divided into seven civil townships: Troy, Tobin, Union, Leopold, Oil, Clark and Anderson, and comprises about ten congressional townships. It is bounded north by Dubois and Crawford Counties, east by Crawford and the Ohio River, south by the Ohio River, and west by Spencer and Dubois Counties. The county has nearly fifty miles of river frontage, and is well drained by the Ohio and Anderson Rivers and Oil, Little Oil, Poison, Bear, Millstone, Deer, Little Deer, Bushy, Alvey, Sulphur, Hurricane, Fork, Snake Branch and Middle Fork of Anderson River, and other smaller creeks.

The geological formations of the county embrace a portion of the lower carboniferous rocks; the greater part of the coal measures; a ferruginous gravel and sand, which has been thought by some to belong to the tertiary; glacial drift, and a few patches of quaternary on the highest points along the Ohio River. The following is the county section, leaving out the ferruginous gravel, the relative location of which has not been ascertained:

	Feet.	Inches.
Soil and Clay.....	5	0
Loess (local).....	10	0
Drift (local).....	15	0
Sandstone and schistose sandstone.....	23	0
Coal L.....	2	6

* Adapted from the report of the State Geologist, John Collett.

	Feet.	Inches.
Fire clay.....	—	—
Sandstone.....	35	0
Limestone.....	15	0
Coal K.....	2	6
Fire clay.....	—	—
Sandy shale.....	50	0
Coal I.....	0	6
Sandstone.....	30	0
Coal H.....	1	0
Fire clay.....	1	0
Heavy bedded gray sandstone, the Cannelton building stone,	90	0
Coal G ("top coal").....	1	6
Fire clay, potter's clay.....	4	0
Gray shale with ironstone.....	40	0
Coal F, main Cannelton seam.....	4	0
Fire clay.....	5	0
Thin bedded and schistose sandstone.....	40	0
Sandy shale.....	15	0
Coal D.....	1	0
Fire clay.....	4	0
Shaly sandstone.....	5	0
Thick bedded sandstone, the lower building stone.....	45	0
Sandy shale.....	30	0
Coal B.....	0	6
Fire clay.....	1	0
Conglomerate massive sandstone with pebbles.....	50	0
Coal A.....	2	6
Fire clay.....	1	0
Sandy shale and massive sandstone.....	50	0
Greenish marly shales alternating with pentremital and Archimedes limestone.....	80	0
Gray Archimedes limestone.....	70	0
Bituminous shale.....	5	2
Coal.....	0	2
Sandstone (intercalated).....	20	0
Gray limestone.....	80	0

This section represents the strata commencing on the west side of the county and extending eastward, and all are found outcropping in the line from west to east across the county. The strata dip toward the southwest, and hence each one in the above table is below or under all the others above it as they appear in succession from east to west. In about the western half of the county, the middle coal measures outcrop, and in about the eastern half, except a portion of Oil and Union Townships, the lower coal measures outcrop. In eastern Oil and Union Townships, the lower carboniferous limestone outcrops. Over most of the county east of Deer Creek the gray limestone (last stratum in the above section) may be seen, and is about eighty feet thick, and is the equivalent of the St. Louis limestone. The prevailing color is light gray, and occasional layers of fine grained lithographic stone are found. Numerous calcite crystals

mar this stone. Small pieces of lead have been found in this stratum. Above this limestone is about twenty feet of intercalated sandstone, and above the sandstone two to six inches of shaly coal. Next above comes the Archimedes limestone, alternating with marly shales. This stratum is seventy to eighty feet thick, and contains the fossils Archimedes, pen-tremites, etc. Above this limestone is a massive sandstone from fifty to 100 feet thick, about fifty of which is solid, with occasional false beddings and irregular markings of oxide of iron. At Cedar Lick Hollow this section was taken :

Chester sandstone	90 feet.
Archimedes limestone.....	150 "
Buff sandstone (intercalated).....	20 "
St. Louis limestone.....	80 "
	<hr/>
Total.....	340 feet.

The country around this locality is very precipitous, with huge blocks of sandstone scattered down the declivities. "Rock-houses" are numerous. Any quantity of fine stone may be easily obtained. The conglomerate sandstone, or technically "millstone grit," is found above the strata just mentioned, and is at the base of the coal measures. It is often charged with quartz pebbles, and is found over much of Perry County. Just under this is Coal A two and two and a-half feet thick, but seems to be missing at Rock Island, though near Leopold it is thirty inches thick. *Lepidodendron*, *Neuropteris*, *Sigillaria*, etc., were seen in this coal. When analyzed the coal gave 55.5 per cent of coke; 44.5 volatile matter; ash 1.5; fixed carbon 54; water 7.5; gas 37. The coke was puffed, amorphous and had a metallic lustre. At several other points in Congressional Township 5, south, Range 2, west, Coal A has been reached. In township 4, south, Range 2, west, it has been opened at twenty or more places. On Sections 1, 2, and 12, Township 5, south, Range 2, west, hydrated oxide of iron appears in considerable quantity. A shaft proved the beds to be five feet thick. An analysis of this ore showed 8 per cent of water; 16 of insoluble silicates; 69.5 of sesquioxide of iron; a trace of protoxide of iron; 3 of alumina; a trace of lime, and 3.5 of magnesia, alkalis, loess, etc. This ore is found in other places and will pay being worked. The Catholic Church at Leopold is built of Chester sandstone.

The Coal Measures.—The rocks of this epoch are mostly massive sandstones, with a paucity of stone coal and argillaceous shale. The following is the section of the coal measures made from outcrops from Rock Island and the mouth of Anderson Creek; covered space, 30 feet; sandy shale, 12 feet; limestone, 15 feet; Coal R with 6 inches of fire clay, 2 feet 8 inches; fire clay, 2 feet; sandy shale, 48 feet; Coal I, 8 inches; fire

clay ?; sandstone, 30 feet; Coal H and fire clay, 1 foot; shaly sandstone and massive sandstone—good building stone, 90 feet; Coal G (top coal) 1 foot, 6 inches; fire clay, used for pottery, 4 feet; shale, 36 feet; Coal F (thin); fire clay, 5 feet; shales and sandstone, 53 feet; Coal D, 1 foot; fire clay, 4 feet; shales, 10 feet; massive building sandstone, 40 feet; thin bedded sandstone, 35 feet; Coal B, 6 inches; fire clay, 1 foot; conglomerate sandstone with pebbles, 70 feet; Coal A, 2 feet, 6 inches; fire clay, 2 feet. The general dip of the strata at Cannelton, is 33 feet to the mile with the general direction north, $76\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west. The dip is very irregular, descending in long low waves, rendering it very difficult to determine the exact location of any stratum—indeed this cannot often be done without actual inspection. Some of the strata are missing in localities, as for instance, the main coal at Cannelton (F). This places it in pockets. The strata also decrease in thickness westward. At Rock Island, Coal F is 147 feet above high water; back of the Catholic Church at Cannelton, it is 80 feet; at Fulton, at high water mark; at Tell City, just below the river bed, and at the old pottery 40 feet below high water mark. On Muddy Creek, Coal F is 30 inches thick, and at Cannelton, ranges from 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. At Minto's shaft, near the old pottery, Troy, this section was found: soil and clay, 5 feet; loess, 10 feet; covered and shale, 27 feet; arenaceous limestone, 15 feet; Coal K 1 foot; fire clay ?; sandy shale, 50 feet; Coal I (thin); fire clay ?; sandy shales and heavy bedded sandstone, 30 feet; Coal H and fire clay, 2 feet; schistose, massive and shaly sandstone, 90 feet; Coal G (top coal) 1 foot, 6 inches; fire clay, used in potteries, 5 feet; shale 10 feet; sandstone, 30 feet; Coal F (Cannelton seam) 3 feet; fire clay, 4 feet to low water in river.

The Cannelton coal is not a cannel coal, but a semi-coking coal, and has a sulphurous parting. The upper part breaks with conchoidal fracture and the lower into cubes. The analysis of this coal from the upper part, gives 55.5 per cent of coke; 44.5 volatile matter; white ash, 4; fixed carbon, 51.5; water, 3.5; gas 41; Coke much swollen; amorphous; lusterless. The result of the Rock Island seam was as follows: coke, 54.5; volatile matter, 45.5; white ash, 2; fixed carbon, 52.5; water, 4.5; gas, 41; coke puffed, vitrious, amorphous; coal semi-coking, and burns with a large flame. From the Cannelton coal a good gas is manufactured for the cotton factory.

On the hill tops at Cannelton and at Tell City is a deposit of small rounded gravel and ferruginous sandy clay, which may possibly belong to the tertiary period, though probably to the drift. The brown marly clay of the Quaternary epoch is found on the high hill above Troy; also on Mound Hill in the edge of Spencer County. It is ten to fifteen feet deep. The county has an abundance of fine building stone very easily quarried.

Beds of homogeneous sandstone, twenty to forty feet thick without seams, face the river, inviting the hammer of the workman. The layer next above coal G, "top coal," furnishes the best stone. From this was obtained the stone for the cotton factory and the Catholic Church at Cannelton. The stone is soft at first but hardens with time and exposure, and is a light brown. This stone has been shipped to various points in the surrounding States, and used with satisfaction in bridges, locks, buildings, etc. In the eastern part of the county is found an abundance of limestone, from which considerable lime for local use is burned. At the close of the Rebellion several shafts were sunk on Anderson River and Oil Creek after oil, though but little was found. Numerous traditions exist as to the presence in the county of precious minerals. Inhabitants may be found who, for a consideration, will agree to point out rich lodes of lead, silver, etc. Seventy years of examination have failed to bring to light ores of the county in any paying quantities more valuable than these mentioned above.

CHAPTER II.

THE INDIAN OCCUPATION—LAND TREATIES—THE SURVEY AND THE COMING OF THE SQUATTERS—BORDER SCOUTS AND SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812—INDIAN ALARMS—THE MOUND-BUILDERS—THEIR WORKS IN THIS COUNTY—Troxel's Horse-shoe.

THE county has little of Indian fact or tradition fit to be preserved. All the soil now comprising the county of Perry remained the undisputed domain of the Indian tribes until 1803. Prior to the last quarter of the last century, it had remained for an indeterminate period of years the home of the Miamis, one of the strongest allied tribes of the northwest, but at that time the tribes farther to the east, pressed westward by the encroachments of the whites, were compelled to invade the lands of their western relatives and in the end very often to sue for adoption into such tribes. In this manner the soil of the county came to be peopled by members of other tribes than the Miamis. The Indians were not quite as particular concerning boundaries as the whites, so that the exact limits of the lands of various tribes or branches of the same or different tribes cannot be indicated with certainty except where the boundary was some water course or line equally marked. At the date of the first white settlement here, soon after the commencement of the present century, the Shawnees and Wyandottes were represented in the county. On the 7th

of June, 1803, the Treaty of Fort Wayne for the Vincennes tract was made with all the leading tribes of this vicinity, who, by any remote possibility, could claim the land. The southeast corner of this tract was near the center of the west side of Township 4 south, Range 2 west, or about six miles west of Branchville. From that point the southern line of the cession extended to the mouth of White River, and the eastern line to near the town of Orleans, in Orange County. Thus the northern portion of Clark and the northwestern portion of Oil Townships only, of this county, were in the Vincennes tract. The remainder of this county was obtained August 18 and 27, 1804, by what is known as the Treaty of Vincennes. By these two treaties the land of the county became the property of the Government, and subject, rightfully or wrongfully, to settlement by hunters and squatters. In fact within the next two or three years several families, the descendants of which still reside here, came in for permanent settlement. That portion of the county spoken of above as being within the Vincennes tract (portions of Clark and Oil Townships) was surveyed by Levi Barber in September, 1804. All of Perry County comprised in Range 1 west, was surveyed by E. Buckingham in August, 1805; Range 2 west, by Stephen Benton in June, 1805, and Range 3 west, by William Rector in June, 1805, with the exception stated. Soon after the survey the land was thrown into market and settlers began to appear, the land office being at Vincennes. The bulk of the Indians left about this time or soon afterward, though straggling bands or families continued to remain here until the war of 1812. After that very few were seen in this county. For several years after the arrival of the first settlers, Indian horse-thieves annoyed the residents. There was much excitement during the stirring times of the war of 1812. Families were attacked farther north and members killed, and the reports put the pioneers on their guard here and filled their breasts with apprehensions. It is said that several block-houses were built in the northern part of the county, or rather not properly block-houses, but strong log-cabins provided with loop holes on all sides through which rifles could be fired and attacks repelled. This proved unnecessary, however, in this county.

Several of the early residents participated in the border war of 1812. Samuel Connor was captain of a company raised in the southeastern part of Perry County, and in Kentucky. This company was in the regiment commanded by Col. Ephraim Jordan, and was mustered in at Princeton, in August, 1812, for three months, and assigned duty at and north of Vincennes. What active service it saw cannot be stated with certainty. Squads of the company were engaged in guarding supply wagons and mail carriers in their course up and down the Wabash River. If any

member of the company was killed or wounded by the Indians, such fact could not be learned. Another company which contained several men, perhaps then and certainly afterward residents of this county, was raised at Hardinsburg, Ky., and was commanded by Capt. David Robb. It fought at Tippecanoe, losing several killed and wounded. It is said that the company belonged to the regiment from Kentucky, commanded by Col. Allen. In the same regiment was a company commanded by Capt. Joseph Allen, which contained men afterward residents of this county. The regiment served three months, and was mustered out at Shakertown. Capt. Pitman's company, raised at Winchester, of Col. Taylor's regiment, contained men who became residents of this county. Capt. Danner, under Col. Featherton, commanded several men who located in Perry. Among the men who are known to have been members of Capt. Connor's company were Richard Dean, Mr. Drinkwater, Stephen Shoemaker, Solomon Lamb, Terrence Connor, Edmund Polk, John B. Alvey, Samuel Kellums, Joseph Tobin, Hart Humphrey, Edward Morgan, Robert Gardner, Robert Niles, Daniel Hays. With Capt. Robb were William Weatherholt, John Crist, James Degarnalt, Alexander Cunningham, Phillip Jenkins, and John Riggs, who served as a substitute for John Stevenson. Phillip and Peter Miller were with Capt. Joseph Allen. Thomas Gilham was with Capt. Pitman of Winchester. Benjamin Smith was with Capt. Joseph Allen. Thomas Royston was with Capt. Rutledge of Maryland, and served in the East. William Dodd was with Capt. John Jones, under Col. Wilcox, in the "Hopkins' Campaign," enlisting at Louisville. Doubtless other residents of the county served in the war of 1812, but their names could not be learned.

In the fall of 1811, a man named Vandever living on Anderson Creek or near it, came on horse back southeast through Perry County, announcing to all the settlers on the way that a band of Indians was coming from the north, pillaging and laying waste houses and farms and murdering the inhabitants. The report produced much excitement, and a small body of men in and northeast of Tobin's Bottom and around Troy, hastily collected to repel the supposed probable attack or invasion. After going northward through the western part of the county a short distance, it was learned that the report was without serious foundation, and the settlers returned to their homes; or rather the report arose from a real attack made upon white settlers north on White River. The settlers of Oil Township, a few, were frightened one or more times by a similar report.

The Mound Builders.—It is a well-settled fact that at one time in the past the entire Mississippi Valley was inhabited by a nomadic or semi-nomadic race of people called Mound Builders, so named from their custom of building mounds of earth and stone for divers uses and ceremonies.

The date of their presence here is a matter of conjecture, from the state of preservation of their habitations and remains. The best authorities agree in placing them back contemporaneously with the old Assyrian, Babylonian and Egyptian nations. Authorities differ as to their origin. Some hold that they were the ancestors of the Indian tribes; others that they were a separate and distinct race of people. Some contend that they had a separate creation on this continent; others that they were the descendants of Asiatics who crossed over by Behring's Strait. The latter seems to be the prevailing view. The Mound Builders were a peaceable, agricultural, barbarous people.

Sepulchral mounds contain human bones, ashes, charcoal, and ornaments; templar are large and level on top upon which were erected wooden structures for purposes of worship; sacrificial contain clay or stone altars upon which animals and human beings were immolated to secure the favor of the Great Spirit; memorial were erected to commemorate some great event, like Bunker Hill Monument; observatory are high elevations at the top of which a watch was stationed to signal approaching danger, etc. Animal effigies are earthworks in the form of huge birds, alligators, serpents, etc., worshiped; emblematic and symbolical effigies are in various forms for supposed tribal or religious purposes. Military inclosures, like forts, were for defense and protection; there are usually covered passages connecting inclosures with springs of water or other inclosures; saeres are the special abodes of the high priests of the tribes.

On the old Dean farm, in Union Township, now owned by David Smith, stand what were once five mounds, probably the work of the Mound Builders, though it is known that to some extent, the Indians imitated their predecessors in erecting these structures. Formerly the five mounds were distinct, but have been so washed, plowed and cut down that they are scarcely distinguishable. All were opened many years ago by novices and relic hunters. Several contained crumbling human bones mingled with ashes, charcoal, and a few bone or stone ornaments, or implements, while others contained nothing but deep beds of charcoal resting upon rude clay altars, and still others contained nothing save their concentric, onion-like strata of alternating sand, clay or loam. The mounds were built of bowl-shaped layers of these soils, superimposed one upon the other. Rain or other water sinking down would pass through the sand, but would be shed by the clay and run over the edge of these strata-bowls, and by this intelligent means the rude people preserved for a long though indeterminate period the bones of their dead. In the northern part of Anderson Township, on Section 5, Township 5, Range 3, is a curious structure, or rather was, for it has been largely torn down. A stone wall about four feet high built in the form of a horse-shoe stood

there, and was about 200 feet in circumference. It is probably the work of the Indians or white men. It is sometimes called "Troxel's Horse-shoe." Tradition says that Troxel was a Spanish pirate on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and that he built it as a retreat to be used when hard pressed by officers of the law, and that under or near it lies buried a valuable treasure. Supposed clews leading to where the treasure is thought to be concealed have been followed for days at a time by the credulous. The ground in the vicinity has been thoroughly explored, and numerous excavations have been made. In several places in the county Indian bones have been exhumed. At the mouth of Oil Creek a pot of glass beads was dug up many years ago.

CHAPTER III.

SETTLEMENT OF PERRY COUNTY—HUNTING ANECDOTES—BEARS, WOLVES, PANTHERS, DEER, ETC.—NAMES OF SQUATTERS AND PERMANENT SETTLERS—LISTS OF EARLY LAND ENTRIES—CATALOGUES OF VOTERS AT THE FIRST ELECTIONS—MILLS AND MANUFACTURES—HORSE THIEVES—DRAM-DRINKING—PIONEER CUSTOMS.

IT is not certainly known at this day who made the first permanent settlement in Perry County. The survey of the land by the Government was made in 1805, and the following year a few families arrived, and after that annually a few more came. It is well to treat the settlement by civil townships, which will now be done without regard to the order of time of settlement. In the eastern part of the present Oil Township, Range 1 west, and Township 4 south, on Section 18, Robert Walker bought land and located in the year 1813. So far as can be learned this was the first permanent settlement in the present Oil Township. Squatters were there before, as were professional hunters and trappers, who for a time lived almost like the Indians, in rude temporary bark and fur huts on the streams while game was yet plenty. At the time of this settlement the surrounding country was a wilderness largely unexplored, full of wild animals. Mr. Walker was obliged to cut his way through the woods to his land. Stephen Dean, two years later, located on the same section. A short distance west Jonathan D. Esarey settled in 1816 (Section 24), and John Ewing on Section 25, the same year. On Section 7, near Branchville, Ebenezer Richardson and James Reily settled in 1817, and Elijah Walker in 1818. Samuel Jemison located on Section 8, in 1818, and Mrs. Nancy Ballard on Section 13, on the east side of the township.

About four miles west of Branchville, James Lawrence located in 1818. At the time of first settlement bears, panthers, wolves, deer, wild turkeys, catamounts, etc., were very numerous; bears were getting scarce, but were occasionally found. Ebenezer Richardson, while hunting stock one day, heard his hogs squealing in the woods, and hurrying there found that they had been attacked by two bears. He instantly shot one of them, and after following the other a short distance, also shot it. This was in the month of June, and the weather was very warm, and the bears were very fat. The bears were hauled to the house with horses, and yielded ten gallons of oil. James Falkenborough, an early settler of this part of the county, was an experienced and skilful hunter. At a later date he was the leading deer hunter of this section. On one occasion he had a thrilling experience with wolves. While out in the woods, in the dead of winter, nine wolves began following him so closely as to threaten his safety, though they did not absolutely attack him. He shot several of them, one at a time, and as fast as they were killed they were devoured by the others. He thus held them in check until he reached home. He also killed several bears, though the details cannot be given. While hunting deer one day he saw a large panther in a big tree, whereupon he shot and killed the dangerous animal. From the following list can be learned the names of nearly all the settlers of Oil Township prior to August, 1817:

At an election, held at the house of Abraham Murphy, in Oil Township, August 4, 1817, for congressman and representative to the Legislature, the following men polled their votes: Samuel Main, John Dodson, Elias Hedden, Joseph Hanks, Abraham Barger, Elias Sapp, Peter Borer, John Peckinpaugh, Silas Beasley, Valentine Borer, John Morgan, Andrew Carmichel, William Taylor, Sr. and Jr., John Cooper, Thomas Vandevere, John Hensley, Reuben Lovell, Charles Springer, Benjamin Clark, Jonathan D. Esarey, Elijah Walker, Henry Vanmeter, Reily Main, John Frakes, William Dean, Adam Miller, Henry Roades, Benjamin Trenary, Ignatius Campron, Nathan Lindsey, Daniel McLaughlin, John Miller, Abraham Miller, Joseph Springer, William Sherley, John Stevenson, John Ewing, Richard Dean, Stephen Dean, James Borer, Richard Dean, Jr., Jesse Beasley, Moses Barker, Abraham Ramsden, Barton Mattingly, Jacob Davis, John Clark. William Hendricks received 44 votes for Congress, and Thomas Posey, 3; Aaron Cunningham received 35 votes for the Legislature, and Samuel Connor, 9.

Tobin's Bottom and the vicinity of Rome saw about the first settlement in the county, and, certainly, the greatest number of very early settlers, as well as some of the most prominent. The bottom took its name from the Tobin family, from which particular member cannot be stated with certainty, owing to differences of opinion. It is said that

three men, with their families, located about the same time in the bottom. They were Charles Polk, Jacob Weatherholt and John Winchel. Speaking from this lapse of time they did settle about the same time; but as a matter of fact Polk bought land on the extreme southern end of the bottom in November, 1807; Weatherholt near him in October, 1808, and Winchel in 1809. Alexander Miller also bought a tract in 1808, on Section 26, up the river, about two miles from Polk and Weatherholt. Doubtless Polk was the first permanent settler. Other settlers in what is now Tobin Township, with dates of land purchase, are as follows: Township 7 south, Range 2 west, Section 1, John Claycomb 1817, Lemuel Mallory 1817; Section 7, Adam Glaze 1809; Section 8, George Ewing, Jr., 1818; Section 9, Martin Cockrell 1819, William Asbury 1816; Section 12, George Ewing 1817; Section 20, Henry Drinkwater 1815; Section 21, Thomas Polk 1813, Thomas Tobin 1816; Section 27, William Weatherholt 1818, George Tobin 1816; Section 28, Littleton Martin 1815, William Blanchard 1815, Abraham Finch 1818; Section 29, Thomas and Henry Drinkwater, 1814; Section 31, Nathaniel Ewing, 1815; Section 33, Smith Winchel, 1816. In Township 6 south, Range 2 west, in what is now Tobin Township, on Section 1, John Stack located in 1817; Section 13, Alexander Van Winkle, 1815; Section 17, Samuel and Daniel Hinton, 1817; Section 32, Charity Sandage, 1818; Section 33, John Crist, 1818; Benjamin Smith, 1818. North of Rome, along the river in Tobin Township, and in Congressional Township 6 south, Range 1 west, John Faith bought on Section 4, just below Derby, 255.62 acres, August 21, 1807, and just below him Thomas Cummings, bought on Section 9, 208.03 acres, September 26, 1807. But little could be learned of Faith. Cummings, however, was one of the very first settlers of the county. On Section 5, William Cummings, 1818; Section 17, Eli Cummings, 1818; Section 19, Uriah and William Cummings, 1815; Section 20, George Lanman, 1817; William Macy, 1818; Adam Glenn, 1818; Section 21, Dade Connor, 1815; Section 28, Abraham Barger and David Groves, 1810; Section 29, Terrence Connor, 1817; Section 31, Adam Shoemaker, 1814, and John Shoemaker, 1817; Section 32, Daniel Taylor, 1814, Thomas Taylor, 1817; Section 33, Ansel Hyde, 1817. In the near vicinity of Rome, in Congressional Township 7 south, Range 1 west, Samuel Connor, August 21, 1807, bought on Section 3, 182.30 acres. This man was one of the very first in the county and one of the most prominent men. He was captain in the war of 1812, and afterward a brigadier-general of militia. On Section 4, at Rome, Abraham Hiley, bought in 1817; Richard Avit, 1816; Terrence Connor, 1812. Section 5, Anthony Green, 1815; Jesse Green, 1813; John Lamb, 1809. Section 6, Joseph Mallory, 1817; John Riggs, 1813; William Frymire, 1813; Benjamin

Huff, 1811. Section 7, John Claycomb, 1816. Section 9, John Crist, 1814 (site of Rome). Section 10, Samuel Connor, August 21, 1807. As a further means of preserving the names of the early settlers of Tobin Township, the following election list is given:

On the 3d of August, 1818, at the election held in Tobin Township at the house of Lemuel Mallory, the following men polled their votes: Josiah Cummings, Israel Lamb, Nicholas Critchelow, Charles Roff, James Wilson, Jacob Weatherholt, Thomas Tobin, Henry Weatherholt, Ashford Smith, James Wheeler, John Stapleton, Sr., Peter Kinder, Samuel Martin, John Riggs, John Claycomb, Thomas Polk, John Gerber, Ezra Lamb, John Alva, Jesse Hall, John Lanman, Uriah Cummings, John Stark, Abraham Hiley, Edmund Polk, William Cox, George Claycomb, Samuel Hardin, William Gilbert, Riley Main, William Weatherholt, George Kinder, Terrence Connor, Jr., Thomas Bolin, Richard Avit, Joseph Tobin, Nathaniel Harris, Samuel Messenger, Smith Winchel, John Sinclair, James Lanman, John Mallory, Henry Rhodes, Lewis Kilburn, William Tyndall, Joseph Boltinghouse, David Main, Alexander Miller, Moses Mallory, John Black, Sr., Lemuel Mallory, Daniel Ryan, Reuben Huff, William Connor, James Hendricks, Thomas Rhodes, Daniel Taylor, Charles Polk, Richard Polk, William Frymire, Adam Chaffin, Anthony Green, George Hoskins, John Stapleton, Jr., John Green, Jesse Green, John Bolin, John Conner, Sr., David Allen, Adam Shoemaker, Terrence Connor, Sr., William Lamb, Stephen Shoemaker, Benjamin Smith, John Connor, Jr., Alexander Van Winkle, James Van Winkle, John Crist, James Critchelow, Joel Green, Wilbur Barlow, John D. Lamb, Thomas Wheeler, Jacob Davis, William Mitchell, Joseph White, David Groves, Daniel Hinton, John Main, Uriah Winchel, William Cummings, George Lanman, John Cassidy, John Daniels, Samuel Connor, John Black, Jr., John Gibson.

Poison Creek was so called on account of a spring of water, which is said to have produced the death of one of the earliest hunters who drank of it. This was about the time of the survey, 1805. At a very early day horse thieves were the plague of the settlement. There was an organized band in the vicinity of Rome, which was connected with others elsewhere, and all formed a system that was difficult either to discover or break. Finally a squad of incensed settlers visited a man living three or four miles above Rome, called him to the door and shot him dead, having become satisfied that he was prominently connected with the thieves. This act, together with threats to continue such course, broke up the gang in this vicinity. Wild animals became scarce soon near Rome, though by going north into the hills all the varieties could be found, including bears. Samuel Connor in releasing his dog from a bear's embrace, received a

severe wound from the animal on the knee. Several of the early settlers killed bears, and nearly or quite all killed deer. It is said that Dade Connor killed the last bear about 1844. He was out hunting squirrels and saw its track and followed it until dark, continuing the chase early the next morning with dogs. He finally came up with the animal, his dogs treed it, and he shot it. The Connors were prominent people. Terrence Connor, Sr., had served in the Revolution. His sons were Dade, Terrence, Jr., John, Samuel and William. Samuel was captain in the war of 1812, and operated an early corn-cracker and distillery near Rome. Uriah Cummings also conducted a corn-mill and distillery four or five miles from Rome, on Poison Creek, for several years, at a very early day. Everybody, men, women and children, drank liquor at that early day, when they could get it. It was thought to be one of the necessities of life, and was on every sideboard, and no reaping, corn-husking, shooting-match, house-raising or log-rolling could be carried on unless it was present. The drink was regarded as necessary to the system. Some people appear to think so yet. Their name is Legion. Riggs owned and operated an early corn-mill on Poison Creek. The earliest settlers obtained all their supplies from store-boats, which stopped to trade at the landings.

Early settlements were made in what is now Union Township. In that small portion of the county east of the second principal meridian, Joel Suttles entered a tract on Section 17, in 1810; John Heddon and Joshua Richardson on Sections 20 and 29, in 1810; Jacob Davis on Section 30, in 1810; Joseph Springer on Section 18, in 1811; Valentine Borer, Daniel Heddon and Elias Heddon on Section 19, in 1811; Jesse Morgan on Section 18 in 1812; Ignatius Thompson on Section 18, in 1813; John Dunn and August Heddon on Section 18, in 1816. Then in Township 5 south, Range 1 west (Union Township), were the following: Section 11, Stephen Dean, 1817; Section 13, William Sherley, 1817, Jesse Shacklett, 1813; Section 21, John Davis, 1811; Daniel McLaughlin, 1818; Section 23, Riley Main, 1818; Section 25, Abraham Rounder, 1810; Section 26, John Stephenson, 1808; Section 27, Samuel Elder, 1817; Section 33, (Derby) William Mitchell, 1818. Township 4 south, Range 1 west, Section 33, Abraham Murphy, 1817, Benjamin Murphy, 1817, Anthony Horton, 1817. The above were the only entries of land in Union Township prior to 1820. The following is an additional list of early residents:

At an election held at the house of John Stephenson in Union Township, the first Monday in August, 1818, the following men polled their votes: Henry Pulingwider, Jesse Martin, Samuel Main, John Dodson, John Stephenson, Abraham Barger, Daniel McLaughlin, William Taylor,

Ignatius Campbell, Jesse Beasley, Benjamin Trenary, Martin Mattingly, George Wales, Richard Dean, Jr., Harvey Gerber, Richard Dean, Henry Willard, Elias Sapp, Moses Barker, William Sherley, Elias Heddon, Peter Borer, Valentine Borer, Nehemiah Main, Dade Connor, John Cooper and Robert Gilliland. Among the early industries were the following: John Stephenson, who was probably the first permanent settler in the county, operated an early horse-mill. John Hargis conducted a horse-mill and a distillery on Poison Creek. North of Derby, several miles, was a well-known tanyard, owned and conducted by Mr. Rosecrans. Charles Hascall conducted an early saw-mill on Oil Creek, the motor being water. The Hortons were the famous hunters of Union Township. As late as 1835, they would kill forty or fifty deer during one winter.

The settlement in the present Troy Township was about as early as any in the county. Elias Rector bought on Section 31, Township 6 south, Range 3 west, in 1809, and at the same time on Section 5, between Cannelton and Tell City. Aaron Fountain entered at Tell City and vicinity, a large quantity of land from 1813 to 1818. Wait Vaughan was one of the earliest settlers locating on Section 15, just above Cannelton in 1816. Isaac Wilcox located on Section 8, below Cannelton in 1817. David A. Leonard settled near Vaughan in 1818. John Cummings in 1815, bought on Section 29, now the northern part of Tell City. Abel Butler bought near him in 1818. John Sutherland entered a tract on Section 33, now the southeastern part of Tell City, in 1816, and Benjamin Persinger on the same section in 1819. Thomas Trasher bought on Section 6, Township 7 south, Range 2 west, in 1817. Dosier and Castleberry, two early settlers, gave names to the creeks at Cannelton. The Fulton Tract of land between Tell City and Cannelton was once owned by Robert Fulton, who first effected the application of steam to boats. Above Cannelton in 1824, the Marquis de la Fayette was compelled to pass the night in the log-house of Mr. Cavender, owing to the wrecking of the steamer on which he was a passenger, the "Lady Franklin." An interesting event at Troy is the fact that Abraham Lincoln, when a young man, kept a ferry there for a few weeks for Taylor, Porter or McDaniel. This fact is too well authenticated by those yet living, who saw young Lincoln thus engaged, to be doubted.

An election held at the court house in Troy for representatives to Congress and the Legislature, August 4, 1817, resulted as follows: For Congress, Thomas Posey, 57; William Hendricks, 8. For the General Assembly, Samuel Connor, 62; Aaron Cunningham, 2. The following men polled their votes at this time: Peter Barber, William Gilbert, John Daist, James Hendricks, William Bolin, John Small, Joseph Wright,

John Barber, John Bristoe, John Carter, Thomas Richardson, Daniel Hendricks, Adam Dosier, Sr., Joseph Wright, James Bristoe, John Farris, John Parrett, Runnels Jeffers, Thomas Carter, John Richardson, Marion Carter, Barnet Dewitt, Richard Hazel, Aquila Huff, Elisha Dewitt, Daniel Hazel, Samuel Hazel, John Hazel, Reuben Grigsby, John Terry, William Laforce, James Masterson, Hugh Masterson, Jonathan Johnson, John Archibald, Amos Richards, Nathaniel Huntington, Michael Huffman, William Hicks, John Miller, John Erwin, Edward Bibb, Austin Lincoln, Elisha Terry, George Huffman, Adam Dosier, Jr., David Edwards, Sr., Michael House, Samuel Eslick, John McCrum, Stephen McDaniel, Joseph Murray, Haws Posey, Samuel E. Goodrich, Richard Potts, Theodorus Davis, James Taylor, John Cummings, George Tobin, William Jones, Ishmael Connor, James McDaniel, Elias Roberts, Solomon Lamb, John D. Lamb, John H. Phillips.

The earliest entries of land in what is now Anderson Township, are as follows: Township 5 south, Range 3, west, Section 6, Ephraim Cummings, 1818; Section 35, William Horner, 1817, Township 6 south, Range 2 west, Section 8, John Donnelly, 1820. These were the only entries prior to 1820, in the present Anderson Township.

August 7, 1820, the following men polled their votes in Anderson Township at the house of Daniel Purcell; Theodorus Davis, John Davis, Daniel Hendricks, John Terry, John Jarbo, Thomas Fitzgerald, Richard Kennedy, Richard Davis, Caleb Huston, John Stuck, William Taylor, William Royal, William Hicks, John Wheatley, James Hendricks, David Gregory, Thomas B. Van Pelt, John Lanman, John Farris, John Cassidy, Smiting Irish, John Beardsley, Jesse Barber, Stephen Owens, Daniel Purcell, John Woodall, Samuel Morgan, Gideon Draper and Samuel Eslick.

The following were the early land entries in the present Clark Township: Township 4 south, Range 3 west, Section 3, Robert Ewing, 1819; Section 30, James Ingram, 1818, Ephraim Cummings, 1816, also on Section 31. Township 3 south, Range 3 west, Section 25, Allen D. Thorn, 1819, Township 4 south, Range 2 west, Section 17, John Faith, 1817. These were the only entries prior to 1820. The township was named in honor of Robert Clark, one of the most prominent of the early settlers.

On the 27th of November, 1819, in Clark Township, the following men polled their votes: John Asbell, Wilson Hifel, George Hensley, Thomas Faith, William Rowe, Robert Hills, William Goble, Henry Hill, Ephraim Cummings, John Faith, Solomon Byrne, Robert McKim, Robert Clark, James Lanman, Alexander Cunningham. Two justices of the peace were elected, Robert Clark and Robert McKim.

In Clark Township occurred the famous killing of a bear by the Archibalds. At an early day John Archibald and wife treed a bear near their house, and the former proceeded to cut the tree down. This he did, and as it fell he became entangled in the branches, and was pinioned fast to the ground with a broken leg. The bear made off rapidly through the woods, followed by Mrs. Archibald armed with a rifle, and by the dogs. The animal was soon treed again by the dogs, and was shot dead by Mrs. Archibald when she arrived panting on the scene. She then for the first time missed her husband, and hurried back to learn what had detained him. Upon arriving at the tree she learned what had befallen him, and with the ax and with hand spikes released him and helped him home, where the bone was set and wound dressed. She then had the dead bear brought to the house. Mr. Archibald never fully recovered the use of his leg.

Old Smith Township comprised portions of the present Oil and Clark Townships, and in August, 1821, the following men polled their votes there: Robert Ewing, James Falkenborough, Elijah Walker, Ebenezer Richardson, John Frakes, Samuel Jamison, John Williams, Hiram Dodson, John Sellers, John Ewing, Abraham Trott, George Robertson, James Reily, Samuel Irwin, Peter Peckinpough, Phillip Walker, Jonathan D. Esarey, William Goad, Joseph Rowe, Gabriel Goad, Robert Irwin and Haley Goad. The election was held at Walker's near Branchville. This was one of the most important localities in the county in early years. Several men who became prominent in county affairs lived there.

Leopold Township is a civil creation of a later date. Its existence was due to the French and German settlement there soon after 1840. The earliest land entries were as follows: Township 5 south, Range 1 west, Section 6, Aaron Cunningham, 1815; Township 4 south, Range 1 west, Section 31, John Frakes, 1817; Township 4 south, Range 2 west, Section 32, John Snell, 1816, John Mayo, 1817; Priscilla Crist, 1817; Section 33, Daniel Miller, 1817; Township 5 south, Range 2 west, Section 8, James Cassidy, 1819. The names of the early voters in this township will be found in the lists of Oil, Smith, Union, Clark and Anderson Townships.

The following is a complete list of the tax payers of June and July, 1815. Perry County was then much larger than at present—see elsewhere.

John Askins, Edward Askins, Thomas Adams, David Allen, John Alvey, Michael Arterbury, William Arterbury, Simeon Arterbury, Fanny Asbury, John Alvey.

James Bristoe, Peter Barber, Grace Barber, John Bristoe, John Barber, Beulah Blanchard, Joseph Boultinghouse, Lewis Burditt, George Barger, Thomas Bolding, William Bentley, William Bailey, James Bodine,

Valentine Borer, William Blanchard, George Burchard, Jonathan Beard, Jesse Barber, Obedient Beard, William Black, Jesse Baker, James Brown.

Delilah Canady, John Cummings, Jesse Crocker, James Critchelow, Benjamin Clark, Robert Clark, Archibald Constant, Ignatius Cameron, Andrew Carmichel, Terrence Connor, John Connor, William Connor, Dade Connor, John Crist, Jacob Crist, John Claycomb, Samuel Connor, John Cassidy, Sarah Cummings, Josiah Cummings, Uriah Cummings, William Cummings, Andrew Collins. John Cooper, Jacob Coustin, Abraham Casey, Cornelius Cain, Russel Cain, Joseph Conn, Ishmael Connor.

Barnett Dewitt, John Davis, Richard Dozier, Adam Dozier, Thomas Drinkwater, Paul Drinkwater, Joseph Drinkwater, Henry Drinkwater, Archibald Dicus, John Dodson, William Dean, Jacob Davis, Richard Dean, Theodorus Davis, Stephen Dean, William Depriest, Joseph Driskill, John Davis.

James Edmondson, Isaac Eastage, Jonathan Esarey, John Ewing, Samuel Eslick, Thomas Ellis, Abner Edwards.

Abraham Fulton, William Fisher, James Field, John Frakes, James Fortenbury, William Frymire, John Farris, Ezekiel Fisher, Robert Field.

William Gibson, Adam Glaze, William Gilbert, Samuel Glenn, Jesse Green, David Groves, John Gerber, John Gregory.

Esther Howell, James Hendricks, Jonathan Humphrey, Daniel Hendricks, Jesse Hoskins, Uriah Hamlin, Abraham Hobbs, George Hutchinson, John Hedden, Joseph Hanks, John Hensley, Elias Hedden, Abraham Hiley, Samuel Harding, James D. Hammond, Michael Huffman, George Huffman, Daniel Hazel, Elisha Hoskins, Ning Hoskins, David Hornbeck, John Hosley, Aquila Huff, Samuel Hazel, Richard Hazel, William Hoskins, William Hicks.

Andrew Jones, James G. Jones, Runnel Jeffers.

John Kinder, William King, Samuel Kelsey, Alexander King, Joseph Kincaid, William Kelley, James Kellums, Isaac Kellums, Rachael Kellums, William Kelley.

George Litherland, John Litherland, Solomon Lamb, Beulah Lamb, Bethsheba Lamb, William Logsdon, John Logsdon, Thomas Logsdon, Pruda Lynch, William Landess, Isaac Landess, John Lightner, John Lee, Reuben Lovell, Ezra Lamb, Israel Lamb, John Lanman, George Lanman, James Lanman, Uriah Lamar, Benjamin Lamar, Samuel Lamar, William Lamar, Joseph Logsdon, Elijah Lamar, Peter Lehue, George Lindsey.

James McDaniel, Stephen McDaniel, Adam Miller, Abraham Miller, Benjamin Melson, Alexander Mahan, John Miller, Alexander Miller, John Morton, Robert Moore, John McWilliams, Samuel Morrow, Barton Malley, Jesse Morgan, Abraham Murphy, Daniel McLaughlin, Reuben

Mills, Abraham Martin, Samuel Main, Samuel Martin, Asa Morgan, John Miller, William Mitchell, Thomas Morton, Joseph Melson, Hugh Masterson, Reuben Moore, Daniel Miller, Keten Murray, James McConnell, John Manley, John Moore, William Miller, Enos Mavell.

Edward Oller, William Osborn, Stephen Osborn, Jonathan Osborn, Solomon Osborn, Joseph Osborn.

Richard Potts, Thomas Polk, Charles Polk, John Polk, Richard Partridge (colored), Riggs Pennington, Francis Posey, Ezekiel Powell, John Pearson, John H. Phillips.

George Rowland, Ephraim Reed, Thomas Richardson, Amos Richardson, Daniel Ryan, Charles Roff, John Ruth, Ebenezer Richardson, Abraham Rounder, James Ross, Jesse Riddle, John Riggs, George Reed, Henry Rhodes, William Ray, James Ray, William Ritchey, Ezekiel Ray, James Rollins.

Moses Sandage, John Small, Benjamin Smith, Jacob Skeggs, Elisha Spencer, Jesse Sumner, John Scott, W. C. Scott, Moses Smith, John Sweeten, James Scott, Robert Smith, Jesse Shacklett, Eli Swinford, Joseph Springer, Elihu Springer, Elizabeth Springer, John Stephenson, John Stuck, Adam Shoemaker, Stephen Shoemaker, William Shrodes, John Shields, William Stark, John Snell, Thomas Sumner, John Sumner, Robert Sands, William Stansbury, William Sluett, Thomas Smith, Major Spencer.

William Taylor, William Thomas, William Tindall, Elisha Terry, George Tobin, Thomas Tobin, Jephtha Thurston, Ignatius Thompson, Bartholomew Thompson, William Taylor, Daniel Taylor, Benjamin Trenary, Obediah Vaughan, Thomas Vandever.

Curtis Williams, Joseph Wright, Joshua Wright, William Webb, Joseph White, Rachel Winchel, Smith Winchel, Uriah Winchel, John Weatherholt, William Weatherholt, Jacob Weatherholt, James Wilson, Richard Williams, Daniel Weathers, Robert Walker, Thomas Wheeler, Joseph Wright, William Wright, Jesse Ward, Notley W. Arnold, James Wilson, Randall Wilson, William Woolard, James Wright, William Wright, David White, George Wilson, Jonathan Ward, Samuel Williams.

Isaac Young, William Young, Berryman Young.

The total amount of county tax was \$300.02½, and of territorial tax was \$73.80¼. Abraham Fulton paid the highest tax, \$11.25; he owned 1,000 acres of first-class land. James McDaniel paid the next highest, \$10.88¼; he kept a tavern at Troy, owned four horses and one negro. The next was John Stephenson, tax \$7.07¼; he was in Township 5, Range 1. Grace Barber owned a black man—there being only two in the county in slavery. Charles Polk paid \$6.53½ tax, James Bodine \$5.70, William Black \$5.88 and Francis Posey \$5.36½. These were the highest.

CHAPTER IV.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY — ACT OF CREATION — THE DECREASE OF TERRITORY — FIRST PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY BOARD — THE COUNTY SEAT — THE CHANGES IN ITS LOCATION — SUNDRY ITEMS OF INTEREST — COUNTY BUILDINGS — RAILWAY PROJECTS — POPULATION — MEDICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES — ELECTIONS — FINANCES — COUNTY OFFICERS — STATISTICS.

PRIOR to the session of the Territorial Legislature of 1812-13, all of the present Perry County west of the meridian line constituted a part of Knox County, while the few sections in Union Township lying east of that line were part of Harrison County. At the Legislative session of 1812-13 two new counties, Gibson and Warrick were created out of the southern end of Knox, and Warrick then comprised about the limits of Posey, Vanderburg, Warrick, Spencer and Perry. No other change was made in Perry territory until the passage of the following enactment:

AN ACT FOR THE FORMATION OF TWO NEW COUNTIES OUT OF THE COUNTY OF WARRICK AND PART OF GIBSON COUNTY.

* * * * *

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said 1st day of November next all that part of the counties of Gibson and Warrick which is included within the following boundaries shall form and constitute another new county, which shall be known and designated by the name and style of the county of Perry; that is to say, beginning on the Ohio River where the range line passes between the fifth and sixth ranges west of the second principal meridian where it strikes or intersects the said Ohio River; thence north with the said range line until it intersects the township line passing between Townships 2 and 3; thence east with the said township line passing between Townships 2 and 3 until it intersects the second principal meridian or line of Harrison County; thence south with the said second principal meridian until it first strikes or intersects the Ohio River; thence down the Ohio River with the meanders thereof to the beginning.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said counties hereby formed and established shall severally and respectively enjoy and exercise all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions which to separate counties of this Territory do or may properly appertain or belong; *Provided always*, That all suits, pleas, complaints, actions and proceedings which may before the 1st day of November next have been commenced, instituted or pending within the present counties of Gibson and Warrick shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution in the same manner as if this act had never been passed, and that the Territorial and county taxes which are now due within the boundaries of the new counties hereby established shall be collected in the same manner and by the same officers as they would have been if this act had not been passed.

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SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That William Barker, Jesse Ammerson and James Stewart, of Gibson County, Joseph Paddox and Ignatius Abell, of Harrison County, be

and the same are hereby appointed commissioners to fix the seat of justice in Perry County, who shall meet at James McDonald's (McDaniel's) in said Perry County on the third Monday of November next, and proceed to fix the seat of justice for the said county of Perry agreeably to the provisions of an act entitled "An act for fixing the seat of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off."

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the courts authorized to transact county business in the aforesaid new counties shall, as soon as convenient after their seats of justice are fixed, cause the public buildings of their respective counties to be erected thereon as near the center of the lands procured by the county for its seat of justice as an eligible situation can be had, and will best promote the interest of the said new counties, and shall adjourn the court thereto so soon as their respective court houses are built and prepared for the accommodation of said court.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Posey and Perry Counties shall be and they are hereby declared a part of the first circuit, and shall be and remain a part of the district for the election of counselors composed of the counties of Gibson and Warrick, and in case of vacancy for a counselor the associate judges of said counties of Posey and Perry shall have power to carry into effect the law regulating elections.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no person who is either clerk or recorder in either of the aforesaid new counties shall be eligible to hold the appointment of agent for either of the said new counties.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the said counties of Posey and Perry shall be entitled to one representative and no more until otherwise altered by law, and when elected his time shall expire on the first Monday in August, 1816, and when the governor issues his writ of election as is provided in the act entitled "An act apportioning the members of the House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory," the associate judges of the circuit courts of the said counties of Posey and Perry shall have power to convene at the place of holding their courts and appoint persons to conduct the election as the laws of the Territory may direct, and when the superintendents of the election shall make their returns to the clerks of each of the aforesaid counties as directed by law the sheriff of each county shall obtain a true statement of the number of votes from the clerk, and within ten days thereafter meet at the seat of justice for Warrick County and compare the number of votes, and give the person having the highest number a certificate of his having been duly elected.

Approved September 7, 1814.

Changes in Boundary.—From this it will be seen that Perry County at first included much of the southern portion of both Dubois and Crawford, besides about half of Spencer, or all east of the line dividing Ranges 5 and 6 west. By an act approved January 10, 1818, a portion of Harrison County was temporarily attached to Perry, as follows: Beginning on the Ohio River at the mouth of the Little Blue River; thence up the same to the line dividing Sections 30 and 31, Township 3 south, Range 1 east; thence west to the second principal meridian on the western boundary of Harrison County; thence south to the Ohio River; thence by the same to the beginning. By an act approved January 29, 1818, a portion of Dubois County, was attached to Perry, as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Township 3 south, Range 3 west; thence west with said township line to the line dividing Ranges 3 and 4 west; thence north with the same three miles; thence east through the center of said town-

ship to the line dividing Ranges 2 and 3 west; thence south to the beginning. By the same act also Crawford County was created out of Harrison, Orange and Perry. Dubois was created by an act approved December 20, 1817. It at first included the south half of Township 3 south, Range 3 west, but this was repealed by the act of January 29, 1818, which attached such half township to Perry as stated above. Except the creation of Spencer County, January 10, 1818, these were the only changes made of the present Perry County soil. Much of the early proceedings relative to county affairs is lost with the first record book of the county commissioners. Pursuant to the act creating the county, the locating commissioners or a majority of them met at the house of James McDaniel, and after viewing several places along the river finally fixed upon a tract of 120 acres of land at Troy, donated by James McDaniel, senior and junior. Solomon Lamb donated 10 acres, and Israel Lamb money probably. The commissioners also received from the citizens of that vicinity a subscription of money sufficient to build the necessary court house, jail, etc. The county agent, Francis Posey, laid out the town and offered the public lots for sale—first at public auction but later at private sale. The county commissioners met, and the other officers established offices and set the wheels of county business in motion. They divided the county in Troy, Tobin, Oil, Hurricane, Anderson, and Clark Townships. Hurricane was about the present township of Hammond and Huff of Spencer County, probably at first extending north as far as Dubois County; but a little later the northern part was created as Carter Township. Hurricane for a time seems to have been called Lamar Township—appears so in the Perry County records. A little later Union and Smith Townships were created. A township called Athens is referred to in the early records, and was in Tobin's Bottom.

Relocation of the County Seat:—The State constitution of 1816 contains the provision that whenever a portion of the citizens of Spencer and Perry Counties are so inclined, they may establish metes and bounds of a new county, to be formed out of about equal portions of each, not exceeding one-third thereof, and that there shall be held an election and a majority of the voters of the two counties shall determine whether a new county shall be formed. It would be interesting to know why a provision of that kind was inserted in the constitution. Was it the influence of the town of Troy? Rev. Charles Polk represented Perry County in the convention, and Daniel Grass represented Spencer. Why should they want a clause of that kind inserted? The evidence leads to the conclusion that it was a movement of the citizens of Troy, at the head of whom was John P. Dunn, who saw that the old Perry County bounds could not endure, to render secure if possible the contingency of

the re-establishment of that town as a county seat at some future day. At the time the act creating Spencer County was passed (January 10, 1818), another providing for the relocation of the county seat of Perry County was also passed. William Harrington of Gibson, Jacob Zenor of Harrison, Ignatius Abel of Harrison, Samuel Chambers of Orange and Samuel Snyder of Spencer were appointed by the act commissioners to meet at the house of Aaron Cunningham, on the first Monday of March, 1818, to relocate the seat of justice. The county agent, Samuel Connor, was authorized to annul every contract made to individuals for lots in Troy who so desired, and to advertise and sell the remaining land there owned by the county. The donations of the McDaniels, except such portions as had been sold, were to revert to them, and they were to be paid with interest the amounts which had been received as the price of donated lots. Every purchaser of lots could give up the same, and receive the money he had paid with interest. Ten per cent. of the sale of lots realized, was to be used for the establishment and maintainance of a county seminary (library?). The town of Troy could be vacated if the citizens so desired. These were the provisions of the relocation, and all were carried into effect. The commissioners above mentioned, or a majority of them met at the house of Aaron Cunningham and after inspection and deliberation selected Rome as the county seat. It was then known as Washington, and all the land of the original plat, except such as had already been sold, was donated to the county by Uriah Cummings, in consideration of the location there of the county seat. The number of acres was not stated, and the tract was opposite the mouth of Sinking Creek, Ky. At the same time John Crist sold to the county for \$300, a tract of thirty-five acres, adjoining the Cummings' donation. A little later Mr. Cummings donated to the county forty acres adjoining. Lots were offered for sale, and proceedings were instituted to erect public buildings. The records, courts, offices etc., were all transferred to the new county seat.

Important Acts of the Board.—The records of the County Board prior to November, 1826, are missing. Protracted search failed to reveal them. At that date the justices of the peace were doing county business. The proceedings of greatest importance will be noticed. Samuel Frisbie, who had been county treasurer since 1822, was reappointed; James Mallory was appointed to take charge of the court house, to permit no further trespass there; John Cassidy was paid \$8 for the scalps of eight young wolves. In 1828, Ansel Hyde was appointed county collector. Samuel Hyde was "pound-keeper." Samuel Connor kept the ferry at Rome. Pressley Hall was county collector in 1826. November, 1828, Aquila Huff was paid \$10.35, the balance due him for building the court



DWIGHT NEWCOMB

house at Troy. Moses Mallory was county lister in 1829. Robert Gardner in 1829, succeeded Israel Lamb, deceased, as county agent. Ansel Hyde was county collector in 1829. Samuel Connor was authorized by legislative enactment to build a warehouse on Water Street, Rome. Moses Mallory was county lister in 1830. "Store-boats" on the river were required to give license of \$1 per month. Samuel Connor had been county agent before Israel Lamb. Huff was the first, then Connor, then Lamb, and then Gardner. In November, 1830, Stephen Shoemaker succeeded Gardner; William Litherland was surveyor, and Ansel Hyde, county lister, in 1831. In 1831, the entire county was divided into forty-one road districts, and the "hands" of each were named. In September, 1731, three county commissioners took charge of county business. Joshua B. Huckaby, was "pound-keeper." Lewis Taylor was lister in 1832. Athens Township coincided, almost or quite, with Congressional Township, 7 south, Range 3 west; Eli Carr, was collector in 1832-33 and William Marshall in 1835-36-37. George Ewing became county agent in 1835. John Elder was surplus revenue agent May, 1837. Samuel Connor, who had been school commissioner, was succeeded by John C. Reily in the fall of 1836. For a bridge over Oil Creek \$6.50 was appropriated out of the three percent fund.

In September, 1837, Deer Creek Township was created. It comprised parts of Tobin and Troy Townships. Huckaby was directed to build a new estray pen. The court house was ordered repaired, \$550 were expended on Deer Creek bridge. John A. Decker and William B. Campbell, appointed to oversee the repairing of the court house reported that, owing to the depreciation in the value of county orders, they being worth only 75 cents on the dollar, and changeable at that, they could not secure a contract unless the county would furnish all the material to begin with. The board ordered issued \$200 worth of orders to be used in buying material. The work was done in 1838, and cost \$224. A new roof, the floor of the second story, stairways, etc., were among the repairs. The jail was also strengthened. The county at this time was several thousand dollars in debt. County lots in Rome, were ordered sold on the best terms possible. James Hall was collector in 1838. Elijah Huckaby, was collector in 1839. J. E. Anderson, was pound-keeper. James Hall was county assessor. In May, 1840, the county was reorganized into Troy, Deer Creek, Anderson, Clark, Tobin, Union and Oil Townships. Deer Creek and Tobin, were constituted the first commissioner's district; Union, Oil and Clark, the second, and Troy and Anderson, the third. Presley Hall became county agent in 1840. The first county auditor, Harvey McCoy, appeared in 1841, the office having just been created. In this year, James Wheeler was elected county treasurer,

but failed to qualify, and Joshua B. Huckaby was appointed, who failed to qualify, and Jehu Hardy was appointed, who failed to qualify, and B. F. Axton was appointed, who failed to qualify, and James Hall was appointed, who failed to qualify, and there the county board stopped for breath. The treasurer's bond was fixed so high, that the appointees could not or would not get security. Frisbie served until June, 1842, when Elijah Huckaby took his place. Much the same thing occurred in the auditor's office. W. S. Lamb, Jehu Hardy and Fred Connor, each in turn, failed to qualify. A special act of the Legislature made B. B. Lea auditor, surplus revenue agent, treasurer of the school fund and three per cent agent, the bond for all being \$27,000, a large sum at that day.

In March, 1842, Presley Hall was appointed tobacco inspector. Taylor Basye made several shrouds for county paupers. In 1842 W. C. Sampson became county agent. The county was redivided into seventy-five road districts. G. W. Patterson became school commissioner, and Charles Haskell, assessor. John M. Daniel was sent as a student to the State University. In March, 1843, Joshua B. Huckaby succeeded John Ewing, as surplus revenue agent. B. F. Bates was student to State University. Jehu Hardy, became school commissioner in 1843, but a year later was succeeded by Jesse C. Esarey. William Ricks became county agent in 1844. In the fall of 1844 the clerk, recorder and auditor were ordered to remove the county records from the jail building to the new brick, owned by E. Huckaby. A set of standard weights and measures and a seal were ordered obtained in September, 1845. The upper story of the court house was ordered partitioned into rooms, one for the county treasurer. September, 1846, upon the petition of the American Cannel Coal Company, the town of Cannelton was ordered vacated. Only four men besides the company owned lots. Aaron Polk, student, 1846. In June, 1847, upon the petition of sixty citizens, Leopold Township was created out of Union, Oil, Clark and Anderson. John A. Courcier presented the petition in December, 1846. In 1847 a big ball was raised on the court house. The line between Troy and Anderson Townships was changed in September, 1848. Caspar C. Gardner served as county agent from June to September, 1848, his successor being John Tipton Connor. William Basye and H. P. Brazee were students to the State University in 1851. In 1851 an iron safe for the county offices was bought for \$80. June, 1853, Deer Creek Township was abolished.

Second Change of the County Seat.—In March, 1856, under the law of March, 1855, the question of the relocation of the county seat came before the board. At that time Charles H. Mason went before the board and moved that the number of legal voters of the county be fixed

as the basis on which to receive petitions for the relocation, the number being 2,100. The general law of March, 1855, gave county boards the conditional power of relocating county seats; before that a special enactment was necessary, the work being done by a special commission. Mr. Mason pressed the question, but for some reason, probably a lack of the necessary two-thirds of the votes, the board refused to grant the removal to Cannelton, asked for by the petitioners, Sampson dissenting. The question still continued to be leading, though inactive, until 1858, when it again came before the people with renewed zeal. A petition signed by 1,451 citizens, was presented by Ballard Smith, and William P. Beacon. Complete arrangements had been made in pursuance of law to have the seat of justice changed to Cannelton. A two-storied brick schoolhouse was selected as the court house. A deed from the American Cannel Coal Company for a tract of land in the heart of the town, was made out and presented with the petition. The authorities of the town obligated themselves to transfer the brick schoolhouse and all necessary claim to the streets, etc., and the petitioners further agreed to erect a suitable building for the county offices. Upon the land was a mortgage held by John Hilton and Stephen Fairbanks, both of whom released their claims. The board took the matter under advisement. In December, 1858, the Legislature passed an amendment to the law of March, 1855, concerning the relocation of county seats, and under this the question was resumed in March, 1859. The citizens had paid the county treasurer \$3,500 for the county, and had presented a certificate of the coal company to erect a structure for the county officers. March, 8, 1859, the county board accepted the proposals, and formally announced the change of the county seat from Rome to Cannelton. The matter was stubbornly contested by George P. Dewese, Elijah Huckaby, and others, their counsel being James C. Veatch. It was taken before the Circuit Court, but without avail, as the change was made. W. P. Beacon, in June, 1859, contracted to erect a stone jail, 26x30 feet, walls two feet thick, for \$2,000. Eben Dow, for \$10, prepared the plan for remodeling the schoolhouse for a court house. William McKinley did the work for \$435. Charles H. Mason and Joseph M. Gest superintended the work. They, with Michael Dusch, procured the furniture. By December 7, 1859, all the buildings were ready, court house, jail, county offices, jailor's residence, etc., and on that day the removal of all records, offices, etc., was ordered under the supervision of W. P. Beacon. Thus was the change effected. Now Tell City wants the "boon."

Railway Projects, etc.—The county board first met at Cannelton, December 8, 1859, convening in the auditor's office, having met the 5th, 6th and 7th, at Rome. In March, 1860, an allowance of \$250 was made

P. O'Beirne & Co., of Pennsylvania, for ten wall maps of the county, the same to be ready within two years. In December a safe was ordered for the treasurer's office. June 3, 1861, D. L. Armstrong and G. P. De-weese were authorized to go to Indianapolis to obtain the arms due the county. August 9, 1862, a bounty of \$15 was offered by the board for volunteers. In December, 1863, a bounty of \$50 was offered under the October call. In June, 1865, a public cistern was contracted to be built by James A. Burkett. In 1866 the jail was remodeled. The Oil Creek bridge cost \$8,975.25, built in 1866. In June a new safe for the treasurer's office was purchased. For it the board gave the old safe, valued at \$500, and \$1,000 cash, a total cost of \$1,500. This is yet used. In 1871 the county voted on the question of taking \$60,000 stock in the Ohio Valley Railway Company with this result: For the appropriation, 1,311; against it, 826. In April, 1878, Troy Township voted aid of \$30,000 to the Southern Indiana Railway as follows: Cannelton, 39 for, 384 against; Tell City, 213 for, 141 against; Troy, 52 for, 43 against. In July, 1879, the vote of \$29,500 aid to the Evansville Local Trade Railway was: Cannelton, 283 for, 98 against; Tell City, 319 for, 53 against; Troy, 62 for, 19 against. Clark Township in April, 1881, voted 31 for, and 178 against a two per cent tax to aid the Evansville, Dayton & Eastern Railway. In April, 1884, the question of a two per cent tax to aid the New Albany, Leavenworth & Cannelton Railway was voted upon. The tax was: Troy, \$23,677; Clark, \$4,084; Oil, \$3,635; Anderson, \$3,782. The vote stood as follows: Troy, 937 for, 192 against; Clark, 139 for, 52 against; Oil, 126 for, 77 against; Anderson, 110 for, 108 against. In each of these townships one per cent of the tax was ordered levied in June. The failure to construct the road rendered the levy and the collection of the tax void.

The Paupers.—The care of the poor began with the organization of the county. Overseers of the poor were appointed in every township, who saw that the indigent were cared for, and who presented an account of the expense periodically to the county board for allowance. In 1835 the paupers cost \$159.91; in 1837, \$128; in 1840-41, \$245.56; in 1842-43, \$705.64; in 1845-46, \$356.53; and in 1847-48, \$319.72. In June, 1847, William Hatfield, Jehu Hardy and Taylor Basye were appointed a special committee to select and buy a poor farm. In September they reported that they had bought 180 acres of Terrence Connor, on Section 33, Township 6, Range 1, for \$900. Joshua B. Huckaby, James Boyle and Samuel T. Groves were appointed to erect the necessary buildings and make the necessary repairs on those standing, which they did at a cost of about \$216. This made the farm cost the county \$1,116. In 1848, however, a new frame asylum was built by Allen M.

Ferguson for \$650. In September, Jonathan McMillan became poor superintendent. In March, 1849, there were five inmates. In 1849-50 the poor cost \$329.45. In September, 1851, there were three inmates as reported by McMillan, "one being unable to do anything on account of laziness." In about 1853 the board decided that the asylum was too expensive for only three or four paupers, and discontinued it, renting the place for a farm, and sending the poor back to the townships. In 1855-56 the poor cost \$1,232.62. In 1857 the farm was again used for the poor, Cornelius Markim being superintendent. In 1860 the farm was again given up to renters. In December, 1860, Michael Dusch was appointed to rent a suitable house in Cannelton to be used as a temporary poor house, and engage a superintendent. A house owned by Richardson was finally rented, and the old farm at Rome was rented to John K. Groves for three years, at \$45 a year. August 18, 1863, was set as the day the poor-farm was to be sold at public auction. It was bought by Elijah Huckaby for \$1,525, one-fourth down, and the balance within five years, with six per cent interest. The one-fourth was paid, and in 1864 an addition of \$244 was paid. The property was then transferred to Felicite Longemore, who failed to make additional payments until 1871, when she asked for an extension of five years' time. At this time there was due \$1,308.08. Soon after this Samuel T. Whitmarsh bought the property, and in December, 1876, secured another five years' extension of the payment. In December, 1878, the auditor was directed to collect by law, or otherwise, the amount due. In March, 1879, Whitmarsh gave up the farm to the county board, who advertised it for sale at public auction. Mrs. Ann Fuche bought it for \$1,466, one-third down, and the remainder in installments. She finished the payments, and now owns the property.

In March, 1866, proposals were called for of a tract of from five to twenty acres near Cannelton, Tell City or Troy, to be used as a poor-farm. In August twenty-three acres near Cannelton were bought of L. Richardson for \$1,265. In June, 1867, the contract for erecting a brick poor-house was let to B. F. Rounds and J. A. Brinkett for \$8,948.45. December 3, 1867, the house was completed and accepted. Mrs. Sarah Dwyer and others had been keeping the paupers at Cannelton on contract, at about 45 cents each per day, since 1861. Patrick Lahey became first superintendent in the new house, at \$300 per year. John C. Wade was his successor in 1869. There were then about thirty-five inmates. Samuel King was superintendent in 1871. There were forty-five paupers in June, 1873, and at this time there was talk of having them uniformed. August Nettlebeck was superintendent in 1875, W. W. Scott in 1876, Wesley C. Reed in 1881, H. M. Howard in 1884. The number of inmates range

from twenty-five to fifty. In 1864-65 the paupers cost \$4,524.41; in 1869-70, \$4,115.58; in 1874-75, \$3,332.57; in 1879-80, \$5,711.16, and in 1884, \$4,494. In 1875 a wing was built to the asylum.

POPULATION OF THE COUNTY.

In 1810 (estimated).....	160
In 1820	2,330
In 1830	3,369
In 1840	4,655
In 1850	7,268
In 1860	11,847
In 1870	14 801
In 1880	16,977

The Plank Road.—The Cannelton, Troy and Jasper Plank Road Company was formed in 1850. These towns subscribed \$8,000, \$6,000 and \$14,000 in stock, respectively. A. McGregor was first president. In the fall of 1850 contracts to build the road were called for. The stock was paid in periodical installments of \$4. Work was carried on until a portion of the road between Troy and Cannelton was laid with plank, when the stockholders seem to have become scared by the high waters, and refused or failed to advance more capital. What had been built was finally, several years afterward, sold to Beacon and Brazee.

Medical Societies.—On May, 27, 1854, a call was published in the *Reporter* for a meeting of the physicians of the county, at Cannelton, to organize a county medical society. On the day appointed, H. S. Clark was chosen President of the meeting, and Dr. Gage, of Troy, Secretary. A committee composed of Drs. Gest, Soyez and Sugg was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the organization. After other preliminaries, the meeting adjourned to re-assemble in about a week. In the absence of any further records, but little more can be stated. If the organization was completed it did not long survive, not longer than a year, and it is probable that it was not completed.

Elections.—The early election returns in the county are so badly scattered and missing that only a partial account of them can be given. None at Presidential elections prior to 1828 were preserved, and only two, Anderson and Oil, can be given: Anderson, Democratic, 9; Republican, 4; Oil, Democratic, 5; Republican, 12. The same year, for Governor, J. B. Ray received 279 votes, and H. H. Moore, 128; and for Congress, T. H. Blake received 276, and Ratliff Boon 162. In 1831 for Governor, Noah Noble received 213, James G. Reed 148, and Milton Staff 87; and for Congress, John Law received 244, and Ratliff Boon 218. In November, 1832, the vote was as follows: For the Henry Clay

ticket—Clark Township, 7; Oil, 28, Union, 12; Troy, 78; Anderson, 19; Tobin, 81; total Whig vote, 225. For the Jackson ticket—Clark Township, 17; Oil, 9; Union, 39; Troy, 44; Anderson, 28; Tobin, 33; total, 170. In 1833 there were six candidates for Congress, as follows: Ratliff Boon, 218 votes; J. R. E. Goodlett, 246; R. M. Evans, 59; L. M. Leavenworth, 48, and D. Pennington, 21. In 1834 Noble for Governor received 325, and Reed 78. In 1836 for Presidential electors, the Harrison ticket received—Troy Township, 154; Clark, 14; Oil, 23; Tobin, 104; Union 37; Anderson, 74; total, 406; and the Jackson electors—Troy, 54; Clark, 15; Oil, 1; Tobin, 17; Union, 32, Anderson, 10; total, 129. In 1837 for Governor, Dumont received 576 votes, and Wallace, 60; and for Congress John Pitcher, 319, and Ratliff Boon, 324. In 1840 for Governor, Bigger received 483, and Howard 232.

At the Presidential election November, 1840, the vote was as follows: Harrison electors—Troy, 157; Anderson, 6; Union, 75; Deer Creek, 29; Rome, 122; A. Simons', 79; Oil, 67; Clark, 25; total, 560. Van Buren electors, Troy, 38; Anderson, 46; Union, 23; Deer Creek, 47; Rome, 45; A. Simon's, 3; Oil, 5; Clark, 14; total, 221. In 1843 for Governor, Bigger received 468, and Whitcomb 264; and for Congress, Payne received 452 and Owen 283. At the Presidential election November, 1844, the vote was as follows: Clay and Frelinghuysen electors—Rome, 186; Union, 67; Oil, 53; Clark, 22; Anderson, 14; Troy, 67; Cannelton, 97; Deer Creek, 3; A. Simons', 55; total, 564. Polk and Dallas electors—Rome, 100; Union, 44; Oil, 9; Clark, 32; Anderson, 19; Troy, 33; Cannelton, 56; Deer Creek, 15; A. Simons', 25; total, 334. In 1846 the vote for Governor was—James Whitcomb (Democrat), 307; Joseph G. Marshall (Whig), 450. In 1847 for Congress, Embree (Whig) received 596, and Owen (Democrat), 249. In 1849, for Governor, Wright (Democrat) received 381, and Matson (Whig), 547. In 1849 on the question of amending the constitution of the State in convention, 316 votes were cast in favor and 661 against, but in 1851 on the same question, 955 were cast in favor and 119 against. In 1852, for Governor, Norman McCarty (Whig) received 653, and J. A. Wright (Democrat), 724. Prior to this time the county had been Whig, but now went Democratic. At this time the county was called upon to vote on the question of organizing a new county as provided in the State constitution. It resulted as follows: For new county, 311; against new county, 1,041.

In November, 1852, the vote for President stood as follows: Scott and Graham electors—Troy, 63; Simon's, 79; Derby, 20; Oil, 58; Clark, 55; Thrasher's, 3; Cart's, 57; Anderson, 45; Cannelton, 111; Rome, 122; St. Louis, 50; Leopold, 20; total, 683. Pierce and King electors—Troy,

69; Simon's, 31; Derby, 32; Oil, 23; Clark, 30; Thrasher's, 6; Cart's, 37; Anderson, 44; Cannelton, 196 (and with three for the Fillmore ticket), Rome, 91; St. Louis, 51; Leopold, 50; total, 660. In November, 1856, the vote stood: Buchanan and Breckenridge—Rome, 91; Simon's, 27; Derby, 59; Cart's, 58; Troy, 62; Cannelton, 433; Leopold, 108; Oil, 80; Clark, 66; Anderson, 82; total, 1,066. Fillmore and Donelson—Rome, 52; Simon's, 100; Derby, 16; Cart's, 58; Troy, 35; Cannelton, 157; Leopold, 19; Oil, 60; Clark, 68; Anderson, 67; total, 632. Fremont and Dayton—Rome, 62; Simon's, 5; Cart's, 1; Troy, 3; Cannelton, 22; Anderson, 3; total, 96. In November, 1860, the result stood: Douglas and Johnson—Troy, 50; Tell City, 9; Cannelton, 314; Thrasher's, 3; Simon's, 37; German, 31; Rome, 33; Derby, 60; Cart's, 46; Schnepel, 48; Leopold, 119; King's, 12; Carmickle's, 43; Bridgeport, 55; Hagerdon's, 75; Avery's, 8; total 947. Lincoln and Hamlin—Troy, 28; Tell City, 234; Cannelton, 214; Thrasher's, 19; Simon's, 69; German, 13; Rome, 107; Derby, 51; Cart's, 49; Schnepel's, 51; Leopold, 17; King's, 1; Carmickle's, 13; Bridgeport, 67; Hagerdon's, 54; Avery's, 39; total, 1,026. Bell and Everett—Troy, 9; Tell City, 1; Cannelton, 50; Thrasher's 2; Simon's, 18; Rome, 8; Derby, 4; Cart's, 6; Schnepel's, 2; King's, 4; Carmickle's, 15; Bridgeport, 26; Hagerdon's, 15; total, 160. Breckenridge and Lane—Troy, 1; Cannelton, 5; total 6. In November, 1864, the vote was: Lincoln and Johnson—Troy, 39; Tell City, 295; Cannelton, 252; Anderson, 88; Clark, 61; German, 44; Simon's, 53; Rome, 82; Derby, 74; Cart's, 30; Schnepel's, 57; Carmickle's, 17; Leopold, 20; total, 1,112. McClellan and Pendleton—Troy, 54; Tell City, 3; Cannelton, 327; Anderson, 103; Clark, 114; German, 33; Simon's, 52; Rome, 41; Derby, 68; Cart's, 49; Schnepel's, 34; Carmickle's, 52; Leopold, 112; total 1,042. In November, 1868, the result was: Seymour and Blair—Troy, 84; Tell City, 81; Cannelton, 413; Simon's, 65; German, 33; Rome, 68; Derby, 47; Rono, 63; Schnepel's, 58; Carmickle's, 73; Leopold, 144; Clark, 167; Anderson, 148—total, 1,444. Grant and Colfax—Troy, 49; Tell City, 333; Cannelton, 252; Simon's, 80; German, 62; Rome, 104; Derby, 49; Rono, 78; Schnepel's, 78; Carmickle's, 28; Leopold, 25; Clark, 104; Anderson, 133; total, 1,375. In November, 1872, the vote stood: Grant and Wilson—Troy, 35; Tell City, 350; Cannelton, 251; Rock Island, 16; Tobinsport, 90; German Ridge, 41; Rome, 78; Cumming's schoolhouse, 44; Derby, 60; Rono, 52; Schnepel's, 82; Carmickle's, 35; Leopold, 14; Clark, 83; Anderson, 128; total, 1,359. Greeley and Brown—Troy, 85; Tell City, 157; Cannelton, 325 (with 2 for the O'Connor ticket); Rock Island, 24; Tobinsport, 38; German Ridge, 27; Rome, 33; Cumming's schoolhouse, 16; Derby, 43; Rono, 54; Schnepel's, 42;

Carmickle's, 57; Leopold, 118; Clark, 114; Anderson, 126; total, 1,259. In November, 1876, the result was as follows: Tilden and Hendricks—Troy, 92; Tell City, 205; Cannelton, 421; Tobinsport, 44; German Ridge, 60; Rome, 51; Cumming's, 27; Derby, 62; Rono, 71; Schnepel's, 61; Carmickle's, 87; Leopold, 151; Clark, 193; Hagerdon's, 198; total, 1,723. Hayes and Wheeler—Troy, 34; Tell City, 361; Cannelton, 211; Tobinsport, 70; German Ridge, 53; Rome, 81; Cumming's, 45; Derby, 67; Rono, 60; Schnepel's, 102; Carmickle's, 26; Leopold, 10; Clark, 108; Hagerdon's, 107; total, 1,335. Cooper and Cary—Cannelton, 1; Tobinsport, 6; Schnepel's, 11; Carmickle's, 6; Clark, 14; Hagerdon's, —; total, 44. In November, 1880, the result stood: Hancock and English—Anderson, 233; Clark, 238; Carmickle's, 112; Cannelton, 346; Derby, 47; German Ridge, 68; Leopold, 180; Rome, 83; Rono, 94; Schnepel's, 74; Tell City, 244; Tobinsport, 56; Troy, 92; total, 1,867. Garfield and Arthur—Anderson, 148; Clark, 159; Carmickle's, 71; Cannelton, 324; Derby, 72; German Ridge, 74; Leopold, 20; Rome, 135; Rono, 80; Schnepel's, 112; Tell City, 344; Tobinsport, 82; Troy, 38; total, 1,659. Weaver and Chambers—Anderson, 5; Clark, 13; Carmickle's, 2; Tobinsport, 7; total, 27. In November, 1884, the vote stood: Cleveland and Hendricks—Cannelton, 228; Tell City, 212; Troy, 155; St. Louis, 114; Boyd, 49; Hagerdon's, 102; Barber's, 134; Kitterman, 145; Bristow, 126; Tobinsport, 53; Rome, 94; German Ridge, 72; Rono, 103; Derby, 51; Carmickle's, 140; Schnepel's, 83; Leopold, 150; total, 2,011. Blaine and Logan—Cannelton, 144; Tell City, 332; Troy, 56; St. Louis, 111; Boyd, 78; Hagerdon's, 66; Barber, 105; Kitterman, 69; Bristow, 104; Tobinsport, 102; Rome, 143; German Ridge, 76; Rono, 89; Derby, 72; Carmickle's, 92; Schnepel's, 112; Leopold, 28; total, 1,776. Two votes were cast for the National ticket—one at Bristow and one at St. Louis.

The County Finances.—An account of the early finances cannot be given. The total county levy for 1815 was \$300.02½, and it is probable that a quarter, or third, or perhaps more of this was delinquent. The territorial tax was \$73.80¼. The greatest revenue, however, was derived from the sale of town lots in the county seat, Troy. The amount cannot be given, though doubtless it was several thousand dollars. This revenue was a godsend to the young county. The levy of 1816 was only \$274. In 1818, when the county seat was removed to Rome, many new lots were thrown into market, though not a little of the proceeds was used in the settlement of differences pursuant to law at Troy; so that the real benefit to the county of the town lot fund was during the first two or three years. After that the county ran in debt until, in 1826, it was in round numbers about \$3,000. People were poor, and although the tax was only

nominal it was very hard to collect. The figures of the delinquent list are very large. County orders were issued, but they depreciated to 75 cents, or less, on the dollar. The expense of the county for the calendar year 1831 was \$574.09 and there was left on hand \$109.27 to be applied on the county debt. In 1832 the county levy was \$971.89, and the total receipts \$1,070.24; the expenses were \$970.16. In 1835 the total receipts were \$1,189.28, and the expenses \$970.82. The debt was still large but had been reduced to about \$2,500. In 1836-37 the receipts were \$1,752.04, and the expenses \$2,345.48, but of this \$1,458.73 had been paid from previous balances on the county debt. Store and other licenses brought \$189.07.

In 1840-41 the county revenue was \$1,833.21 and total receipts \$1,952.52; total expense \$1,509.47. In 1842-43 the receipts were \$3,722.68 and expenses \$2,682.23. About this time the remainder of the county debt was wiped out. In 1845-46 there was to begin with on hand \$1,244.03. The county revenue was \$3,122.97; total receipts \$6,143.91; total expenses \$4,017.42, leaving in the treasury \$2,126.49. In 1849-50 there was on hand \$1,840.89; county revenue \$2,488.65; total receipts \$8,606.43; total expense \$6,120.98; leaving on hand \$2,485.45. In 1855-56 there was on hand \$3,067.61; county revenue \$6,175.69; total receipts \$14,581.57; total expenses \$12,393.05, leaving on hand \$2,188.52. In 1859-60 there was on hand \$6,091.17; retailer's license \$1,300; delinquent tax \$4,277.52; county revenue \$8,308.46; total receipts \$31,439.31; total expenses \$28,376.80, leaving on hand \$3,062.51. In 1864-65 the county revenue was \$29,758.58; total receipts \$59,782.49; total expenses \$68,790.38, leaving a deficit of \$9,007.89. In 1869-70, the total receipts were \$45,763.62. In 1874-75 there was on hand \$22,765.20; total receipts \$88,129.37; county orders paid \$62,235.18; leaving on hand \$25,894.19. The county debt June 1875, was \$51,286.76. In 1879-80 there was on hand \$16,472.79; county revenue \$20,718.15; total receipts \$73,552.14; bridge expense \$14,653.20. June 1879 the county debt was \$47,485.03. In 1883-84 there was on hand at the beginning \$34,876.19. The county revenue was \$25,385.84, and the total receipts \$90,236.63. The county orders outstanding June 1, 1883, were \$84,233.95. There was paid during the year, \$40,759.38 of county orders. The expense of the year was \$49,466.48, and there were outstanding orders June 1, 1884, \$92,941.05. This amount less \$49,477.25 in the treasury June 1, 1884, left \$43,463.80 as the actual county debt, though of the amount in the treasury about \$9,000 was school fund, and the true debt would be about \$53,463.80.

Justices of the Peace.—George Tobin, John Stephenson, Runnels Jeffers, Jesse Barber, Israel Lamb, George Burkhart, 1814; James G.

Jones, James D. Hammond, Joseph D. Miller, William Shrode, 1815; Thomas Carter, William Shrodes, John Daniel, Samuel E. Goodrich, George Huffman, Jesse Barber, Charles Polk, Israel Lamb, Charles Hedden, John Ewing, 1817; Thomas Tobin, Wait Vaughan, Andrew Gelwick, John Stephenson, John Bristoe, 1818; Reuben Morgan, John W. Ricks, Thomas Fitzgerald, Samuel Eslick, William Taylor, Gabriel Goad, 1819; David Corwin, Stephen Shoemaker, Samuel Mallory, 1820; James Riley, Moses B. Niles, Jacob Davis, Ignatius Thompson, 1821; James Williams, Abel Butler, 1822; Thomas Tobin, Elijah DeWitt, John Hargis, Ephraim Hills, John Sutherland, 1823; John Bristoe, John Murphy, Benjamin Fortune, John S. Paddock, 1824; Aaron Cunningham, Peter Server, William Carpenter, John McKim, Aaron Baker, Greenburg S. Holloway, 1825; Samuel Mallory, William Underhill, Solomon Burns, 1826; Henry C. Axton, James Reily, Robert Nelson, Jacob Davis, William Higgins, 1827; Henry Hillman, Elijah DeWitt, Thomas Tobin, 1828; William Myers, 1829; Warren Duncan, William Cavender, Alexander Cunningham, James Howe, William Marshall, 1830; Mark Hardin, 1831; James D. Bristoe, James Sutherland, Isaac Helms, John Hargis, William Elder, Caterby Ball, 1832; Joshua B. Huckaby, Samuel Frisbie, John C. Reily, Robert Niles, 1833; Ignatius Johnson, Edmund Jennings, Thomas Tobin, Josiah Anderson, William Figgins, David G. Wilson; Peter Barber, William Myers, 1834; Samuel Frisbie, Hadley J. Minor, Samuel Ewing, William Huff, H. P. Brazee, John Farris, 1835; John J. Lang, David P. Helms, James Sutherland, John Daniel, Thomas Polk, Joseph White, 1837; Mason E. Carter, Daniel Hays, Eli Cummings, 1838; Nicholas Vaughan, Edward M. Sharpe, James Cassidy, Joseph D. Carmichle, 1839; Aloisius G. Byrne, John Shoemaker, Hadley J. Minor, David Conley, Jesse C. Esarey, Samuel Frisbie, 1840; Thomas H. Bristoe, Arnold Elder, John Farris, 1841; H. P. Brazee, William McKinley, R. W. Reily, Thomas Polk, 1842; Hinson Thrasher, Richard Polk, Fielding L. Webb, William Myers, John Cassidy, John Taylor, Jacob Shoemaker, 1843; Jonathan Davidson, G. H. Weatherholt, James Foster, John Kirkby, 1844; William Stumbo, Allen M. Ferguson, Francis F. Spencer, 1845.

County Commissioners—John Bristoe, Hart Humphrey and Safford Hascall, 1831; John Shoemaker, 1834; Hart Humphrey, 1835; Jacob Wadley, 1836; John McKim, 1837; Hart Humphrey, 1837; William G. Ewing, 1838; David James, 1838; Greenville Polk, 1839; W. G. Ewing, 1841; James B. Worthington, 1842, *vice* James, Greenville Polk, 1842; James Cassidy, 1843, *vice* Worthington; W. G. Ewing, 1844; Solomon Lamb, 1845; William Figgins, 1845; J. B. Worthington, 1846; John J. Lang, 1848 (spring); M. C. Barkwell, 1848 (summer);

Taylor Basye, 1848 (fall); Aloyseus G. Byrne, 1849, *vice* Figgins, (Lang and Basye his associates), John J. Lang, 1850; Taylor Basye, 1851; William Elder, 1852; John J. Lang, 1853; James N. Ewing, 1853, Arnold Elder, June 1854, *vice* William Elder; Samuel T. Groves, 1854; Job Hatfield, 1854; J. M. Gest, 1855 (spring) *vice* Ewing; William Hatfield, 1855; W. C. Sampson, 1855; William Elder, 1856 (his associates being Groves and Hatfield); James Hardin, 1857; Joseph Cassidy, 1858; Michael Dusch, 1859; Thomas Polk, 1860; James Powell, 1861; Michael Dusch, 1862; Thomas Polk, 1863; James Powell, 1864; Michael Dusch, 1865; David C. Dome, 1866; Andrew J. Adye, 1867; Michael Dusch, 1868; D. C. Dome, 1869; James M. Combs, 1870; James U. VanWinkle, 1870; P. W. Sampley, 1870; Henry Ludwig, 1872; Elias Brewer, 1873; James S. Frakes, 1873; Samuel King, 1875; Zalmon Tousey, 1876; Henry Basinger, 1876; Patrick Cunniff, 1878; Zalmon Tousey, 1879; Hinton Miller, 1879; Waldo Simons, 1881; Charles Steinauer, 1881; Michael Mogan, 1882; Martin S. Sweat, 1882; Crist Rauscher, 1884.

Senators.—Ratliff Boon, 1818; Daniel Grass, 1822; John Daniel, 1827; Samuel Frisbie, 1830; Richard Polk, 1831; George B. Thompson, 1833; Gaines H. Roberts, 1841; Robert G. Cotton, 1842; Mason J. Howell, 1845; Christopher C. Graham, 1848; W. B. Richardson, 1855; John C. Shoemaker, 1858; Benoni S. Fuller, 1863; S. F. Johnson, 1867; William F. Sherrod, 1869; John Stroud, 1871; R. Tobin, 1875; Henry Kramer, 1879; Heber J. May, 1883.

Representatives.—Samuel Connor, 1818; John Daniel, 1822; David Edwards, 1823; John Daniel, 1825; Isaac Veatch, 1827; Samuel Frisbie, 1828; Richard Polk, 1829; John Pitcher, 1830; Richard Polk, 1831; M. J. Howell, 1832; Joshua B. Huckaby, 1836; R. G. Cotton, 1837; William Jones, 1839; Frederick Connor, 1840; R. G. Cotton, 1841; Joshua B. Huckaby, 1842; Arnold Elder, 1843; Joshua B. Huckaby, 1844; G. B. Thompson, 1845; Erastus Sackett, 1847; R. G. Cotton, 1848; Frederick Connor, 1849; John McKim, 1850; Milton Walker, 1851; David T. Laird, 1852; * * * Ballard Smith, 1855; Hamilton Smith, 1858; Magnus Brucker, 1861; James Hardin, 1863; Henry Groves, 1865; Magnus Brucker, 1867; J. C. Shoemaker, 1869; James Hardin, 1871; Gabriel Schmuck, 1873; John H. Haynes, 1875; Andrew J. Hatfield, 1877; Gustave Huthsteiner, 1879; Joseph F. Sulzer, 1881; Phillip Smith, 1883.

Clerks.—Solomon Lamb, September, 1814 (In October, 1814, a dedimus was issued to S. Lamb to swear in Perry County officers); William S. Lamb, 1837; Thomas Hanna, 1851; Joseph M. Gest, 1855; William P. Drumb, 1859; Gabriel Schmuck, 1863; Sidney B. Hatfield, 1870; John T. Patrick, 1874; Lewis Dwyer, 1882.

Recorders.—Solomon Lamb, September, 1814; William S. Lamb, 1837; Thomas Hanna, 1851; Henry Groves, 1855; Gabriel Schmuck, 1859; William P. Drumb, 1863; James Peters, 1867; Israel B. Whitehead, 1875; Lewis Dwyer, 1876; August J. Hoby, 1882.

Auditors.—Henry McCay, 1841; Burrell B. Lea, 1844; William Van Winkle, 1850; H. M. Curry, 1853; John C. Shoemaker, 1853; D. L. Armstrong, 1857; John H. Thompson, 1861; Thomas J. de la Hunt, 1865; Alfred Vaughan, 1870; John W. Minor, 1874; Isaac Dunn, 1882.

Sheriffs.—Samuel Connor, September, 1814 (a *dedimus* issued to Ratliff Boon to swear in all officers of Perry County, September, 1814); Dade Connor, 1816; John Lamb, 1818; Peter Barber, 1820; Richard Polk, 1824; John Shoemaker, 1826; Samuel Ewing, 1828; Eli Carr, 1830; William Marshall, 1834; Elijah Huckaby, 1838; Presley Hall, 1842; Arad L. Simons, 1842; Burrell B. Lea, 1846; Israel Stevenson, 1848; Lewis Crist, 1850; Lewis Roff, 1854, George W. Patterson, 1856; Alfred Vaughan, 1860; Abraham Lasher, 1862; Charles May, 1864; Matthias M. Howard, 1868; James A. Burkett, 1872; John Sweeney, 1876; Austin P. Hemphill, 1880; John Sweeney, 1884.

Surveyors.—Elias Roberts, 1816; John Cassidy, 1819; William Sutherland, 1831; Edward M. Sharp (appointed), 1840–41; Joseph B. Ball (appointed), 1841–43; Fred Conner, 1843; John Curry, 1852; James J. Tool, 1854; Daniel R. McKim, 1856; Augustus Pfafflin, 1860; James Peter, 1864; James J. Tool, 1866; James B. Bennett, 1868; Daniel R. McKim, 1870; Walter M. Hunter, 1874; Daniel R. McKim, 1876; George Minto, 1884.

Treasurers.—Samuel Frisbie, 1822; Elijah Huckaby, 1842; Hiram Carr, 1844; John C. Shoemaker, 1846; Isaac W. Whitehead, 1852; Job Hatfield, 1856; Samuel K. Conner, 1860; Alfred Vaughan, 1862; Samuel K. Conner, 1864; Titus Cummings, 1866; William A. Jordan, 1868; Gustave Huthsteiner, 1870; James Peter, 1874; Peter Zuchreigal, 1876; James M. Combs, 1880; Hinton Miller, 1884.

School Examiners.—Samuel Frisbie, Joshua B. Huckaby and Solomon Lamb, 1836, examiners; W. B. Campbell, 1837, *vice* Huckaby; Fred Connor and Joseph Springer, 1839, *vice* Frisbie and Campbell; W. S. Lamb and James Hall, 1841, *vice* S. Lamb and Springer; B. B. Lea, 1843, *vice* W. S. Lamb; Fred Connor, W. S. Lamb and James Hall, 1845; Charles H. Mason, Aloyseus G. Byrne and William VanWinkle, 1849; William S. Lamb, 1854; A. H. Jones, Hiram M. Curry, J. B. Maynard, 1855; Daniel R. McKim, 1856; Charles H. Mason, Elijah Huckaby, James T. Bean, 1857; James Hall, Charles Fournier, 1858; Hall, and Curry, 1859; Charles Fournier, 1860; James Peter, March, 1861; John Stephens, June, 1861 (under a new law); Sumner Clark,

June, 1864; Simeon Jaseph, Jr., February, 1867; J. T. Bean, September, 1867; Theodore Courcier, June, 1871; same, first superintendent, June, 1873; Israel L. Whitehead, June, 1879.

Associate Judges.—Charles Polk, September, 1814; James McDaniel, September, 1814; Thomas Polk, October 1814; *vice* Charles Polk, resigned; Thomas Morton, 1817; John Stevenson, 1818; Edmund Jennings, 1820; Moses B. Niles, 1825; Samuel Harding, 1829; Jonathan D. Esarey, 1830; Thomas Tobin, 1837; Stephen Shoemaker, 1838; Amos L. D. Williams, 1844; James Wheeler, 1845; John Groves, 1846; Daniel Curry, 1851; Samuel Miller, 1851. (For Circuit Judges see chapter on Bench and Bar.)

Probate Judges.—Samuel Frisbie, 1829; James Reily, 1830; Saford Hascall, 1835; Hart Humphrey, 1850.

Coroners.—Francis Posey, 1814; Alexander Miller, 1816; Joseph White, 1822; George Ewing, Jr., 1824; Nathan Harris, 1826; Daniel Taylor, 1828; Thomas Thrasher, 1832; Thomas Vest, 1834; Presley Hall, 1835; Thomas Royston, 1836; William P. Pierce, 1838; Samuel Conner, 1842; George P. Kyles, 1845; Terrence Connor, 1845; Daniel Hardin, 1849; Levi Hall, 1851; G. H. Sells, 1853; Morris D. Carter, 1854; Thomas J. Hall, 1856; Scott Long, 1860; Thomas J. Hall, 1862; John Dorn, 1864; Frederick Steiner, 1866; Charles Reif, 1867; William Basye, 1868; John W. Fell, 1870; Henry Nimsgern, 1874; John B. Bank, 1878; Frederick Meunier, 1880; William Davenport, 1882; Charles W. Ladd, 1884.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY OF THE BENCH AND BAR—FIRST SESSIONS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT—NAMES OF ATTORNEYS, JUDGES, ETC.—EARLY CASES—LEGAL METHODS AND PRACTICES COMPARED—THE ROTHWELL-PITMAN HOMICIDE—DUELING—COUNTERFEITING—SUNDRY CRIMINAL CAUSES—PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER OF ATTORNEYS—THE KILLING OF JAGERS—ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS—THE PROBATE AND COMMON PLEAS COURTS—OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE first Circuit Court of Perry County was called to meet at the house of James McDaniel, Jr., April 3, 1815; but a majority of the three judges not being present, it was adjourned until the following day, when, a majority still being absent, it was adjourned "until court in course." July 3, 1815, the first court convened at McDaniel's residence (the place designated by law) with Isaac Blackford president judge,

and Thomas Morton and James DeDaniel associates, in attendance. Samuel Connor, sheriff, called the first grand jury as follows: Peter Barbre, Daniel Groves, Andrew Collins, Jonathan Esarey, Alexander Murphy, Jacob Davis, Elias Hedden, Jesse Morgan, Ezra Lamb, Jesse Green, Abraham Hiley, William Taylor, Joseph Wright, Thomas Polk, Jacob Weatherholt, Edward Eskins, William Stark, John Shields, James Kellams, Benjamin Lamar, Elijah Lamar and Barnett DeWitt, total twenty-two. This was not the number required by law, but the record shows the names of no others. Davis Floyd was appointed prosecuting attorney for the term. This closed the first day's proceedings. The first case called came up the second day, an appeal from Justice's Court: William Gibson, appellant, *vs.* Abraham Hiley, appellee. The appellant desired to introduce documentary evidence not used before Justice's Court, but was roled out. The defendant asked judgment for want of jurisdiction. Argument was had and the case continued. The grand jury returned the following indictments: two for unlawfully selling an estray horse, one rape, one usurpation, one habeas corpus, two divorce, one slander, two bigamy, twenty-five profanity, two assault and battery, one-adultery. The first case tried was the State *vs.* John Cooper, for assault and battery on Daniel Weathers. The defendant plead not guilty, and the first petit jury was called as follows: James Lanman, William Cummings, Richard Dean, Daniel McLaughlin (or McGlothlen as he spelled it), James Fortenbury, Daniel Hazel, Daniel Taylor, Dade Connor, John Farris, William Thomas, John Weatherholt and Joseph Hanks. Floyd prosecuted and John Fletcher defended. The jury returned this verdict: "We the jury do find the defendant not guilty." The divorce cases were ordered published, and court adjourned. William Prince, lawyer, was present at this first term of court.

At the November term, 1815, all the judges were present. The rape case was dismissed. The indictment against George Tobin, for usurpation of the duties of a justice of the peace before being commissioned, was quashed. In the bigamy case against a lady, the prosecuting attorney asked that a *nolle prosequi* might be entered after the defendant had plead not guilty. The court took time to consider, and continued the case. In the adultery case against a male citizen, William Prince, his attorney moved to quash the indictment, which led to argument of counsel and the court took the case under advisement. The indictment against Joseph Wright, for selling an estray horse, was quashed. Jacob Crist and wife brought suit against Terrence Connor and wife for \$5,000 damage for trespass on the case for slander, William Prince appearing for the Connors and Davis Floyd for the Crists. A compromise was effected before suit. Three or four new divorce cases appeared on the docket. At the

spring term, 1816, there were sixteen indictments, mainly for assault and battery. The case against the lady for bigamy, resulted in a verdict of not guilty. At this term David Raymond appeared as president judge, the associates remaining the same. Several decrees of divorce were granted. In July, 1816, John Fletcher appeared as prosecuting attorney. On motion of William Prince, John H. Tompson and Richard Daniel were admitted to the bar. By this time the cases on the docket became so numerous that only the more important can be noticed. Drunkenness, gambling, assault and battery were well represented. John Ewing, living near Grandview, Spencer Co. (then in Perry County), by Alexander Dunn, his attorney, brought suit against William Lamar, Jr., (defended by Elias Roberts), for \$100 damages for shooting and killing a valuable hunting dog, of the English Mastiff breed. The defendant plead justification, alleging that the dog was dangerous and had killed sheep, hogs, and torn cattle in the woods—had done this often, within the knowledge of the plaintiff. Before trial the case was compromised in some manner, the defendant paying the costs. A case of incest appeared on the docket but after several terms of continuance, was dismissed. A case of adultery from near Grandview, was also on the docket at this time. It was also *nollied*. Several decrees of divorce were granted, usually for unfaithfulness to the marriage vows, and for desertion. In April, 1817, William Prince appeared as president judge. A small temporary seal, with the words "Perry Circuit," was adopted. This term was the last court held at the house of James McDaniel, Jr., but thus far all courts had been held there. A small temporary court house was finished in the summer of 1817, in the town of Troy, then the county seat.

In July, 1817, court convened for the first time in the court house, William Prince, presiding, Morton and McDaniel being associates. At this term one of the most important cases in early times was tried. The State on the relation of Anna Main *vs.* Thomas L. Neighbors for trespass on the case for slander. The defendant had slandered the plaintiff in a manner wholly unfit for publication, and the latter brought suit for \$5,000 damages, her attorneys being Fletcher and Huntington. The defendant was represented by Richard Daniel and Alexander Dunn, and attempted to justify his outrageous utterances. After an exciting contest the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, allowing her the full amount of damages asked, \$5,000. After argument a motion for a new trial was overruled. A noticeable feature of the courts at this time was the number of slander and divorce cases. Five or six of each were usually on the docket at each term. In November James R. E. Goodlett was admitted to practice, also David Hart. Richard Daniel was prosecuting attor-

ney, and received \$100 for his labor for the year 1818. In March, 1818, David Hart appeared as judge of the court. At the June term John Stephenson succeeded Thomas Morton as associate judge. James Dougherty and William P. Thomasson were admitted to practice at this time. The last court held in Troy was in October, 1818. It adjourned to meet in Washington.

In February, 1819, court convened for the first time at Franklin, Richard Daniel producing his commission as president judge. His associates were McDaniel and Stephenson. The clerk of the court and the sheriff (each) were ordered paid \$50 per annum for their services, *ex-officio*. Rome was first called Washington; was known by that name as late as October, 1818; but before February, 1819, it was changed to Franklin. Willis C. Osborn was admitted to practice. Little except cases of assault and battery was on the docket. In May, 1819, Samuel Frisbie, Charles I. Battell, G. W. Johnson and G. W. Lindsey were admitted. A verdict of \$45 for slander was obtained by John Main against John T. Dunegan. James McDaniel recovered a judgment of \$349 with costs and interest since April, 1815, against Thomas Polk, James Lanman and David D. Grimes, county commissioners. What this suit was about could not be learned. In September, 1819, the name of the seat of justice appeared for the first time on the court records as Rome. Samuel Liggett and Samuel Hall were admitted. James R. E. Goodlett became president judge in February, 1820, and Samuel Hall, prosecuting attorney. David Hart, Daniel S. Bell, William Hall and Thomas Ewing, were admitted. Edmund Jennings succeeded McDaniel as associate judge in September, 1820. John Pitcher, Charles W. Webber and John B. Helm, were admitted. Several certificates of the services of citizens of the county in the Revolutionary war, appear on the court records during these years. Samuel Connor brought suit against James Cassidy for slander. The matter was compromised, the defendant paying costs, and having entered upon the records the following denial or retraction:

“WHEREAS, It has been reported that I have said that Gen. Samuel Connor is a murderer and a thief, and that I could prove it; which said report has induced said Connor to bring a suit against me for slander: Now, therefore, for the purpose of removing all aspersions that I am supposed to have thrown on the character of said Connor, I do certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, I have never charged said Connor with any such crimes, or believed him to be guilty of them.”

Judge Goodlett, after inspection, reported that the clerk's office had not been kept as the law specified since the organization of the county. Part of the records were at Rome and part at Troy, and there was no execution record. John Miles was admitted, and Samuel Frisbie succeeded Hall as prosecuting attorney, the latter having resigned. John

A. Brackenridge was admitted in 1828, also Henry Stevens and Joseph Alber. For several years no noteworthy cases were tried. Many indictments similar to the following, appear upon the court records during these years, though in this case the parties were found not guilty by a jury.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
PERRY COUNTY, } ss. In the Circuit Court of the term of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

The Grand Jurors impanelled and sworn to inquire for the State of Indiana, and the body of the County of Perry upon their oaths present, that Charles Bennet late of Tobin township in said County of Perry, and State of Indiana, laborer, Seaton Taylor late of said township, laborer, John Thompson late of said township, laborer, and Joseph Gibson late of said township, laborer, on the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, with force and arms, at the township, County, and State aforesaid did play at a game of cards for whiskey knives and money, at the tavern of Matthew E. Jackson, who was then and there at said tavern, licensed to sell spirituous liquors & keep tavern, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the State of Indiana.

C. I. BATTELL, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

In 1828 the first trial for murder was held. On the 12th of May of that year, William H. Rothwell and William Pitman were in a skiff on the river. They became engaged in a quarrel, during which Rothwell struck Pitman on the back of the head with an iron implement called a "sheep's foot," fracturing his skull, and causing his death in a few days. Rothwell was indicted, arrested and brought to trial at the September term. C. I. Battell prosecuted, and Samuel Frisbie defended. The jury, of which Aaron Cunningham was foreman, returned a verdict of guilty; and the defendant's attorney moved for a new trial, on the ground of want of jurisdiction, which was granted. After long discussion, the State's attorney refused to prosecute further, becoming satisfied that he had no jurisdiction in the case, the crime having been committed on the Ohio River, whereupon the court ordered the prisoner delivered to Kentucky authorities. It is said he was tried at Hardinsburg, or on the eve of trial took a change of venue to Hawesville, from which place he succeeded in making his escape, and was not recaptured. At that time it was believed that Kentucky, only, had jurisdiction of crimes committed on the Ohio River on the Indiana border.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
PERRY COUNTY, } ss. In the Perry Circuit Court of the term of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

The grand jurors empanelled and sworn to inquire for the State of Indiana, and the body of the County of Perry, upon their oath, present, that Daniel Stephens, late of Tobin Township in the County of Perry and State of Indiana, gentleman, on the fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, with force and arms, at said township in said County and State aforesaid, did fight a duel with a rifle loaded with gunpowder and ball, with one Stanley Singleton, by then & there

shooting and discharging said rifle, loaded as aforesaid, at said Stanley Singleton contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Indiana.

C. I. BATTELL, *Attorney, Prosecutor for Fourth Judicial Circuit.*

A similar indictment was returned against Stanley Singleton. These men had had a violent quarrel, the nature of which is not now known, and a challenge had been sent by one and accepted. Rifles were selected, and August 14, 1827, the men (said to have been residents of Kentucky, though Stevens had lately lived in Indiana or, as some state, lived at Stephen's Landing in Tobin Township at the time) crossed the Ohio River below Bear Creek in company with their seconds, and possibly a doctor and a few spectators, and exchanged two shots each, Stevens receiving at the second fire a severe wound in the hip, his antagonist escaping without a scratch. The wounded man recovered, but suffered from the effects of the shot during the remainder of his life. The cases remained on the docket for several terms, but were finally *nollied* the law-breakers managing to escape the officers.

In April, 1834, John G. Cryder, of Clark Township, was indicted for manufacturing and passing counterfeit money, or bogus coin. He was charged with having forged ten twelve-and-a-half-cent pieces, five half-dollar pieces, five quarter-dollar pieces, all in imitation of Spanish silver money, then in circulation in this county, out of a mixture of lead, pewter, tin, zinc, copper and other metals, and also of having passed to Hiram Hobbs a portion of this money in payment of a debt, and of keeping in his possession two dies and two plates for the manufacture of this bogus coin. His case remained on the docket for some time, but he seems to have escaped the vengeance of the law.

In 1825 Moses B. Niles became associate judge; also Samuel Harding in 1829 and Jonathan D. Esarey in 1830. An important case of adultery was on the docket in 1827. Writs of *ad quod damnum* were issued to William Ricks, William Robb, Zachariah DeWitt and Solomon Lewis. In March, 1832, George B. Thompson, Lyman Leslie and Eben D. Edson were admitted as attorneys. In September, 1832, Samuel Hall succeeded J. R. E. Goodlett as president judge. In April, 1833, the following entry was spread upon the court records: "It appearing to the court that Eli Carr, sheriff of the county of Perry, was so far intoxicated on yesterday when court was sitting as to be incapable of discharging the duties of his office, it is ordered by the court that he make his fine to the State of Indiana, for the use of a seminary of learning for the use of the county aforesaid, in the sum of \$3, for said contempt as aforesaid." In October, 1833, Thomas G. Mason sued Edmund Jennings for slander, laying his damages at \$1,000. They had had a trial of debt before James

Bristow, justice of the peace, at the conclusion of which Jennings had publicly declared to Mason, "You have sworn to a d—d lie, and I can prove it." Upon this the suit for slander was brought. Samuel Frisbie appeared for Mason. The jury returned a verdict for \$300 damages. James Lockhart was admitted to practice.

In October, 1833, James Adams was tried for the murder of a man named Huff. Under what circumstances the crime was committed could not be learned. John Pitcher prosecuted, and Frisbie, and perhaps others, defended. After a two days' trial the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and fixed the punishment at confinement in the penitentiary for seven years. A motion for a new trial was overruled. This man did not serve his entire sentence. He seems to have been pardoned by the governor. At the October term, 1839, he was again brought to trial for murder, E. D. Edson prosecuting and Frisbie defending. He was convicted, and sentenced for twelve years, and is said to have died in prison.

John Pitcher became prosecuting attorney in 1833, and Charles I. Battell president judge in 1835. In October of that year James Fleming was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced for two years. He had killed Joseph Evans with a knife. Thompson defended him. Elisha Embree became president judge in 1836, and Eben D. Edson prosecuting attorney. Harmon G. Barkwell was admitted in 1836, and William Campbell in 1837. Many cases of gaming, selling liquor or merchandise without a license, slander and assault and battery were docketed. Humphrey Marshall was admitted in 1837. In April, 1839, a lady recovered \$500 for the support of her child in a bastardy case. The amount was to be paid at stated intervals during eight years. In October, 1839, Polly Erwin was tried for murder, but acquitted. In 1840 John Ingle, Frank Peyton and Ben Smithers were admitted. James Lockhart became prosecuting attorney in 1842. Burrel B. Lea, William B. Wall, Samuel Chalfant, Hadley J. Minor and Samuel Pepper were admitted in 1843. At the May term of this year a hard-fought bigamy case resulted in a five years' sentence. At the same time an atrocious rape case, which ran through several days' trial, terminated in a five years' sentence. James Lockhart prosecuted in both cases. In May, 1844, William Ritchey was put on trial for arson. He was charged with having burned down a store occupied by Thomas Boyd, at Cannelsburg, owned by the American Cannel Coal Company. Lockhart prosecuted, and Samuel Ingle appeared for the defendant. He was convicted, and received a two years' sentence. Ingle appealed the case to the Supreme Court, and succeeded in securing a reversal of the judgment on the ground that the value of the store burned had not been alleged in the declara-

tion. Ritchy was then re-indicted, tried and acquitted. A writ of *ad quod damnum* was issued to Shubal C. Little. A new court seal was adopted in November, 1845. For several years during the early part of the decade of the forties, an indictment for kidnapping appeared in the court records against Benjamin S. and William B. Harrison. They had forcibly taken a free negro named Thomas, living in the county, conveyed him to one of the Southern States and sold him as a slave. The Harrisons could not be found by the officers.

In 1846 two free colored people of the county, Abraham and Abigail, were kidnapped by Nathaniel Dupree and taken South and sold into slavery. The offender could not be found and was never brought to justice.

In May, 1846, James Lockhart succeeded Embree as president judge. Thomas Tobin became associate judge in 1837; Stephen Shoemaker in 1838; Amos L. D. Williams, 1844; James Wheeler, 1845; John Groves, 1846; Daniel Curry; 1851, and Samuel Miller, 1851. The new constitution of 1852 abolished the office. Lemuel Q. De Bruler, George W. Williams and William H. Hanna were admitted to practice in 1846. In November, 1846, a fine of \$100 was imposed upon a citizen charged, tried and convicted of adultery. Thomas F. De Bruler and Nathaniel C. Foster were admitted in 1847. In April, 1847, a citizen was fined \$200 for adultery; the lady was fined \$5. A verdict of \$200 in a bastardy case was returned. L. Q. De Bruler became prosecuting attorney in 1847. Andrew L. Robinson was admitted to practice in 1848. In this year Elizabeth Barbre was tried with intent to kill. She was charged with having administered to Nancy McGuffey, a quantity of corrosive sublimate in a half pint of whisky. The poison did not produce death, or rather death was prevented by the prompt use of remedies. L. Q. De Bruler prosecuted. She was sent to prison for two years. David T. Laird and James E. Blythe were admitted to practice in 1848. Charles H. Mason was admitted in 1849, and Thomas O. Stonements in 1850. In April, 1851, Willis Alexander was sentenced to State's prison for five years for burglary. B. B. Lea was prosecuting attorney in 1848. Alvin P. Hovey became president judge in October, 1851, John W. Grimes and W. A. Wandell were admitted to practice in 1851. James Bundle was sent to prison two years for grand larceny. A. L. Robinson prosecuted and Thompson defended. In November, 1852, Niles Noyes was sentenced two years for grand larceny, and John Carnegie the same sentence for perjury. Ballard Smith was admitted to practice in November, 1853. At this time there docketed eight petitions for divorce. In 1853 the office of associate judge, which had been in vogue since the organization of the county, was abolished. In May 1854, William E. Niblack became judge of the court. May 24, 1854, Samuel Frisbie died and on the 25th

the following was spread upon the records: "Mr. Pitcher now here announces to this court that Samuel Frisbie, late an attorney of this court, departed this life at his residence in Rome on the 24th instant, whereupon as a testimony of respect for the deceased, court adjourn until 3 o'clock P. M." William C. Moreau was admitted in 1854. James H. Murray was sentenced two years for grand larceny.

But little can be learned concerning the professional character of the early attorneys. John Fletcher is said to have been the first resident attorney of Troy and of the county. He was a lawyer of more than average skill, education and talent. He met and held his own with the best lawyers of that day, and resided in the county several years, enjoying a good practice, if it can be called good. Samuel Frisbie was probably the first attorney to reside at Rome. He was also a lawyer of more than average ability. He had the principles of common law practice thoroughly at heart, was quick and deep of comprehension, adroit in the management of a case, pains-taking and could make a strong appeal to court or jury. He enjoyed a good practice and the esteem of all until his death in the fifties.

October, 11, 1854, Benjamin Rosecranz killed James B. Jagers. The two men were under the influence of liquor, possibly drunk, and had fought in this condition several times. In the last fight Jagers threw Rosecranz and was beating him terribly with a fire shovel, when the latter wrenched it from his hand and struck him violently over the head, fracturing his skull, from the effects of which he soon died. Rosecranz was indicted and brought to trial in November, 1854, A. L. Robinson prosecuting and John Pitcher and W. C. Moreau defending. The full talent of the attorneys was displayed in their argument to the jury. Robinson delivered a superb speech, fiery, eloquent, ornate, penetrating and beautiful; but the closing speech of John Pitcher was a masterpiece. His wonderful appeal for the life of his client was worthy of Randolph or Webster. It availed nothing, however, as the jury returned the following verdict: "We, the jury find the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree, and that he be imprisoned in the State's prison during life." During the trial a Mr. Horne testified that he had heard Rosecranz declare "if Jagers ever crosses my path or insults me, I will kill him." At the conclusion of the trial the defense stated that they had been surprised at the last moment by this evidence and had no time to prepare a rebuttal which they felt sure of producing, and they so made affidavit. They therefore moved for a new trial, which the court refused to grant. An appeal was accordingly taken to the Supreme Court, and a reversal was obtained, the higher court holding that it was error in not granting a new trial for the admission of such important rebuttal evidence. The

case was remanded and again tried in May, 1856. A verdict of manslaughter and a five years sentence was the result.

Burrell B. Lea was a keen, shrewd lawyer, full of magnetism and personality, and was fluent before a jury, but was not well-read in the law, though he became a fairly successful practitioner. Clients with little or no law or equity for them, went to him and were often repaid by far greater success than they had expected. He lived at Rome. W. A. Wandell obtained his first prominence as a lawyer in the defense of the Kelleys in Kentucky. He was probably an abler man than Lea, though the distinction is slight. He was cunning, adroit, and would take any case, at the bottom of which was a good fee. He secured a good practice. W. C. Moreau lived for a short time in the county. He was able, crafty, unscrupulous, and in the end, after leaving the county, turned out badly. John James Key was a lawyer of average ability, and was fairly successful. He was energetic and skillful, high-tempered, but affable and pleasant. He was the judge of the Common Pleas court. Henry P. Brazee, Jr., is a fair lawyer, with much energy and force of character. George P. Dewese was a young man of much promise. He was brilliant and possessed remarkable coolness and self-control in emergencies. His talent was of a high order. He distinguished himself during the war, and died comparatively young. William Van Winkle did not distinguish himself in the practice. Joshua B. Huckaby, yet living, was a fine, fluent speaker, and wielded much power over a jury. His knowledge of the law was somewhat limited, but his energy and skill gave him fair practice. He is now old and retired. G. T. B. Carr possessed a good knowledge of the law, had fair ability and practice, but did not remain here long. W. R. Myers was an average lawyer. C. C. Worrell gave great promise, was a brilliant orator, but became unfortunate, and is now almost or quite out of the practice.

Jacob B. Maynard was admitted to practice in November, 1854, and W. P. D. Bush a year later. Nathaniel Usher appeared as prosecuting attorney. John James Key was admitted in 1856, also Henry P. Brazee. Harmon G. Barkwell served as prosecuting attorney in 1855. He sent two men to the penitentiary for two years each for grand larceny. In 18— several men named Prather and others were indicted for horse-stealing. They belonged to an organized band that plied the unlawful business in this and surrounding counties and in Kentucky. The old man Prather, though crippled and unable to walk, was one of the leaders. Horses on the route had to pass under his inspection, and it is said they were led into his cabin to be examined before being sent where they were likely to bring the best prices, and where pursuit would be evaded. In these cases the eloquent young James Shanklin prosecuted, and L. Q.

De Bruler and John Pitcher, defended. The arguments made by these attorneys are yet remembered with admiration and surprise. Shanklin was a young man, but was very brilliant, while De Bruler and Pitcher were not surpassed by any lawyers in the southern part of the State. Several of the criminals were sent to the penitentiary.

In November, 1857, Ballard Smith succeeded Niblack as circuit judge. A three days' murder trial at this term resulted in an acquittal. George P. Deweese was admitted in 1858. In May, 1859, M. F. Burke succeeded Ballard Smith as judge. John S. Deweese, William Van Winkle, D. W. Lafollette and L. S. Gilkey were admitted May, 1859. William F. Parrett became judge in 1860. James Shanklin was prosecuting attorney. Henry Wales, Andrew P. Batson, John Huckaby were admitted. An important rape case was tried in 1860-61. Two trials were held, and on each the jury hung. The accused was then discharged. George W. Patterson and L. W. Brown were admitted in 1861, and George Huckaby, Charles E. Marsh and J. B. Stallo, in August, 1863. Gabriel Schmuck was often employed as interpreter. Blythe Hynes became prosecutor in 1862. Many cases of retailing without a license appeared on the docket. Elisha E. Drumb was admitted May 19, 1862. Lewis C. Stinson became prosecutor in 1864. G. T. B. Carr, Thomas J. de la Hunt and Joseph M. Snow were admitted in 1864, and Charles L. Wedding, James W. Wartman and D. L. Armstrong, 1865; S. B. Hatfield, William Henning and Jacob Billings, 1866. E. R. Hatfield had been admitted before. A lady was tried for murder in 1867, W. P. Hargrave prosecuting, and C. H. Mason and E. R. Hatfield, defending. She was acquitted after an interesting trial. David T. Laird became judge in 1868. Eli Brown, R. Y. Bush, Peter Ludwig, David Murray and W. H. Peckinpaugh were admitted in 1869. A murder trial in August, 1869, resulted in an acquittal. An important bastardy case after two trials, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. C. A. De Bruler was prosecuting attorney in 1871. He prosecuted Catharine Batchelor on the charge of poisoning her husband. The case was tried here on a change of venue from Spencer County, where the crime was alleged to have been committed. The case was fought with great stubbornness and brilliance. L. Q. De Bruler, C. A. De Bruler and E. E. Daumb prosecuted, and Charles Denby, Hatfield & Peckinpaugh and G. E. Bullock, defended. The testimony was strong against the accused, but the defense set up the strong point of mistake which the jury did not overlook, and accordingly acquitted the accused. C. A. De Bruler opened the argument with a speech of great power, and was followed by E. R. Hatfield, with one of equal strength. The closing speeches were delivered by Charles Denby and Lemuel Q. De Bruler. Both were extremely artful, logical, forcible

and eloquent. The flashes of pathos, wit, piercing sarcasm, impassioned philosophy, swept everything before them like a Chicago fire.

Sidney B. Hatfield was of average size, was dark-complexioned and of the bilious-nervous temperament. He was well posted in the law, and was much above the average as a practitioner. He was a better counselor than a pleader, a better judge than a speaker. He had a good practice. His brother, E. R. Hatfield, was a larger man, was dark, magnetic, an eloquent orator, a fine jury lawyer, was deep in the law, ready and adroit in running argument, quick and searching in comprehension, abrupt and brilliant when cornered, full of tact, and was one of the most successful criminal lawyers of this district. Ballard Smith possessed high moral qualities. He was tall and dark, pleasant and magnetic, and as a citizen enjoyed the highest esteem. In his practice he discountenanced a client pressing an unjust claim. His knowledge of the law, and of general literature as well, was comprehensive, luminous and profound. He was a fair jury lawyer. His greatest usefulness was as a counselor. Charles H. Mason, now living at Rockport, possesses a fine law and literary education, and is brilliant as a writer of miscellany. He has connected himself with other labor than the law. As a practitioner, he ranks high. He is a strong speaker, is witty, eloquent and high-minded, and is deep in legal lore. He possesses the oratorical temperament.

In February, 1872, a verdict of \$200 was rendered in a bastardy case. J. B. Moore was admitted in 1873. In May, 1874, a verdict of \$100 was returned in a slander suit. In November, 1874, James White, colored, was convicted of assault with intent to kill, and sentenced for two years. An atrocious rape case, in May, 1875, led to a two years' sentence. E. R. Hatfield defended. Strong arguments were made in this case. In November, 1875, John D. Parker was convicted of larceny and burglary, and sentenced for seven years. He was sick at the time of the trial and afterward, and the doctors had given him up for an early death. One morning he was missed, having, during the night, doubtless through the assistance of outside help, managed to escape, leaving the guard locked up in his place. From that day to this he has not been seen. He probably soon died, and was quietly buried by his friends. E. R. Hatfield became prosecuting attorney in 1875. W. R. Myers, W. E. Hemdricks and William A. Land were admitted in 1876. John B. Handy became judge in 1876, and G. L. Reinhard prosecuting attorney. R. W. Mier and Theodore Courcier were admitted in 1876. In May, 1877, an injured husband recovered a judgment of \$2,500 against the violator of his domestic peace. In March, 1878, Harrison Whyldé was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced for three years. His attorney was C. H. Mason. D. R. McKim, B. W. Scott, Martin C. Frank and Albert Dexter were admitted in 1878, and I. W. Falkenborough, H. M.

Logsdon and I. S. Brammel in 1879. Wash Dickinson, colored, for grand larceny, was sent up for five years, and Charles Washington for two years in 1878-79. Bastardy cases were tried in 1878-79. G. B. Hatfield prosecuted, in 1880, George Hammers, Edward Millen, R. B. Stinson, Stephen Welsh. In May, 1881, Anton Schmuck was tried for the murder of one of the Stilwells. A quarrel had occurred between several parties on each side between Tell City and Cannelton, during which one of the Stilwells was shot. His death occurred soon afterward. Schmuck and Frank H. Long were indicted for the murder. A trial resulted in a "hung" jury; a second trial gave the same result. It was then taken to Rockport on change of venue, and again tried, resulting in another "hung" jury. Schmuck was then discharged. The Stilwells lived in Kentucky and had become tired of the case. The indictment against Long was "*nollied*." C. H. Mason, C. A. DeBruler and E. R. Hatfield appeared for Schmuck, and S. B. Hatfield and William Henning for the State. Strong arguments were made by these attorneys. H. M. Huff was admitted in 1881. Samuel C. Davidson was convicted and sentenced six years for grand larceny in 1882. George L. Reinhard became circuit judge in 1883. Eli Pullen was sent two years to prison in 1883 for grand larceny.

There is nothing of special note to be said of either the old Probate or the Common Pleas Court. All probate matter prior to about 1829 came within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court. In 1829 a special Probate Court was created, Samuel Frisbie being the first judge. He was succeeded by James Reily in November, 1830, and the latter in 1836, by Safford Hascall. There was no other change until 1850, when Hart Humphrey took Hascall's place and served until the court was abolished in 1852. The Common Pleas Court came into existence under the new constitution of 1852 and continued in operation until 1873, and was then abolished. Lemuel Q. De Bruler was the first Common Pleas judge holding the first court in January, 1853. His successors have been as follows: John James Key (elected) January, 1861; Charles H. Mason (appointed) January, 1862; David T. Laird (elected) January, 1863; Charles H. Mason (appointed) October, 1870; Milton S. Mavity (elected) January, 1871, serving until the office was abolished in 1873.

For several years past the frequency of the crime of murder in Perry County has given it a reputation or notoriety known throughout the State. The Hendershot crime, where a young man murdered his own mother in a most brutal and shocking way, seemed to rouse the citizens to the determination that such barbarous deeds must cease. This is only one of the many cases, the atrocity of which need not be perpetuated. Many of the worst are yet enveloped in mystery, refuting the old adage that "murder will out."

CHAPTER VI.

HISTORY OF TOWNS, VILLAGES, ETC.—A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF ALL TOWNS OF THE COUNTY—THEIR MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, SECRET SOCIETIES, INCORPORATIONS, NEWSPAPERS, BANKS, OFFICERS, FAIRS, ETC., TOGETHER WITH A STATEMENT OF THE PRESENT BUSINESS AND POPULATION.

THE history of Tell City is so closely interwoven with that of the Swiss Colonization Society that the two will be written together. The society was organized at Cincinnati, November 16, 1856, for the purpose of furnishing mutual aid in founding homes and business in the West. Afterward, branches of the parent organization were planted at many places in the Mississippi Valley, and annual conventions were held in the interests of the society in turn at the various colonies. The constitution was adopted December 14, 1856, and Prof. Christen became first President; Charles Steinauer, Recording Secretary; Richard Luetley, Corresponding Secretary, and J. Goldenberg, Treasurer. The first general convention was held April 19, 20 and 21, 1857, at Cincinnati, fifteen branches being represented. Up to this time the total receipts amounted to \$35,255, and the expenses to only \$180. Early in 1857 a special committee was sent West to look up land suitable for a colony, but returned without finding any which the society would accept. In July, 1857, C. Tuffli, M. Oehlman and Charles Rebstock came down the Ohio River on the same errand, stopping at numerous places and inspecting the country. Efforts were made by them to engage large tracts of land at Rome, Cannelton, Hawesville and perhaps elsewhere, but either the prices were too high or the quantity of land required was too small, so that no purchases were made. Finally they selected a large tract where Tell City now stands, and bought extensively, July 29. This purchase was made by a branch of the parent society. The funds were raised by an assessment of \$15 on each of 8,192 shareholders at first, and \$5 a little later, and each shareholder was entitled to two lots of land in the new colony to be drawn by lot. This fund amounted to \$163,840, of which about \$20,000 was never realized.

The following tracts were purchased: Judge Huntington, 700 acres, for \$28,000; Mr. Limerick, 40 acres, for \$600; Mr. Dewitt, 160 acres, for \$2,500; Mr. Scull, 23 acres, for \$264; Abel Butler, 270 acres, for \$5,500; Samuel Webb, 200 acres, for \$3,600; Edwin Morris,

40 acres, for \$1,000; G. W. Butler, 74 acres, for 3,700; Benjamin Persinger, 200 acres, for \$10,000; Eli Thrasher, 120 acres, for \$2,400; Mr. Huckaby, 40 acres, for \$400; Mr. Oeleschlager, 212 acres, for \$3,000; H. P. Brazee, 200 acres, for \$5,000; John Turner, 120 acres, for \$1,400; William Butler, 200 acres, for 3,100; John James, 75 acres, for \$3,750; Ballard Smith, 480 acres, for \$5,700; Homer Hull, 80 acres, for \$1,000; William Butler, 80 acres, for \$1,000; Nancy Field, 40 acres, for \$250; N. Silman, 800 acres, for \$3,200; total, 4,154 acres, \$85,364. An experienced surveyer, August Pfaefflin, laid out 392 town blocks, containing an aggregate of 7,328 lots, and 294 garden blocks, with an aggregate of 974 lots, and this expense alone, prior to April 22, 1859, amounted to \$6,254.55. Much of the site was covered with a heavy forest, and portions were cut up with gullies, depressions, etc., which increased the labor and cost of the work. Of the above lots, there were drawn 7,594, leaving with the society, 709, of which 665 were town lots, and forty-four garden lots. The first settlers began to arrive early in 1858. The first payment on the land by the society, was \$20,000 in gold. The new town began to be called Tell City, in honor of the great Swiss liberator, William Tell, in December, 1857. The survey was made before the arrival of the first families, as was also, the drawing of lots. A few families arrived early in March, and after that continued to come very rapidly. The first assessment of \$15 had been designed as a fund to purchase land, and the second of \$5 for public improvements. By April 24, 1858, the population numbered over 300, and by May 29, was 616, as shown by a census taken at the time. There were eighty-six houses at this time. The rudest plank or log shanties were erected, from three-fourths of which was displayed the sign "beer." The town was like one of the recent mining towns of the West. It sprang up in the woods and bogs like a mushroom. William Scheitlin, was the first boy born in the town, and Miss J. Blum, the first girl. The society erected many houses, which were rented to residents. Frank Herm, built the first house after the town was laid out. It was a log structure, and yet stands at the corner of Tell and Eighth Streets. The first arrival of residents was March 13, Charles Steinauer, being one of three or four that came then. Probably the first industrial undertaking was a saw-mill, built by Herrmann & Bro., in April, 1858. There was an enormous demand for lumber at the start, to be used in houses, etc. Charles Steinauer, opened the first hotel in March, 1858; Paul Schuster was the first resident lawyer and land agent; Charles Reiff, started the first store of consequence as early as April, 1858. He kept a general assortment. The first wharf-boat was built at Cincinnati by the society, and sent down the river, in May, 1858, and rented to Fred Steiner. A large quantity of lumber was

floated down from Cincinnati by Hausler & Co., in May, 1858, and from that forward, these men kept a big lumber yard in town. They sold doors, window casings, moldings, shutters, etc. The society loaned money at six per cent interest to manufacturing enterprises. Jacob Loew, who started the first shingle factory, was loaned \$300. June 1, 1858, there were 620 people in town, and eighty-six buildings. Louis Frey was the first agent of the society here. June 1, the society alone owned forty buildings. June 30, there were 120 houses, and 986 persons. C. Heim, started a brick-yard in May. July 5, the first picnic from Cincinnati was held in the woods on the schoolhouse hill, over 600 persons coming down the river to see their friends and the new town. The majority of the Swiss came from Cincinnati. July 5, there were 154 houses and 1,230 people. Charles Robert started a grocery in June. Huthsteiner started a saw-mill about June. J. K. Frick was the resident architect. His labors, though numerous, were not profound. The first officers of the branch society at Tell City, were Charles Steinauer, President; F. W. Dietz, Vice-President; John Silbert, Secretary; William Leopold, Assistant Secretary; Louis Frey, Correspondent Secretary; John Wegman, Treasurer. These men constituted the first Board of Directors. The first general convention of the various Swiss colonies was held at Tell City, September 19-21, 1858, and at this date, the board of the society was transferred here, and the act was passed to loan from \$500 to \$1,000 of the society's funds to worthy manufacturing or business enterprises. Peter Schreck who started the second brewery, was loaned \$300. Reis & Endebrock, who started the first brewery, were loaned the same amount. They were established in the building now occupied by the Tell City Planing-Mill Company. John Herrmann, became the first postmaster, in October, 1858. The first planing-mill was started in November, 1858, by David Brosi and Henry Major, who were loaned \$1,000 by the society. The "Hotel Steinauer" was in Judge Huntington's old residence, at the south end of Eighth Street. John Ruehler had a small store in the summer of 1858. Kimble & Goettel, sold lumber and hardware. Mr. Dietz did the same. John Hartman, opened a general store, as did John Graff. Jacob Herrmann started a blacksmithshop in June, 1858. It is said that Fritz Rank, started a store about the time Reiff did. John Selbert and Mr. Luher had early stores. Extensive and active work was done on the streets. By June 1, 1858, five miles of streets had been cut through the woods. The Cannelton *Reporter* of October 2, 1858, said "Tell City is a marvel. There is nothing like its history and progress, and it has no precedent. It has now over eleven miles of streets, cut seventy feet wide through the forests; has 1,500 people, and 300 houses. All this has been done since the 15th of April last. The share-holders are coming in daily, and as

soon as they can find their lots, commence their improvements. Every one seems confident that the owners of the adjacent lots will come and do likewise. By this time next year, we expect to see 5,000 people here, and the establishment of sufficient branches of industry to give all full employment. This union of German and Swiss, of energy and economy, of thrift and industry will accomplish wonders." Rauscher & Bettinger, started a steam saw-mill in 1859, which, with 140,000 feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire in April, 1861. A newspaper called *The Helvetia*, which had been founded by the Colonization Society at Cincinnati, in 1856, was removed to Tell City, where the first issue was made March 19, 1859. It was owned by the society, a committee having charge of it. A. Jnevekowsky opened the first drug store in the spring of 1859. The Herrmann Plow and Wagon Factory was started in the spring of 1859. May 15, 1859, the second general convention was held here, eleven branches being represented. The Tell City Furniture Company started about this time, receiving a loan of \$4,000 from the society.

After this the business became so numerous that only the more important will be noted.

Tell City was incorporated in 1859. In the spring of that year Louis Frey and 123 others presented a petition to the county board asking that the town might be incorporated, whereupon June 28 was set as the day of election to decide the matter. Within the limits were 1,847 acres. The election resulted favorably, and September 6, 1859, the county board formally declared it the town of Tell City. The first board of trustees met July 28, 1859. They were Henry Brehmer, Joseph Einsiedler, Charles Reiff, Chris. Nebelmesser, J. M. Rauscher, Fred Rank, William Leopold, trustees; J. C. Schening, clerk; Fred Steiner, marshal; William Leopold, assessor; John Wegman, treasurer; Rauscher, Anders and Reiff, school trustees. Since then and until the present, the town officers have been as follows: May, 1860—C. Steinauer, A. Snyder, W. Duhuke, H. Schergens, P. Ludwig, F. Rank and C. Heim, trustees; J. Selbert, clerk; H. Pipgras, treasurer; John Hoby, marshal; W. Leopold, assessor. May, 1861—H. Brehmer, C. T. Schlotfeld, F. Langenhahn, A. Huppeler, P. Ludwig, A. Menninger, C. Heim, trustees; Louis Frey, clerk; H. Stalder, treasurer; W. Leopold, marshal and assessor. May, 1862—H. Brehmer, F. Schlotfeld Dr. M. Rapp, J. Seim, G. Kunzler, M. Deckert, J. Laphart, trustees; J. Selbert, clerk; W. Leopold, assessor; H. Stalder, treasurer; W. Leopold, marshal. May, 1863—J. C. Harrer, Einfelder, Huppeler, Wedmer, Frishwald, Deilirich and Walter, trustees; A. Pfaefflin, clerk; H. Stalder, treasurer; W. Leopold, marshal and assessor. May, 1864—J. C. Harrer, A. Steinauer, C. Fricke, F. Krauser, P. Jutze, W.

Krause, G. M. Ruffra, trustees; W. Leopold, marshal and assessor; M. Bittinger, treasurer; A. Oestreicher, clerk. May, 1865—J. C. Harrer, C. T. Schlotfeld, W. Dreiling, F. Kramer, P. Ludwig, C. Gramberg, G. M. Ruffra, trustees; Louis Frey, clerk: W. Leopold, marshal and assessor; M. Bittinger, treasurer. May, 1866—J. C. Harrer, J. Haf, A. Huppeler, M. Bittinger, P. Jutze, E. Kaufman and F. Kleiber, trustees; H. Stalder, treasurer; L. Frey, clerk; C. Ruess, marshal; J. Balingier, assessor. May, 1867—C. Tuercher, E. Nees, H. Schergens, H. Keller, Fruhwald, J. Ress, C. Heim, trustees; L. Frey, clerk; J. C. Harrer, treasurer; C. Ruess, marshal and assessor. May, 1868—P. Grimeisen, E. Nees, L. Koch, J. Launer, M. Kreisle, E. Kaufman, C. Heim, trustees; L. Frey, clerk; W. Willett, assessor; J. C. Harrer, treasurer; G. Huthsteiner, marshal. May, 1869—P. Grimeisen, C. Steinauer, L. Koch, J. Launer, C. Reiff, E. Kaufman, G. Ruffra, trustees; L. Frey, clerk; J. J. Strub, assessor; J. C. Switzer, treasurer; J. Hartman, marshal. May, 1870—J. C. Harrer, C. Steinauer, H. Speilhaf, C. Reiff, E. Hauser, V. Ress, G. Ruffra, trustees; L. Frey, clerk; J. J. Strub, assessor; J. C. Switzer, treasurer; J. Hartman, marshal. May, 1871—J. C. Harrer, W. Krause, W. Hinkle, H. Ludwig, M. Kreisle, E. Kaufman, J. Breicher, trustees; J. Hartman, marshal; E. Dittrich, treasurer; C. Gramberg, assessor; L. Frey, clerk. May, 1872—P. Grimeisen, C. Becker, H. Speilhaf, H. Ludwig, F. Kroepelin, L. Kiefer, J. Prucher, trustees; L. Frey, clerk; J. J. Strub, assessor; J. C. Switzer, treasurer; John Baumgartner, marshal. May, 1873—P. Grimeisen, C. Steinauer, W. Hinkel, D. Muller, F. Kroepelin, J. Ress, H. Schmidt, trustees; L. Frey, clerk; J. J. Strub, assessor; J. C. Switzer, treasurer; J. Baumgartner, marshal. May, 1874—R. Buser, J. Herman, F. Langenhan, C. Reif, M. Kreisle, J. Ress, H. Schmidt, trustees; L. Frey, clerk; J. J. Strub, assessor; J. C. Switzer, treasurer. May, 1875—H. Stuehrk, A. Gasser, H. Schergeus, H. Keller, F. Kroepelin, A. Dickman, F. Hulsman, trustees; L. Frey, clerk; J. C. Switzer, treasurer; J. J. Strub, assessor. May, 1876—H. Stuehrk, A. Gasser, Fred Kaelin, H. Keller, F. Kroepelin, A. Dickman, J. Prucher, trustees; L. Frey, clerk; J. J. Strub, assessor; J. C. Switzer, treasurer. May, 1877—R. Buser, L. Bashr, H. Schergens, J. Fischer, M. Kreisle, A. Dickman, J. Prucher, trustees; F. Kaelin, clerk; W. D. May, assessor; J. C. Switzer, treasurer. May, 1878—H. Grathorn, L. Basler, L. Koch, J. Fischer, M. Kreisle, A. Dickman, G. Ruffra, trustees; F. Kaelin, clerk; A. Veillard, assessor; H. J. Schirgens, treasurer. May, 1879—P. Kramer, J. M. Lindauer, L. Koch, V. Blum, Jr., H. Stacheli, A. Dickman, J. Prucher, trustees; T. Kiefer, marshal; J. H. Schergens, treasurer; A. Veillard, clerk. May, 1880—H. H. Grathorn, M. Lin-

dauer, J. M. Launer, J. Fischer, P. Kreiner, R. Kercher, J. Prucher, trustees; T. Kiefer, marshal; J. H. Schergens, treasurer; A. Veillard, clerk. May, 1881—R. Buser, L. Kiefer, W. Schergens, J. Fischer, F. Voelke, Jr., G. Kreisee, G. Ruffra, trustees; R. Kercher, marshal; J. H. Schergens, treasurer; A. Veillard, clerk. May, 1882—J. Herman, L. Koch, W. Schergens, F. Voelke, A. Dickman, trustees; Charles Gramberg, marshal; C. Hugger, treasurer; A. Veillard, clerk. May, 1883.—P. Grimeisen, J. Obrecht, F. Langenhan, J. Kiefer, A. Dickman, trustees; C. Gramberg, marshal; C. Hugger, treasurer; A. Veillard, clerk. May, 1884—G. Haller, J. Adam, J. Obrecht, F. Langenhan, T. Kiefer, trustees; C. Gramberg, marshal; M. Kreisle, treasurer; Fred Raelin, clerk.

The records of the town were kept in the German language, and were so difficult to understand by the historian, even with an interpreter, that only the leading acts of the town trustees can be given. In September, 1859, it was decided to prepare for building a schoolhouse. Jacob Walter, was the first sexton of the old cemetery, appointed December 29, 1859. In January, 1860, Tell City Fire Company, No. 1, was organized. This is yet in existence. At that time the work of building fire cisterns at all the principal street crossings was founded, and work on the first few was commenced. The first was built at the intersection of Eighth and Mozart Streets. Others were built in February, 1860. C. Heim rented forty acres of the land owned by the society, upon which to establish his brick kiln and yard. Jacob Buchser's residence was burned. The contract for building a well at the corner of Eighth and Fulton Streets was let to Adam Huppler, for \$119.50. In February, 1860, a special committee was appointed to procure a seal for the corporation, upon which was to be a profile of the Swiss patriot, William Tell. In 1860, work on the grading of the streets was commenced. From that day to this a large amount of money and time has thus been spent. It is said that the grading, graveling and guttering of Eighth Street, alone, a distance of over a mile, have cost over \$100,000. This is the leading street, and in some places has been elevated ten or more feet. The streets running north and south were made eighty feet wide, with pavements twelve feet wide, and those running east and west were made seventy feet wide with pavements ten feet wide. In 1860 the real estate of the corporation was valued at \$235,483; value of improvements, \$60,420; personal property, \$19,012; poll tax, \$168. The assessment was 50 cents on each \$100 of real property; 15 cents on personal property, and 10 cents for schools. The salaries of the town officers were fixed as follows: Clerk, \$40; treasurer, 2½ per cent; marshal, 2½ per cent; assessor, \$35. The first improvement of consequence on the wharf was made in 1860,



J. C. HARRER



the cost being \$95. Tax was paid in November. In the fall of 1860, the wharf-boat owned by the society, was ordered leased for five years to the highest bidder. Fred Steiner took the contract and gave bond at \$1,000. Ludwig and Selbert were appointed a committee to instruct Dr. Brucker, representative, to use his influence in securing the passage of an act exempting the school lots and lands of the town from taxation. In April, 1861, the town board ordered a quantity of powder and lead for a possible defense of the town, and organized a special police force. The work of grading Eighth Street was commenced in January, 1861, and assessments were made upon property owners. Peter Koch became one of the contractors. In June, 1862, the new and present cemetery was laid out and opened. The police system of the town was reorganized. For the fiscal year, ending June, 1863, the total receipts were \$2,124.50; expenses, \$1,290.42; balance on hand, \$834.08. Up to this time the town board had managed to keep out of debt.

At the time of the founding of Tell City, and as long as numerous colonists arrived with gold, as they invariably did, having laid up goodly sums to be of use in the new home, every branch of business was extremely prosperous. The large sums of gold paid for land, labor, farm products, etc., really, for a time, as it is yet in California, slightly depreciated the purchasing power of gold, or, to present it differently, raised the price of commodities and labor. But when the last of the population arrived, and when their gold had been sent adrift on the currents of trade, then "hard times came a 'nocking at de door." Many failed and left for their former homes; others, by the most rigid economy, lived through until better times favored them; a few, by skill, energy and good judgment prospered even during the most stringent financial distresses of the war and subsequently. The tenacity of life shown by some of the leading manufacturing establishments is remarkable, and reflects great credit on the persistent thrift, industry and frugality of the Swiss and German people.

The *Helvetia* (the Latin name for Switzerland) was brought from Cincinnati by the Swiss in 1859. It was owned and edited by Walser & Schellenbaum; was independent in politics, but in 1860 became strongly Republican; was a six-column folio; subscription price, \$2, and was printed in the German language. In the spring of 1860, the office was sold to J. N. Sorg, who conducted it until the early autumn of the same year, when it passed to a sort of stock company, Louis Frey becoming editor, and John Weber publisher. In 1861 Albert Oestreicher became editor, and soon afterward Ferdinand Mengis. The paper ran until 1865, and was then abandoned, and from its ashes rose the *Volksblatt* (People's Paper). This was conducted for only a short time by Henry Meyer &

Co. It was succeeded by the *Beobachter* (Observer), which likewise ran only for a short time. The first number of the Tell City *Anzeiger* (Advertiser) made its appearance September 1, 1866, a six-column folio; subscription price, \$2; Republican in politics, German in language, and was owned and published by M. Schmid and F. J. Widmer, and edited by a committee of twelve citizens, who had thus undertaken to render the enterprise successful. In a short time the committee was dissolved, and A. Oestreicher took the editorial chair, but owned no share in the office. August 24, 1867, Schmid & Widmer dissolved, and the owners became M. Schmid & Son. August 26, 1868, George F. Bott purchased the elder Schmid's interest, and Oestreicher continued as editor until February 19, 1869, when Mr. Bott succeeded him in that capacity, and has so continued until the present. March 9, 1871, Mr. Bott bought the remaining interest in the paper, and has been sole owner and publisher since. The job printing, in the main, has been added since 1871, also a Potter cylinder press, operated by horse power, and the advertising department has been enlarged. The *Anzeiger* is well conducted, and has a circulation of 800.

The Tell City *Commercial* was founded by A. P. Mastin, May 3, 1873; was an independent sheet; subscription price, \$2 per year; was an eight-column folio, and was conducted with success until December 1, 1873, when Heber J. May purchased the office, and issued the paper until January 1, 1876, and then sold to W. P. Knight, who continued it as a Democratic organ until later in 1876, when it was removed to Union City, Ind. It was printed on a Washington hand press, and during its career reached a circulation of about 400.

In 1872 John S. Whitten, of Leavenworth, and Fred Steiner founded the Tell City Bank, and began doing a private banking business with a capital of \$30,000. Whitten was cashier and manager. Steiner did not remain at the bank. At the end of a year, they turned over the concern to a partnership of twelve stockholders, as follows: Charles Steinauer, president; Gabriel Schmuck, of Cannelton, cashier; F. Becker, P. Meyer, (Cannelton), C. Rauscher (Cannelton), A. Menninger, M. Bettinger, Gustave Huthsteiner, Amand Eble (Troy), John Richardt (Troy), J. Wielman (Troy), and Louis Martin (Fulda). A private banking business was done with a capital of \$12,000, all that could be handled with profit at that time. In November, 1874, the concern became the Tell City National Bank, with a capital of \$50,000, Charles Steinauer being president, and Gustave Huthsteiner cashier. In February, 1878, it was changed back to a private bank, and has so remained until the present. F. Becker was president for a short time in 1875, and M. Bettinger in 1876. The capital under the last reorganization has been \$20,000. The pres-

ent stockholders are as follows : M. Bettinger, president ; Gustave Huthsteiner, cashier ; G. Fahrni, C. T. Schlotfeld, Charles Becker, John Herrmann and Peter Herrmann. A good business, which is increasing, is done. The bank has the highest confidence of the people.

Perry Lodge, No. 418, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 22, 1873, the first members being J. S. Whitten, A. J. Smith, A. D. Patrick, Sylvester Rainey, August Menninger, C. R. Mastin, G. W. Lyon, John Herrmann, Peter Herrmann, A. P. Mastin and John Buehler. The present officers are J. V. Ress, N. G. ; G. Makepeace, V. G. ; John Herrmann, treasurer ; R. Windpfening, secretary.

Tell City Lodge, No. 507, F. & A. M., has a present membership of thirteen. The first officers were Simeon Jaseph, M ; James Clark, S. W. ; August Schreiber, J. W. ; August Menninger, secretary ; Fred. Voelke, treasurer. The present officers are August Schrieber, M. ; Louis Koch, S. W. ; G. Huthsteiner, J. W. ; G. F. Bott, secretary ; J. C. Harrer, treasurer.

Capt. Louis Frey Post, No. 287, G. A. R. was chartered March 12, 1884. The first members were P. C. Rothlerf, Joseph Molinan, G. F. Bott, H. A. Grabhorn, Jacob Boyer, G. Zscherpe, Joseph Hauser, John Haerle, Peter Rossman, Edward Schultz, Alexander Gasser and Albert Jehle. The post is in a thriving condition.

The Germans and Swiss have a lodge of Grutli Unterstuetung Verein in town, which was organized soon after Tell City was founded and has been kept in a thriving condition since.

Tell City Lodge, No. 206, I. O. O. F. was chartered May 17, 1859, to A. Pfaefflin, E. T. Mever, Phillip Reis, Gottlieb Mann, John H. Noel, John C. Schuing, Michael Hafing and Daniel Miller. The lodge is yet in existence and in a prosperous condition. The Allemaina Encampment, No. 156, was chartered May 18, 1831, to August Schreiber, Louis Koch, Anton Moraneck, Albert Ehrensberger, Henry Grabhorn, Jacob Epple and Henry Freuwald. This is yet prosperous.

The Druids William Tell Grove No. 7, was chartered July 4, 1864, to Chr. Nebelmesser, J. J. Walters, John Ehret, John Hobi and Fred Rass. This grove is yet in prosperous condition with a good membership. The present officers are S. Althof, E. E. ; Fred Lehman, U. E. ; Henry Rank, P. & R. S. ; John Harli, treasurer ; Charles Hugger, Chris. Kaelin and Henry Ludwig, trustees.

Franklin Lodge, No. 94, A. O. U. W. was instituted December 9, 1882, the first officers being August Schreiber, P. M. W. ; H. Nimsgern, M. W. ; L. Greiner, G. F. ; J. Herrmann, O. ; L. Yarito, recorder ; C. M. Brucker, financier ; R. Windpfening, receiver ; J. Kimbel, G. ; A. Gasser, I. W. The present membership is twenty-one and the present

officers are J. Kimbel, M. W. ; A. Gasser, G. F. ; J. Obrecht, recorder ; H. Nimsgern, financier ; R. Windpfening, receiver ; Fred Fenn, S. ; Rudolph Schaum, I. W. ; Louis Ziegelgruber, O. W.

Tell City first began to hold agricultural and miscellaneous exhibits October 13, 14, and 15, 1867. This was the first successful effort of the kind in the county. On the days mentioned a fair exhibit of farm products, manufactured and mechanical products, flowers, fruit, needlework, and miscellaneous articles was made. Since the first the organization has been revised under the name "Perry County Exposition." Successful fairs have been held. The one of 1875 paid the usual premiums on all the usual articles: Saddle horses, \$10; sweepstakes, \$10; jacks and mules, \$10; draft horses, \$10; cattle and swine, \$4 to \$8; harness horses, \$10; thorough-bred horses, \$10; gentleman or lady equestrianism, \$5; trotting home horses, \$5; canned fruit, \$5; grain, \$5; vegetables, \$5; oats, \$3; wheat, \$5; potatoes, \$3; onions, \$3; tobacco, \$5; fall apples, \$5; winter apples, \$5; etc. The other fairs have been of a similar character, and reflect much credit on the enterprise of Tell City and vicinity.

In 1861 Fred Voelke invested about \$3,000 in a frame building fitted with the necessary machinery and commenced brewing about 400 barrels of common beer annually. This building has been added to until the property has cost over \$5,000. In 1865 the manufacture of lager beer was commenced. Now from 1,500 to 2,000 barrels of the best lager beer are brewed annually, all or nearly all of which finds a ready local sale. Ten or fifteen years ago, the brick grist-mill was built by John Bollinger at a cost of about \$4,000. It is now owned by Charles Afreich and is conducted on a small scale.

In 1860 Charles Steinauer and Adolph Wejman, at a cost of about \$12,000, erected the brick grist-mill now owned by the former. Three run of buhrs, one for corn, were used. In 1865 Wejman sold out to G. Kumaling and at the same time Augustus Steinauer secured an interest. The latter finally sold out to his brother. It is now owned by Charles Steinauer & Co. The mill did a good business from the start. In the summer of 1884 the mill was fully refitted with the latest patent machinery at a cost of \$8,000. Its capacity now is eighty barrels in twenty-four hours.

In 1872 a large brick furniture factory was built by G. W. Lyon and F. Sedletzky at a cost of about \$16,000 including machinery. Employment was given to about thirty-five hands, and the annual sale of all kinds of furniture amounted to \$30,000. The partners became so involved in 1876, that a reorganization was effected, whereby the old members and the creditors to the number of about thirty, assumed ownership under the

name, "Southwestern Furniture Association." Since then a large business has been done. The annual sales run from \$40,000 to \$50,000. About sixty men are employed. Gradually the owners parted with their stock until now five men own the whole: F. Sedletzky, J. J. Meyer, William Schergens, George Kuhn and Joseph Cook. In 1884 two additional brick buildings, one two-storied and the other three-storied, were erected at a cost of \$9,500. At present the association has on hand a large quantity of stock upon which with the buildings is \$20,000 insurance.

In 1877, the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Tell City was organized, and the following year the charter was obtained. P. Wiedner was first president and Fred Kaelin, secretary. The membership has now run up to about 300. At present the company has outstanding risks amounting to \$112,120, and has paid in losses to the present, \$2,982.90.

In 1864, P. Ludwig, J. M. Combs and John Hartmann, invested \$3,300 in building and machinery, and began manufacturing split-bottomed chairs, soon giving employment to about thirty-five men. The firm at first was P. Ludwig & Co., but after 1868 became Combs, Hartmann & Co. At that date Ludwig sold out to his partners, and John H. Schergens secured an interest. During the panic of 1873 the firm became involved, and secured an extension of time from creditors. At the time of the fire in 1877 there were on the pay-roll 91 men and boys, In 1868, in addition to chairs, the company began to manufacture furniture—bureaus, tables, stands, wardrobes, etc. The annual sales soon ran up to \$50,000. William Schergens owned an interest late in the seventies, and J. H. Schergens sold out. Samuel Weatherholt became partner in 1880, and in 1883 sold to Fred Denner. Joseph Fischer secured an interest in 1881, and has since been manager. Denner sold out to Combs in January 1885. March 27, 1877, the entire structure with contents was burned, entailing a loss of \$32,000, upon which was only \$2,000 insurance. On new buildings and machinery \$9,000 was spent, and January 1, 1878, work was again commenced. The firm was really in debt at this time. They started up with 18 men and made 60 dozen chairs per week. The business now reaches about \$30,000 per annum. Twenty-six men now make from 125 to 150 dozen per week. The manufacture of other furniture stopped with the fire. The market is South. A branch distributing point has just been established at Dallas, Texas. In 1884 a saw-mill was added to the business.

The Tell City Furniture Company was founded in April, 1859, by an incorporated company of twenty-five men as follows: J. C. Harrer, P. Pfaff, L. Hoch, M. Lindauer, B. Gleich, W. M. Hannaford, Karl Kranz, F. Ganter, Ernst Nees, Ernst Kipp, Lewis Basler, C. T. Schlotfeld,

Karl Meimberg, Jacob Lipp, J. G. Butsh, H. Stuhrk, T. Grimeisson, Carl Reiche, G. Schroeder, C. Fricke, H. Ahlf, E. Fehler, G. Zscherpe, Henry Lumbeck and Frank Sedletzky, the first five being directors. Harrer was first president, and Hannaford agent. The capital was \$10,000, and the period of existence twenty-five years. The first building was a three-storied brick, 40x80 feet, costing \$6,500. About thirty-five men did the work at the start, but the business fell away early during the war, though it greatly revived after 1862. In 1864 the saw-mill was started. Furniture of all descriptions except chairs was manufactured. From 1862 to the present the annual sales amounted to an average of about \$50,000. Native lumber is used, and the market is in the South and Southwest. In 1865 a frame warehouse was built, and in 1868 another, both costing \$4,500. In 1870 a four-storied brick addition was built, cost \$7,000. The hired and membership help increased to sixty men. June 13, 1884, fire destroyed the main buildings and contents, the loss reaching \$32,000, with \$13,000 insurance. Two new brick buildings 32x130 feet and 50x140 feet were immediately built, the cost being \$24,000. Sixty-five workmen are given employment at present.

In 1858 Charles Becker and Alois Beuter began the brewing business, but at the end of a year the latter left, since which time the former has conducted the business. About \$1,500 was invested at first. In 1870 the three-storied brick was built at a cost of \$3,000. Common beer was brewed at first—in quantity about 400 barrels per year. Now about 900 barrels of lager beer of the best quality are turned out annually. Lager beer has been brewed since 1870. The property is now worth about \$5,000.

The Tell City Hub Factory was started in February, 1882, by Joseph Adam, the cost being about \$5,000. Six or eight hands were hired. About 150 hub sets, of four each, are manufactured, and each set retails for about 65 cents. At times the business is brisk; at others, slack. W. Kampschafer, A. Dickman and Henry Haake, each, have brick kilns started from ten to fifteen years ago. They do about the same business—probably 250,000 bricks per year, which sell at \$5 per M.

In March, 1858, a saw-mill was started by John Herrmann and others under the name Herrmann & Co. This was probably the first business enterprise in the town. It is yet prosperous, and is the oldest in town. About the close of the war August Menninger, John Ress, Sr., and John Newhardt were the owners. Since then Mr. Menninger, at different times, has secured the interest of his partners. The firm is now A. Menninger & Son. The mill runs only part of the time. Its capacity is 10,000 feet. They make, also, 200,000 lath annually.

The Registered Distillery, now owned by M. Derrenderinger, was

started by John Blum six or eight years ago. The business was limited at first. After a time the property passed to M. Derrenderinger, who now manufactures about 100 barrels of excellent peach and apple brandy per annum.

The Wagon and Plow Factory of Herrmann & Bro. was really founded on the smallest scale in 1858, two or three men doing the work. The business was slowly increased until, in 1866, the sales amounted to about \$7,000 annually, and employment was given to six or eight men. In 1866 there was spent on new buildings, machinery, etc., about \$6,000, and at the end of the year about ten men were employed. The annual sales soon ran from \$10,000 to \$15,000. Since then, from time to time, additional shops or departments have been added. Employment is now given to about twenty men. The firm has a warehouse at Evansville, from which the goods are distributed. They now make from 400 to 600 wagons annually; 75,000 to 150,000 plow-handles; 300 to 500 wheelbarrows, and a few spring wagons. The firm consists of John and Peter Herman, or Herrmann, as it is sometimes spelled.

The Tell City Planing-Mill was started in 1865, and connected with it was a toy manufacturing department. Schoellin & Zuenkler were the proprietors, and invested about \$3,000, and found work for six men. In 1867 these owners sold out to a partnership of six men—Jacob Wagner, John Spilman, Jacob Leithold, C. Eichler, C. Ott and F. Zuenkler. In 1868 Magnus Kreisle bought out Leithold, and after that, from time to time, secured the interest of his partners, except that of one which was obtained by John, son of M. Kreisle, about three years ago, at which date he became his father's partner, under the name M. Kreisle & Son. The father lately died, and the property will be controlled and conducted by his sons. They manufacture sash, blinds, doors, etc., and do a general planing business. The products now amount to about \$10,000 per year. From six to ten hands are employed. The building was erected early in the history of the town for a brewery by Rice & Endebruck, so it is said. They did business for about two years, then failed. The upper story was used as the Odd Fellows' Hall.

In 1865-66 an Agricultural Factory was built by a stock company of many members. About \$5,000 was expended on buildings and machinery, and for a short time cotton, hay, and other presses were manufactured, and then the company failed, and the property passed to the Cabinet-Makers' Union, composed of about twenty-eight men, partners, who began business in 1869. Phillip Magel was first president. About forty hands were given work, and the annual sales of stock amounted to from \$20,000 to \$30,000. The business has slowly increased until now sixty hands are employed, and products worth from \$40,000 to \$50,000

are annually produced. September 18, 1880, the entire property, upon which there was an insurance of only \$6,000, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about \$30,000. In 1880-81 a brick building of two and a half stories was erected and fitted with machinery for \$8,000. The office and warehouse cost \$4,000, and the two-storied brick built in 1884 cost \$4,000. Ch. Zoecher is the president at this writing; Albert Fenn, secretary; Robert Huelsmann, treasurer; John Forster and Henry Starkley, directors; Anton Paalz, manager. The stock company was formed in 1876, of twenty-five or thirty men.

The saw-mill of Weedman & Miller was started in September, 1884, having cost about \$4,000. The mill runs about half of the time, and gives employment to about twelve men. The logs of native lumber are floated down the river, and the sales are almost wholly to the town factories. The mill has a double circular saw, a twenty-five horse-power engine. In the mill is made annually, also, 500,000 staves.

Kiefer & Seibert started their stave and shingle factory about 1872, and remained partners until about two years ago, when the latter retired. Six to eight hands were employed at first, and from 100,000 to 150,000 shingles, and about 15,000 staves were made each week. In 1874 the manufacture of barrels was begun. About 10,000 flour and produce barrels were made annually. The business has fallen away of late years.

In 1863 the Registered Distillery now owned by August Krogmann was erected and put in operation by Phillippe & Krogmann, and cost about \$5,000. One still of three barrels' capacity was used, and from 300 to 400 barrels of Bourbon whisky were sent out annually. Phillippe retired in 1873. The manufacture of apple brandy was begun in 1869. From 150 to 200 barrels of each of the two liquors, brandy and whisky, are now manufactured annually.

The Tell City Woolen Mills were started in 1858 by Hauser & Hartley, the property costing about \$6,000. Three or four looms were kept running, also a twister of twenty-five spindles. Jeans, flannels, yarns, etc., were made. In 1860 Hartley sold out to Ferd. Baker and John Sperry. In 1868 Michael Bettinger bought out Baker & Sperry, and two years later Hauser also, and has since owned the factory. June 14, 1881, the entire property was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$20,000; no insurance. The proprietor had left in store \$12,000 worth of jeans, and a book account worth \$2,000. In thirteen weeks after the fire the new buildings and machinery worth \$16,000 were open for work. There are now fourteen jeans looms, one broad loom for blankets, one twister of fifty spindles, etc., and twenty-three hands. There are also one set of forty-eight-inch cards and one set of thirty-inch cards. The main article

manufactured is jeans, though blankets, flannels, yarns, etc., are produced. The sales of 1884 amounted to \$32,229.51.

The Chair Makers' Union was founded in 1865, with the following ten stockholders: J. J. Walter, J. Hoby, F. Raesz, L. Greiner, F. Rust, B. Wichser, J. Begert, I. Scheuing, L. Schmitt and Henry Ehrensperger. About \$7,000 was expended on the frame building and machinery. The stockholders did their own work. The sales per annum amounted to from \$3,000 to \$4,000. July 27, 1881, the property was burned down; no insurance. The only resource was an outstanding book account of \$3,000. The present brick building was soon built at a cost of \$5,000. Since the fire an average of about twenty men have been employed, and the sales amount to from \$12,000 to \$15,000 per annum. Since the fire there has been connected with the establishment a double circular-saw mill.

The present business may be summed up as follows: Dry goods—H. Stalder, J. Stocker, Miss M. J. Frey, Zuckriegel & Co., Miss F. Bauer, John Suthoff, Bernhard Tewes, Mrs. Dreyling, R. Kaercher, George Kroesman. Groceries—all having dry goods except Miss Frey, also Fred Kramer, J. Kunz, H. Basedow, H. Bielefeld, Mrs. Rumpel and G. F. Bott. Hardware—Bernhard Tewes, J. J. Meyer, Ferdinand Becker, J. M. Launer, Charles Reif. Drugs and books—August Schreiber. Boots and shoes—Ferdinand Becker, H. Stalder, Zuckriegel & Co., J. Stocker, B. Davis, J. Kunz, R. Kaercher, H. Bodes, Mr. Kuser. Farm implements—Herrmann & Brother, H. Nimsgern, Ferdinand Becker, Charles Reif, Bernhard Tewes, J. Launer. Barbers—A. Bender, H. Schuler. Butchers—L. Bader, G. Steinauer, Charles Reinlender, Stalder & Miller, W. Enderlin, F. Leimgruber. Marble-shop—H. Ludwig. Saddles and harness—H. Ludwig, Charles Knoop. Millinery—Mrs. K. Schergens, Mrs. A. Hartman, Mrs. C. Stuehrk. Undertaking—J. H. Schergens. Saloons—about twenty. Clothing—J. Althof, Zuchriegel & Co., H. Stalder. Photographer—Emil Hanser. Physicians—William Schillhase, William Cluthe, J. W. Dowsing, Charles Brucker. Lawyers—Jacob Bolinger, W. S. Lamb. Churches—Catholic and Lutheran. Pop factory—M. Dusch. Bellows factory—H. Keller. Hickory splits—Charles Mathis. Grain and produce buyers—Jacob Kunz, H. Nimsgern. Wharf-boat—C. Switzer. Mattress factory—Albert Ehrensperger. Union Hall—J. Hauser. Turner Hall—W. Hofman. Hotels—Washington House, A. Ludwig; Fischer House, J. Fischer; Union Hall, J. Hauser; Farmer's Home, J. J. Hubert; Steiner House, A. Moraweck.

Cannelton.—The town of Cannelton owes its existence to the American Cannel Coal Company. In the summer of 1835, Gen. Seth

Hunt, an Eastern gentleman of means and enterprise, in passing up the Ohio River, observed, when at Hawesville, Ky., a heap of coal, which upon inquiry he learned had been taken from a mine near that town. He stopped off, and in twenty-four hours had leased, of Mrs. Lander, a tract of land there, under which were excellent beds of coal. After the necessary papers concerning the lease had been made out, and after careful inquiry as to the natural resources of the country, he continued on his return to his home in New Hampshire, where he took considerable available means of his own and \$5,000 advanced by S. J. Gardner and James T. Hobart, of Boston, whom he had induced to join his business enterprise—probably a total of \$10,000—and with this amount again came West, bought a tract of coal land of Mr. Corsler, near Hawesville, engaged other lands worth about \$50,000, to be paid for in a few months, employed hands, and began mining. In a short time Mr. Hobart came West, and after inspecting the country, concluded that the facilities for the production of coal were better on the Indiana side, whereupon he bought a considerable tract of land of Judge McLane, who had been mining coal on a small scale, and made preparations to commence the same business. Mr. Hunt, on the Kentucky side, sent out many flat-boat loads of coal for New Orleans, but on the way misfortune was encountered, the most of the boats were sunk, and the other loads, after being sold for high prices, were not realized on, as the trusted agents decamped with the proceeds, entailing by these various losses disaster to the fortune of Mr. Hunt. He had built, on the Kentucky side, a saw-mill, which cost \$10,000, and which proved a partial loss. He bought a small steamer, to which he ultimately ascribed all his misfortunes. This vessel met with numerous mishaps, and finally ran on a sand-bar down the river, where it remained all summer. With temper tried beyond the point of endurance, he finally, in a lucky hour, tore the boat in pieces at Hawesville. He had lost nearly all he possessed. He finally, in about 1839, exchanged his interest in the coal company for an exclusive right to work the copperas interest of the mines at Coal Haven. With characteristic energy he entered upon this enterprise with all his means. He erected costly apparatus, sending to New York for a cement that was warranted to resist the action of copperas water. He also perfected arrangements to manufacture quercitron bark of the chestnut oak. Of this he made a small quantity. It took him about a year to complete his copperas factory. At the first trial the cement utterly refused to perform its promises, other important details failed completely, and finally Mr. Hunt, reduced to his last dollar, and much broken in zeal, went back East, never to return. He was found dead in his chair, at Walpole, Conn., in 1846. He was really the founder of the American Cannel Coal Company and the town of Cannelton. Upon

his departure chaos for a time reigned. Fires swept off mills, hotels and stores, owned by the company. The saw-mill had cost \$40,000. Workmen left, and Coal Haven, once containing about fifteen families, became nearly defunct. In 1840 F. Y. Carlisle arrived, started up, under a lease from the company, to mine coal, and at this time there were only five families living where now stands Cannelton: John Mason, Mr. Wentworth, Mrs. Holman, James Hoskinson and James Cavender. The town site was overgrown with weeds. Carlisle settled with the company's creditors, and began mining. In 1841 the name of Cannelsburg was selected from Coal Haven, Cannelsburg, Cannelton, Huntsville (for Mr. Hunt), Hobartsville (for Mr. Hobart), and others proposed. The town was universally called, however, Cannelton, and in 1844, when the lots were resurveyed by Fred Connor, that name was adopted. The old copperas factory stood for many years, and was finally blown down by a high wind. The exclusive right to manufacture copperas is yet vested in the heirs of Mr. Hunt. Coal and lumber had been obtained upon the town site before the company was organized, but in very limited quantities. Samuel J. Gardner, a wealthy gentleman of the East, and M. B. K. Gardner were induced to take stock in the company, as were also others later. S. J. Gardner advanced money which set the first mines and mills in operation on the Indiana side. Williams, Hobart and Russell were the first board of directors.

The coal company, to carry on the designed work extensively, began to lay off and fence small tracts of arable land, and to build rude log-houses thereon to be rented to miners, lumbermen, etc., and within a few months upon the town site were living ten or twelve families. Several mines were opened for coal, but the most noted one was at the head of Washington street. A tramway was built of wood from this mine to the river bank a short distance below the present wharf-boat, and along this on rude carts the black diamonds were transported and placed upon a platform at the river, upon which was painted a huge sign extolling the merits of coal as a means of producing steam on the river boats. Small "trial quantities" of this coal were taken at first, but steadily increased though slowly. A saw-mill was started below the wharf-boat on the river bank, and another where the Clark property stands, the latter burning down about 1839. A mine was opened at the head of Taylor Street, and another near Sulphur Spring, the coal from the latter being hauled in wagons to the wharf. Prior to 1843 the company worked the mines, mills, etc., through a general agent, Mr. Hobart. F. Y. Carlisle was early connected with the company. In 1838 Seth Hunt undertook to manufacture copperas, or sulphate of iron from the spring which now flows partly down Washington Street. Vats, troughs and buildings were erected, but the project was found impractic-

able and was abandoned. Late in 1838 the company erected a large frame hotel or boarding house which was leased to a John Wentworth. This house was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1839. A brick-yard was started by the company, but was abandoned. Soon a small grist-mill was started, owned by the company. This was "Coal Haven," though in 1841 it began to be called Cannelsburg. It was thought that cannel coal in large quantities was in the hills, and hence the name.

On February 27, 1841, the first lots of Cannelsburg were laid out by the county surveyor and recorded, in number 266. This plat comprised the central portion of the present Cannelton, and was made by the coal company, and was traversed by the coal railroad. At this time there were not to exceed about a dozen families on the town site. Late in 1843 a store building was erected by the company, and in this, James Boyd, who had just become connected with the company and had leased the mines, started the first store. The building stood at the mouth of Castlebury Creek on the north bank. It was burned down and one Ritchey was brought to trial for the arson and convicted; but the Supreme Court reversed the judgment on a technical question, and in the second trial Ritchey was acquitted. At this time between 200 and 300 bushels of coal were mined daily. In 1844 the old stone store yet standing was built by James Boyd, agent for the company. Here store was kept for many years. In 1844 the site was resurveyed. In 1845 the town had about thirty families, mostly those of miners. Jacob May had a shoe shop, Stickney & Porter a boat-yard, Thomas Hay a bar, Goff a tannery on the hill, a big saw-mill stood on the Clark lot, in the upper story of which balls were held, a log-school-house stood at the old cemetery, the mines were in full blast with about twenty workmen, twenty or thirty log cabins were scattered along the river. This was the town. In July, 1846, the town plat was revised and resurveyed. The officers of the coal company at this time were Stephen Fairbanks, President; Henry Loring, Secretary; Andrew T. Hall, Treasurer; Hamilton Smith, Jacob Beckwith and James Boyd, Directors. About 1847 Dennis Gresham started a store at St. Louis,* which separate village had been founded by Mr. Carlisle. The only owners of lots in Cannelton in September, 1846, besides the coal company were John Briggs, James Hay, Thomas Broshears and Thomas Hay.

The American Cannel Coal Company came into existence under an act of the General Assembly, approved December 23, 1837, with \$300,000

* In 1839, when the large hotel owned by the coal company was burned down, John Wentworth, the lessee and landlord, thrown out of business, announced his intention of moving to St. Louis, Mo. He made full arrangements, but, on the eve of his departure, changed his mind and located on the south bank of Castlebury Creek. The few citizens sarcastically spoke of him as having gone to St. Louis, and in this manner that portion of Cannelton south of the creek received its name of St. Louis. So the story goes.

capital, and with liberty to increase the same to \$500,000, should the business of said company require it. The incorporators were wealthy men of the East: Seth Hunt, John D. W. Williams, James T. Hobart, J. B. Russell, Elijah Livermore and their associates, successors and assigns. The object of the company was to mine stone coal at Coal Haven, Perry Co., and elsewhere, to mine iron and other minerals, to manufacture iron, copperas and lumber, to build steam and flat-boats for the transportation of coal, lumber, iron and other products, and to build mills, furnaces, forges, etc. The business was to be carried on by one or more general agents under the supervision of a board of three directors, chosen annually by the stockholders. The first meeting of the stockholders was held at Boston, Mass., on the first Monday in May, 1838, at which time James T. Hobart was elected president and general agent; James D. W. Williams, treasurer; J. B. Russell, secretary; and J. D. W. Williams, James T. Hobart and J. B. Russell, directors. John D. W. Williams, J. T. Hobart and J. B. Russell were authorized to receive subscriptions of stock. The company was prohibited from issuing any form of bank bills, any checks for money deposited in banks or elsewhere, except in actual payment of debts, or from engaging in any species of banking business, and the charter was limited to fifty years' duration. This charter was amended by the Legislature, by an act approved January, 21, 1850, whereby the capital was increased to any amount not exceeding \$1,000,000. The company was granted the right of taking stock in other manufacturing enterprises to the extent and value of land privileges and materials furnished. The number of the board of directors was fixed at not less than five nor more than nine members, and the company was given the right to issue its bonds, bearing not more than 10 per cent interest, payable within twenty years, to operate as a lien upon the rents and profits of the company, to be used to raise money for the construction of roads, streets, wharfs and railways, and the improvement of the property of the company. The company was also chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky to operate at Hawesville and vicinity, but the work there was soon abandoned.

The details of the works at Coal Haven (Cannelton) will be found elsewhere. The erection by the company of mills, buildings, factories, etc., the manufacture of lumber, cord-wood, copperas, etc., will be found more fully set forth in the sketch of Cannelton. The company at first met with all the vicissitudes incident to the establishment of an industrial enterprise in a new country. Large sums of money were spent in the various branches of the business, much of which was lost. There was only a limited demand for coal, for boats then used wood. For a series of years large quantities of wood were cut and corded on the river bank

ready for sale. Private enterprise had started coal-mining prior to the organization of the coal company. The first land purchased by the company was secured in 1837—a total of 3,740 acres bought of Hobart, Gardner, Williams and others. In 1838 there were bought of Holly and Cavender 330 acres, and in 1841 of Elijah Livermore 320 acres. In 1848 930 acres were bought, and since then in small tracts the purchases have increased to a grand total of 6,456 acres, some of which has been sold. The company now (1885) owns about 5,300 acres. Every inducement and effort was made to force coal into use on the steamboats as a substitute for wood. Considerable was sent on flat-boats to New Orleans to be used on the Gulf and Atlantic Ocean steamers. The quantity of coal at first was limited to a few thousand bushels per annum. James T. Hobart was president and general agent from 1838 to 1840; Stephen Fairbanks from 1840 to 1850; S. H. Long from 1850 to 1854; Hamilton Smith from 1854 to 1873, and R. T. Ford since 1873. The coal lands were leased to individuals who employed men and worked the mines. In 1843 James Boyd began operations as lessee, and gradually increased the production of coal from a few thousand bushels at first, to over 400,000 bushels in 1848, and to over 500,000 in 1852-53. The meetings of the directors were held at Boston, Mass., until 1846, when they were removed to Louisville, Ky., where they have since been held. The stockholders in 1841 were as follows, with the number of shares held by each: Jacob Beckwith, 726 shares; F. Y. Carlisle, 250; Hamilton Smith, 12; Fairbanks, Loring & Co., 72; Andrew T. Hall, 10; Albert Hobart, 28, Aaron Hobart, 6; Mrs. Nancy Newell, 112; William Bird, 20; P. W. Chamberlain, 36; T. P. Chandler, 80; W. A. Wellman, 54; Lafayette Bank, of Cincinnati, 48; C. M. Cox, administrator, 26, and Stephen Fairbanks, 30. In 1842 Sarah S. Gardner secured 136 shares; Mary Gardner 90; Susanna Gardner, 46; Joseph Burk, 8, and L. Q. Cochran, 4. After this the stockholders became so numerous and the changes so frequent that no attempt will be made to detail this feature of the company. Each share was valued at \$100. After a number of years the whole number of shares was reduced to 1776. In the forties Hamilton Smith came into prominence in connection with the affairs of the company. For years he was very active, and did much for his company and for Cannelton. In 1855 Dwight Newcomb & Co., the company being H. D. Newcomb and J. C. Ford, began work in the mines under a lease from the company for fifteen years. He steadily increased the annual production over that of Mr. Boyd, until in 1862 about 900,000 bushels were produced. From that date until 1873 about that quantity was produced annually on an average, though in some years nearly 1,200,000 bushels were mined. Since 1873 the following quantities have been taken out:

1873-74, 886,432 bushels; 1874-75, 686,671 bushels; in 1875-76, 864,009 bushels; 1876-77, 639,708 bushels; 1877-78, 666,237 bushels; 1878-79, 694,431 bushels; 1879-80, 842,185 bushels; 1880-81, 916,000 bushels; 1881-82, 825,108 bushels; 1882-83, 822,544 bushels; 1883-84, 404,250 bushels (six months work). In 1854 the railroad was built at a large cost, which has since been increased to over \$20,000. The present stockholders and officers are as follows: R. T. Ford, president; R. P. Huntington, secretary; W. L. Shallcross, treasurer; S. A. Hartwell, H. J. May and the heirs of H. A. Griswold. From 1868 to 1883 the company leased and worked the "Hancock Mine," Kentucky. The property of the company is now worth over \$320,000. The total amount paid for the 6,456 acres of land was \$139,302. The company has given many lots to public interests, and offered extra inducements to those wishing to become residents. The coal company and the cotton-mill are the blood and vitals of Cannelton. The coal company gave the cotton company the tract of land where the factory now stands, and the free use of coal loads for a series of years.

The Legislature of 1847-48 granted twelve charters to manufacturing companies to carry on business at or near Cannelton. The coal company, through its energy in large shipments of coal, lumber, etc., had brought the location to the notice of prominent men of means in the East, and in the leading cities along the river, and capital instinctively sought investment here. The following were some of these companies: Indiana Cotton Mill, George W. Meriweather, John Hulm, Charles A. Lewis, William F. Pettit and Thomas N. Lindsey, incorporators; Taylor Cotton Mills, Zachary Taylor, Joseph P. Taylor, William Taylor, David Hunt, Ira Smith, John S. Allison, Angerian Gray, Edward H. Hobbs and John McLean, Jr., incorporators; Perry Cotton Mills, the McKnights, Anderson, Everett, Brown and Martin, incorporators; Cannelton Glass Manufacturing Company, Stephen W. Allen, Frederick Boyd and George A. Lewis, incorporators; Cannelton Paper Mill, Griswold, Weisieger and Hanna, incorporators; Ward Cotton Mills, Ward, Ward, Johnson and Jones, incorporators; Cannelton Cotton Mills, C. T. James, E. M. Huntington, Hamilton Smith, Salmon P. Chase, James Boyd, Jacob Beckwith, Thomas M. Smith, James Low, Randall Crawford, P. Chamberlain and John N. Breden, incorporators; Cannelton Foundry, Beaty, Beckwith and Beaty, incorporators. Only one of these—the Cannelton Cotton Mill—carried operations to success. At the start Hamilton Smith was the life of this mill. In 1848 and the early part of 1849, the stockholders of this company increased to between forty and fifty. They were William Richardson, Dr. C. W. Short, Hamilton Smith, Lewis Ruffner, P. Chamberlain, W. F. Pettit, Alfred Thruston, Robinson, Peter & Carey,

Robinson & Bro., J. S. Morris, Edwin Morris, T. C. Coleman, James C. Ford, E. Hutchings, Col. Thomas Anderson, R. G. Courtney, James E. Breed, Col. S. H. Long, T. G. Richardson, Jacob Beckwith, S. L. Nock, J. L. Martin, T. E. Wilson, Willis Ranney, W. A. Richardson, C. H. Lewis, James Boyd, Hon. E. M. Huntington, J. B. Smith, Col. William McLane, Hon. Robert Dale Owen, Dr. David Dale Owen, Randall Crawford, Hon. O. J. Morgan, Hon. Henry Bry, Dr. M. J. Sellers, Hon. Mansel White, F. Y. Carlisle, Rt. Rev. L. Polk, Col. W. L. Campbell, Hon. Francis Griffin, David Hunt, John Hutchins, R. M. Gaines and Gen. Charles T. James. This cotton company was organized September 22, 1848, with the following officers: William Richardson, President; Alfred Thruston, Treasurer; Hamilton Smith, Secretary; C. W. Short, Lewis Ruffner, Pearly Chamberlain, Oliver J. Morgan, W. F. Pettit, J. C. Ford, T. C. Coleman and William McLane, Directors.

Early in 1849 preparations were made to quarry stone near the head of Washington and Taylor Streets for the factory. A McGregor was architect and superintendent. Gen. Charles T. James had general management of the work. A tramway was built from the quarry to the factory site for the transportation of stone, and May 21, 1849, the first stone of the foundation was laid, quite a large crowd being present, and speeches being made by James Boyd, McGregor, the architect, and others. By August the walls were well up, over 200 men working in the quarry and on the building. The work was pushed rapidly. On September 7, 1849, the stone above the entrance, bearing the inscription "Erected 1849," was put in place by the architect. The factory site, 377x900 feet, was donated by the coal company. In November and December the roof of the building was put on. The foundation was 60x280 feet, and the building was five storied, including the basement, and cost over \$200,000. With this building the stockholders exhausted their capital and could not continue without help. An addition of wealthy stockholders was secured, to whom were issued large quantities of the stock at a sacrifice of from 30 to 50 per cent to those who had borne the expense of erecting the building. Means were thus raised to purchase the machinery, costing \$200,000. The first machinery, in weight 250 tons, arrived from Taunton, Mass., in April, 1850, on the steamers Empire and Magnolia. The experienced operatives from the East began to arrive in the fall of 1850, under a two-years' engagement. December 18, 1850, the first cotton, 129 bales, arrived on the steamer California. Carding was begun in this month. The first cloth was woven January 7, 1851, by George Beebe. At this date 30 looms were started and about 70 hands were given work. By the 20th of February, 150 looms and 7,000 spindles were running, and 200 employes were at work. The engine

room, hose house and the residence on Front Street, were erected this year. By the spring of 1851, there were in use 372 looms, 10,800 spindles and 108 cards, operated by about 300 employes. Twelve batting cards were started at this time. The engine was 250 horse power. The factory was a success from the start. During the year 1852, H. D. Newcomb, treasurer of the company, advanced \$30,000 of his own means to furnish furniture and machinery for the factory. The company was hard up for means. The directors had promised the stockholders a dividend of 10 per cent the first year, but failed to pay a cent. Machinery was badly needed, and in this, the second dilemma, Mr. Newcomb came to their relief. In January, 1853, he leased the factory for the year for \$10,000, and at the end came out with \$20,000 clear of all expenses, including the rent of \$10,000. At the end of the third year, he bought the entire property for the debt of over \$200,000 standing against it, and took James C. Ford, Dr. Sellers and the Boyd family as partners, though he continued to own from three-fifths to four-fifths of the stock. The entire stock at this time was divided into 600 shares of \$500 each. Dr. Sellers owned \$25,000 and Mr. Ford \$40,000. Mr. Newcomb soon bought all except the stock of Mr. Ford. At H. D. Newcomb's death in (—), his son Victor, his second wife, Dwight Newcomb (who owned \$30,000 of the stock), and Mr. Ford were the stockholders.

In about 1881-82, George C. Buchanan, an extensive distiller and wealthy citizen of Louisville bought the entire property for from 65 to 85 cents on the dollar. Why it sold so low no effort will be made to state. The property is now valued at \$200,000. The present engine of 400 horse-power was bought about 1859-60. There are now in use eight two-flue boilers of forty-two inches in diameter and twenty-six feet long. Two are kept idle to be used in case of accident. Four years ago the 330 new Lowell looms, 2,080 spindles and fifty-four cards were added, making a total now of 450 looms, 12,880 spindles, and 162 cards. The actual condition of the stock, its value, cannot be stated. Mr. E. Wilber, who has been superintendent since 1851, says the factory lost \$8,000 in 1884. At first but one kind of cloth, "Cannelton Sheetings," was manufactured. This was very heavy, 2.85 yards to the pound. Five years later this was dropped and the "Great Western" (three yards to the pound) was begun and is yet manufactured. The "Hoosier" brand (four yards to the pound) was added, also the "Columbia" brand, still lighter. Now the capacity is about 20,000 yards per day, or 500,000 per month, or 6,000,000 per year. Broken machinery and other lost time greatly reduces this estimated capacity. In March, 1885, 473,238 yards were made; in July, 1884, 537,520 yards; in October, 1884, 553,481 yards; in June, 1884, 433,908 yards; in May, 1884, 579,468

yards; in March, 1884, 567,559 yards. These were the highest runs when twenty-six days, or about that time, were worked. Some months the factory ran only half the time and as a result the number of yards was correspondingly small. A short time ago Mr. Buchanan, owner, failed in business, and now the property is in the hands of George W. Morris, assignee, and the stock is in the possession of twenty-three stockholders. For the first two or three years the factory was known as the Cannelton Cotton Mills, but then was called the Indiana Cotton Mills, and thus to the present. The first officers were as follows: William Richardson, president; Alfred Thruston, treasurer; Hamilton Smith, secretary; and these three and C. W. Short, W. F. Pettet, L. Ruftner, P. Chamberlain, T. C. Coleman, J. C. Ford, O. J. Morgan and William McLane, directors. In 1854, Mr. Ford became president and Mr. Newcomb treasurer. In 1881-82, Andrew Buchanan became president and George C. Buchanan treasurer. Now, Mr. Morris is president and Mr. Chamberlain treasurer. The bulk of the cloth now is handled by R. McK. Jones & Co. of St. Louis. Large quantities go to Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville. Sulzer Bros. of Cannelton, handle from 40,000 to 50,000 yards annually. The cotton comes mainly from the river bottoms around Memphis. The factory is provided with a time-clock, which, by an ingenious system of registry records the visits of the night-watchman throughout the building. The company makes its own coal gas, and has since about 1854. It has had a hose and fire company since 1852. About 330 employes do the work now, the greater number being women, who are clean, intelligent and dutiful. The batting factory manufactures about 3,000 bales of twenty-five pounds each per annum.

The certainty of the location of the cotton factory at Cannelton, led to the rapid improvement of the town. In 1848, the coal company, with about eighty workmen, mined 400,000 bushels of coal. The officers were Jacob Beckwith, president; H. A. Griswold, secretary; William Richardson, Hamilton Smith and James Boyd, directors. A large hotel, thirty-five feet wide and 121 feet long, was started in 1849 by the coal company. The town had one church, two private schools, had been recently resurveyed to accommodate the cotton factory, and contained, all told, workmen and all, about 600 population, of whom 250 or more were workmen. Ten or fifteen tenement houses were built in 1849. J. C. Porter and Hay & Parker dealt largely in walnut and other lumber. Several died of cholera in May, 1849. G. C. Miller was tailor; Dr. H. S. Clark healed the sick; Badger & Smith made castings of all kinds at the Etna works; Peter Bowman kept a bakery; Erastus Sanford carded wool; T. Morrison made and sold furniture; J. C. Porter & Co. furnished flour and sold goods and made laths and shingles; J. & F. Boyd kept the stone store; J. L.

Jones sold goods; L. G. Smith made cabinet-ware; Dr. Clark sold drugs; Dr. S. D. Moore practiced medicine; J. B. Maynard kept store and was postmaster with J. B. A. Archer, deputy; J. S. Thayer sold stoves, etc.; Smith & Badger operated a steam planing-mill; Ewing & Gresham were prominent business men of St. Louis (South Cannelton); Dr. W. C. Marshall practiced. In August, 1849, by actual count, Cannelton contained 812 souls. This was the town of the autumn of 1849, when every industry was booming. Charles H. Mason, this year, began issuing a very creditable quarto weekly newspaper called *The Economist*.

In 1850 Z. W. Merithew started a shingle factory; the plank road project was agitated; Drs. Soyez, Ross, Sugg, Corwin and Slaughter appeared; G. M. Ward took daguerreotypes; the Cannelton Library Association, with Mr. Porter, Treasurer, and Mr. Badger, Librarian, was formed, and books were purchased; J. B. Huckaby and Israel Sheldon kept hotel; Capt. E. Ayers opened the big hotel owned by the coal company, in the fall of 1850; the Perry Cotton Mill Company, with Hamilton Smith, President, gave promise of life at this time; J. B. A. Archer sold books; the coal company donated lots for churches, schoolhouses, etc.; H. Winters made stoves; John Moser made boots and shoes; H. Worch & Co. sold groceries; by February, 1851, there were in the town by actual count over 1,600 persons; the plank road was partly finished. In 1851 Ross & Talbot operated a large saw-mill in St. Louis; T. M. & S. Smith also had one below Dosier Creek; near there Porter & Co. had opened a coal mine, and in that vicinity was the saw-mill of H. P. Brazee; another saw-mill was conducted by Porter & Gay, making 4 in all; there were 3 or 4 market houses, and about 200 dwellings, 408 school children, 2 wharf-boats, 2 drug stores, 3 milliners, 12 dry goods stores, 8 groceries, 6 boot and shoe establishments, and the industries mentioned in the paragraph above. The Cannelton Foundry and Machine Company, with G. C. Beebe, J. F. Abdell, Samuel T. Platt, James Lees and A. H. Cole, members, was ready for business in the fall of 1851. This company also conducted the meal grist-mill and the planing mill. A hotel was going up at Sulphur Springs. After this the industries became too numerous to be noticed in detail, except the more important.

Among the business men of the decade of the fifties were the following: H. S. Clark, drugs; Gresham & Cavender, groceries; Scott Long, butcher; A. H. Cole, general store; S. J. M. Belt, drugs, etc.; W. W. Sheldon, general store; J. M. Gest, groceries; J. G. Hathorn, hardware; Ellen Lea, millinery; Teele & Marble, groceries; Minto & Davidson, general store; Perry County Bank, L. A. Smith, Cashier; T. Wood, general stock; W. Claffin, furniture and undertaking; R. W. Dunn,

daguerreotypes and jewelry; Dr. A. Robertson; E. Sharples, shoe factory; Leming & Christy, general store; Thomas Hay, clothing, etc.; H. Spilman, general store; Sweet & Gilligan, general store; H. Koetter, dress goods; Spilman & Hubbs, general store; D. L. Armstrong & Co., general store; Soyez & Hargrave, drugs and books; C. Kielhorn, furniture; C. Damson, clothing; John Angel, clothing, etc.; D. L. Armstrong, postmaster; Hay & Colgan, general store; T. Wood, general store; Wall, Lees & Key, batting factory; W. W. Archer, wagon-maker; John Crammond and W. S. Prescott, steam ferry; Elder & Baker, grist, shingle and planing-mill, and sash and blind factory; John James, general store; J. G. Falls, general store; Joseph Dush, furniture; A. W. James, general store; Jacob May, shoe factory; Maria James, millinery; J. P. Cavender, general store; K. Dush, tailor; R. & E. Payne, liquors; John Kirby, groceries; Joseph F. Sulzer, general merchandise; B. F. Hanning, boots and shoes; John Dorn, groceries; John Bickler, saddles and harness; W. Richards, stoves; J. J. Gordon, general store; T. Sharples, restaurant; J. L. Williams, plow and wagon factory; Saxe Horn Band, A. W. James, Major; Benjamin Rounds, silversmith; about thirty beer saloons; Working Men's Institute, 600 volumes; Kent & Co., general store; Mrs. Mastin, millinery; Edward Duer, general store; P. M. Hackett, foundry; John K. Kolb, postmaster; Cotton Mill Hose Company, 800 feet of hose, 1858; D. Vanderpool, boots and shoes; R. Fawcett, general store; C. Otto, photographer; Nicholas Vaughan, general store; Lewis Moehle, mills, and others.

The Donnelly shingle-mill was started at the close of the war, by John Stilts who, in a short time sold to May Brothers. They owned it until about four years ago, when it passed to William Donnelly. The latter now makes about 25,000 poplar shingles per day, employs nine hands, has a 30-horse-powered engine. In a trial day of eight and a half hours he cut 54,000 shingles. The factory has work only about half of the time. The Clark Tile Works is one of the leading industries of the town. They began business in 1862, under the name, R. Clark & Co., comprising R. & A. D. Clark and B. T. Blodgett. The latter died in 1864, then it became Clark Bros. The drain tile building was first occupied, but in 1864 the sewer-pipe factory was built at a total cost of \$13,000. In 1869 an addition was made, and 1872 the stoneware shop was built at a cost of about \$4,500. William Clark became a partner in 1864, but retired in 1871. R., A. D., and E. C. Clark are the present owners. The company have spent about \$20,000 on the property. Beginning in 1862, \$900 worth of sewer pipe was made in a month. From 1864 to 1869 they ran up to \$1,800 a month. From 1869 to 1877 increased to \$2,700 a month, since which they have run

down to about \$1,800 owing to a falling off in the demand. The stoneware was started at about \$5,000 worth per year. At the head of this was William Clark. In 1874 he was succeeded by Clark Bros., who increased the business to about \$15,000 per annum. Since 1876, this branch has been run at \$20,000 per annum. In about 1857-58, Ballard Smith erected the pipe factory building for a cotton carpet yarn factory. The enterprise failed, and in 1861 the building was occupied by soldiers. The Clarks took it in 1862. In 1864 Samuel T. Platt used it as a shoddy batting factory. J. C. Shoemaker & H. N. Wales were with him in making yarn. Ballard Smith owns the building yet. In 1866 it remained idle. In 1872-73 James Bunce converted it into a chair factory, employing six or eight hands, and did good work. Thomas Smith soon joined him, and B. H. Rounds also. The latter was instrumental in enlarging the business, but in 1876-77 work was stopped. These men owned the building. In 1878 the building was sold at sheriff's sale to Samuel King. It remained idle until 1882, when the Clark Bros. began using it as a drain tile factory. After making four or five kilns they abandoned it. At the close of the war many of the leading citizens of the town founded a stock company to make hubs, spokes, etc. They erected a three-storied brick building at a cost of \$7,420. At this stage, owing to internal differences, the project was abandoned. The building remained idle until 1871-72, when the Cannelton Paper Mill Company took it and began operations. The stockholders were J. F. Sulzer, President; Chris. Rauscher, Vice-President; Roan Clark, Secretary; Peter Myers, Treasurer; Jacob Heck, Chris Denner. J. C. Shoemaker, Fred Muller and Frank Brannan. Wrapping paper out of straw was made at the rate of about 2,500 pounds in thirteen hours. Many changes have been made in the members, but the work is still pushed at the rate of 2,400 pounds in twenty-four hours. Ten hands are employed. In about 1868-69 the brick flour-mill was built by a stock company: Thomas Tagg, J. F. Sulzer, E. R. Hatfield, H. N. Wales, Gabriel Schmuck and Joseph Dusch. Many changes occurred, and finally Gabriel Schmuck sold the property in July 1880, to P. R. & L. May. It had been badly wrecked by an explosion, and sold for \$5,500. The May Bros. refitted and rebuilt it at a cost of \$15,000. They now have the best and latest machinery. Their capacity is 120 barrels in twenty-four hours. They ship much, but run only about half of the time. They have a 70-horse power engine. During the war and later, Samuel King owned and worked a boat-yard. He bought the Talbot saw-mill, which had been run for many years by Israel Lake, and built a dock which cost \$107,000. Here he made three large side-wheel steamers, and three stern-wheel steamers, etc. He continued the business until about 1882-83.

He lost much and the dock was taken to New Orleans. The Lees Iron Foundry was started early in the fifties by the following company: S. T. Platt, G. C. Beebe, James Lees, I. F. Abdell and A. H. Cole. The latter soon bought out the others and sold to Abdell, and C. H. & W. H. Mason also secured an interest. P. M. Hackett, in about 1857, bought the entire foundry. At his death his son succeeded him. A small frame building on the present site was first occupied. It was sold under a mortgage ten or twelve years ago, to J. F. Sulzer, who soon transferred it to James Lees and I. C. Wade. Six months later, in 1875, James Lees bought his partner out, paying \$2,400. The firm then became James Lees & Sons. In September, 1878, the building was burned. In six weeks the main part of the present building was built at a cost of \$950, and three years ago a wing was built for \$450. Excellent machinery worth several thousand dollars has been added. They now make engines, shingle-machines, cane-mills, boiler-feeders, sheet-iron work, castings and mendings of all kinds, shafting-pulleys and hangers, etc. They fit buildings with steam-pipes, and have wooden patterns worth \$5,000.

In 1854 the Perry County Bank was established at Cannelton with a stated capital stock of \$100,000, all of which, or nearly all, was owned by W. H. Marston, an Eastern capitalist. Marston was president; R. R. Hunt, vice-president and L. A. Smith, cashier. A general banking business was done for about a year. It was a bank of issue, and there was put in circulation, as shown by the printed semi-annual statements, about \$70,000 worth of bills. The bank received deposits, discounted notes, bought and sold exchange, and had its office in the big hotel building. It is probable that the issue stated above was made elsewhere before the removal of the bank to Cannelton. In the spring of 1858 an attempt was made to establish the Orleans bank of Cannelton at that town. The officers, all strangers, were James M. Monroe, president, and Levi Scobey, cashier. Mr. Monroe and J. S. Grindle were reputed to be the monied men of the bank. They hired a room for a month, hung out the sign "Orleans Bank of Cannelton," and announced themselves ready for business with a capital of \$20,000. This bank seems to have been one of the many established by the same men for the purpose of putting into circulation the worst of wild-cat issues. It is said that the various branches put out \$13,346 of these bills, and that several thousand dollars of them, of the Cannelton branch, were disposed of in the East and afterward came West for the redemption which was never intended. The officers shrewdly published a reputed official bank bill detector, placing their issues at three per cent discount. The bank had no confidence at Cannelton from the start, and after a month sold its safe and fixtures and left the town.

On the 28th of April, 1849, appeared at Cannelton the first number of the *Economist*,* Charles H. Mason, editor and publisher. It was an independent sheet, issued every Saturday, and was conducted in the interest of manufacturers in the South and West. It was a four-columned quarto, subscription price \$2, and was issued from an office on Front Street, Lot 13. In August, 1850, William H. Mason became an associate, and thus the ownership continued until November 15, 1851, when the paper was abandoned. Under the Masons the paper was characterized by the excellence of its moral and literary selections, its zeal for home institutions, and the dignified tone and strength of its editorials. December 6, 1851, J. M. Beatty and L. L. Burke began issuing the *Express* from the same office. This paper ceased with four numbers. March 27, 1852, appeared the *Indiana Weekly Express* from the same office, by J. M. Beatty and J. B. Archer. It was independent. November 20, 1852, Beatty sold to Archer who continued alone to April 19, 1853, and then retired with the loss of several hundred dollars. January 28, 1854, No. 1, Vol. I, of the *Cannelton Reporter*, an independent sheet, was issued by J. M. Beatty. January 13, 1855, he sold to J. B. Archer who changed the name to *Cannelton Mercury*. Seven numbers ended this issue. It was Democratic. April 21, 1855, J. M. Beatty issued No. 1, Vol. II, of the *Reporter*, continuing it as an independent sheet until February 23, 1856, when he sold out to Joseph M. Prior. May 24, 1856, the name became *Independent Republican*, and August 16, *Republican Banner*, and so continued until September 13, 1856, and was then suspended. November 8, 1856, the *Reporter* was resumed by H. Koetter and G. G. Leming who made it Democratic. March 14, 1857, J. B. Maynard took Koetter's interest, and January 30, 1858, Leming's interest also. Maynard was a writer of great force and beauty. December 25, 1858, Maynard sold to James M. Moffett and G. G. Leming, who soon sold to J. C. and J. H. Wade, the former being editor. January 7, 1860, Maynard again took the paper, but December 6, 1861, sold a half interest to W. L. Moffett. The editorials of Mr. Maynard during the war gave him wide prominence and fame. December 5, 1863, Maynard sold his interest to H. N. Wales, who became editor. April 2, 1864, Wales bought out Moffett, and continued alone to October 1, 1864, and then sold to Joseph M. Snow. April 12, 1866, Maj. Thomas J. de la Hunt took absolute control and continued the issue until his death, March 26, 1872. His widow, Isabelle de la Hunt continued the publication, Charles H. Mason officiating as editor. In May 1872, the politics of the paper was changed to Republican from Demo-

* The material for this sketch of the Cannelton press, to 1876, was compiled by Charles H. Mason and published in the *Reporter* of February, 1876.

cratic, which it had long been. In the spring of 1876 the *Reporter* was sold to H. P. Brazee and H. M. Huff, the latter becoming editor.

June 1, 1870, a stock company founded the Cannelton *Enquirer*, and the stock soon passed to E. E. Drumb, E. R. and S. B. Hatfield. The latter and Mr. Drumb were editors. The paper was Democratic. In September, 1873, Will N. Underwood took a third interest and became publisher. In May or June, 1874, Drumb and E. R. Hatfield retired leaving Underwood and S. B. Hatfield proprietors. In June, 1876, W. Underwood bought his partner's interest, and in 1877 W. E. Knight was connected with him a short time. In June, 1877, the *Enquirer* was consolidated with the *Reporter*, the first number of the Cannelton *Enquirer and Reporter* appearing June 21, Underwood and Knight editors and proprietors, the latter retiring January 31, 1878, since which time the combined paper has been successfully issued by Mr. Underwood as a Democratic organ. It has a fair circulation and an excellent job and advertising patronage. A Republican paper called the *Advance* was issued a few months by J. F. Waldo. In 1880 two new papers were started, both Republican: The *Journal* by J. E. Damm, which ran over two years, and the *News* by Rounds and Silverton, which ran about two years.

The town was incorporated in 1852. In September of that year, B. B. Lea presented a petition signed by over two-thirds of the voters of the town to the County Board, asking that Cannelton might be incorporated, whereupon an election was ordered held to decide the question September 18, 1852. The result was favorable, and the town was duly declared incorporated. The following in full were the voters: A. Wise, V. Danielson, J. H. Kolb, D. Sweeney, George Fugue, R. Mastin, C. Hickey, N. Vaughan, J. Whitaker, James Lees, H. George, Jesse Bicknell, J. Sheldon, W. Sheldon, A. W. James, J. L. Jones, John Wall, W. Darling, J. S. Hendrixon, J. C. Porter, A. Moore, O. Jourdan, C. L. Soyez, W. Bennett, Daniel Curry, James Gaddis, J. Culum, H. S. Clark, T. M. Smith, J. P. McGregor, James Sharples, James Hay, G. C. Beebe, James Burkett, J. B. Leming, Ed Smith, W. H. Mason, W. Knights, A. Robinson, John Wild, J. W. Francis, Peter Kinder, E. Sharples, John Edmondson, Jacob Koble, H. Becknell, A. McCullum, D. Reidner, S. S. Cavender, I. F. Jones, J. F. Abdill, A. W. Vaughan, George Murdock, Thomas Cook, T. W. Taylor, John Gardner, J. Kesslerling, F. Boyd, E. D. Pettingill, J. L. Williams, Elisha Moore, W. Edmondson, George Grubbs, S. P. Platt, Warren Teel, James Waddington, John Graham, C. S. Lang, W. H. Becknell, John Russell, J. Stombaugh, T. Sandage, F. Murphy, W. L. Aldrich, M. Hunley, J. Bolin, Lebut Cicel, A. J. Moeller, James Ewing, J. Billings, E. C. Sugg, Lewis Loupe, W.

J. McIntire, E. Vaughan, J. Woods, M. Aldrich, N. Caspar, Sr. and Jr., G. W. Anderson, D. Gaddis, J. Tindle, W. A. Spencer, C. Snyder, J. B. Maynard, C. Kymin, A. J. Robinson, H. Worch, Abijah Moore, W. A. Wandell, D. Boyer, A. H. Cole, Scott Long, Thomas Sharples, Samuel Sharples, A. M. Ferguson, M. Shellung, M. Larkin, D. Vaughan, Elijah Moore, M. F. Ross, W. Claflin, D. Richards, H. Vogel, J. McGinney, James Kincade, John Kincade, P. Kolb, M. G. Morris, L. D. Stickney, J. W. Crawford, J. L. Niles, W. W. Archer, W. Wagner, C. A. Sweet, James Cole, John Fuysho, R. H. Gay, M. Ruekle, W. Wyman, H. Pohl, J. F. Kohlum, H. L. Freeman, M. Bowlin, F. Sureman, James Hay, J. Sparrow, Peter Gilligan, I. K. Venting, F. Leonard, J. James, William Morgan, James Rose, J. M. Gest, J. W. Jackson, J. J. Stallard, Thomas Ewing, H. Seiput, James Delaney, S. Hoeny, H. Johnson, Ed Lyons, J. B. A. Archer, W. Chadwick, James Kinan, W. Russ, Richard Mastin, R. Edmundson, J. L. Cichel, Thomas Parker, George Chittan, Patrick Kearney, W. S. Connor, W. Osburn, C. B. Bateman, T. Broshears, J. M. Beatty, L. L. Burke, W. Clines, L. Moheller, H. Corwine and J. S. Butter. The trustees elected were William Knight, Dwight Newcomb, Frederick Boyd, Hamilton Smith and W. P. Beacon. The board first met September 23, in the office of the American Cannel Coal Company. Frederick Boyd was appointed treasurer and John L. Jones, Jr., clerk. October 13, \$150 was appropriated for the organization of a fire company, provided that the cotton-mill company furnished the engine and apparatus, and the fire company would comprise not less than twenty men. In November many of the usual town ordinances were passed. In January, 1853, Hamilton Smith was authorized to build a corporation jail. Daniel Curry was appointed assessor for 1853, and James P. McGregor, marshal. Joshua B. Huckaby became clerk in January, 1853. Many saloon (or grocery) licenses were granted. They were also called "coffee houses." W. A. Wandell was appointed town attorney in February. M. G. Morris took Curry's place as assessor. Watchmen were appointed for the town. J. B. A. Archer was paid for printing in May, 1853.

In 1853, W. H. Mason, John H. Kolb, Edmond Lines, James Hoskinson and G. C. Beebe, became trustees; Henry Corwin, watchman; Wandell, attorney; Boyd, treasurer; A. M. Ferguson, marshal. In September, 1853, Relief Fire Company, No. 3, petitioned for an annual allowance of \$150 to pay expenses. Board ordered paid to the company \$100 to buy hose. A town well was ordered dug. Dennis Gresham became marshal in January, 1854. The Tiger Hook and Ladder Company was organized February 6, 1854, with twenty-six members, James C. Porter, foreman. The town ordinances were revised.

In 1854 the trustees were Ballard Smith, J. C. Porter, Dwight Newcomb, Charles Snyder and Arnold Elder. Smith, Boyd and W. H. Mason, school trustees; D. L. Armstrong, treasurer; Harris George, marshal; S. T. Platt, clerk; C. A. Freeman, assessor. The Torrent Fire Company had been organized some time before this. The treasurer and marshal were ordered to receive only specie on obligations due the town. In 1855 the trustees were John J. Key, R. W. Dunn, John Wall, David Richards and Michael Dush; Boyd, John McCrae and J. H. Kolb, school trustees; George, marshal; Armstrong, treasurer; Platt, clerk. In 1856 the officers were W. W. Sheldon, Robert Dunn, J. M. Gest, J. J. Key and James Lees, trustees; Harris George, marshal; Michael Hanley, clerk; D. L. Armstrong, treasurer; W. H. Mason, assessor; Smith, Kolb and P. R. Gest, school trustees. In 1857 the officers were Adam Schmuck, J. M. Gest, Thomas Hay, W. W. Sheldon and James Lees, trustees; Armstrong, treasurer; H. George, marshal; Hanley, clerk; N. H. Ewing, assessor. The fire companies were exempted from the payment of certain town tax. Town scales were erected. Sidewalks and streets were projected. In February, 1858, on motion it was unanimously decided to donate the new brick schoolhouse for a court house. The officers in 1858 were W. W. Sheldon, William Elder, J. M. Gest, Thomas Hay and John Graham, trustees; Hemley, marshal; James Lees, clerk; C. H. Mason, treasurer; L. F. Sheldon, assessor. A market house was built by Eben Dow; when built strict rules were adopted concerning marketing. The officers of 1859 were W. P. Vaughan, Phillip Fox, Christian Wielhorn, E. Wilber and N. Harper, trustees; T. W. Taylor, assessor; C. H. Mason, treasurer; John Sumner, marshal; Joseph Sulzer, clerk; Henry P. Brazee, attorney. The ordinances were thoroughly revised and improved.

The officers in 1860 were G. W. Murphy, Phillip Fox, C. Kielhorn, E. Wilbur and W. Karper, Trustees; Henry N. Wales, Clerk; C. H. Mason, Treasurer; John Dorn, Assessor; John Sumner, Marshal. In April and May, 1861, extra police officers were appointed to guard the town. In 1861 the following were the officers: B. F. Rounds, J. C. Wade, Joseph Dusch, Henry Baker and John Angel, Trustees; John Sumner, Marshal; George Hoskinson, Clerk; J. M. Gest, Assessor; John Bickler, Treasurer; C. H. Mason, J. G. Hathorn and E. Sharples, School Trustees. In June, 1861, considerable ammunition was purchased for a possible defense of the town. John Dorn became marshal in January, 1862. In 1862 the officers were W. C. Sampson, M. Dwyer, D. L. Armstrong, P. M. Hackett and P. Clemens, Trustees; Felix Grimes, Marshal; G. F. Hoskinson, Clerk; John Beckler, Treasurer; J. M. Gest, Assessor. Those of 1863 were Sampson, Owen Tevlin, A. Kiel-

horn, James Keenan and J. G. Hathorn, Trustees ; Hoskinson, Clerk ; Grimes, Marshal ; Sulzer, Treasurer ; Kaspar, Assessor ; Peter Clemens, P. Fox and C. H. Mason, School Trustees. In 1864 they were M. Angel, John Comisky, John McCarty, W. E. Sampson and Owen Tevlin, Trustees ; Charles Mattingly, Clerk ; John Dorn, Marshal ; Sulzer, Treasurer ; Gibbon, Assessor. In 1865 they were B. F. Rounds, C. H. Mason, John Bickler, Terrence Wood and M. V. Burnett, Trustees ; Robert Payne, Clerk ; J. F. Sulzer, Treasurer ; John Dorn, Marshal ; L. F. Sheldon, Assessor ; E. E. Drumb, Attorney. Extensive sidewalk repairs were made this year. The officers of 1866 were B. F. Rounds, C. H. Mason, John Bickler, Terrence Wood and M. V. Burnett, Trustees ; J. F. Sulzer, Treasurer ; A. P. Mastin, Clerk ; F. H. Long, Marshal ; James Reardon, Assessor ; E. R. Hatfield, Attorney ; T. J. de la Hunt, E. E. Drumb, School Trustees. Taylor Street was graveled this year. A permanent fire warden's office was created. E. N. Powers was the first. In 1867 the officers were Adam Schmuck, Jacob Heck, Terrence Wood, Jacob Huber and B. H. Rounds, Trustees ; Peter Meir, Treasurer ; Sam Sulzer, Clerk ; F. H. Long, Marshal ; James Burkett, Assessor ; H. J. May, Attorney ; A. Vaughan, J. F. Sulzer and R. Clark, School Trustees. Street improvements continued. The town debt, May 1, 1867, was \$2,894.30. By July 6 it had increased to \$4,489.64. Costly brick and plank sidewalks were built. In 1868 the officers were B. H. Rounds, Adam Schmuck, Jacob Heck, James Keenan and Jacob Huber, Trustees ; D. Vanderpool, Treasurer ; Samuel Sulzer, Clerk ; J. Peirard, Marshal ; L. Sheldon, Assessor. The town debt in May, 1868, was \$8,281.48. The officers of 1869 were B. H. Rounds, Daniel Miller, A. Kielhorn, John Comisky and Peter Clemens, Trustees ; J. Peirard, Marshal ; D. Vanderpool, Treasurer ; T. Whelan, Clerk ; L. Sheldon, Assessor ; E. R. Hatfield, Attorney. Street improvements continued. In April, 1870, there was \$10,955.06 outstanding against the town, the actual debt being \$5,100.

In 1870 the officers were B. H. Rounds, Daniel Miller, A. Kielhorn, J. Comisky and Peter Clemens, Trustees ; W. A. Marshall, Marshal ; D. Vanderpool, Treasurer ; T. Whelan, Clerk ; J. H. Gibbons, Assessor ; total votes polled, 253. In 1872 the officers were G. Vogel, D. Miller, M. Heim, J. Comisky and James Lees, Trustees ; Joseph Gerber, Marshal ; T. Whelan, Treasurer ; James Keenan, Jr., Clerk ; Charles Mattingly, Assessor. An addition to the town was made this year by and above St. Louis. C. J. Wilber soon became clerk. The town debt in April, 1872, was \$1,996.29. In 1872 the officers were G. Vogel, M. Rothsam, Jacob Witmer, John Comisky, and Peter Clemens, Trustees ; T. Whelan, Treasurer ; Louis

Dwyer, Clerk; J. Gerber, Marshal; Charles May, Assessor. Cisterns for fire purposes were ordered built. Action to prevent the spread of small-pox was taken in February, 1873. In 1873 the officers were G. Vogel, Peter Schaad, J. Wiltmer, J. Whittaker and J. Comisky, Trustees; T. Whelan, Treasurer; L. Dwyer, Clerk; G. Richards, Assessor; J. Gerber, Marshal. The actual debt in April, 1874, was \$735.61. The officers for 1874 were Vogel, Schaad, Witmer, Whittaker and Comisky, Trustees; John Zimmerman, Clerk; Whelan, Treasurer; Platt, Assessor. Platt took Zimmerman's place as clerk; Gerber, Marshal. The last of the town debt (except the bonded debt) was paid this year. The officers of 1875 were Charles Schmuck, J. C. Wade, J. F. Sulzer, E. Wilber and Peter Clemens, Trustees; Robert Payne, Clerk; T. Whelan, Treasurer; H. George, Marshal; Albert May, Assessor. In April, 1875, the funded debt was \$1,487.44, though \$1,432.50 was on hand. The funded debt during the year was reduced to \$2,016.89. In 1876 the officers were Thomas Irvin, D. Miller, W. Richards, J. Whittaker and Peter Clemens, Trustees; Robert Payne, Clerk; T. Whelan, Treasurer; L. F. Sheldon, Assessor. The officers of 1877 were Thomas Irvin, Daniel Mueller, Jacob Heck, Joseph Whittaker and Peter Clemens, Trustees; T. Whelan, Treasurer; Henry Spieker, Clerk; L. F. Sheldon, Assessor. A cistern for fire purposes was ordered built in St. Louis. The officers of 1878 were T. Irvin, Owen Tevlin, J. Heck, J. Whittaker and J. Zimmerman Trustees; Henry Spieker, Clerk; T. Whelan, Treasurer; L. Sheldon, Assessor; W. Henning, Attorney; W. E. Drumb, Marshal. The outstanding orders, April, 1879, were \$1,014.31. The officers of 1879 were Charles Schmuck, O. Tevlin, J. Sulzer, J. Keenan and J. Zimmerman, Trustees; Clint C. Worrall, Clerk; T. Whelan, Treasurer; W. E. Drumb, Marshal. In 1880 the officers were Charles Hess, Peter Weber, J. Sulzer, J. Whittaker and J. Zimmerman, Trustees; C. C. Worrall, Clerk; Fred Heck, Treasurer; W. E. Drumb, Marshal; W. Henning, Attorney. The ordinances this year were thoroughly revised. The officers of 1881 were Peter Bauer, O. Tevlin, H. J. May, J. Whittaker, T. Whelan, Trustees; C. C. Worrall, Clerk; F. C. Heck, Treasurer; Philip Fuchs, Marshal. The debt of the town, April, 1882, was \$1,904.57. The officers of 1882 were: P. Bauer, O. Tevlin, T. Whelan, Trustees; W. J. Reed, Clerk; F. C. Heck, Treasurer; James Murphy, Marshal; May and Whittaker, Trustees, held over. The officers of 1883 were N. Wallot, J. Whittaker, Trustees; Whelan, Bauer and Tevlin holding over. W. J. Reid, Clerk; F. C. Heck, Treasurer; J. Murphy, Marshal. The officers of 1884 were J. Fishback, E. Heck, and E. O. Jones, Trustees, Whittaker and Wallot holding over. W. J. Reid, Clerk; T. Whelan, Treasurer; J. Murphy, Marshal.

Among the leading business men after 1860 were the following: Byrum, Russell & Austin, blind, door and sash factory; C. Ansfield, tanner, steam, twenty vats; Thomas Hartley, wool carding; Byrum & Marble, planing and flouring-mill. In September, 1869, there were manufactured in Troy Township 1,012½ gallons of distilled liquor, and 26,400 cigars.

The Present Business Men.—Dry goods—J. F. Sulzer, Titus Cummings, Peter Clemens, H. Oleminghoff, Mrs. Ann Markum, Thomas Irvin. Groceries—all the dry goods stores except Sulger's; George Seivels, Jacob Heck, J. C. Shallcross, M. V. Burnett, Mrs. Dorn, Cyrus Clark, Phillip Fuchs, Thomas Hay, Thomas Cullen, George Chilton, John DeKinder, John Zimmerman and B. Kuntz. Harness—D. Vanderpool. Hardware—John Zimmerman, Jacob Heck. Milliners—J. F. Sulzer, Ann Maron, Mrs. Caspar. Barbers—Henry Selser, Thomas Bryan, John Whelan. Wagon and blacksmith shops—W. Lehmann, Hardin Bros., and others. Contractors—Whitner & Eberhard, A. Holderbach. Furniture—George Flach. Shoe-makers—D. Vanderpool, John Lorenz, James Benson, Edward Damm. Livery—Zachariah Leaf. Agricultural Implements—Cyrus Clark, James Lees & Sons, John Irvin. Jewelry—B. H. Rounds. Tailors—J. F. Sulzer, C. Damm, John Berger, Fred Herring. Grist-mill—May Bros. Saw-mills—Anton Zeller, William Coil. Foundry—James Lees & Son. Paper-Mill Company. Indiana Cotton Factory. The *Enquirer and Reporter*, W. N. Underwood, proprietors. Sixteen saloons. Hambleton, Phoenix, Union and Eagle Hotels. Dentist—Mr. Rial. Restaurant—Henry Dusch. Stone Works—The Coal Company. Boots and shoes—same as dry goods. Clothing—Sulzer Bros., Titus Cummings, Peter Clemens. Tile Factory, etc.—Clark Bros. American Cannel Coal Company, founded 1837. Brick—Zeller & Son. Books, etc.—Sulzer, Clemens. Butchers—Charles Moog, Chris Rauscher, Christ. Seifert. Doctors—Bemiss, Ladd, Mitchell, Howard, Marshall, Bontrager. Lawyers—C. H. Mason, E. E. Drumb, B. W. Scott, R. M. Johnson, I. B. Hottell, W. A. Land, William Henning.

The Cliff Cemetery Association was organized in January, 1854, with the following members: Hamilton Smith, John J. Key, F. Y. Carlisle, W. P. Beacon, W. McKinley, J. B. Maynard, Willard Claffin, George Minto, C. H. Mason, J. H. Colb, Joseph Whitaker, John Mason, G. C. Beebe, Fred Boyd, S. T. Platt, J. A. Burkett, C. L. Soyey, George Crebore and Ballard Smith. The land, between seven and eight acres, was donated by the Coal Company. This first organization seems to have lapsed, for in 1869-70, the lot holders reorganized and elected trustees to manage the grounds. The first were E. E. Drumb, Gabriel Schmuck, E. C. Clark, Daniel Miller and Charles Hafele. In February, 1854, a Turner's

Society was organized, which soon died. In April, 1855, the German Benevolent and Literary Society was organized. This is yet in active existence. The name indicates the object. Henry Kolb was first President; Gabriel Schmuck, Secretary; Adam Schmuck, Treasurer. The Perry County Medical Association was organized in November, 1881, J. M. Butler being President; M. M. Howard, Vice-President; J. R. Webb, Secretary; L. B. Lucas, Treasurer; A. J. Smith, C. M. Brucker and Isaac Lucas, Censors. J. W. Lucas and J. D. Bacon belonged. The society soon became defunct. Relief Fire Company No. 2 was formed in August, 1853, with twelve members. This is yet in existence, and does effective service in case of fire. Star Hook & Ladder Company organized January, 1867, with twenty-one members: E. C. Clark, President; E. E. Drumb, Secretary. Torrent Fire Company organized October, 1852, with James Lees, President; John Edmundson, Treasurer; W. C. Darling, Secretary. The company is yet vigorous.

April 27, 1849, Morris Lodge, No. 97, F. & A. M., was instituted with N. H. Ewing, master; Elijah Moore, S. W. and E. M. Clark, J. W. May 29, 1850, the charter was granted. Under the charter the officers were A. Moore, W. M.; E. M. Clark, S. W.; J. B. Huckaby, J. W.; R. G. Tift, secretary; S. C. Little, treasurer; G. K. Foote, S. D.; S. Nosinger, J. D.; E. Moore, Tyler. The lodge first met in Vaughan's brick, in St. Louis, later in Wade's Hall, and still later in Richards' building. In February, 1852, owing to internal differences, the lodge surrendered its charter, and October 7, 1852, was granted a second dispensation as Cannelton Lodge, No. 152, M. F. Ross becoming W. M.; E. Moore, S. W. and J. M. Gest, J. W. The new charter was granted May 26, 1853. The new organization prospered. When the building in which they now meet was built, the lodge gave \$500 toward the structure, for which they were to have the use of the third story free of rent for ten years. Since the expiration of that time they have rented the same hall. The present membership is about forty-seven. The present officers are T. Cummings, W. M.; O. C. Lee, S. W.; F. A. Mitchell, J. W.; M. V. Barnett, treasurer; C. W. Knight, secretary; John Zimmerman, S. D.; M. F. Babbitt, J. D.; Alex Bartles, Tyler.

Dela Hunt Post, No. 152, G. A. R., was organized in the spring of 1883, and the charter bears date March 18. The charter members and first officers were as follows: J. A. Burkett, C.; T. Cummings, S. V.; J. C. Richey, J. V.; J. T. Patrick, Q. M.; John Zimmerman, S. M.; D. T. Davis, chaplain; J. B. Snyder, adjutant; J. R. Weathers, O. of D.; W. N. Underwood, W. J. Quick, W. H. Harding, Leonard May, Eugene Devillez, Isaac Reed, W. H. Cummings, J. W. Hill, Anton Schmuck, Charles Kabler, J. J. Bristow, George Ernst, John Sumner,

W. S. Lamb, Anderson Bolin, A. Quick, R. Devers and Thomas Keifer. The post has prospered since its organization, and now has a membership of over fifty. It was instituted by Capt. Keller, of Evansville. The present officers are T. Cummings, C.; J. C. Richey, S. V.; George Shevels, J. V.; W. Harding, Q. M.; J. R. Weathers, O. of D.; J. Snyder, adjutant; S. Hyde, chaplain; J. Pierce, S. M.; Alex Quick, surgeon; John Zimmerman, I. O.

The Lodge of A. O. U. W. was organized in October, 1879, W. N. Underwood, being P. M. W.; Robert Payne, M. W.; T. Holderbach, G. F.; A. Quick, O.; C. H. Beard, recorder; C. Keilhorn, financier; Daniel Miller, receiver; W. Scott, G. W.; A. Hock, I. W.; P. Bower, O. W. This lodge has had a prosperous existence, the present membership numbering thirty-five. The present officers are W. Clark, P. M. W.; T. Cummings, M. W.; P. Bower, G. F.; A. Quick, O.; D. Miller, R.; A. Block, F.; Albert May, recorder; R. Dean, O. W.; H. Shopmier, I. W.; W. Harding, S.

James Lodge, No. 100, I. O. O. F., was instituted November 29, 1851, by G. B. Jocelyn, D. G. M., the first officers being W. Clafin, N. G.; Z. H. Cook, V. G.; M. Fitzpatrick, secretary; J. B. Maynard, treasurer. The charter bears date January 21, 1852. The lodge met in various rooms, until the present hall was built. Thomas Hay was first initiated, then J. Wall and P. Kolb. The lodge began to accumulate funds in 1866, with which to erect a building. From a fair in Mozart Hall \$1,500 was realized. In 1878 the brick building, 50x100 feet, two-storied, was erected at a cost of over \$10,000, the lodge running in debt about \$5,000. This debt has since been reduced to \$3,400 at the present time. The funds and the construction of the house were managed by a special building association, of which one member was president and superintendent. In 1880 the whole property was transferred by the association to the lodge. In the second story of this building is the handsome hall of the lodge. The present membership is forty-six, and the present officers are T. J. Truempy, N. G.; M. F. Babbitt, V. G.; Charles Hess, P. S.; Roan Clark, R. B.; A. Plock, treasurer; J. Zimmerman, W.; J. H. Hunsche, conductor; G. Chilton, R. S.; Leonard May, L. S.; Stephen Rutherford, I. G.; P. Fuchs, O. G.; John Zimmerman, Roan Clark and M. Rattisam, trustees.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 2293, K. of H., was organized in the summer of 1881, the charter bearing date June 8, and bearing the names of the following persons: W. A. Hock, C. Keilhorn, L. Greenberg, R. Payne, J. Zimmerman, dictator, W. A. Marshall, T. Whittaker, C. W. Knights (reporter), W. H. Osborn, E. O. Jones, J. Frankey, P. Short, W. J. Frazier, J. Whittaker, J. H. Rauscher, W. J. McCutcheon, W. F. Lees, H.

M. Howard, M. M. Howard, P. Short, Jr., C. H. Beard, J. F. Sulzer, E. W. Payne, C. Rauscher, Leonard May (treasurer), W. L. Shallcross, B. H. Rounds, F. P. Sulzer, P. Schlemmer, Jr., and Simeon Jaseph. The lodge was instituted September 16, 1880, by James W. Jacobs, G. R. The lodge has prospered, and is strong and steadily growing. The present officers are E. O. Jones, D.; C. M. Sheldon, V. D.; John Huck, A. D.; A. Baechtold, P. D.; W. F. Lees, reporter; G. R. Wagner, F. R.; Jacob Baechtold, treasurer; Leonard May, chaplain; C. W. Knights, G.; John Frankey, guardian; T. W. Whittaker, sentinel. Three members only have died: William Sampson, Conrad K. Hughes and Dr. J. S. Bemiss.

Troy.—The town of Troy, once the county seat of Perry County, and one of the most important shipping points on the Ohio River, has an interesting history, much of which is lost in the obscurity of time. It was laid out for Francis Posey by Samuel Moore, surveyor, and divided into lots by order of the Circuit Court, March, 1815. Ninety-six lots and a public square were surveyed. The early prominence of the town was due to its location, the fact of its being a county seat in a new and rapidly settling country, and its remoteness from other towns of consequence. It grew slowly, and by 1818 probably had on its present site twenty log-cabins. Among the earliest residents of the town, or those living so near as to be equivalent to residents, were James Taylor, Capt. Isaac Wright, Solomon Lamb, Levin Wright, Jacob Protsman, John Huffman, Thomas G. Mason, Reuben Bates, John Daniel, Ishmael Connor, James Bristow, John Bristow, James McDaniel, John McCrum, John Lamb, Francis Posey, Michael Huffman, George Huffman, Elisha and Barnet Dewitt, Abisha Holland, Samuel Laforce, George Lindsey, William Gibson, Aquila Huff, Benjamin Melson, John H. Phillips, Curtis Williams, John Boulware, Joseph Wright, Samuel Williams, Archibald McMillan, James Miller, Samuel Frisbie, Julius A. C. McFall, Alfred H. Miller, Moses B. Niles, John W. Ricks, Williamson Fortune, Dr. Isaac N. Greathouse, Edmund Jennings, Henry McGuffey, Thomas Polk, Jr.; Allen Phillips, Thomas B. Phillips, David H. Phillips, A. W. Sampson, and others. It is probable that a few of these men never lived in Troy, but they all owned lots there, extending over the years from 1815 to 1825. Who opened the first store is uncertain. Reuben Bates opened the first one of much consequence, and continued in business for many years. He packed pork on an extensive scale and flat-boated the same with corn and other farm products to New Orleans. James Worthington was his partner for a time. Bates conducted a large woodyard and sold large quantities of cordwood to steam and other boats. His store was a large one during the thirties. Twice a year he bought large quantities of store supplies



Yours respectfully
Aug. Schreiber



from the South, where he had gone to dispose of his pork, corn, beeswax, hay, wood, etc. Immediately after the arrival of the new goods a rush was made for first choice. Sales were made on six months' or one year's time, and farm products were similarly bought. Money was scarce and exchanges often for years liquidated all obligations and balances. James Taylor was a conspicuous man at old Troy. He was a farmer and flat-boatman. He did a very large business as pork-packer at the mouth of Anderson Creek. He also shipped beef, corn and other grains, hay, etc. His son, Green B. Taylor, succeeded him in the forties and continued the business on a much larger scale. He did a larger business than any other man ever at Troy. John Daniel opened an early store, and shipped pork and produce as did all other merchants of means in those early days. Taylor Basye, followed the same business a little later. Bennett Phillips was his contemporary in the business. These men came into prominence at a little later date. Henry Goodman conducted a large general store a little later, and Henry Jordan about the same time as Goodman followed the same occupation. Capt. Isaac Wright, and Levin Wright were among the earliest business men of the town. They did a large business similar to the above, but not so large as those at a later date. Jacob Protsman kept an early tavern. Wilson Daniel handled produce and was a pilot on the river. Thomas Mason conducted a large cooper shop and made barrels, hogsheads, kegs, etc. John Huffinan early operated a carding-mill and had an extensive trade over a large section of country. It was started in the thirties. It is alleged that in about 1828 Abraham Lincoln worked a few weeks as ferryman on Anderson Creek for Porter or Taylor. This has been denied, but is substantiated by persons of unquestioned veracity. Thomas Mason operated an early corn cracker, the motor of which was a sweep drawn by horses or cattle. James Willen conducted the tanning business on a large scale, having about twenty vats. The steam gristmill now owned by J. B. Freidle was erected early in the fifties by Hubbs & Washer, and afterward passed through several hands. Joseph Snyder sold merchandise about forty years ago. The big frame building now standing in the northern part was built before the war, by a company who designed to manufacture plows, etc. They failed in business and the building has since been occupied as a saw or planing-mill when not vacant. William McKinley and Lawrence Protsman were prominent carpenters and cabinet-makers. They did a good business about forty years ago. John Boulware was an early blacksmith and is yet living at an advanced age. Among the leading doctors have been Isaac N. Greathouse, Niles, R. G. Cotton, Magnus Brucker, Maj. Barkwell, Sugg, *et al.* A brewery was started about thirty years ago by John Voelke, who conducted it on an extensive scale, making probably

over 1,000 barrels of beer annually. It was later owned by others, and is now the property of John Thoeny, who is doing a fair brewing business. Jacob Clemens has conducted a distillery on a small scale since the fifties. It is irregular in operation, but has turned out in one year seventy-five barrels of apple and peach brandy. Considerable grape wine is now distilled. John Howard conducted a distillery for a number of years beginning during the war. He turned out about three barrels of corn whisky per day for a time. James Taylor and Aquila Huff built the log court house in about 1815-16. It stood on the present site of Gaesser's drug store. Gamage Williams opened a tavern in 1824. John S. McCrum was a pilot and boatman. John Bristow was a carpenter. The removal of the county-seat from Troy to Rome in 1818, proved the death knell of Troy's lofty pretensions.

In 1838 the Indiana Pottery Company was chartered to manufacture at Troy, from the fire clay beds there, Rockingham and other stone-ware. Among the stockholders were Samuel Cassidy, John Bell, W. Garvin, E. T. Bainbridge, Reuben Bates, P. Chamberlain and others. It was thought that the finer white ware made so extensively in England could be made from the Troy clay. Reuben Bates gave as his portion of the investment a tract of about 160 acres of land, under much of which was the clay. This land lies adjoining Troy. The other members of the company furnished the means to build the necessary houses and buy the necessary apparatus. Supposed experienced potters in considerable numbers were induced to come from England, as this was thought necessary to insure success to the new enterprise. As a matter of fact the majority of those who were thus brought out were the cast off idlers, and worthless characters of the English potters, who came out for a holiday, having nothing to lose, or to avoid the unsavory reputation they had created there for themselves. When here half or more of their time was spent in idleness, when they were thought to be at work. A few of the number brought out were men of character, experience and industry. The pottery started up with flattering prospects, but in a short time the true character of the workmen became known, the impossibility of making white ware from the clay was demonstrated, and after a year of anxiety and effort on the part of the company, business was suspended and the property was either transferred to, or placed in charge of, Samuel Cassidy, of Louisville, who after that, from time to time, leased it to the leading workmen who had come from England, or to others. It is thought that at first Cassidy only managed the pottery for the company, but it is certain that at a later date he was the recognized owner of it. In 1851 John Sanders and Samuel Wilson took possession of the property under a lease from Cassidy. Two others were associated with them at the start,

but soon retired. Sanders & Wilson continued the manufacture of Rockingham and yellow ware, which had been conducted by former lessees until 1854, when the buildings were destroyed by fire. They were soon erected again by the lessees, who for the outlay were released from rent for three years. The business was continued until 1859, when Mr. Cassidy sold out at auction, disposing of the land in parcels. John Sanders bought the buildings and about ten acres of land, and continued the business until 1863, when he died. Mr. Hinchco then leased the pottery, and has been in the business in various ways until the present. In the fall of 1860 Samuel Wilson erected a two-storied brick building, the one he now occupies, and began, independent of the other pottery, to make the usual wares. There was then a much greater demand than now, and for a number of years satisfactory profits were realized. At present the sales are mostly confined to the surrounding country and to occasional shipments to Louisville and other river towns. Mr. Wilson has on hand a large stock of jars, vases, jugs, crocks, pots, pitchers, mugs, cuspidors and fancy articles.

The town was first incorporated back in the decade of the thirties. James B. Worthington, John Daniel, Jacob Protsman, John Huffman and John Bristow were the first Board of Trustees elected in 1837. How long the municipal government was continued cannot be stated, though probably not more than three or four years. Late in the forties an attempt was made to revive the corporation, but resulted in failure. In the spring of 1859 the town was reincorporated with the following officers: Dr. M. Brucker, C. C. Cotton, W. T. Washer, S. K. Connor and Jacob Daunhauer, Trustees; D. R. Huffs, Clerk, Treasurer and Assessor. The first meeting was held beginning May 4, 1859. Town ordinances were adopted. A levy of \$150 was made for corporate purposes. A portion of the river bank was paved in August. In February, 1860, the boundary of the town was extended to include the lots of the Pottery Company. The original boundary or limits of the town was as follows: Beginning on the Ohio River at Washington Street, thence back to Walnut Street, thence up the river to Spring Street, thence to Franklin Street, thence up the river to Hill Street, thence to the river, and thence to the beginning. In May, 1860, the officers became Washer, Connor, Brucker, W. Weber and J. G. Heinzle, Trustees; Huffs, Clerk, Treasurer and Assessor; R. V. Toney, Marshal. Meetings of the board were held at Connor's store-room. The levy of 1860 was \$225. A deed for the cemetery was obtained of N. Marks in 1861. At the end of the fiscal year 1859-60 there was in the treasury a balance of \$87.27. A wharf was built at the foot of Harrison Street. The cemetery land (two acres at \$60 per acre) was paid for from \$273 subscribed by the citizens

of the town. The trustees of 1861-62 were Joseph Snyder, George Fisher, Clem Nevitt, Jacob Daunhauer and Jacob Clemens; Clerk, B. Hinchco; Marshal, Joseph Daunhauer; Treasurer, Solomon Salm; F. K. Connor, School Trustee. In 1861 the board rented the Masonic Hall for \$5 per year. N. Marks rented the wharf-boat for \$50 per year. In September, 1861, a special watch was hired to guard the town. The board held a portion of the stock of the Anderson Bridge Company. The officers in 1862-63 were Snyder, Peter Felpansh, John Sanders, Alexander Treppel and John Kutch, Trustees; Fred Voelke, Treasurer; R. V. Tong, Marshal and Assessor; Benjamin Hinchco, Clerk. Those of 1863-64 were J. G. Heinzle, Fred Hahn, Frank Eberhard, Joseph Myer and J. Kutch, Trustees; F. Voelke, Treasurer; Louis Wagner, Marshal; Joseph Daunhauer, Assessor; B. Hinchco, Clerk. In August, 1863, two fire ladders, a number of buckets, and two hooks were ordered, at a cost of \$36. Harrison and Franklin Streets were ordered graded. The officers of 1864-65 were John Freidle, Jacob Clemens, John C. Finch, Henry Myers and George Marks, Trustees; S. K. Connor, Clerk and Assessor; J. G. Heinzle, Treasurer; Charles McNutt, Marshal. A market house was built this year. The four shares of stock in the Anderson Bridge Company held by the board were ordered sold to the counties of Perry and Spencer.

The officers of 1865-66 were J. Daunhauer, F. Hahn, F. Eberhard, M. Brucker, Jacob Frey, Trustees; Fred Muller, Marshal; W. A. Jordan, Clerk and Assessor; C. E. Combs, Treasurer; F. Connor, J. Myers and T. J. Culler, School Trustees. Those of 1866-67 were T. J. Culler, T. J. Voelke, Ulrich Weber, D. Gaesser and J. Myers, Trustees; J. A. Gardner, Treasurer; Samuel Nevitt, Marshal; W. A. Guenther, Clerk and Assessor. In 1867-68 William Basye, Dr. E. Bosley, J. Myers, J. C. Wright and Elias McDonald, Trustees; F. Voelke, Treasurer; L. B. Huckaby, Clerk; Samuel Nevitt, Marshal. In 1868-69 E. McDonald, J. P. Hahn, U. Weber, W. V. Connor and J. A. Gardner, Trustees; J. B. Bradley, Clerk; B. Hinchco, F. Hahn and Chris. Linderman, School Trustees. In 1869-70 M. Brucker, Solomon Salm, J. B. Bradley, M. Krampf and E. McDonald, Trustees; George Mittelbuhler, Marshal; S. K. Connor, Clerk and Assessor; Fred Voelke, Treasurer. In 1871 a new schoolhouse was projected. In 1871-72 Jacob Leingang, Solomon Salm, Joseph Schule, Howell Anderson and J. G. Heinzle, Trustees; O. P. Anderson, Clerk and Assessor; E. M. Evans, Treasurer; J. B. Hurst, Marshal; Hiram Evans, S. K. Connor and Christian Linderman, School Trustees. Town bonds were issued to build the new schoolhouse. In 1872-73 Charles Willer, Robert Logan, Solomon Salm, Joseph Schule and Edward Besley, Trustees; B. Hinchco, Clerk and Assessor; E. M.

Evans, Treasurer; J. B. Hurst, Marshal. In 1873-74 C. Willer, R. Logan, O. P. Anderson, L. Wagner and T. Voelke, Trustees; B. Hinchco, Clerk and Assessor; E. M. Evans, Treasurer; J. D. Bacon, Joseph Widman and H. Baerlich, School Trustees. In 1874-75 Fred Lesch, J. Leingang, S. Salm, J. Myers and T. Voelke, Trustees; B. Hinchco, Clerk and Assessor; E. M. Evans, Treasurer; J. Daunhauer, J. B. Bradley and Charles McNutt, Marshals at different times. In 1875-76 U. Weber, S. Salm, J. Myers, H. Evans and C. A. Sugg, Trustees; B. Hinchco, Clerk and Assessor; E. M. Evans, Treasurer; Isaac S. Bramel, Marshal. July 4, 1876, 100 guns were ordered fired and all the town bells rung. In 1877-78 J. B. Freidel, J. Daunhauer, S. Salm, J. Ballis and S. Paulin, Trustees; B. Hinchco, Clerk and Assessor; E. M. Evans, Treasurer; I. S. Bramel, Marshal. In 1878-79 Theodore Gaesser, J. Leingang, L. D. Jay, Samuel Wilson, S. Paulin, Trustees; I. S. Bramel, Clerk and Assessor; E. M. Evans, Treasurer; John W. Fell, Attorney. The Troy Fire Company had been organized before this. In November, 1878, a stone jail and office 16x26 feet, and nine feet high, with an eighteen inch wall was projected, the contractor being W. T. Washer, at \$283. In 1879-80 Samuel Wilson, Peter Backer, S. Paulin, S. Salm and J. Leingang, Trustees; B. Hinchco, Clerk; E. M. Evans, Treasurer; Harry Sugg, Marshal. In April, 1880, a new seal was adopted. In 1881-82 John Jay, H. C. McDonald, J. L. Patterson, B. E. James, J. A. Girth, Trustees; W. H. Salm, Clerk; Henry Linderman, Marshal; E. M. Evans, Treasurer. In 1882-83 Sugg, Fred Schmidt, M. A. Eberhard, B. E. James and J. L. Patterson, Trustees; W. H. Salm, Treasurer; I. S. Bramel, Clerk. In 1883-84 Eichling Sugg, Clemens, Eberhard and Schmidt, Trustees; R. J. Wilson and I. S. Bramel, Clerks at different times; C. Linderman, Treasurer; John Kurzdorfer and Henry Linderman, Marshals at different times. In 1884-85 W. H. Salm, J. B. Hurst, Richard Shook, Fred Schmidt and Jacob Clemens, Trustees; M. F. Bosley, Marshal; C. Linderman, Treasurer; C. A. Sugg, Clerk; I. S. Bramel, Attorney. J. Kurzdorfer also served as Marshal, and Frank Linderman also as Clerk. Some doubt having arisen as to the real boundaries of the corporation, the real limits were re-established in September, 1884. In 1885-86 Max Pfetzer, John Winterath, Philip Leingang, Anton Lindauer and Jo. Schmidt, Trustees; Jacob Leingang, Clerk; John Kurzdorfer, Marshal; Samuel Wilson, Treasurer. The leading acts of the corporation have been noticed above.

Troy lodge, No. 256, F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation, August 20, 1859, the first offices being Remus V. Tong, W. M.; W. T. Washer, S. W.; S. S. Amos, J. W.; J. G. Heinzle, Treasurer; William Basye, Secretary; Charles McNutt, S. D.; M. Brucker, J. D.; H. Jor-

dan, Tyler. The charter bears date May 30, 1860. Huckaby, of Rome Lodge, No. 133, was installing officer. Since the start the lodge has enjoyed a fair prosperity. The present membership is about twenty-two.

In 1882-83 the lodge in conjunction with Mary E. Evans, erected the two-storied brick building, the upper story of which has since been owned and occupied as a hall by the Masons. The whole building cost \$1,500. The lodge formerly met in the schoolhouse, and in the Basye building. The present officers are as follows: Ed. Salm, W. M.; C. A. Sugg, S. W.; D. B. Huff, J. W.; J. B. Bradley, Secretary; J. Daunhauer, Treasurer; C. McNutt, S. D.; R. Kennedy, J. D.; H. Evans, Tyler. John D. Williamson was the first person initiated.

Rome.—The town of Rome was originally called both Washington and Franklin, though only for short periods. When the county seat was removed there in 1819, the name Rome was adopted, but the term Franklin continued to be used by the citizens until the fall of 1819. As Washington the town was laid out in May, 1818, there being 189 lots, fifteen out lots and a public square surveyed. In the fall of 1818 the name seems to have been changed to Franklin, and in about December, 1818, or January, 1819, to Rome. It amounted to nothing before its establishment as the county seat. It was originally laid out by Cummings. Among the earliest residents were John W. Ricks, Solomon Lamb, Samuel Frisbie, William Robb, John Mallory, Lanson Mallory, Lemuel Mallory, John Little, Casper Stonements, Presley Hall, Elisha Latimer, George Ewing, John Allen, Montgomery Anson, Robert S. Negus, Robert Gardner, Samuel Anderson, Shubael Little and others.

The owners of lots in 1826 were as follows: John Allen, Montgomery Anson, Andrew Ackerman, Ira A. Blanchard, Drusilla Claycomb, George Claycomb, Nicholas Critchelow, Samuel Connor, Catharine Donnelly, Samuel Frisbie, Robert Gardner, John Green, Presley Hall, Isaac Hardin, Greenberry S. Holloway, J. W. Ricks, Matthew E. Jackson, John Little, Shubael C. Little, Israel Lamb, Ezra Lamb, Solomon Lamb, John Main, Lemuel Mallory, Moses Mallory, Lewis Mallory, Robert S. Negus, Louisa Negus, Edmund Jennings, Alexander Ramsey, Caspar Stonements, David H. Stonements, John Stapleton, John Shoemaker, Jacob Shoemaker, Stephen Shoemaker, James Stiff, Phebe Van Winkle and Thomas Wheeler. Others a little later were Henry C. Axton, Levi C. Axton, Ewing S. Brown, Alexander Carnes, Simon Davis, George Ewing, Beulah Lamb, Edmund Polk, David Wright, Samuel Anderson, William Cummings, Mark Hardin, William Hardin, Elisha Latimer and John J. Lang. Ricks and Mark Hardin (each) kept a ferry; Ricks was a merchant; George Ewing, kept hotel; John Allen, was a carpenter; Frisbie, was a lawyer, school teacher, etc.; Anson, was a

mason; Negus was a blacksmith; Gardner, a saddler and harness-maker - the Mallorys were mill-wrights; Lamb was County Clerk; Samuel Anderson was tavern-keeper; Shubael Little was a carpenter. Ricks was the leading merchant for many years. In time he established branch stores in various portions of the county and elsewhere. He kept a large stock of goods, and his trade extended over a large section of country. He packed considerable pork, but did no slaughtering. It was customary for the farmers to collect their hogs and drive them in herds to Rome, and there slaughter them, and then sell them to Ricks, who packed and shipped. In a season he usually took out one boat-load of about 25,000 pounds of pork, besides much corn, oats and produce. He also shipped live cattle South on flat-boats. He owned a saw and grist-mill on Poison Creek. He shipped horses South, and dealt in the finer grades, finding ready sale for blooded animals to the Kentuckians. Jesse Dougherty was an early merchant, but he did not continue long. Samuel Anderson kept hotel, and of course sold liquor at his bar. Royston & Hardy began merchandising about 1828-30. After a few years they dissolved, and each continued alone, Royston soon retiring, but Hardy remaining in business many years. Matthew E. Jackson opened a tavern in 1826, and Levi C. Axton, a tavern and grocery the same year. Samuel Connor was ferry keeper in 1826-27; William Hargis began selling liquor in 1827; Mark Hardin succeeded Connor as ferry keeper in 1829.

In 1829 Samuel Connor was given permission by special act of the State Legislature to erect on Water Street, Rome, a warehouse, provided he made certain improvements to the wharf. Thomas D. Beauchamp opened a grocery in 1830. Uriah Cummings began selling goods in 1830. William Baker began with a grocery in 1830. J. E. Anderson was tavern keeper in 1831. W. H. Freeman began selling goods in 1831. William B. Lamb began the same business in 1832-33. Benjamin Barlow opened a grocery in 1833; Elisha Latimer did likewise. George P. Kyler started a grocery in 1838, and Samuel Connor a tavern at the same time. Kyler & Shoemaker became a leading business house about this time. At a very early day Samuel Connor made whisky about a mile from Rome. Andrew Ackerman conducted a tannery near Rome at an early day. W. B. Lamb owned a store-boat with which he traded much on the river. Benjamin Royston was postmaster in 1833 and before, and Jehu Hardy was his deputy. Thomas Ricks began merchandising early in the thirties. He was a brother of J. W. Ricks. Elijah Huckaby also opened a general store. He was finally succeeded by W. V. Reynolds during the forties (about thirty-five years ago), who has been in business ever since. Mr. Reynolds has done as much as any other man for Rome, and is one of the most public-spirited citizens of the county. Stephen

Welch started a store a little late in the history of the town. Jacob Anspach began with liquor and groceries about 1846. His house is yet in existence under his sons. Adam Ackerman opened a store about this time. Of late years the business of Rome has been very limited and dull. The postmasters of the town have been John W. Ricks, Benjamin Royston, Samuel Frisbie, B. F. Axton, Samuel Frisbie, J. J. Gordon. R. H. Whitmer and L. H. Bennett at present. Among the doctors have been Riley, Flood, Henry Axton, B. F. Axton, Jones Howard, Hestor, Buhenzer, and at present Drs. Wedding and Lee. Terrence & Co. built and for a short time operated a saw-mill twenty or twenty-five years ago. Late in the fifties R. B. Hall & Co. erected a steam flouring-mill at a cost of about \$5,000. It was a three-storied frame building with three sets of buhrs, and was in dimensions about 30x40 feet. It did good work for several years, sending off by water considerable flour. After the war Thomas Tagg and A. Ackerman bought the mill and a year later the property was removed to Hawesville, Ky. Mark Hardin and Charles Bennett were cabinet-makers forty or fifty years ago. Both Royston and Lamb flat-boated a limited quantity of pork. The town of Rome can boast of scarcely a manufacturing establishment in all the past. The distillery of R. D. Hamilton & Co. has been in operation about two years, and in that time about 350 barrels of apple brandy have been made.

The present business is as follows: General stores—W. V. Reynolds, Henry Ackerman, J. D. Kroush, Adam Anspach. Drugs—August Paulman. Saloon—Joseph Allen. Distillery—R. D. Hamilton & Co. Millinery—Mrs. Letitia Anderson. Rome has been incorporated two or three times, but not for the last forty-five years. The first occurred about 1830 and lasted a few years, and was afterward revived one or more times. As the records were not preserved, or if they were preserved, as they are missing, details of the municipal affairs can not be given. It is said that the first incorporation was effected by a special act of the Legislature, the bill being carried through by G. B. Thompson, then representing the county. It is stated that by the provisions of the bill, women, the owners of property, were permitted to vote within the corporate limits, and that this was resorted to in order to secure as heavy a vote as possible against the granting of licenses for the sale of liquor. When the test came, however, in the granting of licenses, it is asserted that several of the women whose votes had been confidently counted against the sale of liquor, signed the petitions of liquor dealers for licenses, and were thus the means of extending the sale of liquor. As early as about 1847 the Sons of Temperance had an organization in the town, which was continued several years with much zeal and effect. They were followed by one or more organizations of Good Templars, but these also died after a few years of active work.

On May 26, 1852, Rome Lodge No. 133, F. & A. M., was organized, the first officers being John C. Shoemaker, W. M.; Isaac W. Whitehead, S. W.; William Hyde, J. W. The membership at first was small, but in time became large and active. Various places of meeting have been used, among them being the court house, the academy (same as court house), and the old jail building, as at present. In 1876-77 the records of the lodge were destroyed by fire in the hall of the old school building. The present membership is about twenty-five. R. E. Huckaby is W. M. Charles B. Wheeler Post, No. 392, G. A. R., was organized by Capt. James A. Burkett in November, 1884, the charter bearing date November 22. The charter members are as follows: A. P. Wheeler, W. H. Kyler, L. R. Rollins, Elijah Stroads, J. W. Wheeler, A. J. Bryant, Elias J. Kaid, Robert T. Huckaby, A. J. Earles, D. A. Wheeler, John L. Baker, H. B. B. McCoy, Abraham Crist, R. W. Robinson, John A. Hargis, Jacob Paulman, W. R. Polk, W. R. Gardner, H. P. Robinson, James F. Connor, Davis Connor, Edmund Connor, John D. Kroush, Calvin Sampley. The first and present officers are Hargis, commander; Davis Connor, adjutant; Edmund Connor, S. M.; Robert Huckaby, Q. M.; E. J. Kaid, Q. M. S.; J. F. Connor, chaplain; Jacob Paulman, surgeon; W. H. Kyler, O. of D.; J. D. Kroush, O. of G. A total of twenty-six members have belonged prior to May 20, 1885, the day this sketch was written. Two have died. The loss to Rome in 1859 of the county seat, ended forever its hope of distinction, unless some railroad should visit it and leave other neighboring towns without the activity following the construction of such road. The town had the boon for a period of forty years—from 1819 to 1859. The location of Rome is unfortunate, as it stands upon a projection of the county running south into Kentucky, remote from all except a narrow range of country. As a consequence of its location it was a county seat of no prominence or permanence, and readily though sorrowfully saw the county records removed. Its earliest history is its best.

The Perry County Agricultural and Mechanical Society was organized in 1870, the first meeting being held at Rome, February 12. James Hardin was Chairman of the meeting and Adam Ackerman Secretary. About the first act was the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. The election of permanent officers resulted as follows: James Hardin, President; Hiram Carr and James T. Bean, Vice-Presidents; E. Longuemore, Secretary; Adam Ackerman, Treasurer. At this meeting the subject of "Oat Culture" was discussed. After this for some time meetings were held regularly about every two weeks. At the earlier meetings the subjects "Onion Culture," "Preservation of Meat from Vermin," "Use of Manures," "Does the Moon Affect the Potato Crop?" "The Clover

Crop," and similar topics were thoroughly and intelligently discussed. In April, 1870, seeds from the Department of Agriculture were received and distributed among the members. It was decided to hold a fair in the fall of 1870, but later this was abandoned. An effort was made to reorganize the society on the basis of a stock company, but this attempt failed. Meetings continued to be held until the autumn of 1871, when it was definitely decided to hold the first fair the following year, 1872. At this time the society consisted of about thirty members, nearly all residents of Rome and vicinity. After deliberation it was concluded to hold the fair on the academy grounds and in the building. The fair was duly held, and was successful in exhibits, attendance and interest. The fair of 1873 was equally successful and was also held on the academy grounds. Early in 1874 three acres of land just west of town were purchased of Andrew Ackerman for \$300, and during the summer and fall were fenced and fitted with stalls, sheds, buildings, etc. These improvements with those since made, including a well seventy-five feet deep have cost the society over \$1,500. James Hardin was president until 1876, and was then succeeded by John T. Connor, but again took the office in 1880. H. C. Ackerman was elected in 1882, James Curry in 1883 and A. T. Wheeler in 1884. The society languished somewhat after the first four or five fairs, but lived through the ordeal and has held annual fairs since. The town and vicinity deserve much credit for their efforts in founding and maintaining an organization which many counties in the State far better in an agricultural point of view have failed to establish successfully. In December, 1851, John Gordon and twenty-seven other residents of Rome asked for a donation from the county treasury of \$200 to be used toward the construction of a wharf. The board granted \$100 and appointed William Van Winkle to see that the amount was properly expended. The wharf was built in 1852 at the foot of Main Street.

Derby was laid out in November, 1835, by John Cassidy, county surveyor, under the direction of William Mitchell, proprietor. Twenty-one lots were laid out, a number of which have been washed away recently by the encroachments of the river. Mr. Mitchell was for years the principal business man and leading citizen of the town. Arnold Elder opened a store early. Other early merchants were Biddle & Mitchell, Orville Nance and James Cole. Peter Murtha conducted a store and wood-yard north, at the mouth of Oil Creek. A man named Lacefield had followed the same business there at an earlier day. Jesse Inman opened a store at *Derby*, and Samuel Hargis followed him. In about 1858 Murtha moved his store down to *Derby*. William O'Neill opened a store about this time. For a time he was associated in business with Samuel Hargis. After the war O'Neill was burned out, but continued the business until a

few years ago, when he died. S. J. Elsley opened up a general store five or six years ago, and has continued until the present. Henry Hargis commenced merchandising twelve or fifteen years ago, and is yet in business. S. A. Mitchell has conducted a store for the last five or six years. Mitchell & Mogan opened up in business in the spring of 1885. Ben Elder, Scott Cunningham and Badger & Cunningham have conducted saloons. About the beginning of the war Daniel O'Neill erected a frame grist-mill at a cost of about \$1,000. It was a one-storied building, had one run of buhrs for corn, and was operated by steam. About 1866 O'Neill sold to Stephen Brown, and others, who removed the machinery to Kentucky. At the mouth of Oil Creek a Mr. Baldwin started a saw-mill about twelve years ago, and operated it there about five years. Samuel Hargis, at quite an early day, built a warehouse, and conducted a produce business. He also bought the little tobacco that was raised in the vicinity. William O'Neill also owned a warehouse, and followed the same business. Hoop-poles were formerly one of the leading products of this vicinity. They are yet shipped in limited quantities. Tan bark has also been a leading staple. Hargis and others made money in the latter business, shipping large quantities of chestnut oak bark. H. C. Hargis is at present doing a large stave business. John B. Mitchell was the first blacksmith in town. After him came Lloyd Vessels, Vessels & Ballard, Ballard, James O'Neill, Hoover & Langdon, J. B. Mitchell, J. W. Davis & Bro., L. L. Mitchell & Bro., W. H. Mitchell, J. W. Ramsey, Ramsey & Higdon and William Zeller, the present smith. The postmasters have been Samuel Hargis, H. P. Biddle, Samuel Hargis, Peter Murtha, C. C. Cummings. The doctors have been Ira Whitmarsh, W. P. Drumb, Barbish, Killian, Howard, Daily, Souder, Pike, James Bennett (now), J. Meyers, and others. At an early day William Mitchell built a distillery in town. He started up about the time the town was laid out, and when in operation made from twenty to thirty gallons of whisky and brandy per day, finding a ready local sale for the liquor. He quit the business about 1848, and the building was then occupied by Jesse Inman as a chair factory. Three or four hands made from three to four dozen chairs per day, the work being done wholly by hand. This business was continued six or eight years. Derby Lodge, No. 1631, K. of H., was organized in May, 1879, by Dr. Hawn, of Evansville. The charter members were Joseph Yates, S. N. Badger, Scott Cunningham, J. B. Bennett. Marion Fite, Robert Brodie, John S. Williams, John W. Davis, Matthew Cunningham, W. H. Richardson, W. H. Jones, J. T. Gilliland and Solomon Snyder. One member, Robert Brodie, has died. The present membership is about fifteen, and the present officers are as follows: Marion Fite, dictator; S. N. Badger, V. D.; Scott Cunningham, reporter; Joseph Yates, treasurer;

W. H. Mitchell, F. R.; J. T. Gilliland, sentinel; R. L. Gilliland, guardian. John Cassidy owned and conducted a grocery at the mouth of Oil Creek as early as 1830. It is said that Derby was named by Samuel Frisbie for the town of Derby, Ireland.

Rono.—The little village of Rono, has never been regularly laid out and recorded. It was named for an old dog owned by Jesse Martin. At an early day, the place was called Dodson's Landing, for the old settler of that name. A wood-yard was established there, and store-boats stopped to traffic with the settlers. Later the wood-yard was continued by Jesse Martin. In about 1842, Job Hatfield stopped there with a store-boat, and remained several years, finally landing his boat above high water mark, and conducting his store as a fixed establishment. A little before this Martin had died, but his widow continued to reside there. Hatfield moved his family into a log dwelling there, which had been commenced by the Martins, and in about 1847, built a small frame store building. A blacksmith named McKesner, located early in the village. Rev. Wallace, a Methodist minister, became an early resident. Ben Carmicle, established a cooper shop early. John Froman was an early resident. Dr. Hiram Curry was the first resident physician. William H. Jones, opened a harness shop early in the fifties. Job Hatfield was the first postmaster, beginning about 1848, the mail route extending by land, between Leavenworth and Rockport. Joseph A. Ballard, commenced blacksmithing about 1858, he also made wagons. Early in the fifties, L. D. Hatfield became associated with Job Hatfield in business. They soon did a good business. In 1856 this store, their frame warehouse and the office of Dr. Curry were destroyed by fire. The Hatfields then built the stone building yet standing, which they used as a smoke-house. They smoked and retailed to the surrounding country, as high as 15,000 pounds of pork in one year, besides conducting a general produce business, and their large store which had been rebuilt. This dealing in smoked meat was conducted on quite an extensive scale for ten or fifteen years. After the fire, the Hatfield's separated and continued alone. Job finally removed about the close of the war to Grandview, Spencer County, and Lorenzo Dow Hatfield has continued to the present. J. L. Myers and Anthony Little had small stores twenty-five or thirty years ago. William M. Stiles started a small store recently, his brother M. L., succeeded him, but soon died. J. A. Ballard, then took charge but soon retired. Eli Farmer, Mrs. C. Dewey, have had small stores. John H. Willett opened one a short time ago. L. D. Hatfield succeeded Job Hatfield as postmaster, then J. A. Ballard, then James Ballard, then W. M. Stiles, then M. M. Stiles, about four years ago, and then J. A. Ballard to the present. After Dr. Curry came, Drs. Lane, Robins, Carrico, Hendrickson and Myers. Six or eight years

ago, John H. Price commenced the manufacture of staves, and continued until about a year ago. He stripped the woods of nearly all its valuable oak timber. He made from 300,000 to 400,000 staves each year. This is the town of Rono. At a comparatively early day, a Masonic lodge was organized here, which is yet in existence, though the membership is small.

Branchville was started by Jesse C. Esarey, in 1866. He erected a saw and grist-mill. The plat of the town was made in 1874 by Daniel R. McKim. The first business men of the village were John C. Newton and John S. Frakes, partners in general merchandise. After them have been, among others, the following men: Robert W. Riley, Jonathan D. Esarey, James S. and Jesse G. Frakes and Solomon Snyder. The present business men are Absalom C. Miller and Jesse G. Frakes, partners, and John G. Frakes. The first doctor was John W. Lane, and after him came Alexander Ott, Hendrickson, Funk and Fullenwider. Miss Mary C. Riley was first postmistress, and John S. Frakes the present postmaster, having held the office since 1876 continuously. The Masonic order of Branchville was organized in 1873, under a dispensation, and was chartered the same year. The charter members were as follows: John S. Frakes, Master; James S. Frakes, John D. Carr, Absalom C. Miller, John H. Dean, Hiram Esarey and Jasper Dean. The lodge is fairly prosperous and owns a two-storied building 20x40 feet, which cost over \$1,000. The present membership is twenty-five. John S. Frakes is the oldest living resident of the village. The population of the place is now seventy-five. There are fourteen dwellings, one schoolhouse, two stores and one saloon.

The first settlement made in Oil Township was by John Esarey and Thomas Vanderveer, who located on Oil Creek in 1810. Some of the subsequent settlers to 1817 were Jesse Morgan, Andrew Carmicle, Charles Myler, Mrs. Martha Myler, John Ewing, Robert Walker, William Dean, James Riley, Jonathan D. Esarey and Ebenezer Richardson. John Ewing was the first justice in the township, and James Riley the second. John Ewing was the first representative to the State Legislature. There are at present one Methodist, one Missionary Baptist and one Catholic Church in the township. The Methodists have a very good building one-half mile east of Branchville. The Missionary Baptist Church is located on Section 21, in the southwest part of the township. The Catholic, or "Church of the Holy Cross," is located on Section 24, in the southeast part of the township, and is a substantial stone structure, 36x75 feet. The corner-stone was laid June 26, 1881, by the Rev. Isidor Hobi, of St. Meinrad. The church was projected and superintended in building by its present pastor, Charles F. Bilger, and cost in connection with the parsonage, \$3,000. The first circuit riders of the

Methodist denomination in Oil Township were Rev. Mr. Walls and Rev. Seaton. The first house built for school and church purposes was erected in 1817, was 20x24 feet. The first school was taught by James Riley. The first scholars were the Rileys, Walkers, Esareys, Falkenboroughs, Deans, Richardsons, Ewings, Frakes, and Willets. The house was located one-half mile southeast of Branchville, and was built by subscription. The Methodist Episcopal Church, near Branchville, was built in 1867, and dedicated by Rev. William H. Sabine. The first preaching was by the Methodists, and the first church member was Mrs. Delilah (Phillips) Walker. The first Presbyterians were the Ewings. Branchville is located on a line midway between the southeast quarter and the northeast quarter of Sections 13 and 24.

Leopold was founded by Rev. Augustus Bessonies. It was laid out on Section 1, Township 5 south, Range 2 west, in November, 1842, a total of twenty-five squares of four lots each being platted. The first merchants were Mr. DeMonit, Joseph James, Mr. Dickinson, Joseph Meunier, Mr. Cady, John P. Patrick, Henry DeVillies, John Doby, F. Allard, Thomas F. Cady and others. Cady & Meunier are the present merchants. Ward Bros. are wagon-makers. Father Bessonies was the first postmaster. The first doctor was Drumb. Currey, Christian, Calla came into practice later. Huffman and Hawkins are the present doctors. Mrs. Ward is postmistress. The first schoolhouse was erected about 1848. The village has a present population of about 100. Saloons have flourished here. Thomas Hurst, now of Cannelton, did well in that business here. What made Leopold especially famous was the large number of French who located there, making almost a foreign community of the town and vicinity.

Adyeville was first started by John E. Newton, who opened a store there in a log-cabin about 1848. After him came the following merchants: S. J. Adye, Thomas Cutler, John D. Taylor, S. J. Adye & Bro., in 1854. The village was laid out in 1873. In 1850 Dr. George Marks "hung out his shingle," then came Drs. Haynes, M. V. Turner and T. J. Allen. A. J. Adye was first postmaster, in 1861. After nineteen years he was succeeded by A. R. Hunter. Peter Heep was appointed under the administration of President Cleveland. The place was named for the Adye family which has been prominent in this vicinity. The Baptist Church here was organized in 1847. The place many years ago was quite famous, on account of a school of unusual merit, conducted at private expense for some time. Considerable tobacco, lumber, etc. have been handled here.

Bristow is a small village. E. S. Weedman opened the first store and T. J. Duncan the second. The latter was first postmaster. His suc-

cessor is the present agent, Smith McCollister. Blacksmiths have appeared, and there is some hope that the little place will make itself heard and felt in the busy world.

CHAPTER VII.

MILITARY HISTORY—REVOLUTIONARY AND OTHER SOLDIERS OF THE EARLY WARS—THE GREAT REBELLION—EVENTS PRECEDING THE OUTBREAK—THE CALL TO ARMS—MASS-MEETINGS AND RESOLUTIONS—THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS—SKETCHES OF REGIMENTS—RECRUITING—THE LEGION—DISLOYALTY—THE DRAFTS—REPEATED CALLS FOR VOLUNTEERS—THE REBEL RAIDS—THE LAST TROOPS—SUMMARY OF MEN—BOUNTY AND RELIEF.

THE county of Perry was quite well represented in the war of 1812, a partial account of which will be found elsewhere. A number of the early settlers had served in the Revolutionary war, and as far as known their names and services will be recorded: Jeremiah York served under Capt. Springer in the Eight Regiment, Continental Line. Abraham Hiley served in this war, and afterward drew a pension of \$80 per year. George Ewing served as ensign in a New Jersey Regiment, and drew a pension of \$20 per month. Richard Avit enlisted at New Castle Penn., in the navy, serving on the ship "Alpea" under Commodore Hopkins, also on the black brig "Andariah" under Capt. Courtney, and in the army (artillery) three years under Col. Thomas Proctor. Silas Taylor enlisted from Pennsylvania under Capt. Lenox. He was at Germantown, Chestnut Hill and the surrender of Cornwallis. Benjamin Rosecrans enlisted in New York under Col. Morgan and was at Short's Hill, York Island, White Plains, Princeton, Trenton, Red Banks, etc., and often saw the great Washington, spoke to him, and once took him by the hand. David Harley enlisted at Philadelphia under Capt. Shay. He was captured by the British at Fort Washington, was paroled and afterward re-enlisted and fought at Long Island, etc. Terrence Connor enlisted in Virginia under Col. Daniel Morgan and served over three years. Thomas G. Alvey enlisted in Maryland under Col. Ramsey and was at Paramos. Lemuel Mallory served in this war, but where, was not ascertained. Thomas Rhodes was with the army of Gen. Gates. Doubtless others served, whose names could not be learned. A small squad of men from this county served in the war with Mexico, enlisting in various organizations that passed on the river. Their names cannot be given except that of Isaiah Cummings, who enlisted at New Orleans while

there with a flat-boat. From the earliest time to the Rebellion the organization of the county militia had been maintained. Nearly all the leading citizens were at times officers. Samuel Connor was brigadier-general. The last war—the Rebellion—was so momentous in the issues involved, and so stupendous in the number of men and armaments engaged, that some events preceding the opening of the struggle will be noticed:

On January 1, 1861, pursuant to call, a large assemblage gathered at Cannelton to consider the state of the Union. Hamilton Smith was made chairman, and Charles H. Mason and Jacob B. Maynard chosen secretaries. Men were present from all parties and from all portions of the county. Upon motion of John J. Key, a committee of seven was appointed to draft resolutions on public affairs to be submitted to the meeting. The chair appointed Job Hatfield, Allen Hyde, Ballard Smith, Dr. L. Hargus, William McKinley, Dr. Foster, and A. P. Batson. While the committee was preparing resolutions, speeches were made by J. B. Huckaby, C. H. Mason, J. B. Maynard, and Hamilton Smith—all stirring, loyal appeals, but all exhibiting a doubt as to the best course to pursue in the emergency of the secession of the Southern States. The speakers were frequently interrupted by tumultuous applause. The committee then reported, pledging the attachment of the county to the Federal Union, consenting to any honorable concession to preserve the Union, recommending the repeal of personal liberty bills, and expressing regret that citizens of Perry County while in the South, though peaceably disposed, had been subjected to hostile treatment. The series of resolutions ended with the following two:

Resolved, That if, by reason of the existing unhappy difficulties, the Union should be sundered, which may God forbid, we hereby pledge ourselves to the people of the border States, both slave and free, to co-operate with them in any measures that will secure to us the Federal Union, and to all our citizens the rights, privileges, immunities and liberties which we have under our present noble constitution, believing that if the heart of our Nation can be saved, that, sooner or later, new vigor and strength will be sent out to its extremities: *Resolved*, That if no concessions and compromises can be obtained and a disunion shall be unfortunately made between the Northern and the Southern States, then the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of the people of this county require us to say that we cannot consent that the Ohio River shall be the boundary line of the contending nations, and we earnestly desire that if a line is to be drawn between the North and the South that line shall be found north of us."

One of the committee, William McKinley, dissented from the adoption of these two resolutions. George W. Patterson moved the

adoption of the whole series as a unit; but Charles H. Mason amended so that each resolution should be acted upon separately, which amendment was finally adopted. All except the last named resolution were adopted unanimously. The last elicited extended and fiery discussion, C. H. Mason, J. B. Huckaby, Dr. H. S. Clark, T. W. Taylor, and H. P. Brazee opposing its adoption; and Ballard Smith, Dr. L. Hargus, Job Hatfield, and J. B. Maynard favoring it. After a sharp, heated debate the question of adoption resulted as follows: For the resolution 99, against the resolution 55, many present not voting. The result was announced by the chair amid thundering applause. The meeting then adjourned. The *Reporter* (J. B. Maynard, editor) of January 3, said: "We have been told that the Southern feeling would expend itself in bluster and brag; that it meant nothing—all would subside. We have never believed it; we have warned our readers against this delusion. Terrible times are upon us—fearful times; a mighty nation is going to pieces, and if we would not be involved in calamities begging description, let us take manly ground and place Indiana in a position where the wild waves of fanaticism cannot engulf us. * * * Perry County has ever been true to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and if the time should ever come to trace on the map of our country boundaries of new republics, then Ohio River cannot be one of those boundaries—never! The line must go north of us, and the farther north the better." It seemed to be a prevailing sentiment in the county at this time that, in case of a dissolution of the Union and the establishment of the Ohio River as the national boundary line, such line must go north instead of south of the county. This was natural, and was caused by commercial interests and other intimate relations with the South. January 8, a big mass meeting was held in Polk's Bottom by the citizens of that vicinity and from Kentucky, and the same resolutions above adopted were read and accepted. J. B. Maynard addressed the meeting. January 17, a similar meeting was held at Rousseau's Schoolhouse, Union Township, Abraham Anderson being chairman. Speeches were made by G. H. Boone, J. L. Wartmann and others. Resolutions were adopted advising the acceptance of the Crittenden compromise as a settlement of national difficulties.

From this time on until the fall of Sumter the citizens awaited with breathless interest the sad development of civil war. There was a warm feeling toward the South by many citizens of the county. Some were born and raised there, they loved its people and institutions, and there their blood relatives yet resided. They thought the South unjustly treated, and were sincere in their thoughts. There were Abolitionists in the county—men who favored the death blow of slavery while the iron

was red-hot. The greatest numbers of all parties were in favor of any honorable concession that would preserve the Union; and probably the greatest number deprecated any interference with the institution of slavery, and actually believed that it was best that the blacks be kept in that condition. The action of the administration of Mr. Lincoln was eagerly awaited. His refusal to enforce the carriage of supplies to Maj. Anderson in Fort Sumter, met with quite a shower of denunciations from many men in Perry County. The *Reporter* of April 4 said: "If Mr. Lincoln will so manage affairs as to avoid a fight he will do well, and his administration will be a success for which he shall have our applause." After the fall of Sumter, the *Reporter* of April 18 said: "We do not care to discuss the legal right of the Government to Fort Sumter, and willingly admit all that can be argued in that way; but were Fort Sumter a thousand times more valuable than it is, it would be purchased at a dear price if it cost one drop of American blood shed in civil war."

The news of the fall of Sumter was received at Cannelton, Sunday morning, April 14, and occasioned much excitement. Crowds of men collected on the streets, and became loud and turbulent. The *Reporter* said: "On Sunday morning, when the news reached town that civil war had commenced, there was considerable excitement. We hear that some very tall talking was done—words of terrible import were used; but finally the excitement subsided and all hands went to church. Keep cool gentlemen; you won't lose anything by keeping cool." The news was received at Tell City, Troy and Rome, and occasioned the same consternation. It spread swiftly out over the county like a prairie fire, and kindled the loyal indignation of the sturdy farmers, who hurried to town to learn the details. As the days passed the excitement did not abate. Occasionally there were publicly expressed strong sympathies for the South. Newspapers were eagerly sought for, and read with wild interest. The stand of arms at Cannelton which, pursuant to the order of the governor, had been boxed ready for shipment to Indianapolis, was secretly removed during the night of the 18th of April, which proceeding occasioned great excitement the next day. The *Reporter* observed with pleasure, April 25, the friendly and harmonious feeling existing between citizens of the county and those of Kentucky across the river. On the evening of the 19th of April, pursuant to an order of the Town Board, a public meeting was held in Cannelton and a home guard, "entirely a police body," was organized. The *Reporter*, and indeed all the leading citizens, advised prudence and freedom from anger and excitement, at this time. May 2d the paper denounced the South in the following energetic language: "The Southern Confederacy seems bent on pursuing a policy that will not only unite the North, but enrage it. It steps from stupendous follies

to stupendous crimes by strides which amaze the present and throw the past into the shade, and which the future historian will write down as acts of political insanity without a parallel in the history of nations. The attack upon Fort Sumter was criminal in the extreme, and inasmuch as it inaugurated the war, places upon the Southern Confederacy terrible responsibilities that will weigh the more heavily as time wears on and the gloom of war settles down upon the nation." The feeling was growing against the South. Late in April a company called the Newcomb Guards was organized at the cotton-mill, its members being employes there. It numbered ninety men, with H. N. Wales, captain. About the same time the "Perry Rifles" were organized at Cannelton under Alfred Vaughan, captain. Late in April committees of six in each of the towns of Cannelton and Hawesville, Ky., met in Hawesville to secure friendly relations between the two towns. About this time a mounted company called "Hickory Rangers" was organized in "the mountains of old Perry" near Hagerdon's. Two or three companies were organized at Tell City, one under the command of Capt. Frey. A company at Rome, called the "Legion," was commanded by Capt. Deweese. He was presented with a fine sword and epaulettes by James Hardin.

The first company to leave the county went from Tell City May 17, 1861, under Capt. Frey. They went to New Albany on the Gray Eagle, and thence to Indianapolis by rail. A large crowd assembled to see them off. Guns were fired, cheers given with a will, banners flaunted and tears shed. The men were nearly all sturdy Swiss, who had seen military service in Europe. Upon reaching Indianapolis they found it impossible for some time to get into service. At last some came home, others went to Cincinnati and there enlisted, and still others waited at Indianapolis until accepted. The greater portion of the company entered the service. Such persistent determination to serve their adopted land, reflects great credit upon their bravery and manhood. About the time this company left the county several captains of home guards went to Indianapolis to get their companies into the service. Flag poles were erected in several places, and the stars and stripes unfurled. A company of home guards was organized at Walker's Schoolhouse in Oil Township May 18, with Samuel Nix, captain. Another company, the Union Guards of Rome, was commanded by Capt. Van Winkle. Still another in Tobin Township was commanded by Capt. W. R. Armstrong. In nearly every instance where companies were thus formed speeches were made and loyal resolutions adopted. The Hickory Rangers at Tell City were officered by Capt. D. L. Armstrong. Early in June the Germans of Cannelton organized under Capt. Charles Fournier. About the 1st of June Charles H. Mason asked the county commissioners to defray one-half of the expense of

uniforming the companies of the County Legion, the men to pay the remainder. This the board refused to do. About this time Mr. Mason was commissioned colonel of the Perry County regiment of the Legion. Almost every day a company of the Legion paraded in some of the towns of the county, and on every public occasion many were out—some in bright uniforms. Late in June John P. Dunn issued calls for volunteers for the war. By July 4 about twenty of the Perry Guards had enrolled themselves for the war.

The 4th of July was celebrated in several places in the county. An account of the one at Cannelton was published. From seven o'clock in the morning until noon 3,000 people came pouring into town and out about a mile above town to the fine grove of E. Wilber, where the ceremonies of the day were to be observed. Three companies of the Legion were present, commanded by Capts. Wales, Vaughan and Fournier. Capt. Armstrong's cavalry company, though present in the morning, spent the remainder of the day at a celebration in Polk's Bottom. Upon the grounds were the white tents of the Legion, and around them were stacked the muskets when the companies were not on parade. The German Brass Band furnished fine music—national or patriotic airs. A small artillery company fired often during the day a five-pound cannon amid a squad of admiring "Young Americas." At ten o'clock A. M. the Legion was reviewed by Col. Mason and staff, at the conclusion of which he delivered them a brief speech from his horse. This ceremony was succeeded by the oration of the day from Thomas J. de la Hunt. It was a fine effort, rich in structure and loyal in sentiment. After this a bountiful dinner was eaten in the shade of the grove. After dinner the day was devoted to dancing on a platform temporarily erected until five o'clock, when Col. Mason again reviewed the Legion. The day was greatly enjoyed. The celebration at Polk's Bottom was largely attended. Job Hatfield and Col. Murray were the orators. Other places observed the great day, rendered doubly dear by the peril of the Republic and the memory of the patriot fathers.

Early in July Lieut. Malbon enlisted about twenty-five volunteers for Col. Sanderson's regiment rendezvoused at New Albany. These men were for the war. Various other squads later joined the same regiment. Small detachments of men continued to leave the county, owing to a disagreeable spirit of envy as to commanders, which prevented united effort. This was severely commented upon in July by the *Reporter*. About the middle of July, Lyman N. Brown, of Posey County, began raising men here for the First Cavalry. He secured a small squad, among whom was G. P. Deweese, of Rome. The men were credited to Posey County. About the middle of July the Perry Rifles encamped on the bluff back

of the Catholic Church, but later, below town. A total of about eighty men during July joined the Twenty-third Regiment (Col. Sanderson). In 1862 Magnus Brucker was assistant surgeon of this regiment, and later surgeon. Adam Schmuck recruited a small squad for Company A. A large crowd at Cannelton saw them depart. In July, W. D. Gage became captain of the Troy Artillery Company. The Anderson Guards were commanded by Capt. Cutler, and the Tell City Rifles by Charles Rief. August 1, the county had ten companies mustered into the Indiana Legion. Robert Payne was captain of the Cannelton Artillery Company.

On Sunday, August 4, 1861, the first full company left the county under Harvey Johnson, captain; James A. Burkett, first lieutenant; Thomas J. de la Hunt, second lieutenant. The company was seventy strong. The town of Cannelton and the surrounding country assembled to witness their departure and bid them good-bye. They were escorted to the wharf by the companies of Legion, Capts. Wales and Fournier. It was a sad occasion. All felt that some of the boys would never return. Old men, while tears ran down their furrowed cheeks, clasped the hands of the boys, and in broken tones, begged them never to see the stars and stripes trailed in the dust. Sweet women, wives, sisters, mothers, lovers, clung with sobs of anguish to the dear forms of loved ones, upon whom they were never again to look. The steamer Diligent was boarded, and away the soldiers went from happy homes and loved ones to harassing marches, camp diseases, bloody battlefields, or slow starvation in Confederate prison hells. These men became Company F, Twenty-sixth Regiment, and were mustered into service August 30, at Indianapolis. The officers of this company during the war were as follows: Harvey Johnson, James A. Burkett and Edward N. Powers, captains; J. A. Burkett, E. N. Powers, James H. Portsmouth and Sampson T. Platt, first lieutenants; Thomas J. de la Hunt, E. M. Powers, Benjamin Osborn and James H. Portsmouth, second lieutenants. Harvey Johnson became major, and T. J. de la Hunt adjutant. George A. Torbet was assistant surgeon. The Twenty-sixth Regiment, under Col. W. M. Wheatley, left Indianapolis for St. Louis, September 7, 1861, and joined the Fremont campaign to Springfield. It then guarded the Pacific Railroad at and near Sedalia, until July, 1862, from which date until May, 1863, it saw active field duty. It participated in the battles of Newtonia, Mo., Prairie Grove and Van Buren, Ark. December 7, it fought gallantly at Prairie Grove, losing severely in killed and wounded. It then did guard duty until June, 1863, when it joined Grant at Vicksburg, and was active there until the surrender, July 4. It then took Yazoo City. Later it moved to Port Hudson, thence to Carrollton, La., and September,

29, fought at Camp Sterling, near Morganza, suffering defeat and the loss of nearly half of its officers and men. The prisoners were confined at Tyler, Tex. In October it moved to Brazos, Santiago, then to near Brownsville, and here, February 1, 1864, it re-enlisted. After veteran furlough it returned to Louisiana in June. It remained at Donaldsonville until the spring of 1865. In March, 1865, it participated in the siege of and assault on Spanish Fort. It then did post duty in Mississippi and elsewhere until mustered out.

In the summer and fall of 1861, Col. Mason was very energetic in the thorough organization of the companies of Legion, which, during the remainder of the war, were the basis of rapid and certain enlistments for the field. In August, 1861, Capt. John P. Dunn and Lieut. Murtha called for a company for the war. They were materially assisted by Col. Mason, E. R. Hatfield and Samuel T. Platt, who delivered war speeches throughout the county. September 6, the company was ready for departure, and all came to Cannelton in the evening and encamped below town where they took supper and remained until Sunday morning, the 8th. They were entertained Saturday by the companies of Legion. Saturday night they were given a grand farewell ball at Mozart's Hall. At nine o'clock Sunday morning the entire town and surrounding country turned out to see the boys leave. They formed in line at their tents below town and listened to a speech full of good advice and patriotism from J. B. Maynard. His references to the flag, the ladies, the Union, the volunteers, etc., were greeted with rounds of rousing cheers. The steamer Commercial appeared and all moved down to the wharf. The companies of Legion fired volley after volley; the four pound cannon kept resounding, the band played national airs, departing friends sobbed their last good byes, the company boarded the steamer and amid the rattle of musketry, the boom of the cannon and the cheers of all, the boat moved away, waving the stars and stripes. The officers of this company during the war were as follows: John P. Dunn, August P. Tassin, Melchoir Knold, William Allen, and John Hoschett, captains; A. D. Tassin, M. Knold, Gabriel Cooper, J. Harchett and Andrew Dwyer, first lieutenants; Henry T. Murtha, M. Knold, Luke Cassidy and J. Harchett, second lieutenants; Tassin became lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and Cooper became adjutant. The men became Company D of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, which was organized at Indianapolis. The company was mustered in October 8, and the regiment December 13 moved to Bardstown, Ky., and six weeks later to Bowling Green, and thence to Nashville. While here the Sixty-first Regiment was consolidated with it. This was in May, 1862. The regiment moved to McMinnville, and in September marched to Louisville. It then pursued Bragg,

fighting at Perryville October 8, and skirmishing on the march. It returned to Nashville, and in December skirmished briskly at Dobbin's Ford, losing five killed and thirty-five wounded, while on a foraging expedition. It then moved with Gen. Rosecrans and fought at Stone River December 31, and January 1 and 2, 1863, being on the extreme left, losing one-third of those engaged, twenty-nine killed, seventy-two wounded and thirty-three missing. It remained for a time at Murfreesboro and then marched for Chattanooga. September 19 and 20 it was actively engaged, sustaining heavy losses. December 16, 1863, at Shell Mound the regiment veteranized and went home on furlough. It returned in February and remained at Blue Springs until May 3, 1864, when it started on the Atlanta campaign, and participated in all the subsequent movements. On the night of June 20, at Kenesaw Mountain, while on the front, it was fiercely attacked and for a time thrown into confusion, but rallied, and for half an hour fought hand to hand, clubbing their muskets and bayoneting the enemy, and finally with assistance, routing them, losing in the engagement eleven killed and fifty-four wounded. July 4, near Marietta, while on skirmish line it advanced and captured the enemy's rifle pits and twenty-eight prisoners. This was done amid a fierce flank fire, when other portions of the line were repulsed. It lost four killed and seven wounded. After passing Chattahoochie River it guarded supply trains, but August 31, joined its command, moving around Atlanta and fighting at Jonesboro. September 9 it entered Atlanta, and later moved back in pursuit of Hood. At Franklin, Tenn., it received 400 drafted men and substitutes, and on November 30, on the front line, gallantly repulsed a fierce charge of the enemy. It participated in the two-days' fight at Nashville, and then joined the pursuit, going as far as Duck River, and here took charge of a pontoon train. It participated in the movements on Huntsville and Knoxville, and in the spring of 1865 returned to Nashville. In June it moved to Texas, and in September was mustered out and sent home. From the commencement of the Atlanta campaign to the conclusion of the battle of Nashville the regiment lost 21 killed, 118 wounded—total 139.

On August 8, 1861, Col. C. H. Mason, prepared and had published a complete list of all the men the county had furnished for the war up to that time. Sixty-eight were with the Twenty-third Regiment, Col. Sanderson; fourteen with Spencer County Companies; eighty-five in Capt. Frey's Tell City Company; about thirty-five in the First Cavalry, Capt. Brown's Company; ninety in Capt. Johnson's Company, and in other organizations about sixty more, making a total of 352 men. In July, August and September the county was alive with military preparations. Public meetings were held in all directions, either to raise volun-

teers, or to organize companies of Legion, the next best thing. A big meeting was held August 31, at Leopold, 1,000 persons being present. Recruits were secured for Capt. Dunn's company. E. R. Hatfield was the speaker. Several companies of Legion paraded, and a fine dinner was eaten in a grove. August 20, a very large mass-meeting was held at Cannelton, James M. Shanklin being the principal speaker. His effort was extremely brilliant, eloquent, sarcastic and polished. He drew with great power a beautiful picture of the Temple of American Liberty. J. B. Maynard, through the *Reporter*, did much to rouse the loyal sentiment in the county and encourage enlistment. His editorials were very strong and eloquent, and the stand he took did as much as any other cause to bring back those hesitating on the verge of disloyalty. Read the following fiery appeal from his issue of September 5 :

No complaint is made by the South against the Government in justification of their rebellion. From first to last the rebels have not assumed that the Government has robbed them of a solitary constitutional right. With all the impudence and treason they dare not assert that the Government provoked the rebellion. Before the world it stands out in all its horrid atrocities without one solitary act of the Government to justify or palliate it. The Government never proposed to emancipate the slaves of the South, nor in any way to interfere with its peculiar institutions ; on the contrary the Government has put upon record in every form in its power, overwhelming proof that all such assertions are falsehoods, trumped up by the rebels to uphold their infamous cause. Now the case as it stands, presents this truth : That the Government, the wisest, the freest and the best that God has vouchsafed to man, is menaced and its destruction threatened by armed traitors for no cause whatever. In this day of its peril the Government calls upon its loyal sons for defense and protection. If they are worthy of such a Government ; if they are capable of appreciating its blessings ; if they have either gratitude to God, reverence for the glorious deeds of their fathers, or are capable of the sublime aspirations which animated the breasts and nerved the arms of the heroes of the Revolution, then will the loyal sons of the Government rally to the standard of freedom and beat back this causeless rebellion. Will they do it? Aye, as surely as a mother flies to the rescue of her child as surely as the needle turns to the pole, so surely will the brave and loyal sons of the Union rally to its standard. The uprising of the North in defense of the Government is the sublimest spectacle upon which the sun looks down ; and hell chuckles over no blacker infamy than the treason which the American soldiers are swearing to put down. Will the Government triumph? That's the all-absorbing question. We have faith in the triumph of the right ; the wrong *must* go to the wall. We are not one of those who believe the struggle is to be brief ; but we do believe in the ultimate triumph of the Government over all its foes. If it turns out otherwise, then our fathers toiled in vain, the Declaration of Independence is a sham, the constitution a farce in so many acts, and the records of our glorious and happy past may as well be gathered up and consigned to eternal oblivion. But it cannot be so, patriot hearts are not yet beating the funeral march of constitutional liberty. We confess that our gallant ship is drifting upon a lee shore ; we realize the terrific realities of the storm ; but we are not engulfed beneath the wild waves of rebellion yet. The star of our destiny has not set in ignominious defeat ; brave men are flocking around our flag, and above the wild ravings of the storm, shouts of " Onward ! " are heard from the leaders of the armies of the Union. The salvation of the Government is worth the mightiest energies of the nation ; to desert it now is a crime too monstrous for contemplation.

Early in September Dunwoody, Payne and Dole began raising an artillery company for the war. The few men raised entered the Twelfth Battery. Capt. Wales and Lieut. Wild began enlisting from the Newcomb Guards a company also for the war. Peter Meyers, an officer in Fournier's company of Legion, endeavored to form a German company for the service. September 17 a fleet of seventeen steamers, with 160 coal barges in tow, stopped at Cannelton for 25,000 bushels of coal. The whole town turned out to see the sight. By September 26 there had been organized in the county fifteen companies of the Legion. Work in the stone-quarry at Cannelton had stopped; the Indiana cotton-mill was working on half time, and the coal mine of Capt. Newcomb was almost wholly idle. In October Capt. W. W. Hester began raising men for a cavalry company. Men left and entered Kentucky regiments—probably one hundred. On the 19th of October, at 4 o'clock in the morning, Capt. Cutler's company left Troy for the field. On the evening before (Saturday, the 18th) a magnificent supper had been given the boys at Masonic Hall, Troy, a large crowd being present. The company remembered that supper long after they left the county, while starving within the domain of the Southern Confederacy. W. C. Adams, Fred Connor and Capt. Cutler spoke to the crowd. Everybody was happy—a happiness tinged with sadness, as all are who know they must part with friends. Early Sunday morning fifty-one men boarded the steamer Eugene for Camp Jo Holt. Many friends of the boys were there with parting tears, caresses, good advice and sad, lingering farewells, though the hour was before dawn of day. The men became Company E of the Forty-ninth Regiment, and were mustered in November 21, 1861. The following were the officers during the war: Edward B. Cutler, Hiram Evans, James A. Gardner and John W. Palmer, captains; Hiram Evans, W. A. Jordan, J. W. Palmer and T. J. Dugan, first lieutenants; Ira B. Hyde, W. A. Jordan, T. J. Dugan and John M. Anderson, second lieutenants. Gardner became lieutenant-colonel. Jacob Snyder, of this county, was second lieutenant of Company K at the close of the war. The Forty-ninth Regiment, December 11, moved into Kentucky under Col. J. W. Ray. It occupied Bardstown, and January 12, 1862, moved to Cumberland Ford and remained there until June. Here the regiment suffered terribly from the ravages of disease. A part skirmished at Big Creek Gap, and later occupied Cumberland Gap. After September 17, it marched for the Ohio River, subsisting mainly on green corn. In sixteen days it reached Greenupsburg, Ky., and October 3 moved to Oak Hill, Ohio. Here it refitted and marched into West Virginia. It returned and moved to Memphis November 30. It reached Chickasaw Bayou, December 26, where it fought for five days, losing

forty-six killed and wounded. It moved to Milliken's Bend in January, 1863, thence to Arkansas Post. It worked on the canal at Young's Point, and April 2 moved for the rear of Vicksburg, fighting at Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge and the assaults on Vicksburg. It moved to Jackson in July, and took part in the seven days' fight there. It returned to Vicksburg, and August 10 embarked for Port Hudson, thence moved to New Orleans. It participated in the expedition up the Teche, going as far as Opelousas. It returned to New Orleans, and in December moved to DeCroe's Point, Tex. It then moved to Indianola, and February 3, 1864, veteranized. The regiment in March, moved to Matagorda Island, and April 19 embarked for Alexandria, La. It skirmished with the enemy until May 13, then moved to New Orleans and early in July took veteran furlough. After this it moved to Lexington, Ky., and September 7, 1865, to Louisville, where September 13, it was mustered out.

In October a small squad of men entered the Forty-second Regiment. In September and October Theodore Pleisch raised a company for the Sixtieth Regiment. The men were mainly from Tell City. Nicholas Steinauer recruited many of them. November 12, the company, ninety strong, left for Indianapolis. They were tendered a fine farewell ceremony by the citizens of Tell City. They became Company A, of the Sixtieth Regiment, and were mustered in by squads in October, November and December, 1861. The officers during the war were Theodore Pleisch and Nicholas Steinauer, captains; N. Steinauer, first lieutenant; Ernst Kipp and August Cram, second lieutenants. The Sixtieth Regiment, under Col. Richard Owen, was organized partly at Evansville, and completed at Indianapolis, and until February 22, 1862, guarded rebel prisoners at Camp Morton, Indianapolis. June 20, it left the capitol, moving to Louisville, thence to Lebanon, and later to Munfordsville where, September 14, it surrendered to Gen. Bragg. Seven companies were captured by the enemy, were paroled, sent to Indianapolis, and in November, 1862, were exchanged. It then moved to Memphis and January 10, 1863, fought at Arkansas Post, losing several killed and wounded. In April it moved against Vicksburg, marching through swamps, bayous, streams, forests, etc., engaging in five hard fought battles on the way—Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River, and the attacks on the defenses of Vicksburg. After the surrender it moved to Jackson, fighting on the way, and at that city losing several men. It then returned to Vicksburg and remained until August, then moved to New Orleans, thence to Berwick City, thence up the Teche, losing a few men at the engagement at Grand Croteau Plains, November 3. It moved to New Iberia, thence to Algiers, thence to Texas, stopping at Pass Cavallo, but a little

later returning to New Orleans. In March, 1864, it moved on the Red River expedition, and at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads fought gallantly, and lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners. It then fell back with Banks' defeated army, and soon afterward returned home on veteran furlough. It returned and was stationed at Thibodeaux, La., remaining until the fall of 1864. November 3, it lost heavily at Carrion Crow Bayou. It then occupied Algiers, remaining until February 24, 1865, when the recruits, whose terms were expired, were transferred to the Twenty-sixth Regiment, and the old members of the regiment were sent home and mustered out at Indianapolis, March 21, 1865.

November 2, Magnus Brucker left Troy with twenty-five recruits. H. N. Wales and John L. Huckaby began raising a company in November. About this time Charles Fournier was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the Perry County Legion. The companies of the Legion met regularly for drill, under the supervision of Col. Mason. In October and November John Sumner, of Spencer County, called for a company and was assisted by Joseph Whitaker and others. They succeeded, and at first the men were designed for the Sixty-second Regiment, which rendezvoused at Rockport, but February 24, 1862, were mustered in as Company G, of the Fifty-third. The officers during the war were John Sumner, Joseph Whitaker and John Donnelly, captains; Joseph Whitaker, John Donnelly, Michael Fitzpatrick, John H. Dean, first lieutenants; John Donnelly, Michael Fitzpatrick and Thomas J. Garrison, second lieutenants. The sketch of this regiment will be found elsewhere.

In January, 1862, Lieut. G. P. Deweese of this county, then in Missouri, was appointed Assistant Adjt.-Gen. of the southeast military district of that State. January 31, 1862, the *Reporter* said: "We are reliably informed that various methods are resorted to, more or less disreputable, by persons not a thousand miles from Cannelton, to keep patriotic persons from enlisting in the service of their country. Such a course is too clearly objectionable to need any argument, and smacks so strong of sympathy for Jeff. Davis as to make it excessively offensive to this latitude." The *Reporter* though warmly in favor of prosecuting the war, was very bitter toward abolitionists, and took severe grounds against any interference with slavery. The editor denounced the partisan, and insisted that all should unite to maintain the Union. February 14, 1862, he said: "Amid the terrible scenes through which the country is now passing, we are free to confess that party platforms, party scheming and wire-pulling becomes infinitely disgusting. There is but one great question now before the American people, and that is the restoration of the Union. Fiddle when your house is on fire, dance amid the tombs of your buried friends; but in the name of all that is dear to freemen, let partisan

squabbles be suspended until this infamous Rebellion is crushed." The message of President Lincoln, March 6, to congress, recommending the adoption of a gradual abolishment of slavery met with severe comment and firm opposition from the *Reporter*. This opposition grew stronger as time advanced. About the 1st of April much excitement was occasioned at Cannelton by the fact coming to light that letters passing through the postoffice had been opened by persons professing to be spies of the Government in search of evidence against persons of the town suspected of disloyalty. The excitement gradually subsided. No effort was made to raise men for the war. People eagerly waited. The news of the capture of Fort Donelson occasioned great rejoicing. That of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, induced the citizens to send a delegation to the field to care for the wounded, etc. Contributions of money and supplies were called for. Boats passed loaded with the wounded—pictures of suffering that rent all hearts. Large quantities of shirts, sheets, pillows and bandages were hastily prepared and sent to the hospitals. Doctors W. P. Drumb, C. L. Soyey and H. S. Clark offered their services immediately after the battle. There was talk of the establishment of a hospital at Cannelton. Later in April the news of the egging of Wendell Phillips at Cincinnati for his lecture on abolitionism, delighted the *Reporter*. Negroes entering the county from Kentucky were often apprehended and sent back. The Fourth of July was celebrated at Cannelton and elsewhere. At the county seat the day was ushered in with bells, a salute of musketry and cannon, and by a liberal display of banners and mottoes. It was a beautiful day, and a large crowd was present in the grove near town. J. B. Maynard was the orator. A battalion of the Legion paraded under Lieut.-Col. Fouriner. The afternoon and evening were spent in dancing.

Under the call of July 2, 1862, for 300,000 men, the county renewed the demand for volunteers. About the middle of July Capt. Cornelius raised a few at a war meeting at Cannelton. He continued the work, and was assisted by Samuel Wilde. A. P. Batson called for the reorganization of the "Hickory Rangers" of Anderson Township for the war. At this time there were strong indications of a raid from Kentucky guerrillas, and extensive preparations were made at the county seat, Tell City, Rome, Troy, etc., to be ready for them. A company of minute men organized at Cannelton, was commanded by Capt. John Bickler. The *Reporter* and others called upon the county board for an offer of bounty to volunteers. A subscription of \$300 for the first company in the field under the last call was raised at Cannelton in a few hours, late in July. Men began to leave the county to enlist, to get bounty offered elsewhere. The *Reporter* was very urgent in its calls for volunteers. By

August 8, Capt. Cornelius had raised about fifty men. The heavy call of August 4, for more troops was met with a constantly growing response. The threatened draft assisted the work. William O'Neill, Titus Cummings and others raised a full company in the eastern part of the county. Early in August this company left the county for the field. About the same time the men raised by Capt. Cornelius also left the county. O'Neill's men became Company G, of the Eighty-first Regiment, and Cornelius' men became Company K, of the same regiment. The officers of Company G, during the war were: William O'Neill, E. R. Mitchell, Titus Cummings, John Hages, Captains; Titus Cummings, John Hargis, Solomon Mitchell, First Lieutenants; William H. Elder, John O'Neill, James Lime, Second Lieutenants; and the officers of Company K, during the war were: William H. Cornelius, William M'Kinley, Oliver P. Anderson, John L. Huckaby, Captains; William M'Kinley, Andrew J. Hatfield, O. P. Anderson, J. L. Huckaby, George Brooks, First Lieutenants; A. J. Hatfield, Samuel Wilde, J. F. Huckaby, William Hicks, Second Lieutenants. Company G was mustered in August 22, and Company K, August 29. O. P. Anderson became Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel. The Eighty-first Regiment, of which these companies were a part, was rendezvoused at New Albany, and soon after the organization, August 29, left for Louisville under Col. W. W. Caldwell. Early in October it joined Gen. Buell, and was present at the battle of Perryville as a reserve. It moved to Nashville, and late in December to Murfreesboro, and was in the right wing at the battle of Stone River. It was thrown back with the entire wing, losing 4 killed, 44 wounded and 40 missing. It resisted the rebel charges until overwhelmed with numbers. It took part in the other two days' battle. It remained at Murfreesboro until June, then moved out and fought at Liberty Gap. It moved to Winchester, crossed the Cumberland Mountains, reached Stevenson, Ala., moved toward Chattanooga, and September 19 and 20, fought gallantly at bloody Chickamauga, losing 8 killed, 59 wounded, and 22 missing. It remained at Chattanooga, and then at Bridgeport until January 26, 1864, then moved to Ooltewah, Tenn., and here remained until the start on the Atlantic campaign, May 3. The regiment participated in the battles of Rocky Face, Resaca, Kingston, Bald Knob, Kenesaw, Marietta, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's, losing many men. It remained at Atlanta until October, then passed Hood to Chattanooga. It moved to Pulaski, thence to Franklin where it fought, then to Nashville where it was also engaged. It moved to Huntsville, thence to Strawberry Plains, thence to Bull's Gap, thence on an expedition to North Carolina, thence to Nashville, April 22, 1865. Here, June 13, it was mustered out.

Many of the men of the above two companies were raised at a big war meeting held at Cannelton, August 16. Still another company was necessary to clear the county under the two calls of July and August. Jerome Spilman, J. F. Sulzer, C. F. Soyez and N. J. Maunier called for a company early in August. They soon had thirty men who were sent to Camp Noble in charge of Maunier, while the others remained to complete the company. Edmund Sharples offered \$25 bounty to the company. A number of the men was raised outside of the county. The last men left in August, and all became Company G of the Ninety-third Regiment. The officers during the war were: Jerome Spilman, captain; Campbell Welch, N. J. Maunier, Reuben F. Bates, first lieutenants; B. F. Wilson, N. J. Maunier, J. K. P. Connor, Francis Hall, second lieutenants. The company was mustered in August 28, at Madison. November 9 the regiment moved to Cairo, Ills., thence to Memphis, thence to near Oxford, Miss., thence, late in December, to LaGrange, Tenn., thence to Corinth, thence to near Memphis. In March, 1863, it sailed to Helena, thence to Duckworth, La., and thence on the Vicksburg campaign. Its first fight was at Jackson, Miss., where it lost three killed and seven wounded. In assaults on Vicksburg it lost three killed and fourteen wounded. It lost one killed and three wounded in the investment of Jackson. It skirmished October 17, near Brownstown, Miss., and elsewhere near Vicksburg, Memphis, etc. It fought hotly at Brice's Cross Roads, and was driven back with a loss of thirteen killed, fifty-six wounded and 184 prisoners. The remainder of the regiment reached Memphis June 12, 1864. July 15, it fought at Harrisburg, Miss., repulsing the enemy, and later skirmished in several places. It then moved to Little Santa Fé, Kas., thence to St. Louis, thence (November 14), to Nashville, where, December 15 and 16, it fought in the battle of Nashville. It joined the pursuit, and spent the winter at Eastport, Miss. Early in February, 1865, it moved by water to Dauphin Island, Ala., thence to Danby's Mills, thence to Spanish Fort, in the investment of which it was actively engaged. Early in April it moved to Fort Blakely, which was carried by storm. It moved to Montgomery, thence to Selma, thence to Gainesville. It was mustered out at Memphis, August 10, 1865.

Preparations were made to resort to the draft if necessary. September 19 the following statistics were made out: Total militia, 1,630; total volunteers, 1,254; total exemptions, 173; total conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, 0; total volunteers in the service, 1,225; total subject to draft, 1,457. Charles Fournier was draft commissioner, John Dorn marshal, and H. S. Clark surgeon. But the services of these men were not needed, as Perry County furnished every man demanded, and that too with volunteers with little bounty. It was one of only fifteen counties

in the State to do this. After this the enlistment of men was at a standstill. September 24 Gen. Love left at Cannelton a rifled ten-pound Dahlgren cannon, besides many guns and much ammunition. There was much disloyalty at Hawesville, Ky., a number of men there having entered the rebel army. In September Capt. Tobin's company of Legion, moved at night into Kentucky, pursuant to a call for help, to assist in driving back the guerrillas threatening Cloverport. With the coming of cold weather the Ladies' Relief Societies were organized over the county, the one at Cannelton being officered by Mrs. E. Wilbur, President; Mrs. G. W. Patterson, Mrs. George Minto, Mrs. J. C. Wade, Mrs. John Sanderson, Mrs. Sharples, Sr., Mrs. David Hubbs, Mrs. Belle Buckman and Mrs. James Burkett. Soldiers' families were materially helped. December 21 two companies of the Fiftieth Cavalry appeared at Cannelton and encamped near town, designing to enter into winter quarters. Their presence was to guard the border from incursions of guerrillas. Military matters possessed no interest during the winter and the spring of 1863. All was quiet in the county, save excitement produced by the news of successes or reverses, or by visits from soldier friends, or the disloyal utterances of some sympathizer with the South.

In June 1863, the western and northern portions of the county were thrown into great excitement by the report that a band of guerrillas had entered the county, and were burning and plundering on Deer Creek. In an incredibly short space of time, four or five full companies were advancing rapidly toward that vicinity. The reports which had appeared well founded, were found to be hoaxes. The occurrence demonstrated the alertness of the Legion. About this time, also, Capt., Hines, with sixty-two men (rebels), invaded the county about eighteen miles above Cannelton, and started toward Paoli, Orange County, stealing horses, etc. His character was at first unsuspected, but a little later, such numbers of Legion started in his pursuit, that he turned in Orange County, and made as rapidly as possible for the Ohio River to escape. Col. Fournier, started in pursuit from this county, with several companies of men hastily gathered. He first insured the protection of the government ram "Monarch" lying at Flint Island Bar, and then moved as rapidly as possible to intercept the enemy at Blue River Island, the supposed objective point of crossing. Capt. Esarey commanded the latter force, and assisted in the capture of the greater portion of the force at Blue River Island; Hines escaped. Early in July, the Morgan raid created great consternation. The Legion was thoroughly organized and called out, but only a few joined the pursuit. The news of the defeat of Gen. Lee at Gettysburg, and the surrender of Vicksburg to Gen. Grant, occasioned great rejoicing throughout the county. The skies were brighter, hearts were filled with hope.

The 4th of July was generally observed, in some places by large crowds and attractive programs. A Monumental Association had been organized a short time before this. The enrollment of the militia in June, met with no serious opposition.

Under the call of June 15, 1863, for six months' men, Capt. Hardin of Rome, called for a company, but failed to secure the men, and the effort was abandoned. Little or no effort was made for men under the October call, 1863. In December, the County Board appropriated \$50 bounty for each volunteer, under the last call. This stimulated recruiting. Members of the old companies in the service appeared and called for recruits, and efforts were made in two localities to organize companies. Recruits continued to leave in small squads during the winter, and the spring of 1864. In the months of March and April, many of the old boys were at home on furlough. They were the lions of the hour, were well fed and cared for by all. In April, several soldiers belonging to the Fifty-third Regiment, took a young colored girl aged fifteen years from a family of the town with whom she was living, conveyed her to Hawesville, and delivered her to the jailor of Hancock County, by whom she was locked up. About 11 o'clock the same night, a squad of eight or nine soldiers of the Twenty-sixth Regiment crossed the river, and demanded of the jailor the girl, and upon being refused, presented pistols at his head compelling her release. The girl was then brought back to Cannelton and secreted. The boys who had taken her to Kentucky, were arrested on the charge of kidnapping and confined in jail, which act occasioned great excitement. Finally the men were released, and there the matter ended. The hostility to the colored race led to this act. E. N. Powers, recruited men in April, 1864, for the Twenty-sixth Regiment, and T. H. Osborn, for the 100-days, service.

In December, 1863, Lang and Wheeler called for a company at Rome and Derby, and by the 19th had thirty-five men enrolled. James T. Bean also called for men and raised several who seem to have been united with those recruited by Wheeler, and to have joined a Kentucky cavalry regiment. These men were taken to Indianapolis early in January, and were mustered in as Company L, of the Thirteenth Cavalry, January 27—numbering at that date forty seven. In March and April about forty more men for this company were raised and sent to Indianapolis. The Thirteenth Cavalry (One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment), was completed in April, 1864, and under Col. Johnson left the Capitol on the 30th for Nashville, dismounted and with infantry arms. The last of May it moved to Huntsville, Ala., and in this vicinity skirmished several times with the enemy. In October at Louisville many drew arms and horses. While thus engaged it was ordered to Paducah to assist in repel-



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ling Gen. Forrest, and upon its return was fully equipped as a cavalry organization. It reported at Nashville and soon went to Lavergne to watch Gen. Wood. Here their line of retreat was cut off, when they reported to Gen. Rousseau, under whom they fought at Overall's Creek, Wilkinson's Pike and twelve different skirmishes, losing an aggregate of sixty-seven men, killed, wounded and missing. Only about half of the regiment was in these movements, though the other half was at the battle of Nashville in December. Soon after this the men were re-armed and re-mounted. February 11, 1865, the regiment embarked for New Orleans but disembarked at Vicksburg, and later continued on to New Orleans. It then moved to Mobile Bay and participated in the movements on Mobile. April 17 it started northward, reaching Columbus May 22, thence moved to Macon, near which it guarded enormous quantities of stores, etc. June 6 it returned to Columbus, and remained there until late in the fall, when it marched to Vicksburg, and was there mustered out November 18. It was publicly received at Indianapolis November 25.

The heavy call of July 18, 1864, staggered the county. The quota was 293 men—three full companies, and the leading citizens began to stir. The draft was threatened, and appeals were made for men. An effort was made under the leadership of Col. C. H. Mason late in August to raise a fund to be used as a bounty to procure volunteers for Troy Township, the quota of which was 176 men. The effort met with failure. In other portions of the county clubs were formed to raise funds to procure substitutes in case of draft. About this time fifteen or twenty recruits entered the service on board the gunboat "Springfield." About this time also numerous guerrillas appeared on the south shore of the Ohio, causing guards of the Legion to be posted at intervals along the Perry County border. Early in September four negroes of Kentucky arriving in Cannelton were armed with muskets and placed as a guard over several guerrillas, prisoners in the town. This act of Col. Fournier became so distasteful to a number of citizens of the town that without his authority they dismissed the colored men and placed white guards in their place. This was done by several, at the head of whom was the marshal of Cannelton. That night the latter was arrested and sent under guard to Louisville. This occasioned much excitement. The marshal was released without trial after a short confinement. The news of the capture of Atlanta was celebrated at Tell City, Cannelton and elsewhere with cannon, guns, bon-fires, etc. During the fall of 1864 ten or twelve recruits were sent to the Thirty-fifth Regiment; about fifteen to the Forty-ninth; about a dozen to the Fifty-third; forty-five to the Twenty-sixth, and other small squads to other commands. The political campaign of 1864 was very spirited in the county. Many of the leading men of the

State delivered speeches. The county could not escape the draft, which took place late in September with the following result: Troy Township, 123; Oil, 21; Clark, 19; Anderson, 11; Tobin, 11; total, 185. The Townships Union and Leopold furnished their quotas. J. B. Meriweather was Provost-Marshal, John I. Morrison Commissioner, until December 1, 1864, when Andrew J. Huff became his successor; W. F. Collum, Surgeon. On the 31st of December, 1864, the county was officially credited with the following items:

TOWNSHIPS.	Quota under call of February 1, 1864.	Quota under call of March 14, 1864.	Quota under call of July 18, 1864.	Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	Credits by Voluntary Enlistm'ts.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
	New Recruits.	Veterans.											
Troy	122	49	154	325	205	68	55	328	90	1	237	.....	3
Anderson	23	9	23	55	40	6	9	55	11	.....	44	.....	.....
Clark	25	10	26	61	40	9	11	60	18	.....	42	1	.....
Oil	19	8	20	47	28	3	16	47	20	.....	27	.....	.....
Leopold	11	4	12	27	16	12	.....	28	.....	.....	28	.....	1
Union	20	8	20	48	35	23	.....	58	1	2	55	.....	10
Tobin	41	16	45	102	69	26	4	99	8	.....	91	3	.....
Totals	261	104	300	665	433	147	95	675	148	3	524	4	14

It became evident at the time of this draft, and was afterward so acknowledged, that through a failure to properly report to headquarters the recruits under the last few calls, the county had not received credit for all the men she had sent into the service. About seventeen who had entered the gunboat service from Cannelton and Tell City had been omitted when the credits were made out. This was corrected, and a few other slight errors beneficial to the county were discovered and treated likewise. During the month of October the drafted men were taken to New Albany and assigned to various regiments. The call of December 19, 1864, the last of the war, for troops, met with meager response. People waited for the draft. A few left for the old regiments, receiving a large bounty before going—about \$640.

About thirty-five men were sent to Company I of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment, one of them, William H. Kyler, becoming second lieutenant. The men were mustered in squads during the month of February. The regimental organization and muster-in occurred at Indianapolis March 6, 1865. Three days later the regiment under Col. Riddle started for Harper's Ferry, W. Va. There it was attached to the Army of the Shenandoah and sent to Halltown. Later in succession it was stationed at Charlestown, Winchester, Stevenson Depot and Opequa

Creek, engaged in guard duty, continuing until August 5, 1865, when it was mustered out.

In March the draft again took place at Jeffersonville with this result : Troy, 44; Oil, 17; Leopold, 8; Clark, 19. The other townships had cleared themselves. The speedy close of the war prevented the majority of these men from entering the service. The county received the credit, however. The following statistics were prepared by authority April 14, 1865, at which time efforts to raise troops were dropped.

TOWNSHIPS.	Second Enrollment.	Quota Under Call of December 19, 1864.		Credits by Voluntary Enlistm'ts.		Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlistment and Draft.	One Year.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
		Total of Quotas and Deficiencies.	New Recruits.	Veterans.							
Troy.....	475	54	54	10	18	.....	28	10	18	26	.....
Anderson.....	91	10	10	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Clark.....	122	20	20	.....	1	16	17	15	2	3	.....
Oil.....	90	18	18	.....	.....	14	14	13	1	4	.....
Leopold.....	89	8	8	.....	.....	7	7	7	.....	1	.....
Union.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobin.....	221	24	24	23	1	2	26	25	1	.....	2
Totals.....	1190	134	134	43	20	39	102	80	22	34	2

From the above pages the total credits of the county during the war can be approximated. September 19, 1862, the county was officially credited with having furnished 1,254 volunteers. After that, under every call, except the last of the war, the quota, in time, was filled either with volunteers, veterans, conscripts or substitutes. The quota under the call of June, 1863, was about 80 men, and under the call of October, 1863, was 117. These calls were answered. Under the calls of February, March and July, 1864, the county was officially credited with 675 men, a surplus of 10 over all calls; and under the last call of the war, December 19, 1864, the official credits were 102, or 32 less than the number called for. Adding together 1,254, 80, 117, 675 and 102 the grand total 2,228 is obtained. This is certainly an excellent exhibit. It must be observed, however, that in this estimate each man has been counted as often as he enlisted, and under some of the calls men enlisting for three years were counted equivalent to three times as many men for one year. But this is not all that is due the county. Nineteen companies were mustered into the Indiana Legion, and must be counted, though they saw no service in the field. These companies certainly averaged 70 men each. This would give a total of 1,330 men in the Legion. This number added to

2,228 gives 3,558 as the grand total of credits of the county. No county in the State surpassed this in proportion to population.

The Legion was called the Fifth Regiment, its commanders being Charles H. Mason and Charles Fournier, colonels; Charles Fournier, Jesse C. Esarey and James Lees, lieutenant-colonels; Samuel Wild, Cornelius Leitz, Joseph F. Sulzer and John C. Esarey, adjutants; J. F. Sulzer, F. L. Heik, August Pfafflin and Julius Fournier, quartermasters; Magnus Brucker, surgeon; Christ Keilborn, paymaster; Peter Ludwig, judge advocate. The companies, their dates of muster, and officers, were as follows: Rome Legion, mustered June 6, 1861, G. P. Deweese, captain; W. W. Hester, first lieutenant; James T. Bean, second lieutenant. Newcomb Guards, mustered June 14, 1861, Henry N. Wales, captain; James Lees and William Osborn, first lieutenants; William Osborn and Nicholas Kaspar, second lieutenants. Hickory Rangers, mustered June 22, 1861, D. L. Armstrong and A. P. Batson, captains; W. P. Drumb and J. G. Hathorn, first lieutenants; A. P. Batson and William Sandage, second lieutenants. Union Grays, mustered September 14, 1861, Elias Bruer, captain; W. H. Mock and Titus Cummings, first lieutenants; J. A. Hargus, second lieutenant. Troy Artillery, mustered July 29, 1861, William Gage, captain; W. T. Washer, first lieutenant; Conrad Stauber, second lieutenant. Tell City Rifles, mustered July 29, 1861, Charles Reif, captain, Ernst Meyer and Christian Ruess, first lieutenants; Nicholas Grus and J. C. Harrer, second lieutenants. Cannelton Artillery, mustered July 30, 1861, Robert Payne, captain; Edward Dale, John Graham and Peter Schmuck, first lieutenants; Thomas Payne, second lieutenant. Anderson Guards, mustered July 30, 1861, E. B. Cutler and A. J. Miller, captains; William Hicks and Joshua Sandage, first lieutenants; Joshua and Jacob Hicks, second lieutenants. Clark Sharp Shooters, mustered August 17, 1861, John Taylor and John H. Haynes, captains; John Stapleton and Jefferson Walker, first lieutenants; Adam Shoemaker and Daniel Van Winkle, second lieutenants. Oil Rifles, mustered August 17, 1861, Jesse C. Esarey, captain; W. W. Dean and John D. Carr, first lieutenants; W. B. Clark and Noah Snyder, second lieutenants. Deutscher Jager, mustered August 13, 1861, Charles Fournier and John Meyer, captains; Peter Meyer, first lieutenant; John Meyer and Jacob Schaad, second lieutenants. Hoosier Wild Cats, mustered August 21, 1861, W. S. Little, captain; Ira B. Hyde and Henry Schroeder, first lieutenants; J. S. Little, second lieutenant. Lyon Artillery, mustered September 28, 1861, A. H. Whitmore, captain; James Boultinghouse, first lieutenant; K. D. Rowe, second lieutenant. Tobin Guards, mustered September 30, 1861, Robert Tobin, captain; W. W. Weatherholt and J. H. Lamb, first lieutenants; Jefferson Hawkins,

second lieutenant. Emmet Guards, mustered October 5, 1861, John Cumisky, captain; Thomas Kelley, first lieutenant; Andrew Dunihue, second lieutenant. Tell City Artillery, mustered July 25, 1863, Fred Voelker, Jr., captain; John Ehret, first lieutenant; Charles Oswald, second lieutenant. Union Guards, mustered July 24, 1863, Peter Horten, captain; M. S. Sweat, first lieutenant; Joshua Jarboe, second lieutenant. Voltiguers, mustered October 27, 1862, J. D. Aders, captain; I. J. Sigler, first lieutenant; Hiram Foster, second lieutenant. Oil Greys, mustered October 27, 1862, L. F. Charlet, captain; Thomas Farley, first lieutenant; S. W. Leonard, second lieutenant.

	Bounty.	Relief.	Miscellaneous.
Perry County.....	\$6,330.00	\$6,840.53	\$1,280.04
Troy Township.....	10,000.00	2,500.00	.....
Anderson Township.....	2,400.00	1,130.00	.....
Clark Township.....	.....	100.00	.....
Tobin Township.....	3,010.35	426.10	.....
Union Township.....	2,500.00	1,775.00	.....
Oil Township.....	.....	1,500.00	.....
Leopold Township.....	320.00	200.00	.....
Totals.....	\$24,560.35	\$14,471.73	\$1,280.04

The news of the fall of Richmond filled all hearts with joy. Sherman's triumphant march through the South had been seen to be the "beginning of the end." When the news was received that Gen. Lee had surrendered, impromptu celebrations to voice the general joy were held throughout the county. Salutes of cannon and musketry, bon-fires, illuminations, etc., were enjoyed. Banners were flung to the breeze, and people could do nothing but meet and shake each other by the hand and shout over the glorious news. All knew the end was near. The news of the assassination of President Lincoln plunged the county into indignation and despair. The revulsion in public feeling was sickening. Many wept over the awful calamity; others were furious with passion toward the assassin; a few expressed neither sorrow nor gladness. The *Reporter* said: "The murder of our President is the event of our age. Amid the roar and confusion of a gigantic war, the Nation forgets all its past troubles in its unmeasured sorrow for the death of Abraham Lincoln. A wail of grief rises and sweeps over the land. The lover of his country and its liberties has lost the noblest of vindicators and Presidents; the traitor the most benevolent of conquerors. The oppressed of all nations have lost a friend, and our own proud Republic one of its proudest ornaments." On Monday, the 17th of April, a mass meeting was held in Cannelton at the court house to give public expression to the great sorrow. J. B. Huckaby was made chairman, and Gabriel Schmuck, secretary.

Speeches in eulogy of the martyred President were delivered by C. H. Mason, E. R. Hatfield, Walter Byrum, G. B. T. Carr and others. The court house and many of the private buildings in the town were draped with the sable trappings of death. A long series of resolutions was adopted, after which Thomas J. de la Hunt spoke eloquently and at length of the life and character of Abraham Lincoln. Gradually the public recovered from the stroke. The only military occurrences after this was the return of the soldier boys. Often they were publicly received. But, more than all else, the loving and long-separated hearts beating each to each, the knowledge that the war was over, filled the cup of happiness to all, save in the breasts of those whose loved ones lay dead in the sunny South. Through the long, sad years to come they could look back and see the loved forms as they went away clad in bright uniforms, handsome, valiant, brave—never to return! and mourn over “what might have been.” Fine swords or other elegant memorials were given to those who had done some specially distinguished service. Many a boy who had gone away so bright and brave was left in a patriot’s grave far down in the South. Others came home with empty sleeves and frightful scars, or shattered minds and broken constitutions. The sacred dust of some was brought home and buried by loving friends. The county cemeteries contain all that is mortal of these heroes. The silent mounds of sod are lovingly decked with sweet blossoms, and the summer mantle of green velvet is patiently watched by faithful hearts. Sprigs of holly and evergreen, bright clusters of rich flowers and eloquent tributes in eulogy of the noble dead are the offerings of a grateful people on Decoration day. The heroes must not be forgotten.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY—THE FIRST SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTY—THE PIONEER TEACHERS—THE COUNTY SEMINARY—SCHOOLS OF CANNELTON, TELL CITY, TROY, ROME AND OTHER TOWNS—CATALOGUES OF TEACHERS—THE EDUCATIONAL FUNDS—HIGH SCHOOLS—THE COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP INSTITUTES.

THE first schoolhouse at Cannelton was a rude log structure built early in the twenties, near the old cemetery. The second was a small frame on the same site, built early in the forties. The first schools do not deserve the name. They were largely neglected by the families of the coal miners, which constituted the great bulk of the population. James Boyd did more, perhaps, than any other to render them successful.

A few terms had been taught in the old frame house and elsewhere before 1849-50, though none worth dwelling upon. In the winter of 1849-50 Mrs. Whitworth, wife of Rev. Whitworth, Presbyterian, opened a select school and gave advanced instruction and excellent satisfaction. She was assisted by her husband a portion of the time. She was liked so well that she was urged to continue and did. She taught eleven weeks in the spring of 1850. Primary grade, \$3; junior, \$5; senior, \$6; piano music, \$10; use of instrument, \$2; and instruction in needle-work at various rates. Her school was gradually changed to a female institution, which it had really been from the start, though males were not excluded. The remarkably rapid growth of the town from 1849 to 1851 led to the project of building a public schoolhouse, first talked of in the fall of 1850. The coal company donated the lot and the cotton factory gave money toward the building, \$600 it is said. The house, a stone structure in the eastern part of town, was erected in 1851, and school was opened October of that year, by Rev. Boyer and Miss Julia Boyer. Mrs. Whitworth taught continuously up to this time, in various rooms which were rented. Martha Mason taught in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Boyers started with forty scholars. Rev. S. Hart, M. Cone, Miss N. B. Hart, Mrs. Cone, Miss M. A. James, Miss S. W. Kolb taught in 1854. In a year or two this house was found too small, and another building was talked of. Mr. Crehon taught a select school in 1854. Select schools were taught elsewhere. In 1856-57 Rev. John Laverty, Methodist, taught several terms of excellent school in the stone house. Sarah Cotton, Miss Dow, Sarah Kolb, also taught. In the fall of 1856 Jerome Spelman began a select school in the Lutheran Church. G. W. Cone taught in the stone house during the summer of 1855, his tuition being \$4, \$5, and \$6. At this time, 1854, work on the brick school building, which afterward became the present court house, was commenced. C. G. Weller taught in the Methodist Episcopal Church the winter of 1855-56, a select school. The new brick building was completed, except furnishing, in 1856. During the winter of 1857-58 H. N. Wales took charge of the town schools, with the Misses Anna Dow and Isabelle McKinley assistants. There were enrolled 235 scholars, and the average attendance was only 110. In the upper story of the new school building, with poor furniture, Sumner Clark and Miss Sarah J. Mason taught an excellent school. At this time also, Henry Koetner taught the Catholic school. All these schools were exceptionally thorough. Laverty, Wales, Kolb, Gest and Dow taught in 1857. A. M. Ferguson taught the spring of 1858, in the brick building. The school board in 1854 appropriated \$800 toward the brick school building. Mason, Boyd and Smith were Trustees. The coal company gave the lot, valued at \$1,000 W. P.

Beacon took the contract to erect the house, at \$8 per 1,000 bricks, and \$2.75 per perch for the stone work. Within the corporate limits of the town at this date, 1855, there were 720 children of school age, 600 of whom tried to attend. The average attendance was only 240. That alone shows the lack of interest. Leonard & Johnson contracted in the fall of 1855 to furnish the building. In 1858-59 the Franklin Institute was founded by Mr. Schuster, whose assistant was Mr. Chaddock. After 1859 the brick schoolhouse became the court house. In February, 1860, T. J. de la Hunt became principal. This institute was collegiate in its character, taking students through the higher mathematics, Greek, Latin, German and French, and fitting them for college. Mr. de la Hunt was assisted by C. J. Chaddock and the Misses Dow and Knight. This school created an interest in education which is felt to this day. Chaddock was principal in the fall of 1860, and Mrs. Dow, Mrs. James and Mrs. Sheldon assistants. Chaddock left the summer of 1861. School was taught by the Sisters of Providence. John Sanders succeeded Chaddock. In 1861-62 the grammar department was taught in the Presbyterian Church; the intermediate in Mozart Hall, and the Primary in Vaughn's Hall. Adaline Knights taught several years. Amy and Ruamy Wales taught a little later. John L. and Isabelle Huckaby took charge of the town schools in December, 1861, Saunders having retired. Rev. W. L. Githens taught a select school in 1862. The teachers of 1862-63 were Githens, principal, Anna Dow, Nannie Vaughan, Ada Knight and Emeline McCollum. The teachers of 1864-65 were Sumner Clark, principal, Nannie Vaughan, Emma McCollum and Bessie Wales assistants. The Presbyterian Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the stone schoolhouse and Mozart Hall were used.

The present brick school building was commenced in 1867 and finished in 1868, the corner-stone being laid September 10, 1867, and the total cost being \$15,120. It is a two-storied, substantial brick structure. The school trustees were Roan Clark, J. F. Sulzer and Alfred Vaughan, to whom much credit is due in view of the opposition encountered. Considerable available funds were on hand and only \$9,800 in bonds was issued. Mr. Sulzer virtually assumed the payment of the bonds. These bonds bore 6 per cent interest, and the last was paid in April, 1873. When this was accomplished, the three trustees retired and others took their place. The teachers of 1866-67 were Hebert J. May, Augusta Kolb, Emeline McCollum, Bessie Wales, Dolly Wales, Louisa Moehler and Nannie Vaughan. The first teachers in the new school building 1868-69 were W. N. Dunham, Nannie Vaughan, Augusta Kolb, Dolly Wales, Maggie Hollerbach and Christian Dick. In 1869-70 they were Joseph Wetherell, Charles Reschrider, W. H. F. Henry, Emiline Mc-

Collum, Maggie Hollerbach, Dolly Wales and Emma Anderson. In 1870-71 Joseph Wetherell, Mary Wetherell, Maggie Hollerbach, Dolly Wales, Emma Besk, Mary Patterson and C. Reschrider. In 1871-72 Joseph Wetherell, Maggie Hollerbach, Mary Batson, Ada Lea, Molly Gregory, Mary Brown and Martin Stroble. In 1872-73 Joseph Wetherell, Leander Yerito, Maggie Hollerbach, Molly Gregory, Mary Anderson, C. Nevenner and M. Stroble. In 1873-74 N. J. Meunier, M. Gregory, Maggie Gregg, Jennie Brown, Josie Dunn, M. Stroble and C. Nevenner. In 1874-75 N. J. Meunier, C. Nevenner, M. Gregory, M. Gregg, M. McCollum, Josie Drumb, Jennie Latimer and M. Stroble. In 1875-76 N. J. Meunier, Grace McCollum, Rose Moore, Nora Hawley, Emma Rathsom, J. Latimer, Belle Long, Christian Dick and M. Stroble. In 1876-77 L. D. Barnes, Rose Moore, E. Rathsom, Bessie Payne, E. Latimer, B. Long, C. Dick and M. Stroble. In 1877-78 Joshua H. Groves, O. E. Connor, Jennie Gathright, E. A. Latimer, E. Rathsom, Anna E. Menninger, C. Dick, M. Stroble and B. Long. In 1878-79 Groves, Connor Latimer, Rathsom, Bena Grannan, Dick, Stroble and Long. In 1879-80 Groves, Connor, Latimer, Dick, Bessie Brazee, May Worrell, Dora Nicolay, Rathsom, Lizzie Miller and Mary White. In 1880-81 Groves, Connor, Dick, Rathsom, Nicolay, Lena Bourgard, Amelia Casper, Mary White and A. C. Quick. In 1881-82 John R. Weathers, M. F. Babbitt, Dick, Nicolay, Lula Kurkamp, Bertha Hindon, Casper, Rathsom and Sophia Robinson. In 1882-83 Weathers, Babbitt, Dick, Nicolay, Robinson, Casper, Rathsom, Hindon and Maggie S. Conway. In 1883-84 Weathers, Babbitt, Dick, Rathsom, Nicolay, Robinson, Hindon, Casper and Conway. In 1884-85 Weathers, Babbitt, Dick, Rathsom, Nicolay, Robinson, Hindon, Casper and Conway. The enrollment since 1878 annually has been as follows: 870, 929, 881, 912, 783, 843, 925 and for the present year 1875 is 917. The per cent of attendance is low, owing to the large number of children of school age employed in the cotton factory.

The first school taught in Tell City was commenced in a small house owned by the Society in July, 1858, by Albert Oestreicher. The school, it is said, was wholly in the German language, and was attended by only a limited number of persons. In the early fall the Board of Directors of the Swiss Colonization Society erected a two-storied frame schoolhouse containing two rooms. About November school was begun in this building by two teachers—both English and German being taught. During the fall two schools were taught. Several vacant houses were rented in 1859, and in September it was decided to erect a second two-storied frame schoolhouse 36x60 feet, to accommodate the increased demand. A stone house on Block 129 was rented also. In the fall of

1859 there were four or more schools in town. During the year a committee appointed by the society under which the schools at that time seem to have been conducted submitted weekly reports as to the progress made. The committee were Messrs. Steiner, Selbert, Sorg, Pfaefflin and Duhuky. The schools were conducted and mainly supported by the society. A few private schools were taught in both German and English. A building on market place, used as a schoolhouse, was also used as a church. One of the schoolhouses was torn down early in 1863 to check a fire that was raging. Immediate preparations were made to erect another, and subscriptions amounting to \$1,100 were received from this and other societies. The Town Board gave \$600. The two-storied brick building yet standing was built at a total cost of about \$9,000. This and other houses furnished room until 1867, when the second two-storied brick was built at a cost of about \$11,000. Town bonds were issued to raise the money with which these houses were erected.

The teachers in town since the autumn of 1863-64 have been as follows: Bollinger, Oestreicher and Mrs. Nagle in 1863-64; Charles Davis, H. Ittig, T. Baumgartner and Miss Olbrecht 1864-65; Davis, Ittig, G. Huthsteiner and Baumgartner 1865-66; Davis, Huthsteiner, Baumgartner, Miss Knecht, Ellen Largent and Mrs. Davis 1866-67; Davis, Theodore Bachley, John Baumgartner, Hedwig Knecht and Miss Largent 1867-68; J. M. Broome, Henry Baumgartner, M. Menninger, J. Baumgartner, Miss Largent, and J. T. Patrick 1868-69; N. Schneider, Josephine Muench, J. Baumgartner, J. T. Patrick, Kittie Maxey and E. Rauchenstein 1869-70; N. Schneider, J. Baumgartner, E. Rauchenstein, Antoinette Kurtz, J. T. Patrick and August J. Hoby 1870-71; N. Schneider, J. Baumgartner, J. T. Patrick, A. J. Hoby, Mina Frey, J. G. Buehler and Josephine Batson 1871-72; M. Wirsching, Mina Frey, J. G. Buehler, A. J. Hoby, Josephine Batson, J. T. Patrick and E. B. Menninger 1872-73; Ch. Kothe, M. Wirsching, J. G. Buehler, Leander Yarito, Mrs. J. Yarito, A. J. Hoby, Mina Frey, D. C. Menninger and C. Nees 1873-74; Charles Davis, J. G. Buehler, L. Yarito, A. J. Hoby, Mina Frey, M. Batson, D. C. Menninger and B. Neuman 1874-75; Charles Davis, M. Frey, D. C. Menninger, E. Schlaepper, Joseph Nunezyk, J. Graf, L. Yarito, A. Hoby and Charles Kassar 1875-76; Charles Davis, L. Yarito, August Hoby, Henry Scharer, Charles Kassar, Mina Frey, D. C. Menninger, Eliza Bauman and A. Strowaveyz 1876-77; Charles Davis, L. Yarito, A. J. Hoby, H. Schorer, Charles Kassar, Mina Frey, D. C. Menninger and Eliza Bauman 1877-78; Charles Davis, L. Yarito, A. J. Hoby, Charles Kassar, Mina Frey, Mrs. Yarito, Mrs. Menninger and Miss Muelchi 1878-79; N. T. Groves, Charles Kassar, A. J. Hoby, L. Yarito, Miss E. Mulchi, Miss L. Ludwig, Miss L. Mul-

chi, Mrs. C. Menninger 1879-80; N. T. Groves, Charles Kasser, A. J. Hoby, L. Yarito, E. Mulchi, L. Mulchi, L. Ludwig, P. Hartman and E. Pohl 1880-81; N. T. Groves, Charles Kasser, A. J. Hoby, L. Yarito, M. Mulchi, L. Mulchi, L. Ludwig, P. Hartman and E. Pohl 1881-82; Charles Ulrich, A. C. Huff, A. J. Hoby, L. Yarito, L. Mulchi, Paulina Hartman, L. Ludwig, Miss E. Pohl and Miss M. Bristow 1782-83; Charles Ulrich, J. E. Ockerman, A. C. Huff, W. C. Reyborn, L. Ludwig, L. Mulchi, Miss T. Brucker, Miss F. Brucker and P. Hartman 1883-84; J. H. Groves, Charles Kasser, J. A. L. Dupaquier, A. C. Huff, L. Ludwig, L. Mulchi, P. Hartman, T. Brucker and F. Brucker 1884-85.

Teachers were given employment in Rome first in 1820 in a small log building which had served a short time as a dwelling, and which had been converted into a temporary schoolhouse. The name of the first teacher is uncertain. A man named Corwin was one of the earliest and best. Samuel Frisbie also taught when not engaged in his profession of law. Solomon Lamb also taught early in the town. William Litherland taught in 1829-30. There was no schoolhouse built specially for that purpose prior to the erection of the brick County Seminary in about 1835. Before that date schools were taught in any suitable buildings that could be rented by the teachers. All these schools were supported by subscription or tuition. The erection of the brick seminary which contained only one room dates the commencement of a better class of schools. The higher branches were introduced, and improved methods of instruction and correction were adopted. The first teacher in the seminary was Isaac Hill, a well-educated man from Maine, who was so successful and so well liked that he was continued several terms. From this onward good teachers and schools were the rule. Hill was succeeded by Charles Brown, who was also well liked and continued several terms. B. B. Lea was a very successful teacher in this building. Solomon Lamb taught here also, as did John C. Shoemaker, Prof. May, G. S. Holloway, Isabelle Ball, and many others. Little or no attempt was made to grade the school. In 1850-51 J. B. Ricks and wife conducted a high school of more than usual prominence. They gave instruction in the higher branches and charged the following very low tuition: Common branches, \$2.50; senior class, \$3; piano lessons, \$10; guitar lessons, \$10; vocal music free. This house was used continuously until its sale in 1853, and to some extent afterward. In about 1855-56 a frame building which had been erected and partly finished by Stevenson & Dunn for a chair factory, was turned over to the Township Trustee, who finished and furnished it for a public schoolhouse. It was a two-storied structure about 20x40 feet, and had a one-storied addition in the rear. The upper story was owned and

occupied by the Masonic lodge. There were two rooms in the lower story for school purposes. This building was used until 1876, when it was destroyed by fire. Many good schools were taught in this house. An excellent select school was taught in Rome by James T. Bean in 1859-60, the tuition being \$10. He prepared students for college by his course of instruction.

In 1859, when the county seat was removed from Rome to Cannelton, the Legislature enacted that the county buildings should be transformed into an academy, to be managed by a board of trustees; or rather, the act was approved December 22, 1858, the trustees first appointed being John C. Shoemaker, Job Hatfield and Elijah Huckaby. W. V. Reynolds soon took his place as one of the trustees, and has retained the same since. No man has done more for the school than he. James Boyle was a trustee early also. To keep the house in suitable order the citizens subscribed \$2,000 which has since been invested on first mortgage and the interest used upon the school. This subscription has been encroached upon from time to time until now it amounts to only about \$1,000. In October, 1860, for the first time, school was opened in this house by N. V. Evans, A. M., principal, and C. W. De Bruler, assistant. The course of instruction was as follows: Primary Grade—Orthography, reading, writing, mental arithmetic and primary geography; tuition per term \$6. Second Grade—Arithmetic, grammar, ancient and modern history, geography, analysis and elocution; tuition, \$8. Third Grade—Natural and mental philosophy, hygiene, book-keeping, algebra and geology; tuition, \$12. Fourth Grade—Higher mathematics, chemistry, rhetoric, composition and the languages; tuition, \$18. Music and use of piano, \$20; use of piano, \$4; vocal music, \$2; drawing and painting, \$3. School was to continue forty weeks during each year. The first session opened with an attendance of about forty, which soon increased to nearly sixty. Both teachers were men of a high order of intellect, and their efforts gave immediate prominence to the institution. In 1861 Mr. Evans was succeeded by Rev. William M. Daily, A. M., who a few years before had occupied the presidency of the State University, at Bloomington. He was one of the most advanced scholars and educators of the State, and under him the Rome Academy attained even higher eminence than under Prof. Evans. About the same course of instruction was adopted and pursued, and the attendance increased. In 1862 Rev. Will S. Hooper, assisted by his sister, Miss Susan Hooper, a lady of high graces and accomplishments, succeeded Mr. Daily as principal. Under these able instructors the school continued to flourish. In June, 1862, there were ninety students in attendance. In 1863 Prof. James Snow and Miss Flint took charge of the academy and taught one year, but seem not to have been

as successful as their predecessors. Under the above teachers the building was given them to use free of rent, they to receive their pay from tuition and from the interest on the academy fund of \$2,000. Evans received only tuition; no interest. The institution did not furnish satisfactory recompense to the teachers, which fact accounts for the shortness of their stay. In the fall of 1864 the trustees, at the head of whom was Mr. Reynolds, leased the property to the Episcopalian Church, the organization at Cannelton taking charge and placing Mr. Rafner at the head of the academy, changing the name to "St. Alban's Academy." It was managed thus for one year, and was then given up to the Baptists who placed Rev. I. W. Bruner in the principal's chair. Under the Baptists the school did not pay, as it had really not done since Hooper's management, and at the end of two years they released the property to the trustees, who have since permitted it to be used as a public school building. The schools since then have not been specially noteworthy, except those under the present instructors, Howard M. Royal and his wife, Mrs. Mary H. Royal. They have brought into special prominence the normal branch of the institution, and rendered the same valuable, and have multiplied the interest in the public branch.

George Phillips was one of the first teachers in Troy. He taught there in a log building in 1819 and doubtless earlier. Solomon Lamb also taught in the town early. An Irishman whose name is not remembered taught in the town about 1820-21. He was noted as a disciplinarian. Only reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic were taught. Aquilla Sampson taught several terms, one in 1822-23. He was thoroughly competent for that day. A Yankee named Thompson is said to have taught in Troy in 1818. Grandfather Porter was one of the earliest teachers in town. It is said he was the first to introduce into the town schools that so-called useless study, grammar. This was about the year 1820. John Daniel also taught several terms in the decade of the twenties. John Litherland began teaching about 1828 and continued occasionally for several years. The first schoolhouse was a log structure, which stood where the present house now stands. The date of its erection cannot be given, though doubtless about 1827. It was used a few years and then seems to have been replaced by another which was used until about 1834-35, when a small one-storied brick house was built, and was the town schoolhouse for a long series of years, until 1871-72. At this date the present two-storied brick structure was erected, and was paid for in bonds issued by the corporation and redeemed within about six years. The old house with only one room, and with other houses used occasionally for special school purposes, proved sufficient for educational purposes until the coming of the Germans twelve or fifteen years ago. It was then found necessary

to multiply rooms and teachers by three. Warren Duncan and James Willen made the brick in 1834-35 for the old brick schoolhouse. Among the earliest teachers in this house were Aloysius G. Byrne who taught many terms and was successful and well liked. Fred Connor also conducted several terms in the old brick. He was well qualified for his duties. Jonas Sanders was another teacher in this house. He is said to have been the first to introduce the now popular method of object teaching, though in an imperfect manner and on a small scale. He is said to have taught grammar without a text-book and on the blackboard. Rebecca Roberts was a successful teacher of the town schools thirty or forty years ago. Wiley C. Adams taught frequently and was highly successful. Thomas B. Phillips was an early and prominent teacher. Since 1880 the teachers have been as follows: 1880-81—J. M. Daniels, Annie E. Menninger, Jennie Minor, the first receiving \$60 per month and the last two \$35 each. In 1881-82—Harvey Lucas, \$50; William T. Ray, \$30, and Annie E. Menninger, \$30. In 1882-83—C. C. Hinkle, W. T. Ray, Flora Brucker. In 1883-84—Joshua H. Groves, W. T. Ray and Peter J. Hassfurther. In 1884-85—N. F. Smith, W. T. Ray, P. J. Hassfurther and Annie McDaniel. In 1885-86—Aquila Huff, Frances Salm and others not yet employed when this was written in May, 1885. In September and October, 1884, there was purchased \$150 worth of new school furniture.

An early law of the State provided that fines before the circuit and other courts, before justices of the peace, certain forfeitures, etc., should be used to establish a fund to erect and maintain a County Seminary. The fund began to accumulate soon after the organization of the county. Trustees were appointed to loan and otherwise manage the fund. Samuel Connor was trustee in 1828, and at that date the fund amounted to \$210.53. In March, 1833, Shubael C. Little was trustee, and the fund was \$277.10. In about 1834-35 a small frame seminary building was erected at a cost of about \$400, and this house for years was the leading, if not the only school building of the town. Several most excellent instructors held forth in this house and directed the youthful intellect of Rome. It seems not to have been used as a County Seminary strictly, but as a town schoolhouse in which subscription or tuition schools were taught. In June, 1845, the seminary fund which constantly accumulated, and which seems not to have been used to maintain schools in the seminary, amounted to \$1,410.97. In 1853 the fund had reached \$2,285.64. Under the law of 1852-53 the seminary property was ordered sold. In December of that year, it was bought at auction, for \$114, by George P. Kyler, and was to be paid for in installments. Three small payments were made, and no others. After ten years, the date the last installment

was due, the property was again sold to Elijah Huckaby for \$99.80. The county realized over \$100 for the property.

By a law approved in 1866-67 the county board was required to appropriate, annually thereafter, \$50 to defray the expense of a County Teachers' Institute, and the first assemblage of this character was held at Cannelton August 26 to 30, inclusive. The officers were J. T. Martin, President; I. L. Whitehead, Secretary; Sallie Patterson, Clerk; Sallie Patterson, Lizzie Gregory, Viona May and John W. Long, Committee on Program. The following teachers were in attendance: Ada Knight, Ellen Sargent, Lou Moeller, Letitia Jarboe, Joseph Wheeler, James Frakes, Daniel Stanley, John Lasenby, Charles Dean, John Frakes, Joshua Groves, Isaac Lyons, Israel L. Whitehead, Mary Batson, Elizabeth Batson, Josephene Batson, Bessie Wales, Ruama Wales, Nannie Vaughan, Maggie Wilson, Hiram Sanders, Heber J. May, Maggie Gray, Emeline McCollum, Alice Graham, Mary Patterson, Jennie Brown, Maggie Holderbaugh, Smith McAllister, Sarah Osborn, Sallie Wheatley, John Stevens, S. T. Whitmarsh, Sallie Whitmarsh and Susanna Butler. No record was kept of the program, though from outline accounts published interesting drills, recitations, lectures, discussions, illustrations etc., were enjoyed and made profitable. So interesting were the proceedings and so valuable and gratifying the session, that the teachers, when they parted, resolved to hold another session the following year. The institute of 1868 was held September 7 to 11, inclusive; Heber J. May presided, and Mary Batson served as secretary and John Patrick as assistant secretary. A favorite exercise at this session was the reading of short stories which the teachers present were required to reproduce in their own language. Prof. D. E. Hunter exhibited methods of teaching the alphabet, and Prof. May conducted exercises in spelling. Prof. Hunter lectured on map drawing with illustrations, and Roan Clark gave exercises in arithmetic. A "query box" afforded some instruction and much amusement. Observing and able critics indicated noteworthy omissions and commissions. Exercises in grammar, history and penmanship, and all the other leading branches were conducted with much benefit. The session of 1869 was equally as entertaining. D. Eckley Hunter, H. J. May, Prof. Housekeeper, Rev. Mr. Dunham, Roan Clark, E. E. Drumb and others, took active part. Since then sessions of the institute have been held annually, though records of them all have not been preserved or published. The session of 1878, which may be taken as a type of the rest, began August 19, and continued five days. There were enrolled 111 teachers, and the average attendance was 85. This was the largest held in the county up to that date. Prof. D. Eckley Hunter was manager; Dyer conducted an exercise in geography, Spilman in grammar, Walker in arithmetic, Frank

in school organization, Deuchars in geography, penmanship and physiology, Thompson in reading, Hendricks in vocal music. A. Powell read an essay on hygiene and N. T. Groves delivered a humorous lecture on "Poultry Raising." A spelling match on the last day was an interesting exercise. The prize, a copy of Webster's dictionary, was won by M. F. Babbitt, of the Cannelton schools, he having spelled seventy-six out of eighty difficult picked words. On the last day, also, a County Teachers' Association was organized with Mr. Courcier, President, and Abel Powell, Secretary. Township institutes and associations have been organized throughout the county, and are valuable as tributaries of the County Institute. The benefit of these institutes to teachers is universally recognized.

In 1843 Flint Island Union Lyceum was organized with the following stated object: "We the citizens of Perry County, Ind., being desirous of literary improvement and the dissemination of useful knowledge, agree to form ourselves into a literary society." The first meeting was held January 19. W. A. T. Blakeburn was elected permanent president and Israel Stevenson secretary. Other members who signed the constitution and by-laws were W. S. Minor, James Myers, Reily Figgins, Richard Myers, Arnold Elder, Fielding Dean, J. M. Allen, W. P. Webb, J. E. Springer, W. L. Sapp, William Hatfield, Joseph Dean, John Peckinpough, Joseph McFall, G. W. Clark, Benjamin Chism, Richard Stevenson, Washington Watson, I. W. Myers, William Myers, Daniel Heady, J. G. Petty, William Figgins, Stephen Martin, Wesley Riddle, C. P. Honer, J. E. Davis, Marion Ridley (J. A. Gilliland, Andrew Gilliland and Thomas Gilliland, non-residents), Robert McCune, Alexander Stewart, Jonathan D. Esarey, J. H. Esarey and Joseph Rounder. This society was well conducted with interesting exercises such as debates, discussions, declamations, essays, orations, etc., for a short time and was then abandoned.



CHAPTER IX.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY—ORGANIZATION OF VARIOUS CHURCHES IN THE COUNTY—CATALOGUES OF MEMBERS AND MINISTERS—THE ERECTION AND COST OF BUILDINGS—SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND SUPERINTENDENTS—OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Cannelton Methodist Church was organized in 1838 by Rev. O. A. Barnett, though at that time it was not known by that name. There were about fifteen members, among them being William and Lydia Knights, Barbara Mason, Israel Lake and wife, Thomas Bristow (the first class leader) and wife, and others. Services were first held at the house of Israel Lake and a little later at the log schoolhouse near the cemetery and its successor the small frame, and still later in the Boyd store building and in the frame foundry which was burned. The church, a frame structure, was erected about 1855-56 and is yet in use. It is 40x60 feet and has been remodeled several times. Barnett visited the class for some time every six weeks. Dow Parker, a cousin of Lorenzo Dow, was an early minister. Often the class had no minister. Rev. Noble visited them occasionally, late in the forties. Since 1850 the ministers have been as follows: J. J. Stallard, E. R. Lathrop, J. M. Green, John Laverty (1856), E. Gaskins, P. F. Thornburg, J. Tinsley, J. H. Ketchum, W. H. Cornelius (1861), * * J. B. Likely, W. P. Armstrong (1865), H. Gilmore, Francis Walker, E. Hawes (1871), F. A. Hutchinson, H. J. Barr (1873), H. N. King (1876), W. B. Collins, D. Y. Davis (1881), R. J. Easley (1883), A. A. Godby (1884). Among the leading members in 1850, in addition to those mentioned above, were J. B. Maynard, Henry Carbaugh, George Cotterell, William McKinley, Isaac and Britton Limming, W. Y. Christy, M. V. Burnett, Dr. Gest, W. W. Archer and their families. Stallard conducted one or more big revivals. Rev. Armstrong, in a five or six weeks' revival, secured about 125 accessions to the church; Francis Walker secured 110, and H. J. Barr about 100. The present membership is about 150. The Sunday-school was organized under J. J. Stallard.

The Unitarians organized about 1843, and were maintained by James Boyd, Mr. Fairbanks and Mr. Frothingham, being about the only members of prominence and means, the remainder of the few members being the families of transient miners. Mr. Boyd, assisted somewhat by the other members, and considerably by outsiders, erected the first church in

town about 1845-46. This building is now the Episcopal Church. The Unitarians had no minister, and soon gave up their organization. In May, 1857, Bishop Upfold established St. Luke's Parish. Irregular services were held until 1860, and in the meantime Ballard Smith organized a Sunday-school. In 1860 the parish was re-organized, and Rev. W. L. Githens became rector, continuing with much success and satisfaction until 1866. Rev. C. J. Hendley took charge in 1867, but resigned the next year. Under Rev. Githens the parish leased the old Unitarian Church. Rev. W. N. Dunham took charge in 1868, and remained until 1870. In 1871, Rev. Abraham Reeves appeared, but resigned in 1872. In 1873, Rev. A. K. Hall came and remained until 1874. Robert Payne was superintendent of the Sunday-school and senior warden of the church. In 1860, there were 12 communicants, and 86 Sunday school scholars. In 1876, D. L. Trimble took charge of the church. He was succeeded by Richard Totten in 1878, and he by Edward Hunter, in 1884. At the latter date there were from 75 to 100 communicants, 65 to 100 Sunday-school scholars, and about 225 members. Absolute ownership of the church was obtained many years ago.

The St. John's German Evangelical Association was organized December 7, 1854, with the following membership: Chris. Schultzer, George Kreuge, P. Weber, W. Meyers, W. Lehmann, John Miller, G. Lupp, Jacob May, Jacob Moeg, F. Norka, Jacob Miller, L. Mochle, H. C. Louis, H. Blust, M. Bruck, P. Frey, G. Vogle, H. Kolb, F. Miller, F. Kaiser, P. Fuchs, J. Doon, L. Lehmann, A. Lehmann, C. F. Rodermund, and others. The church was not organized in the usual manner by a minister, but by the members themselves, who held to the faith. Meetings had been held for some time before the above organization was effected. In 1855 the present frame church was built. It was a year or more before the first minister was secured. The pastors of the church have been Revs. Ebling, Rosz, Auklie, Genibner, Knaus, Kirschmann, Eschenbrenner, and the present incumbent, F. W. Adomeit. The congregation now numbers over 100 members, and is doing a good work. A Sunday-school was started soon after the church was built, and has been irregularly maintained since.

The German Methodist Church, Cannelton, was erected in 1855, at a cost of \$1,500, and is yet in use—a small frame structure. About four years before that the society had been organized with a small membership, the families of Henry Fogle, Bennett Webach, Phillip Rau, John Johann, Mr. Freiker being among the first. The first pastor was the Rev. Heitmyer. Rev. Baker organized the society, if accounts are correct. Other ministers who have served the class have been Revs. Hoehouse, Reimer, Reigenneier, Schnearly, Shobey, Reimer, Reigenneier, Huff,

Steinhocke, Muller, Bukstaller, Lepert, Kuster, Huber, and Albert Stull, now in charge. There are at present about fifty members. Rev. Schnearly built a parsonage. The church has been remodeled and a steeple added. A Sunday-school was organized at an early day.

In about 1849 a religious organization called the First Congregational Society, was founded at Cannelton. It seems to have been disbanded in a few years. The Baptists also had an organization for a short time early in the fifties. Willard Clafin, Terrence Wood and W. H. Bicknell, belonged. The Presbyterians organized, also, early in the fifties, and in about 1854-55, built a frame church 36x40 feet. Rev. Whitworth was pastor of the small society at the head of which was Capt. James. The organization was soon given up, and the church for years was one of the principal schoolhouses of the town. It was used by the colored people for a church for a time. The colored Methodists have a strong church in town.

As early as about 1820, the Methodists had an organization at Troy. Among the early members were John Huffman, Jane Huffman, Warren Duncan, Sarah Duncan, James Willen and wife, Lawrence Protsman, Ann Protsman, William McKinley, Cynthia McKinley, Henry Spilman, Mary Spilman and others. A small brick church was erected at an early day, probably before 1840, the exact date being uncertain. After many years of usefulness, the class was so reduced in numbers that it finally became defunct. The Baptists also had an early organization. At the head of this society was Reuben Bates. His wife, Betsey Bates, belonged, also Bennett and Thomas B. Phillips, Rebecca Phillips, James Taylor, Abby Taylor, Green B. Taylor, Rev. John B. Harpole, America Harpole and others. A frame house was built about forty years ago. This congregation likewise became defunct by deaths, removals and the influence of the Catholics of later years. St. Pius Protestant Lutheran Church, Troy, was founded in 1860. A few families of that faith, endeavored, in 1860, to raise means to build a church, and succeeded, the house, a small frame, going up in 1861-62. Among the early members were the families of Jacob Clemens, John Wardelman, B. Frischknecht, Fred Hahn, Fred Voelke, John Kurzdorfer, George Feiler, Mrs. H. Heinsle and others. John Kutsch built the church. The pastors have been Schultz, Schafer, Judt and others. The society has at no time had a regular minister. The church is not strong at present, only fourteen families belonging.

On Bear Creek, near Rome, Rev. Moot, a German Methodist minister, began preaching about 1838. He soon secured a small class, the leading families being those of Jacob Müller, Fred Warner, the Blocks, *et al.* A log church was built quite early. Rev. Bush was an early pastor. William Small, Julius Helwith, August Small, Mr. Hatliff and

others, belonged with their families. Rev. Helker succeeded Bush, and Henry Lookemyer took charge next, and organized a class on Oil Creek in about 1855. The Bear Creek Society, though small, is yet in existence. The Oil Creek Society, organized about 1855, had among its first members the families of Ernst Winter, Daniel Keilman, Jacob Keilman, John Ruhl, John Bengle, John Kisley, Mr. Masener, Mr. Schmitley, Mr. Keiser and others. A log church was built before the war. The Bear Creek Society built a new frame church about twelve years ago.

The Methodist Church at Rome was organized about the year 1819, among the earliest members being Terrence Conner and wife, Michael Miller and wife, and others. The circuit at that time was very large, and preaching was had about once a month. It is thought that the class was organized at the Conner residence, and it is certain that as soon as the court house was finished meetings were held there. Other early members of the class were John Claycomb and wife, several families of the Greens, Thomas Wheeler and wife, John Allen and wife, the Stapletons, J. J. Lang, and others, several of whom never resided in the town and who afterward became connected with other classes. No house was built until the present frame structure was erected, in about 1850, at a cost of \$900, which included the bell, that cost \$100. The pastors of this class since 1850 have been as follows: F. H. Cary, J. D. Charles, Aaron Long, J. T. Bean, S. S. Brooks, J. T. Bean, S. M. McNaughten (1856), Levi Gifford, J. F. St. Clair (1860), R. W. Patterson, E. Hawes, J. S. Green (1865), * * S. T. Cooper (1869), David Morden, R. B. Wood, J. Q. Niles, J. W. Kincaid (1875), D. C. Robinson, Joseph Turner, J. T. Bean, E. C. Robbins, J. D. Kiper. The class in its time has been strong and active, but at others has been on the brink of disbanding. The present membership is about forty.

About 1825 the Baptists organized at Rome, the members having previously belonged to Mount Gilead Baptist Church, of Tobin's Bottom. The Mallorys, several families of them, were leading members; J. W. Ricks and wife, Solomon Lamb and wife, and a few others belonged. The organization was never very strong, and finally went down without having erected a church.

The Methodists, at a very early day, had an organization near Rono, at the head of which was Joseph Springer, who was a minister. The class at first met at his house, and later at the Springer log schoolhouse, one of the most conspicuous school buildings in the eastern part of the county in early years. The class had members living near and east of Leopold, and meetings were held there. The Springers, Heddens, Borers, Walkers, and others were early Methodists. People then went many miles to hear the word of God dispensed. Circuit riders came

once a month, or rarer, and at such set times a journey of six or eight miles was a common occurrence. At a later date, under a continuation of the class, the Hatfields, Barrs, Daileys, Sages, Currys and others were members. The ministers were supplied from Rome. Rev. Wallace is said to have been the only resident minister.

The United Brethren also had an early organization in the vicinity of Rono, the Myerses, Figginses, several families of each, belonging, and constituting the bulk of the membership. After a number of years the organization disbanded. Two miles west of Rono the combined Christian Church and schoolhouse was built a number of years ago. Members of the Christian Church there are the Stileses, Costs, Weedmans, Sinklers, Rosecranses, the Farmers, and others. The class is quite strong. The Universalists also had an organization near Rono not many years ago, the Ballards, Ewings, Richardsons, Millers, Tates and Spencers belonging. Meetings were held at Beech Grove schoolhouse.

About three miles west of Rome the Baptists organized as early as 1819. Rev. Samuel Anderson and Rev. Charles Polk are said to have organized the church. The Mallorys, Rickses, Lambs, Hardins and others belonged. The most of these members, sooner or later, belonged to the Baptist Church at Rome. The leading Baptist Church in the county in early years was the one in Tobin's Bottom. At times nearly all the residents there belonged, the Tobinses, Polks, Roffs, Winchels, Greens, Taylors, Halls, etc. One of the strongest Universalist Churches in the State had its organization in the vicinity of Rome. They built a church a few miles from Rome, on the Derby road, about the year 1835-36. Rev. E. B. Mann, it is stated, was the founder of the organization. Among the leading members were Samuel Conner, Uriah Cummings, David Tate, Arad Simons, Hart Humphrey, Ansel Hyde, George Ewing and others. The church was strong for a long time under the pastorate of Mann, two Phelpses, Lemuel Curry, John W. W. Curry, Thomas Abbott, David Tate and others, but finally about died out, though at a recent date it has been reorganized, the present pastor being Henry Groves. It is called Union Universalist Church.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church of Cannelton was erected about 1852 under the pastorate of Rev. August Bessonies, then residing at Leopold. The congregation at first was small, probably not exceeding ten or twelve families. Rev. Bede O'Connor, O. S. B., was pastor in 1854-55. On Low Sunday, 1855, Rev. Michael Marendt became pastor, and visited Tell City, (later) Troy, Rockport, St. Marks and St. Peters. February 28, 1858, the Catholics of Cannelton met at the schoolhouse, chose the Rt. Rev. Maurice, Bishop of Vincennes, chairman of the meeting, and

resolved upon the following: 1. That the English-speaking portion of the congregation should keep for their own use and benefit the church of St. Patrick, and the lot of ground upon which it is built. 2. That the Germans, with their own means and the voluntary donations of St. Patrick's congregation, should erect a new church for their exclusive use and benefit. 3. That the actual parish house constructed and to be paid for by both portions of the present congregation should always remain common property, either as a residence for the clergymen having charge of the congregations, or as a schoolhouse for both English and German children. Accordingly St. Michael's Church was built for the Germans, numbering seventy-eight families, four being French—315 persons. The corner-stone of this structure was laid June 13, 1858, by Rev. Chrysostome Foffa, O. S. B., assisted by Revs. W. Doyle and M. Marendt. June 19, 1859, the building was solemnly blessed by Rev. Bede O'Connor, O. S. B., and January 29, 1860, the bell (1,060 pounds) was blessed. September 30 it was likewise blessed and raised to the tower, 156 feet high. Prior to October, 1860, J. H. Spicker, Nicholas Kasper, P. Clemens and Jacob Weis. In March, 1861, Father Marendt went on a collecting tour to South America, returning in May, 1866. The Benedictine Fathers of St. Meinrad and Revs. J. Dion, P. Wagner, and others, served the congregation during his absence. In 1869 the church was plastered and frescoed. In March, 1870, three bells were added to the first. Father Marendt died January 13, 1871, and in March Rev. E. M. Faller became his successor, serving both congregations until October, 1878. He built the fine parsonage, etc., from his own means. Rev. M. L. Guthneck became pastor of both churches in 1878. The corner-stone of the new St. Patrick's Church was laid August 13, 1882, by Fathers Faller, Foffa and Ackermann. The building is a fine sandstone structure, and cost a large sum of money.

St. Paul's congregation of Tell City was organized in 1859, with about twenty-five families. Revs. M. Marendt, J. B. Merl, J. P. Dion, the Benedictine Fathers of St. Meinrad, J. Kauffman and F. Friedinger were pastors prior to May, 1863, when Rev. Ferdinand Hundt became the first resident pastor, continuing until December, when the Benedictine Fathers resumed and continued until 1867. Rev. J. A. Michael then took charge, being the second resident pastor. Rev. Edward Faller succeeded him in 1877, or rather Father Faller and Rev. P. C. Ackerman, O. S. B., supplied the congregation jointly, the former from Cannelton, and the latter from Troy. October, 1878, Father Faller took up his residence in Tell City. The first church was built in 1859, lot and church costing \$900, Father Marendt being then visiting pastor. In 1870 the erection of the new church was begun. The lot, etc., cost \$800, and the

old church property sold for \$425. The corner-stone was laid the same year by Rev. Bede O'Connor, and the church was roofed in 1873. There the work hung until 1877, when Father Faller finished the towers, built the spires and plastered the interior. The structure is 48x114 feet, and is forty feet high in the inside. Each spire is 134 feet high. The style is Byzantine arch, and the church alone cost \$16,672. The lot was increased in size. The parsonage and the schoolhouse were built in 1878 at a cost of \$4,172. The Sisters of St. Francis conduct the school. The Way of the Cross, cost \$340; three new bells, \$567; the clock, \$700, and main altar, \$1,167—all in 1878. The entire church property cost \$26,290. Father Faller left in 1882, and was succeeded by Rev. James Hilbert, the present pastor. The school was opened September 1, 1878, with ninety-five children.

About seven miles north of Leopold is the St. Croix Catholic Church, numbering now about fifty families. In about 1849, John Dupaquier and several others settled in this vicinity, and were soon visited by Rev. Aug. Bessonies, residing at Leopold. Later Father Dion visited them, and first celebrated mass in 1855, and named the mission St. Croix. In 1856 the congregation was increased by several arrivals—Irish and French. In 1857 the log church 22x52 feet was begun, but not finished until 1860, owing to the absence of the pastor. In 1865 Bishop de St. Palais visited the place and confirmed thirty-nine persons. In 1866, Father Dion took up his residence at St. Croix, and remained until August, 1880. Rev. Charles Bilger became his successor. The corner-stone of the new church was laid June 26, 1882. Father Dion bought forty acres of land upon which are the church, a cemetery and a log parsonage.

The Sabaria Catholic Church was founded in March, 1869, at which time mass was celebrated to a few families. This small beginning has increased to over thirty families. Soon after the organization a church was built and blessed and named St. Martins. The congregation was waited upon by the Benedictine Fathers of St. Meinrad until Father Bilger became pastor.

St. Pius' Catholic Church, Troy, is a brick structure 33x48 feet, and was erected in 1849; at that time, also, the cemetery was secured; but the parsonage was bought ten years later. The pastors have been Revs. J. Contin, Henry Peters, Bede O'Connor, Michael Marendt, Joseph Kaufmann, Ferdinand Hundt, Martin Marty, P. W. Schlumpf, Fred. Freidinger, P. Fintan, P. Benno, Andrew Michael, P. H. Kintrup, P. B. Gerber, F. Mueller, P. H. Hug, P. P. Zarn and P. C. Ackermann. In 1879 the congregation numbered seventy-two families. The corner-stone of the new church building was laid in September, 1881.

St. Mark's Catholic Church in Anderson Township, is built of sandstone, is 36x65 feet, and was begun in 1867 and finished in 1869. In 1860 an acre of ground upon which was a small frame building, was bought by Father Marendt for school purposes. In 1863 Father Hundt celebrated mass there, and about that time another acre of ground was bought for a cemetery. Father Friedinger next attended the place, and after him Father Marty. At the time of the building of the church about eighteen families belonged. Father Michael served as pastor from 1867 to 1877. There were then thirty-three families. Rev. John B. Unverzagt became the first resident pastor in 1877. At this time the parsonage was built. Father Zarn succeeded Father Unverzagt, and the former by Father A. Oster and he by Father Peter Hommes. The congregation numbers about forty-eight families.

St. John's Catholic Church, in the northern part of the county, was built in 1875, and at that date the congregation numbered about twenty families. The Benedictine Fathers of St. Meinrad first visited the few families, but since the pastorate of Father Unverzagt at St. Mark's, the congregation has been supplied from that charge. Rev. Father Marty preached in the vicinity in 1875 and later.

St. Peter's Catholic Church, four miles from Rome, numbers about eighteen families. Mass was first celebrated in residences by Abbott Finton of St. Meinrad until Father Marendt took charge and built a church in 1868. His successor, Father Faller, built the second church in 1877. This church has been attended by the pastor of St. Marks.

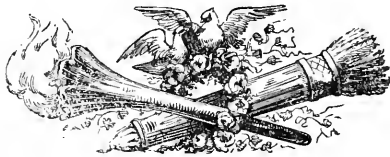
The German Evangelical Society at Tell City was organized in 1866, and in 1867 a church was built at a cost of \$3,500. The first trustees were Jacob Kleiber, Ernst Birnstengel, Justus Rhode, Henry Keller and Ludwig Wade. The first pastor was Jacob Kraus; then came Christian Kirschmann, Frederick Judt and F. W. Adomeit. Prior to May, 1885, the society was a free church, not belonging to any synod. It has been prosperous in numbers and finances. The present trustees are Henry Keller, Ernst Birnstengel, P. P. Grimeissen, Adolph Lechner and John Röss. The Sunday-school, organized in 1866, started with thirty-five members, and now has 150. The first superintendent was B. Steerlin. In 1878 the Evangelical Singing Society was organized.

The Oil Creek Baptist Church was organized in 1851 by Revs. R. M. Snyder and J. Armstrong. Among the first members were James Falkenborough and his wife Barbara, Cassandra Falkenborough, Polly Frakes, Nancy Shaver, Daniel Rhodes, Charles A. Cunningham and others. Charles A. Cunningham was the first clerk. The present building was erected in the spring of 1879. The membership increased until it numbered 112, but is not so strong now. Simeon and Isaac Van Winkle, of

this society, were ordained as ministers. The present clerk is Jesse Cunningham.

The Walkers were probably the first Methodists of Oil Township, and the Ewings the first Presbyterians. Probably the earliest Methodist circuit riders of this township were Revs. Walls and Seaton. Rev. John Hughes was an early circuit rider and a pious, prominent man. He preached until the age of seventy-five years. He had served in the early Indian wars with distinction. The Esareys were early settlers and useful people. They came to the township in 1810, and settled half a mile east of Branchville. They were about the first in the township to remain permanently. Robert Ewing and Robert Clark were probably the first settlers in Clark Township. Ewing operated the first water-mill.

A combined church and schoolhouse was built of logs about half a mile east of Branchville at quite an early day (about 1838), and was the first in the township. The Methodists, Old School Presbyterians and Baptists organized societies in this house. Early Presbyterians were James Reily, Catharine Jamison, John Ewing, Eleanor Ewing, Samuel Jamison. Mrs. Delilah Walker was the earliest and most active lady Methodist. James Reily taught the first term of school in 1817. Those sending to him were the Reilys, Walkers, Esareys, Falkenboroughs, Deans, Richardsons, Ewings, Frakeses and Willetts. The house stood a short distance southeast of Branchville.





BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

TROY TOWNSHIP—TELL CITY.

JOSEPH ADAM, proprietor Tell City Hub Manufactory, is a native of Baden, Germany, born March 19, 1847. He is one of a family of ten children born to the marriage of Damion Adam and Walburga Keller, also natives of Germany. He remained at home until reaching manhood, receiving a fair education. He learned the carpenter's trade and followed it in his native country until 1866, when he came to the United States and worked at his trade in Cincinnati and New Albany, Ind. In 1870 he came to Tell City and worked in furniture and chair factories until 1882, when he embarked in his present business, in which he is meeting with fair success. In 1868 he married Catharine (Stroble) Reichle, a native of Baden, by whom he is the father of three children, Charles A., Katie and Joseph. Both he and wife are members of the Catholic church, and he is also a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics Mr. Adams is a Democrat, and is at present a member of the town council.

HENRY BADER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes at Tell City, was born in Canton, Zurich, Switzerland, March 25, 1851. He is one of five surviving children born to the marriage of John Bader and Regula Frohlich, who are also natives of Switzerland. Henry remained with his parents until he was twelve years old, when he went to work in a silk factory. In 1869 he came to the United States, and after a short residence at Tell City located at Henderson, Kentucky, where he remained until 1879. He then returned to Tell City, where he has since been engaged in his present business. He has a good stock of goods in his line, and also the latest improved machinery for doing fine custom work. September 25, 1877, he was united in marriage with Frederika Lauber, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has borne him three children, two of whom, Emma F. and Ella C. are living. Himself and wife are members of the Evangelical Church. He is also a member of the F. & A. M. and of the I. O. O. F. Encampment.

FERDINAND BECKER, a prominent merchant of Tell City, was born in Canton Glarus, Switzerland, June 22, 1827. He is the oldest and only surviving member of a family of four children born to the marriage of Fredrick Becker and Elizabeth Grubermann, who were also natives of Switzerland. He grew to manhood in his native country, receiving a collegiate education in German and French. He was engaged with his father in mercantile pursuits until 1854, when he came to the

United States, and was employed as a salesman in stores in Cincinnati, and in Dubuque and Davenport, Iowa, until 1858. In that year he came to Tell City as a member of the Colonization Society, and has since been prominently identified with the business interests of the town, although for a time he was engaged in merchandising at Morganfield, Ky. and farming in Kansas. For four years he was one of the proprietors of the woolen mills, and is now doing a large business in general merchandise. During its existence he was president of the National Bank, and is now treasurer of the Tell City Fire Insurance Company. He is recognized throughout the town and county as one of the leading business men, and as an honorable, upright citizen. In 1861 he was united in marriage with Mary Gnau, a native of Cincinnati, but of German descent. They have seven children—five sons and two daughters. One of the daughters is deceased.

CHARLES BECKER, proprietor of a brewery at Tell City, is a native of Prussia, born July 15, 1830. He learned the bakers' trade of his father, and later learned the brewery business. In 1855 he came to the United States, and worked in a brewery in Cincinnati until 1858, when he came to Tell City as a member of the Swiss Colonization Society. He opened the first brewery in the town, and has remained in the business ever since with good success. In 1860 he married Caroline Schoenhinz, a native of Wurtemberg, by whom he was the father of two children, Alois and Barbara (deceased). Mr. Becker is one of the directors of the Tell City Fire Insurance Company, and is also a director and stockholder in the bank. He is one of a family of two sons and four daughters born to Theodore and Margaret (Osterdag) Becker, both natives of Prussia, where they passed their lives. He has always lived in the Catholic faith, and is highly respected as a courteous gentleman and a successful business man.

MICHAEL BETTINGER, proprietor of the Tell City Woolen Mills, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, September 29, 1824. His parents were Martin and Juliana (Grisser) Bettinger, also natives of Germany. He remained at home on the farm until attaining his majority, when he entered the German army, in which he served two and a half years. In 1848 he came to America and located at Cincinnati, where he worked in a brewery, and later in partnership with his brother-in-law owned one. In 1857 he engaged in the hotel and saloon business in that city, and continued until 1859 when he came to Tell City, and operated a saw-mill for a few years. He then bought the only hotel in the town, known as the Seigel Hotel which he conducted for one year. In March 1868, he bought an interest in the woolen mills, and two years later became sole owner. He conducted the business with great success until 1881, when the mills were entirely destroyed by fire, entailing a heavy loss upon him. He soon, however, replaced the old buildings with large brick structures, in which he placed the latest improved machinery. Mr. Bettinger is one of the town's most enterprising and successful business men. He was formerly president of the First National Bank, and now occupies that position in the Tell City Bank. In 1849 he married Elizabeth Augst, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and to their union have been born five children, Charles (deceased), Albert, Amelia, wife of Clay

Switzer, William and Michael. He and family are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN BEGERT, president of the Chair Maker's Union of Tell City, was born in Canton Bern, Switzerland, January 24, 1826. He is one of six children born to Nicholas and Mary (Weber) Begert, who were also natives of Switzerland. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade in his native country, and followed it there until 1856, when he came to the United States. He was engaged in saw-milling in Wisconsin between two and three years, after which he followed the same business at Tell City until the war. During the Rebellion he served his adopted country for over three years as a private in the First Indiana Artillery. He then returned to Tell City, and in 1865 assisted in organizing the Chair-maker's Union, of which he has been president from the beginning, and its success has been largely due to his business ability. In 1864 he was united in marriage with Mary Milchi, a native of the same country as himself. Two children have been born to them, only one of whom, John is living. Mr. Begert is a Democrat in politics, and is one of the most enterprising and successful business men of the town.

HENRY H. BIELEFELD, merchant of Tell City, is a native of the town, born January 12, 1861, being one of a family of two living children of Henry and Elizabeth (Lusky) Bielefeld, both natives of Germany. The father came to the United States in 1850, and worked at manual labor in various States until 1858 when he came to Tell City. He worked at manual labor and teaming, and later opened a small store which he conducted until December, 1884, when the business went into the hands of his son, Henry H. The latter received a fair German and English education in the town schools and attended the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso for one year. In 1881 he went to Louisville, Ky., where he was employed as clerk in a store until assuming control of his present business, which he is conducting with good success. February 19, 1885, he was united in marriage with Mary A. Flamm, a native of Louisville, Ky.

JACOB BOLLINGER, a prominent citizen of Tell City, is a native of Canton Aargau, Switzerland, born March 11, 1818. He received a thorough education in his native country, and engaged in teaching there. In 1855 he came to the United States and located at Fort Smith, Arkansas, where two of his brothers had already located. He taught instrumental music at that place for one year, and then accepted the position of Professor of German in the Methodist College at Lebanon, Ill. After teaching there one year, and one year in St. Louis, he was engaged in the latter city in the insurance business until 1861, when he came to Tell City and accepted the position of principal of schools which he held three years. Since that time he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Tell City, with the exception of two years when he was United States Revenue Inspector for the First and Second District of Indiana. In 1851 he married Anna Gautschi, a native of Switzerland, by whom he was the father of one child, Gotthold R., who died in Chicago, Ill., May 15, 1884. Mr. Bollinger is a Republican and a warm advocate of the principles of his party. He has given considerable time and attention to the study of law, and is engaged in the practice of the pro-

fession in connection with his other business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and himself and wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

GEORGE F. BOTT, proprietor and publisher of the *Tell City Anzeiger*, was born in Ravensburg, Germany, July 23, 1842. His parents, George and Marie M. (Bauer) Bott, were also born in Germany. The father who was a tailor, came to the United States in 1854 and followed his trade in Ohio, Michigan and Iowa. In 1860 he came to Tell City, remained a short time and then went to Paducah, Ky. In 1863 he again came to Tell City where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1873, when he returned to his native country, where he died in August, 1875. His widow is still living in Germany. George F. came to America with his mother in 1855, and joined his father. He learned the printer's trade at Dubuque, Iowa, and in 1861 he enlisted in Company D., First Nebraska Infantry, afterward Cavalry. He was with Grant at Donelson, Corinth, and many other of those well-known battles in which his division under Gen. Lew Wallace participated. July 1862, his regiment was placed west of the Mississippi, where it remained until the close of the war. It was made cavalry in November, 1863. During the service he was made orderly sergeant of Company B. At the close of the war, he came to Tell City and worked in the office of the *Helvetia* for a time. He afterward worked at his trade in Louisville, Indianapolis and Nashville. In August 1868 he bought one-half interest in the *Anzeiger*, of which since March 9, 1871, he has been sole proprietor. His paper is the only Republican organ in Perry county. Mr. Bott is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., Druids and G. A. R. He was appointed postmaster at Tell City in 1869, and still holds that office. November 18, 1867, Babette Loeb became his wife, and to their union seven children have been born, five of whom Lillie, Hugo F., Otto, Hermann G. and Hedwig, are living.

SURGEON MAGNUS BRUCKER (deceased), was a native of Germany born at the town of Haslach, in the county of Kinzigthale, in Baden, September 6, 1828. He was a graduate of the French University at Strassburg, having prepared himself for that institution at the celebrated University of Heidelberg. During the revolution of 1848 he espoused the cause of the revolutionists, and the rebellion being put down, he came as a refugee to the United States, having first made a tour of Italy. He came to this country in 1849 and located at Troy, Perry County, Ind., where he was engaged in the practice of his profession for about twenty years, establishing both a good business and reputation. At the commencement of the late war he was a member of the State Legislature, and true to the instinct and ideas that caused him to leave his native country, he enlisted on the side of the North in the Twenty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry as regimental surgeon and went forth to the field of battle. Having served his time out with honor and devotion to the cause he had so warmly and patriotically embraced, he returned home and was shortly afterward elected a second time to represent his county in the legislature, which he did with honor and ability. Having served his second term in the legislature he resumed his profession at Troy where he remained four years and then located at Tell City. He died at the latter place October 23, 1874, and his remains were interred according to the

rites and ceremonies of the respective orders of Odd Fellows and Free Masons. The vast concourse of people gathered on that occasion manifested the appreciation and esteem felt for him, and bespoke an acknowledgement of the great loss which the community had sustained. He had a family of three sons and four daughters, one of whom is Charles M. Brucker M. D. He was born in Troy, Perry County, May 6, 1860. He received a good literary education at the Indiana University at Bloomington and graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati in 1882, since which he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Tell City. He has a good business and is recognized as one of the best practitioners of the county. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Society, the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W., and is also a member of the Indiana Eclectic Medical Association and an honorary member of the same in Ohio.

NICHOLAS BURST, a prominent citizen of Tell City, is a son of John Burst a native of Baden, Germany, who came to the United States in 1830, and located a few years later at Cincinnati where he married Catharine Olinger. In 1849 he removed to Ripley County, Ind. where he lived about ten years. After another residence in Cincinnati he returned to Ripley County and later removed to Greensburg, Ind., where he now lives. Nicholas remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-four years old, when, with a partner, he engaged in the stave business for the Standard Oil Company in Brown, Lawrence and Monroe Counties. In 1879 he came to Tell City in the interest of that company and in August, 1884 he engaged in the lumber and stave business for himself. He also owns a livery stable, the only one in the town. November 24, 1870, he married Mary L. Schrader, a native of Aurora, Ind., by whom he is the father of four children. The only one now living is Lulu. Mr. Burst is a Republican and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of H. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 6, 1846.

MICHAEL DERRENDINGER, distiller and farmer of Tell City, was born near Strassburg, Germany, January 24, 1853. He is a son of Michael and Gertrude Derrendinger who were also natives of Germany where the former died in 1878. The latter is still living. He remained at home on the farm with his parents until 1872 when he came to the United States and located at Tell City. He worked in a furniture factory for four years, after which, in company with his uncle John Blum, built the distillery which he still operates. He also owns and works a small farm near the city. In 1881 he was joined in marriage with Mary Wink, a native of Spencer County, Ind., by whom he is the father of two children, Michael and Mary. Both himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church and are much respected by the community in which they live.

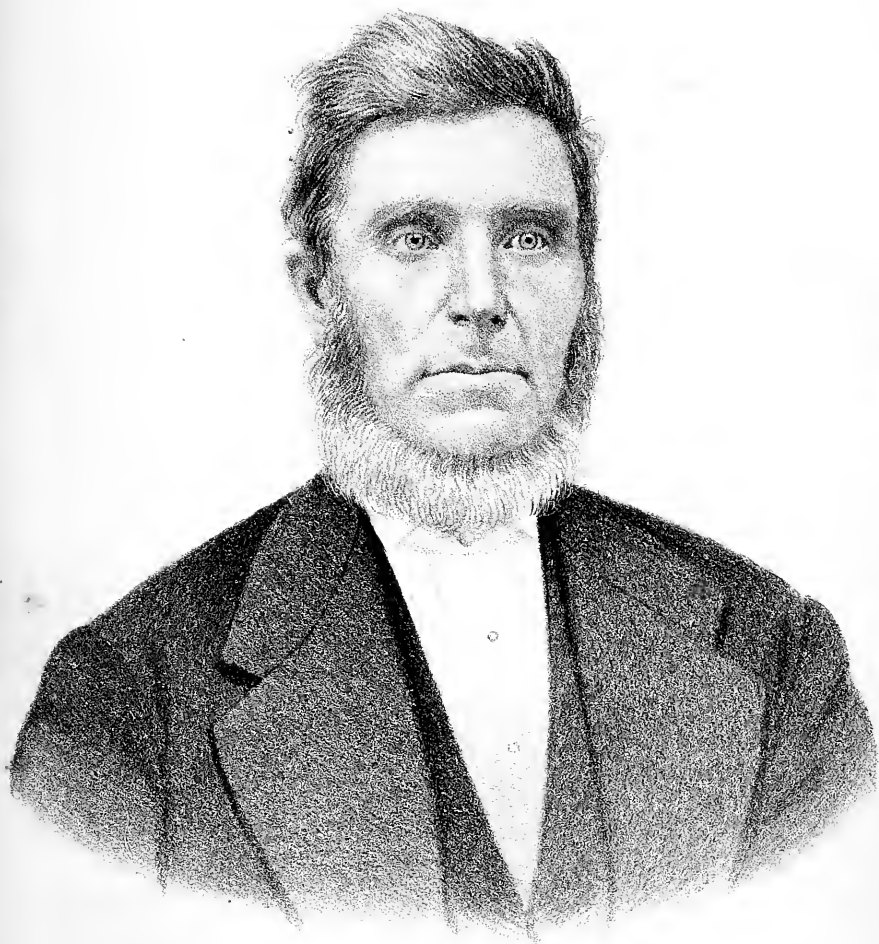
ALBERT EHRENSPERGER, a stockholder of the Cabinet Makers' Union, of Tell City, is a native of Canton Zurich, Switzerland, born June 15, 1852, being one of a family of three children born to Henry and Elizabeth (Phister) Ehrensperger. The father, who was a house painter, came to the United States in 1854, and located in Dubuque, Iowa, where he followed his trade until 1858. In that year he came to Tell City, and worked for the Tell City Furniture Company, and later bought

an interest in the Chair Makers' Union. In 1868 he bought an interest in the Cabinet Makers' Union, which he still owns. During the Rebellion he served nine months in the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Albert received his education in the schools of the town, and at the age of fourteen years he began to learn the varnisher's trade in the Tell City Furniture Company's factory. He worked for the Southwestern Furniture Company for two years, and was then engaged in the spring mattress-business for two years. In 1876 he bought an interest in the Cabinet Makers' Union, and is now foreman of the varnishing department of that institution. January 4, 1876, he wedded Hannah Kieser, a native of Perry County, by whom he is the father of three children: Henry A., Elizabeth and Lena M. Both he and wife are Protestants by faith, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment.

REMIG EINSIEDLER, proprietor of Arbeiter Hall, Tell City, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born February 14, 1854. He is the only son of Joseph and Benedicita (Benzinger) Einsiedler, natives of Bavaria and Switzerland respectively. The father came to America about 1848, and located in Cincinnati, where for several years he worked in a furniture factory. In 1858 he came to Tell City and worked in the factories at that place until 1872, when he built Arbeiter Hall, where he conducted a saloon until his death, June 6, 1880. He was recognized as an energetic, enterprising citizen, who took an active interest in all public enterprises. Renig was reared at home, receiving a good German and English education. He learned the harness-maker's trade, and followed it in Tell City, St. Joseph, Mo., and Louisville, Ky., for six years. In 1875 he returned home, and managed his father's business until the latter's death, since which he has conducted the business for himself. May 15, 1879, he married Anna Schergens, a native of Cincinnati, and to this union have been born two children—Joseph and Lydia. Politically Mr. Einsiedler is a Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Druids.

ALBERT P. FENN, agent for the Chair Makers' Union, of Tell City, was born in the town, April 13, 1861. He is one of five children in the family of Nicholas and Fredericka (Walter) Fenn, both natives of Germany. The father came to the United States in 1847, and worked in a pork-packing establishment at St. Louis for two years, and on a farm near the city until 1859 or 1860, when he came to Tell City. He has since been engaged as engineer for the Cabinet Makers' Union. Albert P., after learning the cabinet-makers' trade, and working at it until 1881, attended the Valparaiso Normal School for one year. Returning home he followed his trade until 1884, when he accepted his present position, which he is efficiently and acceptably filling. He is a stockholder and director of the Cabinet Makers' Union, and is one of the rising young business men of Perry County.

JOHN FOERSTER, a director of the Cabinet Maker's Union of Tell City, is a native of Gross Grauden, Prussia, born November 13, 1828. He is the youngest of eight children born to Gottfried and Racena Foerster, who were natives of Prussia where they lived and died. John grew to manhood in his native country and learned the cabinet-maker's trade. In 1849 he came to the United States and followed his trade in



*Yours truly
Robert Tobin*



New York City, Rock Island, Ill., and Danville, Ky., until 1865 when he came to Tell City. He worked at his trade, and in 1870 he bought an interest in the Cabinet Maker's Union of which company he was secretary one term, and has been a director for several terms. In 1855 he was joined in marriage with Mary Kurz, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, who died January 26, 1870, having borne him eight children. Those living are Emma, William, Frederick, Bertha, Edward, John and Alvin. Mr. Foerster is a Republican and was a strong Union man during the war. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Evangelical Church.

JOSHUA H. GROVES, superintendent of the Tell City Schools, was born in Perry County, February 26, 1849. He is one of a family of nine sons and two daughters born to the marriage of Samuel T. Groves and Eliza H. Huckaby, natives of Perry County and Breckenridge County, Ky., respectively. The father, who was a practical farmer lived in Tobin Township where he followed farming until his death, with the exception of three year's residence in Missouri just prior to the war, when he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. His death occurred in 1872. His widow still resides on the homestead farm where Joshua H. was reared. All the educational instruction that he received was in the common schools, but by close application to study and much desultory reading he has acquired a superior education. He entered the profession in which he has since been engaged at the age of fifteen years, and is now recognized as one of the best and most efficient in this part of the State. September 26, 1870, he wedded Lucy F. Connor, a native of the county, and to this union have been born five children, Mary (deceased), John D., Tipton, Mary S. and Sidney K. Prof. Groves is a Republican and a member of the F. & A. M.

JOHN C. HARRER, agent for the Tell City Furniture Company, is a native of Bavaria, born June 14, 1822, being the eldest of a family of two sons and two daughters born to George and Christina (Long) Harrer, also natives of Bavaria. He was reared at home in his native city, receiving a good education in his native language. At the age of fourteen he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and followed it through various parts of Germany until 1846 when he came to the United States. After remaining a short time at Pittsburg, he removed to Cincinnati, where he followed his trade until 1859. In that year with twenty-four co-laborers he organized the Tell City Furniture Company with a capital stock of \$10,000. The company has increased its business and capital until it now has a capital stock of \$50,000, and gives employment to sixty-five hands. They manufacture all kinds of furniture except chairs, finding a good market in the Southern States. Since 1872 Mr. Harrer has acted as agent for the company. In 1847 he married Eleanor Rohe who died in 1860, having borne him seven children, three of whom Sophia, Anna and Joseph are now living. In 1864 he wedded Susan Hahnkrath, a native of Switzerland. They have three children living. They are Flora, Emma and Edward. Mr. Harrer deserves great credit for the part he has taken in establishing the manufactures of Tell City, and it is mainly through his energy and business ability that his company stands at the head of that class of establishments in Indiana.

JOHN HARTMAN, of the firm Combs, Hartman & Co., chair manufacturers of Tell City, was born in Bremen, Germany, January 6, 1827. He is one of a family of three sons and two daughters born to the marriage of David and Augusta (Werzola) Hartman, both of whom resided in Germany all their lives. At the age of fifteen John was left an orphan. He worked in a cigar manufactory, packing and assorting cigars until 1853, when he came to the United States and worked at the same business for four years in New York and Baltimore. He was engaged in a general merchandise business at Pittsburg for a short time, and in 1858 came to Tell City, where he pursued the same business until 1863. In 1864 he engaged in the business in which he still continues. The firm originally manufactured chairs and furniture, but in 1877 their buildings were destroyed by fire, and since that date they have devoted themselves to chairs exclusively. They employ fifty or sixty hands, making 120 dozen chairs per week. In 1856 Mr. Hartman married Ernestine Kauffeld, who died in September, 1863, having borne him four children. Those living are John, Mary (wife of Henry Nimsgern), and Augusta (wife of Adolph Schmidt). He married for his second wife Anna Grein, and to their union two children now living have been born, namely, Caroline and Matilda. Mr. Hartman is a Republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JACOB HAUSER, a prominent citizen of Tell City, was born in Canton Schaffhausen, Switzerland, August 31, 1830, being one of five children in the family of Adrian and Barbara (Hallauer) Hauser. He remained in his native country until 1851, when he came to the United States and worked at manual labor in New York and New Jersey for one year. He then went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he learned and worked at marble polishing three or four years, and later was engaged in merchandising. In 1858 he came to Tell City, where he has since been engaged in various enterprises with the exception of three years, when he lived on a farm in Anderson Township. He built the woolen mills and run them four or five years, rectified liquors one year, and has been for several years in the hotel and saloon business. Although he has met with several losses by fire and speculation, he has been generally successful and has accumulated quite a competency. In 1856 he wedded Susan Heill, a native of Switzerland, by whom he is the father of six children now living. They are Barta, Jacob, John, William, Eliza and Ida. Mr. Hauser was agent for the Swiss Colonization Society for several years. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN HERRMANN, manufacturer of Tell City, is the eldest child of John and Kathrina (Altes) Herrmann, born in Prussia, October 14, 1830. The father came to the United States in 1856, and located on a farm in Wisconsin, where he died in 1880. The mother resides in Racine, Wis. He received a fair education in youth, and worked at farming and wagon-making with his father until 1852, when he came to America. He worked at his trade in various cities in Ohio, finally locating in Cincinnati, where he remained until 1858, when he came to Tell City and engaged in the saw-mill business. After a year he, in partnership with his brother Peter, started a wagon manufactory, which they have since conducted with more than ordinary success. They began with

small capital, but by hard work, economy and integrity have succeeded in establishing one of the largest factories of the kind in southern Indiana. In 1866 they built their present large buildings, and in 1875 established a store and salesroom at Evansville, which is managed by Peter. In 1856 John Herrmann was married to Elizabeth Keller, who died in 1881, leaving seven children: John W., Charles F., Peter J., Frederick J., Elizabeth B., Herman L. and Andrew J. One child is deceased. January 14, 1884, he married Dora Kay, of Indianapolis. In politics Mr. Herrmann is a staunch Republican, has held various local offices, and was the first postmaster appointed at Tell City.

WENDEL HOFMANN, proprietor of Turner Hall, Tell City, was born in Grossrohrheim, Hessen Darmstadt, June 12, 1842. His parents, Phillip and Philipena (Ehrhardt) Hofmann, still reside at their native place. Wendel remained at home until he reached manhood, receiving a good education in German and learning civil engineering, his father's profession. He afterward learned the brewer's business in Darmstadt, and followed it there until 1863, when he came to the United States. After working a few months in New York, he removed to Connersville, Ind., where he owned a brewery until 1868, when he went to St. Louis. In 1870 he came to Tell City and bought Turner Hall, where he has since conducted the liquor business, and in addition a theater and skating-rink. In 1863 he married Sophia Weicker, also a native of Darmstadt, by whom he is the father of eight children living. They are Valentine, Frederick, Wendel, August, Albert, Edith, Sophia and Edward. Mrs. Hofmann died January 4, 1883, and on June 12 following, he married Clara Frey, a native of Baden. Mr. Hofmann is a member of the I. O. O. F., and A. O. U. W. fraternities.

ROBERT HUELSMAN, treasurer of the Cabinet Makers' Union, of Tell City, is a native of the town, born December 21, 1859, being the only child born to the marriage of Franz Huelsman and Bertha Ludwig, both natives of Germany. The father, who was a rope-maker by trade, came to America during the "gold fever" in California, where he worked in the mines for two years. He then returned to his native country, where he married and soon after came again to the United States. In 1858 he came to Tell City, and was engaged for a number of years in saw-milling. In 1872 he bought an interest in the Cabinet Makers' Union, which he owned until his death July 5, 1881. Robert was reared at home, receiving a good English as well as German education. He learned the wood carver and cabinet-maker's trade, and in 1883 bought an interest in the Cabinet Makers' Union, of which company he was elected treasurer in January, 1885. His marriage with Louisa Schergens was celebrated May 14, 1885. He is a Democrat in politics, and is one of the rising young men of the town.

CAPT. EDWARD G. HUGHES, of Tell City, is a son of Stephen T. and Abigail S. (Cooper) Hughes. The father, who was a native of Jefferson County, Ky., came to Indiana in 1846 and located at New Albany, where he followed mercantile pursuits until his death June 20, 1852. The mother, who was a native of Camden, N. J., died in Hawesville, Ky., November 8, 1868. When our subject was a youth his father died, and the support of his widowed mother and the other children devolved upon

him. In 1861 he was enrolled as a private in Company A, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which regiment he served thirteen months, being promoted to Sergeant. In 1862, upon the organization of the Marine Brigade, he was commissioned captain of Company C, First Regiment Infantry, Mississippi Marine Brigade, serving until the close of the war. He returned home much impaired in health, and spent five years at French Lick Springs, Orange Co., Ind., engaging in farming during the latter part of his stay. In 1872 he came to Perry County, and engaged in the lumber business at Adyeville until 1876. From that time until 1883 he followed farming. At the latter date he entered the agricultural implement business as silent partner of Henry Nimsgern. Capt. Hughes married his second wife, Mary E. (Carsell) Frakes, December 24, 1876. They have two sons: George M. and Dudley P. He is also father of two sons, Frank and James, by his first wife. Capt. Hughes was born in Hickman County, Ky., February 19, 1834. He is a Republican, and a member of Cannelton Post, G. A. R.

HON. GUSTAVE HUTHSTEINER, cashier of Tell City Bank, is a native of Prussia, born April 17, 1844. He is the eldest of eight children born to the marriage of Edward Huthsteiner and Caroline Achenbach. The father who was a merchant, came with his family to the United States in 1848, and located in Cincinnati, where he died in 1862. His widow still resides in that city. Gustave received his education in the schools of Cincinnati, where he taught for two years. In 1864 he came to Tell City and was engaged in the drug business for a year, after which he again taught school until 1869. He then assumed the management of the Chair Maker's Union, and continued in that position until 1871, when he was elected to the office of county treasurer, which he filled for two consecutive terms. In 1874 he was elected cashier of the Tell City Bank, and he still holds that position. During the session of 1879, he represented this county in the State Legislature, to which he was elected by the Democratic party in 1878. He served for three months during the Rebellion in Company K, Fifth Ohio Cavalry. November 26, 1864, he was united in marriage with Pauline Weber, who died December 25, 1883, leaving six children: Eugene G., Ella P., Edward E., Robert E., Alfred and Walter F. One child is deceased. Mr. Huthsteiner deserves great credit for the interest he has taken in building up the town and developing its manufactures.

COL. GUSTAV KEMMERLING, one of the proprietors of Steinauer's grist-mill at Tell City, is a native of Prussia (Province Rhine), born December 9, 1819. He received a fair German education, and was engaged for a number of years in silk manufacture. During the rebellion of 1848-49, he was commander of militia in his native town. In 1850 he came to the United States, and worked at manual labor in Pennsylvania for two years. He then was foreman of a pork-packing establishment in Cincinnati until the beginning of the war, when in 1861 he went to the scene of conflict as captain of Company F, Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served his adopted country faithfully and gallantly for over three years, and his promotions are evidence of his military ability. He was successively promoted to major, lieutenant-colonel

and colonel, serving in this capacity until he resigned, though he received his commission as brigadier-general after the battle of Chickamauga, but declined it on account of ill-health. In 1865 he came to Tell City and engaged in the milling business, in which he still retains an interest, though he has retired from active work. In 1856 he married Gertrude Steinauer, by whom he is the father of two children, only one of whom, Gustav is living. Col. Kemmerling is one of a family of eight children born to John and Catharine (Hueten) Kemmerling, neither of whom ever immigrated from their native country.

WILLIAM CLUTHE, M. D., of Tell City, is a native of Frittlar, Hesse-Cassel, born May 16, 1847, being one of a family of five sons and four daughters, born to the marriage of Jacob Kluthe and Catharine Gerecht, both natives and residents of Germany. Dr. Kluthe received a thorough education in German, French, Latin and Greek. He began the study of chemistry with a view of making it a profession, but in 1866 came to the United States on account of the Austro-Prussian war. He learned pharmacy in Cincinnati and engaged in the drug business in that city and at Reading, Ohio. In 1872 he began the study of medicine at Cincinnati, and graduated from the Ohio Medical College of that city in 1875. He was appointed district physician for the poor in Cincinnati, but he resigned that position and went to Carrollton, Ky., and later to Dubois County, Ind. In 1880 he came to Tell City, where he has acquired a large practice, making a specialty of clinicology. January 3, 1869, he married Lena Kelsch, a native of Bavaria, by whom he is the father of six children. Those living are Charles F., Anna H., Edward C. and Walter J. He and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is one of the charter members of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy.

FREDERICK KRAMER, Merchant of Tell City, was born in Hanover, Germany, September 28, 1822. He is the only surviving member of a family of six children, born to the marriage of Ernest Kramer and Clara Brinkmann, both of whom passed their lives in Germany. Frederick, after obtaining a fair education, worked as a waiter in a university until 1857, when he came to the United States. He located at Cincinnati, where he worked in a lead factory for two years. He then, in company with a brother-in-law, conducted a bakery until 1858, when he came to Tell City, and engaged in the general merchandise business. He has a large and well selected stock of goods, and does a good business. September 7, 1851, Sophia Wiebking, a native of Hanover, became his wife. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. Both he and wife have lived in the Protestant faith, and are highly respected by the community in which they live.

JOHN M. KREISLE was born in Indianapolis, June 28, 1857. His father, Magnus Kreisle, was born in Germany, September 9, 1824. He was a cabinet-maker, and followed his trade in his native country until 1844, when he came to this country and located at Cincinnati, where he married Christine Eckhardt. In 1856, he moved to Indianapolis, and four years later to Tell City, where he worked at the carpenter's trade and in a planing-mill until 1867. He then bought a one-seventh interest in the Tell City Planing Mill & Toy Making Co. After 1870, the firm

dropped the manufacture of toys, and January 2, 1882, he assumed complete control of the business, which he retained until his death March 18, 1885. Since his father's death, John Kreisle has assumed the management of the planing-mill, and owns a one-third interest in the business. Previous to 1882, after learning the cabinet-maker's trade, he worked in most of the large cities in the West. Since 1882, he has worked in the planing-mill. December 30, 1883, he wedded Emma Kuhn, and to them one daughter Rosa M. has been born. Mr. Kreisle is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F., and one of the rising young business men of the town.

AUGUST KROGMANN, distiller, of Tell City, is a native of Holstein, Germany, born December 28, 1821. He grew to manhood in his native country, where he learned the distilling business. In 1855, he came to the United States, and located at Davenport, Iowa, where he worked in a brewery until 1858. He then worked in the coal mines at Cannelton, for a few years, and in 1862, came to Tell City, where four years later he engaged in his present business. He manufactures Bourbon whisky, and apple and peach brandies. In 1856 Dora Shubert became his wife, and to their union have been born three children, Emma (deceased), Dora and Willie. Both Mr. Krogmann and wife are members of the Evangelical Church. He is a Republican, and is a highly respected business man. His parents, John and Margaret Krogmann, were both natives of Germany, where they passed their lives.

MAJ. WILLIAM S. LAMB, United States storekeeper and gauger, of Tell City, is one of the oldest native residents of Perry County, having been born near Troy, January 21, 1816. His father, Solomon Lamb, a native of New York, came to the county in 1810. He was a prominent Whig, a leader of his party in the county, and was the first clerk of the court, having been appointed in 1814. He held the office until 1838. He married Elizabeth Shepherd, a native of Kentucky, who bore him a family of six sons and four daughters. He died in 1848, and his widow, four years later. William S. remained at home until attaining his majority, when he was elected clerk of Perry County, which office he filled efficiently for eighteen years. He afterward farmed and traded on the river for a time, meanwhile giving considerable attention to law. He was admitted to the Perry County bar in 1853. At the beginning of the war he was appointed paymaster in the United States Army, and served in that capacity until its close, ranking as major. He returned to his farm and subsequently engaged in conducting a tannery near Rome, which enterprise proved unsuccessful. In 1877 he was appointed to the position which he has since filled. He is a Republican in politics, and was the first candidate of his party for State representative in 1856. In 1837 he married Mary F. Dumont, a native of Switzerland County, Ind., who died two years later. In 1842 he wedded Julia A. Thompson, who died in February, 1880, leaving three children: William R., Henry C. and Porter H. Maj. Lamb is a Mason, and a member of the Methodist Church.

AUGUST MENNINGER, an influential business man of Tell City, was born near Frankfort-on-the-Main, November 21, 1826. He received a good education in his native language, and also obtained some

knowledge of French. He learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1845 came with his father to the United States, where he worked in the machine shops of Baltimore, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and Cincinnati. In 1857 he engaged in running a small machine shop and foundry in that city, and continued until 1860, when he came to Tell City much impaired in health. Since that time he has been successfully engaged in saw-milling, and does the leading business in that line in the county. In 1850 he married Catharine Schmidberger, a native of Germany. To this union nine children have been born, six of whom are now living. They are Anna E., wife of John Patrick; Elenore, wife of Rudolph Kaercher; August V.; Charles F.; Emma M. and Flora A. In politics Mr. Menninger has always been quite liberal in his views. Previous to 1872 he voted the Republican ticket, but since that time has affiliated with the Democratic party. He is an enterprising citizen, and takes an active interest in education, and everything of public importance. He is the second child in a family of six children born to Andrew and Barbara (Pauly) Menninger, both natives of Germany, where the latter died in 1843. The father came to America with his family in 1845. He lived in Maryland for two years, and then removed to Cincinnati, where he worked at blacksmithing, and later to Dearborn County, Ind. He was drowned in the Ohio River while on a visit to Cincinnati, January 3, 1852.

JOHN JACOB MEYER, dealer in stoves and tinware, Tell City, is a native of Canton Zurich, Switzerland, born September 24, 1828. He is one of nine children of John J. and Barbara (Staubli) Meyer, who were also natives of Switzerland, where they lived and died. John J. grew to manhood in his native country, receiving a good education in French and German. In 1844 he entered upon a four years' apprenticeship to the tinner's trade, which he followed in that country until 1854, when he came to the United States. He worked at his trade successively at Indianapolis, St. Louis, Quincy, Ill., and Collinsville, Ill. In 1858 he came to Tell City as a member of the Colonization Society, and engaged in the business, which he has since followed with good success. He has his store well stocked, and has a full share of the trade in the town and surrounding country. He is also a stockholder in the South-western Furniture Association. In 1858 Verena Meyer became his wife, by whom he is the father of two children, Mina and Gustav. Both he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

ANTON MORAWECK, proprietor of the Steiner House, Tell City, came to the town as a member of the Colonization Company, in 1858, but removed to Rockport two years later. He followed his trade for three years, after which he clerked in a store at Henderson, Ky., until October, 1870, when he returned to Tell City, and purchased the house of which he is proprietor. He improved and refurnished it, making it a first-class hotel. Mr. Moraweck is a native of Bohemia, born August 15, 1828, being the youngest of four children born to Joseph and Josepha (Philipp) Moraweck. He learned the baker's trade in Vienna, and came to the United States in 1856. He located at Chicago, and a short time after removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until coming to Tell City, in 1858. May 13, 1856, he was united in marriage with Klaudina

Kroboth, who has borne him three children, Ernest, Klaudina, and Alvin. Both he and wife were born in the Catholic faith, but are not members of any religious denomination. He is a Republican, and a member of the I. O. O. F. encampment.

HENRY NIMSGERN, a prominent citizen of Tell City, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1851. His father, Peter Nimsgern was a native of Metz, France. He chose for a wife Catharine Meyer, by whom he was the father of five sons and an equal number of daughters. He came to the United States in 1847, and located at Cincinnati, where he was engaged in the hotel and saloon business until March, 1865. From that time until his death, May 14, 1871, he was engaged in a similar business in Tell City. His widow married John Rauscher, and is now living in Cincinnati. Henry received a good education in both English and German, in the schools of Cincinnati, and is a graduate of two different business colleges in that city. He came with his parents to Tell City, where he worked for a time at civil engineering, and later learned the printer's trade, which he followed until 1871. He then learned the machinist's trade in Cincinnati, where he followed it about three years. In 1874 he returned to Tell City, and worked for D. R. Hubbs in the agricultural implement business until 1876, when the latter became insolvent. He then assumed control of the business, and has since successfully conducted it. Although he began with little or no capital, by untiring energy, economy, and strict business integrity, he has succeeded in building up a large trade in this and surrounding counties, and now has six men employed as agents for his machinery. On October 28, 1878, he was united in marriage with Mary Hartman, a daughter of John Hartman, and a native of Williamsburg, N. Y. By this union he is the father of three children, Edward G., William, and Harry C. Himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. encampment, and A. O. U. W.

GEORGE OBANSSIERS, of the firm Wiedmer, Obanssier & Co., proprietors of Tell City Foundry and Machine Shops, is a native of Switzerland, born May 19, 1824. He is a son of John P. and Elise (Bohnenblust) Obanssier, both natives of Switzerland, the former of French, and the latter of German descent. The father came to the United States about 1830, and lived in Kentucky until his death, a few years later. When George was about two years old his mother died, and he lived with his relatives after his father's departure for America. By the time he was twenty-one, he had served a four years' apprenticeship at the machinist's trade, and became master of it. After working between two and three years in Belgium, in 1848 he came to the United States, and worked at his trade in Boston, New York, and Cambridge, Mass., for ten years. In 1858 he came to Tell City, and followed farming for two years, after which he worked as a blacksmith, gunsmith, etc., doing all kinds of work in iron. In March, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Sixtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving his adopted country faithfully until the close of the war. He was in the Red River campaign, and at the siege of Vicksburg. At the close of the war he returned home and worked at manual labor until 1868, when he engaged in his present business. He has no family. Politically he is a Republican, and one of the industrious citizens of Tell City.

ANTON PAALZ, agent for the Cabinet Maker's Union of Tell City, was born in Frier, Germany, August 30, 1851. He came to the United States with his parents in 1865, and learned the cabinet-maker's trade in Tell City, where he followed it until 1879. In that year he was appointed to the position which he now holds. June 22, 1876, his marriage with Mary A. Smith, a native of Cincinnati, was celebrated, and to this union five children have been born: Leo, Anton, Antoinette, Louise and Mina. In politics Mr. Paalz is a Democrat, and a warm advocate for the principles of his party. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a stockholder in the association which he represents, and is recognized as an enterprising and successful business man. He is the only son born to the marriage of Peter Paalz and Kathrina Kronz, both natives of Germany. The former died in 1876; the later still resides in Tell City.

JOHN T. PATRICK, attorney-at-law and insurance agent of Tell City, was born in Crawford County, Ind., April 6, 1842. He is one of a family of ten children born to the marriage of John D. Patrick and Mary E. Powers, both natives of Maryland. They came to Indiana about 1840 and located in Crawford County, where they lived upon a farm until 1851. In that year they came to Perry County where Mr. Patrick was engaged in mercantile pursuits until his death, which occurred January 2, 1871. He was also engaged in merchandising for a time during his residence in Crawford County. He was postmaster at Leopold for many years, and also held the office of justice of the peace. His widow is still living with her son at Tell City. John T. Patrick came to this county with his parents when he was nine years old. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company G, Eighty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Stone River he was wounded and disabled for further service, and was honorably discharged in July, 1863. After his return home he followed the profession of teaching until 1873, when he accepted the position of agent and manager for the Cabinet Maker's Union, which he held until 1876. He was then elected clerk of the county court, which office he faithfully and efficiently filled for eight years. In the meantime he had studied law, and was admitted to the Perry County bar in May, 1884. December 27, 1869, he married Margaret Menninger, who died March 8, 1881, leaving two children—Clara E. and Alice A. September 17, 1883, he married Anna E. Menninger, by whom he is the father of one son—Charles M. Mr. Patrick is a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F., and is a highly influential citizen.

VALENTINE RESS, a member of the Cabinet Maker's Union, was born in Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, September 30, 1833. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade in his native country, and in 1854 came to the United States and followed his trade in Cincinnati for about nine years. He then removed to Indianapolis where he remained until 1869, when he came to Tell City and bought an interest in the Cabinet Maker's Union, which he still owns. He was one of the directors of that company for four or five years. In 1858 he married Frederika Vogel, who died two years later. In 1861 he was married to Elizabeth Green, by whom he is the father of four children: George, John (deceased), Frank and Anna.

Mrs. Ress died in 1876, and in 1878 he chose for his third wife Margaret Simosen. To this union has been born one child, Marie Theresa, now living. Mr. Ress was born in the Catholic faith, but his wife and family are Protestants. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Appel) Ress, who were both natives of Germany, where they passed their lives.

CHARLES W. REIF, merchant of Tell City, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born January 20, 1850. His father, also Charles W. Rief, who was a merchant, came to Perry County in 1857 as a member of the Swiss Colonization Society to select a site for the settlement. He remained and acted as treasurer and president for the board a number of years and was one of the chief founders of the town. During the Rebellion he was a stanch Union man, and as captain of the Home Guards did much to protect the border from guerrillas and marauders. He was born in Baden, Germany, January 17, 1817, and married Barbara Graf, of his native town. They came to the United States in 1848. At the time of his death, which occurred May 15, 1882, he was successfully engaged in the hardware business in Tell City. Mrs. Rief died about five years previous to her husband's death. Charles W. Rief, Jr., remained at home until he was fourteen years old, when he went to Cincinnati and was employed in a hardware store for two years. He then learned the machinist's trade in that city, serving a three years' apprenticeship. In 1869 he returned to Tell City and worked for his father for several years. From 1875 to 1880 he taught school in the county, and since his father's death has had charge of the store. May 5, 1876, he married Lillie Seim, of Cincinnati, Ohio, by whom he is the father of five children: Arnold W., Oscar W., Amelia M., Nora L. and Flora M.

JOHN H. SCHERGENS, of Tell City, is a native of Prussia, born September 4, 1821. He came to the United States in 1848, and located at Cincinnati, where he followed his trade and engaged in the business for himself. In 1858 he came to Tell City as a member of the Colonization Society, and engaged in the cabinet-maker's and carpenter's trade. He was a member of the firm, Combs, Hartman & Co., manufacturing furniture and chairs for ten years, and then engaged in the undertaking and picture frame business, in which he has since remained. He is one of eight children born to the marriage of John H. Schergens and Marie Engel, both of whom lived and died in Prussia. He remained at home until reaching manhood, receiving a fair education in his native language. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and followed it until he came to America. In 1852 he married Catharine Reuber, a native of Germany, and to this union have been born nine children: William, Mina (widow of Charles Bettinger), Anna (wife of Renig Einsiedler), Henry, Sophia (wife of Henry Hetterich), Christina, Louisa (wife of Robert Haulsmann), August and Charles. His wife and daughter are engaged in a dry goods, millinery and notion business in Tell City. He is a Republican and a member of the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM SCHERGENS, foreman of the Southwestern Furniture Company was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 18, 1852. He is a son of John H. Schergens, a sketch of whom appears in this work. William was reared at home and received his education in the schools of the town. At the age of fourteen he began working at the cabinet-maker's trade and

worked as foreman for Combs, Hartman & Co., in which company he owned an interest for two years. In 1879 he bought an interest in the Southwestern Furniture Company, and assumed the position which he has since held. July 29, 1875, he was united in marriage with Gertrude Lindauer, a native of Switzerland. The fruits of this union are three children: Amelia, Harry H. and William. Mr. Schergens is a Protestant in faith, but is not a member of any religious denomination. His wife is a member of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Republican, and was a member of the town council for two yeas.

AUGUST SCHREIBER, a prominent merchant of Tell City, is a native of Prussia, his birth occurring December 6, 1837. He is the eldest of three surviving sons born to the marriage of Henry Schreiber and Wilhelmina Colshorn, who were also natives of Prussia, where the mother died about the year 1846. The father, a manufacturer by trade, immigrated to the United States in 1854, locating first at Galena, Ill., but later removing to Dubuque, Iowa, where he died in 1876. The subject of this sketch was reared to early manhood in his native country, receiving a good high school education, also studying the French, English and Latin Languages. In 1855 he joined his father in America, clerking one year at Galena, and from that time to 1864 doing a similar work in Dubuque. For the succeeding two years he was engaged in the produce and commission business, shipping goods largely to New Orleans, but in 1866 came to Tell City and embarked in the drug trade. Mr. Schreiber has ever since continued the business, and although at various times has had competitors in his line of business at Tell City, he has outlived them all, and at the present writing has the only drug store in the place. This fact is largely due to Mr. Schreiber's courtesy, his large and well selected stock, and the uniform low price at which he disposes of his goods. He first embarked in the business with a limited capital, but economy and industry have brought about their legitimate reward in a comfortable and well-established income, which is the result. Mr. Schreiber has been one of the most active and enterprising men of the place since his location here, contributing liberally from his means in the support of all laudable public enterprises, and in various ways contributing to the advancement of his town, county and State. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., F. & A. M., and A. O. U. W. fraternities, being a charter member of the two latter and also a charter member of the I. O. O. F. (encampment), and the present Master of the Masonic Lodge at Tell City. Since 1876 he has held the position of Deputy Revenue Collector for this district. As a Republican in politics he has been honored at various times by nominations for Representative, but owing to the hopeless minority of his party in the county he has always been defeated. He is the present president of the town school board. Although a member of no church he is a Protestant in his religious views, his family being connected with the Evangelical Church. Mr. Schreiber was married August 25, 1861, to Miss Eva Schloth, a native of Saxony, Germany, by whom he is the father of two living children named Ida M. and Charles Robert Darwin.

FREDERICK W. SCHELLHASE, M. D., of Tell City, is a native of Prussia, born October 31, 1841. When he was a small lad his

parents died, and he was reared by his relatives in his native country, receiving a good education. At the age of nineteen he began studying medicine, and four years later graduated from the Caethen Homeopathic Medical College. He practiced his profession in Prussia until 1870, when he came to the United States and practiced near Petersburg, Virginia, and later in Tennessee. In 1875 he received a diploma from the St. Louis Medical College, and came to Tell City the same year. He has a large share of the practice in the town and surrounding country, and is very successful. In 1881 he had the *ad eundem* degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred upon him by the St. Louis College of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons. February 20, 1876, Mary Kraus became his wife, and to their union have been born three children, William George, Edward J. and Nelda. Dr. Schellhase is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

FRANCIS SEDLETZKY, president and manager of the Southwestern Furniture Association of Tell City, is a native of Bohemia, born November 22, 1822. His parents, Wenzel and Johanna (Ritter) Sedletzky, were natives of Bohemia, where they lived and died. Francis remained at home until about fourteen years old, when he went to Vienna and learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed there until 1852, with the exception of two years when he was in Italy and Tyrol. In 1852 he came to the United States, and worked at his trade in Cincinnati until 1859, when he came to Tell City as one of the stockholders of the Tell City Furniture Company, of which he was treasurer from 1860 to 1872. In the latter year he engaged in the furniture manufacturing business with George W. Lyon, and in 1876 they converted the firm into an incorporated association with Mr. Sedletzky as president and general manager, which position he has since filled. In 1868 he married Mary Mautwitz, a native of Bohemia, by whom he was the father of four children, those living are Mary, Fanny and Ella. Mr. Sedletzky is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F., and one of the most influential and highly respected business men of the county.

HENRY STAEHELY, one of the directors of the Cabinet Makers' Union, is a native of Canton Thurgau, Switzerland, born September 25, 1836. He is one of the four children in the family of George and Sabina (Pfeffer) Staehely, who are also natives of Switzerland, where they passed their lives. Henry grew to manhood in his native country, where he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1860 he came to the United States and worked on a farm near Cincinnati for three years. After working for a short time at his trade in Tennessee he came to Tell City, where he was engaged in contracting and building until 1881. In that year he bought an interest in the Cabinet Maker's Union, which he still owns. He is a Republican, and was member of the town council for one term. In 1866 he was united in marriage with Catharine Wlach. Three of the four children born to them are living. Their names are Rudolph F., Henry E. and Otto F. Mr. Staehely is an energetic business man, and is highly respected by the community.

HERMAN STALDER, a prominent merchant of Tell City, is a native of Canton Aargau, Switzerland, born November 26, 1833. He is

one of fourteen children born to the marriage of Ludwig Stalder and Clara Herzog, who were also natives of Switzerland. Herman remained at home until he reached manhood. He learned the butcher's business in his native country, and in 1853 came to the United States and located in Cincinnati, where he followed his trade for one year. He also conducted a business for himself for two years, after which, in 1856, he went to California and was engaged in the same business at Sacramento until 1858. In that year he came to Tell City as a member of the Colonization Society, where he conducted the meat business until 1870. Meeting with an accident which disabled him for that business he, in 1871, built a brick store room which he stocked with general merchandise, and has since been successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1859 he married Eliza Gnau, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, by whom he is the father of five sons and three daughters. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is also a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. In politics he is a republican, and has held various local offices.

CHARLES STEINAUER, a well known business man of Tell City, is a native of Switzerland, his birth occurring in Canton Schwytz, March 17, 1828. To his parents, Benedict and Gertrude (Effinger) Steinauer, both of whom were also natives of Switzerland, a family of five sons and two daughters were born. The mother dying in the old country the father, who was a goldsmith by trade, immigrated to the United States in 1854, where he died thirteen years later. Charles Steinauer was reared to manhood in the land of his birth, receiving a liberal education. At seventeen years of age he began farming for himself, at which he continued until 1852, when he bade friends and native land farewell, and crossing the ocean settled at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned and worked at the varnisher's trade until 1858. He then came to Tell City, Ind., and for two years, in company with his brother August, was engaged in the hotel business. They then engaged in the milling business, at which they have ever since continued with more than ordinary success. In 1884 they disposed of the old-fashioned stone buhrs, replacing them with the latest improved rolls, and otherwise refitting their property, until they now have one of the best mills for its size in Southern Indiana. Mr. Steinauer is one of Tell City's most enterprising and wide-awake citizens; is a stanch Republican in politics, serving as commissioner of Perry County from 1881 to 1884, and also holding other positions of trust. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

FREDERICK STEINER (deceased), was a native of Canton St. Gallen, Switzerland, where he was born August 10, 1830. He received a finished education in German, French and English, and prepared himself for teaching. At the age of twenty-one he came to the United States, and lived successively in Chicago, Ill., New Orleans, La., and Cape Girardeau, Mo., where he married Mrs. Augusta Graff, who died in 1881, having borne him nine children. He had, however, been previously married to Elizabeth Gabathuler, by whom he was the father of two daughters. In 1858 he came to Tell City, and was foremost in building up the town, being one of its most enterprising and successful citizens. He built the Steiner Hotel, and had an interest in the Southwestern Furniture Company, and also owned a wharf-boat for a number of years. His

death, which occurred October 30, 1882, was a great loss to the community, who knew and respected his many excellent business and social qualities.

FREDERICK VOELKE, proprietor of Tell City Brewery, is a native of Cassel, Germany, born August 30, 1832. He is the eldest child in a family of three daughters and two sons born to Frederick and Christine (Gebhardt) Voelke. The father, who was a brewer, followed the business in his native country until 1848, when he came to the United States, and worked in the glass works at Pittsburgh two years. In 1850 he came to Troy, Ind., and engaged in the brewery business, which he followed until his retirement in 1856. Frederick received a good literary and musical education in Prussia. He came to America with his parents, and traveled through the various States of the south and west, playing for theatrical companies, until 1856. In that year he took charge of his father's brewery at Troy, and in 1861 built the establishment which he has since conducted at Tell City. August 12, 1856, he was joined in marriage with Nancy A. Taylor, by whom he is the father of ten children. Amelia (wife of John Herrman), Ella (wife of Nicholas Greathouse), Frederick W. (deceased), Claudine, Esther, Henrietta (deceased), Frederick, Hetty, Maud and Jessie. In politics he was formerly a Republican, but now affiliates with the Democratic party. During the war he was a captain of the Home Guards.

ELISHA S. WEEDMAN, of the firm of Weedman & Miller, proprietors of a saw-mill, Tell City, is a native of the county, born September 7, 1849. He grew up on the farm, receiving an ordinary education. At the age of nineteen he began flat-boating and saw-logging on the river, which, in connection with saw-milling and stave-making, he has followed ever since. In July, 1884, he engaged in his present business at Tell City, and the firm are doing a good business. In addition to his property here Mr. Weedman also owns a good farm in Clark Township. September 15, 1874, Letitia Jarboe, a native of Perry County, became his wife, and to their union five children have been born, namely, Norman B., Mark, Grace, Pearl and Leslie. Mr. Weedman is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a son of Daniel and Nancy (Spurrier) Weedman, both natives of Kentucky. They came to Perry County about 1838, and located on a farm near Troy, and later on a farm on Anderson Creek, fifteen miles from Troy. The father died August 22, 1854, and the mother June 11, 1867. They had a family of seven sons and seven daughters.

JANUARY WEISENBERGER, foreman of the Chair Makers' Union of Tell City, was born in Baden, Germany, November 11, 1840. His parents, George and Lena (Meister) Weisenberger, died when he was a small lad, and he was reared by a widow, a friend of his parents. At the age of seventeen he learned the stone-cutter's trade, and in 1864 he came to the United States. In November of that year he located at Tell City, where he worked for two years in a foundry. He then worked for nine years at his trade with Henry Ludwig. In 1875 he bought an interest in the chair factory, and in 1880 was made foreman, a position which he has since held. In 1865 he wedded Mary Fuller, a native of Germany, by whom he is the father of four children, three of

whom—Joseph, Frank and Mary P.—are living. Both he and family are members of the Catholic Church, of which he is one of the trustees.

REV. JOHN N. WERNICH, of Tell City, was born in the province of Ermeland, Prussia, on February 21, 1846. He studied at the gymnasium in Elbing from 1855 to 1861, then in Braunsberg until 1864, having finished his theological studies in the Paderborn Seminary, and having received minor orders in 1868, he was ordained priest on September 30, 1868. He spent the first five years of his ministry on the missions of western Missouri. Having nearly destroyed his health there, he returned to his native country, and was appointed pastor of the parish of Olivia. The Prussian Government, not recognizing the bishop's appointment, he returned to this country, June 16, 1880. Two weeks after he became the pastor of St. Anne's, working hard, and in every way furthering the interests of his congregation. In February, 1884, he took charge of the Catholic Church at Tell City, and ever since then has remained in that place until the present time.

PETER WIEDMER, senior member of the firm of Wiedmer, Oboussier & Co., proprietors of foundry and machine shop at Tell City, was born in Switzerland in October, 1820. He is the second of seven children born to the marriage of Jacob Weidmer and Barbara Zaug, who were also natives of Switzerland, where they passed their lives. Peter grew to manhood in his native country, receiving an ordinary education. He learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for a number of years, and also worked some as a machinist. In 1850 he came to the United States, and worked in machine shops until 1858, when he came to Tell City with a very limited capital. He rented a small tract of land near the town, and was engaged in farming for about two years. He then worked in various shops and foundries, and at any kind of manual labor he could procure until 1868, when he began in his present business with Mr. Oboussier. In 1875 A. Roeser, an adopted son of Mr. Wiedmer, was taken into the firm. They do a thriving business in the manufacture of steam engines, shingle machines, cane-mills, and all kinds of machinery. They employ eight hands, and find a local demand for most of their products. In 1846 Mr. Wiedmer married Elizabeth Meier, a native of Switzerland. In politics he is a Republican, and is one of the prominent business men of the town.

RICHARD WINDPFENNIG, of Tell City, came to the United States in 1865, and was employed as traveling salesman for a wholesale tobacco house in Pittsburgh, Penn., for two years. Afterward he was engaged in the saloon business in St. Louis until 1872, when he came to Tell City and managed the hotel and saloon of William Stolts, until the latter's death. In October, 1875, he married the widow of his former employer. He enlarged the hotel, making it the best hostelry in the town, and conducted it until 1878, when he again went to St. Louis. He returned to Tell City in 1881, and has since been engaged in the saloon business. He also gives some attention to his farm north of town. It has a coal mine upon it, which supplies a great part of the town with a good quality of bituminous coal. Mr. Windpfennig is a Democrat, a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W., and an enterprising business man. He was born in Berlin, Prussia, January 15, 1845, being

one of eight children born to the marriage of Adolph Windpfennig and Bertha Reiman. The father died in Prussia in 1883. The mother still survives him.

LEANDER YARITO, a prominent teacher of Tell City, was born in San Antonio, Mex., September 9, 1840, being one of a family of six children in the family of Francisco and Guadalupe Yarito, natives of Spain and Mexico respectively. Leander, at the age of eight years, left his parents and came with Capt. Isaac Wright to Spencer County. He lived with Capt. Wright until attaining his majority, receiving only a limited education. He afterward educated himself with a view to making teaching a profession. He attended Rockport Seminary, Franklin College, Ladoga, Ind., Seminary, and the State University at Bloomington, where he completed the sophomore year. In the meantime he had taught school in Spencer and Perry Counties, and upon his return he taught at Dale, Cannelton, and in 1872 came to Tell City. He has taught in the town and district schools ever since, and is recognized as one of the best instructors in the county. In 1873 he married Josephine Batson, a native of Perry County, who died in 1881, leaving one child—Guy L. In 1882 he wedded Lydia Powell, by whom he is the father of one child—Mabel. Mr. Yarito is a Democrat in politics, and will probably be appointed United States gauger and store-keeper for Tell City, to succeed Maj. Lamb.

CHRISTIAN ZOERCHER, president and foreman of the Cabinet Makers' Union, was born in Bavaria September 5, 1832. He was reared at home on the farm, receiving a fair German education. In 1851 he came to the United States and learned the cabinet-makers' trade, working in New York City and Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He afterward worked for a number of years at his trade, and in machine shops in Cincinnati. In 1868 he came to Tell City, and worked in various factories in town for two years. He then bought an interest in the Cabinet Makers' Union, which he still owns. He is one of seven children born to the marriage of Henry Zoercher and Mary Bolander, natives of the same country as himself, where they passed their lives. May 25, 1859, he married Mary Christ, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and to their union have been born eight children. Those now living are Catharine, Jacob, Henry, Phillip, Anno, Christina and Louis. Both he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Democrat.

TROY TOWNSHIP—CANNELTON.

MILLARD F. BABBITT, a native of Hawesville, Ky., was born October 27, 1857. Stephen B. Babbitt, his father, was a native of Warren County, Penn.; moved to Kentucky years ago, and during the late war served three years in the Twenty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. Martha M. Nichols was the name of our subject's mother, and she was born in Hancock County, Ky. Millard F. Bab-

bitt, when a child, attended the county schools of his native State, but received the better part of his education at Cannelton, Ind., under the instruction of Professors Wetherell and Meunier. When eighteen years old he began teaching school, and from that time to the summer of 1885 followed that profession, the last three years having had charge of the grammar department of the Cannelton schools. He is now engaged in the insurance business, and represents the Germania, North America and Hartford Fire Insurance Companies, and the New York and Equitable Life Companies. Mr. Babbitt is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F. Of the last-named fraternity he is the present Noble Grand.

MARTIN V. BURNETT, a merchant of Cannelton, is a native of Breckinridge County, Ky., and was born August 31, 1827. His parents were Green B. and Nancy (Gibson) Burnett, who raised a family of eleven children. Our subject received but a limited education in the schools of his native State, and was reared to the life of a farmer until the age of twenty-two years. He then came to Cannelton, where he has ever since been engaged in a general merchandise trade with the exception of the first two years. On February 17, 1846, he was married to Ruth E. Stephens. Her death occurred two years later, and his second marriage was July 5, 1849, when Mary Wadkins became his wife. In early life he was a Democrat, but in 1856 voted for Fillmore. Since that time he has been identified with the Republican party. He was two years a member of the Town Board. Both Mr. and Mrs. Burnett are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and contribute their full share to the support of that and all other charitable institutions. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and has attained the Royal Arch degree.

WILLIAM CLARK, of Cannelton, is a native of Summit County, Ohio, and was born December 6, 1829. He is one of the family of Roan and Margaret (De Haven) Clark. Mr. Clark's education was limited in his early years, but through industrious reading has acquired a general information on nearly all topics. His first occupation was that of a machinist, which he followed for nine years, until September, 1857. At that time he moved to Peru, Ill. While there he engaged in the manufacture of matches for two years. From there he went to Upper Alton, Ill., and remained there employed in the manufacture of sewer pipe until April, 1862. He then came to Cannelton, where he has made his home ever since. Upon coming here he worked for Clark Bros. in the pottery for about two years, and then engaged in the coal business in a small way. With the proceeds from this he purchased an interest in the pottery of his brothers. He remained a partner until 1869, when he sold to his brother. He then engaged in the manufacture of stoneware for eight years alone. During this time he had to overcome many difficulties, but by hard and skillful labor finally succeeded in making first-class ware, so that in quality he could compete with any ware in the western markets. He sold to his brothers in February, 1877. In November, 1880, he began editing the Cannelton *Journal*, a Republican paper, which he followed for eighteen months. He then received a position as clerk in the pension office. After nearly a year he was compelled to resign on account of articular rheumatism in the right arm. He has recently purchased a

building on Washington Street, which he is preparing for a residence and grocery store. In April, 1877, while attempting to board a boat at Cave-in-Rock, he received an injury on the right knee which seemed at first slight, but finally compelled amputation near the hip joint. December 10, 1854, he was married to Alice Johnson, of Ionia, Mich., and to their union two children have been born, of which only Arthur W. is living, aged nineteen. Mr. Clark is a member of the A. O. U. W., and in politics is an Independent with Republican proclivities. Mrs. Clark is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CYRUS CLARK, merchant of Cannelton, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, March 10, 1834. He is the only son of five children born to Jared and Sophia (Bracket) Clark. In 1844, with his parents he moved to Wisconsin, near Milwaukee, where he remained until 1852. At that time he located at Cannelton, which he has made his home ever since. His education was obtained in the common schools of Wisconsin. The father was a lumber dealer and saw-mill man, and in this occupation the son was employed until eighteen years of age. He then began clerking for his uncle, Dr. H. S. Clark, in Cannelton, with whom he remained until his death in 1863. After that he went into the grocery business for himself, and has continued it ever since. For a few years he was with E. C. Clark, and also with James A. Burkett. His marriage with Martha A. Clark was solemnized November 1, 1865, and they are the parents of one child named Olive, born March 28, 1868. Mrs. Clark and daughter are members of the Episcopal Church, and he belongs to the A. O. U. W. In politics he is a Republican, his first vote having been cast for John C. Fremont in 1856.

PETER CLEMENS, a merchant of Cannelton, is one of nine children of whom Henry and Anna Maria (Ochel) Clemens were the parents. He was born in Prussia, May 8, 1829, where he was educated and where he lived until the year 1852. He learned the trade of roller and hammerer in a rolling-mill. Upon coming to America he landed in New York City and proceeded to Pittsburgh, where he obtained employment at his trade for six months. On account of failing health he was compelled to change his occupation, and he learned the shoemaker's trade. This he followed for ten years. In 1855 he came to Cannelton, and has made it his home ever since. For the first nine years he was engaged in the shoe business and since then has been doing a general merchandise trade. On May 19, 1856, Anna Maria Snyder became his wife, and she has borne him these nine children: Joseph P., Mary (deceased), Anthony P., Peter J., John J. (deceased), Henry M., Francis H., John J. and Charles J. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. In politics he has always been a staunch Democrat, and for several years was an officer in town affairs and was connected with the public schools.

JAMES M. COMBS, treasurer of Perry County, was born October 22, 1835. John and Susan (Kleghorn) Combs, his parents, raised a family of nine children. His grandfather, Jonathan Kleghorn, was the original settler at the town of Clarksville. Mr. Combs' parents were among the early settlers of his native county, coming from Pennsylvania. In early life he received a good common school education, and was raised on the farm. At the age of eighteen years he began clerking in a store at

Corydon and remained about six months. From there he went to Jeffersonville, and continued clerking until twenty-one years old. He then leased fifty State convicts and began the manufacture of chairs. At the outbreak of the war chairs were given place to camp equipage until 1863. At that time he moved to Louisville and engaged in the retail furniture business. In May, 1864, he moved to Tell City, and in company with P. Ludwig began making chairs. In December, 1869, the firm became Combs & Hartman, and has remained such ever since. On October 29, 1860, he was united in marriage to Mary E. Briner, who has borne him ten children, these seven now living: Florence, Blanche, Ada, John B., Clarence, Stanley and Walter. Mr. Combs belongs to the Blue Lodge in Masonry, and has always been a Democrat. In 1870 he was elected county commissioner, and in 1880 and 1882 elected treasurer. He has for several years been president of the Perry County Fair Association.

CAPT. TITUS CUMMINGS, a merchant of Cannelton, was born in Tobin Township, Perry Co., Ind., September 19, 1830. He is one of eight children born to Josiah and Sophia (Thrasher) Cummings, who were among the earliest settlers in the county. Titus received but a limited education such as the primitive schools of his day afforded. He was raised on the farm until seventeen years of age. At that age he began flat-boating on the river, and followed it for twelve years. At the end of that time he began clerking for Samuel Hargis, at Derby, where he remained four years. Succeeding this for four years he followed trading on the river in company with George Elder. In 1853 he located at Cannelton in the merchandise trade with Dennis Grissom. At the end of twelve months, upon his father's death, he returned to Derby. From that date he followed trading and boating until the outbreak of the war. A militia company called the Union Greys was organized. Soon afterward most of the members volunteered in the United States service, and he was first lieutenant. That place he held until after the battle of Chickamauga, where he was wounded and there promoted to the captaincy. He was compelled to resign on account of his wound, and he was appointed military conductor on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Upon resigning his captain's commission he returned home. That was in 1864, and he formed a partnership with M. V. Burnett which lasted until 1868, when he was elected county treasurer. For five years he sold goods at Hancock Mines in Kentucky, and then returned to Cannelton, where he has ever since been in trade. Catherine M. Adkins became his wife September, 1856, by whom he is the father of six children, only four now living. He is a member of the Masonic, A. O. U. W. and G. A. R. societies.

FREDERICK DIENER, a prominent citizen of Cannelton, is a native of Prussia, born October 7, 1835. He is the eldest of nine children in the family of Christopher and Abalonia (Walder) Diener. He remained in his native country until 1862 when he came to the United States and located at Cannelton, where he has since been a resident. July 5, 1864, he was united in marriage with Christina Scheerle and to their union have been born eight children, Lizzie, Minnie, Mary, Carrie, Anna, Katie, Frederick and Charles. When he arrived in Cannelton, he established a meat-market which he conducted, in connection

with farming and stock-dealing, until 1883, when he retired from the business. He is also one of the original stockholders in the Cannelton Paper-Mill Company. Mr. Diener and family are members of the Lutheran Church, and he belongs to the German Benevolent Society. He has his family well provided for in case of his death as he carries a policy of \$6,000 in the Germania Life Insurance Company of New York.

ELISHA E. DRUMB, attorney of Cannelton, is a native of Perry County, born May 20, 1841. He is one of seven children born to Dr. William P. and Sarah A. Stevens Drumb. In early life he received a common school education in the schools of the county, and at the age of sixteen years he went as a cadet to West Point Military Academy. He attended that institution for more than three years and left it for the purpose of volunteering in the civil war, but on account of a disagreement with his officers, he returned home and that intention was abandoned. He then began reading law in the office of Ballard Smith. Later he attended law school at Chicago. While in that city, November 4, 1862, Hattie J. Portsmouth became his wife, and their three children are named May E., William P. and Aggie C., all living. They belong to the Episcopal Church, and he to the Odd Fellows and Masonic fraternities. In politics he is a Democrat and in 1876 was a candidate for State senator. In 1870 he started the *Enquirer*, which he edited four years with success. He was admitted to the bar, May 19, 1862.

JOHN P. DUNN, deceased, was one of the early and prominent citizens of Perry County, and a native of Dearborn County, Ind. He located at Troy in 1846 and engaged in merchandising. He remained there until his election as auditor of State in 1852. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention in 1850. In politics he was a Democrat and with his party ticket was defeated for a second term of the State auditorship. He was three times married and father of eighteen children. His third wife was Margaret Quarrels who became such on January 6, 1853. To their union four children were born of whom only Isaac is now living. Until 1860 he resided in Indianapolis. At that time he was appointed one of the original directors of the Northern State's Prison, in which capacity he served for two years. In June, 1876, he returned to his old home at Troy, where his death occurred December 19, 1868. Isaac Dunn was born December 23, 1853, at Indianapolis, in the old capitol building. He received a common school education in the schools of Michigan City and Troy. In September, 1871, he began attending the Military College of Kentucky, which he continued for three years. After this he attended and graduated at a commercial college in Indianapolis. He then engaged in the hotel business in that city until 1876. For a short time he was in the commission business at Louisville, and then returned to Troy. In 1878 he was candidate for State Legislature, and in 1880 he secured the nomination for county auditor. On account of the constitutional amendments being declared null, he was not elected until 1882. On April 9, 1877, he was united in matrimony to Frances C. Gerth of Troy, and by her is father of two children: Maggie T. and Isaac P. Mrs. Dunn is a member of the Catholic Church.

LOUIS DWYER, county clerk, was born near Taunton Mass., March 25, 1848, one of the ten children of Michael and Sarah (Stone-

bridge) Dwyer. While yet young he came with his parents to Perry County and located at Cannelton where he attended the public schools during his early years. In 1866-67 he attended St. Meinrad's College. This was the extent of his education. At fourteen he began distilling and working coal mines. In 1868 he operated a mine in Daviess County but the year following sold out and returned to Cannelton where he continued the mining business until 1876. In 1874 he had been elected county recorder and assumed the duties in 1876. He was re-elected in 1880, and in 1884 was elected county clerk in which capacity he is now serving. On November 22, 1875, his nuptials with Catherine V. Hufnagel were celebrated and to their union three children have been born: Sarah, Clara and William M. They were all members of the Roman Catholic Church, and he is politically a Democrat. He resides upon a farm about one mile from town and is engaged in the coal, lumber and stave business.

WILLIAM HECK, SR., one of the leading citizens of Cannelton is a native of Nassau, Germany and was born October 19, 1835. He is one of eight children born to John and Christina (Lawrence) Heck. His education was acquired in his native land and in October, 1850, he started for America where he landed in due time at New Orleans. After this he was engaged for short time in Smithland and Caseyville, Ky. In June 1850 he settled at Cannelton where his home has ever since been. Until 1858 he was employed in the coal mines. In that year and in company with his brother he began keeping a general store. In 1865 he sold out to his brother. Until 1872 he then conducted a brewery and from that time on was operating a coal mine on his farm near town. In 1876 he was elected justice of the peace and he has held that office ever since. Sophia M. Arnolds became his wife February 2, 1858; to them have been born eleven children these eight now living, John J., Fred W.; Elizabeth K., Katie, Henry J., Charles L., Whilleamen and Edward C. The family belongs to the Protestant Lutheran Church. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., German Benevolent Society and is captain of the German Fire Company. His politics are Democratic.

JACOB HECK is one of the children born to John and Christina (Lawrence) Heck. He was born in Nassau, Germany, September 18, 1829 and was educated in his native land where he followed the occupation of a miner. In July 1851 he landed in America, and remained one year in New York working a mill. At the end of that time he came to Cannelton and has made it his home ever since. For eight years he was engaged in prospecting and digging for coal. Since 1861 he has been engaged in the retail merchandise business. Besides this he was three years "boss" at the mines of the American Coal Company and two years manager of the paper-mill of which he is one of the stockholders. He also owns a fertilizer. On July 11, 1853, he was joined in wedlock to Catherine Yeagel, and they are the parents of nine children, named Fred, William, Sophia, Henry, George, Louise, Phillip, Elizabeth and Jacob, all living. They are members of the Evangelical Church, and he belongs to the Odd Fellows fraternity. Politically he is a Democrat, and always has been. Mrs. Heck was born in Wheeling, W. Va., and her parents are natives of Germany, whence they came to America in 1832.

WILLIAM HENNING, attorney at Cannelton, was born December 17, 1829, in Pennsylvania. He is one of three children born to John and Dorothea (Hildebrand) Henning. When six months old he went with his parents to Germany where he lived until twenty years of age and was educated. In 1850 he returned to America and resided for a short time at Johnstown, Penn., Wheeling, W. Va., Barnesville, Ohio, and in 1855 located at Calais, Ohio. Here he remained until 1862, when he went to Johnstown again, and was instrumental in forming an artillery company for the war. While in Ohio he studied law, and was admitted to practice at the December term 1858 of the Supreme Court at Columbus. He has continued the practice of his profession ever since. In April, 1866, he came to Cannelton, where he has been actively engaged in practice. His first marriage was at Johnstown, Penn., June 2, 1850, to Elizabeth Helfenbein, who bore him one child, named Mary. Her death occurred January 3, 1854, and at Miltonsburg, Ohio, in April following Lena Howiler became his second wife. She was the mother of two of his children, named John W. and Margaret. September 3, 1858, Mrs. Henning died. His third and last marriage was September 9, 1860, with Sarah E. Cleveland. Their union has been blessed with eight children, named Emma, Ella, William C., Pety, Edwin, Bertha, Lillian and Mamie. Mrs. Henning is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he belongs to the I. O. O. F. In 1867 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit. He is a Democrat and has for several years been attorney for the town of Cannelton.

MAJ. THOMAS J. DE LA HUNT (deceased) was one of the best known of Cannelton's citizens. He was of French descent and was born November 15, 1835, at Rathcool, Tipperary County, Ireland. At the age of ten years he came to America with his parents, and resided for a few years in Quebec and Toronto, Canada. From there he moved to New York, and in 1859 graduated with honor at Genesee College. In elocution he received the highest prize of the college. The same year he came to Cannelton, and was for a time engaged in what was known as Franklin Institute. In 1860 he travelled through the South in the interest of the school book publishing house of Morton & Griswold, Louisville, Ky. In 1861 he joined Company F of the Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was commissioned its second lieutenant. He was soon made adjutant of the regiment, and while serving at such was severely wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., in December 7, 1862. He partially recovered and was ordered to Indianapolis as inspector of recruits, and later became post commander at Evansville for about one year, and until he went upon the staff of Gen. A. P. Hovey. He was again wounded at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. His wounds and exposure so impaired his health as to compel his resignation in May, 1864. In October, 1865 he was elected county auditor and served for four years. In January, 1866, he was married to Miss Isabelle Huckaby, of Cannelton, by whom he was the father of one son named Thomas J. By Gov. Baker he was placed on the committee to investigate the Indiana Sinking Fund at New York. Soon after his return from the army he purchased the Cannelton *Reporter*, and continued to edit it until his death, which occurred March 26, 1872.

THOMAS HURST, retail liquor dealer of Cannelton was born in Jacksonville, Ill., October 11, 1843. He is one of eleven children born to the marriage of James S. Hurst and Mary A. Payne, both natives of Kentucky and of Irish descent. He remained in his native town until he was fourteen years old, when he went to Hannibal, Mo., with the intention of becoming a veterinary surgeon. He remained there only a few months, and after visiting several other towns returned home and clerked in his cousin's shoe store for two years. At his country's first call for troops he enlisted in Company G, Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry for three months, and at the expiration of that time re-enlisted in Company K, Second Illinois Artillery. July 6, 1863, he was placed in the secret service department, in which he served until receiving his discharge January 14, 1865. After the war he lived at Natchez for two years, and then came to this county where he has resided ever since, with the exception of three years spent in Louisville. In 1878 he engaged in the retail liquor business at Leopold where he remained until 1883, when he came to Cannelton and established himself in the same business. He has been very successful, and during the seven years in which he has been in the business, he has never taken a glass of intoxicating liquor. December 21, 1863, he married Margaret (Lambert) Murray.

CHARLES W. LADD, M. D., of Cannelton, is a native of Louisville, Ky., and was born October 8, 1856. He is one of nine children born to W. W. and Mary E. (Steele) Ladd. Dr. Ladd was raised and educated in his native city. In March, 1882, he graduated from the Louisville Medical College, and soon after that he located in Cannelton in the practice of his profession. On July 31, 1882, he married Kittie L. Reardon, of Louisville. By her he is father of one child named Anita, and born September 3, 1883. In his profession the Doctor has been very successful, and he makes surgery a specialty. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ladd are members of the Roman Catholic Church, of Cannelton. In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1884 was elected coroner of the county.

JAMES LEES, one of the leading citizens of Cannelton, was born in Ireland, July 15, 1824. His parents were English and his father was at the time in the British Army. At the age of four years he went with his parents to British America, where he remained until 1836. He then went to England and resided until 1849, receiving his education in that country. In the year 1842, at the town of Duckinfield, he began the trade of a machinist and ever since then he has followed that occupation. In 1849 he came to America and for one year remained in the Eastern States. In the fall of 1850 he came to Cannelton, and was given charge of the repair shop, in the cotton-mill. This he held until August, 1860, at which time he became engineer, a position he has filled ever since. His nuptials with Mary Shaples were celebrated in England, April 18, 1849. Of their family of seven children, these five are now living: John E. William F., Sarah J., James and Jessie A. Mr. Lees is owner of the foundry and machine shops, at Cannelton, which are conducted by two of his sons. He and wife are members of the Episcopal Church, and he belongs to the Blue Lodge in Masonry. In politics he is a Republican. He was major of the Fifth Regiment of the Indiana Legion during the war.

HON. HEBER J. MAY, was born in Pike County, Ind., November 28, 1846. At the age of six or seven years he moved with his parents to Perry County, and with the exception of two years' residence in Evansville, has made Cannelton his home ever since. He was educated in the common schools of the county and took private instructions from Rev. W. L. Githens. After a due course of reading he was admitted to practice law, and has been an active and successful practitioner ever since. He has been an active Democrat all his life, and from 1868 to 1871 filled the office of school examiner. In 1882 he was nominated by his party for joint-senator from Perry and Spencer Counties, without opposition. He was elected by a decisive majority, and his record in the Senate has been entirely satisfactory. He married Miss Gertrude Huntington, a daughter of Judge Huntington, late of the United States District Court for Indiana.

PHILLIP R. AND LEONARD MAY were both born in Prussia, the former on December 1, 1840, and the latter on the 23d day of May, 1842. While yet young they came to America with their parents, who were Charles and Elizabeth (Jacoby) May. They settled near Rome, in Perry County, where their education was obtained in the country schools. Their home was with their parents on the farm until they enlisted in the army. That was in October, 1861, when they joined Company B, of the Third Kentucky Cavalry, for three years. At the end of that time Leonard again volunteered for a longer time, and returned home at the close of the war. Phillip came home immediately after the expiration of his term of service, and on November 12, 1871, Dinah B. Platt became his wife. To them have been born four children: Samuel L., Walter T., Charles F. and Phillip E., all living. After the close of the war they worked an oil well for a time, and in the early part of 1866 began in the shingle and grist-mill business at Cannelton on a small scale. This they continued until 1880, when they bought their present large flouring-mill, which they conduct under the firm name of P. R. May & Bro. They do a large business and are among the enterprising men of the town. They are Republicans and members of the Odd Fellows fraternity. Leonard was married on the 12th of August, 1866, to Mrs. Elizabeth (Brandenstien) Wagner. Together they have nine children: Lilly, Albert C., Edward L., Mattie B., Jennie S., Russell (deceased), Harry G. Raymond and Florence. Mrs. May was mother of one child by her former husband, named Joseph G. The brothers were engaged in the battles of Stone River, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Look-out Mountain, Resaca, Goldsboro, Dalton, Ringgold, Marietta, and went to the sea with Sherman. The father has long been a prominent citizen of the county and was at one time county sheriff.

PETER MEYER, one of the business men of Cannelton, was born in the city of St. Wendel, Prussia, October 28, 1825. His education was obtained in his native country and he learned the trade of a shoemaker. On the last day of June, 1855, he landed at New York, and in December following, came to Cannelton, which has been his home ever since. For six years he was employed in the coal mines, and with his earnings he started a shoe and leather store. In this he conducted a successful business until 1880, when he sold it out. He was one of the

original stockholders of the paper-mill in Cannelton in 1872. He has been treasurer and general business manager of that concern most of the time since. On June 30, 1856, his marriage with Margaret (Schupmehl) was solemnized, and by her he is the father of three children. The entire family are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1867 was elected town treasurer. In 1873 he was chosen a member of the school board and with the exception of two years has held that office ever since.

DWIGHT NEWCOMB, a prominent citizen of Cannelton, was born in Franklin County, Mass., December 1, 1820, and is the only surviving member of a family of twelve children born to the marriage of Dalton Newcomb and Harriet Wells, also natives of the "Old Bay State." He was reared in his native county, where he remained until he attained the age of seventeen years. Being one of a large family of children, and his father a man in very moderate circumstances, living on a New England farm, he received only a common school education. After leaving home he worked in an edge-tool manufactory, and later, in the hydraulic machine works in Vermont, until 1841, when he came to Louisville, Ky., and clerked in his brother's grocery store for five years. The next five years was spent in steamboating, and in 1849, he built the steamer California, which he sold in June, 1851. In September of that year, he came to Cannelton to look after his brother's interest in the cotton-mill, but with no intention of becoming a permanent resident of the place. The mill, however, was in such a condition that it was necessary to make extensive repairs, and he remained five years putting the mill in good shape. He was subsequently elected president of the cotton mill good pany. In 1855, under the firm name of D. Newcomb & Co., he leased the American Cannel Coal Company's Mines, and invested about \$42,000 in their development. It proved to be an exceedingly profitable investment. After repaying the capital invested, a total dividend of \$400,000 remained. For five years Mr. Newcomb in partnership with others, operated a coal mine at Newburgh. He has always taken a vacation from business for about two months each year, visiting Saratoga, Newport, and resorts in this country, and for ten years made an annual trip to Europe. He has now entirely retired from business. Mr. Newcomb is a man of rare business ability, and deserves great credit for the part that he has taken in developing the resources of the county and building up the town. In politics he is a Democrat, and formerly took a very active part in the political affairs of the State and county.

REV. FREDERICK WILLIAM PEPERSACK, Catholic pastor of St. Patrick's and St. Michael's churches at Cannelton, was born March 21, 1822, at Dinklage, Oldenburg. He came to America in January, 1847, and for several years was engaged in teaching school at St. Wendel, Posey Co., Ind. He received the highest praise from the pastor, Father Weinzopf. He prepared for the university, and was ordained priest at Vincennes by Bishop de St. Palais on March 24, 1855. On the feast of the Seven Dolors, he celebrated his first mass at St. Wendel. He was appointed the first resident pastor of St. James' in Gibson County immediately after this, and remained there until June 1866. He left it much improved and free of all indebtedness. From June 1866 to Octo-

ber 1870, he served as pastor of St. Nicholas, in Ripley County. At the last named date he became pastor of Millhousen, in Decatur County. There he found debts to the amount of \$18,000, and church accounts badly kept. By skillful management he succeeded in greatly reducing that, and also built a school for the larger boys, and thoroughly renovated the school for girls. He remained at Millhousen until his appointment at Cannelton, in March 1885. He was instrumental in building St. Joseph's at Princeton, Ind., in 1866, now one of the most flourishing in the diocese.

CHRISTIAN RAUSCHER, county commissioner, and a citizen of Cannelton, was born in Wittenberg, Germany, April 23, 1832. His parents were John and Catherine (Costanbader) Rauscher. All his education was obtained in early life in his native country. At the age of twelve years he left home and friends and started for the New World, where he landed at New Orleans in August, 1844. For about a year after that he was employed as baker in that city. From there he went to Louisville and learned the butcher's trade, and remained in that place until his settlement in Cannelton, in 1855. At that time he had but \$10 and that sum he invested in two hogs, and from which he derived considerable profit. Ever since then he has been engaged in the butcher business in the town with good success. Frederica Idler became his wife in the fall of 1853. She is also a native of Germany, and has borne him five children, these three now living: Mrs. Katie Keehorn, John and Mrs. Lizzie Cummings. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rauscher belong to the Lutheran Church, and he is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry. Politically he is a Democrat, and in 1884, was elected county commissioner, which office he now holds.

WILLIAM L. SHALLCROSS, of Cannelton, was born in Louisville, Ky, March 18, 1830, and is a son of John and Mary (Lewis) Shallcross. The father was a native of Manchester, England, and came to America in 1812. Three years later he located at Louisville. He resided there until his death, in 1867, being at that time one of the most widely known business men in the West, and leaving a fortune valued at \$250,000. Of his twelve children but six are now living. William L. is the fourth child, and was raised in his native city, where he received a good education, mostly from private tutors. At the age of sixteen years he began a wholesale grocery business, and two years later removed to Iron Mountain, Mo., where he was engaged as clerk for the Iron Mountain Company. After three years more he returned to Louisville, and for fifteen years followed the milling business. Since October, 1870, he has been living in Cannelton, and acting treasurer of the American Cannel Coal Company. At Elizabethtown, Ky., on April 17, 1855, Mary Crutcher became his wife. She bore him seven children, these four now living: Mary S., Lillian, Eliza J. and James C. On January 6, 1876, Mrs. Shallcross, who was a member of the Episcopal Church, died. His second marriage occurred February 17, 1879, with Mary P. Claycomb. By her he is father of one child, named Marcia P. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and in politics is a liberal Democrat.

JOHN SILVEREISAN, proprietor of Phoenix Hotel, of Cannelton, is a native of Prussia, born April 9, 1836, being the fifth of seven children in the family of William and Catharine (Dono) Silvereisan. When eight years old, he came with his parents to the United States, and located near Rome, in this county. Owing to the meager educational facilities of those times, he received but little school instruction. At the age of seventeen he went to Cincinnati and learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed as a journeyman in the shops of Lemon & Bro. and Newcomb & Co. for fourteen years. He then worked in the blacksmithing and repairing shop at the cotton-mill until July, 1879, when he engaged in his present business. November 27, 1858 he married Margaret Ruby, who died February 14, 1872, leaving two children, Frederick L. and Lillian. He chose for his second wife Amelia Beckwith, whom he married July 28, 1872. Mr. Silvereisan is very successful in the hotel business, and keeps a first-class house. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

HON. JOSEPH F. SULZER, of the firm of J. F. Sulzer & Bro., was born in Louisville, Ky., September 20, 1837. He is the eldest of five children. His parents were Samuel and Magdalene (Herman) Sulzer. He may be said to have grown up behind the counter, as his father was a merchant. When seventeen years of age he began business for himself near Frankfort, Ky. At the end of one year he returned to the city, and for more than two was a "bright worker" in the tin business. In 1855 he located at Cannelton in trade. Since that time he has been one of the leading merchants of the place. Louise W. Kolb, of Cannelton, and native of Ohio, was married to him January 20, 1861. She has borne him five children: Mabel, Frank K., Grace, Floy and Raymond. They are members of the Episcopal Church, while he belongs to the Lutheran and the Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodges. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but for several years has been allied with the Republican party. In 1880 he was elected to the State Legislature against the strongest opposition. He takes an active interest in all public enterprises of his town. In company with his brother Samuel, he owns one of the best retail stores in southern Indiana, and in addition they have a branch house at Cloverport, Ky., and one at Troy, Ind.

JOHN SWEENEY, county sheriff, is a native of Ireland and was born May 6, 1849. Timothy and Mary (Walsh) Sweeney were his parents. In the early part of 1854 he came to America preceded by his mother, the father having died prior to that time. He landed at New Orleans and came at once to Cannelton. He received a common school education in the public schools of the town, and in 1865 began a year's course at St. Meinrad's College. After that he learned the trade of a saddler and harness-maker, which he followed until the early part of 1876. In that year he was elected county sheriff and was re-elected in 1878. Upon the expiration of his term in 1880 he was employed two years as foreman of a company of men in the quarries at Rock Island. After that time he bought and sold stock, and speculated a little until April, 1884. He was then nominated by his party for sheriff without any solicitation on his part, and without opposition. He was elected and is now serving

his third term in that capacity. This is of itself a sufficient recommend of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

WILL N. UNDERWOOD, editor and proprietor of the *Cannelton Enquirer and Reporter*, is a native of New York, where he was born in Delaware County, September 16, 1841. He is the youngest child and only son in a family of six children born to the marriage of Nathaniel Underwood and Roxanna Cannon. When he was four years old his parents removed to Ostego County, of the same State, where he was reared and received a good education, graduating from the New Berlin Academy in 1857. The next three years he spent in learning the printer's trade in the office of the *Chenango Union*. In the fall of 1860 he went to Janesville, Wis., and was engaged as pressman on the *Democrat*. In October, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery, with which regiment he served until August, 1865. After his return from the war he was engaged in the printing business at Pittsburgh, and later spent three years at Carlinville, Ill., where he married Etta Wargensted on March 7, 1869. From Carlinville he went to Topeka, Kan., and assumed the foremanship in the office of the *State Record*, remaining there until 1873. In that year he came to Cannelton and purchased an interest in the *Enquirer*, a few years later he became the sole owner, and in 1877 bought the *Reporter* and consolidated the two under the title of *Enquirer and Reporter*.

DOMINICK VANDERPOOL, manufacturer and dealer in leather and shoe findings, is a native of Holland, born in 1831, being the oldest child in the family of Sibrion and Julia A. (Deboer) Vanderpool. He was reared at home, receiving his education in the schools of his native country. In 1848 he came with his father to the United States, and after a two year's residence in Cincinnati came to this county, of which he has since been a resident. During his stay in Cincinnati he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed in Cannelton as a journeyman, previous to the establishment of his present business. He was senior member of the firm of Vanderpool & Gottschalk, tanners, and also for a time dealt quite extensively in hoop-poles. September 4, 1863, he wedded Maria Birlenbach, and to their union have been born five children: Kathrina, William, John, Susanna and Dominick. Mrs. Vanderpool and family are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in the political affairs of the county. He has served several terms as town treasurer, and is the present incumbent.

GOTTLIEB VOGEL, of Cannelton, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 4, 1830, being the youngest of ten children in the family of George H. and Dorothea (Ulichler) Vogel. He was reared in his native country, where he received a common school education. August 31, 1850, he embarked for America and arrived at New York, October 15, from whence he came to Ohio, where he remained about fifteen months. He then came to Cannelton, where he has since resided. He worked in the mines for over thirty-three years, and by economy and industry he has succeeded in accumulating considerable property. July 2, 1854, Louisa Schlemmer became his wife, and by him the mother of eleven children, only two of whom August and Ernest are living. Mr.

Vogel and family are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican, and is the present trustee of his township.

GEORGE R. WAGNER, druggist and pharmacist, of Cannelton, is a native of the town where he now lives, and was born January 20, 1852. He remained here until fifteen years of age, and then went to Madison, Ind., where he lived two years. In 1871 he went to Louisville, and there engaged in various occupations, among which was telegraphy, for about eighteen months. He began in the drug business in 1876, and two years later commenced a course in the Louisville College of Pharmacy. This he completed in 1880, receiving the medal for the best average. Immediately after this he began the retail drug trade in Cannelton, which he has successfully continued ever since. His parents were William and Catherine (Wolfram) Wagner, who raised a family of six children. He married Emma E. Jacobs, January 31, 1882, and their only child is named Mabel. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and she of the Episcopal. Mr. Wagner is a member of the Knights of Honor.

EBEN WILBER, one of the old and prominent citizens of Cannelton, is a native of Rensselaer County, N. Y., and was born June 7, 1814. He is one of a family of four children born to Samuel and Amy (Cook) Wilber. His education was all obtained in his native place with the exception of one year's attendance at an academy at Lansingburg. At the age of thirteen he began clerking in his father's store at Schaghticoke, near Troy. For eight years he continued in this business, and then began working in the cotton-mills at Ballston Spa. He remained there six years, and had made such advancement in knowledge of the business that he was chosen to superintend the cotton-mills at Cannelton, which were built and put in operation under his management. That was in October, 1850, and he has since been in charge of this institution. In November, 1853, he was married to Miss Margaret Jackson, who was at that time a resident of Cannelton. To their union five children have been born named Mary A., Maggie J., Charles J., Henry H. and George J., of which only two, Henry and George, are now living. In religion, Mr. Wilber was raised a Quaker, and his sentiments have always been with the church of his childhood. Mrs. Wilber and the children are members of the Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and takes a laudable interest in public affairs. He has never had time to be an office-seeker.

JACOB WITTMER, merchant, and proprietor of Rock Island Stone quarries, is a native of Canton Solothurn, Switzerland, born August 7, 1839, and is one of seven children in the family of John J. and Mary A. (Schleivley) Wittmer. The father died when Jacob was quite young, and at the age of thirteen, he came with his mother to the United States, locating on a farm in Union Township. After one year, he went to Louisville and learned the barber's trade which he followed in that city for seven years. He was afterward engaged as cook on a steamboat until the war, when he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving as cook for the medical department, and later for Gen. Stanley and staff. He was finally made chief cook for a hospital, and after a service of over three years he returned to Perry County. He conducted a barber shop for a number of years, and for a time was proprietor of

Phœnix Hotel. In 1879 he erected a store-house and dwelling upon a farm which he had previously bought east of Cannelton, and where he has since resided and conducted a lucrative mercantile business. He is also engaged in quarrying a sand stone of superior quality, for which he finds a good demand. May 21, 1865, he married Elizabeth Garber a native of Baden, and to them have been born five children now living. They are Phillip, Elizabeth, Charles, William and Amelia. Both himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, a native of Switzerland, was born January 6, 1843, and at the age of three years moved to the southern part of Norway where he remained until ten years old. In the spring of 1853, he came to America and landed at Quebec. Not long after with his family he went to Woonsocket, R. I., where he obtained all his education in the public schools. In the spring of 1858, they located at Cannelton, and for a short time was employed in the cotton-mill, and about one year as a clerk in a retail store. Later he worked at the gunsmith trade with Fred Miller. On October 5, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Forty-second Regiment, Indiana Infantry. In the battle of Perryville he was wounded, and was then transferred to the Mississippi Marine Brigade, where he served until his discharge, January 26, 1865. He re-enlisted for one year in Hancock's Corps. At the end of that time he returned home and was engaged in various occupations until January 1868, when he enlisted in the regular army for three years in Battery G, Fourth Artillery. At the expiration of his term of service, he returned to Cannelton. March 26, 1871, he was united in matrimony to Mrs. Mary (Benus) Smith. To their union have been born six children, these five now living: Anna, Caroline, Lilly, Salome and George. He belongs to the Masonic, I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. societies. Politically he is a Republican, and in 1880 was candidate for county treasurer. He is the present chairman of the County Central Committee. In 1871 he began his present merchandise business.

TROY TOWNSHIP—TROY.

GEORGE F. ADYE, B. S., M. D., of Troy, Ind., was born in Jamestown, N. Y., March 11, 1837, being the youngest of seven children, born to the marriage of Auer Adye and Laura Witcher, natives of Vermont. The father who was a practical farmer and miller, located in Dubois County in 1839, living in that and Pike Counties until 1844. In that year he located in Spencer County and bought the mill, afterward known as the "Priest Mill" near St. Meinrad, which he successfully operated until his death, December 1, 1845. The mother died at the residence of a son in Iowa, March 6, 1875, at the age of seventy-four. Dr. Adye was reared at home, but spent a part of his time with an elder brother who had a store at Adyeville, Perry County. He there clerked in the store, and a portion of the time managed the flat-boats on the

river. At the age of eighteen, he had received but little education, and not feeling satisfied with his acquirements, entered school, where he paid his own board and tuition. By hard study he succeeded in preparing himself for college, and in 1858 entered the sophomore class of the Indiana University, from which institution he graduated in July, 1860. He then taught school and read medicine until October 1, 1863, when he entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and graduated in 1865. He practiced his profession at Newtonville, until 1869, when he entered the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati and graduated the following year. He resumed his practice and continued at the same place until 1883, when he came to Troy. He is one of the most successful practitioners of the county, and has accumulated considerable property. February 26, 1861, he married Elizabeth Dugan, by whom he is the father of eight children. Those living are Flora B., Ida M., Clarence H., Grace E. and Maud. Mr. Adye is a Republican, a Mason and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

PETER BACKER, a prominent citizen of Troy, Ind., was born in Dubois County, Ind., April 4, 1844, being one of six children born to Garrett and Francika Backer, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father who was a blacksmith came to the United States as early as 1835, and was married in Pennsylvania. He soon after came to Dubois County, Ind., and located at Ferdinand where he died in 1851. The mother afterward married Joseph Snyder, and died in 1879. Peter Backer lived with his parents at Ferdinand until his father's death, after which he went to Pittsburgh, Penn., with his mother and stepfather and remained six years, receiving a good education in English and German. In 1856 he returned to Perry County, and clerked and teamed at Troy until 1870, when he engaged in the hotel, saloon and livery business in which he still continues. He keeps a good hotel, and commands the leading transient and local patronage. In addition to his property here he owns a good farm in Spencer County. October 19, 1869, Veronika Gramelzacher became his wife by whom he is the father of seven children. Those living are John, Frank and Anthony. Mr. Backer and family are members of the Catholic Church, and are highly esteemed by the community in which they live.

HERMANN BAERTICH, merchant of Troy, was born in Prussia, December 11, 1835, being the only child of Gottfried and Christiana (Ahuer) Baertich, also natives of Prussia. When Hermann was a year old his father died, and his mother afterward married Eugene Von Repert, with whom he lived, receiving a fair education. At the age of fourteen he began learning the tinner's trade. After completing his apprenticeship he engaged in the tin and hardware business until 1865 when he came to the United States. After following his trade for a few months at New Albany and Louisville he removed to Tell City and later to Troy, where he has since been engaged in the hardware business with the exception of a few months spent in Whitesides County, Ill. He has a good stock of goods and commands the leading trade in the town. In 1861 he wedded Anna Starck, a native of Prussia by whom he has seven children, Huldah E. (wife of John Briggs); Otto J., Allen G., William S., Joseph H., Bertha H. and Frances A. Mr. Baertich is a member of the I. O. O. F. (Encampment), and himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

BERGENROTH BROS. (Charles W., William H., John J. and August H.) proprietors of Troy wharf-boat steam tug "Louise" and Windy Creek Coal Mines, are sons of Louis L. and Louise Berguenroth, both natives of Germany. The father came to the United States in 1836, and located in Kentucky a few years later where his sons were born. In 1876 they engaged in coal mining in that State, and in the spring of 1882 they came to Troy and engaged in their present business which they are successfully conducting. They supply the river packets with coal from their mines, and do a rather extensive lumber and stave business in addition to the wharf-boat business. Charles W., manager of the wharf-boat was born July 25, 1856, and married Lena Best, a native of Kentucky, October 25, 1882. He has two children, Peter C. and Louis J. He is agent for Adams Express Company at Troy. John J., engineer and superintendent of the mines, was born February 11, 1860. The coal mines employ thirty men who get out from 1,200 to 1,500 bushels of coal daily.

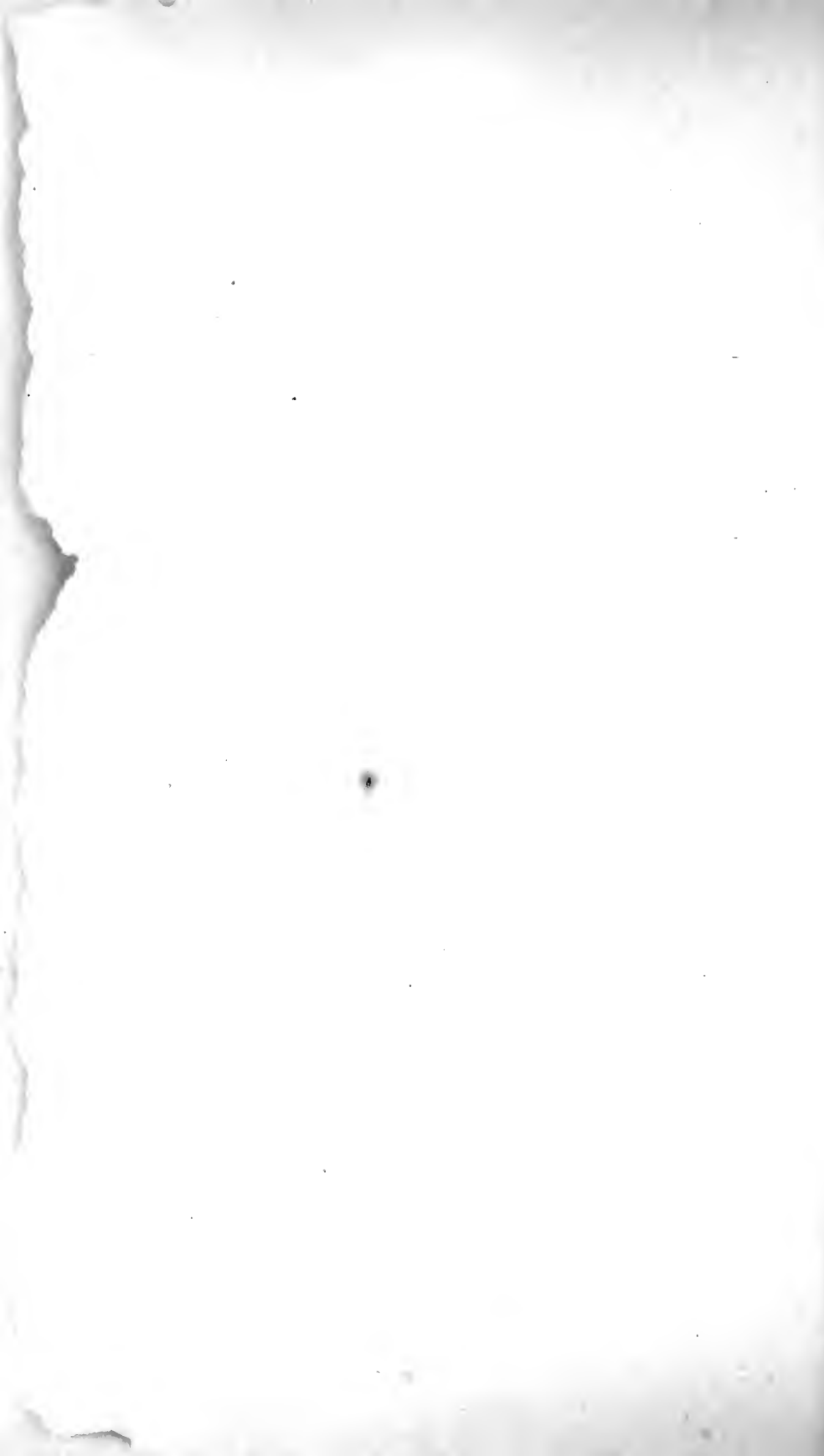
ISAAC BRAMEL, deputy prosecuting attorney of the Second Judicial Circuit, is a native of Troy, born February 6, 1853. He is the youngest child of Isaac S. and Eleanor M. (Carr) Bramel, both natives of Kentucky. The father who was a physician, came to Troy in 1847, and practiced his profession until his death, March 4, 1853. He was recognized as a successful and competent physician. The mother still resides with her son in Troy. Isaac received a fair education in youth, and learned the potter's trade, at which he worked for five years. He afterward worked for several years in a leaf tobacco factory in Troy, and in 1879 he began the study of law, with a view to making it a profession. He was admitted to the Perry County bar the same year, and to the Spencer County bar in 1883. November 27, 1883, he was appointed deputy prosecutor, under S. B. Hatfield, and in 1884, to the same office under W. A. Land. He is now filling the office faithfully, efficiently and to the satisfaction of the public.

JACOB DAUNHAUER, grain and produce merchant of Troy, was born in Rheimberg, Germany, July 24, 1830. He came to America with his parents when an infant, and was reared on a farm in Dubois County, Indiana. October 19, 1852, he married Maria Spade, a native of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. The following spring he came to Troy and engaged in the grocery and liquor business; and later added dry goods. Shortly before the war, he engaged in flat-boating, but since that time, has been in business in Troy, dealing in liquors, grist-milling, and also in produce and grain, with the exception of one year, when he was in Evansville. Mr. Daunhauer is a self-made man, and has succeeded in accumulating quite a competency. He is a Mason, and himself and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is the father of five living children Mary (now Mrs. C. C. Lugg), Jacob N., Josephine, William G. and Andrew. His parents, Joseph and Sophia (Reickert) Daunhauer, came to the United States from Germany in 1831, and located in Pennsylvania, where they remained until about 1841, when they removed to Dubois County, Ind. The mother died in 1860. The father is still living at Owensboro, Ky., having attained the age of ninety years.

MICHAEL A. EBERHARD, tobacco merchant of Troy, is a native of the town, born February 10, 1855. He is one of a family of



Yours Truly
W. H. Mason



four girls and three boys born to Frank J. and Clara (Biele) Eberhard, both natives of Germany. The father came to America about 1840, and located on a farm in Dubois County, Ind. In 1851 he removed to Troy, where he followed farming and teaming until his death in 1876. Michael was reared with his parents, receiving a fair English and German education. At the age of fourteen, he began working in a leaf tobacco factory at Gentryville, and later at Grandview. In the fall of 1881, he engaged in the business here, in company with William H. Salm, and has since continued with good success. He is a Democrat, a member of the Catholic Church, and one of the enterprising business men of the town.

DANIEL EICHLING, justice of the peace, Troy, Ind., is a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, born September 5, 1841. He is one of ten children born to the marriage of Andrew Eichling and Catherine Rauscher, natives of Pennsylvania and Germany respectively. The former, who was a practical farmer, came to Spencer County in 1855, and located on a farm in Clay Township, where he resided until he became blind. He is now living a retired life with his son. Daniel grew to manhood on the farm, receiving a fair English education. He followed stationary engineering until the war when he enlisted as a private in Company E, Ninety-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served three years. After his return, he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, following it principally on the home farm until 1872, when he came to Troy and worked in a planing-mill until 1875. In that year he engaged in the undertaking business, and in 1879 he added the manufacture of furniture, in which combined enterprise he has since continued. December 23, 1869, Mary E. Crawford became his wife, and to this union two children have been born, Cora B. and Maggie F. He is a Democrat, and has held the office of magistrate for one year. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. (Encampment).

THEOBALD GAESSER, JR., merchant of Troy, Ind., was born in the town where he now resides, February 7, 1861, being one of a family of four sons and four daughters born to the marriage of Theobald Gaesser and Fredericka Mellin, natives of Alsace, France (Now Germany), and Louisville, Ky., respectively. The father, who was born in 1832, came to America in 1854, with his parents, and located in Cincinnati, where he worked until 1855, when the family moved to Tennessee, and a year later to Keokuk, Iowa, and finally came to Perry County in 1857. The next year he came to Troy and learned the shoe-maker's trade, which he followed until 1881. Since that date he has had an interest in the mercantile business with his son. Theobald, Jr., received a good education, having attended the Tell City High School and St. Meinrad's College. In 1875 he went to Louisville, Ky., where he clerked in a drug store one year, and then attended the Louisville College of Pharmacy, from which he received his diploma in 1879. He clerked in that city until 1881 when he returned to Troy, and in company with his father bought the store of Ulrich Weber, which they restocked with a line of hardware, groceries and drugs. In October, 1883, they completed the commodious brick store-room in which they are now doing business. Theobald Jr. is secretary of the Troy school board, and is a member of the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, of which he was vice-

president in 1884. In April, 1885, he began the publication of the *Troy Item*, a bi-weekly newspaper devoted to local news and business interests chiefly. Mr. Gaesser and family are members of the Catholic Church, and are highly esteemed by the community.

GERTH & DECKERT, proprietors of the Troy Planing-Mill, built their mill and began business in the spring of 1885. They are doing a good business, and are actively engaged in building and contracting and in manufacturing all kinds of weather boarding, flooring, ceiling, molding, etc. Joseph P. Gerth, of the above firm, was born in Troy, April 14, 1850, being the youngest of three children born to Joseph P. and Frances (Gardner) Gerth. At the age of seventeen he learned the carpenter's trade at Mt. Vernon, Ind., and four years later returned to Troy, where he worked at his trade until 1881. He then engaged in the planing-mill business for about two years, after which he again worked at his trade until engaging in his present business. November 27, 1878, he was joined in marriage with Eva Deckert by whom he is the father of three children, Frances Y., Edith M. and Joseph P. (deceased). He is a member of the Catholic Church, and his wife is a Lutheran. Melchior C. Deckert, the other member of the above firm was born in Tell City, October 22, 1861. His father, Melchior Deckert, who was a cabinet-maker, came to the United States from Germany about the year 1848 or 1850, and followed his trade in Milwaukee, Wis., until 1859. In that year he came to Tell City where he ran a planing-mill until about 1870, when he engaged in the same business at Troy. His death occurred December 23, 1876. Melchior C. was reared in Tell City and Troy, receiving a fair English and German education. At the age of eighteen, he went to Evansville and learned the woodworker and machinist's trade. He worked in that city and at Henderson, Ky., until engaging in his present business. He is a Republican, and is a member of the Lutheran Church.

JACOB LEINGANG, merchant of Troy, is a native of Germany, born March 2, 1814. In 1836 he came to the United States and clerked in stores in Baltimore and Pittsburgh for about five years. After farming one year in Dubois County, Ind., he came to Troy and engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he has followed here ever since, with the exception of one year when he was in Louisville. He has been very successful in business, and owns considerable property besides his store. In 1836 he married Margaret Mulder, a native of Germany, who died leaving one daughter, now Mrs. B. Miller. In 1849 he wedded Kathrina Loranz, by whom he is the father of five children now living, one of whom, Phillip Leingang, was born in Dubois County, Ind., August 3, 1853. He received only a limited education in youth, but has improved it through business experience. In 1875 he engaged in the dry goods and grocery business in Troy, which he continued for four years, since which he has been dealing in produce and grain. He does quite an extensive business. In 1880 Anna Paulus, a native of Spencer County, became his wife. They have two children, Joseph P. and Nettie F. He and his father are among the most enterprising and influential business men of the town.

FRANK LINDEMANN, dealer in general merchandise at Troy, began business on a very small scale in 1861. He now carries about a \$2,500 stock of goods, and does an annual business of about \$6,000. The date of Mr. Lindemann's birth is not definitely known, but it was on March 13, about 1830. He is the son of Matthias and Mary A. (Lindemann) Lindemann, who emigrated to this county when he was quite young. After living in Cincinnati for several years, they removed to Dubois County, Ind., where the mother died. The father then returned to Cincinnati, where he passed the remainder of his days. Frank received no instruction in school, but obtained his education without the aid of a teacher. March 4, 1862, his marriage with Louisa Walker was solemnized, and to their union six children have been born. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Lindemann began here with almost nothing, but by economy and close application to business he has succeeded in establishing a good trade.

NICHOLAS MARKS, of Troy, is a native of Alsace, where he was born December 23, 1816, when then that province belonged to France. He is the younger of two children born to Severin and Mary (Cuny) Marks, also natives of Alsace. He received a good education in German and French, and at the age of sixteen came to the United States with his parents. They lived in various cities, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio, until March, 1837, when they came to this county, where our subject has since resided. In 1848 he was united in marriage with Mary Wright, who died in February, 1874. March 8, 1876, Susan Glickstein became his wife and by him the mother of three children, two of whom, Nicholas S. and Mary S. are living. Mr. Marks has been engaged in divers pursuits, having been a merchant, commission and produce dealer, and for over twenty years was manager of the wharf-boat. He is now the owner of a small farm, which he manages. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been justice of the peace for many years.

WILLIAM H. SALM, tobacco dealer, of Troy, is a native of Spencer County, born May 13, 1856. He was a small child when his parents came to Troy, where he has since resided. He attended the Indiana State University at Bloomington, and the business college at Evansville. He clerked in his father's store previous to engaging in his present business, which he did in 1880. A year later M. A. Eberhard became his partner, and the firm is now doing a good business, handling about 300,000 pounds of tobacco yearly. He married Hettie S. Connor, a native of Perry County. In politics he is a Republican, and has held various local offices as town clerk, treasurer and member of council. Mr. Salm's parents, Solomon and Margaret A. (Evans) Salm are natives of Germany. The father, who is of Jewish descent, was born February 6, 1816, and came to the United States about 1847. He soon after engaged in merchandising at New Boston, Spencer Co., Ind., where he remained about ten years. He has since been a resident of Troy, where he owns a store, now conducted by his son Frank.

SAMUEL WILSON, proprietor of Troy pottery, is a native of Staffordshire, England, born November 25, 1825. His parents, Samuel and Anna (Dodds) Wilson, were both natives of England, where they

passed their lives. Samuel received only a limited education in youth. He learned the potter's trade in his native country, and in 1849 came to the United States. He lived for two years in Cincinnati, after which, in company with others of his countrymen, he engaged in the pottery business, the firm being known as the Indiana Pottery Company. He is now the sole proprietor of the works which he erected in 1860, and is actively engaged in the manufacture of Rockingham and yellow ware, popularly known in southern Indiana as Troy ware. Mr. Wilson has met with good success financially, and now may be said to be in easy circumstances. In 1847 he married Anna Eld, who died in 1881, leaving three sons and one daughter. Six children are deceased. In 1882 he married Anna Wilson, his present wife.

TOBIN TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW ACKARMAN, a pioneer of Perry County, is a native of Breckenridge County, Ky., where he was born in Hardinsburg, February 7, 1812. He is one of a family of five boys and three girls, born to the marriage of Andrew Ackarman and Maria Reinhart, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father, who was a tanner, came to the United States in his youth, and located in Kentucky, whence he came, in 1822, to this county, where at the time of his death he owned several hundred acres of land. He died in the fall of 1846, and his wife followed him in the spring of 1848. The subject of this sketch remained at home, working on the farm, and assisting in a tannery, which his father operated, until he was thirty years of age. About 1838 he entered 120 acres in Section 35, Tobin Township, and after his marriage located upon it, where he lived for two years. He then sold out and bought the farm where he has since resided. December 29, 1844 he married Ruth Carr, a daughter of Eli and Rachel A. Carr, by whom he is the father of eight children, seven of whom are living. They are Hiram C., Eli C., Andrew J., Henry C., Hugh, Mary B. (wife of K. Dewese) and Rachel A. (wife of William Cunningham). Eli and Hugh are in the hardware business in Kansas, and the others are living at or near home. Mr. Ackarman is a man of sterling qualities, and is highly esteemed by the community in which he has so long lived.

HIRAM C. ACKARMAN, a prominent farmer of Perry County, was born in this county November 18, 1845. He is the oldest child of Andrew Ackarman, whose sketch appears in this work. He received a common school education, and worked at home until becoming of age, when he rented 200 acres of land of Hiram Carr, and began farming for himself. He met with reverses in this business, and lost a large amount of money. He therefore abandoned farming, and followed other pursuits, clerking in a mill and flat-boating until his marriage, which occurred April 4, 1869. He chose for a wife Catharine Tobin, a native of the county, by whom he is the father of six children: Maud, Claude, Esther,

Edna, Jennie and Kate. After marriage he bought the farm upon which he has since resided. He is a Democrat, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

HENRY C. ACKARMAN, a farmer of Tobin Township, is a native of the county, born August 18, 1854. He is the fourth son of Andrew Ackarman (see sketch). He remained at home until September, 1875, when he went to Arkansas, and engaged in cutting timber and rafting it down the White and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, meeting with very good success. He was employed in this business about a year, and then returned home. December 15, 1878, he was united in marriage with Clara A. Reynolds, a native of the county, and located on a farm of 317 acres, on Sections 5 and 8, Tobin Township, where he has since lived. In March, 1883, he bought a one-half interest in a general merchandise store at Rome, which he still owns. The firm is known as Reynolds & Ackarman. In politics he is a Democrat, and is one of the rising young men of the country. He has two children: Raymond R. and Alma C.

FREEMAN ADAMS, was born in the county, February 7, 1823, and is the third son in a family of five sons and four daughters born to the marriage of Peter Adams and Nancy Rains, both natives of Kentucky. They came to Perry County soon after their marriage, and located in Polk's Bottom, Tobin Township. Our subject remained at home until he was seventeen years old, when he began flat-boating on the river, which he continued at intervals for ten or twelve years. July 16, 1848, he married Bathsheba Lamb, a native of the county, and located on a farm in Polk's Bottom, where he lived for several years. He then went to Cloverport, Ky., where he resided for three years, after which he returned to Perry County, and bought the farm where he has since resided. Mr. Adams is an industrious, hard-working man, and is highly respected by the community in which he lives. He is the father of eleven children, eight of whom are living. They are Ann (wife of James Harris), Susan (wife of David Isom), Margaret (wife of W. J. Tate), Albert, Nancy, Grant, Dora and Aurora.

JEROME B. ANSON, mechanic and farmer, was born in Rome, Perry Co., Ind., October 7, 1820. He is a son of Montgomery Anson, a native of Quebec, who came to Perry County about 1819, and located on Bear Creek where he remained about fifteen years. He then went to Union Star, Ky., where he remained until his death which occurred April 24, 1854. He married Sylvia Little, a native of Ohio by whom he was the father of seven children. She died July 17, 1849. Jerome B. Anson received but little education in youth. At the age of fourteen he left home and hired out as a hand on a flat-boat, continuing for about three years, when he abandoned the river and learned the carpenter's trade. May 27, 1846, he wedded Lavina Cummings, a daughter of Eli Cummings, and about the same time began the study of law. He practiced the profession at Rome for about fifteen years, but when the county seat was removed to Cannelton he gave up the law and bought the Waterbury Mill on Poison Creek. After operating the mill for about ten years he sold it and bought the farm where he has since resided. In 1880 he erected a saw-mill with a small grist-mill attached, and now operates them in addition to his other business. Mr. Anson is a skillful mechanic and built

his mills, and put in the machinery without any assistance. He is the father of ten children, only two of whom William F. and Henry C. are living. In politics he has always been a Democrat, having cast his first vote for James K. Polk.

JOHN BARGER, an old resident of the county was born in Breck-enrige County, Ky., June 2, 1812, and is one of twelve children born to George Barger and Susan Shelman, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The father who was a farmer lived in his native county at the time of his marriage, and did not remove to Perry County till about 1-37. His wife died in 1846, and after his second marriage he removed to Missouri where he died about 1859. John remained at home working for his father until he was twenty-six years old. when, in company with his brother Andrew, he bought the home farm and commenced his career as a farmer for himself. He and his brother worked together about four years when he sold his interest to Andrew, and came to this county where he bought the farm upon which he has since resided. August 6, 1848, he wedded Lavica Davis, a native of Spencer County, Ind., who died February 11, 1868, having borne him nine children, seven of whom are living. They are Mary L., now Mrs. Eli Cronin, William D., Levi S., Daniel W., John F., Winfield S. and America J., the last two of whom are at home. In connection with farming Mr. Barger operated a saw-mill on Deer Creek for about ten years. Beside his home trade he shipped large amounts of lumber to New Orleans. He has been financially successful, and now owns 520 acres of good land.

JAMES BOYLE, an early settler of Tobin Township, came to the United States with his parents from Ayrshire, Scotland in 1819. They located on a farm in Dearborn County where the father died in the summer of 1839. He was a man of much enterprise and business ability, and at his death was the owner of upward of 500 acres of land. He married Anna Belle Archibald, and reared a family of nine children. James Boyle was born June 3, 1813, and was therefore about five years old when his parents came to America. He remained at home working on the farm until attaining his majority, after which he followed black-smithing and flat-boating for about four years. He then, in 1838, came to Perry County, and in company with his brother Hugh bought ninety-one acres of land upon which he has since resided. At the end of three years he bought his brother's interest, and has since added to it until he now has a farm of 251 acres. In June 1840 he was united in marriage with Ursula York, a native of Nelson County, Ky., who died December 25, 1858, having borne him a family of nine children, five of whom are living. They are Jane (now Mrs. John S. Hargis), Mary, Jennette (wife of James S. Mitchell), Synthia A. (wife of George H. Mitchell), and David A. Mr. Boyle has never remarried, but since the death of his wife has lived with his children. In politics he is a Republican, and prior to the formation of that party was a Whig, having cast his first ballot for John Q. Adams.

DAVID A. BOYLE, an enterprising farmer of Tobin Township, was born in this county January 16, 1855, and is one of ten children in the family of James and Ursula (York) Boyle, the former a native of Scotland, and the latter of Perry County. David A. was reared at home

and received a good English education, having attended the academy at Rome and at Patriot, Switzerland County. At the age of seventeen he entered the teacher's profession, and has taught eleven winter terms, all but one of which have been in this county. March 10, 1875, he married Sarah M. Groves, a daughter of Jacob Groves, after which he rented and worked his father's farm for two years. In 1877 he moved to Sumner County, Kas., and entered 160 acres of land, upon which he erected a house. Owing to the delicate health of his wife in their new home, he returned to his native county at the end of two years, and bought the farm upon which he has since resided. Mr. Boyle is an active, energetic farmer, and fully up with the modern ideas of agriculture. He is the father of six children, only two of whom, James K. and Ansel B. are now living.

ELIAS BREWER, a prominent farmer of Tobin Township, came to Indiana from his native State, the "Old Dominion," with his parents when he was a lad of about six summers. They located in Jennings County, and he remained at home until he was seventeen years of age. He then began flat-boating, and continued with good success for upward of twenty-one years. In 1858 he came to Perry County, and bought the farm upon which he has since resided. June 9, 1842, he married Mary Cox, a native of Dearborn County, Ind., and to them have been born nine children. Those now living are Jacob J., Catharine A., wife of John McGinty, Adaline, wife of Samuel Bryant, James H., George McClellan, and Sarah F., wife of John C. Chatfield. Mr. Brewer was born April 4, 1818, being one of a family of six sons and three daughters born to the marriage of Jacob J. Brewer and Anna Wilson, the former a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., and the latter of Virginia. They were married in the latter State and came to Jennings County, Ind., about 1824. The mother died in the fall of 1865, and the father the following spring.

JOSEPH D. BRASHEAR, a farmer of Tobin Township, was born in the county July 30, 1850. He is a son of Joseph Brashear, a native of Breckenridge County, Ky., who began life as a clerk in a store, but in after years followed farming. He married Emily J. Hildwine, a native of Clark County, Ind., and located on Section 12, Tobin Township, where he remained until his death, which occurred on July 11, 1854. His widow is still living at the old homestead with her son. They had a family of two sons and two daughters. Joseph D. received a common school education, and at the age of fourteen he assumed charge of the farm, his father having died when he was only about four years old. He has ever since worked and managed the farm with good success. He is energetic and enterprising, and stands high in the estimation of the community in which he lives. December 23, 1877, he married Mary M. Hyde, a native of Perry County. They have two children, Linie L. and Mannie M. Politically Mr. Brashear is a Democrat.

JOHN CARR, one of the leading farmers of Tobin Township, was born in Perry County, Ind., April 18, 1831. Hiram Carr, his father, who was a native of Kentucky, came to Perry County a few years after his marriage, and bought a farm in Tobin Township. He married Delila Claycomb, who bore him a family of three sons and three daughters.

He died in October, 1837, and his widow on the day following. Thus, at the age of six years the subject of this sketch was left to grow to manhood without a mother's love or a father's care and guidance. He went to live with Pryor Trenary, with whom he remained for twelve years. September 11, 1849, he married Dorotha A. Foster, a native of Hardin County, Ky., after which he bought seventy acres of land, where he has since resided, and to which he has added from time to time, until he now owns 575 acres. In 1883 he opened a general merchandise store which he still conducts. Mr. Carr began life without a dollar, but by his enterprise and energy, has placed himself in the front rank of the farmers of the county. Of the seven children born to him six are now living. They are Mary E. (wife of John W. Trainer), Hiram T., Delila (wife of Robert Connor), Eliza, Dorotha A. and William H. Louis died when three years of age. In politics Mr. Carr was formerly a Whig, but since its organization has been identified with the Republican party.

JOHN D. COCKRELL was born June 16, 1843, in this county, the son of Casper and Eliza (Kyler) Cockrell, parents of three girls and one boy. Both parents were natives of the Buckeye State. The father lived in Rome for a time, then followed farming in Polk's Bottom, and at the time of his death, August 10, 1883, owned 425 acres of land there. He was an excellent financier, an industrious, honest man, and an esteemed citizen. The mother is yet living at the age of seventy. John D. was reared a farmer with rudimentary education. July 1861 he enlisted in Company D, First Indiana Cavalry, and participated in the engagements of Fredericktown, Round Hill, Helena, Clarington, Pine Bluffs and others of less note. He was honorably discharged September, 1864. December 25, 1866, he married Anna M., daughter of James H. L. Winchel. Two children, Herbert W. and Everett W. were born to these parents. Mr. Cockrell owns a fine farm, well improved and stocked. His new residence, built in 1884, is the finest in the bottom. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN CODY was born in Thibadeauxville, La., January 1, 1845, and is one of seven children in the family of John and Mary (English) Cody, both natives of Ireland. The father, who was a book-keeper and merchant, came when a young man to the United States, and located in Cincinnati, where he was married, and worked as a book-keeper for about ten years. He then went to Louisiana, where he kept a hotel, and was contractor for building a levee along the Mississippi. Owing to the failure of his health, he came North and located at Leopold in this county where he bought a farm, and for a short time also ran a general merchandise store. The subject of this sketch remained at home with his mother until he was twenty-five years old. At the age of twenty-two, he entered the teacher's profession, and has taught continuously for eighteen winters, always meeting with good success. May 13, 1875, he married Emma Whitmarsh, by whom he is the father of seven children. Those now living are Edna Lillian, Emma Belle, John Floyd, and an infant. He is now living on a farm in Tobin Township. In politics he is a Democrat, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN TIPTON CONNOR, one of the early pioneers of Perry County, is one of a family of two boys and four girls born to Samuel and

Nancy (Hyde) Connor. His father who had been previously married in Breckenridge County, Ky., came to Perry County, Ind., in 1806, and bought a farm in Tobin Township. About 1819 his wife died and he married the mother of our subject the following year. He was engaged in farming in the county until his death, with the exception of four years, when he was employed in mercantile pursuits at Rome and Troy. For a number of years he was a member of the Territorial Legislature, and was one of the leading men in this part of the State. He died in 1864. His widow is still living at the advanced age of eighty-six years. John T. was reared at home, receiving only a limited education in youth. September 5, 1848, he married Sarah M. Robinson, a native of the county, and located on land given him by his father near Rome, where he has since resided. For a number of years he also had a one-half interest in a general merchandise store at Rome, and in a tannery near that place. February 20, 1873, Mrs. Connor died leaving a family of six children, Lucy F. (wife of Joshua H. Groves), Orval E., Eva G. (wife of Clarence Wheeler), Albert R., Ellen I. and Mabel L. October 23, 1882, Mr. Connor was married to Mrs. Kate Parker, a native of Harrison County, Ind. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church. In politics he is very liberal, but is inclined to accept the principles of the Republican party.

ABRAHAM CRIST, a native of Perry County, was born December 12, 1844, and is one of a family of seven sons and three daughters born to Hiram and Louisa (Hiley) Crist, also natives of this county, where they passed their lives upon a farm in Tobin Township. The mother died about 1855 and the father May 9, 1871. Abraham was reared at home and received a common school education. While yet a boy only seventeen years old, he enlisted, July 28, 1862, in Company M, Eighth Regiment Kentucky Cavalry. He participated in numerous skirmishes, but his principal duty was in guarding forts. September 17, 1863, owing to ill-health, he was discharged at Lebanon, Ky., and he returned home. He soon recuperated sufficiently to re-enter the service, which he did, by enlisting in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, February 15, 1865. He served with this regiment until discharged August 5, of the same year. September 30, 1866, he was united in marriage with Sarah E. Mosby, a daughter of Charles A. and Jane Mosby. He has since been engaged in farming in Tobin Township. In 1874 he bought fifty-three acres upon which he now resides, and to which he has added eighty acres. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Universalist Church, of which his wife is also a member. He has two children now living: Charles Albert and Eva May.

URIAH CUMMINGS, a son of Uriah Cummings (see sketch of Isaiah Cummings), was born in Perry County, Ind., July 24, 1814. He was reared at home, receiving only a limited education in youth. At the death of his father he assumed control of the home farm, buying the shares of the remaining heirs to the estate. April 17, 1832, he married Mary Ramsey, who died October 24, 1840, having borne him four children, only one of whom is now living. April 29, 1841, he was joined in marriage with Maria Sandage, a daughter of Thomas Sandage, and to their

union were born ten children. Two, Margaret M. (wife of Allen Groves), and Alexander W., are now living. Mrs. Cummings died December 29, 1880, and he chose for his third wife Ellen (Yates) Stevens, whom he wedded August 23, 1881. Mr. Cummings has passed his entire life upon the same farm. He is known throughout the township as an honest, upright man, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a member of the Universalist Church, and his wife of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Republican, and was formerly a Whig.

ISAIAH CUMMINGS, one of the native pioneers of Perry County, was born February 19, 1823. He is one of a family of four sons and seven daughters born to the marriage of Uriah Cummings and Sarah Lanman, both of whom were natives of the "Old Dominion." The father, when a youth, removed to Kentucky, where he married, and in 1809 or 1810 came to this county. He located on land entered by his father, Thomas Cummings, which is now known as Cummings' Bottom. About 1815 he built a saw and grist-mill on Poison Creek, known as Cummings' Mill, which he conducted until about 1829, when he returned to his farm and erected a store. This business he conducted until his death, which occurred July 30, 1831. When the county seat was removed from Troy to Rome he gave forty acres of land to the county upon which to erect the public buildings, with the condition that the land should revert to his heirs when the latter place ceased to be the county seat. Upon the removal of the county seat to Cannelton the heirs claimed the property, but by some technicality their claim was defeated. Isaiah Cummings remained at home until he was fourteen years of age, when he began the battle of life. He followed flat-boating, and worked on a farm for several years, and in 1847 taught a term of school. In May, 1846, he enlisted in the Sixth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers for the Mexican war, but before they reached the scene of hostilities the Rio Grande campaign was at an end, and the greater part of the regiment returned home. March 22, 1849, he married Nancy Butler, a daughter of Abel Butler, and located upon land previously purchased, where he has since resided. He now owns a farm of 140 acres of good land. February 20, 1870, his wife died, having borne him fourteen children, six of whom are living. They are William B., Isaiah, Ira G., James L., Julia F. (now Mrs. Henry Shoemaker), and Savannah J. (now Mrs. Samuel Hargis). May 20, 1873, he was married to Sarah (Elder) Bullard, a native of Perry County. Politically, Mr. Cummings is a Republican, and previous to the formation of that party was a Whig, having cast his first vote for Henry Clay. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Universalist Church. His wife is a Catholic.

JACOB DAUM, a native of Prussia, was born March 18, 1841, being a son of George Daum (see sketch of Charles Daum). When he was two years old his parents came to America, and he remained at home with them until reaching his majority. After his marriage he bought eighty acres of land on Section 21, Tobin Township, where he has since resided. Mr. Daum is an energetic, industrious farmer, and is highly respected by the community in which he lives. In politics he is very liberal, always voting for principle rather than party, although he is inclined to favor the Democratic ideas. December 13, 1861, he was

united in marriage with Catharine Petersohn, a daughter of Henry and Catharine Petersohn. Their union has been blessed with eight children, seven of whom are now living. They are Catharine Elizabeth, Margaret (now Mrs. Henry Sumner), Eliza, Lema, Henry J., John Frederick and Mary Ann.

CHARLES DAUM, one of the enterprising citizens of Tobin Township, is a native of Perry County, born November 11, 1851. He is the fourth son in a family of seven sons and three daughters born to George and Elizabeth Daum, both of whom were natives of Prussia. In 1841 they came to the United States and located near Rome, Perry Co., Ind., where they bought a farm of forty acres. The father, who was a shoemaker, worked at his trade in connection with farming for about fifteen years, when he sold that farm and bought the one upon which they now reside. Charles remained at home until he was nineteen years old, when, in 1870, he went to Rome and served a two years' apprenticeship to a blacksmith. After working one year at Tobinsport he built a shop on his father's farm, and began work on his own responsibility, which he continued with good success for nine years. He has since, with the exception of one year, been engaged in farming on land which he bought in 1877, and where he now lives. June 30, 1875, he was united in marriage with Louisa Feix, a native of Cannelton, Ind. Four children are the fruits of this union, three of whom, Henry W., Anna E. and Dora D., are living. Both he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

STEWART T. FINCH was born in Perry County, Ind., December 26, 1826, and is the fourth son of a family of seven sons and three daughters born to the marriage of Phillip and Elizabeth (Claycomb) Finch (see sketch of Abraham Finch). Stewart T. was reared at home, receiving a common school education. He worked on the farm for his father until attaining his majority, with the exception of a short time when he was employed as a clerk in a store at Cloverport, Ky. In 1848 he entered the teacher's profession, teaching three years with good success. January 9, 1851, he was married to Zerelda Tobin, a native of the county, and who bore him two children, Phillip T., and John, both deceased. After marriage he located on a farm in Tobin Township, and four years later removed to the homestead farm with his mother, where he has since resided, with the exception of a few months in 1876, when he lived in New Madrid, Mo. In 1863 he again began teaching, and taught four terms with his former good success. May 24, 1854, Mrs. Finch died, after which he lived with his sister and mother, until the latter's death. He now lives with a tenant. In politics he is a Democrat, and is highly respected as an industrious farmer, and a good neighbor.

ABRAHAM FINCH, a pioneer farmer, was born in this county January 13, 1830. He is a son of Phillip Finch, who followed the business of farming all his life. The latter was born in Kentucky, but at the time of his marriage to Elizabeth Claycomb, was a resident of Perry County. He bought a farm of 110 acres in Tobin Township, where he lived until his death, which occurred April 30, 1850. His widow survived him more than twenty years, having died March 7, 1873. Abraham received a common school education in youth, and remained at home taking care of his mother for several years after his father's death. Jan-

uary 4, 1866, he married Roxanna (Tobin) England, a native of the county. He then located on the home farm which, in company with his brother, he bought. In 1873 he built a dwelling on land inherited by his wife where he has since resided. December 31, 1883, his house with all its contents was burned, and in the summer of 1884 he erected his present handsome residence. Both Mr. Finch and wife are members of the Methodist Church. James S. England, a son of his wife, was married July 31, 1879, to Grace McCollum, of Cannelton, and now lives on the same tract of land as our subject, but in an adjoining house.

MARTIN FRANK was born June 16, 1834, in Harrison County, Ind., and is the fifth son of a family of eight boys and three girls of George and Catharine (Hardsan) Frank, the former a native of South Carolina, and the latter of North Carolina. His father followed farming as an occupation, and left his native home when a young man, and went to Harrison County, where he was married when in his twenties. He entered 500 acres in the last named county. He remained there until his death, which occurred May, 1852, in his sixty-first year. The mother died January 11, 1849, in her fiftieth year. The subject of our sketch was reared at home until he was fourteen years of age, when he left and commenced for himself. He had in his possession a checked shirt and tow-linen pantaloons, and had an empty pocket. He took a job of chopping 40 cords of wood at 40 cents per cord. After completing, he started for Marion County, Mo., going by boat. He hired out as a laborer on a farm, working for \$8 per month, for eight months, at the end of which he returned to his native county, and went to school during the winter. He continued thus several years, then flat-boated six years. In 1857 he hired out as pilot on the "Eclipse," making semi-monthly trips from Louisville to New Orleans, which he followed until 1860. The same year, March 6, he married Amanda E. Hoyne, native of Perry County, Ind., to whom three children were born, two of whom are now living, named Blanche A., and Harry Sidney. After marriage he bought 80 acres of land in Section 20, Tobin Township, for \$2,500, where he located and where he has since lived. After he farmed one year, he resumed piloting on the river; was present at the surrender of Vicksburg, at Fort Donelson when it was taken, and near Arkansaw Post when it was surrendered. The day after the battle of Fort Donelson he was on the battle-field where he picked up a rebel sword, which he has at the present time. His boat carried dispatches to Gen. Grant. He continued as pilot until the close of the war, when he abandoned the water and returned to the farm, where he has since lived. In 1857 he bought 175 acres of land in Calaway County, Mo., for \$1,350. He retained it eighteen months when he sold it for \$1,700. He is a Democrat in politics.

CHARLES FUCHS, one of the prominent farmers of Tobin Township, is a native of Prussia, born December 19, 1836. His father, Charles Fuchs, who is a farmer, came to the United States with his family in 1848 and located in this county, where he bought 120 acres in Tobin Township. He is now living with his son at the advanced age of seventy-two years. He married Susan C. Yager, who died October 3, 1866, having borne him three children. The subject of this sketch came to America with his parents when he was eleven years old. September

23, 1861, he married Anna Weidman, a native of Switzerland, after which he rented his father's farm for six years. He then moved to New Albany, where he was engaged in the dairy business for three years. In 1872 he bought the farm of 300 acres where he has since resided. Mr. Fuchs is an enterprising and successful farmer, and is highly respected by all who know him. March 25, 1879, Mrs. Fuchs died, leaving a family of eight children: Caroline (wife of Henry Ungerecht), Christian D., Charles, Edward, Rosa, Louisa, Peter and Joannah.

CASPER S. GARDNER was born August 7, 1851, in Rome, Perry Co., Ind., and is the only son of three children of Casper and Drusilla (Thompson) Gardner, both of whom were natives of this county. His father followed merchandising, flat-boating and farming for a living. At the time of his marriage he lived on his native place, and continued working in and around Rome and on the river until death. He died of consumption November, 1851, in his twenty-eighth year. The mother married Stephen Welch about five years afterward, and is now living four miles northeast of Derby. The subject of this sketch was reared at home. April 11, 1875, he married Joséphine Polk, daughter of Stephen Polk, to whom four children were born, named Hugh T., Augustus C., Casper S. and Anna D. After marriage he located on thirty-five acres in Section 28, Tobin Township, which he inherited by the death of his father, where he has since lived. In 1884 he bought thirty-five acres, which was a part of the old place owned by his father. He also owns 100 acres in Section 24, Union Township. Mr. Gardner is a young man, fully up with the modern ideas of cultivating and enriching the soil. In politics he is a Democrat. In 1884 he was elected as trustee of Tobin Township by thirty majority, thus forcibly illustrating his popularity. The township is Republican.

REV. HENRY GROVES, a native of Perry County, was born November 4, 1826, being one of a family of three children born to John and Mary (Cart) Groves, the former a native of Hawkins County, Tenn., and the latter of Breckenridge County, Ky. John Groves came to Perry County about 1811 with his father, who entered a large tract of land since known as Groves' Bottom. The former after his marriage in 1825, settled on a tract of 175 acres which he inherited from his father. Upon this in 1845 he erected a large brick dwelling house, at that time the finest in the township. Here he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on April 26, 1858. His wife died February 1, 1855. Henry Groves, the subject of this sketch, received but a limited education in youth, owing to the scarcity of schools and teachers. He remained at home until his marriage, when he located on his father's old place and has since lived in the house erected by his father. Mr. Groves inherited his father's qualities of economy, industry and business enterprise, and is now the owner of 485 acres of land. For many years he has been an ordained minister in the Universalist Church, his work being chiefly in Crawford and Perry Counties. April 9, 1848, he married Emily E. Tate, who died March 28, 1883, leaving three children: Letitia A. (wife of James Anderson), Allen H. and Mary V.

QUINTILIAN K. GROVES, merchant at Tobinsport, was born in this county April 4, 1855, the youngest son of a family of nine boys

and two girls of Samuel T. and Eliza K (Huckaby) Groves, the father a native of Perry County, and the mother of Breckinridge Ky. The father was a prosperous farmer, who also followed merchandising. He lived in this township until 1859 when he moved to northeastern Missouri and remained two years, suffering a loss of \$10,000 on his goods, etc. during one of the rebel raids. He then returned to this county, where he died December 7, 1872, aged fifty-six years, respected by all. The mother is yet living. Our subject was reared without prominent event, receiving an academic education at Rome. He began doing for himself at the age of sixteen, engaging in teaching and farming. December 24, 1874, he married Nancy E. Tobin who has borne him four children, Robert T., Mary J., Samuel and Thomas. After his marriage Mr. Groves farmed in Polk's Bottom nearly eight years and then engaged in merchandising at Tobinsport, continuing farming. He is a Republican, has been justice of the peace and is one of the county's best citizens. His wife belongs to the Baptist Church.

JACOB HARDING, a native pioneer of Perry County, was born August 3, 1829, and is the fifth son in a family of six sons and four girls born to the marriage of Samuel Harding and Margaret Van Winkle, both natives of Nelson County, Ky. They came to this county about 1820 and located in Tobin Township where they accumulated quite an amount of property. The father in his youth was very fond of fishing and hunting, but when he became the possessor of land, gave his entire attention to tilling the soil. He was a man of sterling qualities, upright in all his dealings, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He died in August, 1861, at the age of seventy-five, and his wife followed him to the grave in February 1864, also in her seventy-fifth year. Jacob was reared at home, receiving only a limited education, owing to the sparsely settled condition of the country and consequently meager educational facilities. February 25, 1849, he married Harriet Gilliland, a native of the county, and located on a farm where he lived until 1852, when he bought 160 acres of land upon which he has since resided. In 1866 his dwelling was destroyed by fire but he erected another as soon as circumstances would permit. He now owns a farm of 280 acres. He is the father of thirteen children, eleven of whom are living. They are John S. now living on a farm in Kansas, Margaret (wife of Isaac Hyde), James T., Jessie F., William V., Phœbe A. (wife of Elmer Osborne), Lucy J. (wife of William Jones), Sarah Elizabeth, America, Daniel and Norman.

JAMES A. HARGIS a native pioneer of Perry County, was born June 16, 1834 and is a son of John Hargis. (See sketch of John A. Hargis.) His father died when he was only four years old. He remained at home working on the farm for his mother until he reached manhood. After his marriage which took place January 12, 1858, he bought a house and lot in Derby where he resided five years, engaged in farming and flat-boating. In 1863 he bought the old homestead consisting of 180 acres which he owned and worked for about eight years. He then sold it and bought the farm of ninety-five acres upon which he has since resided. By industry and close attention to business he has added to it until he now owns 230 acres. He is a Republican, and is a member of the Masonic

fraternity. He chose for a wife Cassandra Mitchell, a daughter of Solomon and Cassandra Mitchell, and to their union have been born eleven children, nine of whom are now living. They are James A., Charles E., John F., Albert C., Stella, Curtis M., Emory S., Lulu J. and Joseph H. The first named is living at Derby and the remainder are at home.

JOHN A. HARGIS, a farmer of Tobin Township, is a native of the county, born June 16, 1839, and is one of twelve children in the family of John and Nancy (Allen) Hargis, both natives of Kentucky. The father came to Perry County, and after his marriage, entered a tract of land on Section 13, Tobin Township, which, owing to some mistake in locating it, he lost after having made considerable improvements on it. He then bought 120 acres in the same township where he lived until his death on October 27, 1838. He owned and ran a grist-mill, and when he died had 320 acres of land. His widow survived him until June, 1878. John A. was reared at home, but without a father's care and guidance, the latter having died before our subject was born. He remained with his mother working on the farm until his marriage, after which he rented land until the beginning of the war. August 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Eighty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years or during the war. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Resaca and Pine Mountain. In the last named engagement his right arm was broken by the bursting of a shell, and he was placed in the hospital at Chattanooga, and later at Nashville. After a short furlough home, he returned to his regiment and served until hostilities ceased, receiving his discharge June 13, 1865. Since the war he has been engaged in farming in Tobin Township. In politics he is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R. June 13, 1858, he married Jane Boyle, a daughter of James Boyle, and to their union have been born seven children. Those living are Ursula (wife of E. H. Groves), Melissa J. (wife of S. D. Groves), Nancy M., Anna B., James and Jennette.

REUBEN T. HARRISON, a farmer of Tobin Township, was born in Shelby County, Ky., February 10, 1828, being the youngest son in a family of nine children born to Reuben and Rhoda (Paris) Harrison, natives of Maryland and Kentucky, respectively. Before the subject of this sketch was three years old his parents both died and he was reared by his sister Amy. At the age of twelve years he started out to fight the battle of life, beginning as a day laborer on a farm. He continued in this kind of work until his marriage, when he bought 160 acres of land on Section 13, Tobin Township, where he lived until 1864. In that year he sold his farm and bought the one upon which he has since resided. January 3, 1852, he married Angeline York, a native of Perry County, who died June 7, 1861, having borne him four children. Those living are Synthia E., Rhoda I. and John C. November 17, 1868, he was united in marriage with Susan Johnson, a native of the county by whom he is the father of six children, four of whom James T., Robert J., Mary A. and Amy E. are living. In politics Mr. Harrison is a Republican, and previous to the formation of that party was a Whig. His wife is a member of the Catholic Church.

JEFFERSON HAWKINS of Tobinsport, Perry County, is a native of Breckenridge County, Ky., born April 1, 1829. He is the fifth son in

a family of twelve children, born to Silas and Polly (Kiphart) Hawkins, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively. They were married in Jefferson County, Ky., and about 1835 moved to Cloverport in the same State, where they remained until 1851. In that year they removed to Arkansas, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Jefferson Hawkins was reared at home, receiving only three months' instruction in school. December 20, 1850, he married a Miss Tobin, a native of the county, and located on land inherited by his wife. Mrs. Hawkins died March 28, 1856, leaving two children, Deborah (wife of Alexander Van Winkle) and Joseph S. September 15, of the same year he married Mary A. Adams, who bore him seven children, only two of whom Alfred and Thomas J., are living. She died and he chose for his third and last wife Emma Reynolds, by whom he is the father of four children, Reuben, James, Frederick and an infant. Mr. Hawkins is a member of the Baptist Church and his wife is a Methodist.

HENRY A. HUFF, is one of a family of fifteen children born to Henry and Sallie Ann (Williams) Huff, his birth occurring in this county October 15, 1850. The father was a native of Breckenridge County, Ky., and the mother of Crawford County, Ind. They were married in the last named county and soon after came to Perry County, where the father followed farming and merchandising. The mother died in January 1851, and the father in February, 1860. Henry A. lived with his father until the latter's death, without a mother's love and training. He then lived with his relations until the age of fourteen, when he began battling with life alone. He hired out as a laborer and continued thus seven years, receiving no schooling of consequence until he was twenty years old. October 14, 1873, he was united in marriage with Malissa, daughter of Samuel and Jane Webb, and to them five children have been born: Mary E., John A., Wilson, Samuel D. and William H. Mr. Huff has gradually saved and bought land until he now owns a good comfortable home. He is a Republican and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN F. JONES, of Rome, was born in Crawford County, Ind., February 11, 1847. His father, John Jones, when ten years old came with his parents from Nelson County, Ky., to Crawford County, Ind., where he grew to manhood and married Jane Able, also a native of Nelson County. He was the father of nine sons and four daughters. John F. received little or no education in his youth. After becoming of age he followed farming and flat-boating until his marriage, when he located on the old homestead, buying the shares of some of the other heirs to the estate. He remained there until 1882, when he sold his farm and went West with the intention of locating, but finding no place to suit him he returned to this county and bought property at Rome, where he now lives. October 6, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Mounted Infantry, with which regiment he served until mustered out August 10, 1865. He participated in the siege of Atlanta, the battle of Chickamauga, and numerous minor engagements. August 29, 1852, Lizzie Stevens a native of Crawford County, Ind., became his wife, and by him the mother of two children, both of whom are deceased.

PHILIP KLEIN, one of the pioneer German settlers of Perry County, was born in Prussia, December 6, 1827. He grew to manhood

in his native country, receiving a fair German education. At the age of fourteen he began learning the cabinet-maker's trade, and served a three-years' apprenticeship. He then worked as journeyman for five years, when he left his native country and came to the United States, locating at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained until 1851. In that year he bought forty acres of land upon which he has since resided, and to which he has added until now he has 360 acres. Mr. Klein is one of the best and most enterprising farmers in the township. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat, having cast his first ballot for Franklin Pierce. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Church. He was married in May, 1850, to Louisa Stoeler, a native of Prussia, by whom he is the father of ten children. Those living are Louisa (wife of John Dekinder), Kate (wife of Andrew Loesch), Anna (wife of Louis Fuchs), Lizzie (wife of David Schiller), Mary and Albert. Mr. Klein is one of a family of six children born to Jacob and Catharine (Ulrich) Klein, both of whom were natives of Prussia, where they passed their lives upon a farm. The former died, in the summer of 1874 and the latter in the spring of 1880.

WILLIAM FLOYD MASON was born in this county January 21, 1830, and is one of a family of seven children of John and Sarah (Elkins) Mason, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Maine. The father's birth occurred about the year 1797. When a young man, yet single, he went to Pike County, Indiana, near Petersburg, where he farmed until about 1824, when he came to Perry County, locating on the present site of Cannelton. Here he followed farming, flat-boating, etc., and about the year 1826 or 1827 married Mrs. Sarah (Elkins) Webb, widow of Asa Webb. This lady bore him four children. After marriage John Mason continued farming and boating, and early in the thirties engaged in the coal business at the county seat. He introduced the first railroad system in all this region of country, extending the track from his mines to the river, having secured the plans from the East. He was one of the first to bring coal to the notice of steamboat men as a steam producer, and is said to have been the first man to introduce coal as fuel in New Orleans. He was full of energy, was judicious yet venturesome, possessed great penetration and forethought, was thoroughly moral and honest, was singularly kind-hearted and benevolent, and in time lost much of the considerable property he accumulated in paying the debts of others for whom he had gone security. He retired from active business about 1850. He died in May, 1875, lamented by all who knew him. His wife had died before him in June, 1864. William F. was reared by his parents. He completed the common school course, and in 1851 attended the State University, Bloomington, and soon afterward entered the Commercial Business College, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which institution he graduated and received a diploma in 1852. In April, 1853, he married, and his wife bore him one child, Sarah E. After his marriage, Mr. Mason entered the mercantile business, also bought wheat, ground and shipped it, and supplied a large home demand. A year later he sold the mill, and then engaged in farming in Kentucky, continuing until about 1858, then engaged in merchandising at Newburgh, Ind. In 1862 he came to this county, locating on his present farm, where he has since remained.

He owns a splendid farm and one of the handsomest residences in southern Indiana. Mr. Mason is one of the self-reliant and progressive men of the county. He has passed through the school of experience, and comes out self-made, enterprising, honest and prominent. In politics he is a Democrat, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. The county has no better citizen. Since the death of his first wife he has been twice married, and has by his second wife two living children, and by his third and present wife five.

JOHN McFALL was born in Hancock County, Ky., October 15, 1820, and is the third son of six boys and seven girls of John and Elizabeth (Young) McFall, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Kentucky. The father when a boy came to this county, and finally married in Kentucky; and in 1835 moved to Crawford County, Ind. A few years later he came to Boyer's Bottom, this county, but in 1848 bought a quarter section in Tobin's Bottom. The father, in 1810, occupied a fort on Blue river with others as a protection against the Indians, and was only a few days too late to take part in the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, being on the way. He died in 1865, honored and respected, his wife having preceded him July 2, 1844. Our subject remained with his father until the age of thirty years. January 1, 1850, he married Dorinda, daughter of Hoyt and Frances Humphrey, and to them nine children were born, four now living: Hoyt, Waldo, Peter and Lydia Belle wife of William Little. He began farming for himself after marriage, and about 1853 bought a grist-mill, which he operated in connection with his farm for about eight years. He now owns sixty-four acres on section 17. August 9, 1878, Mrs. McFall died, since which Mr. McFall has lived with his son Hoyt. He is well respected, is a Republican, and was reared a Baptist.

OSBORN MCKINNEY was born in Beaufort County, N. C., August 26, 1828, being the third son of six boys and four girls born to John and Sarah (Bates) McKinney, both natives of North Carolina. In about 1842 the father, a farmer, moved to Knox County, Ky., and two years later came to Polk's Bottom. About fourteen or fifteen years later he moved to Calhoun County, Ill., and remained until his death, 1860. His wife preceded him about a year before. Osborn came to this county at the age of fifteen, and from that date until his twenty-second year worked as a laborer. Upon reaching his majority, he began for himself and flat-boated for about ten years. January 11, 1859, he married Sarah J., daughter of Henry and Kate (Peckinpaugh) Huff, and to them nine children were born, John H., Louisa (wife of John R. Hyde), Dora A. (wife of Robert Armstrong), Martha E., Mary E., James A., Emma E., Stella M. and Jennie G. Louisa lives in Montgomery County, Kas.; the others are in Tobin Township. Mr. McKinney has followed farming and now owns 210 acres. He has an orchard of 772 apple trees and expects to increase to 2,000. He is a Republican, and was reared a Methodist. His wife belongs to the same church. The family is well known and universally respected.

GEORGE NOLD was born in Prussia, April, 1827, and is one of six children born to Henry and Matilda (Reother) Nold, also natives of Prussia, where they lived upon a farm. George left his native country

at the early age of thirteen, and came to the United States, locating at Louisville, Ky., where he learned the shoemaker's trade. In April, 1845, he married Mary Seller, a native of the same country as himself. He then worked at his trade in Louisville and Cannelton, Perry County, Ind., for about seven years, when, owing to ill-health, he abandoned his trade, and sought the country. By his own industry and his wife's economy he had succeeded in saving a small amount of money, which enabled him to buy 120 acres of government land. He settled on the land which is in Tobin Township, and has since resided upon it. In politics he has always been a Democrat, having cast his first vote for James K. Polk. Both he and wife are members of the Catholic Church. They have had a family of nine children, eight of whom are now living, namely, Frances (wife of Nicholas Mitchell), Sophia (wife of Theodore Arnold), George, Mary (wife of Louis Eberly), John, Caroline (wife of Andrew Schenbarger), Lena (wife of Samuel Grayson), and Louisa.

FRANCIS M. POLK, the most prominent horticulturist of Perry County, was born in the county, April 8, 1830. His father, Thomas Polk, a native of Kentucky, came to Perry County when a youth, and located in the bottoms which now bear his name, being one of the first white persons to settle there. He married Melvina Ryan, a native of New York, by whom he is the father of two boys and one girl. Until his retirement he was engaged in farming, and was also for many years in the nursery business. He is now living on the place where he first settled, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. His wife is seventy-eight years of age. Francis M. received only a limited education in youth, and remained at home working the farm for several years after attaining his majority. He then rented property until 1868, when he went into the nursery business, in connection with his farm work, taking into partnership John C. Shoemaker, now editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. They conducted the business for four years, when Mr. Shoemaker withdrew. He then continued four years longer, but the enterprise not proving successful abandoned it. He has since given his attention to fruit raising, and now has one of the best orchards in the State. He has about 3,000 apple trees, 50 pear trees, 30 cherry trees, 5 acres in raspberries, and 8 acres in strawberries. Mr. Polk is Vice-President of the Indiana Horticultural Society of the first fruit district, and is thoroughly posted on all points connected with the cultivation of fruits.

WILLIAM R. POLK is a grandson of Charles Polk, one of the earliest settlers of Perry County, who entered a large tract of land in what is now known as Polk's bottom. James Polk, the father of William R., married Charlotte Humphrey, and located on the old homestead, of which he fell heir to 100 acres. He reared a family of three sons and five daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest son. William R. received a common school education in youth, and remained at home working on the farm until the opening of the Rebellion, when, October 12, 1861, he enlisted in Company L, Third Kentucky Cavalry. He served his country faithfully until receiving his discharge, January 14, 1865. After his return home he rented his father's farm for upwards of ten years, and at the latter's death he located upon the portion which he

inherited. He continued farming until 1880, when he turned his attention to the nursery business, and the following year formed a partnership with his brother Edwin, the firm being known as Polk Bros. October 1, 1868, he married Eliza Gilbert, who died October 1, 1875, leaving a family of five children: Bertha, Anna, Mary, Eliza and Jacie. Politically Mr. Polk is a Republican, and is the present assessor of the township. He is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Baptist Church. He was born in Tobin Township, July 14, 1839.

EDWIN POLK was born July 25, 1857, in this county, the youngest son of a family of three boys and five girls, of James and Charlotte (Humphrey) Polk, both of whom were natives of this county. The father followed the occupations of carpentering and farming during life, and was an upright, industrious man. His death occurred June 23, 1873. His wife died July 14, 1862. Edwin passed his youth without noteworthy event on his father's farm, securing limited education. In 1875 he went to Illinois, remaining three years, then returning to this county. August 22, 1880, he married Anna L. Stowers, a native of Breckenridge County, Ky., who has borne him three children: James L., Katie and Monnie L. In 1881 he entered into partnership with his brother, in the nursery business. They now have 100,000 apple trees, 1,000 peach trees, 500 pear trees, 500 cherry trees, 2,000 grape vines and four acres of strawberry plants. He is a prominent young man, is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM V. REYNOLDS, merchant of Rome, was born in Hardin County, Ky., September 15, 1820, and is the eldest of a family of eight children born to the marriage of William R. Reynolds and Sarah J. Tower, who were natives of Rhode Island and Massachusetts respectively. The father followed the carpenter's trade in his younger days, and later was engaged in flat-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. At the time of his marriage he lived in Hardin County, Ky., and in 1825 removed to Leavenworth, Crawford Co., Ind., where he lived for about twenty-five years. He then came to Rome, Perry County, where he resided until his death in the fall of 1866. His widow died in October, three years later. William V. Reynolds came to Indiana with his parents, and at the age of twelve years began work as a flat-boatman on the river. Four years later he had been so successful that he was able to buy a boat of his own, on which he transported all kinds of produce to the South. Ten years later he turned his attention to buying dry goods and groceries, running from two to eight boats. In 1851 he located at Rome, where he has since been engaged in the general merchandise business, with various partners, and a portion of the time by himself. The firm was first Reynolds & Gardner, then Reynolds & Huckaby, Reynolds & Connor, W. V. Reynolds, Reynolds & Carey, and Reynolds & Ackarman, the present firm. September 15, 1848, Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage, with Mary Frisbie, a native of the county, who died the following May. April 15, 1850, he married Elizabeth A. Gardner, who died August 23, 1884, leaving three children, Mary V. (wife of Isaac Bennett), Samuel G. and Clara A. (wife of Henry Ackarman). In connection with his store Mr. Reynolds also operated a tannery for upwards of five years, which was one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in southern

Indiana. Politically he is a Republican, and is one of the most enterprising and successful business men in the county.

JAMES H. C. ROBINSON, one of the leading farmers of Tobin Township, was born in this county November 24, 1833. He is the second son in a family of five boys and one girl, born to the marriage of Henry H. Robinson and Margaret Axton. The father lived in Kentucky at the time of his marriage, but a few years after came to Perry County, where he lived until his death, which occurred May 11, 1847. His widow survived him until March 11, 1870. James was reared at home, and on account of the meager facilities received but a limited education. After leaving home he flat-boated on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers for a time. January 23, 1870, he married Lisetta Thomas, a native of Prussia, and to their union have been born six children: Adda V., Henry W., Alma N., William H., Charles and Arthur H. After marriage he located on the old homestead, and in 1879 he bought the farm where he has since resided. In politics he is a Republican, and both he and wife are members of the Universalist Church.

HENDERSON T. ROBINSON, proprietor of hotel at Rome, is a native of the county, born November 10, 1840, and is one of a family of five sons and one daughter, born to Henry H. and Margaret (Axton) Robinson. When he was seven years old, his father was murdered while in a canoe on the Ohio River, and he was reared by his mother, with whom he continued to live until he was married, when he located on the old homestead, sixty acres of which he inherited. After living there five years he moved to Troy Township, where he remained about four years. In 1878 he returned to his native township and followed farming until 1885, when he came to Rome, bought a house and opened a hotel. He keeps a good house, and the traveler who becomes his guest is sure to be pleased with the entertainment afforded. November 29, 1869, he was united in marriage with Jemima Tettrick, a native of Breckenridge County, Ky., born March 20, 1853. They have four children now living: Ettie L., born July 26, 1870; Mettie E., born May 11, 1872; Mabel, born February 24, 1876; Judelle, born November 30, 1882.

HORACE E. RAFF, one of the early pioneers of Perry County, was born in Breckenridge County, Ky., May 6, 1814, and is the second son of a family of twelve children born to the marriage of Charles Raff and Edie Mallory, both of whom were natives of Delaware County, N. Y. In 1811 they came to Perry County and located near the river in Tobin Township. November 5, 1834, the father was accidentally killed, and the mother died about five years later. Horace E. remained at home working on the farm until 1833, when he began flat-boating on the river, which he continued for about two years. May 7, 1835, he was united in marriage with Nancy Brough, a native of the county, after which they settled on land deeded them by his father-in-law. In April, 1838, Mrs. Raff died, and July 26 of the same year he married Mary Gregory, a native of Fayette County, Ky., by whom he is the father of six children, four of whom, Martha A. (wife of Lewis Connor), Francis L., Edward and George are living. He also reared Napoleon B. Sanders, whom he took into his family in 1861. Edward and Francis L. were in the army during the late Rebellion. The former was in active service for over four

years, and the latter one year, having been discharged on account of disability from an accident received at Lebanon, Ky. Mr. Raff and his entire family are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

HOWARD M. ROYAL, Principal of the Rome Normal School, is a native of Cannelton, Perry Co., Ind., born December 2, 1856. His father, Richard Royal, who is a native of Kentucky, followed farming until he was upward of thirty years of age, when he abandoned it and entered the ministry of the United Brethren Church. He soon after, however, embraced the Missionary Baptist doctrine, which he has preached for about forty years. He married Elizabeth Miller, a native of Indiana, by whom he is the father of four sons and two daughters. Howard M. was reared at home, and having completed the common school branches, at the age of eighteen he entered the teacher's profession. After teaching for five terms, he was not satisfied with his educational acquirements, and accordingly he entered the Indiana State Normal at Terre Haute in 1879. He remained one term, and then taught the following winter. August 15, 1880, his marriage with Mary H. Batson was celebrated, and his wife being a teacher, the following month both went to Terre Haute, where they remained a year. In the winter of 1882 both taught in Anderson Township, this county, since which they have been engaged in teaching at Rome. Each spring and summer they conduct a normal term, which has become very popular with the teachers of the county, as is evidenced by the annually increased attendance. Mr. and Mrs. Royal are wide-awake, thorough and conscientious teachers, and are held in high esteem by their pupils and the community. They have two children, Mary J. and Earl H.

WILLIAM SANDAGE, an influential farmer of Tobin Township, was born in the county, November 8, 1835. Moses Sandage, his father, came from South Carolina to this county when nine years of age. He married Sarah Harding, a native of Perry County, by whom he was the father of seven children. He owned a farm of 560 acres in Tobin Township when he died, about 1875, having survived his wife about twenty-five years. William remained at home until his marriage, when he located on a farm of 200 acres, which he had previously purchased, and upon which he has since resided. November 30, 1856, he married Sarah Marshall, a native of Ohio, who died February 11, 1869, having borne him seven children, four of whom, William McClellan, Stephen W. Florence I. and Ida B. are living. May 9, 1878, he was united in marriage with Sarah Covey, a native of Ohio, who died November 13, 1879. He chose for his third wife Sylvia Lay, a native of Perry County, with whom he was joined in marriage September 9, 1880. Two children have been born to this union, one of whom is living. Mr. Sandage has discovered silver ore upon his farm, and from analyses that have been made by the State Geologist, it seems to be of sufficient richness to be highly valuable. He reports 372 ounces of silver, 57 ounces of lead, and 12½ ounces of zinc to the ton.

HENRY SCHANK, a native of Prussia, was born April 2, 1817. He attended school the period required by law, and at the age of fifteen years he learned the shoemaker's trade at which he worked until he was obliged to enter the army, where he served the term of three years. In

1841 he came to the United States and located in Perry County, Ind., where he worked as a laborer on a farm for a short time, and later learned the stone and brick-mason's trade. He worked in Kentucky for a number of years, and after his marriage located at Rome, this county, where he remained about five years, when he abandoned his trade and bought the farm of 120 acres where he has since resided. He began as a poor man, but by his honesty, industry and economy he has succeeded in securing quite a competency, and is now the owner of 240 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Schank is a son of Henry Schank, who was a baker, and who died when the former was only a few months old. On February 11, 1846, Mr. Schank was united in marriage with Magdalene Miller, a native of the same country as himself, by whom he is the father of four children, Henry L., a teacher in the St. Louis, Mo. High School, Daniel, Margaret (wife of Henry Northop, of California) and Josephine. Daniel and Josephine still reside at home.

CONRAD SIMONS, was born in this county March 5, 1851, the youngest son in a family of two boys and three girls of Hiram W. and Mary (Harris) Simons. The father came to this State from Kentucky at the age of five years. When sixteen years old he was apprenticed to learn the tanner's trade, serving five years, when he came to Polk's Bottom where he engaged in his trade, continuing eight years, then moving three miles north, remaining nearly five years longer. He then began farming. He now owns 310 acres in the Bottom, besides 120 in Missouri. His wife died November 15, 1882. Our subject, upon reaching his majority, was married August 26, 1872, to Mabel Winchel, and two children were the fruits of this union, one living named May R. After marriage he located on a tract of land owned by his father, and here he yet resides. He has bought a small amount of land. He is an industrious, progressive young man, and is a Democrat in politics.

MARTIN SODREL, is a native of England, born May 29, 1835. His father, William Sodrel, was a school teacher and government surveyor. He married Sarah Martin and reared a family of five sons and an equal number of daughters. Martin received a good practical education, and previous to leaving his native country, worked on a farm and at times assisted his father in surveying land. He came to the United States in 1856 and located in Cincinnati, where he worked on a canal boat for about three years. He then came to Perry County and rented land until 1867, when he went to flat-boating, at which occupation he continued until 1873. July 12, 1874, he married Lavina (Hall) Cummings, a daughter of Jefferson Hall, and resumed farming, which he has since followed, with the exception of two years, when he was again on the river. He purchased the farm where he now lives in 1881. Mr. Sodrel is a good farmer, and is fully up with the modern ideas of agriculture. He has a family of three children, Martin, Samuel and Noah.

DAVID TATE, the oldest resident of Tobin Township, is a native of Jefferson County, Ky., born August 24, 1799. He is one of seven children born to Samuel and Nancy (Johnson) Tate, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and for many years drew a pension for his services in that struggle. He died while on a visit to his daughter in Spencer County, Ind., at the

age of ninety-one years. David remained at home until his marriage, which occurred December 5, 1819. He then came to this county and located in Polk's Bottom, where he rented land for a number of years, after which he bought 100 acres, where he has since lived. His first wife, Elizabeth Blaine, died May 5, 1831, having borne him six children, George, Nancy (wife of T. Connor) John, James B., Jeremiah and Hezekiah. October 13, 1831, he wedded Lucy Seaton, by whom he is the father of eight children: Emily E. (wife of Henry Groves), William S., Mary J., Letitia A. (wife of Clement Ramsay), Artimissa A. (wife of William White), Lucy (wife of J. H. Marshall), David and Henry. His second wife died September 10, 1846, and July 22 of the next year he was married to Catharine Cart, and to this union were born three children: Mary, Arad and Albert S. Catharine Tate died February 23, 1862, and January 15, 1863, he was united in marriage with his fourth and last wife, Mary A. Stinnett. By this union he is the father of six children: Alfred F., Rowena B. (wife of Francis Lee), Minnie O., Curtis E., Milton A. and Charles R. In addition to his twenty-three children, the eldest of whom is sixty-five and the youngest eight years, he has seventy-six grand-children and forty-six great grand-children. Mr. Tate is a successful farmer, and now owns 540 acres of land. About 1840 he was ordained as a minister in the Universalist Church, and in connection with his business, for many years he served as a local preacher. His career has been a remarkable one, and he will long be remembered for his many good qualities.

HEZEKIAH TATE is a son of David Tate, a sketch of whom appears in this work. He was reared at home, though his mother died when he was an infant. After leaving home he followed flat-boating for several seasons, and also worked on a farm. In 1851 he began teaching school, and continued to teach with marked success for eleven terms. After his marriage he bought seventy acres of land in Tobin Township, upon which he has since resided, and to which he has added forty acres. In politics he is a Republican, and is one of the leading men in the party in this county. He has held various civil offices, having been assessor, justice of the peace and constable. He now, in connection with farming, practices law in justices courts. Mr. Tate was united in marriage with Elizabeth Polk, a daughter of Charles Polk, on March 20, 1856, and to them have been born seven children, only three of whom—James H., Albert M. and J. Tipton—are living. The last named is farming in Kansas. The other two are residents of Tobin Township. Mr. Tate is a member of the Universalist Church, and his wife is a Baptist.

HON. ROBERT TOBIN, an old native resident of Perry County, was born December 7, 1815. His grandfather, George Tobin, was one of the first settlers in the township which now bears his name, where he bought 800 acres of land. The Indians at that time were numerous, and he made a contract with two of the chiefs that he should be allowed to clear his land unmolested. The father of the subject of this sketch, Thomas Tobin, bought 160 acres of government land on Section 21 in 1816. He lived there until 1840, when he sold it and moved to the old homestead, where he lived until his death in June, 1871. Robert Tobin received his education in the primitive log schoolhouse of the

frontier. He remained at home, working on the farm, until reaching his majority, after which, until his marriage, he rented and worked his father's farm, with the exception of one year, when he was engaged in flat-boating. October 8, 1840, he married Jane Blaine, a native of Breckenridge County, Ky. Since that time he has been engaged in farming at various places in the township, having bought his present farm in 1872. In 1850 he bought an interest in a general merchandise store with his father, and managed the business in connection with his farm work for several years. Mr. Tobin has been very successful financially, and has owned as much as 1,000 acres of land at one time. He gave each of his children \$7,000 worth of land at their marriage, and now has 500 acres. He has three children now living. They are Sarah S. (wife of Thomas Leaf), Catharine (wife of Hiram Ackarman) and Nancy (wife of Q. K. Groves), all of whom are living in Tobin Township. In politics Mr. Tobin is very liberal, but is rather inclined to accept the principles of the Republican party. In 1875 he was elected to represent Perry and Spencer Counties in the Senate of the Indiana Legislature. Both he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is a man of great force of character, and has done much to promote the interests of the county.

GEORGE and JAMES WEATHERHOLT, native pioneers of Perry County, are sons of Jacob Weatherholt, who came from Breckenridge County, Ky., to Perry County when a youth. He was a farmer, and after his marriage, he lived upon the same tract of land until his death, which occurred December 6, 1828. His widow continued to live on the homestead farm with her children, until she too passed away July 28, 1854. Of the subjects of this sketch, George was born November 3, 1815, and James October 6, 1819. They remained at home after their father's death, helping to support the family by their work on the farm. For many years after, they were engaged in the wood business, supplying river steamers. In 1846 they bought a general merchandise store at Tobinsport, which they conducted with good success for twenty-five years. They also had charge of the ferry, and carried on a farm. By their energy, industry, and close attention to business, they have accumulated considerable property, and now own 375 acres of the best land in Perry County. About twelve years ago, James became almost totally deaf, caused by poison taken into his system several years before; and in 1877, he received a stroke of paralysis, since which he has been almost entirely helpless. September 9, 1847, James married Deborah A. Hyde, a native of the county, by whom he is the father of seven children. Elizabeth A. (wife of Arad Leaf), Samuel J., George T., Charles, Curtis, Mary (wife of W. S. Leaf) and Katie. Through all the years of close business relationship, the kindly feeling between the two brothers, has never been marred by any misunderstanding. George has never married, but lives with James and his family, and continues to carry on the business for both.

CAPT. WILLIAM W. WEATHERHOLT, is the second son of a family of four boys and two girls, his birth occurring in this county February 4, 1834. His parents were William and Sarah (Wagoner) Weatherholt, both natives of Breckenridge County, Ky. The father was an exceptional man, being singularly upright and kind. He came to this county soon after his marriage. At the time of his death July 26, 1849, he owned a

fine farm of 210 acres. His age was fifty-nine. The mother died August 26, 1845, aged fifty years. Both were consistent Christian people. Our subject remained at home until the death of his parents. For several years thereafter, he worked at various jobs. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Third Kentucky Cavalry, as second lieutenant. He served with distinction and was promoted first lieutenant, and finally, July 14, 1865, was brevetted captain by the Governor of Kentucky. He was honorably discharged in August, 1865, having been during his term of service in several engagements. October 29, 1865, he married Amanda Cockrell, daughter of Casper Cockrell, and four children are the fruits of this union: Eli H., Charles H., David H., Elmer T. He farmed three years on rented land in Kentucky. Then returned and bought 50 acres in 1876, on Section 32. In 1884 he bought 109 acres, and his wife received by inheritance, 78 acres. This provides a comfortable farm and home. He is a Mason, and he and wife are Methodists and excellent people.

MILLARD F. WEDDING, M. D., of Rome, was born in Ohio County, Ky., May 13, 1856. His father Mark Wedding, is a native of Virginia, from which State he came to Kentucky, and married Nancy J. Hale, by whom he is the father of four sons and three daughters. He was engaged in dealing in tobacco in Ohio County, Ky., for over thirty years, since which he has been engaged in the retail liquor business at Cloverport, Ky. His wife died in 1878, in her fifty-ninth year. Millard F., was reared at home, and at the early age of seventeen, began studying medicine with Dr. Hale of Owensboro, and later with his brother C. V. Reynolds, of Stevensport. He continued as a student for about four years, and then began practicing his profession at Lyonia, Hancock Co., Ky. December 22, 1875, he married Susan E. Schacklett, by whom he is the father of three children, only one of whom, Ethel, is living. In 1876 he attended a course of lectures at Nashville University, Nashville, Tenn., and graduated from the Louisville Medical College, March 3, 1885. After practicing at Lyonia for about three years, and two years at Stevensport, he came to his present location. Dr. Wedding has a good practice, and promises soon to be one of the best practitioners of the county.

JOSEPH F. WHEELER, a native pioneer of Perry County, was born February 4, 1828, and is one of a family of six sons and five daughters, born to James and Sarah (Claycomb) Wheeler, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively. The father when a small boy removed with his parents to Kentucky, where his father died. With his mother, he then came to this county and located near Rome. He grew to manhood, was married, and entered 160 acres of land on Section 22, Tobin Township, where he remained until his death, which occurred March 5, 1864. His widow survived him until March 17, 1872. Joseph F. remained at home until his marriage, which occurred February 4, 1853. He then worked his mother-in-law's farm for two years, after which he went to Breckenridge County, Ky., where he resided five years. In 1864 he bought 105 acres of the old homestead upon which he has since resided. He chose for a wife Amelia A. Hardin, a native of Perry County, born June 27, 1837. They have eight children: Theresa (wife of B. B. Whitmarsh), Stella, Cassius, Lovell, Cicero, Ninnie, Loren, and Leona.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, an early pioneer of Perry County, was born September 25, 1831. His father, James Wheeler, was a native of Breckenridge County, Ky. He came to Indiana and married Sarah Claycomb, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he was the father of six sons and five daughters. He lived on a farm near Rome, where he died, April 15, 1864. His widow survived him until March 7, 1872, when she died at the age of seventy-three. William C. remained at home working on the farm until attaining his majority, after which he was engaged in flat-boating for a number of years. May 15, 1856, he married Artamissa Robinson, a native of the county, and soon after located on a farm of forty acres, which his wife inherited. He has since added to this 220 acres, and now has one of the best farms in the township. Mr. Wheeler has seen Perry County transformed from a forest into a beautiful farming country, and the log-hut replaced by good substantial dwellings. During the Rebellion, he was a strong Union man, and was Captain of the Home Guards. He is now a Republican, and himself and wife are members of the Universalist Church. They have three children now living, named Clarence, Laranee D., and Elmer.

JAMES J. WHEELER, farmer and teacher, of Tobin Township, was born in Perry County, Ind., March 5, 1845, and is one of eight children born to James P. and Rhoda (Harvey) Wheeler, the former a native of Perry County, and the latter of Washington County, Ind. The father followed teaching and flat-boating in the early part of his life, and later, was engaged in farming. In 1875 he moved to Missouri, where he died March 11, 1876. His widow is still living in Breckenridge County, Ky., at the age of sixty-two years. James J. was reared at home, receiving a good education, having attended the school at Rome, and also the State University at Bloomington, Ind., a short time. In 1862 he began teaching school, and has since taught twenty-four full terms and six partial terms of school, always meeting with the best of success. In 1873 he bought the old homestead of 120 acres, where he located after marriage, and where he has since lived. He still continues to teach during the winter months, and is considered a superior teacher, as well as an excellent farmer. October 13, 1875, Lizzie Whitehead, the daughter of Isaac W. Whitehead, became his wife, and by him the mother of these children: Reynold W., Plavene, Gerald, Leslie M., Lorentia, and Hortense E. Both Mr. Wheeler and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

ISRAEL L. WHITEHEAD, county superintendent of schools, was born in Perry County, August 7, 1849, and is one of sixteen children born to Isaac W. and Cassandra (Lamb) Whitehead, who were natives of New Jersey and Perry County, Ind., respectively. The father learned the brick-mason's trade in Newark, N. J., and followed it for upward of forty years, working in various towns and cities. Shortly after his marriage he bought a farm in Tobin Township, Perry County, where in connection with his trade he was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred November 18, 1883. He served two terms as treasurer of Perry County, and was one of the most highly respected and influential men of the county. His widow is still living on the home farm with her children at the age of sixty-five. The subject of this sketch, at the age of

sixteen had completed the common school studies, and algebra and rhetoric, although on account of ill health he had been unable to attend school regularly. A year later he began teaching and followed that business for thirteen years with marked success. During the summer vacations he followed flat-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. November 15, 1874, he married Louisa Ryan, a native of Perry County, and soon after was appointed county recorder to serve an unexpired term of eight months. He again taught school until 1879, when he was elected to the office which he has since so ably and efficiently filled. He was elected to a fourth term in June, 1885. May 28, 1884, his wife died leaving three children, Mabel, Maurice and Stanley. Mr. Whitehead is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the society of A. O. U. W.

WILLIAM WHITE, owing to the early death of his father, was cast in his youth upon the world to do for himself. He worked at farming, wood-chopping and rafting for about thirteen years, but in 1858 rented a farm which he managed until 1861, when he enlisted in Company L, Third Kentucky Cavalry. He was in several important skirmishes, and finally met with a severe accident by having his horse fall upon his foot, in consequence of which he was discharged in 1862. He again began to farm, and has thus continued since. December 19, 1865, he married Artamissa, daughter of David and Lucy Tate, who has presented him with two children, David and Sennie. Mr. White has been economical, industrious and prosperous, and now owns 218 acres and a fine dwelling. In politics he is a Republican. He was born in this county March 5, 1831, the second son in a family of four boys and two girls born to William and Elizabeth (Thomas) White. The father was born here, and followed farming until 1838, when he moved to Missouri and died there August 14, 1840. The mother, also a native of this county, soon returned after her husband's death, and lived here until she followed him, August 17, 1869.

JOHN A. WHITE was born December 26, 1833, in this county, being the third son of a family of seven, of William and Elizabeth (Thomas) White. The father was a farmer by occupation, and died in Missouri, August 14, 1840, where he had moved about two years before. His widow a year after his death returned to Tobin Township with her children, and there died August 17, 1869. John A. was reared by his parents to work on the farm, receiving education sufficient for the ordinary duties of life. Between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one he worked as a day laborer to assist his mother and sisters. Upon reaching his majority he with his brother William rented a farm, and during the winter would chop wood and run flat-boats, and continued thus about ten years. February 12, 1865, he married Lydia A., daughter of Nathaniel and Rebecca Thomas, who bore him six children, four of whom are now living: Elizabeth J., Frances R., Nathaniel and Harvey. After marriage John A. located on the farm of his father-in-law. Two years later he secured an interest in a store-boat, but soon traded for eighty acres of land upon which he lived three years. He then located on 140 acres, his present farm. Mrs. White died June 16, 1882, since which sad event his daughters have kept house for him. He is a Republican and a highly respected citizen.

SAMUEL T. WHITMARSH, one of the leading farmers of Tobin Township, is a native of the county, born August 11, 1849. His father, Dr. Ira Whitmarsh was a native of New York, where in his youth he was engaged in teaching and in the study of medicine. About 1825, he married Margaret Lea, a native of the Old Dominion, and shortly after came to this county and located at Derby, where he commenced the practice of his profession. Owing to the sparsely settled condition of the country he was obliged to combine some other business with his profession, and consequently he began buying hoop poles and flat-boating them to New Orleans. He soon accumulated enough by this means to buy a farm, upon which he lived until his death, February 15, 1868. His widow died May 16, 1877. Samuel T. Whitmarsh was reared at home, receiving a common school education. At the age of seventeen he began teaching school and has followed it to the present time. January 17, 1871, he married Kate Hardin a native of the county, by whom he is the father of two children, Adelle and James H. After marriage he located on a farm of forty acres on Section 6, Tobin Township, where he has since lived. During the summer season he is engaged in farming and also works at the carpenter's trade. In politics he is a Democrat, and is one of the most highly respected teachers of the county.

B. B. WHITMARSH, an enterprising farmer of Tobin Township, was born in the county April 4, 1853. He is a son of Ira and Margaret (Lea) Whitmarsh. (See sketch of S. T. Whitmarsh). He was reared at home, receiving a good practical education. January 5, 1873, he was united in marriage with Theresa Wheeler, a daughter of Joseph Wheeler. He then rented land for one year, after which he located on land received as an inheritance from his father's estate, and to which he has added thirty acres by purchase. He is an active, energetic farmer and is highly esteemed by the community in which he lives. Politically he is a Republican, having cast his first vote for R. B. Hayes. He has a family of three children, Ella, Burrel and Adrian.

JAMES H. L. WINCHEL, an old native resident of the county, was born September 14, 1820, and is the fifth son of a family of nine sons and three daughters born to the marriage of Smith Winchel and Anna Mallory both of whom were natives of Delaware County, New York. In 1810 they anticipated Horace Greeley's advice and came to this county, locating in Polk's Bottom, Tobin Township. A few years later they bought 160 acres of land on Section 33, where the father died November 23, 1845. His widow survived him until the fall of 1863. James received only a limited education in youth on account of the scarcity of schools. At the age of twenty-two he learned the millwright and carpenter's trade, which he followed for about five years. After his marriage, which occurred on September 22, 1846, he located on the old homestead where he has since resided. Mr. Winchel is an industrious, enterprising farmer, and has one of the best farms in the township. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and himself and wife belong to the Baptist Church. He chose for a wife Elizabeth Hughes, a native of Marion County, Ky., and to their union have been born eight children. Those now living are Anna M. (wife of John D. Cockrell), Harriet F. R. (wife of Casper Whitehead), and George R., all of whom are living in Tobin Township.

LEVI WINCHEL, a farmer of Tobin Township, is a native of Perry County, born November 1, 1822, being the youngest son in a family of seven children born to the marriage of Uriah Winchel and Sarah Weatherholt, natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. They were married in this county, and lived the remainder of their lives on a farm in Tobin Township. The mother died about 1828 and the father was killed by an accident in 1833. The subject of this sketch was therefore left at an early age without the guiding care of a parent. He went to live with Hiram Simons, with whom he lived for about eight years, and during that time he learned the tanner's trade. After his marriage, which occurred June 17, 1842, he formed a partnership with his former employer, which continued for about eight years. He has since been engaged in farming with good success. He chose for a life partner Ellen Finch, a native of the county, by whom he is the father of nine children, five of whom. James E., John E., Hiram, George W. and Levi C. are living. In politics Mr. Winchel is very liberal, always voting for principle rather than party. He was born in the Protestant faith, and his wife in the Catholic. Both are highly esteemed by all who know them.

CLARK TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW J. ADYE is a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he was born January 15, 1831, being the fifth son in a family of seven, viz.: John (deceased), Jason W., Joel C. (deceased), Stilman J. (deceased), Andrew J., George F. and Laura Ann (deceased), who married Nathan A. Evans—born to A. and Laura (Whicher) Adye, both natives of Vermont, where they were married and remained many years. They then moved to New York, where they remained several years, and in 1837 moved to Perry County, where the father died in December, 1845. His widow died in Iowa in 1875. They were members of the Episcopalian and Methodist Churches. Our subject was reared by his parents, receiving limited schooling. Soon after his majority he commenced flat-boating on the Ohio, and in the fall of 1854 commenced general merchandising in Adyeville, which place he laid out and founded, and where he has continued until the present, having nearly quit the mercantile business. He now is extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of his favorite brand "Old Dr. Scroggin's Bitters." He also has been very successful with his cancer-cure and other scientific compounds. Mr. Adye commenced in life with nothing but willing hands, but by diligence and economy has acquired a substantial property. He owns 300 acres of fertile land, mostly improved, also dwelling and tobacco barn, with several lots and small houses in Adyeville. He is a Democrat in politics, and was elected to the office of Township Trustee in the spring of 1884. He served the people as County Commissioner from 1868 to 1871. He is prominent as a citizen and politician. He was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Ann, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Miles)

Kesner, December 13, 1857, and to this union four children have been born, viz.: Alice A. (who married Henry J. Chewning), Emma, Andrew J. and Joel E. Mrs. Barbara A. Adye was born June 18, 1837. Mr. Adye is a member of the Order of Masons, and held the Postoffice of Adyeville from its establishment in 1861 until 1880. He is one of the leading spiritualists of southern Indiana.

THOMAS J. ALLEN, a prominent physician and surgeon of Adyeville, is a native of Lawrence County, Ind., where he was born May 29, 1848, being the fifth child in a family of nine, all living: James M., William H., Andrew J., Elizabeth J. (who married Jacob Speer), Thomas J., Theodric, Emily C. (now Mrs John Guthrie), Jesse and Mary J. (who married Joseph Harris), born to Jesse and Mary (Dixon) Allen, natives of Indiana and Kentucky respectively. They were married in Kentucky and soon after located in Lawrence County, where they reared their family, and the mother now resides. The father died while in the service of his country at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in 1863. The parents were members of the Christian Church, and excellent people. Our subject was reared by his parents and received a fair education. After his majority he made teaching a business for three years, after which he commenced to read medicine with his brother, Dr. W. H. Allen, and with Dr. Smith, of Leesville, Ind. He took his medical course at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. He located in the practice of medicine at Waymansville, Bartholomew Co., Ind., where he practiced two years. After this he moved to Butler County, Kan., where he remained two years and then returned to Dubois County, where he remained three years, and in March, 1884, located permanently at Adyeville, Perry County, where he has bought property and enjoys a lucrative practice. He was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca A., daughter of George W. and Sarah A. (McFall) Scroggan, of Lawrence County, Ind., February 25, 1872, and to this union two children have been born: George Julian and Samuel Edgar. Mrs. Rebecca A. Allen was born January 4, 1850. The Doctor is a Democrat in politics and a useful citizen.

WILLIAM T. CHEWNING was born in Spencer County, Ind., December 15, 1846, being the tenth in a family of thirteen, viz: Elizabeth (deceased), who married Henry J. Imboden; Philadelphia (deceased), who married Joseph S. Basinger; Sarah A. (deceased), who married Thomas Simons, Martha, who married John D. Hays, and is now Mrs. John D. Knott; Louisa, now Mrs. William H. H. Pyle; Berryman (deceased), Mary J., now Mrs. John J. Dodson; Maria F., now Mrs. George Miles; Hardin M., William T., Henry J., Joseph T. and Ira S., born to Hardin and Maria (Combs) Chewning, natives of Kentucky and Indiana. They were married in Spencer County, and now live in Clark Township, Perry County. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are among the substantial citizens of the County. William T. remained at home until his marriage. He received a liberal education, and commenced to teach school in 1871, and has taught continuously, winters, until the present. He has been thus engaged in all over seventy-two months. He owns a farm of eighty acres. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M., daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Hyde) Van Winkle, of Clark Township, Perry County, October 30,

1873, and to them two children have been born: Nora A., born April 3, 1875; and Mandana A., born February 3, 1878. Mrs Sarah M. Chewning was born February 23, 1851. Mr. Chewning is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, his wife of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is a Republican in politics, and is one of the leading teachers of the county.

WILLIAM B. CLARK is a native of Floyd County, where he was born January 1, 1830, being the fifth son in a family of twelve children, viz.: Mary, Elizabeth, Nancy, Richard, Jane, Phebe, John, Rebecca, Martha, Azariah, James and William B., born to John and Rebecca (Jones) Clark, natives of Virginia, who were married in Kentucky. They came to Floyd County about the year 1811. The father and mother lived and reared their family in Floyd County, where they remained until their death. Our subject was reared and educated by his parents and remained at home until just before marriage. He was married to Miss Harriet, daughter of John and Ruth (Parr) Parr, of Crawford County, December 26, 1852, and to this union eight children have been born: Mary J., John W. William H., Rebecca A., Sarah R., Susan P., Eliza and Harriet A. Mrs. Harriet Clark was born August 6, 1834. Mr. Clark is now blind from service rendered to his country. He served in the late war in Company G, Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He is now a pensioner of the Government. He is a resident of Adyeville, and is a Republican in politics. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and are among the most highly respected citizens of Clark Township.

ANDREW J. DIXON is a native of Lawrence County, Ind., and was born March 15, 1830. He is the fourth child in a family of six: Michael F., George W. (deceased), Mary A. (deceased), who married Reuben Hudson; Andrew J., Joel and William (deceased), born to Shadrach and Catharine (Hindelider) Dixon, natives of North Carolina and Pennsylvania. They were married in Jackson County, Ind. The mother died in Lawrence County, and the father in Perry County, Ind. They were members of the Christian Church. Our subject was reared by his parents and remained at home until his marriage. April 20, 1851, his union to Miss Sophia Hayes was solemnized, she being the daughter of Daniel and Agnes (Cashman) Hayes, of Perry County, and to this union these children were born: Sarah A., who married Isaac P. Wright. He dying, she married George W. Riggle; John W. (deceased), Daniel S., James T., Jacob W., Willis E., Virgil O. and Theodore L. Mrs. Sophia Dixon was born March 9, 1831. She died on November 30, 1884. She was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Dixon makes farming and carpentering a business. He owns 100 acres of land mostly well improved. He is a Democrat politically. He served the people of his Township as Trustee six years.

GEORGE R. DYER is a native of Johnson County, Ind., where he was born April 14, 1839, being the third in a family of thirteen. Ten lived to be grown, viz.: Sarah (who married Hugh Boyles), William G., Lorenzo D. (deceased), Jane (deceased), who married John Butler, Emily (now Mrs. John Masterson), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Joseph S. Basinger), George R., John W., James W. (deceased), who died in the army,



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and Abram S. The parents were Elijah and Rhoda (Hurst) Dyer, natives of Tennessee. They were married in Harrison County, Ind., and moved to Spencer County in the spring of 1840, where the father died and the mother still resides at the age of eighty-one years. They were lifelong members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject was reared by his parents, remaining with them until his enlistment in the army, October 22, 1861, in Company E, Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged at Indianola, Tex., February 2, 1864, and the same day veteranized in same company and regiment. He was discharged at Louisville, September 13, 1865, by reason of the close of the war. He was in thirteen general engagements. He was taken prisoner at London, Ky., in 1862, and paroled; came home and was married to Miss Emeline, daughter of Alexander and Phoebe (Miller) Van Winkle, March 19, 1863. Mrs. Emeline Dyer was born July 27, 1843. Mr. Dyer follows farming as an occupation. He owns 124 acres of land, with good buildings. He is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. All the brothers and sisters that lived to be grown were active and honorable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, except one sister, Emily Masterson, who belonged to the Christian Church. Our subject and wife joined the church in 1868, and are active supporters of all that conduces to Christian benefits everywhere.

HIRAM FOSTER, a prominent physician and surgeon of Clark Township, was born in this county June 2, 1843, being the seventh and last child of this family: Squire (deceased), Charlotte (who married Casper Shells), Alexander (deceased), Andrew J. (deceased, died in the army), Ransom S., Lucinda (now Mrs. George Cox), William (deceased) and Hiram, born to James and Lucy (Sturgen) Foster, natives of Kentucky. They were married in Kentucky, and came to Crawford County in 1828, and two years later moved into Clark Township, Perry County, where they remained until their deaths, his in 1863, and hers in 1879. They were members of the Christian Church, and he was a pioneer member of Clark Township in that church, was an able physician and had an extensive practice. Our subject was reared by his parents, and received a liberal education. He commenced to read and compound medicines with his father at eighteen. He read about four years, and attended the General Council of Physicians of Perry County. He commenced the practice of medicine with his father, and in 1864 established an office at Foster's Ridge, where he now enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He is a Democrat in politics, and belongs to the Masonic Order. He was united in marriage to Miss Nancy, daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth (Highfield) Kitterman, old settlers of Perry County, December 27, 1863, and to this couple seven children have been born: James C., Mary E. (now Mrs. Andrew A. Hobbs), Nancy J. (deceased), who married John A. Schlachter, Hiram, Henry W., Laura B. and John A. Mrs. Nancy Foster was born on February 25, 1838. Mr. Foster and wife are members of the Christian Church, both joining while in their teens.

NOAH D. FULLER, is a native of Troy Township, Perry County, Ind., and was born April 13, 1824, being the second in a family of seven,

three now living, viz.: Noah D., Mary J., who married Thomas J. Combs; Margaret, now Mrs. James B. Havens, born to Archibald and Diademina (Spencer) Fuller. They were married in Kentucky and settled in Perry County about 1822, where they remained until their deaths. The mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Our subject was reared and educated by his parents. He was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Waller, April 5, 1846, and to this union eleven children have been born, eight who lived to be grown now living: Sallie, now Mrs. Henry Harris, Archibald, Mary E. (deceased) who married Z. T. Kellums, Ruth R. (deceased) who married Henry Hessick, Diademina, who married D. T. Cloud, Margaret B., now Mrs. George Phillipps, Noah D. and William T. Mrs. Hannah Fuller was born August 30, 1825. Mr. Fuller makes farming a specialty. He owns 140 acres of fertile land, mostly well improved. He is a Democrat in politics. His wife belongs to the United Baptist Church. They are among the substantial and respected citizens of the county.

JOHN HALL, a prominent citizen of Clark Township and native of the same, where he was born June 14, 1848, being the son of James and Sarah (Taylor) Hall, was reared by his parents and received a good common school education. He was united in marriage to Miss Caroline, daughter of John and Nancy (Kitterman) Shoemaker, residents of Clark Township, Perry County, Ind., January 8, 1871, and to this union seven children have been born: Rosa E., Albert F., Harmon and Henderson (twins), George T., John A. and Carrie Ethel. Mrs. Caroline Hall was born November 15, 1846. Mr. Hall is a farmer and stock-raiser and deals in timber. He owns 234 acres of fertile land, mostly well improved. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a Republican in politics. His and his wife's people are of the pioneer families of the county, respected by all who know them.

WILLIAM F. HOBBS is a native of Dubois County, Ind., where he was born May 8, 1854, being the second son in a family of seven: Elizabeth, who married William T. Beard, Martha J., now Mrs. Jacob W. Beard, James R. (deceased), Margaret, now Mrs. Able F. Wright, William F., Isaac W. and Sabra A. (deceased), born to Nathan and Barbara A. (Newton) Hobbs, both natives of Dubois County, where they were married, reared their family and continued until their deaths. The mother belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the father to the Christian Church. They were among the leading members of society. Our subject was reared by his mother and step-father, his father having died when he was but six years old. He received only a fair education and before his majority spent several years in the far west. Returning, he was united in marriage to Miss Sophia H., daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Smith) Miles of Perry County, July 27, 1878, and to this marriage three children were born, as follows: John D., Lawrence E. and Ida. Mr. Hobbs is a farmer, stock-raiser and trader, and now owns eighty-six acres of well improved land. He and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are among the best citizens in this part of the county. He has served the people of Clark Township as assessor for four years, and as constable four years.

WILLIAM M. KELLEMS was born December 18, 1832, being the second son in a family of seven: Jacob (deceased), Julianna (now Mrs. Isaac Kendall), William M., James, Martin (who died in Andersonville prison), Steward and Dennis, born to James and Catharine (Mitchell) Kellems, both natives of Tennessee. They were married in Crawford County where the mother is still living, the father having died in 1742. The family were reared in Crawford County. The parents were members of the United Brethren Church. The father was one of the first "squires" of Crawford County being commissioned by Gov. Jennings when Corydon was the State capitol. William M. was reared and educated at home where he remained until his marriage to Miss Nancy, daughter of George and Polly (Fortune) Kitterman, residents of Clark Township, Perry County, which was solemnized January 27, 1753, and to this union eleven children have been born, seven now living: Mary C. (who married Joseph Engle), George W. (deceased), Julianna (who married Francis M. Enlow), Nancy A. (now Mrs. John Davidson), James, David U., Tabitha J., William T. (deceased), Dennis (deceased), Sarah E. and infant (deceased). Mrs. Nancy Kellems was born January 23, 1833. Mr. Kellems is a farmer and a prominent man. He followed carpentering for over fifteen years. He owns 160 acres of fair land mostly well improved. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is politically a Republican and belongs to the Order of Masons.

ABRAHAM LASHER is a native of Bullitt County, Ky., and was born July 11, 1823, being the eldest son in a family of ten children, eight of whom lived to be grown: Clarissa C. (deceased, who married P. H. Esarey), Abraham. Isaac (deceased), Rebecca (now Mrs. Calvin Dysdale), Jacob (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased who married Sam Ader), Daniel B. and Mary (now Mrs. Louis W. Goble), born to Jacob and Elizabeth (Comstock) Lasher, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. They were married in Perry County where they lived at the time of their respective deaths. The father served in the war of 1812 under Harrison. The parents were members of the Regular Baptist Church. The father laid the foundation of the court-house and jail at Rome, Perry Co., where he became acquainted with his wife. Abraham was reared and educated by his parents and remained at home until his marriage to Miss Sarah, daughter of John and Martha (Thrasher) Lanman, which occurred June 16, 1844. Ten children were born to this union: William B., Elizabeth, (who married William Cassidy), Martha A. (now Mrs. James M. Cassidy), Rebecca N. (deceased, who married Joseph R. Bradshaw), Mary E. (now Mrs. H. T. Rhodes), John N. (deceased), Hiram E., James B., Louis C. and Josephine (deceased). Mrs. Sarah Lasher was born April 13, 1822. She died on June 2, 1860. Mr. Lasher was married again December 6, 1860, to Miss Sarah B., daughter of William and Rachel (Litherland) Bennett, and to this union nine children were born: Melvina (deceased), George M., Daniel V., Sherman, Cynthia C., Thomas J., Benjamin F., Calvin A. (deceased) and Martin L. Mrs. Sarah B. Lasher was born March 20, 1834 and died April 9, 1885. She belonged to the United Baptist Church. Mr. Lasher is a farmer and owns over 900 acres of land partially improved. He is a Democrat in politics. He was elected county sheriff in 1862 and served as township trustee of

Clark Township three years and acted as real estate appraiser of Clark Township. He acted as deputy clerk of Perry County seven years. He belongs to the Order of Masons. He is well known and respected.

WILLIAM LOMAX, a leading physician and surgeon of this township, was born in Orange County, Ind., August 31, 1855, being the eldest son in a family of eleven children, all living, viz: Susannah (who married Benjamin Lee, he dying, she married John Smith), Annie and Emma twins (who married Dr. W. B. Gilliatt and G. T. Mayfield), Ruth J. (now Mrs. William Landers), William, James, Nancy A. (now Mrs. George Apple), Jonathan, Mary, Lee and Lentsford E., born to Lentsford and Elvira A. (Hunt) Lomax, natives of Orange County and both members of the Regular Baptist Church. William was reared by his parents, receiving a liberal education. He read medicine first with Dr. Rueben Smith of Greenville, Floyd County, then with Dr. William B. Gilliatt of Unionville, Orange County, reading in all over two years. He then, in 1879, entered the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis; going one full term. The following summer he practiced medicine at Bristow in Perry County and in the fall entered the same school, going one more full term, graduating in the spring of 1881. He then located permanently at Bristow in Clark Township, where he now enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He owns good dwellings and office property in Bristow. The doctor's political views are Democratic. He was united in marriage to Miss Hettie A., daughter of Thomas J. and Sarah F. (Jeffers) Dugan of Bristow, April 19, 1883, and to this union one child has been born, Claude C., born January 20, 1884. Mrs. Hettie A. Lomax was born Aug 16, 1868. The Doctor and wife are one of the leading families of Orange and Perry Counties.

WILLIAM M. McKIM a prominent citizen of Clark Township and native of Perry County, Ind., was born April 2, 1835, being the ninth child in a family of ten: Ephraim, Elizabeth, Mary, Daniel R., John T., Lucinda, Sarah, George L., William M. and Permelia A., born to John and Permelia (Cummings) McKim, natives of Missouri and Kentucky respectively. They were married in Clark Township where they located and reared their family and remained until their deaths. They were among the best families of the township, and members of the United Baptist Church. The father was representative from Perry County to the State Legislature in 1849 and was elected by the Democratic party, of which he was a member. They both lie buried in the family grave-yard known as the McKim Cemetery. Our subject was reared and educated by his parents, and remained at home until his enlistment in the late war, August 20, 1862. He enlisted in Company K. Thirty-fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged by order of the War Department at Louisville, Ky., June 24, 1865. Returning home he was united in marriage to Miss Delila Jane, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Simons) Hayes, of Spencer County, December 18, 1865, and to this union six children have been born, viz.: George T., Savanna A., Willis E. (deceased), John H., Laura E. and Mary E. Mrs. Delila J. McKim was born May 5, 1847. Mr. McKim is a farmer and owns 137 acres of fertile land, mostly improved, with good buildings. He is a Republican in politics. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

ZEPHANIAH MILES was born January 28, 1835, and is the second in a family of two, Joseph and Zephaniah, born to Isom and Elizabeth (Archibald) Miles, who were married in Perry County, where the father died when our subject was but ten years old. He was reared from this age by his grandfather, Zephaniah Miles, until near twenty-one. He only acquired a limited education, but after his majority he secured the rudiments of a common education. He was united in marriage to Miss Isabel, daughter of Daniel and Agnes (Cashman) Hays, residents of Clark Township, March 14, 1858, and to this union have been born five children, viz.: John W. (deceased), Mary A. (now Mrs. Dorsey T. Taylor), Lucinda A. (who married Louis T. Hills), Elizabeth A. and Pauline J. Mrs. Isabel Miles was born October 3, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Miles are members of the Christian Church. He makes farming and stockraising a business, and owns 120 acres of fertile land, well improved, with good buildings. His political views are Republican. He enlisted in the service of his country September 27, 1864, in Company F, Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged at Washington, May 31, 1865.

SIMEON L. MILES was born September 9, 1844, being the eldest child in a family of seven: Simeon L., Wilford, Hiram, Sabra (who married James Herron), James F., Andrew J. and Florence (now Mrs. Guy Whitager), born to Charles K. and Mary (Hobbs) Miles, natives of Perry Co., Ind. They were married in Clark Township, and both died in Gibson Co., Ind. They were members of the Christian Church, and prominent people. Simeon L. remained at home until his marriage, and acquired a liberal education. At the call of his country in 1864, he enlisted in Company B, Forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged at Washington, D. C. He was wounded in a skirmish near Resaca, Ga., having his right hand badly mutilated. He was married to Miss Anna P., daughter of Levi and Jane (Summers) LeGrand, of Dubois County, October 20, 1862, and to them seven children have been born, all dead but the youngest, Josephine, born January 29, 1880. Mrs. Anna P. Miles was born February 28, 1844. Mr. Miles makes farming and merchandising a business. He owns 154 acres of fair land, partially improved. He carries a large stock of general merchandise, and has sold goods at his present location six years. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a native of this county.

WILLIAM D. SUMNER is a native of Dubois County, where he was born September 11, 1840, being the only child born to William and Susan (Comstock) Sumner, natives of Indiana. They were married in Dubois County, where the father died when our subject was but three years old. The mother was married again to William Mackey. She is now a widow, and resides in Troy Township, Perry County. The parents belonged to the early families who settled Dubois County. Our subject was reared from the age of six by his uncle, Thomas Taylor, of Clark Township, and continued with him until his enlistment in the army. Having received a good common school education, he enlisted July 3, 1861, in Company E, Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged at Evansville, November 21, 1862, by reason of the loss of his left forearm in the battle of Shiloh. Returning home he

entered school, going some six months, and receiving a high grade of license. He followed teaching in winter for thirteen years, since which he has given his entire attention to farming and stock-raising. He owns ninety-three and one-half acres of fertile land well improved. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth J., daughter of William and Susan (Hills) Goble, February 9, 1865, and to these parents four children were born, all dying in infancy. The mother died October 30, 1870, and was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Sumner was married again to Miss Elizabeth J., daughter of Richard C. and Susan (McFall) Minor, of Perry County, March 19, 1872, and to this union three children have been born: Ruel R., Henderson H. and Louis L. Mrs. Elizabeth J. Sumner was born September 18, 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Sumner are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is a Republican in politics.

ROBERT C. THOM, a prominent citizen of Clark Township, and native of Decatur County, Ind., was born February 22, 1824, being the third son in a family of twelve, viz.: Joseph, John, Margaret (deceased), who married Samuel Travis, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Thomas Scott); Robert C., Thomas H. (deceased); Mary (deceased), who married Nicholas Luke, Nancy (deceased); Alexander C. (who was killed at Fredricksburg, in the late war); Wm. W. (deceased); Sarah J., and Samuel (deceased); born to Robert and Lydia (Moorhead) Thom, natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married. They came to Indiana in 1822, and settled in Decatur County, and six years later returned to Pennsylvania, where they reared their family and remained until their deaths. They were Presbyterians and Methodists. The father was a prominent farmer and citizen. Our subject remained at home until the age of seventeen, having received a good common education. At this age he commenced to learn the carpenter and millwright trade, which he made a special business until he came to Indiana in 1865. Since coming here he has only made it a secondary business, but has built several mills in Indiana. He now makes farming and stock-raising his business. He owns 227 acres of good land. On September 7, 1861 he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was under Gen. McClellan in his peninsular campaign, and acted as mail and express agent for his regiment until taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., in April 1864. He was in prison eight months in all, at Andersonville, Charleston and Florence. He was discharged at Pittsburgh, Penn., April 12, 1865. He was united in marriage to Miss Matilda, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Miller) Callen, of Westmoreland County, Penn., July 11, 1850, and to this union eight children have been born: Samuel C. (deceased), Robert W., Albert H., Arthur L. (deceased), Mary E. (deceased), Theophilus M., Winfield R. and Oscar T. Mrs. Matilda Thom was born January 15, 1826. Mr. Thom and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in politics, and served the people as justice eight years.

MARTIN V. TURNER was born in Morgan County, Ill., March 15, 1834, being the fourth in a family of ten, eight now living, viz.: William W., John W., Benjamin F., Martin V., Felix H., James H., Hardin H., Mary M. (who married David B. Phelps), Anna (who became Mrs.

James Carlton), and one whose name was not learned, born to William and Lydia A. (Askins) Turner, natives of Virginia and Kentucky. They were married in Kentucky, and located in Morgan County, Ill., in 1830, where the father died in 1863. The mother is still living on the home place in Illinois. The parents were members of the Christian Church, and people of much worth. Our subject was reared by his parents, and remained at home until the age of twenty-two, receiving a good education. At this time he commenced to read medicine with Dr. C. W. Houghton, of Havana, Ill., continuing two years. He then entered Pope's Medical Institute, of St. Louis, attending one term. He located first in the practice at Kansas City, Mo., and at the breaking out of the Rebellion entered the service as assistant hospital steward, in the Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served about three years and was assistant surgeon at the close of the war. He enlisted August 27, 1862. Returning home, he and his brother, opened a livery and sale stable at Winchester, Ill., continuing in this business four years. He then located at Peoria, Ill., with Dr. C. W. Goeth as partner in the practice of medicine, where he continued until 1873. He was united in marriage to Miss Juliet F., daughter of Louis and Florence (Roddy) Guyer, of Vincennes, Ind., March 28, 1874, and to this union four children have been born: Lydia E., Harriet S., Thomas L. and John J. Mrs. Juliet F. Turner was born on November 6, 1844. Soon after marriage the Doctor located in Vincennes, where he practised about eight years, and in 1882 moved his practice to Birds-Eye, in Dubois County, where he remained a short time. April 14, 1884, he located permanently in Adyeville, in Perry County, where he enjoys a growing practice. The Doctor is a Democrat in politics. His wife belongs to the Roman Church.

GEORGE WEEDMAN is a native of Greyson County, Ky., where he was born April 29, 1822, being the second son in a family of fourteen children born to Daniel and Nancy (Spurger) Weedman, natives of Kentucky, where they were married. They moved to Clark Township, Perry Co., in 1824, where they remained until their deaths. They were among the prominent farmers and citizens of the county. George was reared and educated by his parents, and remained at home until his marriage to Miss Margaret A., daughter of John and Susan (Barnes) Basinger, of Anderson Township, in April, 1853, and to this union ten children have been born: John D., William T., Felix E. (deceased), Nancy S. (now Mrs. James Huff), Henry M. (deceased), Margaret (deceased), David J. (deceased), Samuel E., Andrew E. and Joseph (deceased). Mr. Weedman is a farmer by occupation and owns 440 acres of fertile land, well improved. He is a Republican in politics. His wife belongs to the Catholic Church. Mr. Weedman's father was among the first settlers of Clark Township.

WILLIAM R. WHEELER, of Clark Township, was born in Perry Co., Ind., April 15, 1826. He is the third son in a family of seven: George T., James, William R., Foster A., Harriet (who married William A. Robinson), Charlotte (who married Stephen Shoemaker), Martha A. (who married Arad Criss), born to Thomas and Sarah (Stapleton) Wheeler, both natives of Kentucky. They were among the first settlers of Perry County and remained here until their deaths, and were consis-

tent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father was a cooper by trade, and an honest man. Our subject was reared by his oldest sister, and remained with her until of age, receiving a limited education, his mother having died when he was but three years old. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary J., daughter of James and Sarah (Taylor) Hull, December 4, 1851, and to this union seven children have been born, five now living: James T., Maggie A. (who married Samson Cox), Alice E. (who married Louis Sumner), John T. and Homer H. Mr. Wheeler is a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser, and owns 280 acres of good land well improved. He is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is well known throughout the county and esteemed by his neighbors. Mr. Wheeler was a tanner by trade, which he followed for over twenty years in Perry County.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT ASH, merchant at Mount Pleasant, is a native of Kentucky, born January 25, 1829, and is one of a family of eleven children born to Benjamin and Hannah (Fig) Ash, also natives of Kentucky. The father was a cabinet-maker in the early part of his life, but later was engaged in farming. In 1861 he came to Indiana and located in Orange County, where he remained for about fifteen years, when he removed to Crawford County. He died in the latter county about 1870 at the age of seventy-five, and his wife followed about six months later at the age of sixty-nine. Robert was reared at home, receiving a common school education. After attaining his majority he worked at various kinds of work until July 31, 1852, when he married Mary Jarboe, a native of Perry County. He then bought a farm in Leopold Township, and began his career as a farmer. He has owned and worked various farms, in that township, having at one time 200 acres. He now owns only eighty acres. In 1885 he opened the store at Mount Pleasant, which he still conducts. He is the father of eight children, of whom five are living, named James, Mary Josephine (wife of George Basinger) William, Elizabeth (wife of Hiram Morgan) and George.

S. N. BADGER, a well-to-do farmer of Union Township, was born in Knox County, Ind., January 20, 1837, and is one of six children born to the marriage of William Badger and Nancy Biddle. The father came from one of the Eastern States to Knox County, Ind., where he married, and lived in Vincennes until his death in 1837. His widow, after a few years, moved to Warrick County, and later came to this county, where she died in May, 1877. The subject of this memoir was deprived of a father's care when an infant, and at the age of eleven years he hired to a farmer for 10 cents per day, his wages helping to support his mother and the other members of the family. He continued to work as a day laborer for several years. He made his home with his mother as long as he remained single, and after his marriage she lived with him. February

25, 1855, he wedded Roxanna Ramsey, and located on land in Union Township, which he entered. Mr. Badger is a successful farmer, and a shrewd financial manager; is now the owner of 783 acres of land, after having given eighty acres to each of three sons. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Knights of Honor. He is the father of ten children: Solomon A., William C., W. Grant, Thomas E., Sanford, Roxanna, Elijah, Julia A., Lincoln and Nancy B.

J. B. BENNETT, M. D., Derby, is the son of James M. Bennett, a well known Baptist minister, now retired and living at Louisville, Ky. The elder Bennett was born in Jamestown, Va., and removed to Kentucky when a youth. He married Rebecca Iglehart, of Baltimore, Md., and by her is the father of five children. He labored in Kentucky for over twenty years, and was in Illinois for about sixteen years. He was retired from active work in 1884. Dr. J. B. Bennett received a good general education, and at the age of seventeen began the study of medicine under Dr. Shackelford. He attended the Kentucky school of medicine at Louisville, during the session of 1865-66, and afterward taught school for two winters in this county. May 17, 1868, he married Belle Anson, a daughter of Jerome Anson, and located soon after at Derby. Dr. Bennett, by his professional skill and gentlemanly qualities, has become a general favorite in the community in which he resides. March 10, 1872, Mrs. Bennett died, and April 30, 1873, he was united in marriage with Susan O'Neal, by whom he is the father of three children: Wallace, Mollie, Nellie. He is also the father of one child, Charles, by his former marriage. Dr. Bennett was born in Ohio County, Ky., September 8, 1844.

SCOTT CUNNINGHAM, retail liquor dealer at Derby, was born April 6, 1848, in Breckinridge County, Ky., and is one of three children born to Joel D. and Jane (Barr) Cunningham. His parents were both natives of the Blue Grass State, and were among its most worthy people. The father followed farming and flat-boating until his death, January 30, 1872. The mother is yet living on the old homestead, aged fifty-seven years. The subject of this biography was reared in his native county, where he was educated in the common schools. December 5, 1867, he wedded Anna O'Neal, a native of Patterson, N. J., and after this farmed the old place in partnership with his father until the latter's death. He then managed the farm until March, 1881, when he came to Derby, Ind., and for thirteen months and a half clerked in the store of H. C. Hargis. Since that time he has been engaged in the retail liquor trade. In politics he is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential ballot for Horace Greeley, and is a member of the K. of H. To him and wife three children have been born, named Charles E., George H. and Annie Bessie.

SYLVESTER ELDER is a son of Joseph Elder, a native of Kentucky, who, when a youth came to Perry County, where he married Mary Miller, and lived upon a farm until his death, which occurred in April, 1863. He reared a family of nine children, the mother of whom is yet living, in her sixty-sixth year. Sylvester was reared at home and received only a limited education. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in Company K, Eighty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry for three years, or during the war. He took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Franklin and Jonesboro, and was with

Sherman on his "March to the Sea." He remained in the field until hostilities ceased, receiving his discharge June 13, 1865. April 30, 1867, he wedded Sarah J. Jarboe, and rented a farm for one year. In the spring of 1868 he bought a farm, where he remained about six years. He then removed to the farm where he has since resided. He has added to his first purchase until he now owns 320 acres. Both Mr. Elder and his wife were reared in the Catholic faith. They have a family of seven children, Mary M., Alta A., Emma, James A., Elizabeth, Susan L. and Joseph S.

SAMUEL J. GROOM, merchant at Dexter, was born May 23, 1852, in Jefferson County, Ky., and is one of nine sons born to William H. and Louisa (Stowers) Groom, who were parents of ten children. The father was a native of the Old Dominion, and when thirteen years old was bound out to the blacksmith trade. Not liking it he ran away and followed farming and merchandising through life. He is yet living, being a successful farmer, but his wife died in the summer of 1864. Samuel J. Groom was reared and educated in his native county, making his home with his parents until he attained majority. February 5, 1879, Miss Jennie J. Sanders, a native of Jefferson County, Ky., became his wife, and to their union two children have been born—Luella and Carrie Edith. Our subject farmed and merchandised in Hardin County, Ky., after marriage, for nearly three years, and the year following resided in his native county. In 1883 he purchased eighty acres of land in Section 23, Union Township, this county, where he has since resided, engaged in farming and merchandising. In 1883 he was appointed postmaster at Dexter. He is a Democrat and an enterprising and progressive young man of Perry County.

HENRY C. HARGIS, merchant at Derby, was born in Perry County, Ind., September 30, 1844, and is one in a family of three sons and one daughter, born to Thomas and Sarah Letitia (Webb) Hargis, both of whom were also natives of this county. The father followed farming, flat-boating and merchandising mostly through life, and died at Derby, Ind., February 4, 1853, followed by his widow May 24, 1854. Henry C. Hargis was thus left an orphan at the age of ten years, and without the care and affection of a parent, and with only himself to rely upon, he grew to manhood. He was raised by his uncle, John Hargis, receiving but a common education, and in September, 1861, while yet a boy, enlisted for the suppression of the Rebellion, in Company D, Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served his country faithfully through the battle of Stone River, and numerous other engagements, was five times wounded—once through the lower lobe of the left lung, twice in the muscles of the left leg, once in the right knee cap, and once in the right hip—and in March, 1863, was honorably discharged by reason of disability. After returning from the service he was engaged in the retail liquor trade three years, and since then has been engaged in general merchandising. He began with but limited stock and capital, but energy and a good knowledge of business have brought him both of these requisites. Since about 1870 he has also been Derby's postmaster. He is a Republican and a Knight of Honor. He was married February 25, 1865, to Mary E., daughter of John and Susan O'Neal, by whom he is father of six children, those now living: Mary Eliza, James H., Winfield Scott, Martha and Thomas C.

JOHN T. HARLAN, a native of Breckinridge County, Ky., was born December 21, 1832, and is one of thirteen children in the family of John and Mary (Farmer) Harlan. The father came to this county, where he married and lived a few years, after which he returned to his native State. In 1846 or 1847 he again came to the county and bought a farm, where he remained until his death, January 30, 1853. His wife had died in June, ten years previous to that time. John T. received but little instruction in school. He remained at home until after the death of his parents, and after that took care of one sister and three brothers until they were able to support themselves. About 1853 he bought the home-
stead farm, where he has since resided. He now has 305 acres of land, with fair improvements. May 24, 1853, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Wheatley, a daughter of Martin and Ellen Wheatley, born December 4, 1835. They have six children: Mary Ellen (wife of John Ray), Emma, Susan (wife of Alfred Kincaid), Letitia, Cordelia and William M.

JOHN E. HARP, a successful and enterprising farmer, now owning 295 acres of good land, was born in Perry County, Ind., November 25, 1828, and is one of four children of John and Tracy (Capp) Harp, the former being a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. His parents were married in the latter State, and were among the old pioneers of this locality. The father was four times married, and was the father of sixteen children. He died in 1858, preceded by our subject's mother about 1830. John E. Harp, at eleven years of age, began making his home with Jesse Martin, remaining five years. Since that age he has been battling with the realities of life entirely on his own responsibility. November 27, 1848, he wedded Maria Masterson, whose parents were William and Celia Masterson, and to them were born twelve children, these now living: Aaron, born January 9, 1851; Abner, May 10, 1853; John, May 11, 1855; Lyda, September 1, 1863; Edward, February 7, 1867, and Samuel, December 7, 1872. After marriage Mr. Harp rented land in this township, buying his first forty acres in 1852. Since then, by frugality and industry, he has accumulated property, until he now owns his present valuable property. In politics he is a Democrat, and from 1870 to 1882 was the efficient justice of the peace for Union Township.

WILLAM H. JONES, a successful farmer now owning 155 acres of nicely improved land in Section 27 of this township, was born in Barren County, Ky., April 24, 1830. He is one of two sons and two daughters born to Thompson and Margaret (Gilliland) Jones, both natives of the same county as himself. Thompson Jones was a wheelwright by trade, having followed that occupation nine years in Hendricks County, Ind., two years in Clark County, and then farmed in the last named county two years. From that time until his death, which occurred the spring of 1866, he was employed as a ship carpenter at New Albany. Our subject's mother resides with her son Charles C. in Floyd County, and is seventy-seven years old. William H. Jones received but a limited education, and until twenty-seven years old made his home with his parents. He learned ship carpentering, and from 1852 to 1857 followed that trade on the river. November 1 of the latter year he wedded Ada-

line McConnel, a native of Allegheny City, Penn., and in 1859 moved to Perry County, Ind., and rented his present place. Two years later he purchased the farm and is now pleasantly situated thereon. He began his political career by voting for Franklin Pierce, and since then has always adhered to the Democratic party. He belongs to the K. of H., and he and wife are the parents of six children, of which these three are the only ones now living: Mollie M., A. V. and Eliza.

SAMUEL KING, a prosperous and prominent farmer, was born October 16, 1821, in Allegheny County, Penn., and is one of five sons and an equal number of daughters born to the marriage of John W. King and Nancy Shaw, both natives of New England. John W. King was captain of a sea vessel, trading between eastern ports and the West India Islands. He was married in New York State and in about 1810 moved to the birth-place of our subject, where he farmed until his death, which occurred about the year 1844. His widow died in 1871. Samuel King began working in a brick-yard when only fourteen years old, continuing the same four years, and in 1839 began the ship and boat-builder's trade. He made that his occupation for about twenty-five years with fair success. In 1863 he bought a saw-mill at Cannelton, Ind., and there built two boats by contract, afterward completing two more. In 1884 he moved from Cannelton to his present place in Section 26, Union Township, where he now resides. He is conservative in his political views, is an Ancient Odd Fellow and is one of the county's best citizens and an enterprising farmer. October 16, 1867, Rachel, daughter of Nicholas and Ann Vaughan, became his wife, and to them two children were born—Sherley and Rachel—the latter dying in infancy. The mother died March 12, 1871.

GEORGE KOOHNS, a native of Prussia, was born in January, 1839. He came to the United States with his father, John G. Koohns, in 1845, and located near Buffalo, N. Y. His mother died when he was an infant and he remained with his father until the latter's death, which occurred in March, 1858. In September, 1863, he married Delphin Domos, a native of France, and the following November he enlisted in Company M, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery. He took part in the battle of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill and other engagements of less note. While on a march from Petersburg to Malvern Hill, he received a sun stroke from which he has never recovered. In 1866 he came to this county and with his brother-in-law bought a farm near Cannelton, where he remained several years. In December, 1874, he married Barbara (Shaffer) Schaad, by whom he is the father of three children, Lissie, Mary and John G. Since his marriage he has been engaged in farming in Union Township, and now has a farm of 240 acres. Both he and wife are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

SOLOMON A. MITCHELL, one of the leading merchants of Derby, was born in the county of which he is now a resident February 7, 1847, being one in a family of four sons and four daughters of Solomon and Cassandra (Biddle) Mitchell, who were natives of Breckinridge County, Ky. Solomon Mitchell, Sr., was brought to this county when an infant, consequently he was among the first pioneers of this locality.

He farmed in youth, but after marriage erected the first house in Derby and worked at the cooper's trade in conjunction with farming. He died September 27, 1882, preceded by his wife March 12, 1873. The subject of this sketch received a common education, and until nineteen years old remained with his parents on the home place. He began teaching school at the above age, continuing the same eleven successive winters, including, also, a few summer terms. April 30, 1873, Susan, daughter of Harrison and Angelina Wilcoxson, became his wife and by him the mother of three children: J. A., Paul C. and I. M. In May, 1878, Mr. Mitchell began merchandising in Derby, and beginning with but limited means, has succeeded in building up a good trade and increasing his stock and improving his surroundings in various ways. Although a Republican in politics he is not radically so, preferring to vote for man and measure instead of adhering to party prejudices. He is of the Catholic faith and his wife is a Protestant.

LEONARD L. MITCHELL, farmer and mechanic, was born near Derby, Perry Co., Ind., October 25, 1849, and is one of eleven children in the family of John B. and Mary A. (Yates) Mitchell, both natives of this county. The father who is a farmer and mechanic lived on the same tract of land for sixty years. In 1873 he went to Missouri, where he remained eight years, at the end of which time he returned to the place of his birth. He has been three times married, and is the father of fourteen children. Leonard L. received a common school education, and remained at home working on the farm until becoming of age. After marriage he located on a farm in Tobin Township, where he remained one year. He was then engaged in building flat-boats, wagon-making and blacksmithing, at Brewer's Landing and Tobinsport until 1881, when he bought the farm of 120 acres, upon which he has since resided. He still continues to work at his trade in connection with his farming. February 11, 1872, he married Phœbe A. Mosby, a daughter of Charles Mosby, born April 30, 1850. They have two children, Zoa Belle and Ella Jane.

MICHAEL MOGAN, Esq., commissioner of Perry County, was born in Meade County, Ky., August 11, 1833. He was reared at home, but on account of the meager facilities, received only a limited education. At the age of sixteen he began flat-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and continued for several years. November 6, 1860, he married Mary E. Avis and located on the farm where he has since resided. Mr. Mogan began life a poor boy, but by energy, industry and close attention to business, he has accumulated considerable property, and is now the owner of 997 acres of land. In politics he is a Democrat, and is one of the leading men of his party in this county. He was for many years justice of the peace, has been trustee of the township, and is now serving his second term as county commissioner. Both he and wife are members of the Catholic Church. They have nine children, John H., a druggist in Derby, William M., Mary V., Janie, Stella, Charles, George and Francis. Mr. Mogan is a son of Edward Mogan, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States when a youth and located in Louisville, Ky. He married Jane Brown and began his career as a farmer in Nelson County, the same State, where he remained about five years. He then

resided in Meade County until about 1842, when he came to this county and bought a farm of 120 acres in Leopold Township, where he lived until his death in August 27, 1857. His widow died in July, 1849.

DR. JOSEPHUS MYERS of Rono, is, as were also his parents, a native of Perry County, Ind. He was born November 18, 1850, being one of the five children of Isaac W. and Elizabeth Myers. The father was a successful farmer and a life-long resident of the county, having died July 29, 1863, on his farm near Little Oil Creek. The mother preceded her husband about the year 1853. Having been cast upon his own resources at an age when boys most need the fostering care of a parent, our subject's early life was filled with many of the adversities orphans usually receive. After his father's death he lived with his uncle William about fifteen years, assisting on the farm, and working out at times for neighboring farmers. In 1870 he began school teaching, continuing that profession about four years, in the meantime having begun the study of medicine. He was under the instruction of Dr. L. H. Murphy for two or three years, and in 1875 entered the medical department of the Louisville University, which graduated him in June 1877. For three years after graduation, Dr. Myers practiced at Rono, and from that time to 1882 was located at Derby. Since then he has been in Rono, where he has a good and successful practice. As an independent Republican in politics he was elected township trustee in 1884, and is the present incumbent of that office. March 7, 1882, Dr. Myers married Anna G. Smith, a native of Louisville, Ky., and by her is the father of two children, Belle and John L.

JAMES H. RIDDLE was born in Crawford County, Ind., June 24, 1827, and is one of ten children in the family of John and Mary (Baker) Riddle, natives of Maryland and Kentucky respectively. The father served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and immediately afterward went to Kentucky where he married. He removed to Indiana and located in Crawford County, and later came to Perry County, where he bought a farm upon which he lived until his death in October, 1838. The mother remained on the farm with the children until she too died September 4, 1857. James H. was an infant when his parents came to Perry County. He remained at home with his mother until becoming of age, when he assumed control of the farm, and in connection followed flat-boating during the winter. About 1855 the homestead was divided and he received 120 acres for his portion. He has added to this until he now has a farm of 200 acres, well improved. February 12, 1856, he was united in marriage with Catharine Goad, a daughter of William Goad. They have four children, Jesse W. (now editor of the *Hendricks County Republican*), Betty, John W. and Clara C. In politics Mr. Riddle is a Republican, and was formerly a Whig, having cast his first vote for Zachary Taylor.

JOHN SPENCER, one of the enterprising and progressive young men of Union Township, was born May 5, 1857, in Perry County, Ind., and is one in a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters, born to the marriage of Jarred Spencer and Susan Aloy, the former being a native of Kentucky and the latter of this county. At the time of his marriage Jarred Spencer was living in Perry County, and for about eighteen years resided in Anderson Township, where he was engaged in

agricultural pursuits. In 1873 he purchased a farm in Section 25, Union Township, where he died January 14, 1882. Mrs. Spencer is yet living on the home farm in this township. John Spencer was reared to manhood by his parents, receiving only a common school education, and October 7, 1880, united in matrimony with Mary, daughter of Leonard and Martha Metz, by whom he is the father of two children, named Nora and Frederick. Since marriage Mr. Spencer has been farming on the old place and as a farmer he takes much pride in the improvement of his property, which is one of the best farms in the township. He is a Democrat in politics, and an honorable, upright citizen.

OIL TOWNSHIP.

REV. CHARLES F. BILGER, present pastor of the Church of the Holy Cross, in Oil Township, was born October 15, 1857, at Altbreisach, Baden, Germany. He came with his parents to America, September 20, 1876, being the only son in a family of the following named children, born to Vincent and Caroline (Fietsch) Bilger: Therese, Manika, Mary Philomena, Bertha, Charles F., Carolina and Ida. Two of these daughters are now inmates of the Ingrubohl Convent in Switzerland. The mother died in Germany, July 17, 1871, and five years later the father, together with his family, immigrated to the United States and settled at St. Meinrad, Ind. Since August, 1880, Mr. Bilger has resided with the subject of this sketch, where he is now located. Father Charles Bilger was liberally educated in the schools of his native country, taking his theological course at St. Meinrad, in this State. He was ordained to the priesthood at Indianapolis, July, 1880, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Chatard. Father Bilger was appointed to his present pastorate soon after he was ordained and it was mainly through his instrumentality and enterprise that a church was here established.

PETER CLUTINGER was born in Jefferson County, Ky., January 7, 1827 being the son of Peter and Catharine (Bence) Clutinger natives of Loraine and New Bavaria, Germany. They came to America in 1817, and were married in New Orleans, La., and soon after settled in Kentucky, and in 1816 located in Floyd County, Ind., where they reared their family. Our subject after his fourteenth year did for himself, and resided in Kentucky until the age of twenty-three. He then lived in Harrison County eleven years, and in 1861 located in Oil Township, where he now owns 385 acres of fertile land, mostly improved, with good buildings. He has done a large boating business for eight years. He is a Republican in politics and belongs to the order of Masons. He was united in marriage to Miss Angeline, daughter of John and Sarah (Brooks) Campbell, of Clark County, Ind., and natives of North Carolina, January 17, 1849, and to this union nine children have been born, viz.: Clara (now Mrs. John Vaupel), Eliza J. (who married Joseph Wilson), Winfield S., James A. (deceased), Bertha M. (deceased), Oliver P. M.,

Emma A., Hiram J., and Charles B. Mrs. Angeline Clutinger was born May 28, 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Clutinger are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is one of the substantial farmers of Perry County. He is a good citizen and neighbor.

JESSE CUNNINGHAM, whose birth occurred June 21, 1836, is a native of this county and one of the following children born to Alexander and Nancy (Archibald) Cunningham: John K., William (deceased), Charles A. (deceased), Susan (who married Rev. Simon Van Winkle), Mary (now Mrs. Rev. J. K. Haskins), Sarah (who wedded Rev. J. C. Van Winkle), Nancy (now Mrs. Alonzo Hicks), Amanda J. (now Mrs. Solomon Mitchell), and Jesse, the latter being the fourth son. The parents were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, were married near Vincennes, Ind., and settled in Clark Township, this county. They soon (1838) located in Oil Township where they lived until their respective deaths. They were Baptists, and the father served as justice of the peace, and was captain of the State militia for many years. Our subject remained with his parents until their deaths and is yet on the old farm. February 18, 1858, he married Martha E., daughter of Thomas J. C. and Sarah (Nix) Bradshaw, and to this union two children have been born as follows: Sarah A. and Nancy J. (deceased). Mrs. Cunningham died October 3, 1863. and February 18, 1866, he married Louisa, daughter of William and Lydia (Crist) Hicks. They have had three children: John William, Carmi S. and an infant (deceased). His second wife died April 20, 1873, and March 6, 1881, he married Mrs. Lavina (Lay) Cissel, who has borne him two children: Jesse L. (deceased) and Norman W. Mr. Cunningham is a farmer and a blacksmith, owning 300 acres. He is a Democrat, has been trustee and county appraiser, has been in county and state conventions and is prominent in the Baptist Church.

LOUIS P. DUPAQUIER is a native of Louisville, Ky., where he was born December 24, 1849, being the oldest son in a family of seven, five living, viz.: Louis P., Louisa (now Mrs. Grayson Falkenborough), Catharine (who married John Falkenborough), John A. L., and Emile, born to John and Mary (Shoppie) Dupaquier, natives of France and Switzerland. They were married at New Orleans, and soon after located in Louisville where they remained several years. He moved and located in Oil Township in 1852, where he bought land and remained until his death, June 24, 1864, aged sixty-three. His wife is still living. They were Roman Catholics. Our subject was reared by his parents and received a fair education. He was married to Miss Salastine, daughter of Anthony and Mary (Mullagy) Humbert, and to this union six children were born, viz.: John A., Edward A., Benjamin E., Joseph L., William L. and Mary L. (deceased). Mrs. Salastine Dupaquier was born December 16, 1853. Mr. Dupaquier and his brother Emile are now engaged in general merchandising and in the lumber business on his farm. Our subject owns 303 acres of fair land, partially improved. He is a Democrat in politics. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. He is a substantial citizen.

HIRAM ESAREY was born April 10, 1813, being the third child in a family of twelve, all living to be grown, viz.: Benjamin M., Matilda, (who married Wyatt Pearson), Hiram, Reason, Jesse C., Isaiah H.,

Felix, Jonathan D., Verona, (who married Isaac Misner), Nancy A. (now Mrs. Benjamin Carmickle), Jacob, and Mary (who married Simeon Shirkliff), born to Jonathan D. and Sarah (Shaver) Esarey, natives of Kentucky. They came to Indiana about March, 1812, and settled in Oil Township, where they continued until their deaths. They were Baptists in religious faith and were among the first settlers and substantial farmers of Perry County. Our subject continued at home until his marriage. He only acquired a limited education. He was married to Miss Sophia Walker October 10, 1834, and to this marriage nine children were born, viz: William M., Eliza J., (now Mrs. John S. Frakes), Matilda, (now Mrs. James S. Frakes), Mary A., (who married Greyson Frakes), Sarah, (deceased), Elvira, Martha E., (who married Joseph Harp), Francis E., (deceased), and Nancy, (now Mrs. Fillmore Horton). Mrs. Sophia Esarey was born January 28, 1810. Mr. Esarey has retired, having farmed in Perry County forty-nine years. He now resides in Branchville where he owns property. He and wife were pioneer members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican in politics and belongs to the Order of Masons. Mr. Esarey probably did what but few others have done, viz: to make forty-nine continuous crops and make a full summer's work in each. The parents of our subject's wife were Robert and Delilah (Phillips) Walker, who were married in Green County, Ky., and in about 1812 settled in Perry County, Ind. Robert Walker was the first man who died in Oil Township.

JACOB ESAREY, is a native of this county where he was born August 17, 1829. He is the eleventh child in a family of twelve born to Jonathan D. and Sarah (Shaver) Esary. He was reared and educated by his parents, and continued with them until about twenty-five years old, and received a fair education from the schools of his day. He was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Ann, daughter of Andrew and Malinda (Falkenborough) Elder, residents of Pike County, Ind., November 6, 1851, and to this union eleven children have been born, viz.: Sarah F. (now Mrs. John Howe), James J., Jesse D. (deceased), John A., Henry A., Malinda A., Minerva G., Eva E. (now Mrs. John A. L. Dupaquier), Thomas G., Mary E., and Porter H. Mrs. Barbara A. Esarey was born July 28, 1832. Mr. Esarey makes farming a specialty. He owns 217 acres of land, mostly improved. He is a Republican in politics and is well and favorably known and esteemed as a citizen and neighbor.

JOHN C. ESAREY is a native of this township, born December 14, 1841. In his father's family were twelve children, eleven as follows: Mary E. (who married John W. Ewing), John C., Sarah (who married Absalom C. Miller), Jonathan D., Hiram M., Jacob A., Felix E., Jesse B., Susannah (now Mrs. John W. Frakes,) James H. and William D. The parents were Jesse C. and Susannah (Hughes) Esarey, the father being a native of this county and the mother of Harrison County, this State. They were married in Crawford County and soon after came to this county, where they lived until their respective deaths. They were prominent people and members of the Methodist Church. John C. remained at home until his marriage with Barbara Ewing, daughter of Samuel and Maria (Falkenborough) Ewing, February 12, 1862. Nine children have been born to this union as follows: John E., Solomon H., Mary J.,

Marilla L. (deceased), Charles S., Marcus L., Rosaltha E., Olive J. and a son yet unnamed. Mrs. Esarey was born July 27, 1840. Mr. Esarey owns 450 acres, is a Republican and served the township as trustee from 1872 to 1876. In 1864 he enlisted in Company G., Fifty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and was honorably discharged June 1865. In 1863 he was commissioned adjutant of the Fifth Regiment of Legion by Gov. Morton.

JOHN S. FRAKES is a native of Perry County, and was born January 27, 1834, being the oldest in a family of two, viz.: John S. and James S., born to Greyson and Mary (Shoemaker) Frakes, who were natives of Kentucky and Indiana. They were married in Perry County, where the mother still resides. The father died April 2, 1870. He was born in February, 1809. The father came to Perry County with his father, John Frakes, in 1814. He was one of the prominent citizens and farmers of Perry County. Our subject was reared and educated by his parents and remained at home until his marriage, securing a liberal education. He was united in marriage to Miss Eliza J., daughter of Hiram and Sophia (Walker) Esarey, residents of Oil Township, Perry Co., Ind., September 9, 1855, and to this union seven children have been born, viz.: Mary, deceased; Serrepta A., who married Thomas J. Deen; Martha E. now Mrs. John William Sprinkle; Malissa A., now Mrs. Thomas Gibson; Sarah A., deceased; Emma H., who married Charles W. Van Winkle, and Theodore H. Mrs. Eliza Jane Frakes was born May 24, 1837. Mr. Frakes is now engaged in general merchandising, carrying dry goods, groceries, and in connection a complete line of drugs and medicines. He is also postmaster, which position he has held since April, 1876. He has an extensive business. He is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the order of Masons. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN P. GEORGE is a native of Belgium, where he was born March 10, 1848, being the fourth son and ninth child in a family of ten, viz.: Frank, Margaret (deceased), Nicholas, Susan (now Mrs. John Kauffman), Jane (who married Anthony Franchville), Ann (deceased), John N., Catharine (deceased), John P. and Frank J., born to Peter and Margaret (DeVillez) George, natives of Belgium, Province of Luxemburg, where they were married in 1825. They immigrated to America in 1863, and located in Oil Township, where the father died February 8, 1881. He was born in Hachy in 1803. His wife is still living on the old homestead. She was born June 2, 1804, in Nobresart. The parents are Catholics in faith. Our subject was reared and educated by his parents, and at the age of eighteen entered college at St. Meinrad, where he remained three years. This part of his educational expenses was met by himself. He has made teaching a specialty until in 1882, at which time he came home and took charge of the home place, since which time he has given his attention to farming and real estate business, doing most of it in this part of the county. He is the owner of sixty acres of good land, well improved with good buildings. He is a Democrat in politics. He is a gentleman well and favorably known throughout the county. Our subject has visited France, Germany, Holland and England five different times since his majority, and made his first trip in our centennial year.

THOMAS J. GIBSON, is a native of Crawford County, Ind., where he was born September 20, 1852, being the oldest son in a family of nine, viz.: Sarah B. (deceased, who married James H. Eaton), Thomas J., Berthena, (now Mrs. Marshal Land), Charles S., John W., Rovilla, (now Mrs. John W. Rolnson), Edward (deceased), Martha E. and James V. M. B., born to William J. and Malinda F. (Shields) Gibson, natives of Kentucky and Indiana. They were married in Crawford County, where they reared their family and still reside. They both are members of the Christian Church, and farmers by occupation. His father, Johnson Gibson, was one of the pioneer settlers of Crawford County, and lived to be one hundred and ten years old. He was a native of Virginia, and served in the war of 1812. Our subject was reared by his parents and received a limited education. He, at the age of seventeen, commenced educating himself and at the age of twenty-four had acquired a good academic education. He has followed teaching school every winter since his majority, up to the spring of 1884, at which time he was elected township trustee on the Republican ticket, which office he still holds. He has cleared the township of debt, and now has a surplus for furnishing the schools of the township with improved fixtures. He is a Republican in politics and belongs to the order of Masons. He is the owner of 115 acres of land, mostly well-improved. He was united in marriage to Miss Melissa A., daughter of John S. and Eliza J. (Esarey) Frakes, of Branchville, March 28, 1875, and to this union two children have been born, viz: Cora May, born December 2, 1880, and Oscar Blaine, born August 30, 1884. Mrs. Melissa A. Gibson was born December 22, 1860. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY F. LYNCH, is a native of Crawford County, Ind., where he was born February 4, 1844, being the oldest son in a family of four children, viz: Henry F., Sarah L. (who married Louis Morgan), John (deceased), and George J., born to Jeremiah and Mary E. (Doolittle) Lynch, natives of Crawford County, Ind., and Lower Canada. They were married in Crawford County. The father died in Arkansas where the mother now resides. Our subject remained at home until the age of thirteen, at which time he went to his grandfather's, Samuel Doolittle, where he remained until his enlistment in the service, having received a good common school education. July 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, January 5, 1864. He was discharged at Indianapolis on July 29, 1865. He was in all the engagements of his regiment, except the battles of Shiloh and Fort Donelson. Returning home he began to farm, which he now follows. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary E., daughter of Levi and Rachel (Hedges) Murphey, September 13, 1865, and to this union six children have been born, viz: John L., Olive J., Charles E., William J., Estella M. and Jeremiah. Mrs. Mary E. Lynch was born February 6, 1848. Mr. Lynch makes farming and running machinery a business. He owns 100 acres of land well improved. He and wife are members of the United Brethren in Christ Church. He is a Republican in politics.

FREDERICK W. MARTING, is a native of Hanover, Germany, where he was born October 6, 1843. He is the son of John H. and Isa-

belle (Knauper) Marting, who came to America in 1847, and stopped at Pittsburgh, then at Jackson Furnace, Jackson County, Ohio, and then in New Hampshire Furnace, Greenup Co., Ky. From thence they moved to Jackson Furnace, Ohio, where they remained several years. They then farmed in Scioto County, Ohio, for about twelve years, after which they located in Portsmouth, Ohio, where they entered into the mercantile trade and are still doing business. The mother died the winter of 1877. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject was reared and educated by his parents and remained at home until his marriage, securing a liberal education. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Condel Craper, March 8, 1866, and to this union have been born eight children, viz: Uriah W., Samuel H., Charles F., Mary A., Martha I., Noah F., Nathan A. and Amos A. Mrs. Elizabeth Marting was born September 7, 1847. Mr. Marting makes farming and stock raising a specialty. He owns 300 acres of fertile land, fairly improved with good buildings. He is Independent in politics and religion. He is one of Perry County's most respected citizens.

ABSALOM C. MILLER, a native of this county, was born March 24, 1844, being the oldest in a family of nine, viz.: Absalom C., Hinton, Rhoda M. (who married William T. Walters), Mary Ann (now Mrs. Robert Hughes), Sarah (who married Commodore Dixon), Elizabeth J. (now Mrs. David H. Sprinkle), Amanda (deceased), and John, born to John J. and Ruth (Carr) Miller, who were natives of Kentucky. They both came to Indiana with their parents, and were married in Perry County, in February, 1843, where they have remained until the present. They now reside in Oil Township, and are farmers by occupation, owning good property. They are prominent citizens. Our subject was reared and educated by his parents, and remained at home until his marriage, having received a liberal education. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah, daughter of Jesse C. and Susannah (Hughes) Esarey, residents of Oil Township, Perry County, November 27, 1862, and to this union eight children have been born, viz.: Rhoda E. (who married George A. Saddle), infant son (deceased), Lucy J., John M., Martha E., Mary A., Angeline, and Letetia. Mrs. Sarah Miller was born September 3, 1843. Mr. Miller now makes merchandising a specialty. He, in company with Jesse G. Frakes, carries a large stock of dry goods and groceries at Branchville. Mr. Miller does a large business in logs and staves. He is a Republican, and has served the people as township assessor seven years. He belongs to the order of Masons. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

R. K. QUINLIN, is a native of this county, born October 16, 1854, the son of Thomas and Julia (Roach) Quinlin. He was reared and educated by his parents, and commenced to battle with life for himself at the age of sixteen. He worked at saw-milling and flat-boating until the age of twenty-two, when he returned home, and February 14, 1880, was united in marriage with Josephine, daughter of John J. and Elizabeth (Rhodes) Jones, and to this union four children have been born as follows: Mamie, Bertha, Ellen and John. Mr. Quinlin makes farming and stock-raising his business, and now owns a farm of 240 acres, 100 of which is improved.

He and wife are Catholics, and upright citizens and good neighbors. In politics he is a Democrat. His father once owned a portion of the land where Tell City now stands. His parents were pioneers of Perry County. Mrs. Josephine Quinlin was born December 6, 1863.

ADEN SPRINKLE, a member of one of the most prominent families of Perry County, was born in this county November 29, 1832, being the second son in a family of seven children born to William and Charlotte (Harten) Sprinkle. The children were named as follows: Elizabeth (deceased, who married J. D. Carr), Michael (deceased), Aden, Rebecca (now Mrs. Hiram Carr), Charlotte (deceased), William and Anthony H. The parents came from North Carolina and Kentucky, were married in Perry County, and here raised their family and died well known and respected. The father died aged eighty-two, and the mother at the age of seventy-five. They were consistent members of the Methodist Church. Aden passed his boyhood with his parents, receiving a fair education, and April 16, 1857, was united in marriage with Sarah C., daughter of Louis and Elizabeth (Hall) Lampkin, and to this marriage eleven children have been born: Rebecca M. (now Mrs. S. B. Colby), Michael H., William L. (deceased), Hiram J., Charlotte E., John E., Sarah M. (deceased), William, Carrie E.; and two infants (deceased). Mrs. Sprinkle was born January 3, 1838. Mr. Sprinkle owns 500 acres of land. For about six years he has handled an average of about 250,000 staves annually. He is a Republican, a Mason and a useful citizen.

GEORGE B. TOWER was born in Crawford County, Ind., March 7, 1838, being the youngest of two living children, viz.: Sophia (who married Joseph Hoover, and he dying she married Amos Britt), and George B., born to Abraham B. and Delilah (Lynch) Tower, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. They were married in Crawford County, where they reared their family, and continued until their deaths. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject was reared and educated by his parents until their deaths, after which he made his way in the world as best he could, and only acquired a limited education. He was united in marriage with Miss Clarrissa, daughter of Melvin H. and Nancy A. (Pavey) Humphrey, September 10, 1876, and to this union four children have been born, viz.: Nancy J., Mary A., George H. and William A. Mrs. Clarrissa Tower was born February 11, 1857. Mr. Tower makes farming and stock raising a specialty. He owns sixty acres of land, mostly well improved. He is a Republican in politics. He is well and favorably known as a citizen and neighbor.

ANDERSON TOWNSHIP.

CASPAR H. ASBROCK was born in the kingdom of Hanover, November 11, 1832, and is the eldest of three children of David and Christina (Fromm) Asbrock. Caspar was raised in the old country, receiving a fair education, and in 1858 came to the United States, landing at New Orleans, and then almost immediately coming to this county, stop-

ping at Troy. Since that date he has been a resident of this county. April 2, 1861, he married Elizabeth (Hagerdon) Krouse, and to this union seven children were born, of whom the following five are now living: Maggie, Katharine, John, Menia and William. One child died in infancy, and the other, Christina, when she was twenty-one years of age. Our subject has followed the occupation of farming, and now owns 400 acres of fine land. He and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat, and an enterprising, respected neighbor.

CAPT. ANDREW P. BATSON was born in Sweden, October 16, 1824, the youngest of eight children of Andrew P. and Magdalena (Dalsta) Batson. The entire family were sea-faring people, and our subject early encountered the pleasures and dangers of a sailor's roving life. He made several trips to Rio Janeiro while young, and on the second was cruelly whipped by orders of the captain who had ordered him to bring his spectacles, which were afterward found over his forehead instead of lost. Young Batson then came to New Orleans, and from 1834 to 1846, was a sailor under the Stars and Stripes. He became second officer of the ship "Ondickee," of Philadelphia. December 15, 1846, he married Prudence, daughter of George Nixon, meeting her on his own ship while she, with her father, was *en route* to the United States. To this romantic marriage twelve children were born: Mary H. (wife of M. H. Royal), Elizabeth A. (wife of James McDaniel), Partiney E. (wife of Albert Gengelbach), Andrew G., Isabel M. (wife of Nicholas Eigel), James B., Prudence (wife of Austin Thompson), John P., Anna M., Florence B., and two deceased—Josephine and Benjamin F. Christmas eve., 1846, Mr. Batson came to Perry County, and the following year located on his present farm. He was captain of the "Legion" four years; is an Odd Fellow. Politically he is a Democrat. He was county sheriff one term; is now pension agent, and has been township treasurer and trustee.

MICHAEL BRUNNER is a native of Germany, born February 23, 1840, the youngest of seven children of Frederick and Barbara (Moran) Brunner. His mother died when he was seven years old, and his father followed her six years later. Michael was reared to hard work with limited advantages, and in the year 1864, came to America, landing at New York, and coming directly to Cannelton, where he lived six years, then moved to his present residence. Two years before coming to America he was united in marriage with Barbara Poellein, who has borne him two children, one, Jacob F., now living. February 17, 1882, Mrs. Brunner died, and August 26, 1882, he married Magdalena Nuetzel, and by her he has one child, Andrew. For six years at Cannelton he mined coal, since which time he has followed farming, now owning 120 acres of land. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Republican. He is a good farmer, and one of the county's best citizens.

EUGENE DEVILLEZ was born in the kingdom of Belgium, July 24, 1847, being the third of a family of eight children of Francis and Frances (Thery) Devillez, who came to this county about 1853, first locating in Leopold Township where they lived until their respective deaths. Eugene began life's battle on his own account at the age of thirteen years, and two years later, or at the age of fifteen, enlisted in company G, Ninety-third Indiana Volunteers, and served until June 17, 1865, when

he was honorably discharged. He participated in the entire siege of Vicksburg and all the important movements around that city; was at Jackson, Miss., was captured at Guntown and then imprisoned at Mobile, Andersonville and Florence, and at the end of nine months' confinement weighed ninety pounds thirty days after his release, instead of 172 pounds, his weight when captured. July 17, 1866, he married Mary A. Alvey who bore him ten children, nine now living: Emma, William, Mary E., Susanna, John, Eugene, James, Henry and Viola. Mr. Devillez is a farmer and stock-raiser, owns 300 acres, belongs to the G. A. R., is a Republican, and is a useful citizen.

REV. PETER HOMMES, father of St. Mark's Catholic Church, was born in Germany, August 13, 1855, the youngest of seven children of Peter and Mary Ann (Goebel) Hommes. Our subject was reared in his native country, receiving a collegiate education, and in 1878 started westward across the ocean for America, landing first at New York. Early in youth he had resolved to dedicate his life in the interest of humanity, and upon his arrival in America, he came to St. Meinrad and began there the completion of the education that would fit him for his life's duties. Three years at St. Meinrad's College he devoted to pious and diligent study, and June 11, 1881, was formally and solemnly ordained a priest of the Catholic Church. For about four months he acted as assistant priest at Vincennes under the title of St. Francis Xavier. November 3, 1881, he took charge of St. Mark's Church, and now also visits St. John's and St. Peter's congregations, ministering to about ninety families. He is doing an excellent work.

JOHN MILLER was born in Belmont County, Ohio, June 4, 1814, one of ten children of Robert and Mary (Walters) Miller. Our subject's youth was passed without special event, learning in the meantime of his father the trade of millwright. October 7, 1835, he married Elizabeth Gray, and by her has ten children, only five now living, as follows: Amond (who married Lucinda Hendershot), Nelson (who married Elizabeth Luke), Elijah (whose present wife was Naomi Cromin), Louisa (wife of Samuel Burton), and Mary (wife of Jene McPeek). In 1869 Mr. Miller came to this county, locating first in Tobin Township, but in April 1880 coming to his present place. He now has a fine farm of 714 acres. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a Democrat, and is well respected.

ROBERT C. MOSBY was born in Perry County, Ind., August 5, 1824, one of eight children of Robert C. and Sarah E. (West) Mosby, who settled in Clark Township, this county, at the very early date of 1806. At that date there was scarcely a settler for miles around, and the woods abounded in bears, deer, and other wild animals. When our subject was three years old his father died, and he remained with his mother until the age of twenty-two, working hard and receiving no education. He worked many a month for \$4. June 28, 1846, he was married to Catharine Alvey, and to this union nine children were born, seven now living: Francis M. (who married Jane Crumstock), Mary E. (wife of Scott Davis), Joseph H. (whose wife was America E. Hicks), Martha (now Mrs. August Devillez), George T. (who married Leonora Ray), Sarah C. and Willis H. Mr. Mosby has been successful in farming, now

owning 572 acres. He is a Methodist and his wife a Catholic. In politics he is a Democrat, and is also one of the most prominent citizens of the township.

BENJAMIN PASSAGE was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., June 16, 1816, the eighth of eleven children of Christian and Elizabeth (Moore) Passage. When our subject was seventeen years old his father died, and at that time he was serving an apprenticeship in the tanner and currier trade. At the age of twenty-two he started West and first located in Michigan, remaining about one year, and then went to La Porte County, this State, in 1840. From that place he came to this county, where he has since resided, a useful and respected citizen. October 17, 1844, he married Tacy M. Niles, who has borne him seven children, four of whom are now living: Mary E., Charles C., David E. (who married Ann Niles) and Robert. July 10, 1875, Mrs. Passage died. Mr. Passage is a farmer by occupation, and is a Republican politically. He is one of the substantial men of the county.

JAMES PETER came to this country from Belgium, where he was born, when yet a boy. He was reared on a farm, and remained with his parents until the age of twenty-eight years. He received a collegiate education at St. Mary's College, Kentucky, after which for two years he engaged in teaching. October 14, 1862, he married Harriet Goffinet and by her had four children, Mary E. (wife of L. A. Humbert), Elizabeth J. (wife of J. B. Graves), Catharine H. and August J. July 8, 1870, Mrs. Peter died. Mr. Peter is a prosperous farmer with 400 acres, and he and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat, and in 1863 was elected county appraiser, in 1864 surveyor, in 1867 recorder, and re-elected in 1870, and in 1874 treasurer. He is a prominent and useful man. His birth occurred December 13, 1834, the first of seven to Andrew and Elizabeth (Graves) Peter, who immigrated here in 1841. Several other families came at the same time.

JAMES POWELL, a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., was born December 20, 1826, the third of seven children of William and Elizabeth (Godfrey) Powell, both also natives of the Keystone State, and of Scotch-English and High-German descent, respectively. The parents came from Troy Township in the fall of 1836. James passed his youth on his father's farm with limited advantages. October 18, 1845, he married Lydia A. Butler, who has borne him seven children, the following five now living: Paulina M. (wife of Robert Wilson), Abel (who married Polly Dunn), Mary S., Elizabeth F., and James U. Mr. Powell has followed the occupation of husbandman with success, and now owns 340 acres of good land, 120 in Perry and the remainder in Spencer County. He and wife are members of the Deer Creek Baptist Church. He belongs to the Grange, and politically is a Republican, and is a leading citizen, having served as county commissioner from 1861 to 1867, and as township trustee two terms. The county has no citizen of greater public spirit and usefulness.

NATHAN SANDAGE is a native of Union County, S. C., his birth occurring March 17, 1804. He is the oldest of seven children born to Thomas and Nancy (Simonson) Sandage, both of whom were of Irish extraction and natives of South Carolina. These parents settled in Tobin

Township in 1812, and were preceded by only a few other families. The country at that time was a wilderness, the larger wild animals and Indians being every-day sights. Nathan worked on his father's farm until his majority. In 1824 he married Nancy Quick, who bore him eleven children, six now living: Lucinda, wife of Isaac Hicks; John F. who married Hulda Hiley; Armita, wife of Milton Hicks; James M., who married Charlotte Noble; Joshua, who married Rebecca J. Koontz; Isaac P., who married Jane Drury. September 25, 1865, Mrs. Sandage died, and June 7, 1866, Mr. Sandage married Mary A. Hinton, who has borne him one child, George E. Mr. Sandage is a Republican, has been township trustee, and has made life a success, now owning 140 acres of land and a good home.

ERNST SCHRIEFER was born at Hanover, Germany, February 28, 1821, being next to the oldest in a family of ten children born to Henry and Elizabeth (Miller) Schriefer. In the year 1846 the family came to America, landing at Baltimore, thence went to Cincinnati, thence to Ripley County, this State, where they lived for about eleven years. They then moved to Spencer County this State, where the parents lived until their deaths. In 1872 our subject located upon his present farm. February 10, 1848, he married Racena Pettibone, who has borne him twelve children, of whom ten are now living: John, who married Jane Lincoln; Sarah, wife of Fred Wilsman; Susan, now Mrs. Charles Nolte; James, Annie, Wesley, Rosa, Edward, Washington and Mandana. Mr. Schriefer is a successful farmer, and owns 400 acres. He is a Republican, and one of the most industrious and enterprising German residents of the county.

PHILLIP SMITH was born in Caledonia County, Vt., October 21, 1827, and is the third of five children of Francis and Nancy (Hartwell) Smith, both of whom were of English extraction. In 1837 the parents moved West to Wayne County, Ind. Phillip remained at home with his parents until the age of twenty-nine, at which time he settled on land bought two years before under the Graduation Act of Congress. Since that time he has been a resident of this county. In February, 1859, he married Mary E. Connor and by her has seven children, Ernest, Edward C., Elexia, Gertrude, Horace G., Mary and Owen. Edward and Elexia are dead. Our subject in youth served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade. Since coming here he has followed farming, and now owns 600 acres of land. He was formerly a Republican but is now a Democrat, and has been the nominee of the last named party in this county for representative to the State Legislature twice. In 1848 he was associated with Rawson Vaile, of Kokomo, in the publication of the *Free Territory Sentinel* at Centerville, Wayne Co., Ind., which sheet assisted in the election of George W. Julian, the first anti-slavery member of congress from Indiana.

VINCENT SMITH is the next to the youngest of a family of five born to Vincent and Ann (Grandon) Smith, who came from Ohio to this State in November, 1854, locating in Anderson Township. January 13, 1842, our subject was born in Noble County, Ohio. His home was the same as his parents until their respective deaths. He passed his youth at work on a farm, and October 4, 1863, married Martha J. Carsell, and to this union nine children were born, of whom six are now living: John,

Maggie, Daisy D., Oliver H., William V. and Manson C. October 11, 1861, Mr. Smith enlisted in Company E, Forty-ninth Indiana Regiment, and served until the bloody battle of Chickasaw Bayou, where he was badly wounded in the leg, necessitating amputation and his discharge March 16, 1863. After his recovery he was a merchant at Tell City for a time, but since then has farmed. He owns 320 acres of land. He is a Democrat, an Odd Fellow, and he and wife are Baptists.

DR. JAMES J. TAYLOR is a native of Daviess County, Ky., born December 25, 1814, the fifth of twelve children of Manuel and Rebecca (Lee) Taylor, who were natives of New Jersey and Kentucky respectively. The parents came to this State in 1826, and lived here until their deaths, except a few years spent in Illinois, where the mother died. Our subject was educated at the subscription schools, and passed his youth without events of note. He married Phebe Niles, March 10, 1836, and by her had eight children, of whom two are yet living: William L. (who married Mary Secil), and Mary (wife of William Cails). August 15, 1860, Mrs. Taylor died, and July 7, 1861, he married Permelia A. Wright, who bore him one child, Emma R. In 1842 Mr. Taylor began reading medicine with Lytle Howard, of Dubois County, continuing to study and practice under him until 1848, when he came to practice in this county. From 1864 to 1879 he practiced at Cannelton, and since 1879 has practiced in this township, though lately he has retired. He has farmed in connection with his practice. He is a Mason, a Republican, has served as township officer, and belongs to the Christian Church, and his wife to the Methodist Church. His son Charles lost his life in the service of his country.

ELIAS TERRY was born in Botecourt County, Va., September 15, 1807, the twelfth of fourteen children of John and Esther (Brown) Terry. When our subject was a boy, his parents moved on pack horses to Indiana about 1815. At that time the woods were full of wild animals, and occasionally Indians were seen. Elias rode on the horse in front of his mother during the trip, which consumed several weeks. He was reared on the farm, and at the age of twenty years married Eleanor Sandage, who bore him ten children, five now living, as follows: Esther (wife of Harvey Barger), Cynthia A. (now Mrs. William Bray), Matilda (widow of Benjamin Marshall), Francis M. (who married Nancy Sands), and Judge E. (who married Jane Walters). March 12, 1850, Mrs. Terry died, and soon afterward he married Martha Sandage, who bore him three children, all now deceased. She likewise died, and in 1863 he married Margaret A. Tull, who bore him one child—Virginia, now Mrs. Humphrey. This wife also died, and in 1865 he married Mary E. Bradshaw, who has presented her husband with four children: Mary E., Emily J., Leora and Herman. Mr. Terry owns 180 acres of land. He is a Republican, and in earlier years killed six deer in one day.

ROBERT WILSON is an Englishman, and was born in Durham County, October 24, 1840, being one of the family of Andrew and Anna Wilson. In 1842 the family immigrated to the United States, where the father had preceded them about a year. For some time they lived at several places—Hawesville, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., etc., where Mr. Wilson could get work at coal mining. Our subject, Robert, remained at home.

until his majority. October 20, 1867, he married Milbern Paulina Powell, who has borne him nine children, eight of whom are now living, as follows: James U., Andrew E., Charles F., Bunnie E., William R., Lydia A., Harry O. and Paulina G. The deceased child was Sarah S. November 21, 1861, Mr. Wilson enlisted in Company E, Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and served until March, 1863. At Chickasaw Bluffs he was severely wounded in the leg, in consequence of which the entire limb was amputated. After that for a time he followed harness-making, but has since farmed, now owning 140 acres. He draws a pension of \$30 per month. He is a member of the Grange, and of the Methodist Church, while his wife belongs to the Baptist Church. He is a Republican. After coming home from the army he was drafted, probably through mistake.

LEOPOLD TOWNSHIP.

MICHAEL CASPER, deceased, one of the early settlers of Leopold Township, was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary A. Sweat, was of Kentucky birth. They settled in Perry County, Indiana, about the year 1824, and were recognized as among the quiet, industrious and highly esteemed citizens of their neighborhood. They were devout members of the Roman Catholic faith, as are also their descendants, and they were the parents of eleven children. The father died June 29, 1878, and the mother's death occurred May 19, 1880. The heirs all reside together on the old homestead, which consists of about 1,200 acres, which they own in partnership, and all are Democrats. The oldest living of these children, Martin F., was born January 23, 1854, was married January 13, 1878, to Alice Burke, and by her is the father of four children: Michael, Katie, John and Minnie. Peter H. Casper was born March 11, 1856, married Ella Brant, who has borne him three children, of which Ida M. and Louis P. are the survivors. Jacob M. Casper, born October 19, 1860, married Maggie Ward, and to their union two children have been born—Edward and Mary. Other heirs of the Casper estate are John L. Casper, Michael D. Casper and Charles P. Casper. In addition to their fine farm they own a good store on the place, where they carry a general stock of merchandise, valued at about \$4,000, and have an average annual trade of about \$2,500.

PETER CASPER, one of the old and well known citizens of this township, is a native of Prussia, his birth occurring April 5, 1822. He is the third in a family of twelve children born to Peter and Angeline (Emery) Casper, who, in company with their family, immigrated to the United States in 1842, and from June to September of that year, resided in New York. They then removed to Perry County, Ind., stopping a few months at Louisville while on the way, and the parents made this their home until their respective deaths. Peter Casper, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood in his native country, where he was

fairly educated. August 2, 1851, his marriage with Sarah A. Sweat was solemnized, and to their union ten children have been born, of which these seven are now alive: Mary E. (now Mrs. John James), Delilah J. (the wife of James Burke), Annie, (consort of August Etienne), Michael, (married Agnes Etienne), Eliza, Peter and Eva. Mr. Casper has made farming his principal occupation through life, although from 1847 to 1866 he was engaged in flat-boating on the river. Industry and economy on the part of himself and wife have brought to them a good farm of over 300 acres. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and family are Roman Catholics. His father was a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte, and died at the ripe old age of seventy-eight years.

JOSEPH FRANCIS CLAUDEL, a prominent old citizen of Leopold Township, was born November 30, 1815, in France, being the eldest of four children born to Nicholas and Anna (Phelphine) Claudel. In 1833 the family left their native land, and crossing the ocean landed at New Orleans, from whence they went by river to Louisville, Ky., where they resided about four years. The subject of this biography received a fair education in the schools of his native country, and while at Louisville served a three years' apprenticeship at the carpenter and joiner's trade. He worked at his trade one summer in St. Louis, one winter at Vicksburg and three years at New Albany. Then coming to Perry County, Ind., he followed his trade a number of years, and has since been confining his attention to milling and agricultural pursuits. He has made life a success, now owning 640 acres of improved land and a water-mill of small capacity; is a Democrat, and he and family are Catholics. Under the old law he was elected and served as township treasurer. November 20, 1843, Magdaline Casper became his wife, and by him is the mother of eight children: Joseph, (who married Rose Stephen), Francis M., Pierre G., Mary K., (wife of Solomon Sweat), William P., Angeline, John V. and Sarah J.

ABRAM LANMAN, a progressive and enterprising citizen of Leopold Township, was born May 23, 1834, in the township of which he is now a resident. He is the youngest in a family of fourteen children born to John and Martha (Thrasher) Lanman, who were natives of North Carolina and Virginia respectively, and were among the first pioneers of this county. Abram Lanman made his home with his parents on the old homestead until their deaths and is yet a resident there. He received his early education from the primitive subscription schools of that day, and December 14, 1859, was united in matrimony with Mary Hill, who died February 12, 1860, after bearing one daughter—Mary E., who died November 14, 1883. April 24, 1861, Mr. Lanman wedded Helen A. Robertson, by whom he is the father of these seven children: William H., Martha, John E., Willard, George F., Lennie A. and Minnie B., the last two named being twins. Mr. Lanman has successfully followed agricultural pursuits through life, and now owns 250 acres of good farming and grazing land. He is a Democrat in politics, and takes an active interest in the public and political affairs of the community in which he lives, where he enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him.

JOSEPH LAURENT, born in the kingdom of Belgium, November 11, 1829, is the eldest of a family of seven children born to the marriage of Lewis Laurent and Mary Swaker. He was reared to man's estate in the land of his birth, securing a good practical education. On March 23, 1852, he embarked for the United States, where he expected to better his condition in many respects. These expectations have been realized, but Mr. Laurent has made life a success only by the industry, sobriety and frugality characteristic of people of his native country. On landing at New York he went to Buffalo, where he remained four months, then went to the vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he resided three years. In 1855 he came to Perry County, Ind., and engaged in farming and is now the fortunate possessor of 160 acres of valuable land. Perry County has ever since been his home. January 24, 1860, he united in matrimony with Susan L. Elder, and to their union a family of five children have been born, of which these three are now living: August, Mary A. and James. By trade Mr. Laurent is a stone-mason and cutter, but farming has been his principal occupation through life. He is a Democrat, and himself and family belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

GEORGE LITTLE, a resident of Perry County, Ind., for the past forty-five years, was born February 8, 1819, in Marion County, Ky., and is the second of three children born to the marriage of Reynolds Little and Sarah Prather, the former being a native of Germany, and the latter of Maryland. George Little passed the first twenty-one years of his life in his native State, and owing to the limited facilities of that day secured but a meager education. In 1840 he first came to this county, and has since made it his home. Selecting farming as his life's occupation in youth, he has steadily followed his chosen occupation, and to-day is the owner of a valuable tract of land comprising 480 acres, of which all but about eighty acres is in timber. In politics he is one of the few Republicans of Leopold Township, firmly believing in the principles of his party; but is possessed of sufficient judgment and discernment to not be controlled entirely by any party or clique in which a wrong or false policy is advocated. He was married July 14, 1847, to Ellen Wheatley, by whom he is the father of three children deceased, and the following named now living: Jane (Mrs. Frank Elder), Reynolds (married Mary Miller), George, Ellen, Joshua, Joseph and Amanda—the last two named being twins.

VICTOR MARCHAL, a native of the kingdom of Belgium, was born March 10, 1830, being the youngest of six children born to James and Mary (Gillen) Marchal. Until nineteen years of age he continued to reside in his native country, during which time he received a fair education from the common schools. In 1849 he left relatives and immigrating to the United States, landed at New Orleans, from whence he came direct to Perry County, Ind. With the exception of eleven months, while in Floyd County, he has resided here since his first location, and by an economical farmer's life has become the owner of ninety acres of improved land. In politics he is an earnest supporter of the Democratic party, and has filled every office in the gift of the citizens of Leopold Township, serving as trustee alone a period of sixteen years. He is the

present incumbent of the office of justice of the peace. Mr. Marchal was married September 25, 1851, to Katie Goffinet, and to their union a family of twelve children has been born as follows: Mary (Mrs. Fred Lamking), Andrew (who married Celina Harborville), Emile (Mrs. Victor Devillez), Joseph (married Emile Devillez), Eugenie (now Mrs. Henry Frangeville), John B. (married Malinda Sprinkle), Adolph, Victor, Henry, Katie, Ellen and Edward. The Marchal family is among the first of Leopold Township.

A. J. MEUNIER, trustee of Leopold Township, is a native of the kingdom of Belgium, his birth occurring March 12, 1849. He is the seventh in a family of twelve children, six now living, born to John J. and Mary J. (Lombard) Meunier. The year following our subject's birth his parents immigrated to the United States and from New Orleans, where they landed, came directly to Perry County, Ind., and settled on the farm now occupied by A. J. The mother died April 12, 1880, and the father, January 27, 1883. Andrew J. Meunier, subject of this sketch, was commonly educated in the schools of this county, and February 7, 1872, united in marriage with Melanie Graves, by whom he is the father of five children, four now living. Mr. Meunier has steadily followed farming as an occupation, and is the owner of over 500 acres of improved land. As a Democrat in politics he has been an earnest worker for the success of his party, and was rewarded for his fidelity by an election to the office of township trustee, which he is now filling. Himself and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

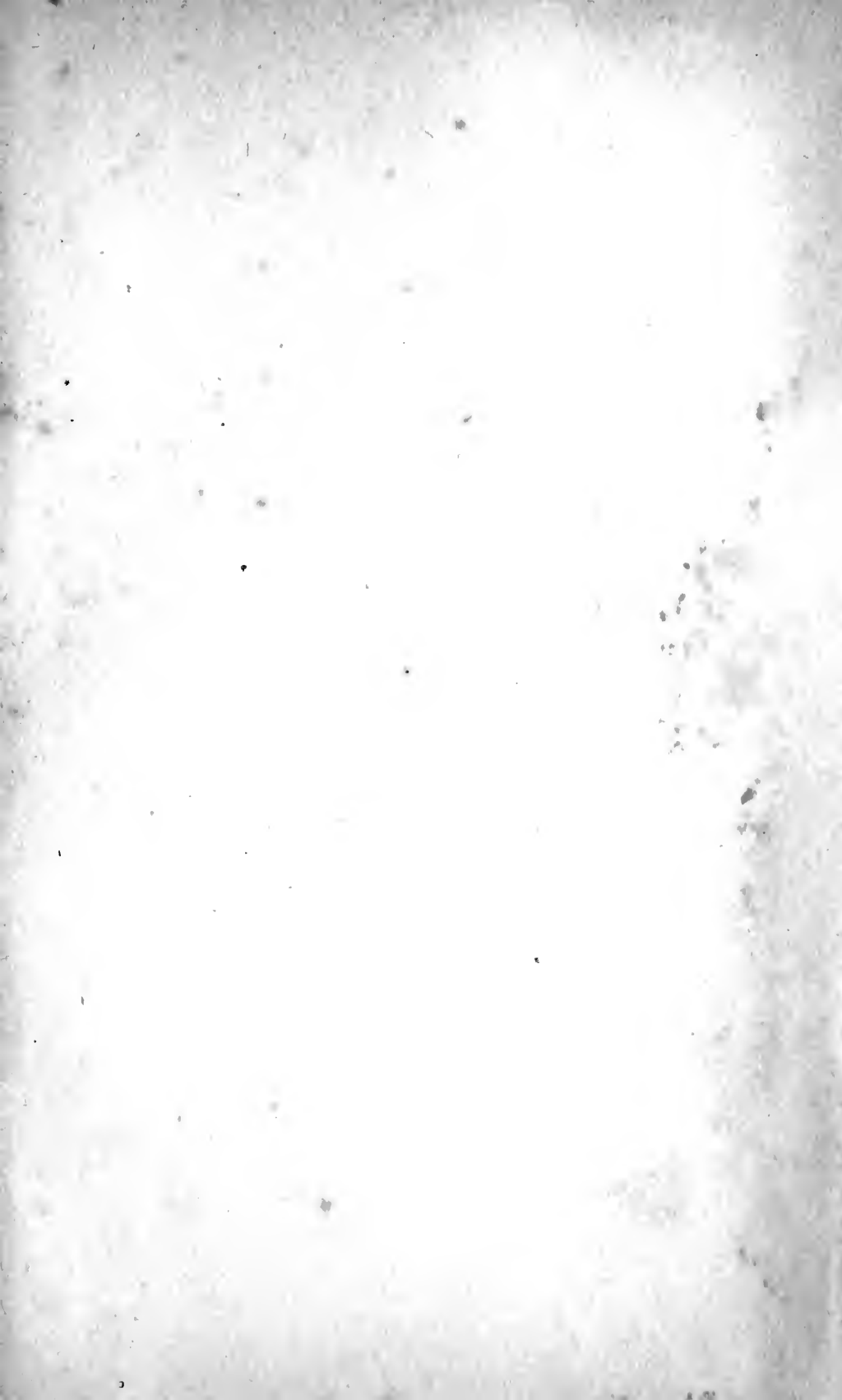
ANDREW PETER, a prominent old citizen of Leopold Township, and one of its first settlers, is a native of the kingdom of Belgium, born March 28, 1808, being the youngest in a family of nine children born to John and Mary C. (Gobin) Peter. He was reared and educated in his native country, and in the year 1842, immigrated to the United States, landing at New Orleans. He immediately came to Perry County, Ind., of which he has been a resident ever since. He first settled where the village of Leopold is now situated, but at that time there was nothing to mark the spot but a heavy forest of trees and underbrush. Mr. Peter felled the first tree where now stands Leopold. Since his location in Perry County, he has been one of its best citizens and one of its enterprising and successful farmers. February 5, 1832, he united in marriage with Mary E. Gravet, and to their union a family of seven children were born, of which the following named are survivors: James (who married Annie C. H. Goffinet) Elizabeth J. (the wife of John J. Evrard) Victoria (now Mrs. James Rogers), John B. (whose wife was Victoria Etienne) and August E., who selected Catherine Meunier for his wife. Mr. Peter has always followed agricultural pursuits in this country, and is at present assisted by his youngest son. In his native land he was an employe in some of the many foundries of that country. March 12, 1882, Mrs. Peter, a true wife and mother, died. The survivors are all Democrats in politics, and of the Catholic faith in religion.

MARTIN S. SWEAT, a prominent citizen of Perry County, was born August 6, 1834, in the township where he now resides. He is the third in a family of seven children born to the marriage of Hiram P. and Ruth (Shelman) Sweat, who were natives of New York and Kentucky

respectively. About the year 1829, the parents of our subject settled in Perry County, at what was known as James' Mill, but a few years later, removed to Leopold Township, where they resided during the remainder of their lives. During early manhood Martin S. Sweat followed trading, and flat-boating on the river. He received but a limited education in youth. September 20, 1859, he married Cornelia E. Patrick, and since the year of his marriage, Mr. Sweat's principal employment has been farming and timber dealing. His life has been a success from a financial standpoint, now owning 377 acres of improved land. He and wife are Catholics, and the parents of nine children, the following named yet living: Emma A., John M., Annie, Mary, Solomon, Martin and Lillian. Mr. Sweat is a prominent Democrat of the county, has served as justice of the peace, and is one of the present county commissioners.

VICTOR YAGGI, a native of the republic of Switzerland, and one of the prominent old citizens of Leopold, was born June 5, 1821, being the youngest of eight children born to Frank J. and Agada Yaggi. He was reared to manhood in his native country, receiving a good education from the common schools. In the year 1853 he immigrated to New Orleans, Louisiana, and ten days after his arrival, which was about April 20, he settled in Perry County, Ind., which has ever since been his home. Shoemaking has been his trade and occupation through life, and in connection with that, has farmed to some extent. He has been fairly successful in the acquisition of this world's goods, and besides a farm of 120 acres in this township, owns fifteen lots in the village of Leopold. In politics he is a Democrat. In July, 1843, Mr. Yaggi united in marriage with Louisa Gloor, by whom he is the father of ten children, of which these are now living: Josephine (Mrs. James Cody), Edward (married Sarah Jarboe), Albert (who wedded Mary Baker), Joseph C. (married Eliza Herbert), Victor R. (married Celina Meunier), and John. The mother dying April 28, 1865, Mr. Yaggi married Mrs. Caroline (Ryland) Courcier, August 29, 1865, by whom he is the father of two children, both deceased. The Yaggi family are Catholics.







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Yours to the
C. W. Brown
1954

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