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OF

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INDIANA

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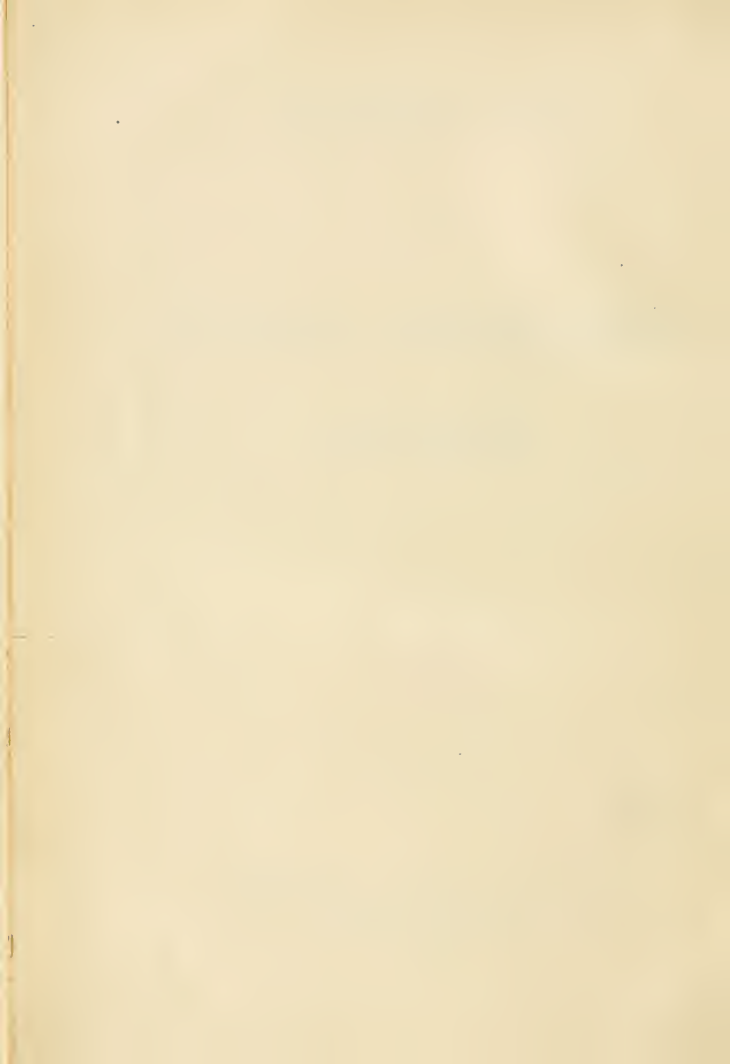
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James Murdoch

PAST AND PRESENT

OF

TIPPECANOE COUNTY, IND.

JAMES MURDOCK.

One of the most conspicuous figures ever connected with the business interests of Tippecanoe and other counties of northern Indiana was the late James Murdock, of Lafayette, who for a number of years was a leader in enterprises which tended greatly to the material progress of his city, county and state. He was long an influential factor in promoting large and important undertakings and such was the success with which his various efforts were crowned that his name is still suggestive of enterprises which bespeak the clear brain, mature judgment and master mind of the natural leader who moved among his fellows as one born to command. James Murdock was an American by adoption, but none the less a loyal citizen of the country which he elected to be his home, and an ardent admirer and earnest supporter of free institutions under which he reaped success such as few attain, and attained to positions of honor and trust which none but men of a high order of intellect are capable of filling. Born in the county of Sligo, Ireland, in the year 1837, he inherited from his sturdy ancestors the sterling qualities of head and heart for which his nationality has ever been distinguished, and while still young gave evidence of those powers of mind which result in well-rounded character and a natural aptitude for something above the ordinary in the choice of a profession or calling. His father, John Murdock, was a Scotchman by birth, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Sabina Kelly, was born and reared on the Emerald Isle. These parents lived on a farm in Ireland until 1848, when they emigrated to Canada, thence in 1850 removed to New York, and still later changed their abode to Ohio, where they resided for a limited period, or until moving to Wayne county, Indiana, where John

Murdock's death occurred in 1853; his widow survived him about a quarter of a century and departed this life at Lafayette in 1878, after reaching a ripe old age.

James Murdock spent the years of his childhood on the homestead in his native county and was indebted to such limited training as the schools of the neighborhood afforded for his preliminary education. Coming to America in his eleventh year, he attended for some time night schools in Canada and the United States, and in 1853, after the death of his father, he started out to make his own way by working at any kind of employment he could find. Coming to Lafayette that year, he worked for a while in a brickyard, drove a team for some months, and later in partnership with his brother engaged in farming on a small scale, renting for the purpose the river bottoms near the city, but meeting with only fair success in the venture. Not satisfied with his earnings as a tiller of the soil, he discontinued farming and in 1859 embarked in the grocery and produce business at Lafayette, which he continued for twenty years with encouraging financial success. In the meantime Mr. Murdock turned his attention to various other lines of enterprise, such as the building of bridges, taking contracts for the construction of gravel roads, railroads and other public work, which he carried on in connection with his mercantile interests and which from the beginning proved successful beyond his expectations. He also manifested an active interest in public affairs, and after serving a term as township trustee was elected sheriff of Tippecanoe county, the duties of which office he discharged with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people, proving in this as in other positions which he held from time to time, a capable and thoroughly trustworthy public servant.

In 1879, Mr. Murdock was appointed warden of the State Prison at Michigan City, and held the position for a period of twelve years, during which time he left nothing undone for the good of the institution and the welfare of the inmates, and ere resigning the office the Northern Indiana Penitentiary not only ranked among the best regulated prisons in the United States, but was pronounced by competent judges a model of its kind. Shortly after the discovery of natural gas in Indiana, he was among the first to develop and exploit the industry. Associated with a number of business men of Lafayette and Chicago, he took a leading part in organizing the Citizens' Natural Gas Company, of which he was elected president, and later he assisted in organizing several other natural and artificial gas companies in Indiana and Ohio, the success of which was largely due to his interest and capable manage-

ment. He served some years as president of the Indiana School Book Company, which was organized in 1888, and in 1890 he was one of the organizers of the Merchants' National Bank of Lafayette, of which he was made the chief executive official. In addition to the above enterprises he was identified with various other local industries, besides having large and valuable farming and livestock interests in different parts of Tippecanoe county, from which he derived no small share of the liberal income of which he was the recipient. Of broad mind and liberal tendencies, he took large views of men and things, was calculated by nature and training for important undertakings and as a leader in the various enterprises with which identified, he proved worthy of every trust reposed in him, and discharged his duties with such conscientious fidelity that no suspicion of dishonor was ever attached to his name. His was indeed an active and useful life; his influence in promoting the business interests and material advancement of his own and other cities of northern Indiana was greater perhaps than that of any of his contemporaries. One of the notable men of his day and generation, he laid broad and deep the foundation upon which the future prosperity of his city and county very largely depends, and that his labors are destined to constitute a monument to his memory, more enduring than marble or granite or bronze, is the belief of all who knew and were familiar with his enterprises and achievements.

Mr. Murdock was married July 4, 1860, to Miss Joanna Bourk, who bore him ten children, only three of whom survive, viz.: Charles and Samuel, sketches of whom appear elsewhere in these pages, and a daughter Mary, who is single and lives at the family home in Lafayette. Mrs. Murdock died October 29, 1891, and on November 27, 1908, James Murdock finished his life work and went to his reward, his death being deeply regretted by the people among whom he had so long lived and wrought.

Samuel Murdock, son of James and Joanna (Bourk) Murdock, was born in Lafayette, Indiana, June 11, 1868, and attended during the years of his childhood and youth St. Mary's parochial school, where he received quite a thorough educational discipline. In 1879, when his father became a warden of the Northern Prison, he entered Notre Dame University, where in due time he completed a full course in civil engineering, and some years later he was made superintendent of the street car system of Michigan City, which position he held from 1887 to 1888 inclusive, resigning in the latter year to become secretary of the Citizens' Natural Gas Company of Lafayette. Mr. Murdock entered upon the duties of the latter office in February, 1889, and it was during his incumbency that gas was piped from the central Indiana fields to La-

fayette, up to that time the largest and most important enterprise of the kind in the state. Subsequently the above company was merged into the Lafayette Gas Company, which took over both the Citizens' Natural Gas Company and the Lafayette Artificial Gas Company, also the Electric Light Company. Since the reorganization referred to in the preceding sentence, the Lafayette Gas Company has been merged into the Indiana Lighting Company, which operates in the following cities of this state: Peru, Wabash, Ft. Wayne, Frankfort and Lebanon, also a number of places in Ohio, including Lima, St. Mary's, Wapakoneta, Ft. Recovery, Greenville and Celina, of which large and important enterprises Samuel Murdock is secretary and general manager.

About the year 1898, Mr. Murdock and his brother Charles became interested in traction lines and now have extensive holdings in a number of such properties, the subject being a director in the Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley, Evansville & Southern Indiana, and the Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana traction companies, being secretary of the company last named, also a director of the Monon railway.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that Mr. Murdock is a man of action as well as ability, and that he has discharged worthily the various important trusts with which he has been honored is demonstrated by the continued success of the enterprises with which he is identified. He is essentially a busy man, and though affable in his relations with others, companionable to a marked degree and fond of congenial company, he long since decided to act upon the motto, "Time is money. I have neither to spend save in the prosecution of my business interests." In person he is tall and commanding, fully six feet in height, with broad shoulders, well knit frame—in fine, just such a man to engage in large undertakings and carry to successful conclusion anything to which he may address his talents. Possessing executive ability of a high order, he manages with apparent ease what the majority of men would find burdensome, and being systematic in all he does, his labors and responsibilities, although great, cause him little concern.

Mr. Murdock's domestic life dates from November 6, 1890, when he was united in marriage with Addie Gordon, of Elkhart, Indiana, daughter of Alexander Gordon, of that city, the union being blessed with three children, James Gordon, Alexander Gordon and Alice Gordon Murdock. In his religious faith Mr. Murdock is a Catholic, belonging to St. Mary's church, Lafayette, and in politics he is a Democrat, but not a partisan nor an aspirant for public honors. He and his wife move in the best society circles of their city, and those who know them best speak in the highest praise of their many sterling qualities.

GEORGE PRICE HAYWOOD.

The Haywood family has long been prominent in the affairs of Tippecanoe county, materially, politically and socially, having come here in the pioneer days, from which time to the present no member has by word or deed dimmed the luster of an honored escutcheon. A worthy and well-known representative of this fine old family is George Price Haywood, an attorney of Lafayette, whose name needs no introduction to the people of this locality. He was born on a farm in the southern part of Tippecanoe county, December 15, 1852, the son of Henry and Martha (Sherwood) Haywood, the former a native of Trenton, New Jersey, and the latter of North Carolina. Henry Haywood was reared in Greene county, Ohio, and early turned his attention to farming, which he followed all his life. He came to Tippecanoe county when a young man, having married in Montgomery county, Indiana, where he lived a short time. It was in 1833, soon after his marriage, that he came to Tippecanoe county, being among the early settlers. He became a prosperous farmer. He established a good home, and lived here the remainder of his life, dying at the age of seventy-nine years in 1891, his wife having preceded him to the silent land in 1877, when fifty-five years of age. Mr. Haywood was a man of many fine traits of character. The Haywoods came to America from England in the colonial days. The Sherwoods were also of English descent, grandfather Sherwood having been a pioneer in Tippecanoe county. He later moved to Marion county, Iowa, in which state he died, having reached a very old age.

George P. Haywood was the seventh child in order of birth in a family of eleven children, eight of whom grew to maturity. Two brothers, Thomas and Curtis D., served in the Union army, in Indiana regiments. The former is still living in Lafayette, while the latter is deceased.

Two other brothers are now living, Enoch F., a landowner in Tippecanoe county, who lives in Lafayette, Indiana, and Benjamin S., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church who, at the present time, is the superintendent of the church and its affairs in Porto Rico.

George P. Haywood was reared on a farm, where he laid the foundation for a robust manhood and learned many lessons which have helped to mould his subsequent career. He attended the district schools until he was sixteen years old, then entered the academy at Green Hill, where he remained two years, and later took a scientific course at Valparaiso University, then known

as the Northern Indiana Normal. He was graduated from the last named institution in 1876.

Mr. Haywood started in life as a teacher, which profession he followed most of the time for eight years, having begun when nineteen years old, but the law had its attractions for him, and in 1877 he began studying for a career as an attorney with Bartholomew & Smith at Valparaiso. He taught school in the meantime until 1880, in which year he was admitted to the bar in Lafayette. After this he continued the study of law for two years in the office of G. O. & A. O. Behm. In the spring of 1882 he formed a partnership with W. F. Bechtel, the firm being known as Bechtel & Haywood, which continued until the fall of 1884, after which he continued alone in the practice of the law until March 1, 1896, when he formed a partnership with Charles A. Burnett, under the firm name of Haywood & Burnett, which partnership has continued until the present time. His practice has steadily grown from the first, and he is now rated as one of the leading attorneys in a community long noted for the high order of its legal talent, the present firm of which Mr. Haywood is a member being an especially strong one, and having a clientele second to none in the county.

In his political relations Mr. Haywood is a Republican, having long taken a very active interest in the party's affairs until he has become a leader, his advice and counsel often being sought by local politicians and office seekers. In 1882, Mr. Haywood was a candidate for the nomination for prosecuting attorney, but was defeated. In 1884, he was again defeated for the nomination for the same office; but in 1886 he was successful in securing the nomination, and was elected, taking charge of the office November 1, 1887. In the fall of the following year he was re-nominated and re-elected, ably serving two terms of two years each, his tenure of office ending on November 7, 1891. According to his constituents, the office never had a more painstaking and loyal exponent. During those four years there were seven murder cases, and six convictions were secured. The one failure was a second trial, having received a life sentence previously. The most noted case was the one known as the Pettit case, in which a Methodist minister was charged and convicted of poisoning his wife by strychnine. He was tried on a change of venue from Tippecanoe to Montgomery county in 1890. The trial lasted six weeks. Hon. A. B. Anderson, the present United States district judge, of Indianapolis, was the prosecuting attorney of Montgomery county at that time and assisted in the prosecution.

In the spring of 1892 Mr. Haywood was nominated by the Republican state convention as reporter of the supreme court, but he met defeat with the

balance of the state ticket in the election of that year. In the spring of 1894 he was appointed city attorney by the city council of Lafayette, and was re-appointed from time to time, holding this office for a period of twelve years, handling its affairs in such a manner as to reflect credit upon his natural ability as an able and far-seeing attorney, and at the same time being of incalculable good to the city, his record being one of which anyone might be justly proud. He was called upon to serve as chairman of the Republican county central committee, which he did for a period of two years, 1894 and 1895, when he won the hearty approval of all concerned for his conscientious work in behalf of the Republican ticket.

Mr. Haywood is a stockholder and vice-president of the Burt-Haywood Printing Company, publishers of the Lafayette Daily and Weekly Journal, the plant being a very extensive and complete one, equipped with modern appliances for doing all kinds of up-to-date publishing. The Journal wields a strong influence in the moulding of public opinion in this part of the state.

On October 1, 1879, occurred the wedding of Mr. Haywood to Mary Marshall, at Montmorenci, this county. Mrs. Haywood is a native of Springfield, Ohio, a talented and cultured lady, who has been a favorite in Lafayette social circles since coming here. She is the daughter of Solomon and Mary J. (Wright) Marshall, the former an honored and influential resident of Tippecanoe county, the latter deceased. The beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Haywood has been blessed by the birth of three children, namely: Leona, the wife of Roy E. Adams, of Indianapolis, was a student at Smith University, one of the most noted institutions for young ladies in the east; Marshall E., who is the secretary and treasurer of the Burt-Haywood Printing Company, graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1907; George P., Jr., is a student at Princeton.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Haywood is a member of Tippecanoe Lodge, No. 492, Free and Accepted Masons; Knights Templar Commandery, No. 3, Lafayette; Scottish Rite, and the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis; he also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Lafayette. Mrs. Haywood is a member of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, and is very active and influential in church and charitable work in the city.

In all the relations of life Mr. Haywood has been true to every trust reposed in him and he takes first rank among the representative, loyal, public-spirited and broad-minded citizens of Tippecanoe county, where he is known and respected by all classes, rightly deserving the high esteem in which he is

held, although he is himself of a very unostentatious nature, straightforward and genial. One of the best things that can be said of any man can be said of Mr. Haywood, that is, that he is always loyal and true to his friends.

WINTHROP ELLSWORTH STONE, PH. D., LL. D.

Winthrop Ellsworth Stone, Ph. D., LL. D., president of Purdue University and distinctively one of the eminent educators of his day, is a native of New England and an honorable representative of one of the oldest families in that section of the Union, being of the tenth generation in descent from Simon Stone, who immigrated to the New World in 1630 and located at Cambridge, Massachusetts. This ancestor, who was one of the first prominent settlers of Massachusetts Bay Colony, early became interested in the development and growth of the country and being a man of sound practical intelligence and much more than ordinary force, it was not long until he rose to a position of prominence and influence among the people, and in various ways rendered efficient service in directing their affairs. Lauson Stone, the Doctor's grandfather, was a native of Chesterfield, New Hampshire, and by occupation a farmer. He spent the greater part of his life at or near the place of his birth, but for many years has been sleeping the sleep of the just in the old cemetery at Chesterfield, where also reposes the dust of a number of his ancestors, as the family lived for several generations in that old historic town.

Among the children of Lauson Stone was a son by the name of Frederick L., whose birth occurred at the ancestral home in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, and who, in his young manhood, contracted a marriage with Anna Butler, of the same place. Like many of his antecedents, Frederick Stone became a tiller of the soil, which vocation he followed in his native commonwealth for a number of years, and then removed to Amherst, Massachusetts, where he and his good wife are now living in honorable retirement. Interesting to a marked degree were many of the sterling characteristics of the family, and he, too, achieved considerable local distinction, and during the years of his prime was one of the leading Republicans of the community. Frederick L. and Anna Stone have always been held in high esteem in their different places of residence. Imbued with the New England idea of education, they spared no pains nor expense in providing the most thorough intellectual discipline obtainable for their children, all four of whom, three sons and one



WINTHROP ELLSWORTH STONE, PH.D., LL.D.
PRESIDENT PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

daughter, are college graduates and filling honorable stations in life, Winthrop Ellsworth, the oldest, achieving distinction as an educator and Harlan, a younger brother, being a member of one of the leading law firms of New York city.

Dr. Winthrop Ellsworth Stone was born in the old town of Chesterfield, New Hampshire, June 12, 1862, and spent his early life pretty much after the manner of the majority of New England lads. During the summer months his employments were such as are common to farmer boys, and when not at work in the fields he attended the public schools, where he made rapid advancement in his studies, and in due time gave promise of the intellectual development for which he afterwards became noted. To these early years under the tutelage of parents whose highest ambition was to engraft upon the minds and hearts of their children such principles as would insure careers of usefulness, Dr. Stone is largely indebted for the integrity of character and honorable ambition that pre-eminently distinguish him not only in his profession, but as a citizen in every walk of life. The frugalities of the farmer's home, the chaste purity of its influence, the fields, the forest, the orchard and meadow, hill and dell—all the wealth and beauty that nature spreads out with lavish hands—were teachers whose lessons he never forgot. It was amidst such scenes and surroundings that the early years of the future educator were spent and their influence was such that he is still a lover of nature and a student of its mysteries.

Applying himself closely to his studies, young Stone, at the age of sixteen, was sufficiently advanced to take a higher grade of work, accordingly in 1878 he entered Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, which he attended during the four years ensuing, when he was graduated with an honorable record as a student. Receiving his degree of Bachelor of Science in 1882, he spent the following two years as scientific assistant and observer on a private experimental farm, which had been established some time before at Mountainville, New York, by a wealthy man desirous of arousing an interest in advanced methods of agriculture. At the expiration of the period indicated, he returned to Massachusetts and after devoting the succeeding two years to scientific study in the chemical laboratory of Massachusetts Agricultural College, went abroad in 1886, from which time until 1888, inclusive, he studied chemistry in the University of Goettingen, Germany, receiving from that institution the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the latter year.

Returning to the United States upon the completion of his course, Doctor Stone, in August of the same year, entered upon his duties as chemist to the experimental station of the University of Tennessee, to which position he had been appointed a few months previously and which he continued to fill with

ability and credit until his resignation one year later to become professor of chemistry in Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. Doctor Stone's reputation as a chemist had preceded him to the latter institution and upon the beginning of his work, in October, 1889, he was received by officials and professors as well as students with every mark of approbation and confidence. Fortified with superior professional training under some of the most distinguished scientists of Europe, he infused new life into his department, popularized the study of chemistry and was soon surrounded by a large number of enthusiastic students, who, profiting by his instructions, in due time carried their knowledge to other fields, where many of them are now filling places of honor and usefulness in various lines of industry. Doctor Stone filled the chair of chemistry with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the officials of the university and all others concerned until June, 1900, in the meantime, 1892, being appointed vice-president of the institution, which position he held in connection with his other work for several years, discharging his official duties with the same interest he manifested in the class-room, and proving an influential factor in attracting students and putting Purdue on the way to become what it has since become, one of the most thorough and popular technical schools in the West. During the absence of President Smart, in 1899, he was acting president, and when it became necessary to appoint a successor to the former gentleman, Doctor Stone, appearing to meet every requirement of the position and being the unanimous choice of the board, was duly chosen president in July, 1900, and has since held the place, discharging his official functions with the best interests of the university in view and forging rapidly to the front among the distinguished educators not only of Indiana but of the country at large.

Dr. Stone has been identified with Purdue for a period of twenty years, ten as a member of the faculty, and ten as chief executive of the institution. While professor of chemistry, he did much scientific work, made many important researches and discoveries, and gave the results of his investigations to the world in a number of scholarly papers and treatises, published in this country and in various periodicals abroad. As an instructor he easily ranked among the most thorough and efficient in the land and, as already indicated, students from his department have achieved distinction as teachers, and in various other lines of usefulness, the demand for their services attesting the thoroughness of their training and their ability to fill worthily the positions to which they have been called. As a faculty member, he was active in the work of committees, being for several years chairman of the committee on athletics, and in this connection had much to do with the organization of the Inter-collegiate Athletic Conference, which has had an important bearing and

influence on athletics not only in western colleges and universities but wherever such organizations were in existence.

The growth of Purdue since Doctor Stone became president is the highest testimonial that could possibly be paid to his ability and foresight as an executive and to his eminent standing as a broad-minded, scholarly and enterprising educator. Since taking charge of the responsible position which he now so worthily holds and so signally honors, the advancement of the university has kept pace with the leading institutions of the kind in the United States, the attendance increasing from eight hundred and forty-nine in 1900 to one thousand, nine hundred and thirty-six in 1909, the number and capacity of the buildings having more than doubled during the interim, while the value of the university property has advanced from seven hundred two thousand dollars to one million, two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, and the annual income, which was about one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars the former year, now amounts to considerably in excess of four hundred thirty thousand dollars. The faculty, which formerly numbered sixty-five professors and instructors, now contains the names of one hundred and fifty, among whom are some of the leading educators of the country, in their special lines of work, no pains nor expense being spared in securing the best ability obtainable in order to keep the institution at the high standard to which it has been raised since the present administration has directed and controlled its policies and affairs. As a technical school, admittedly the equal of the best in the land, its work is so thorough and its reputation so high that hundreds of students are attracted to its walls every year from other and distant states, satisfied that a degree from the institution affords the best and surest passport to a successful and honorable career in this world of industry or scholarship.

Doctor Stone has always stood for the highest grade of work in the classroom. Economy in the use of the public funds and thoroughness in all matters coming within the sphere of his authority. He exercises the greatest care over the buildings and grounds, looks after the comfort and welfare of students, and, being proud of the university and jealous of its good name and honorable reputation, it is easily understood why he enjoys such great popularity with all connected with the institution, and is so well and favorably known in educational circles throughout the country. Though still a young man, he has achieved success such as few attain, but not satisfied with past results, he is pressing forward to still wider fields and higher honors, although his place among the eminent men of his day and generation is secure for all time to come. Doctor Stone has ever pursued a straightforward course and his manly, independent spirit commands for him universal approbation. He

has proven himself equal to every emergency in which he has been placed and to every position with which honored, and as a ripe scholar and gentleman of cultivated tastes and high ideals he fills a large place in the public view and enjoys to a marked degree the esteem and confidence of all with whom he comes into contact. In addition to his professional duties, he served one term as chairman of the school board of West Lafayette and for a number of years has been identified with the American Association of Agricultural Colleges, being at this time a member of the executive committee of this organization. Since becoming a citizen of Indiana he has been active and influential in the work of the State Teachers' Association, also with the affairs of the state board of education, of which he is an ex-officio member. Though first of all an educator and making his work as such paramount to every other consideration, Doctor Stone has not been remiss in his duty to the community in which he resides, nor unmindful of his obligations as a citizen. A Republican in politics and thoroughly abreast of the times on the leading questions and issues concerning which men and parties divide, he is not a partisan and in local affairs gives his support to the best qualified candidates, irrespective of party ties. He also manifests an abiding interest in the growth and welfare of his adopted city, is a stockholder in the Merchants' National Bank of Lafayette and aims to keep in close touch with every enterprise and movement which has for its object the social advancement and moral welfare of his fellow men.

Doctor Stone, on June 24, 1889, contracted a matrimonial alliance with Victoria Heitmueller, a native of Prussia and the daughter of Ferdinand and Bertha Heitmueller, who also were born in that country. Mrs. Stone was reared and educated in her native land and has presented her husband with two sons, David Frederick, born April 2, 1890, and Richard Henry, whose birth occurred on September 25, 1892. Doctor Stone and wife are members of the Second Presbyterian church of Lafayette, he being one of the elders of the society. They are actively interested in all work under the auspices of the church, besides contributing of their means and influence to the furtherance of various charities and humanitarian enterprises in their own and other cities.

MARTIN LUTHER PEIRCE.

Words of praise or periods of encomium could not clearly convey the personal characteristics of the noble gentleman of whom the biographer now essays to write in this connection, for only those who had the good fortune

to know him personally could see the true beauty of his character and individual traits, which were the resultant, very largely, of a long life of devotion to duty, a life filled with good deeds to others and led along worthy planes, for during his long business career, he having been for some time the oldest business man in Tippecanoe county, the late Martin L. Peirce endeavored to be an advocate of the Golden Rule. He was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, June 26, 1806, in which city he received his education in the common schools. He was descended from the family of Peirces that located at Kittery, Maine, nearly one hundred and fifty years ago, where his father, Dr. Nathaniel S. Peirce, was born during the last days of the American Revolution. When the latter was twenty-three years old he edited and published the New Hampshire Gazette at Portsmouth for several years. The paper was then fifty years old and in 1889 it was the oldest newspaper in the United States.

In March, 1821, Martin L. Peirce, as a clerk, entered the counting room of C. & C. W. Peirce, commission merchants of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1828. Then he came to the middle West to grow up with the new country where he deemed greater opportunities existed for one of his temperament, and, having a rare executive ability and keen foresight, he soon got a foothold and became prosperous. From 1836 he was an active business man in the city of Lafayette. Taking an interest in public affairs, he was elected sheriff of Tippecanoe county in 1840 and again in 1842 on the Whig ticket. He afterwards refused two nominations, one for county treasurer and one for county clerk. For the seven years following he was the directing member of Hanna, Barbee & Company, grain and commission dealers.

January 7, 1850, Mr. Peirce was married to Emma L. Comstock, of Hartford, Connecticut, the daughter of Deacon Comstock of that city, and to this union four children were born, two of whom died in youth. Charles H., and Lizzie P., who married Fred W. Ward, survived. Mr. and Mrs. Peirce also reared two other children, Oliver W. and Richard G. Peirce.

In 1854 Martin L. Peirce went into the banking business as a member of the firm of Spears, Peirce & Company, under the name of the Commercial Bank of Lafayette, and in 1863 the name of this thriving institution was changed to the First National Bank of Lafayette, of which Mr. Peirce was elected president, which position he held until his death, managing the affairs of the bank in such an able manner as to give it wide prestige and establishing it on as solid a basis as any bank in the state. This bank was reorganized June 1, 1882. This was among the first banks of its nature organized under

the national banking law in the United States, its original number being twenty-six, all of which charters were issued the same day. Mr. Peirce was also vice-president of the Lafayette Savings Bank, which he was instrumental in organizing. He was treasurer of Purdue University from the date of its organization until his death. He was also a trustee of Franklin College and of the Chicago University, having always taken a very active interest in educational affairs, and no small part of the success of the above named institutions was due to his wise counsel in the management of their affairs. He was especially interested in the success of Purdue University from the first—in fact, he was its first treasurer. He is said to have been the first to suggest to John Purdue the founding of this university. The two men were closely associated and one day when they were riding together they passed a cemetery where a thirty-six-thousand-dollar monument stood. They commented on the useless waste of so large an amount of money, and Mr. Peirce suggested to Mr. Purdue that he leave a more useful monument to his memory by leaving a large sum to a college to bear his name. In this suggestion others urged Mr. Purdue in this matter, and the great Purdue University of today is the result.

Mr. Peirce, in his fraternal relations, was a Mason, having identified himself with this ancient and honored order in 1840. In 1867 he visited the Paris Exposition as representative of the Scottish-rite Masons of the United States, and he attended the grand banquet of the Grand Orient of Paris, where eleven hundred delegates, representing every civilized country in the world, assembled. This was a distinction of which any one might well be proud. While abroad he visited the principal countries of Europe and the British Isles. He had the distinction of being the first member initiated into Tippecanoe Lodge, No. 55, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in Lafayette. Since 1843 to the time of his death, December 28, 1889, he was an active and prominent member of the First Baptist church. At various times he made liberal donations to the church and to Purdue University, the fine greenhouse on the grounds of the latter being the result of his generosity. He was originally a Free Soiler, but ever since the organization of the Republican party he was a loyal supporter of the same.

At the national convention of bankers at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1887, he was a delegate, being the oldest of between three and four hundred bankers in attendance. He was held in highest esteem by the members of that association, by members of the lodges with which he was identified, in fact by all classes, for he had sterling traits of character which commended him to all, enjoying the unqualified confidence of his fellow citizens. His long

and eminently useful life was replete with success because he worked for it in an honorable manner, his life work having been nobly planned and singularly free from blot or stain, or even the suspicion of evil, his entire career being marked by generous acts. The suffering, the worthy poor, the deserving young man, the church, the cause of education, never appealed to him in vain. He gave liberally, ungrudgingly and unostentatiously, being prompted by the broad charity which he felt rather than by any desire to make a display, his only hope of reward being the consciousness of doing good. As a financier and banker-captain of industry, his sound judgment, unusual executive ability and fidelity to duty placed the institutions with which he was connected in the front rank of their kind. He was truly a consecrated Christian man, and it was in his home life that his character shone with peculiar luster—the tenderness in his nature created idols out of its loves and his wife, children and grandchildren were its loves. Truly he was a good man like that mentioned in Holy Writ “whose life was as a shining light.”

CHARLES HOWARD ANKENY.

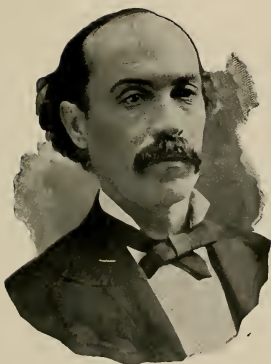
Though the dead are soon forgotten, few will linger longer in the memory of citizens of Lafayette than the late Charles Howard Ankeny. This is due to the fact that he had the qualities which impress men. Prominent and prosperous in business, he established a character for integrity, public spirit and the social amenities of life. Modest and unassuming, he was really a man of great force of character and usually found in the lead when any movement was on foot for the betterment of the city. Tenacious of his own rights, he respected the rights of others, and in the best sense of the term he was always a gentleman in social intercourse, as well as a model citizen in affairs affecting the public. There was no more active member of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange and the Lafayette Commercial Club. He was a lover of his home and family, noted for gentleness and kindness and the “soft answer that turneth away wrath.” The record he left will long be an inspiration to those who knew and loved him best and Lafayette has never had a worthier name on her roll of honorable citizenship. This well-known business man was a son of Peter and Sabra Ankeny, born in Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio, October 2, 1844. At the breaking out of the Civil war, though only sixteen years old, he was anxious to become a soldier for the Union, but owing to his slight physique was not allowed to enlist. He

overcame the difficulty, however, by becoming a drummer boy in Company C, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. With his command he went to the front and when he was discharged, November 22, 1862, he had attained the rank of sergeant. After leaving the army he obtained employment with Duhme & Company, the famous jewelry firm of Cincinnati, but only remained with them a short time, as he went into business for himself in 1864, as proprietor of a jewelry store at Richmond, Indiana. He remained in that city for ten years and, in 1874, located at Lafayette, which was destined to be the scene of his life work. He established a jewelry store at No. 131 North Fourth street, east of the court house, which in time became one of the landmarks of the city. In a short time he was recognized as a leader in his line and by remaining in the same place for thirty-four years built up a good will that made this property very valuable in a commercial sense. At the time of his death, which occurred October 4, 1908, the Ankeny store was probably the oldest in continuity of existence of any similar establishment in the city.

In 1870 Mr. Ankeny married Caroline Strickland, a lady of great worth and much natural charm, and a member of one of the most distinguished families in America. She is a native of Maine and on her mother's side descended from the celebrated James Otis, one of the most famous of the Revolutionary leaders and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The result of this union, which continued in complete harmony and happiness for thirty-eight years, was an only daughter, now well known in Lafayette society as Miss Alice H. Ankeny. Mr. Ankeny was a charter member of John A. Logan Post No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic. He was also prominent in Masonry as a member of Tippecanoe Lodge, No. 492, Free and Accepted Masons, and Lafayette Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar. He belonged to the Loyal Legion, a military and patriotic organization growing out of the Civil war, and including in its membership many names made illustrious by that immortal struggle.

COL. WILLIAM C. WILSON.

One of the prominent and influential citizens of Lafayette, Indiana, was Col. William C. Wilson, whose honorable career is deserving of recognition in a history of the province of the one at hand, if for no other reason because of his distinguished services in defense of the flag on many a sanguinary battlefield. He was born in Montgomery county, this state, November 22,



W. C. Nelson

1827, the son of John and Margaret (Cochran) Wilson. His grandparents were natives of Virginia, the Wilson family having settled in that state in a very early day. One member of the family was a member of congress from that state in 1824. The family finally left the Old Dominion state and located in that portion of Lincoln county, now called Gerrard county, Kentucky. Here the father of John Wilson, the Rev. James Wilson, who for many years was a noted Presbyterian minister at Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia, was killed, having been thrown from a horse, leaving a widow with a large family to support. She was then compelled to give up the farm, and her son John, father of Colonel Wilson, soon thereafter began working at blacksmithing, working side by side with slave laborers. He learned to detest the institution of slavery and became an abolitionist. He left Kentucky for the West and at Edwardsville, Illinois, he met and formed the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln. In 1822 he located in Montgomery county, Indiana, and soon afterward became employed in the United States land office at Crawfordsville. During those pioneer days everything was freighted by trains and money from the land office was shipped by such methods to the East. It would be loaded into the wagons at night and left there until morning in order to get an early start. In 1823 Mr. Wilson was elected the first clerk of that county, which office he filled continuously and acceptably for a period of fourteen years. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits and afterwards retired to a farm where he spent the remainder of his life, enjoying the fruits of his years of industry. He was a successful business man and everybody admired him for his many praiseworthy qualities. He died in Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1864, his widow surviving until 1884, her death having occurred in Lafayette.

It will be remembered that John Wilson was one of the commissioners appointed by the legislature to locate the county seat of Tippecanoe county, and he also helped lay out the city of Lafayette. He served one term in the legislature, to which he was elected in 1840, being in politics a Whig. He was truly a self-made man, having educated himself, and he was one of the honored pioneers of Indiana.

Colonel Wilson's brother, James Wilson, was United States minister to Venezuela, who died in South America while in his country's service. Of this family in Tippecanoe county, there are now one sister, Miss Margaret C. Wilson, and two brothers, one a former well-known dry goods merchant, Austin P. Wilson, and George W. Wilson. The last named recently proposed a new grouping of the stars of the American flag, grouping the forty-eight stars into one huge star, arranged so as to give them historic significance. A

design of the new emblem was published in the papers throughout the United States, having been very favorably commented on, since it tells the history of the American flag and makes the emblem more beautiful.

One branch of this family descended from Col. William McKee, a soldier in Braddock's army, who fought at the famous battle known as Braddock's Defeat in 1775. He was captain of a company in the battle of Point Pleasant, Virginia, in 1778, during the Revolutionary war, which was one of the bloodiest battles with Indians ever fought on this continent. Colonel McKee had been commissioned by Lord Dunmore and was in command of the fort at Point Pleasant in 1778.

In the family homestead in Lafayette is a very large and valuable library, collected chiefly by Colonel Wilson; here also may be seen numerous interesting old heirlooms.

Col. William C. Wilson was reared in Crawfordsville, this state, and educated in private schools. He also attended Wabash College, graduating from that institution in 1847, and in 1849 he graduated from the law department of the University of Indiana. Soon afterwards he was admitted to the bar at Crawfordsville, both for the circuit and supreme courts. In 1849 he was appointed prosecuting attorney for his circuit, and in 1850 he came to Lafayette and began practicing law with Major Daniel Mace, which partnership continued until the latter was elected to congress in 1852. Mr. Wilson then practiced alone until 1854, when he formed a partnership with George Gardner (late judge of the municipal court of Chicago), which alliance continued until 1859, when Mr. Gardner went to Chicago and Colonel Wilson was again alone in his practice.

On April 17, 1861, two days after Lincoln's first call for troops to put down the rebellion, Mr. Wilson hastened to volunteer as a private soldier in the Union army and four days afterward he was mustered into service as captain of Company D, Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, he having raised the company. While at Indianapolis he was appointed major of the regiment, which served in West Virginia in the Indiana and Ohio Brigade, commanded by General Rosecrans. Major Wilson was wounded at the battle of Rich Mountain. He was mustered out with his regiment in August, 1861. During the following autumn he recruited the Fortieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and on September 23d of that year he became its colonel. This regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland under General Thomas. On March 27, 1862, Colonel Wilson resigned on account of ill health, after a career which was very meritorious in every respect. At the time of Morgan's northern raid, it is said that Colonel Wil-

son recruited the One Hundred and Eighth Indiana Regiment in seven hours and he was its colonel from July 12, 1863, during the term of enlistment for the purpose of capturing that intrepid southern leader. On May 24, 1864, he was appointed colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to the Twenty-third Corps of Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign, and he was among the detachment sent back to Nashville in pursuit of Hood. He was honorably mustered out of service in September, 1864, and he soon afterwards returned to his law practice in Lafayette. He had three brothers in the Civil war, all officers and brave soldiers, one of whom had also been in the Mexican war.

In 1853 occurred the marriage of William C. Wilson to Sarah F. Bonnell, of Independence, Warren county, Indiana.

In 1866 to 1867 Colonel Wilson was assessor of internal revenue, and from 1868 to 1869 he was postmaster of Lafayette, filling both offices in a manner that reflected credit upon his ability as a public servant. He was also a very active and valuable member of the city council. He was first a Whig, but he became a Republican when that party came into power. In 1876 he delivered an address before the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, of which he was a member, at Philadelphia. The address was received with high encomiums by the press all over the country. On November 13, 1879, at the thirteenth annual banquet of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, held in Chicago, Colonel Wilson was one of the orators among such distinguished men as Grant, Logan, Sheridan, Hurlburt and Ingersoll. He was called on to take the place of General Garfield, responding to the toast, "The Army of the Cumberland and its Leader, the Rock of Chickamauga." His speech was such a masterpiece that it was printed in full in the papers throughout the country. He also made a memorable address at the laying of the corner-stone of the present court house of Tippecanoe county.

The death of this distinguished man, this able public servant, noted attorney and popular citizen occurred on September 25, 1891, in Lafayette. Those who knew him best pronounced him a man of steadfastness in pursuit of an honorable purpose, possessing untiring industry, with the highest order of moral and physical courage, a man of intense energy and zeal, all these praiseworthy characteristics supplemented by a wealth of thrilling eloquence which often enabled him to win the most difficult cases and hold his hearers spellbound on any subject. He was patient, forbearing, gentle and loving; as a commander he was alert, cautious, fearless and his soldiers all put the utmost confidence in his ability and admired him as a man; he was generous and kind, and he discharged his official trusts with fidelity and universal satisfaction.

In matters pertaining to the welfare of his county, state and nation, Colonel Wilson was deeply interested, and his efforts in behalf of the general progress were far-reaching and beneficial. His name is indelibly associated with progress in this county and among those in whose midst he lived and labored he was held in the highest esteem by reason of an upright life and of fidelity to principles which in every land and clime command respect. Now that his eminently useful career has closed, his influence for good is still alive, and many young men have been strengthened by contemplating his life and emulating his worthy example. Truly he was a man of high attainments whose light has not been extinguished by the transition we call death, but it shines on with a luster which the future years shall not dim.

CHARLES H. PEIRCE.

It is impossible within the circumscribed limits of this review to give more than a mere glance at leading facts in the life of one of Tippecanoe county's most influential and best known men. In the broadest and best meaning of the term, he is a benefactor in that he has labored for the material prosperity of this county while advancing his own interests. The noble purposes and high ideals by which his life is directed and controlled renders Charles H. Peirce deservedly popular with all classes. A native of Lafayette, Indiana, where his birth occurred April 22, 1857, he has elected to remain here, believing that this vicinity held greater opportunities for him than remote localities. He is the son of the well-known late Martin L. Peirce, whose biography appears in full on another page of this work. His mother was known in her maidenhood as Emma Comstock, a native of Hartford, Connecticut, a kindly woman of beautiful Christian character who has lived in Lafayette for about sixty-five years and is, at this writing, making her home with her son, Charles H. Peirce.

Mr. Peirce grew to manhood in Lafayette, spending his youth in much the same manner as other young men contemporaneous with him—attending the common schools until the opening of Purdue University when he began a course there, having the distinction of being the first pupil enrolled in the first class organized in that institution. After leaving the university, where he made a very commendable record, he became connected with the First National Bank, with which he remained for a period of about twenty years, during which time he became familiar with the details of banking and general

business methods, partly under the training of his father, a financier of more than ordinary ability. Thus he came to his next position, that with the Kern Packing Company (now the Lafayette Packing Company), well qualified for its exacting duties. Remaining with this firm for one year, he went to Indianapolis where he engaged in the ice business for a period of three and one-half years, returning to Lafayette in January, 1909, when he became connected with the Lafayette Fuel and Builders' Supply Company, of which he is, at this writing, secretary and treasurer; under his judicious management this firm is doing an extensive business.

On December 9, 1879, was solemnized the marriage of Charles H. Peirce with Hattie M. Brown, a native of Lafayette and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Brown, an old and well-established family here. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, however, are now residing in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Peirce is a woman of culture, refinement and affability and she presides over the beautiful Peirce home with a grace that causes the large coterie of friends of the family to delight to gather there, always finding a hospitable and cheerful welcome. This union has been blessed by the birth of one son, Martin L. Peirce, whose talents seem to run along journalistic lines, he, at present, being the telegraph editor of the Lafayette Courier.

Something of Mr. Peirce's innate business qualities is shown by the following incident. When about twelve years of age he won a prize of one hundred dollars, offered by his father, for a certain accomplishment. When asked what he intended doing with it he replied: "Put it in the savings bank to the credit of Mrs. Charles H. Peirce." And he did so, leaving it until he was married, when his bride received it as a wedding present. It had then fully doubled by compounding the interest. She still leaves it in the bank, untouched.

Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Peirce belong to the First Baptist church, of Lafayette, being interested in the various lines of charitable and missionary work under its auspices. They are pleasant people to know, avoid publicity and sham in all its forms, plain, straightforward and kindly, thus easily making and retaining friends.

JOSEPH BLISTAIN.

Among the men of influence in Tippecanoe county, who have the interest of their locality at heart and who have led consistent lives, thereby gaining definite success along their chosen lines, is Joseph Blistain, one of the pro-

gressive business men of the city of Lafayette where he figures prominently not only in commercial circles but also in the civic and social life. He was born August 13, 1854, at Wheeling, West Virginia, the son of Anthony and Catherine (Hauck) Blistain. He lived in Wheeling about one year, when his parents moved to Cincinnati where they lived about seven years, then moved to Chillicothe, Ohio, where Joseph remained until 1875, attending the public schools and preparing himself for his subsequent business career. In 1872 he took a position in the wholesale and retail dry goods and notion store of Joseph Stewart, of Chillicothe, Ross county, Ohio, where he made rapid advancement, so that after his second year there he was sent out as a traveling salesman, selling goods by sample, alternating his trips with clerking in the store, continuing thus until about 1875, when he severed his connection with this firm and became traveling salesman for William H. Scheer & Company, wholesale dealers in hats, caps, furs and gloves at Cincinnati, which position he held with credit and entire satisfaction, giving to it his best talents until 1878. Then he took a position with Jorling & Kolling, who had been members of the firm of W. H. Scheer & Company, but withdrew in 1878 and embarked in the same business for themselves, Mr. Blistain acting as their bookkeeper and traveling salesman. In 1880 the firm, then known as H. Jorling & Company, admitted Mr. Blistain as a partner, and after six years of very successful business the latter disposed of his interest and came to Lafayette, Indiana, and became connected with the Newman & Bohrer Brewery. After the death of Mr. Newman in 1889, the firm became the George A. Bohrer Brewing Company and was incorporated with an authorized capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars and Mr. Blistain became treasurer of the company, which responsible position he still holds, discharging the duties of the same in a manner that stamps him as a man of unusual business acumen, foresight and soundness of judgment. This firm enjoys a very liberal patronage, shipping large consignments of goods to Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, covering these states thoroughly, to say nothing of the phenomenal trade over Indiana. When Mr. Blistain became a member of this firm its prestige was not so very extensive, but by frugal industry it has increased to an annual capacity of twenty thousand barrels. The building frontage is about two hundred and fifty feet, running back to the alley one hundred and twenty feet, and the buildings are all of brick, three and five stories high, fully equipped with the latest improved machinery and most modern appliances of every type to insure the best possible results. Everything is under an excellent system and the plant is a model of its kind in every respect.

Anthony and Catherine (Hauck) Blistain, parents of Joseph, were both

born in Germany, the father near Duesseldorf. He emigrated to America in the forties, first located in Philadelphia, but later he went to Cincinnati where he worked as brewmaster for a period of seven years. He then bought an interest in a brewery at Wheeling, West Virginia, afterwards returning to Cincinnati where he acted as brewmaster again. In 1859 he purchased a brewery in Chillicothe, Ohio, which he conducted in such a manner as to gain an ample competency, being able to retire from active life in 1871. His death occurred on July 4, 1880. Catherine Hauck was born in Bavaria and came to America some two years after Anthony Blistain arrived; her death occurred in 1875.

June 30, 1880, Joseph Blistain was united in marriage with Amelia M. Bohrer, daughter of George A. Bohrer, president of the brewing company described in a preceding paragraph. He was born in Bavaria, December 1, 1819, and married Caroline Newman, a native of north Germany, born March 15, 1827. Their wedding, however, took place in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1849, in which city they lived for twenty-two years. The parents of each of these parties came to America in an early day. George A. Bohrer landed in New Orleans and came by boat up the Mississippi river to Cincinnati; he was eleven years of age and was accompanied by his older brother. Being of an industrious turn of mind, he first learned the trade of shoemaker, and later worked in the grocery business, also at undertaking and the livery business in Cincinnati. He came to Lafayette, Indiana, in 1872, and began in the brewery business, finally buying out the interest of a Mr. Herbert of the firm of Newman & Herbert Brewing Company.

To Mr. and Mrs. George A. Bohrer eight children were born, five sons and three daughters—all born in Cincinnati. Four of the number are now living. The children in order of birth are: George H., Mrs. John W. Fletmeyer, Charles J., Edward F., Albert F., deceased; Mrs. Joseph Blistain, deceased; Mrs. Louisa Spring, deceased; William, deceased. The death of Mrs. Joseph Blistain occurred on Christmas day, 1889. She was a fond mother and an excellent woman, whom everybody admired for her congeniality and kindness. To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Blistain four children were born, of whom one died in childhood; the three living are: Erna, wife of Alvin Bodemer, of Cincinnati, where Mr. Bodemer is engaged in the manufacture of paper bags, and the wholesale paper business, a member of the firm of Diem & Wing Paper Company. William Blistain is bookkeeper in the brewery of which his father is treasurer. George A. Blistain, the youngest son, graduated from Purdue University in 1909, having completed the course in mechanical engineering.

Mr. Blistain is a member of the United Ancient Order of Druids, Walhalla Grove, No. 12, and Lafayette Lodge, No. 143, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a Republican and served one term as a member of the city council, elected 1902.

Personally, Mr. Blistain is a man of pleasing address, always kind, courteous, obliging, yet straightforward, tactful, business-like, and a man in whom the utmost confidence may be reposed, according to those who know him best, for his character is exemplary and he holds high rank in both business and social circles of Lafayette.

SENATOR WILLIAM R. WOOD.

In touching upon the life history of Senator William R. Wood, there is no desire to employ fulsome encomium and extravagant praise; yet the biographer will endeavor to hold up for consideration those facts which show the distinction of a useful and honorable life. To do this will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon the man by those who have known him long and well. To have served his fellow-citizens in one office for a longer period than any other man has done in the history of the state, and to have been retained in that office by the votes of the people who best know him, is indeed a distinction of which any man would have just reason to be proud. To have practiced his profession in one community for more than a quarter of a century and during these years to have grown constantly in the esteem of his professional brethren and in the respect of the people generally, is irrefutable evidence of the ability and sterling worth of the man. In these respects, as well as in all other lines of activity in which Senator Wood has been interested, he has exhibited qualities which have given him an enviable standing in the community.

Senator William R. Wood is a Hoosier by nativity, having been born in Oxford, Benton county, Indiana, January 5, 1861. He is a son of Robert and Matilda (Hickman) Wood, the former for many years a well-known and honored citizen of Oxford where he successfully conducted a harness business. Their son, William R., spent his boyhood days much like other boys of his time, working on the farm during the summer months and attending the common schools in the winter time. When fourteen years of age he decided to follow in the footsteps of his father and began learning the harness-maker's trade in the latter's shop. This, however, soon proved to be not in line with the yearnings of his heart, and all his spare time was devoted to



Will R Wood

study and preparation for a professional career. He was an indefatigable reader and thoughtful student, and before he had attained his majority he was enrolled in the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1882, having made a splendid record for scholarship in that institution.

Immediately upon his graduation, William R. Wood came to Lafayette, Indiana, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He was first associated with Capt. DeWitt C. Wallace, but this partnership was dissolved within two years, and Mr. Wood then entered into a professional alliance with Capt. William H. Bryan, and this relation was maintained until 1890, when the former was elected prosecuting attorney of the twenty-third judicial circuit as the candidate of the Republican party. His performance of the duties of the office was marked by efficiency of a high order, and at the close of his first term he was again elected, serving two full terms. In 1894 the subject was a candidate for the nomination for congressman in the Republican nominating convention and several times during the progress of the ballots he came within five votes of the nomination. Eighty-seven ballots were taken, the nomination finally going to J. Frank Hanly. It was largely through the action of Senator Wood in throwing the votes of some of his supporters to Mr. Hanly that the latter was nominated.

After Mr. Hanly's return from congress, he and Senator Wood formed a law partnership, the combination proving to be one of unusual strength, the firm soon taking place in the front rank of the Tippecanoe county bar. This professional association was maintained seven years, or until 1904, when Mr. Hanly was elected governor of Indiana and removed to Indianapolis, since which time Senator Wood has been alone in the practice.

It was in 1896 that the Republican party selected William R. Wood for state senator, and at the ensuing election he received a handsome majority of votes, and he entered at once into his legislative duties with an earnestness and zeal that commended him to the voters of his district. He was not in any sense a "grand-stand player," but he accomplished things, and this habit of doing things has stuck to him all through his public and professional life. So strongly did he impress his constituents that they have returned him to the state senate at each subsequent election, so that at the expiration of his present term he will have served fourteen consecutive years as senator. This is a record that has never been equaled in that body in the history of the state and is certainly a marked testimonial to the character of the man. During this period Senator Wood has twice served as president pro tem. of the senate. Among the many successful measures introduced and championed by

him in the state senate was the bill for the appropriation and erection of the handsome monument on the Tippecanoe battlefield.

Senator Wood enjoys a large and lucrative law practice, being one of the leading members of the Tippecanoe county bar, and he has been engaged in many of the most important cases which have been tried here. In discussions of the principles of law, he is noted for clearness of statement and candor and his zeal for a client never leads him to urge an argument which, in his judgment, is not in harmony with the law, and in all the important litigation with which he has been connected no one has ever charged him with anything calculated to bring discredit upon himself or cast a reflection upon his profession. As an effective and forceful speaker, Senator Wood's remarks always demand attention, whether he is in the legislative hall or the court room. He has prospered by reason of his close application to business, and aside from his professional duties he has a number of interests that claim his attention, being a director in the City National Bank, also a director of the Tippecanoe Land and Trust Company, being the attorney for each, and he is one of the principal stockholders in the American National Bank; he is also interested in the Tippecanoe Securities Company, being the general attorney for the same; this is one of the largest insurance agency companies in the state. He is a director and stockholder in the Lafayette Telephone Company; also the Kern Packing Company and is its attorney.

In 1883 Senator Wood was united in marriage with Mary Elizabeth Geiger, of Lafayette, the daughter of Frederick and Rachael (McCombs) Geiger. Frederick Geiger was the pioneer miller of Lafayette, having operated the old Star City Flouring Mill, the products of which were shipped principally to Toledo, Ohio, and other eastern points by canal. Mrs. Geiger was one of the first white children born in Tippecanoe county, and during her life she witnessed the erection of three court houses in Lafayette, the first one having been built of logs.

Senator Wood takes an abiding interest in fraternal affairs. He is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has taken the degrees up to and including those of Knight Templar, holding the latter relation in Lafayette Commandery, and he is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The Senator possesses a genial disposition and makes friends easily. He enjoys probably the widest acquaintance among the voters of the county of any of our public men, and he is highly esteemed by all who know him, regardless of political or other distinctions. Senator Wood's family on both sides are Methodists in their church relations.

JOB HAIGH VAN NATTA.

It is a pleasing as well as an interesting task to place on record the career of a man who has been so long and so actively identified with the development and progress of Tippecanoe county as the distinguished citizen whose name introduces this article, and who holds worthy prestige among those to whom this highly famed section of Indiana is so greatly indebted for its advancement and prosperity.

Job Haigh Van Natta is not only widely known and universally esteemed, but ever since becoming an influential factor in civic matters his name has passed current for all that is upright and honorable and he stands today a conspicuous figure in a community long distinguished for the ability, moral worth and successful achievements of its representative men of affairs. A native of Indiana, he was born January 27, 1833, in Tippecanoe county, being a son of John S. and Sarah A. (Haigh) Van Natta, who were among the early settlers near the village of Otterbein and who also ranked high as intelligent, enterprising and influential members of the community which they helped establish.

The Van Nattas moved to Indiana from Ohio, but originally lived in New Jersey where, in 1801, John S. Van Natta was born. His father was Gilbert Van Natta, who was born in 1772 and who married in his young manhood a Miss Senteny and who, for a number of years thereafter, resided near the city of Trenton, New Jersey, where he followed the vocation of farming. When their son was quite small, his parents moved to Maysville, Kentucky, where the lad spent his boyhood, and later they changed their residence to Ohio where, in due time, John Senteny Van Natta united in marriage with Mrs. Sarah A. Wilson, whose first husband had died a few years previously, leaving her with three children to support. It is worthy of note that all these children grew up to be honorable men and women and dignified their respective stations in life. One of them, Hon. John T. Wilson, a man of high standing and widely known in political circles, represented one of the Ohio districts in congress, and also endowed in Adams county, where he lived, a home for those whom age and infirmity rendered incapable of caring for themselves; Spencer Wilson, another son, became an extensive landowner in Iowa, and a very wealthy man, while a third, a daughter, married Walter Moore and lived for a number of years in Shelby township, Tippecanoe county, where she reared a large family.

The maiden name of Mrs. Wilson was Sarah A. Haigh; she was born

in England and when six years old came to America with her parents, her father being Job Haigh, an expert cabinetmaker, who was employed for some time on the construction of the capitol building in the city of Washington. The marriage of John Senteny Van Natta and Sarah A. Wilson, which took place about the year 1820, resulted in three children, Aaron, Rachel and Maria, all born while the parents lived in Ohio. In 1829, the family moved overland in a four-horse wagon to Indiana, and settled in Shelby township, Tippecanoe county, where Mr. Van Natta entered two hundred acres of public land, to which he added from time to time until he finally became the possessor of about four hundred acres, the greater part of which he cleared, reduced to cultivation and converted into a fine farm. Three sons, William S., Job H. and James G., were born after the family settled in Tippecanoe county and their early lives were closely interwoven with the community in which they first saw the light of day.

Maria J., the third daughter, first became the wife of John Bigger and later married John W. Fisher, a prosperous farmer near Battle Ground, where she still resides, having reached the advanced age of eighty-two years, and retaining to a marked degree the possession of her bodily and mental powers. Another daughter, Rachel, died at the age of twenty years. William S. Van Natta, who lives at Fowler, is an extensive landowner, an enterprising and wealthy farmer and the head of a large family, all of his children being well-to-do and highly esteemed in their respective places of residence.

Job H. Van Natta, who has spent his entire life of seventy-six years near the place of his birth, is perhaps the oldest native citizen of Tippecanoe county at the present time. He was reared to agricultural pursuits on the family homestead near Otterbein, grew to the full stature of rugged, well-rounded manhood with a proper conception of life and its responsibilities and on attaining his majority purchased a quarter section of land northeast of Otterbein, which he fenced and broke and in due time had the greater part in a successful state of cultivation. There being no sawmills in the locality at that time he was obliged to go to Crawfordsville for the lumber with which to enclose the part of his land intended for tillage. The dealer giving him choice between walnut and poplar at the same price he chose the latter because of its being lighter and more easily hauled, thus saving at least one trip over the long and illy constructed roads, but little realizing the loss he sustained in the transaction.

By dint of hard labor and continuous toil Mr. Van Natta finally succeeded in reclaiming the greater part of his land and making one of the best farms and one of the most beautiful and desirable rural homes in the

county. No sooner had he gotten his affairs in a condition to live easily and enjoy the fruits of his struggles and toil than the national horizon became overcast by the ominous clouds of impending civil war. A lover of country and loyal in all the term implies, he made ready to take part in the conflict as soon as it should be precipitated. When the clouds finally burst and the stern call came he was among the first men in Tippecanoe county to tender his services to the government, enlisting in September, 1861, in the Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and being elected first lieutenant upon the organization of Company D, to which he belonged. Mr. Van Natta was not long in proceeding to the front and during the years which followed he rendered faithful and efficient service in some of the most noted campaigns and many of the bloodiest battles of the war, sharing with his comrades all the vicissitudes in which his command took part, and proving under all circumstances a brave and gallant soldier who shrank from no danger nor hesitated to go wherever duty called. Among the first battles in which he was engaged was Mill Springs, Kentucky, where a musket ball passed through his cap; from there he returned with the army to Louisville preparatory to moving against the enemy farther south. Taking boats at that city, the force proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee, thence marched to Pittsburg Landing in time to participate in the second day's battle, with Buell's command. For brave and meritorious conduct on that bloody field, Mr. Van Natta was promoted captain March 20, 1862, in which capacity he led his men against the enemy at Corinth, where he distinguished himself at the head of six companies, four infantry and two of cavalry, and added to his already well-established reputation as an intrepid though careful and judicious officer. For his conduct in the latter action he was highly praised by his brigade commander, General Steadman, and, for duty ably and gallantly performed, he was made major of the regiment November 18, 1862, which position he held until commissioned lieutenant-colonel September 21, 1863, by Governor Morton, for especially brilliant service at the battle of Chickamauga.

From Corinth the Federal forces marched to Tusculum, Alabama, but being threatened in the rear by General Bragg they returned to Louisville, thence proceeded to Perryville in time to take part in the sanguinary engagement near that place. From Perryville, the march was continued to Lafayette, Georgia, with a number of skirmishes and several battles on the way, but the movement of Longstreet, whose aim was to move his corps from the Potomac so as to form a junction with the western army under the command of Bragg, caused the Federals to be hurried by a forced march to Chickamauga. Arriving at the latter place Colonel Croxton, who commanded the

brigade, ordered Major Van Natta to take command of the skirmish line and bring on an engagement, which was done in due order. At first it was thought the enemy had but a small force on the opposite side of the river, with a bridge burned behind them, but as Major Van Natta developed their true position it was learned, much to the chagrin of the Union troops, that what was supposed to be a small force was the entire Confederate army in readiness for battle.

The battle of Chickamauga, one of the hardest and bloodiest of the war, need not here be described. Suffice it to state, however, that the regiment to which Major Van Natta belonged displayed the most gallant and determined courage on that awful day, and of his former company fully one-half were killed and wounded, other commands suffering in like manner. The Major and his gallant men performed prodigies of valor against overwhelming odds, and in the leading of a forlorn hope he displayed a brilliancy of leadership and at the same time a wise discretion that, as already indicated, led to his being commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the regiment by the war governor of Indiana, a short time after the battle was fought. The retreat from the field of Chickamauga to Chattanooga, where the Federals took a position with the river behind them on the west, with Lookout mountain rising from the river on the south, a gap of one mile from the mountain to Missionary Ridge, which stretched around the troops north, then northwest to the river; on the mountain and the ridge the Confederate forces in battle array awaited the onset, but the capture of the mountains by strategy and the resistless charge to and up over the ridge, during which thousands of brave men fell a sacrifice to the awful moloch of war, the precipitate retreat of the Confederates, the shouts of victory by the elated hosts of the North—all have been told and retold until the history of that terrible struggle has become as familiar as a household tale.

In General Thomas' command, fighting with his wounded arm in a sling, Major Van Natta stood for some time facing Missionary Ridge and when the center charged without orders he was among the first to ascend the declivity, in the face of a murderous fire, and to him belongs no little of the credit of inspiring his men in a situation which has no parallel in the annals of warfare. After the capture of Missionary Ridge the Major marched with Sherman through Georgia to Atlanta and participated in several sanguinary battles which led to the reduction of that noted stronghold, including among others those of Peachtree Creek, Buzzard Roost, and Resaca; in fact, he was under almost continuous fire until the city fell and Georgia passed from Confederate to Federal control. At the expiration of his term of service he was

discharged September 19, 1864, with an honorable record, one of which any brave defender of his country might well feel proud, and returning home he resumed the peaceful pursuits of civil life at Lafayette, with the material interests of which prosperous city he has since been largely identified.

For about twenty years Mr. Van Natta was associated with his brother in the cattle business at Lafayette, buying and shipping to the leading eastern markets, and consigning every week from twenty to thirty car loads and frequently handling considerably in excess of those figures. The enterprise proved successful beyond their most ardent expectations and on retiring from business they each possessed a fortune of sufficient magnitude to make them independent and earn for them prominent positions among the financially strong and reliable men of Lafayette and the county of Tippecanoe.

Mr. Van Natta has large and valuable tracts of land in the county besides real estate in the city of his residence and elsewhere, owning eight hundred acres of fine land north of Battle Ground, the greater part under cultivation and otherwise highly improved. He also has six hundred acres near Otterbein and seven hundred acres in LaGrange county, all very valuable, and in addition to these interests he is a stockholder and director of the Merchants' National Bank of Lafayette, owns stock in the Lafayette Loan and Trust Company, of which he is also a director, besides holding large interests in the Lafayette Savings Bank, of which he is a trustee, and the First National Bank of Boswell and the State Bank of Otterbein, being president of the last two institutions.

Mr. Van Natta has always kept pace with the times not only in business matters but in public affairs, and a number of enterprises which have made for the material progress and general welfare of Lafayette and Tippecanoe county have profited by his counsel and advice. For many years he has been a trustee of Purdue University and, like all public-spirited men of the city, he has never permitted his interest in this splendid institution to wane nor been lacking in his duty to other means for the intellectual advancement of the community honored by his citizenship. His heart and hand have been seen and felt in nearly every institution and movement that has for its purpose the benefit and uplift of his fellowmen, and his friendships, always constant, zealous and reliable, have given him an influence such as few exercise.

Mr. Van Natta, on October 10, 1866, contracted a marriage with Harriet Barnes, daughter of Samuel Barnes (see sketch of Thomas J. Barnes), which union has been blessed with six children, viz.: Blanche, wife of Augustus Ruffner, of Chicago, and the mother of a son named Henry Van Natta Ruffner; J. Lynn Van Natta, present treasurer of Tippecanoe county; Samuel

Gilbert, a wealthy cattleman of Texas; Louise, now Mrs. George E. Baldwin, of Seattle, Washington; John W., who is interested with his brother in Texas, and Nancy, who is a member of the home circle. Mr. Van Natta is above the average height, tall and of gentlemanly bearing, courteous in his relations with his fellowmen and generous and kind to all. His tastes are largely domestic and he finds his keenest enjoyment in his home and with his family in whom he manifests a pardonable and well-deserved pride.

ZEBULON BAIRD.

Zebulon Baird was of Scotch descent, born in New Jersey and reared and educated in Ohio; but forty years of his manhood, with their record of honorable achievement, belong to Indiana. His great-grandfather, John Baird, was the Scottish ancestor who came to America in 1683 and, although a lad under the age of twenty, purchased a goodly tract of land at Marlboro, Monmouth county, New Jersey, and proceeded to erect a homestead. This quaint old house is still standing—an interesting structure of the early colonial type. John Baird married, and his descendants were men of large landed interests and social consequence.

The second generation of American Bairds became connected with another of New Jersey's substantial families—one of political prominence in colonial times—by the marriage of James Baird and Deliverance Bowne. These were the parents of the subject, who thus drew directly from two family founts of ability and virtue. Zebulon Baird, one of six children, was born December 21, 1817. Soon after his birth, his parents left their New Jersey home and settled upon a farm in Warren county, Ohio. Here Zebulon grew and studied. His schoolhouse was a log cabin, but his instructor was a man of practical attainments and classical culture, and, like the Bairds, a stanch Scotch Presbyterian. Zebulon was early ready for collegiate work, and duly entered Miami University, of which Robert H. Bishop was then president. His college course completed, he began the study of law under Governor Thomas Corwin at Lebanon, and in the spring of 1838 he was admitted to the bar of Ohio; a few months later he began practice at Lafayette, Indiana, in partnership with Judge Ingram, a veteran in the legal field. Mr. Baird was markedly of the student type. To absorb and systematize truth for practical use was with him a natural mental function. His classical knowledge was the wonder, admiration and reference fund of his associates.

He loved his profession for itself, without regard to the financial rewards of success or political prestige. Yet, still more did he love his country and the cause of liberty, and when the Civil war came on he entered service as captain under General Milroy. During his army experience he met with an adventure which promised to be more serious than it proved. It was at the second battle of Bull Run. Unknown to him, the Union forces had beaten a retreat, he being engaged at the time in carrying orders. Unconscious of his peril, he rode into the picket lines of the enemy where he was quickly captured, and he subsequently was made an inmate of that historic horror, Libby Prison. Unlike the fate of so many of his fellow-victims, he was soon released, on exchange, and the sequel to this prison episode wears a tinge of less gloomy romance. He had at that time a case pending in the United States supreme court, and as the city of Washington lay in the line of his journey from Libby Prison to his new post of duty to which he was assigned, he took advantage of this opportunity to plead his cause. He addressed the court in his officer's uniform, and the interest awakened by the novel appearance of the military advocate was deepened into profound attention by the force of his oratory. At the conclusion of his plea, he was the recipient of much gratulation, and one of the justices was led facetiously to wonder what might not be expected of generals when captains could argue so well. The rigors of military life told severely upon the slender constitution of Captain Baird, and a short time before the declaration of peace he was obliged to resign his commission. Returning home, he devoted himself to professional work and in the few remaining years of his life he earned a reputation in Indiana as one of the ablest and most thoroughly equipped lawyers of its bar. His intellectual talents were of the highest order, yet he did not rely upon those talents for his success, as so many similarly gifted would have done. His early mental discipline had been most excellent, and throughout his professional career he was a close and conscientious student of his cases. The philosophy of law was his delight, and in the consideration of legal propositions he dwelt upon principles rather than precedents, but he never neglected to inform himself on the law of his cases, and if precedent became imperative, he was always prepared to apply it with his characteristic skill. His thorough acquaintance with fundamental principles and his acute analytical power made him quick to detect a weakness or fallacy in an argument, and he was a formidable antagonist; yet his self-control was superb and his courtesy to adversaries, as well as to court and jury, unvarying. He was a man of pure and lofty ideals, to which he was never for a moment oblivious. Joseph E. McDonald, formerly United States senator from Indiana, read law in the

office of Mr. Baird, and the success which he later won, both as an attorney and politician, he attributed to the splendid training he had received from his legal patron, whom he declared to be one of the ablest lawyers ever produced by the state of Indiana. Nor was he unsupported by the profession in his high estimate of Mr. Baird. In "Sketches of the Old Indiana Supreme Court Bar," by Gen. John Coburn, Zebulon Baird is accredited with his many superior abilities, which are finally epitomized in these words: "He was well matched with the best lawyers on the Wabash, and in any English-speaking court would have ranked among the highest." In person, Mr. Baird was a type almost feminine in its delicacy. His features were fine and clearly cut; his blue eyes mild; his pale face vitalized with thought. He was one of those rare personalities from which all grosser elements seem refined away, until the intellectual and spiritual being stands out in bold relief. The contemplation of such men, frail in physique, yet pronounced in character and sensibility, is reassuring to religious faith, making easier the conception of a future state in which the individuality shall appear unchanged, only more clearly and purely defined in its freedom from the mortal clod.

Mr. Baird was married on January 22, 1839, to Martha M. Probasco, whose father was the late Rev. John Probasco, of Lebanon, Ohio. Five children were born of this union. Mr. Baird died January 29, 1877, and his widow on the 22d of June, 1898.

LEE HARRY MORGAN.

Among the younger coterie of business men of Lafayette and one who is rapidly pushing his way to the front by means of fidelity to his chosen work and by a determined energy that knows no flagging until whatever task he has in hand is finished, is Lee H. Morgan, the scion of as worthy ancestors as any one can claim. He was born in Farmington, Fulton county, Illinois, May 25, 1879, the son of George W. and Martha E. (Warner) Morgan. When Lee was five years old the family moved to Sidney, Champaign county, Illinois, where they remained for eight years, then moved to Salem, Illinois, the former home of William Jennings Bryan, Mr. Bryan having been a schoolmate of Mrs. George W. Morgan. After three years spent at Salem, the Morgan family moved to Champaign, Illinois. At this place Lee H. left school, having secured a fairly good text-book training, for the purpose of entering the grocery business, in which he remained for two years. Then he, together

with his father and brother, started a mattress factory at Champaign, which they successfully conducted for three years, when the family moved to Lafayette, Indiana. This was in 1900. Lee H. and his brother William F. started a mattress factory and carpet cleaning business soon after they came to Lafayette on South Sixteenth street, for which they were well equipped, consequently were able to do first-class work. Their carpet cleaning is done in a large cylinder, fifteen feet in diameter, which revolves slowly; it is made of slats, and is so constructed that the carpet will roll and fall from top to bottom, thus beating it mechanically, airing it and removing the dirt. All the machinery is up-to-date and the very best work is turned out here quickly and at reasonable prices. The name of the firm was Morgan & Morgan after they came here. After operating their original business for about a year they added furniture upholstering and repairing. In 1905 William F. withdrew from the business and Lee H. Morgan still continues the business under his own name. He not only makes new upholstered furniture, but refinishes antique furniture of the highest quality. When this business was first started by the Morgan brothers in Lafayette they occupied a room only twenty-two by fifty feet. About three years later they erected a large addition, which they again enlarged in 1906, the business having grown until this became a necessity. Two floors are now required, thirty-three by ninety-six feet throughout. A number of employes are kept busy turning out the work, the business now covering a wide territory and constantly growing.

Lee H. Morgan was married, June 30, 1903, to Rosa Fluck, of Champaign, Illinois, a very affable woman, the representative of an excellent family.

In his fraternal relations, Mr. Morgan is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge; he also belongs to Trinity Methodist Episcopal church. In 1905 he erected a new dwelling just south of the factory, which is modern, convenient and attractive. He is a hard worker, plans well and has succeeded. He always takes a summer vacation on the northern lakes where he regales himself hunting and fishing, being something of a sportsman. He likes good horses and does considerable driving. He is obliging and friendly and a man who makes and retains friends easily.

WILLIAM MONHOLAN JACKSON.

He whose career is now taken under consideration and to whom the reader's attention is respectfully directed, is numbered among the progressive citizens of Lafayette and one of the representative men of Tippecanoe county,

of which he has been a resident all his life, having been born here, and he has gained prosperity through his own honest efforts in connection with the development of the natural resources and the subsequent business prosperity. William M. Jackson first saw the light of day near Quaker Grove, this county, not far from the Montgomery county line, January 23, 1869, the son of James M. and Elizabeth R. (Campbell) Jackson, the parents having come to Tippecanoe county in 1865 from Gallia county, Ohio. Their son, William M., grew up on the home farm, which he worked and attended the district schools in the meantime. He remained on the farm until he was twenty-three years old, although his parents moved to Lafayette when he was eighteen, William M. desiring to farm with his brother-in-law. Farming, however, soon lost its charm for him and in 1892 and 1893 he went into the grocery business in Lafayette. Later he conducted a retail feed store for two years. Then he worked one year for the Western Construction Company on street contracts. In 1900 he began cement contracting for himself, starting in a small way with very limited capital, but a good credit. He made bids for city work and got contracts thereby. He began building sidewalks, then street construction and sewers and bridges, making a success in all and gradually extending his business until he had a large force of men employed and was constantly engaged on some large and important work. In 1907 he built South Eighteenth street from Kossuth street to the city limits. In 1906 the Lafayette Fuel and Builders' Supply Company was organized with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, and Mr. Jackson was elected president of the same, which position he still holds, managing the affairs of the company in a manner as to insure abundant success and to stamp him as a business man of no mean ability and sagacity. In 1903 Mr. Jackson put down cement sidewalks and curb and gutters from Main street bridge to Purdue University. In that year he erected his commodious, modern and beautiful home on East Kossuth street where he now resides. He works now principally on private construction work, having become one of the most popular contractors in the county, owing to the fact that he guarantees all his work and is quick to make good any defect. He does not go into debt except as an investment, and he always meets his obligations promptly. He believes that hard work and good management will always win, and this has been the secret of his large success. He deserves a great deal of credit for what he has done, but he is unpretentious, plain, kind and generous.

Mr. Jackson was married July 19, 1899, to Nellie G. Baker, of Lafayette, and to this union two sons have been born, namely: Earl Linden and Law-

rence M. The Jackson household is a mutually happy and hospitable one, popular among a wide circle of friends.

In politics, Mr. Jackson is a Republican and is a member of the township advisory board. In 1906 he was nominated by his party for township trustee, but by reason of unusual circumstances, he was defeated after a very spirited contest. In his fraternal relations he is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 123, Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Woodmen of the World.

FREDERICK DORNER.

The German element in America's national life has contributed much to the country's material prosperity, being felt as a potential force along industrial, commercial and agricultural lines, to say nothing of the important place it occupies in the arts and sciences and its influence in the military, educational and religious circles, as well as in the domain of politics. A fine representative of this nationality is found in Frederick Dorner, whose name is known nationally, having built up a lucrative and extensive business in the pleasant science of floriculture in which he seems to have much more than ordinary ability, both natural and cultivated, as we shall see by a perusal of the following paragraphs.

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Mr. Dorner's birth occurred in Baden, Germany, November 29, 1837, the son of Frederick and Christine Dorner, who are remembered as honest and industrious people, of the better class of Germans. When eighteen years of age, Frederick decided that the great republic across the sea held greater possibilities for a lad of his temperament than his home land, consequently he set sail for the United States, coming directly to Lafayette, Indiana, where a brother, Philip, had previously settled. Since his arrival here in 1855 Frederick Dorner has noted many extensive changes and played well his part in the subsequent business expansion. Very early in life he was a lover of nature, having something of the poetic temperament in that he loved flowers, herbs, shrubs, etc., liked to see them grow and to cultivate them, but, unlike the poet, he also saw the great commercial side of this prodigal beauty of plant life and sought to turn it into account, with the result that he began working for the florist Lloyd, with whom he remained for a time, then worked at other things until he had a start.

On March 2, 1861, Mr. Dorner chose a life partner in the person of Marguerita Eihl, daughter of Lawrence Eihl, of Lafayette. Her father after-

wards bought and operated the Peters mill on Wild Cat creek. The Eihl family is an old and highly respected one.

After following farming for a time, Mr. Dorner, in 1865, went to Wisconsin where he followed farming until 1870, in which year he returned to Lafayette and started a florist business at Gaasch's Garden on Underwood street, where there were already greenhouses, which he rented. About 1875 he moved to the south side of Indiana avenue, renting ground at Nineteenth street of Moses Fowler in what is now known at the Echo addition. Here he built a greenhouse and carried on his business in a very successful manner, but upon the death of Mr. Fowler he moved, buying land of Martin L. Peirce, consisting of nine acres on Indiana avenue. This was in 1900, and since that time he has added to his original purchase from year to year until his holdings at present are not only extensive but very valuable. In 1905, Mr. Dorner purchased twenty-four acres at Twenty-fourth street and Indiana avenue and built greenhouses there. Mrs. John Heath was the former owner of this property. When Mr. Dorner started in business at Nineteenth street and the north side of Indiana avenue he had three houses and about seven thousand square feet of glass. This was in 1890. The growth of his business since that date has been phenomenal and is gradually increasing. He now has one hundred thousand square feet of glass, and his residence at Nineteenth street and Indiana avenue is one of the attractive homes of Lafayette, being modern, commodious and in the midst of the most attractive grounds in this locality, surrounded by broad lawns, with winding walks, many kinds of rare and beautiful shade trees surrounding the home, which in every way is an ideal one. Mr. Dorner has a down-town office and retail establishment at No. 640 Main street, which is usually a busy place. Since 1890 he has made a specialty of growing carnations, and no finer specimens than those produced in his greenhouses are to be found anywhere; their beauty and quality have become so widely known that his shipments extend from the Great Lakes to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. He has been quite successful in the culture of new varieties of this favorite flower.

Thirteen children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dorner, four sons and three daughters of which number are now living, six having died in early life, three in infancy. Frederick died when two years old; Margaret died when seven years of age; Christine reached the age of twenty-one before summoned to the silent land; those living are: Fred E., Jr., married Ida Prass and they are the parents of two children, Dorothy and Fred. Theodore A. married Lillian Harrington, of Lafayette, and they are the parents of two children, Catherine and Lucile. Herman B.; William Philip; Emily is at

home; Anna married Fred E. Hudson, who assists Mr. Dorner in the greenhouse, and he and his wife are the parents of one child, James Frederick; Emma married Claude Riddle and lives in Los Angeles, California; they are the parents of three children, George, Margaret and Claude. Fred, Theodore, Emily, Anna and Emma, also Fred Hudson are stockholders in the business conducted by Mr. Dorner. Herman Dorner is professor of floriculture at Urbana, Illinois, in the horticultural department of the college there. William Dorner is living at home and is attending Purdue University.

Mr. Dorner's business was incorporated in 1896 under the laws of the state, the officers being as follows: Frederick Dorner, Sr., president; Theodore Dorner, vice-president; Fred E. Dorner, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

No family in Lafayette is better known or bears a better reputation than that of the Dorners, each member of which holds high rank, both in business and social circles.

JOHN SCHNAIBLE.

A well-known and influential business man in Lafayette, Indiana, is John Schnaible, a man who is deserving of great credit for what he has accomplished owing to the fact that he has been compelled to overcome innumerable obstacles that have thwarted his pathway from early childhood, but being possessed of those innate characteristics that always make for success despite adversity, he has pushed aside all hindering causes that would have a tendency to deflect his course from the true goal he has sought, and he is today president of a large and constantly growing manufacturing concern, built up very largely through his untiring efforts—the M. & J. Schnaible Company, soap manufacturers.

John Schnaible was born July 30, 1837, in Wurttemberg, Germany, the son of Michael and Dorothea Schnaible, who, in 1853, started from their old home in the Fatherland to the newer republic of the west, and after a disastrous voyage of forty-seven days, Mrs. Schnaible and her five children landed in the harbor of New York, the father and one child, Jacob, having died on the way over of cholera which invaded the ship, taking forty-seven of its passengers. Also a brother of Michael, Sr., fell a victim to the dread scourge. The children who survived were Margaret, John, George, Michael and Matt. John had the cholera but recovered. Three other members of this family of Schnaible children had died before the family left Germany.

In February, 1854, Mrs. Dorothea Schnaible and her young children

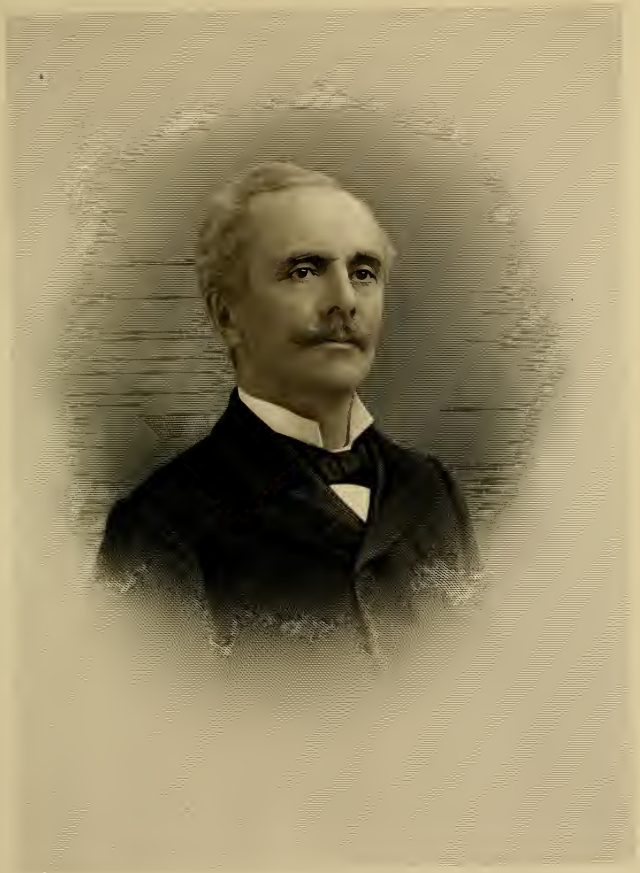
penetrated into the interior, coming to Lafayette, Indiana. Their means having been nearly exhausted, the children that were old enough to work sought employment at whatever they could get to do. Michael found employment in a little soap factory and this was the beginning of the interesting and successful career of the Schnaible brothers in this line of business. His brother, John, found employment in the same factory in 1858. These brothers worked hard and saved their money until ten years later. In 1868 they were enabled to purchase the plant and went into business for themselves under the name of M. & J. Schnaible, and by judicious management the plant has gradually grown until today its products are well known and eagerly sought after in a wide territory, their plant being equipped with all modern appliances and managed with a superb system. It became necessary for them to build a brick building in which to house their factory. Later they found it necessary to add on a large addition. In the spring of 1899 the business had been incorporated under the name of M. & J. Schnaible Company and other members of the family were taken in. The firm manufactures laundry soaps exclusively, among their best known brands being "Star City," "Daylight" and "Does-it-Easy Naptha." Their trade extends over all Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Alabama; also a part of West Virginia and other states.

When the Schnaible family landed in America John Schnaible, of this review, was sixteen years old. He had attended school in Germany and spent his early boyhood on the farm. On August 18, 1869, he was united in marriage with Mary Mertz, of Baden, and this union has resulted in the birth of three children, two of whom died in infancy, and the other, a boy named Willie, died in childhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Schnaible are members of the German Lutheran church, in which the former has been an elder for many years. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Schnaible have a neat and comfortable home. They are kind, hospitable, hard workers. In the summer of 1909 they took an enjoyable trip to the Pacific coast, visiting California and Washington.

SAMUEL PROBASCO BAIRD.

Samuel Probasco Baird is a son of Zebulon and Martha M. (Probasco) Baird. He was born in Lafayette and has lived there continuously except during the period of his engagement abroad in the service of his country. He was educated in the common and private schools of Lafayette until 1861, when he entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland,



S. P. Baird.

remaining there four years. In 1865 he was graduated with honor and became a full-fledged midshipman in the navy of the United States. The following year he was ordered for duty as a midshipman on board the United States ship "Pensacola," commanded by Capt. John L. Worden, of "Monitor" fame. The "Pensacola" sailed from New York for the North Pacific station, and, after visiting the most important seaports on both coasts of South America, arrived at San Francisco in 1867. Here Mr. Baird received his commission as ensign and was detached from the "Pensacola" and ordered for duty as an officer of the deck on board the United States ship "Resaca." Within a few months he became navigating officer of this ship and in less than a year its executive officer, and while on duty aboard the "Resaca" he was promoted from ensign to master and from master to lieutenant. During this period the "Resaca" was employed in cruising along the west coast of Mexico, and, having seen much hard service, she was ordered to Mare Island navy yard, San Francisco, for repairs. The executive officer of a man-of-war is always held responsible for the general condition of his ship and the discipline and efficiency of its officers and crew. Although Lieutenant Baird was the youngest among all the executive officers of the fleet, both in years and length of service, yet his ship and crew were always considered in every respect equal to the best. In July, 1869, Lieutenant Baird was ordered East, and, after a short leave of absence, was assigned to duty at the Boston navy yard. Subsequently he served at Mound City, New Orleans and Key West on iron-clad duty. In 1871 he was ordered to the United States Naval Academy as instructor in seamanship and naval tactics at the request of Admiral Worden, who was then superintendent of the academy and had been captain of the "Pensacola" when Mr. Baird served on her as midshipman. After filling the position one year, he obtained a leave of absence and soon afterward resigned his commission as lieutenant in the navy in order to take up the practice of law in Lafayette. Mr. Baird had long contemplated this step, and for several years before resigning devoted to the study of law all of his time not required for the performance of his official duties, and in this way qualified himself for admission to the bar. He had become convinced that the active pursuits of civil life, in a congenial profession, would be preferable to the duties of an officer of the navy in time of peace. He entered upon the practice of the law as a partner and under the guidance of his father and to the instruction thus received at the threshold of his career as a practitioner, Mr. Baird ascribes a large measure of his success at the bar. After the death of his father, in 1877, he practiced alone for ten years and then formed a partnership with W. DeWitt Wallace, which continued until the latter was elected

judge of the superior court in 1894. Since that time he has carried on his practice alone. Mr. Baird has devoted himself to the law without reserve and has neither held nor sought political office. His practice has been principally in the courts of Tippecanoe and adjoining counties and in the supreme court. In the management and trial of cases he has been associated with or pitted against the leading lawyers of Indiana and adjacent states, and he has been engaged as counsel in most of the important litigation in his section of the state during the last twenty years. His personal character is irreproachable.

In 1881, Mr. Baird married Elizabeth D. Rochester, daughter of the late William K. Rochester, Esq., of Lafayette. They had one child, a son, Rochester Baird. Mrs. Baird died on May 27, 1903.

In 1906, Rochester Baird graduated from the Indiana University, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court and the United States district court for the state of Indiana. Following in the footsteps of his grandfather and father, he commenced and is now engaged in the practice of his chosen profession at Lafayette.

HUGH SEABAUGH JAMISON.

One of Lafayette's honored and well-known business men is Hugh S. Jamison, a descendant of sterling pioneer ancestry, he himself having come down to the present generation from pioneer days and has played well his part in the subsequent development of this favored section of the great Hoosier state from its wildernesses to present-day opulent prosperity. He was born November 21, 1837, at Greensburg, Indiana, the son of Martin and Margaret (Freeman) Jamison. The former's father was also named Martin, his wife having borne the name of Barbara. They came from Greensburg, Pennsylvania, about 1820, and settled near the present city of Greensburg, Indiana. Martin Jamison, Jr., was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1806, in which county his wife, Margaret Freeman, was also born, in 1812. They made a toilsome journey across the mountains to Indiana and settled on the present public square of Greensburg, the surroundings then being decidedly wild and primitive, but they lived to see its wondrous improvements, doing their just share of the work of development. Martin Jamison, Jr., is remembered as a man of unusual natural ability. He had a good education and was an able lawyer for those days, becoming prominent in political affairs, having ably represented Decatur county in the sessions

of the legislature from 1839 to 1842, inclusive, during which time he wrought a great influence for the good of his constituents. He was a staunch Whig and an admirer and supporter of Henry Clay. Before he began practicing law he followed merchandising for a time, bringing his goods from New York or Philadelphia by stage, and he sent back produce to pay for the same. After he began the practice of law he filled his appointments at various courts, however remote, riding thereto on horseback. He was a forceful speaker, well versed in the tenets of the law, and was very popular over his district.

To Mr. and Mrs. Martin Jamison, Jr., the following children were born: John, Cynthia A. (who married John P. Hittle), Sarah, Hugh S. and William. Of these only Hugh S., of this review, survives. Up to 1884 the latter lived in Greensburg most of the time and engaged in the clothing and dry goods business in that city from 1865 for several years. In 1877 he entered the music business in that place and continued in the same until 1880, when for two years he was manager of a large clothing store. He made a success of all these lines, owing to his innate business qualifications, but the confinement in the clothing store was bad for his health and he returned to the music business, which he continued until 1884, in which year he disposed of his interests at Greensburg and came to Lafayette. He was salesman for two years for one music store in this city and eleven years for another, then, after spending two years as salesman for a third music store, he went into business for himself, in 1897. He has been successfully engaged in the music business on North Ninth street for more than ten years, during which time he has enjoyed a large and extensive patronage. He has a neat, well-kept and attractive store, stocked with various grades and types of musical instruments, his stock always being carefully selected.

Mr. Jamison was united in marriage, December 13, 1866, with Ella Nora Barnes, of Greensburg, Indiana, the daughter of Turner and Miriam Barnes. Mr. Barnes, who was a soldier in the Civil war, is still living at the advanced age of eighty-five years. He was a member of the famous Wilder's Brigade. He is a man of exceptionally clean character, and he is in possession of all his faculties, possesses a steady hand, a clear brain and an excellent memory. To Mr. and Mrs. Jamison four children have been born, three of whom are living, namely: Lafayette Freeman, of New York, engaged in the brokerage business; James Blaine, who graduated in pharmacy at Purdue University in 1903, is now in Boston, Massachusetts, also engaged in the brokerage business; Genevieve is now the wife of William E. Kurtz, a well-known business man in Indianapolis; Cynthia Elbert, who died February 12, 1889, was the wife of Harry P. Dodd, a traveling auditor on the Lake Erie railroad.

In 1908 Mr. Jamison built a new home on North Ninth street which is worthy of brief mention. There are larger and costlier dwellings in Lafayette, but few calculated to be the source of more genuine home comforts in the fullest sense. It stands on high ground in an excellent neighborhood; the rooms are all well lighted and exceptionally well ventilated; the upstairs is finished in light wood of high grade, many parts showing a beautiful velvety grain. It is equipped with the latest and best system of plumbing, the linen closets and kitchen being especially convenient. Steam heat is generated in the large cemented basement which underlies the whole house. The large front room, reception hall and another room are all connected by broad open doorways, on either side of which are columns of golden oak. A large open fireplace, with attractive finishings, greets the visitor, who is delighted with both the symmetry and convenience of the interior. The house is lighted by both gas and electricity. Here genuine hospitality and good cheer ever prevail, for Mr. and Mrs. Jamison are generous, frank, kind and courteous, making all feel at home who cross their threshold. By good management and economy they have accumulated a comfortable fortune, and they are in every way deserving of the high esteem in which they are held by all who know them.

THOMAS JEFFERSON BARNES.

A worthy scion of distinguished and sterling ancestors is Thomas Jefferson Barnes, son of Samuel Barnes and grandson of John Barnes. Samuel lived on a farm in Tippecanoe township, this county, all his life from the time he came here in November, 1848, until his death, March 14, 1863, having developed an excellent farm. He married Nancy Rice, who survived him until May 31, 1885. Samuel Barnes was the son of John and Elizabeth (Boydston) Barnes, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of one of the Carolinas. When John Barnes was eight years old he rode on a steamboat invented by his uncle twenty years before Robert Fulton, the supposed first inventor of the steamboat, got his patent. This uncle, Joseph Barnes, died in London, where he was detained for life by the British government because he was apprehended trying to deport mechanics to work on his boat, then building in America.

John Barnes, mentioned above, the grandfather of Thomas J. Barnes, was a son of John Barnes, who came from England when a young man and settled in Virginia near Harper's Ferry. He enlisted at the beginning of the

Revolutionary war, was promoted to captain, and served as such until the close of the war. The Boydstons were also of Revolutionary stock.

Thomas J. Barnes was born in Pike county, Ohio, August 21, 1847. In November of the following year the Barnes family moved to Tippecanoe county locating on a farm in Tippecanoe township, two and three-fourths miles north-east of Battle Ground in the north end of Burnett's Reserve. The farm consisted of four hundred and sixty-five acres. It was on this place that Thomas J. grew to maturity, on which he worked during the summer months, attending the subscription schools in the winter, also went to the collegiate institute at Battle Ground, receiving a good education and remaining upon the home farm until 1882. In November of that year he was elected county auditor, serving very creditably for four years, in fact, so faithfully did he discharge the duties of this office that he was re-elected for a term of four more years in 1886. In 1891 he started in the hardware business, having entered into partnership with Cyrenius Johnson, who had been in business a number of years previously, the firm name being then changed to The Johnson-Barnes Hardware Company. Mr. Barnes continued in that line until March, 1898, when he formed a partnership with Charles W. Bone in the real estate business, in which Mr. Barnes has been engaged ever since, having built up an extensive business by reason of close application to individual affairs. For several years he has devoted considerable attention to emigration to the irrigated lands of the Denver-Greeley district in Colorado. In March, 1909, Mr. Barnes was appointed president of the board of police commissioners in Lafayette for a term of three years, which position he is holding in a manner that is winning the hearty approval of all concerned.

November 21, 1872. Mr. Barnes was united in marriage with Mary H. Mason, the daughter of E. P. Mason, of Brookston, White county, Indiana. Mr. Mason was one of the old and highly respected pioneers of Tippecanoe county, having come here from Vermont, in which state he was born. He lived for a short time near Romney, this county, then moved to Lafayette where he conducted the Mason House. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Barnes five children have been born, namely: Gertrude Mason, Mary Grace, Thomas J., Jr., Lois Christine and Helen Virginia. These children are receiving all the advantages possible in the way of education, etc. The Barnes residence is a comfortable and pleasantly located one.

Mr. Barnes, in his fraternal relations, belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, having taken the Knight Templar degrees. A criterion of his high standing in Tippecanoe county is found in the fact that he is the first Democrat ever elected county auditor, and he was the first one to hold the office

two terms consecutively, and only one other man has done so since then. He has been several times president of the Jackson Club, and is a charter member of the Lafayette Club. He is a well read man, keeping well abreast of the times in current events and the best literary topics, having a large and carefully selected library. His daughters and son, who are all favorites in the younger social set of the city, are also of studious dispositions. Owing to Mr. Barnes's ancestors having fought in the Revolutionary war, his daughter, Grace, is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Thomas J. Barnes, Jr., is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. No citizen in the county is better or more favorably known than Mr. Barnes.

WILLIAM A. ROBERTS.

A man deserving of much credit for what he has accomplished in the world of business, considering his early environments, is William A. Roberts, whose name needs no introduction to the people of Tippecanoe county where his active and useful life has been spent, having been born in the city of Lafayette, September 26, 1854, the son of James and Philinda (Packard) Roberts. The former was a native of Pennsylvania who came to Lafayette, Indiana, as early as 1834. He was a cabinetmaker by trade and conducted the first cabinetmaker's shop of any consequence in this part of the state. A very skilled workman, he found a ready sale for what he produced in this line. He became well known here, and he was a man of such high integrity that after his death his son was accepted without question by a judge of the court when told that he was the son of James Roberts. Philinda Pickard, before her marriage to James Roberts, came from the state of New York about 1845, and went into the millinery business for herself in Lafayette, being a leader here in her line.

When William A. Roberts was about ten years old his mother died, and he was thus deprived of her loving care, forced to stand against the world without her to champion his rights, but this he did right bravely, thus fostering that independence of spirit, that ability to "go it alone" which has contributed much to his subsequent success. His father was ever solicitous of his welfare, however, and gave him an education. He attended the old Central school at Sixth and Brown streets in Lafayette, now called the Centennial school. After leaving that school he attended a private school for some time, then went to Stockwell Collegiate Institute, which, at that time, was a noted insti-

tution with four hundred pupils. In later years the school lost its prestige and, in 1895, Mr. Roberts became the owner of the building and grounds where he had spent the latter days of his school life. He demolished the old building and platted the grounds into town lots. After he had finished his course at Stockwell he went to Thorntown, where he was employed in the drug business for a period of six years. Although he prospered at this, he returned to Lafayette believing that better opportunities existed for him in his native city than elsewhere, and he was then employed in the grocery business for about two years. Then seeing an opening at Zionsville, Indiana, he spent the next seven years in that town where he and his brother-in-law conducted a general store, building up an extensive trade in the meantime. Here his health failed and he took up railroad work, having studied civil engineering at Stockwell College, and he began running levels in railroad construction work in this locality. In a short time, however, he went to Pennsylvania where he was with a corps of engineers on a preliminary survey for a proposed narrow gauge railroad from Pittsburg to Philadelphia. This work lasted for about a year and six months. Upon returning to Tippecanoe county Mr. Roberts bought a farm at Stockwell and lived there until 1897. In that year he was appointed superintendent of the county asylum, in which position he remained for a period of nine years, rendering entire satisfaction to all concerned, leaving the institution in the fall of 1905 when he moved to Lafayette and took a position as superintendent for the Western Construction Company. In February, 1906, he was appointed police commissioner in this city. Soon after taking office he found that the salaries and conditions regulating the employment of policemen were inadequate, and that the service would necessarily be unsatisfactory unless a change was instituted. He appealed to Governor Hanly and secured a raise in salaries to a fair basis, and also got other conditions changed tending to the betterment of the department. In recognition of his services in this connection the local police force presented Mr. Roberts a beautiful gold badge. In 1908 Mr. Roberts was chairman of the Republican county central committee, and largely due to his efficient management of the local affairs of the party the whole county ticket was elected and there was also a gain of two township trustees to his credit for the party.

Mr. Roberts was married, in 1877, to Ella J. Rash, whose home was near Linden, Montgomery county, and to this union four children have been born, namely: Laura A., James L., Harriett E. and W. Albert. They constitute a happy and mutually helpful household at the pleasant home which Mr. Roberts purchased in 1906 in Highland Park section of the city. It is a

modern and attractive dwelling surrounded by well kept lawns. Mr. Roberts is the owner of a very valuable and highly improved farm of two hundred acres, located a mile west of Stockwell. The soil is rich and yields abundant harvests, the place is kept well stocked and on it stand substantial and comfortable buildings.

Mr. Roberts is a Mason of high standing, having passed through both the York rite and Scottish rite; he also belongs to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; also the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed through all the chairs, attended the grand lodge in 1879 and the grand encampment in 1883, and in 1896 he was a member of the sovereign lodge of the world. And in all these great orders Mr. Roberts has become well known and one would judge from his daily walk among his fellowmen that he makes an effort to exemplify their sublime teachings. He is also a member of the Christian church. Personally, he is a man of genial but positive character, straightforward, generous, self-reliant and reliable, consequently no man in Tippecanoe county holds higher rank as a citizen.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

The career of the honored subject of this sketch indicates the clear-cut, sane and distinct character and in reviewing the same, consistency demands that he be given distinctive precedence as a captain of industry and a conspicuous place among the men of action whose labors and influence permeate the industrial and civic life not only of the city for whose growth and progress he has done so much, but of a number of other populous centers in various parts of the state of his adoption.

William Wallace is a native of Scotland, born near the old historic city of Edinburgh, January 19, 1841. In 1852 the family, consisting of the parents, Adam and Rose (Bee) Wallace, and several children, emigrated to the United States and went direct to Cincinnati, Ohio, where two of the subject's brothers and a sister had previously located, he being about eleven years old at the time. During the ensuing three or four years, young William attended the schools of that city and on laying aside his books entered upon an apprenticeship with the old firm of John B. & T. Gibson to learn the plumbing business, to which he devoted the five years following. The Civil war breaking out about the time he completed his apprenticeship, he enlisted in the Benton Cadets, an independent organization under General Fremont, selected



William. Wallace

for his body-guard and which during the General's operations in Missouri rendered valuable service in helping rid the state of the Confederate forces. When Halleck superseded Fremont the company disbanded, quite a number of the men joining other commands, while others returned to their homes, among the latter being Mr. Wallace, who shortly after his discharge entered the employ of Mr. Hattersley, of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, who kept the only plumbing establishment in that city at that time. The Aveline Hotel (since burned) was then in the process of construction, also the Allen county court house. The plumbing of both buildings falling to Mr. Hattersley, Mr. Wallace was intrusted with the task of installing the same, and it is needless to state that the work was performed per contract to the satisfaction of all concerned.

In October, 1864, Mr. Wallace came to Lafayette with the view of locating, but after spending two or three months in the city he went to Terre Haute, which he supposed presented a more favorable opening for his line of work. After looking over the field there and carefully considering conditions, he finally decided to choose the former place and accordingly returned to Lafayette and in due time established a small plumbing business. For lack of necessary capital this was conducted on rather a modest scale until the close of the war, when his brother James, who had served in the army, became his partner. The two served apprenticeships at the same time and with the same Cincinnati firm, both being skillful mechanics and well qualified for the duties which now devolved upon them. About that time the Lafayette Gas Company began a series of improvements and, requiring the services of a competent man, the subject was induced to enter their employ. Soon after engaging with the company he was tendered the superintendency of the works in the city, which position he accepted on condition that he be allowed to continue his plumbing business and carry it along with his other undertakings. He had done considerable work for the gas company at Ft. Wayne prior to his removal to Lafayette, hence was no novice when he accepted the superintendency and entered upon the duties of the position. In 1874, when the city of Lafayette began operations for a system of water works, he became the successful bidder and secured the contract for laying the mains in the city, and constructing the reservoir, which was carried on under very discouraging circumstances, owing to an almost unprecedented rainfall which interfered materially with the work, but which was carried to completion in due time. In the month of August the river rose to such a height that the water on the levee was six feet deep, while other parts of the city through which the mains extended were also submerged, causing much delay in the matter of

excavating and rendering work on the reservoir exceedingly difficult. Notwithstanding these hindrances, Mr. Wallace addressed himself resolutely to the task in hand, and ere the close of the season finished the undertaking according to the terms of the contract, with a liberal margin for his profits.

When work began on Purdue University, Mr. Wallace was employed to superintend the construction of the sewerage and water supply systems, in addition to which he was also awarded the contract for heating several of the buildings. He carried the work forward as rapidly as circumstances would admit and after its successful completion he located and laid out the gas plant for the institution. The university has since grown so rapidly as to render much of the work at the time indicated obsolete, the gas plant having been abandoned a number of years ago, since which time the institution's gas supply has been provided by the Lafayette company.

The gas works, which Mr. Wallace still superintends, has enjoyed a rapid and substantial growth, its patronage increasing from three hundred consumers to more than four thousand, to supply whom sixty miles of mains are required, the plant being a model of its kind and of sufficient capacity to meet much more than the present demand. The company also operates plants in about a dozen other cities in northern Indiana and northwestern Ohio, all fully up-to-date and equipped with the latest results of inventive genius for the manufacture and distribution of gas, these as well as the principal establishment at Lafayette being subject to the oversight of Mr. Wallace, who visits them when necessary and suggests such additions and improvements as are needful.

The Wallace Machine and Foundry Company of Lafayette, with which the subject is identified, was established about 1888 or 1889 by William Wallace and his son, Robert B. Wallace, who began operations in a building erected for the purpose on Second street, but meeting with a severe loss by fire a little later, they purchased a part of the old car works on Third street which they refitted and equipped with first-class machinery and other appliances, this plant with two or three acres of ground surrounding affording ample facilities for the successful prosecution of their large and rapidly growing business. The company has an extensive trade in structural and architectural iron, which they manufacture in large quantities and ship to various parts of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and other states, besides doing general foundry and machine shop work. The company is in a flourishing condition and under the presidency of William Wallace bids fair to grow to still larger proportions and continue in the future as in the past one of the leading industrial enterprises of the city.

The plumbing establishment of Wallace Brothers Company, which he and his brother James started in Lafayette when he first came to the city, does a large and lucrative business in that line. He continues as president of the company, while George B. Wallace is secretary and acting manager. This company employs none but skillful artisans and its reputation for the high standard of all work has brought a patronage which from the beginning has steadily increased.

Aside from his manufacturing and industrial interests Mr. Wallace is actively identified with various other lines of enterprise which have tended greatly to the advancement and welfare of Lafayette. During the last quarter of a century he has been connected with the First National Bank of this city, and since 1891 has been the efficient and honored vice-president of the same, also one of its heavy stockholders. In the year 1899 he assisted in establishing the Lafayette Loan and Trust Company, and was elected president of the organization, which position he still worthily holds. He is also a director of the Sterling Electric Company, of his home city, and, with a nephew, is interested in the milling business at the town of Dale, in Spencer county, this state, being half owner of the plant and president of the company by which it is operated. For some years he has been quite extensively interested in street railway and interurban traction lines, in which, with the Murdocks, he has large holdings in Evansville and South Bend, to say nothing of various other enterprises of less but by no means negative importance.

The married life of Mr. Wallace dates from the year 1867, when Miss Catherine Wilson became his wife, the ceremony having been solemnized in the city of Cincinnati, where the parents of the bride settled when they immigrated to the United States from their native country, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have had six children, one of whom died in infancy; those living are Mrs. Henry Brockenbrough; Robert B.; Mrs. Rose Van Natta; Roy W. and Belle, the two sons being interested with their father in the foundry and machine shop business. Robert B. Wallace was educated at Purdue University, of which he was an early student and one of the first of that institution to take a mechanical course. He is now manager of the Wallace Machine and Foundry Company, of Lafayette, and one of the most thorough mechanics in the city. Roy is a well educated and accomplished young man and as a mechanical engineer has few equals and no superiors in the city of his residence. He was graduated from Purdue and Cornell Universities and since becoming interested in the above company with his father and brother has been the mechanical engineer of the enterprise.

In his political proclivities, Mr. Wallace has ever been a Republican, but

not a politician in the sense the term is usually understood, much less a seeker after the honors and emoluments of office. He was reared a Presbyterian, but of recent years has attended the Baptist church with his family, the latter being members of the First Church of that body at Lafayette. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and from time to time has been honored with important official positions in the local Blue lodge to which he belongs.

In the midst of the thronging cares of an exceptionally active and successful career in the industrial and business world, Mr. Wallace has never been else than the genial true-hearted friend and sincere straightforward man, appreciative of the welfare of those with whom his lot has been cast, regardless of the stations in life they hold. He has mingled much with men in an executive capacity, and possesses the subtle yet readily understood power of begetting loyalty on the part of those in his employ or working under his direction, while his relations with those and others have ever been of the most friendly and trustful character. No man in Lafayette is held in higher regard as a citizen and few have done as much as he for the general welfare of the city. In person he is above the average size, of a large, compact frame, unassuming in manner, easily approachable, and affable and kindly in conversation. Frank, honest, industrious and by nature and training fitted to inaugurate and carry to successful conclusion large and important enterprises, he has stamped the impress of his individuality upon the community and is essentially one of the representative men of the city in which he resides.

HUGH FLACK.

Hugh Flack is a native of Ireland and dates his birth from December 7, 1846, having first seen the light of day in county Cavan, which, for a number of years, had been the home of his ancestors. His parents, Samuel and Mary (Bell) Flack, came to the United States some time prior to the Civil war and settled in New York, but about the year 1866 they migrated westward as far as Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. The following year they were joined by their two sons, Hugh and John, who, landing at New York on the first day of July, lost no time in proceeding on their way to the new home in Indiana.

Shortly after his arrival in Tippecanoe county, Hugh Flack entered the service of Samuel Meharry, a well-to-do farmer of the neighborhood of Shawnee Mound, and a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose employ he continued for a period of eight years, during which time he hus-

banded his earnings with scrupulous care with the object in view of ultimately becoming a tiller of the soil upon his own responsibility. Mr. Meharry, being not only one of the leading farmers and representative citizens of the community but a man of large heart and generous impulses as well, took great interest in the young gentleman, giving him the benefit of his counsel and advice, which in after years resulted greatly to his advantage. While in the employ of this excellent man, Mr. Flack made the acquaintance of an estimable young lady by the name of Sarah Laugheed, a native of the same part of Ireland in which he was born, but who had come to America some years previous and at the time referred to was living with the family of G. N. Meharry, a nephew of his employer. This acquaintance ripening into love, finally resulted in a marriage, which was duly solemnized on the 15th day of April, 1877, immediately after which Mr. Flack set up his domestic establishment on the Meharry farm where he continued to reside as a renter during the eight years ensuing.

Mrs. Flack's parents were Robert and Margaret (Ray) Laugheed, the former a son of Adam Laugheed, a native of Scotland, who migrated to Ireland in early manhood and settled in county Cavan, where his death subsequently occurred at the remarkable age of one hundred and three years.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Laugheed reared their family and spent their lives in the above county, their daughter, Sarah, having been born on November 2, 1846. Cast upon her own resources after the death of her parents, she finally decided to seek her fortune in the great country across the sea. Accordingly, in 1867, she set sail and, landing in due time, made her way to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, arriving at Shawnee Mound on February 14th of that year and found employment and a good home with Mr. Meharry, as already stated.

During the eight years that Mr. and Mrs. Flack occupied the Meharry farm they labored untiringly and saved their earnings so that at the expiration of that time they were enabled to purchase one hundred and twenty acres of their own near Shawnee Mound, where, in due season, they began reaping the results of their sowing in the condition of independence, which they have ever since maintained. After a residence of nearly eight years on the above farm, during which time the place was not only paid for but greatly enhanced in value, Mr. Flack sold it and purchased one hundred seven and one-half acres of fine land near Battle Ground on which he lived and prospered until the spring of 1908, when he retired from active life to enjoy the fruits of his many years of labor and good management. In all of his efforts to rise in the world, Mr. Flack found an able and willing assistant in the person of his faithful and devoted wife and helpmeet.

In March, 1908, Mr. Flack turned his farm over to other hands and, accompanied by his wife, revisited the home of his childhood in the beautiful Emerald Isle, renewing many acquaintances with those whom he knew in boyhood. After spending two months in the land of their birth, Mr. and Mrs. Flack returned to the United States and since that time have been living retired lives in the city of Lafayette, where they have a comfortable home and numerous friends. Both are respected members of the Methodist Episcopal church and in his fraternal relations Mr. Flack belongs to the Masonic lodge at Battle Ground, in which, from time to time, he has been honored with important official positions.

Mr. and Mrs. Flack are the parents of four children, the oldest of whom, a daughter by the name of Maggie Meharry, married C. B. Downes, who, in 1909, sold his farm in Tippecanoe county and moved to the Pan Handle of Texas, where they now reside; they have two sons, Russell and Glenn, and are well situated as far as material means are concerned. Mary Elizabeth, whose birth occurred November 3, 1876, died on the 15th of the same month and year. William, the third of the family, married Mary Norris, of Delphi, and is the father of one child, a daughter named Marguerite. He is a farmer by occupation and for some time past has been living on his father's home place near Battle Ground. Luella, the fourth in order of birth, is the wife of William Greenup, a member of the wealthy and widely known Greenup family of Delphi, where she has lived since her marriage, being at this time the mother of two interesting children, Nellie and Joe, aged nine and seven years, respectively.

MATT SCHNAIBLE.

The advent of the Schnaible family in the New World was most discouraging and apparently the future held nothing for them, when, after a disastrous voyage in the summer of 1853, members of this family landed in New York, having come from their native Germany to seek a better home in free America. They had eked out a bare living in Wurtemberg, Germany, for many years, and the father, Michael Schnaible, desiring to give his sons a better opportunity than he had ever enjoyed, concluded that the wisest thing for him to do was to establish a new home; but this was an unfortunate decision, for during the voyage to this country cholera invaded the sailing vessel and forty-seven of the passengers succumbed to the dread dis-

ease, including Michael Schnaible and his son Jacob, his brother and his uncle, all of whom were buried at sea. John Schnaible, who contracted the disease, recovered, and the mother, Dorothea Schnaible, finished the voyage, which required forty days, with her remaining children, Margaret, Michael, John, George and Matt. Three of her children had died in the Fatherland. The means of the family were nearly exhausted when they reached New York. After spending a few months there, they started for the West in February, 1854, finally reaching Lafayette, Indiana, where the boys who were old enough to work found employment of whatever nature they could to make a living. Michael secured work in a small soap factory near the water works and continued in the same until 1858. Being an observing boy, he learned the business, as did also his brother John, who secured employment in the same plant. Believing that they could make a success manufacturing soap on their own account, they began business under the firm name of M. & J. Schnaible Company, which eventually developed into a large business and the family became well established, enjoying a good home and the comforts of life.

Matt Schnaible was only a baby when the family brought him from Germany, where he was born in 1853. He grew to manhood in Lafayette, attended the Lutheran schools and also a business college, receiving a good education. He first secured work as engineer in the Wabash elevator, which establishment was built by the Wabash Railroad Company in 1857 and was first operated by James Spears, who was succeeded by Morcy & Ball, and in 1875 by I. E. Haviland. In 1876 Matt Schnaible, having mastered the details of this business and having shown himself a capable employe in every respect, was made manager, and in 1882 he became a partner in the concern for which he had faithfully worked for a period of sixteen years, and the firm name was I. E. Haviland Company. The business continued to prosper, largely due to Mr. Schnaible's able management, and in about 1897 he bought Mr. Haviland's interest, becoming sole owner. In 1904 he added a retail coal business to his already extensive business, all of which is now incorporated under the name of Matt Schnaible Grain Company, which has become widely known and is doing a large business. Besides the elevator at Lafayette, Mr. Schnaible operates one at Shadeland, where he handles a large quantity of grain from year to year, his combined business often running up to very large figures, showing that he is by nature and training a business man second to none in the thriving city of Lafayette.

Matt Schnaible was united in marriage with Katherine E. Sattler in 1880. She is the daughter of John Sattler, a prominent and influential busi-

ness man of Lafayette, a son of George Sattler. Both father and son were born in Germany, John first seeing the light of day in Hessen-Darmstadt. They came to America and located in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, about 1855. John Sattler was for many years a leading tailor in Lafayette, became influential in business circles and was a trustee of the board of the Lafayette water works, and for many years he was an officer in the Lutheran church.

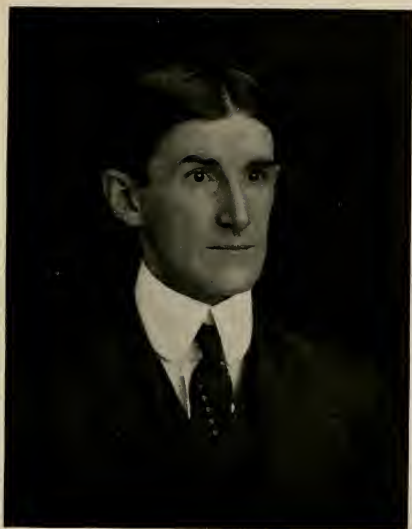
To Mr. and Mrs. Matt Schnaible eight children have been born, of whom one died in infancy. A daughter, Mrs. Adolph J. Lottes, lives in Chicago; Walter W. married Caroline Schurman, of Lafayette, and has one daughter named Katherine. The other children are Albert F., vice-president of the Shadeland Grain Company; Walter W., secretary and treasurer of the same company; Oswald M. is a clerk in the Merchants' National Bank; Arthur T., Elmer A. and Raymond. These children all received careful training and are well started in the successful battle of life.

Mr. Schnaible has long taken an active interest in the affairs of Lafayette and Tippecanoe county, lending his aid wherever practicable in promoting home interests. As a result of his public spirit he was in 1896 elected a member of the city council. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church. Personally, Mr. Schnaible is frank, straightforward, courteous and generous, a pleasant man to know.

ROBERT FOSTER HIGHT, A. B.

Prof. Robert F. Hight, superintendent of the Lafayette city schools, belongs to that class of middle-aged men who by thorough training and close application to professional duties have come to be known as capable and front-rank educators in this section of Indiana. He was born September 14, 1868, at Bloomington, Indiana, a son of Milton and Sarah (McCalla) Hight. The father graduated in law at the Indiana University in 1847, but never followed his profession to any great extent, being induced to engage in business of another character.

Professor Hight is descended from Revolutionary stock on both the paternal and maternal sides. The Hight family originally came from Germany, having emigrated to England, from which country they came to America. The great-grandfather, Thomas Hight, enlisted in the Continental army from North Carolina and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. The family removed from Carolina to Virginia in 1780 and subsequently moved to Boyle county, Kentucky, and about 1820 to Indiana.



R. F. Hight

On the mother's side, Professor Hight is descended from the great-grandfather, Thomas McCalla, who came from county Antrim, Ireland, when an orphan boy. He enlisted in the Revolutionary army from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. In 1778 he moved to South Carolina and served under Sumpter. He was captured and imprisoned, but later, through the efforts of his wife, was released on parole. His wife (Sarah Wayne Gardiner) was a cousin of Gen. Anthony Wayne. In 1835 the subject's grandfather removed from South Carolina to Indiana, where the two Revolutionary families became intermarried.

Prof. Robert F. Hight was educated in the public schools of Bloomington, Indiana, and in 1888 took the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Indiana University, where he specialized in natural science, under D. S. Jordan, J. C. Branner, Theophilus Wylie and Daniel Kirkwood. Having fully equipped himself for the work of an educator, in the modern sense of the term, from 1888 to 1891 he was instructor in biology in the high school at Huntington, Indiana. From 1891 to 1902 he held the same position in the high school of the city of Lafayette and from 1902 to 1904 he was principal of the high school at the last named city. He had so conducted himself as an instructor in these city school positions that in 1904 he was chosen the superintendent of the city schools here, and is still serving in that capacity, to the entire satisfaction of all interested.

Socially, Professor Hight is connected with various societies and clubs, including Beta Theta Pi college fraternity; Lafayette Club; Parlor Club and Lafayette Dramatic Club, of which he was the president in 1903. He has worked as a dramatic writer, having been in charge of this department for the Lafayette Morning Journal from 1896 to 1898.

Professor Hight was united in marriage June 3, 1897, to Elizabeth Puett Comingore. Under Mr. Hight's charge the public schools of Lafayette, which are second to none in North Indiana, have maintained their position. The subject is the author of the chapter in this work on "Literary Characters of Tippecanoe County."

WILLIAM O. CROUSE.

The well-known family of which William O. Crouse is an honorable representative is traceable in this country to a remote period in the time of the colonies, and many years prior to coming to the New World the antecedents of the American branch were quite well known in various parts of

Germany, where the name appears to have originated. Simeon Crouse, the first of the family of whom there is definite record, was doubtless a native of Wittenberg, as he figured conspicuously in the musical circles of that city and for some years was choir master of the church to which Martin Luther, the Great Reformer, ministered. He was a musician of much more than local repute; taught in Wittenberg for many years and after losing his family by the red plague, which sad event occurred when he was in mid-life, he came about the year 1745 to America and located at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he subsequently re-married and reared a large family. He was a strong supporter of the colonies in their struggle for independence, contributing by every means in his power to their ultimate success. He gave freely of his means, and sent four sons to the army, two of whom lost their lives in the battle of Germantown. Simeon Crouse was a man of note and influence in his adopted city and lived to a remarkable age, dying two days prior to the hundredth anniversary of his birth. His youngest son, Henry, whose birth occurred in Philadelphia, married Rachael Hebison, who bore him ten children, three of whom in after years came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, namely: Simeon, John and David Hebison Crouse.

David Crouse, about the year 1845, located at Dayton, Indiana, where he engaged in the practice of medicine and in due time became one of the most successful and best known physicians and surgeons of that community. He was thrice married and left children by two wives, one of his sons, Dr. Jerome Crouse, serving with distinction in the Tenth Indiana Battery during the late Civil war and subsequently achieving an enviable reputation in his profession. He departed this life in the fall of 1908, honored and esteemed by all who knew him.

Another son of Dr. David Crouse was Meigs V. Crouse, who entered the ministry in early life, but later, by reason of the failure of his voice, he was obliged to give up that calling and turn his attention to another line of duty. For nearly thirty years he has been the efficient and popular superintendent of the Children's Home at Cincinnati, and has made the institution a model of its kind. Two daughters of Doctor Crouse are still living, Mrs. Earl, who resides in Attica, Indiana, and Mrs. Victoria Burton, who occupies the old family home in Dayton, Indiana.

John and Simeon Crouse came west much earlier than Doctor David, both having settled in Tippecanoe county as long ago as 1827, the former in Tippecanoe county and the latter on the edge of Shawnee Prairie, in what is now the township of Jackson, where he took up a half section of land. John also entered a like amount and in the course of time both became well-

to-do families and prominent citizens, doing much to promote the material progress and social advancement of their respective communities.

Simeon Crouse was born in 1802, and when a young man married Anna Christman, daughter of Peter and Sarah Christman, who moved to Indiana in the early twenties from Raleigh, North Carolina, and settled in Warren county, with the subsequent history of which Mr. Christman's life was closely identified. Sarah Christman was the daughter of John Stout, who served during the war of the Revolution as an officer of a New Jersey regiment and achieved an honorable record as a brave and gallant soldier. The marriage of Simeon Crouse and Anna Christman was solemnized in Union county, Indiana, about the year 1825, some time before he became a resident of the county of Tippecanoe. Their children, three in number, were Francis M., born in 1828; Lavina, in 1836; and William O., the subject of this review, whose birth occurred in the year 1842.

Simeon Crouse followed agricultural pursuits all his life and, as already indicated, became one of the leading farmers of his township as well as one of its representative citizens. He departed this life in 1874 and left to his descendants the memory of an honorable name which they regard as a priceless heritage. His children grew up in the country, attended the subscription schools of their day and later rose to honorable positions in their respective places of abode. Francis M. was in the book business at Lafayette for a time, but disposing of his interests there went to Indianapolis, where he established a large book store and became one of the leading dealers of the city in that line of trade. He was a man of wide intelligence, profoundly versed in the literature of all countries and all ages, and possessed remarkable judgment as to the merits and value of old and rare books, of which he had long been a collector. Quiet in demeanor and of kindly nature, he had many warm friends, and his death, which occurred in Indianapolis in 1890, was greatly deplored by the best people of the city.

Lavina Crouse married John Shelby and died in 1859.

William O. Crouse, the youngest of the children of Simeon and Anna Crouse, spent the youthful years of his life in the township where he first saw the light of day and was early taught the lessons of industry and frugality which make for consecutive effort and permanent success in material things, in addition to which he was also instructed in the principles of truth and honor which in due time develop well-rounded character and fit their possessor for the sterner realities of life. After finishing the common-school course, he was planning to enter Wabash College, but the breaking out of the great Civil war caused a radical change in his calculations, for instead

of prosecuting his studies further he resolved to tender his services to his country in its time of need. Enlisting in the Eighteenth Indiana Battery Light Artillery, he was soon at the front where during the ensuing three years he bore well his part in the great conflict which tested the perpetuity of the government and earned a record for bravery of which any soldier might well feel proud. Under the command of Capt. Eli Lilly, of Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry, the Eighteenth Battery passed through many unusually trying and dangerous experiences. Supported by well-mounted and well-armed men, under the command of officers of superior ability, it saw much active service and was more frequently engaged than other batteries, the brigade having been fifty-four times under fire, which included some of the most noted battles of the war. Among the various engagements in which Mr. Crouse participated were Hoover's Gap, Chattanooga, Alexander's Bridge, Chickamauga, Ringgold, Resaca, Hopkinsville, Atlanta, Nashville, Selma, West Point and many others. The battery started out with one hundred and fifty men, and during its experience at the front three hundred more were recruited from time to time, and on being mustered out at the close of the war but twenty-six of the original force were left to tell the story of the many deeds of daring which the gallant Eighteenth accomplished in defense of the national union.

Returning home at the close of the war, Mr. Crouse entered into business with his brother in the book business, which connection lasted several years. During this period he contracted a matrimonial alliance with Sue N. Barr, daughter of Abram and Catherine (Rush) Barr, who moved from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in an early day, and were among the pioneer settlers of Tippecanoe county. Mrs. Barr was a niece of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the most distinguished physicians of Philadelphia, in Revolutionary times, and to him also belongs the honor of being one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Crouse comes from a distinguished ancestry. Her father's people trace their line direct to Maurice Grauf, one of the heroic defenders of the city of Leyden in Holland in 1574. Her mother's people are lineal descendants from Capt. John Rush, an officer of horse in Cromwell's army, who emigrated to this country from England with William Penn in 1683, and settled near what is now Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Crouse have one child, a daughter, who answers to the name of Bertha Barr Crouse, and who, with her parents, constitute an interesting and mutually agreeable and happy domestic circle.

Since the year 1866, Mr. Crouse has been engaged in various lines of business in Lafayette, but during the past fifteen years has devoted his atten-

tion principally to real estate, loans and insurance, in which he has been continuously successful and in every respect gratifying. For over forty years he has been an active and influential member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, during which time he has held important offices in both the subordinate lodge and encampment, besides being chosen at intervals a representative to the grand lodge. Religiously he subscribes to the Presbyterian faith, and with his wife and daughter is a regular attendant of the church in Lafayette and a generous contributor to its support and to the various lines of activity under the auspices of the denomination in his own city and elsewhere.

Mr. Crouse has always manifested a lively interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community, its progress and upbuilding, and bears the reputation of an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, with the good of his fellowmen at heart. In both civil and military life he has demonstrated his loyalty and love for his country, and his career throughout has been above reproach and greatly to his credit as a true American who makes every other consideration subordinate to his interest in the government and the free institutions for the maintenance of which he devoted some of the best years of his life and under which he has achieved marked success. In manner, Mr. Crouse is free from all ostentatious display, but his intrinsic worth is recognized and his friendship most prized by those who know him best, showing that his character will bear the scrutiny of close acquaintance, and that his life has been fraught with great good to those among whom his lot has been cast and to the world at large.

MICHAEL SCHNAIBLE.

Dark and dismal was the tragedy that marked the coming to America of the well-known family of this name. They had long contemplated to move, had discussed it over by the fireside and looked with longing to the land of promise beyond the sea. Finally the momentous day arrived, and during the summer of 1853 a sailing vessel departing from a German port contained quite a party of relatives bound for the New World. Michael Schnaible, the recognized head of these emigrants, had long been a farmer in Wurttemberg, Germany, during the first quarter of the last century. He and his wife Dorothea had had nine children, of whom three had died, leaving Margaret, Jacob, Michael, John, George and Matt, and this family, besides a number of

relatives, constituted the party that took the ship for what was destined to be a tragic voyage. In those days the passages were long and tedious, often consuming from a month to six weeks, and it took the vessel bearing these natives of Wurttemberg full forty days to traverse the Atlantic. The horrors of the passage were greatly aggravated by the breaking out of cholera in its most virulent form, and forty-seven of the passengers died of the disease. Included in this number were the elder Michael Schnaible and his son Jacob, his brother and his uncle, all of whom were buried at sea under the gruesome conditions surrounding such fatalities. John Schnaible contracted the disease, but was fortunate enough to recover, and the mother finished the sad voyage with her remaining five children. They reached New York much depressed in spirit and inclined to take a gloomy view of the outlook, as their means were nearly exhausted and the future seemed to hold little for them. After a month or two in the great metropolis, they started West in February, 1854, and after a tedious journey eventually reached Lafayette. The boys who were old enough went to work at whatever they could find to do, but in time an event occurred which proved fortuitous and was destined to influence the whole subsequent career of the Schnaible family. Michael found a job in a little soap factory near the water-works, and, though the wages were small, he was delighted with his good luck. He held on until 1858, when he was joined by his brother John, and the two continued for some years as faithful employees. This little factory had been started by Peirce and Cherry, but in 1855 the former sold his interest to E. T. Jenks, and the latter two years later bought the whole business. Meantime, the Schnaible brothers had worked hard, learned all they could about the business and saved their money. In 1868 they were able to buy the soap factory and engaged in business for themselves as M. & J. Schnaible. Their affairs prospered and in due time they built a commodious brick building to accommodate the factory. Later, they found it necessary to erect an addition and business grew apace until the soap factory became one of the important industries of Lafayette.

Michael Schnaible, senior member of the firm, was married in October, 1863, to Catherine Sattler, who died in 1867, leaving two children, Elizabeth and Wilhelmina. In 1869, Mr. Schnaible married Mary Klaiber, of Wurttemberg, Germany, by whom he had six children; John F., Louis, George, Emil, August and William Adolph. John F., who took a course in chemistry at Purdue University, died in 1908. Emil took a course in pharmacy at Purdue and now owns a wholesale and retail drug store on the east side of the public square. Louis died in youth, and the other brothers, George, August F. and William Adolph, are connected with the soap factory. Michael Schnaible,

the father, died September 20, 1899, the mother having passed away in April, 1890. The sister and the younger sons reside in the old homestead at Seventh and Heath streets. George, the third son, was married on October 21, 1903, to Anna, daughter of John Kluth, who came from Germany in 1852, and underwent a cholera-stricken voyage similar to that which afflicted the Schnaible family over. George and Mrs. Schnaible have one child, Ruth Lillian, and the family reside in a handsome home on North Ninth street, with a broad and beautiful view across the valley of the Wabash.

John Schnaible, junior partner with his brother Michael in the original purchase of the soap factory, married Mary Mertz, of Baden, by whom he had three children, two dying in infancy, and Willie, who passed away in early childhood. In the spring of 1899, shortly before the death of Michael Schnaible, the soap factory business was incorporated under the name of the M. & J. Schnaible Company, and John F. and George were taken in as equal partners. Two years later, August F. and William A. were also taken into the company. They manufacture laundry soaps exclusively, their principal brands being "Star City," "Daylight" and "Does-it-easy Naptha." The business has grown steadily and greatly increased in capacity from the small frame structure in which it was originally housed. Four different additions have been built on, as the increase of business demanded more accommodation, and in recent years another separate building has been erected. The company's trade extends over Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Alabama and West Virginia.

CHARLES H. BRADSHAW.

The life record of Charles H. Bradshaw, one of the well-known and representative citizens of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, shows that a man of industry, energy, fidelity to duty and right principles can win in the battle of life despite obstacles, and his career could be studied with profit by the youth whose future course is yet to be determined.

Charles H. Bradshaw was born at Urbana, Illinois, in 1858. At the age of two years his parents moved to Decatur, that state, where they remained until he was about twelve years old. From that time until he was twenty-one he lived in Mattoon, Illinois. He received a good education, and after leaving school went to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he engaged successfully in the undertaking business for about three years. About 1887 he came to Lafayette and engaged in the same line of business. In 1899 he and

Louis Schlesselman formed a partnership in the undertaking business, conducting an establishment of their own, which proved to be a fortunate undertaking owing to their knowledge of the business and their considerate treatment of customers. About 1907 they also established the Lafayette Granite Company, making monuments and similar work. This, too, was a success from the first, and the firm is still conducting both lines of business, having become well established in each of them, their trade extending to all parts of the county.

In 1890, Mr. Bradshaw was married to Amelia Kries, of Lafayette, daughter of George M. Kries, for many years a prominent citizen of Lafayette, but now deceased. This union has been blessed by the birth of two children, Charles K. and Rhe K. The Bradshaw home is a pleasant one and is frequently the gathering place for the many friends of the family.

In his fraternal relations, Mr. Bradshaw is past worshipful master of Tippecanoe Lodge, No. 492, Free and Accepted Masons; also past exalted ruler of Lodge No. 143, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; he is also past noble grand of Friendship Lodge, No. 22, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He takes a great interest in lodge work, and has become well known through the several orders with which he is identified. Being prominent in local political affairs, he was a member of the city council of Lafayette for several years, during which time he looked carefully after the interests of the city and won the hearty approval of his constituents. He is a Republican, especially in national politics, but in local affairs he often votes for the man whom he deems most qualified for the office sought, regardless of political affiliations. He has never sought political office, the office of city councilman coming unsought. Personally, Mr. Bradshaw is of pleasing address, sociable and friendly, thereby winning friends easily.

ROBERT W. SAMPLE.

The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this biographical review needs no introduction to the people of Tippecanoe county since his long and active life has been spent here, a life devoted not only to the fostering of his own interests but also one given in a measure to the development of the community at large. From early environments none too favorable he has directed his efforts in successful channels until he is now president of one of the best known banking houses in this part of the state, the First National.



R. W. Sample

Robert W. Sample was born in the city of Lafayette in 1833. He was one of seven children born to Henry T. and Sarah (Sumwalt) Sample, his parents having been among the pioneer settlers of Lafayette and well known here in an early day. Robert W. Sample was reared in his native city, attended the local schools during the winter months and worked in his father's tannery in the summer. After finishing his common school studies, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and attended business college, after which he returned to his native city and became associated with his father and brother John in the tannery and packing house plants. They also owned a farm in Benton county. Their tannery did a very extensive business for those days.

In 1862, when the First National Bank was organized in Lafayette, Mr. Sample became a director, and in 1890 became president of the concern, still holding that important and responsible position. Besides his banking interests he owns two large farms in this county.

Mr. Sample's domestic life began in 1855 when he married Elizabeth Anderson, born in Waverly, Ohio. After spending a few years in Perryville, Indiana, her parents brought her to Wea Plains, Tippecanoe county, while she was yet a small child. Like his father and mother, Robert W. Sample and wife have enjoyed a long and happy married life, having lived to celebrate their golden wedding in 1905, a remarkable coincidence for two generations—father and son to celebrate so many wedding anniversaries. This union was blessed by seven children, two of whom died in infancy. One daughter married John Ewry, both husband and wife now deceased; they left one daughter, Elizabeth Ewry, who makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Sample. The other children are, Candace, wife of Doctor Burt; Anna, wife of Ashley Johnson; John G. is teller in the First National Bank, and Richard B. is president of the Lafayette Savings Bank.

In their church connections, Mr. and Mrs. Sample are members of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, of Lafayette. The Sample home is a pleasant one where the many friends of the family often gather, never failing to find old-time hospitality and good cheer prevailing there.

SCHUYLER A. TOWSLEY.

The Lafayette family of this name originated in New York. Alonzo Towsley was a business man of prominence in Seneca county for many years, being extensively engaged in getting out and marketing stone, and employ-

ing the year around from twenty-five to one hundred men. He married Laura McLean, by whom he had four sons. Schuyler A. Towsley, the youngest of these, was born at Waterloo, New York, in 1847, and when eighteen years old had charge of a boat on the Erie canal, delivering stone to various places. About 1870, his father met with heavy losses in business, which compelled him to discontinue operations. Deciding to come West, Mr. Towsley located at Detroit, working in a foundry as a machinist and for the Twin Brother Yeast Company. Subsequently he became a brakeman on the Michigan Central railroad between Detroit and Jackson, Michigan. Afterward he went to Chicago and helped establish the Laflin Yeast Company for Steel & Price, taking charge later of their perfumery and extract department. It was an extensive business and he had under his direction a corps of sixty employees. His health failing, he secured a position as conductor on an Ogden avenue street railway, where he could get out-door exercise. In two or three months he came to Lafayette, and in 1880 entered the employment of Curtis E. Wells as traveling salesman in the queensware and glassware line. He retained this position for nearly two years and accepted a similar position with Hollweg & Reese of Indianapolis. After remaining with them for twelve years he bought a third interest in a yeast business at Chicago, but it proved unsuccessful and he returned to Hollweg & Reese. He remained with them two and a half years and then came to Lafayette to take charge of the Towsley Yeast Company, which he had organized a year previous. In a short time, however, he sold his interest and traveled for a while for James Duffy, wholesale confectioner. In the fall of 1887 he started in business in West Lafayette with a small bakery. His stock consisted of sandwiches, confectionery and various sweetmeats, catering especially to the student trade. At that time there were only about six hundred students in the university, but by constant diligence and good management he built up a business that yielded and still yields a fair profit. He keeps a general line of students' supplies, a lunch counter, dining room and billiard hall. That he is quite popular with the students is shown by the large patronage he enjoys from that source and the wide circle of friends found among them. He recently purchased property on State street and during the summer of 1909 erected a two-story brick building with basement. The property also includes a residence adjoining, and the whole is held at twenty thousand dollars. The restaurant and students' supply store occupies the first floor of the new building, the second floor being devoted to the billiard parlor, while the basement has been fitted up with an up-to-date bowling alley.

In 1864 Mr. Towsley enlisted in the Third New York Light Artillery, with which he served until the close of the war. His enlistment was under the name of Richard Towsley, that being the name he went by at that time. He was in the last battle of the war at Kingston. He keeps as a precious heirloom the old saddle bags and large pistols that his father carried while a member of the New York militia.

In 1878 Mr. Towsley married Abbie Smith, a native of the same town in New York where he himself was born. They have had three children, Charles S., Clara C. and Ida Belle. In the spring of 1905 Charles and Clara were both taken away by death, within five weeks of each other, the first being aged fourteen years and six months and the other twelve and a half years. Ida Belle remains at home attending the high school. The family are members of the Trinity Methodist church. Mr. Towsley is a member of the Masonic order, having taken the degrees of the Royal Arch chapter. He belongs also to the Knights of Pythias and the National Union.

GEORGE J. PFROMMER.

He whose name heads this biographical notice is the son of George Pfrommer, a native of Germany, born in Wurttemberg in 1826. He emigrated to America and came to Lafayette in 1846, coming by way of the Erie canal from Fort Wayne. Until about 1854 he was employed at various occupations. He was married in June, 1854, to Mary Mohrenweg, of Wurttemberg, who had come to this country a few years later than Mr. Pfrommer. Soon after their marriage he went to farming near the three-mile switch, two and a half miles south of Lafayette. He purchased forty acres of land, to which later he added more. On that farm his children were born. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: Mary, who married Peter Levandowski and lives in Lafayette; Kate, who married Herman Kreuch, and she resides in Peoria, Illinois, he having died in 1900; Michael is engaged in the grocery business on South Fourth street, Lafayette; Maggie died, aged twelve years; George J. was the next in order of birth of the eight children; Dora married Joseph Eisele and lives in Chicago, where her husband is employed as a railway engineer; John and Fred were twins; the last named died aged four years and John died in 1900, aged thirty-four years. He was married and left one daughter.

George J. Pfrommer was born October 17, 1862, and was reared on a

farm until aged eighteen years. He had the advantages of the German Lutheran schools, and when eighteen years of age began to work at the tile mill as its foreman and remained in charge for six years. This plant he had assisted in building and establishing the business. After this business experience, Mr. Pfrommer was employed in the Lafayette Car Works and continued there until 1891, when he engaged in the grocery business, which he followed one year, and then began contracting and building, and still follows this line of work. In this he has been signally successful and does excellent work as a builder.

Politically, Mr. Pfrommer is a Democrat, believing that this political organization best represents the interests of the masses of American citizens. From 1896 to 1902 he was a member of the Lafayette city council. He is a member of the German Lutheran church and served as its trustee since 1906.

Mr. Pfrommer was married in 1886 to Pauline Meyer, a native of Baden, who came to this country in 1883. This union has been blessed by three children, George W., John R. and Lillian M.

Mr. Pfrommer has ever been an industrious worker and an intelligent citizen of Tippecanoe county. In size he is above the average, is strong and robust, genial in his manners, yet quite positive and outspoken in his opinions. He is the owner of a handsome home and other valuable property in Lafayette, in which city he has the esteem of a large circle of friends and admirers. He is possessed of a frank, friendly disposition, which makes him one of the city's popular men who sees the practical side of life.

MORRIS WINFIELD PHILLIPS.

It is a privilege to pass an hour with "Win" Phillips, the journalist, lecturer, historiographer, student of Indian traditions, and especial champion of the "American Kid." Everybody around Lafayette knows him, and to know him is to like him, for he is geniality personified, and never spoke a word to hurt the feelings of the most sensitive. Mr. Phillips has had his full share of the ups and downs of life, has known the hard side of the couch and the pinchings of hard times, as well as the rays of sunshine which break in to relieve the wayfarer as he travels down life's way. But misfortune has not soured or prosperity spoiled this genial child of nature, who is devoting his mature years and untiring energy to the task of rescuing

from oblivion the traditions of a race whose history constitutes at once the tragedy and romance of our history. Mr. Phillips is of Ohio origin, being born at Dayton, February 15, 1854. His parents removed to Indianapolis when he was quite young and there he spent his childhood as well as the years of his young manhood. In 1869 he served as a page in the house of representatives, and afterwards resumed his interrupted attendance at school and had completed arrangements for a college career, when one of those minor incidents which often influence men's careers completely diverted the whole trend of his existence. He had become acquainted with the celebrated George C. Harding, the natural-born editor and newspaper genius, par excellence, whose brilliant scintillations in the various publications at Indianapolis had delighted a generation of Indiana admirers. Mr. Phillips had caught the fancy of this remarkable man, perhaps because of his accommodating disposition in "catching bait" for fishing excursions and skill in finding the most promising "poles." The great editor thought so much of the bright and companionable boy that he nicknamed him "Bullfrog Win," and many were the happy outings they had at Broad Ripple and other points along White river and other fishing streams of the state. Without much persuading Mr. Phillips was induced to join Mr. Harding in the newspaper field, and he remained with him for several years while he was publishing the Herald. Later, when Col. William R. Holloway began the publication of the Daily Times, Mr. Phillips joined the reportorial staff and continued with that paper until it was absorbed by the Journal. It was in 1889 that Mr. Phillips decided to become a resident of Lafayette, where he spent several years in miscellaneous employment. When Hon. William S. Haggard began the publication of a morning daily, in 1893, Mr. Phillips was assigned a position in the reportorial department and remained with the paper until its suspension. Five years with the Lafayette Courier, and a subsequent engagement with the Call, brought him to the year 1903, when he accepted a position with the Morning Journal.

Aside from his regular newspaper work, Mr. Phillips has done considerable miscellaneous writing as a contributor to the Indianapolis Star and eastern magazines. From an early period he was enamored of the subject of Indian life and traditions and by persistent study and research has become an authority on the aborigines of the Wabash valley. In 1906, while reporting memorial exercises at "The Battle Ground," he was so impressed with the obvious historical inaccuracies that he entered upon a study of the Northwest Territory, with a view to producing a more reliable account of the stirring times incident to the early settlement and formative period of Indiana.

Especial attention was devoted to the campaigns of Gen. William Henry Harrison, culminating in the famous and decisive battle of Tippecanoe. His articles in the Indianapolis Star concerning this epoch-making event not only attracted widespread attention, but were the means of bringing to him a lot of valuable data and original papers never before published. One of the most valuable of these was Judge Isaac Naylor's famous historical sketch of the battle of Tippecanoe, in which he took part as sergeant in Captain Sigger's company of riflemen. An autobiographical sketch prepared by Judge Naylor, which was full of interesting details of his adventurous life, was sent by Mr. Phillips to the Indiana Quarterly Magazine of History, a publication to which he contributes occasionally. The outcome of his studies, enthusiastic tours of the state in search of relics and descendants of the early pioneers, is a lecture on the general subject with especial reference to Harrison's campaigns against Tecumseh, which he has delivered frequently to delighted audiences. His admiration for the children of the pioneers and his conviction that the boy has not had a fair deal in history caused Mr. Phillips to dedicate the "American Kid," and both the title and contents have proved a hit with the rising generation. He loves "the kids" and they in turn love him, with the result that Mr. Phillips is regarded as the most successful of all lecturers to boys. All his lectures are illustrated with hand-painted views of Indian life, obtained from the United States department devoted to such subjects. His data and pictures are historically correct and the whole embodies much information of absorbing interest to the student of our aboriginal history. Features of the lecture are lantern-slides of many valuable paintings and historical documents, among them being several productions of John Winter, the famous painter of early Indian life, and other subjects of the pioneer period. Mr. Phillips is the recognized authority on the battle of Tippecanoe, of which he has exhumed many curious relics, such as tomahawks, a petrified ear of corn, from the old site of Prophetstown, and other things unearthed at Fort Ouiatenon, including a copy of a drawing of the battle, made by a soldier who participated in the engagement. Mr. Phillips also has lectures on Yellowstone park, Yosemite valley and the Grand canyon of the Colorado, with lantern-slides colored true to nature.

WILLIAM ALFRED LOFLAND, M. D.

To achieve an eminent standing in as exacting a calling as the medical profession requires something more than mediocre talents, a persistency of purpose, a fidelity to duty and the happy faculty of winning and retaining

the confidence and good will of all classes. These qualifications the gentleman whose life record is briefly outlined in the following paragraphs seems to possess, for he has, unaided, gradually overcome all obstacles until he stands in the front rank of the medical profession in Tippecanoe county, a locality widely known for the high order of its professional talent.

Dr. William Alfred Lofland was born near Romney, Tippecanoe county, February 26, 1864, the son of John S. and Nancy A. (McMillin) Lofland, the former a native of Crawfordsville, Indiana. John S. Lofland came to the southern part of this county in his boyhood, and after attending the Sugar Grove Academy in that neighborhood, while working during the summer seasons, he acquired sufficient education to enable him to begin teaching, which he followed for some time. But he abandoned this for farming after his marriage, continuing the latter vocation until within a few years prior to his death, in December, 1907. He was a successful farmer and stock raiser. Nancy A. McMillin was born in Tippecanoe county, November 7, 1840, the daughter of the late John K. McMillin, one of the former county commissioners and a well known man throughout the county. He was prominent in church work, also socially, and took an abiding interest in the public affairs of the county. He was an extensive stock dealer, a shrewd tradesman, but a very religious man, a strict observer of the Sabbath.

William A. Lofland grew to maturity on the old home farm where he assisted with the work about the place during the summer months, thereby securing a sound body which has meant much to him in his subsequent career. He attended the neighboring public schools in his boyhood, then took a course in DePauw University, finishing a special course preparatory to taking up the study of medicine which had long been a dominating passion with him. While in the university he read medicine in the office of Dr. G. C. Smythe, who was then considered a very advanced surgeon, ahead of his time in fact. Doctor Lofland often assisted him in delicate operations, and the skill thus acquired early in life has greatly aided him during his professional career ever since. From the university at Greencastle, Doctor Lofland went to Chicago and entered Rush Medical College, from which institution he was graduated February 19, 1889, having made an excellent record there. In March of that year he went to Linden, Montgomery county, and began the practice of medicine, soon having a fair practice. In October, 1901, he went to Chicago and took a post-graduate course and then located in Lafayette, where he has since practiced, having now an extensive patronage both as physician and surgeon, meeting with remarkable success.

Doctor Lofland was married on November 23, 1892, to Susanna Miller,

the accomplished daughter of the late Absalom M. Miller, who was county commissioner at one time, also held other public offices. He was a large land owner, prominent in the Friends church, a man of influence, widely and favorably known. To Doctor and Mrs. Lofland two children have been born, a son, Edgar Miller Lofland, born November 18, 1899, who died December 12, 1908. Their daughter, Evelyn, was born June 24, 1903.

In his fraternal relations the Doctor belongs to Tippecanoe Lodge, No. 123, Free and Accepted Masons. He and his estimable wife are held in high favor socially in Lafayette, and their pleasant home is known as a place of hospitality.

WILLIAM F. STILLWELL.

This well-known Lafayette business man was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 25, 1856, but was reared in Kentucky until 1870, when he came to northwestern Indiana, with which section he has ever since been actively identified. Entering DePauw University shortly after his arrival here, he devoted several years to the college curriculum and was graduated in 1877. Becoming a student in the law office of Hon. John R. Coffroth, in Lafayette, he remained until his appointment in January, 1880, as assistant to the general solicitor of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Railroad Company in charge of the legal business of that company of the lines from Crawfordsville to Michigan City and Indianapolis to Chicago. In 1885 he resigned to take charge of the business of the Henry Taylor Lumber Company, with which he has ever since been identified. In addition to his duties as president of this company, he has for the past six years engaged in general contracting which identified him with a large amount of important building. Included in this were the Monon railroad shops at Lafayette, roundhouses and depots at Indianapolis, Lafayette, and other cities for the same company, five buildings for the Indiana University, including the student building, library, remodeling Wiley Hall, the observatory and remodeling of the law building. Another conspicuous achievement of Mr. Stillwell was the construction of the stylish hotel at French Lick and a subsequent addition to the same structure. He also put up the Soldiers' Memorial building at Dayton, Ohio, with a seating capacity of six thousand people, the material being all of stone. Other work of a high order is represented in the court houses at Michigan City and Kankakee, Illinois, and the nine-story steel structure for the Schoff estate at Ft. Wayne. With Joshua Chew, his partner, he constructed the chemistry



William F. McNeill

building, new gymnasium and other structures at Purdue University. In fact, his activities have extended from coast to coast and the work done under his direction has been especially conspicuous for fine finishings found in the buildings of many cities. His company achieved international fame as the designer of the interior finishing in the Broadway Chambers building, of New York, of which a miniature was exhibited at the Paris Exposition and a medal awarded for the American methods of interior decoration, which was pronounced the finest in the world. The company now has branch lumber yards at Danville, Illinois, Richmond, Indiana, and Stockwell, Indiana.

Mr. Stillwell married, October 16, 1881, Sallie B., only daughter of Henry Taylor, after whose death, in 1885, he gave up his law practice to take charge of the lumber business established by his father-in-law in 1852. Mr. Stillwell deserves well of the laboring men of Lafayette, whom he has employed in large numbers and paid good wages. He has always been just to men in his employ, and his extensive industry, accompanied by his building operations, have been a source of wealth and prosperity to this community and the chief factor in making happy homes. Governor Matthews appointed Mr. Stillwell as a member of the Lafayette city police board, which was his only political office. He is a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church and of the Lincoln and Lafayette Clubs. He is also a Mason, having advanced as far in that order as the Mystic Shrine, and belongs to the college fraternity Phi Delta Theta. Mr. Stillwell's wife died some years ago, leaving an only daughter, Isabel F.

CHRISTIAN MERTZ.

No foreign country has furnished so many worthy and progressive citizens to the United States as Germany, and of the vast number of this splendid citizenship who have come to our shores and been assimilated into our civilization, resulting in incalculable good to both, is Christian Mertz, one of Lafayette's prominent business men, whose birth occurred in Richels-hausen, in the grand duchy of Baden, near Lake Constance, in the year 1834. He was the second child in a family of eight, the son of Johann Matthias and Katharine (Benzing) Mertz, the former a native of Baden and the latter of Wurttemberg. They died in their native land, but Christian Mertz's grandfather on the paternal side died in America, having come here in an early day. Johann M. Mertz was the owner of a large estate. He was a manufacturer of chemicals and obtained possession of the Richelshausen estate,

which was formerly owned by a nobleman. The manor house in which Christian Mertz was born is located in an ideal spot—the Swiss mountains, fortress Hohentwiel and Lake Constance being in plain view from the same. At this writing it is again in the possession of a baron. Christian Mertz was fourteen years old when the revolution swept over a part of Germany; in this his father took an active part, and it was during these years of early manhood that he imbibed the spirit of freedom and independence, the atmosphere of Germany having been pervaded with such a spirit at that time. Mr. Mertz always regretted that his education in advanced studies was neglected, for to his father the larger affairs of state and county seemed all important and young Christian was sent away from the Catholic country to be tutored by a Protestant preacher who was a good man but no pedagogue. Not having an inclination to serve the required term in the German army, young Mertz decided to come to America in order to escape it, reaching our shores when twenty years of age, his first voyage having been made on an old-fashioned sailing-vessel and lasted forty days. He came to Indiana soon after his arrival in the New World and for some time lived on a farm near Fort Wayne with relatives. In May, 1855, he moved to Lafayette, making the trip on an Erie-Wabash canal packet, drawn by a mule team. It was a long ride, the canal being the principal manner of transportation in those days. Mr. Mertz had made up his mind that if anyone had found a way to succeed in this new country, he would be the second one. Although a stranger in a foreign land, unacquainted with the language and customs, without friends and only a limited capital, he had the innate qualities that win in the face of all obstacles and he, in due time, had a good foothold, first securing employment as a stone sawyer in Wagenlander's stone-yard. Then he became porter in the Bramble House, of which Thomas Wood was proprietor. Later he worked in the Lafayette House. These occupations, of course, were only stepping-stones until he could save enough money to enable him to embark in business for himself. From 1858 to 1861 he engaged in the retail grocery business on Main street and thereby became independent of employers. He prospered and in 1865 returned to the Fatherland on a visit. Upon his return to America he became a partner of Jacob Geyer, and together they conducted what was known as the Peters mill, which was located on Wild Cat creek. Business still came his way and in 1871 Mr. Mertz made a second trip to Germany and remained there until 1874. On his return trip to America he was shipwrecked, the trip lasting twenty days; the ship was destroyed but no lives were lost, the passengers having been rescued by a steamer carrying merchandise. Upon his arrival in Lafayette, Indiana, which

place he had long designated as his home, he became landlord of the Bramble House, where years ago he had been doing menial chores. In the year 1876 he became a partner of Otto K. Weakly and they conducted the Lahr Hotel. While under his able management the wide popularity of this house was established and he and Mr. Weakly were associated in business for a period of eighteen years.

During the early years of his hotel business, Mr. Mertz purchased an interest in the Lafayette Milling Company and also became a large stockholder in the Tippecanoe Coffee and Spice Mills, under the firm name of Geiger-Tinney Company, now doing business in Indianapolis. He withdrew from this firm after having been associated with the same for a period of fourteen years. As president of the Citizens' Building and Loan Association, Mr. Mertz assisted to make this worthy enterprise successful and popular, retiring from the same in 1894, having been connected with the same for a number of years.

Mr. Mertz has done much to push forward the car of progress in Lafayette, always interested in and assisting in furthering many enterprises and being a liberal contributor to charitable enterprises and all movements, in fact, having for their object the general good. Among the laudable things he has done, it suffices here to mention only the fact that he was one of the very first by his liberal subscription to the Children's Home to make it possible for that institution to own its property.

At present Mr. Mertz devotes the major part of his time to the management of the Lafayette Milling Company, of which he has been president for the past twenty-five years, during which time various changes have taken place in the management of the same by reason of deaths, etc. This mill was built in 1885 and it has a capacity of one hundred barrels per day, being equipped with all modern machinery and appliances for turning out first-class and high-grade flour, meal, bran, etc., for which a ready market is found, the prestige of this mill having long since become wide and permanent. A large number of men are employed in its various departments.

The domestic chapter in the life of this prominent man of affairs dates from his fifty-ninth year, after an exemplary bachelorhood, he having formed a matrimonial alliance with Martha Mueller, who was born in Stuttgart, Germany. She is a refined and affable lady, and to this union three interesting children have been born, namely: Fritz, Martha and Richard. The Mertz home is an ideal one, and Mr. and Mrs. Mertz are popular in all circles. Politically, the former is a Republican, and a member of the Second Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM KENT LUCAS.

In studying the life record of William Kent Lucas, there are found all the elements that go to make the successful man of affairs—excellent ancestry, an analytical mind, a fidelity to duty, an unswerving persistency and a genial deportment—consequently as the general agent of the Monon railroad, with headquarters at Lafayette, Indiana, he has won a commendable position in the railroad world, in which he is widely known. His birth occurred at Williamsport, Warren county, this state, January 13, 1843, the son of a well-known civil engineer, Col. E. F. Lucas, the popular superintendent of the old Wabash and Erie Canal, which position he held for many years, during which time he was much sought after owing to his influence in high commercial circles. When this canal was taken over by the state, Colonel Lucas was one of three commissioners appointed to manage it, his duties being that of superintendent and overseer, especially regarding its construction to Evansville. He was influential with the railroads and attended to a great deal of business for others. Colonel Lucas was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1804, and having moved to Indiana in his youth he was educated in the Indiana State University at Bloomington, and, deciding upon a career as civil engineer, he became one of the first in the United States, also a consulting engineer. He was at one time a colonel in the state militia. William K. Lucas, of this review, has in his possession an old leather-covered trunk full of papers, left by his father, containing documents relating to the canal and many letters asking the Colonel's influence in behalf of the writers. In 1857 the Wabash railroad sent Colonel Lucas to Lafayette to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land on which to locate their shops, but it is said that local property owners refused to sell land for that purpose, not wanting the shops to come here. At Ft. Wayne the land desired was donated. Colonel Lucas's death occurred in 1871 while he was engaged in locating the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad.

William Kent Lucas grew up on a farm on the state line, remaining there and assisting with the various duties of the same from about 1849 to 1865. In the latter year he went to Keokuk, Iowa, in the employ of the Wabash railroad. In 1866 Senator Thomas A. Hendricks procured for him an appointment in the railway mail service, known as route agent, his "run" being on the Wabash railroad, between Lafayette, Indiana, and Toledo, Ohio, he being chief clerk on the route, which position he very creditably filled. In 1869 he returned to Keokuk, being employed in the offices of the Wabash

railroad. In 1876 Mr. Lucas was appointed agent of the Rock Island railroad, at Keokuk, which position he held for about seven years. So faithful had his services been that in 1883 he was promoted to the agency for that road at Des Moines, Iowa. Remaining there until 1899, he resigned that position and accepted an offer made by the Monon railroad as general agent at Lafayette, Indiana, which position he is faithfully filling at this writing.

Mr. Lucas was united in marriage, September 19, 1872, with Sarah Shontz, a native of Harmony, Butler county, Pennsylvania. She was a representative of an old and influential family, having been a cousin of the famous Theodore P. Shontz, one of the builders of the Panama canal. After more than twenty-six years of mutually happy wedded life, Mrs. Lucas passed to her rest.

Mr. Lucas is conspicuous not only for his faithfulness to his duty, but also for his obliging disposition and his willingness to do some kind service for others. He is regarded by the officials of the Monon as one of their most faithful and trusted employes, and much credit is due him for the large business done by this road in Lafayette. He and his sister maintain a very neat and cozy home where their many friends are always welcome.

JOHN E. CHAMBERLIN.

A representative citizen of Lafayette and proprietor of the Chamberlin Creamery and ice cream business, the largest enterprise of the kind in northern Indiana and among the largest in the West, the subject of this review merits consideration among those who have contributed to the growth of the city and given it an honorable reputation as an important and commercial center. It is with no little satisfaction, therefore, that the following brief outline of his career and modest tribute to his worth is presented. John E. Chamberlin has been a lifelong resident of Lafayette and since his young manhood vitally interested in the city's material advancement and business prosperity. His father, David J. Chamberlin, was born June 26, 1826, in Gettysburg, Adams county, Pennsylvania, and in the spring of 1849, shortly after his marriage with Elizabeth Naoma Biggs, moved to Lafayette, Indiana, where he soon became a member of the firm of J. Shideler & Company, general merchants and grain dealers. Subsequently he engaged in marketing, which proved successful, and still later, in partnership with his son, he established a broom factory, which he operated with gratifying financial

results for eleven years, when he disposed of the business to devote his entire attention to the manufacture of butter and cheese, an enterprise established in 1890 by the Lafayette Creamery Company and purchased by Mr. Chamberlin in 1893. Under the name of D. J. Chamberlin & Son, the business grew rapidly and, the better to meet the demands of the trade, the firm enlarged its capacity from time to time, and in due time built up the largest establishment of its kind not only in Lafayette, but in the northern part of the state. In connection with the making of butter and cheese and the handling of milk, they also introduced the manufacture of ice cream, which, like the other lines, proved successful from the beginning and increased to such an extent as to render necessary, within a brief period, the enlargement of their facilities and the adoption of new and improved methods and appliances. The industry has grown steadily in magnitude and importance until, as already indicated, it has become the largest of the kind in northern Indiana. The creamery, which has been increased to more than double its former capacity, is the largest in the state and one of the best known and most widely patronized enterprises of the kind in the central west. Connected with the establishment is a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, where are kept the high-grade cows which produce much of the milk used in the creamery, and the intention is to increase the herd as rapidly as circumstances will admit, although at the present time recourse is had to other sources in order to supply the growing demands of the trade. The plant now gives employment to an average of seventeen hands and the present yearly output is something in excess of thirty thousand pounds of butter and sixty-five thousand gallons of ice cream, besides a large wholesale and retail milk business, the greater part of which is used in the city, although shipments are frequently made to other points. The plant now in use was purchased in 1906, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars, since which, as stated above, its capacity has been greatly enlarged, new and improved machinery installed until the factory is now fully equipped with the largest modern appliances and complete in all of its parts. Although the business is still conducted under the original firm name of D. J. Chamberlin & Son, the senior partner and founder, David J. Chamberlin, died at his home in Lafayette, November 17, 1904, since which time the plant has been operated by his son, John E. Chamberlin, through whose efforts and management it has been made what it is today, one of the leading industrial enterprises of the city and one of the most successful of the kind in the entire country.

David J. Chamberlin was a man of sound practical intelligence and much more than ordinary executive capacity and every undertaking in which

he engaged appears to have prospered. He was also public spirited in matters pertaining to the improvement of the city, always manifested a lively interest in the general welfare of the community and was the embodiment of manly honor in all of his business and other relations. The large enterprise which he established, and with which his name is still associated, bears witness to his ability, judgment and foresight, and its steady growth, under the joint direction of himself and son during his lifetime, and under the management of the latter since his decease, proves that it was well founded and that his mantle has fallen upon a worthy successor. Elizabeth Naoma Biggs, wife of David J. Chamberlin, was born near Emmetsburg, Frederick county, Maryland, and departed this life in Lafayette, Indiana, June 26, 1902, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Her ancestors were among the first white settlers in Virginia and during the early wars, between the colonists and the Indians, several of the family were killed and others fell into the hands of the savages, who held them prisoners until ransomed by their relatives or friends. Later, some of her people became well-to-do planters and slave holders, but prior to the Civil war they liberated their slaves and moved to a state upon which the blight of involuntary human servitude has not been fastened.

David J. and Elizabeth Naoma Chamberlin were the parents of but one child, John E. Chamberlin, the subject of this sketch, whose birth occurred in Lafayette, Indiana, on the 22d day of November, 1850. He was educated in the city schools and while still young acquired, under the direction of his father, practical knowledge of business and matured his plans for the future. In due time he became his father's associate in the various lines of enterprise already described and upon the latter's death succeeded to the large establishment, which the two jointly built up, and is now sole proprietor of the same. His career has been a large and useful one, and an evidence of his acumen and reliability is afforded by the fact of his having steadily enlarged the establishment with which he is identified and earned a reputation in business circles second to that of none of his contemporaries and above the slightest suspicion of reproach or dishonor.

Mr. Chamberlin's domestic life dates from December 18, 1878, at which time he was united in marriage with Mary E. Wilson, of Lafayette, daughter of James R. Wilson, late of this city, the union resulting in the birth of several children, of whom three sons survive, viz.: James D., John M. and Wilbur, all intelligent young business men and connected with the enterprise of which their father is proprietor. Mr. Chamberlin affiliates with the Republican party, but is no politician, having little time to devote to party affairs

and no ambition in the way of public or official honors. This family, for several generations, have been Methodists in their religious belief and the subject subscribes to the doctrines of the same church, as do also his wife and children. In his fraternal relations, Mr. Chamberlin is an Odd Fellow, and it is a matter worthy of note that when he and his sons joined the order, a part of the ceremony was conducted by the same person who assisted at the initiation of his father into the same lodge forty-five years before. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

As the result of his ability, energy, economy and judicious management, Mr. Chamberlin has not only attained to a prominent place in the business world, but has also achieved marked financial success, being the possessor of an ample fortune and one of the solid and reliable men of his city. He has ever been an advocate of all moral interests, and endeavored to realize within himself the high ideals of manhood and citizenship, being straightforward, honorable and worthy of respect and standing for law and order, in all the terms implied. Few men in Lafayette are as widely and favorably known, none stand higher than does he in the confidence and esteem of the public and in view of his active and eminently creditable career and the influence he has always exercised on the right side of any moral question, it is proper to class him with the representative men of his day and generation in the community honored by his citizenship.

THOMAS WILLIAM BURT.

Born in a political and business sense Thomas W. Burt, present postmaster of the city of Lafayette, and one of the proprietors of the Lafayette Morning Journal, is deserving of the high esteem in which he is held by all classes owing to his public spirit, integrity and fidelity to duty. By dint of industry and marked innate ability, he has forged to the front among his contemporaries and made his influence felt throughout this portion of Indiana. He is popular among the laboring classes and common people, because he has been associated from youth with the men who have had to strive for what they have secured of wealth and fame, and in their struggles he still takes a lively interest, and while not disregarding the rights of the capitalist and those who have inherited wealth, he can always be counted on as vindicating the cause of that class of industrious citizens who seek to better their condition by manly labor, be it in whatever calling that labor may be found employed.

Thomas W. Burt was born March 12, 1861, just one month before the



THOMAS W. BURT

opening of the great Civil war. His father was Thomas Burt, Sr., who sacrificed his life on the altar of his country in the struggle to preserve the Union. He was a native of Ohio—the state so famous for brave defenders of our national flag in all wars. He volunteered soon after the first call for men by President Lincoln, and for four long, trying years, he fought for the right, as he was given to see the right, and when he had lived to see the new era ushered in, his life had paid the price of hardship and exposure on the battlefields of the Southland, having answered the last roll-call and passed from earth in 1865. Thomas W. Burt's mother was known in her maidenhood as Mary Rogers, who was a native of Indiana, and who, for her second husband, married Thomas Bryant.

In 1866 young Burt came to Lafayette, Indiana, where he was reared to manhood. Here he received his education and has ever since remained a loyal citizen of the place. When he was just entering his twelfth year, he began learning the printer's trade, and in 1890 he became associated with the Spring-Emerson Stationery Company, one of the oldest and best known houses in that line of goods in the state. It was established as early as 1836 by John Rosser and has flourished for three-quarters of a century. In 1897 the company was, however, reorganized. Mr. Burt, who had mastered the details of the business and had proven a most capable employe, was made a partner in the firm, the name being changed to the Burt-Terry Stationery Company, Frank and Charles Terry being the other interested parties. In his new role, Mr. Burt was signally successful from the start, and won friends and regular patrons by his own personality and the high grade of goods which his judgment taught him was the best line to deal in. With natural business ability, aided by genial manners and rare soundness of judgment, success was soon within his grasp. Later the firm became the well-known Burt-Terry-Wilson Company, and in the year 1902 the company absorbed the Daily Morning Journal, which is now known as the Burt-Haywood Company, incorporated in 1902 at a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars, and it is one of the largest of the kind in the state, employing one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty persons. The plant is equipped with expensive machinery of the latest designs. Mr. Burt is now manager of this large enterprise, which would be a credit to any city. Many large jobs are constantly turned out and the work is always satisfactory, for only high-grade material is used and only skilled mechanics are employed by this firm, the reputation of which is now far-reaching.

In politics, Mr. Burt is a Republican and has been active in the affairs of his party for thirty years, in fact, a leader in local matters, his counsel

often being sought by his co-workers and local candidates. He very creditably served one term as city clerk from 1894 to 1898 and on February 19, 1906, he was further honored by being appointed postmaster of Lafayette, and he assumed charge of the office on March 1st of the same year, and he is now filling this important position with honor to himself and credit to the community.

Fraternally Mr. Burt is a member of the Masonic order, including the Scottish Rite at Indianapolis and the Commandery at Lafayette. He also belongs to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the Knights of Pythias and the Druids. He takes an abiding interest in all of these orders and one would judge from his daily life among his fellow men that he attempts to carry out their high precepts.

The Lafayette Journal, with which Mr. Burt is connected, is too well known to the people of this locality to need commenting on. It wields a powerful influence wherever it reaches in moulding public opinion and it holds high rank with the clean, trenchant, wide-awake, modern journals of the present day, ably managed in every department and a success from a financial standpoint.

Thomas W. Burt was married on April 25, 1886, to Elizabeth F. Kichler, a native of Lafayette, the daughter of Adam and Sarah Elizabeth Kichler, a well known family of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Burt are the parents of two children, Mary E., who was educated in Lafayette and Washington, District of Columbia. Edgar H., now sixteen years of age (1909), is a high school pupil.

CAPT. JOHN W. MITCHELL.

It is with no little gratification that the biographer in this connection addresses himself to the task of placing on record the principal facts in the career of the honored soldier and esteemed civilian whose name appears above, a man who distinguished himself on many bloody battlefields during the dark days of our national history and who, since the close of that conflict, has labored for the good of his fellows and filled worthily important public trusts. John W. Mitchell, postmaster of the State Soldiers' Home, at Lafayette, is a native of Burlington county, New Jersey, and was born in historic old Bordentown, on the 19th day of February, 1844. His father was William Mitchell, whose birth occurred at the same place, and his mother, Imogene Farnum, also a native of New Jersey, was born and reared

in the town of Mt. Holly. These parents were married in the state of their birth and there continued to reside until 1865, when they moved to Lafayette, Indiana, where William Mitchell became a successful contractor and builder, which vocation he followed until retiring from active life. He was a man of good, practical intelligence and well balanced judgment and during his residence in Lafayette he earned the reputation of a capable and thoroughly reliable business man, and enjoyed to a marked degree the esteem and confidence of the people of the city. He lived a long and useful life, which terminated May 17, 1905, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife preceded him to the grave on May 18, 1886. Their family consisted of seven children, whose names are as follows: James H., ex-treasurer of Lafayette and by occupation a contractor and builder; John W., of this sketch; Lucy, who married Mahlon S. Conley, of Los Angeles, California; George E., a merchant of that city; Mary, wife of Norris S. Shaffer, a railway conductor living at Chicago; William, of Butte, Montana, a printer and newspaper man, and Edward G., who follows mechanical pursuits in the city of Lafayette.

John W. Mitchell spent his early life in his native town and received a good education in the schools of the same. He remained with his parents until eighteen years of age, when he responded to the President's call for volunteers, enlisting in June, 1862, in Company B, Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, with which he shared the vicissitudes and fortunes of war for a period of three years. His regiment formed a part of the Second Army Corps almost from the time of reaching the front, taking part in the various Virginia campaigns and participating in the numerous battles and skirmishes in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged. Captain Mitchell received his first baptism of fire at Chancellorsville, where he was wounded in the arm, though not so severely as to incapacitate him permanently for duty. During his first two years in the service he held the rank of sergeant and at the expiration of that time was promoted to first lieutenant of Company D, of which he afterwards became captain, continuing in the latter capacity until his discharge. Captain Mitchell's term of service included some of the most severe fighting of the war, as may be inferred from the following engagements, in which he participated: Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Falling Waters, Auburn Mills, Bristow Station, Blackburn's Ford, Kelly's Ford, Robinson's Tavern, Mine Run, Alsop's House, Po River, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Landrum House, Milford, North Anna (three engagements), three battles of Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, High Bridge, Farmville, Appomattox, besides a number of minor engagements and

skirmishes, in all of which he bore his part as a brave and gallant soldier and in not a few attracted the favorable attention of his superior officers. It is doubtful if any survivor of the Civil war can produce a record of such continuous service and, as far as known, there is today no living soldier who took part in as great a number of battles and skirmishes as the foregoing list. The Twelfth New Jersey Regiment entered the service one thousand strong, but at the close of the struggle one hundred and seventy-seven had been killed in battle, one hundred and one died of disease, four hundred and ten were wounded, making a total loss of six hundred and eighty-eight, a record of casualties such as few regiments can produce.

At the expiration of his term of enlistment, in 1865, Captain Mitchell was honorably discharged, after which he came to Lafayette, Indiana, where he rejoined his parents, who had moved to the city in the spring of that year. Within a short time, he engaged in the grocery business, but a few months later disposed of his stock and began contracting and building, being a practical mechanic and well fitted for the line of work to which he devoted his attention for a number of years following. In September, 1907, he was appointed postmaster of the Soldiers' Home branch of the Lafayette post-office and has since given his time wholly to the duties of the position, proving a capable and obliging official and adding honor to an institution of which the people of Indiana feel deservedly proud.

Captain Mitchell was married March 23, 1876, to Hallie J. Zimmerman, of Richmond, Indiana, daughter of William Zimmerman, of that city, three children resulting from the union, viz.: Singleton R., a college professor in New Mexico; Nellie B., her father's efficient deputy in the postoffice, and Norris S., who lives in El Paso, Texas. Mrs. Mitchell, a most excellent and highly esteemed lady, of beautiful education and high ideals, departed this life on the 18th day of October, 1905, at the age of fifty-six years.

The Captain is a Republican in politics and previous to his appointment to the position he now holds, served as deputy city treasurer of Lafayette. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, the Order of Ben Hur, and is a leading worker in the Grand Army of the Republic; also of the Union Veteran Legion, in the first named of which he has taken the Pocahontas and Haymaker's degrees.

WILLIAM VAUGHN STUART.

It is one of the beauties of our government that it acknowledges no hereditary rank of title—no patent of nobility save that of nature's, leaving

every man to establish his own rank by becoming the artificer of his own fortune. Places of honor or trust, rank and preferment thus happily placed before every individual, to be striven for by all, but earned alone by perseverance and sterling worth, are almost always sure to be filled with deserving men, or at least by those possessing the energy and talent essential to success in contests where public position is the prize. William V. Stuart affords a conspicuous example of the successful self-made American, who has shown that he possesses the qualifications that fit him to discharge worthily the duties that have been entrusted in him. A man of vigorous mentality and strong moral fiber, he has achieved signal success in a calling in which but few rise above mediocrity.

Mr. Stuart, one of Lafayette's best known attorneys, was born at Logansport, Indiana, November 1, 1857, the son of William Z. and Sarah (Benedict) Stuart, the former having been born in Dedham, Massachusetts, while his father sojourned here, having been on a mission for the British government, but he returned to Aberdeen, Scotland, with his parents. He ran away from home when a mere youth, and after satisfying his desire of adventure by circumnavigating the globe two or three times, finally came to America about 1828. He attended Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1833. About 1836 he moved to Logansport, Indiana, and began there the practice of law in a short time. He became eminent in his chosen profession, and was at one time prosecuting attorney of Cass county. Taking an active interest in political affairs, he was elected representative of his county and very ably served his constituents in the state legislature. He was sent to the constitutional convention in 1851. He was elected judge of the supreme court in October, 1852, the duties of which he faithfully discharged until January, 1858, when he resigned to become the general attorney of what was then the Toledo, Wabash & Western railroad, now known as the Wabash. He twice received the nomination of his party for congress to run against Schuyler Colfax, but went down in the general defeat of the Democratic ticket, but he made a very spirited contest for the office. He continued the successful practice of law until his death, May 7, 1876. He was one of the best known and most influential men of his day and generation in northern Indiana. A lawyer of more than ordinary ability, a judge of rare judicial analysis and a public servant that had no equal, his integrity and affability commended him most favorably to all classes.

Some of his sterling traits seem to have been inherited by his son, William V. Stuart, who was greatly assisted in his youth by his father whose

guidance along the early legal road was of inestimable value. He was graduated from the Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Massachusetts, in 1876, and in 1880 he was graduated from Amherst College, having made a very commendable record in each.

After leaving the last-named institution, Mr. Stuart returned to Lafayette and entered the law office of his brothers, Charles B. and Thomas Arthur Stuart. In 1881 and 1882 he was a student at the Columbia Law School. Returning to Lafayette, he went into partnership with his brother, Charles B., the firm being known as C. B. & W. V. Stuart, continuing successfully until in 1889 they formed a partnership known as the Stuart Brothers, consisting of the three brothers mentioned in this paragraph. They continued thus until in August, 1892, when the death of Thomas A. Stuart occurred and Judge E. P. Hammond was taken into the firm, and it became known as Stuart Brothers & Hammond. The firm was again changed in 1899, in which year the death of Charles B. Stuart occurred, and D. W. Simms was admitted to the firm, known as Stuart, Hammond & Simms, which has remained the style of the firm to the present day, and it is safe to say that no stronger firm is to be found in this or adjoining counties. They have a large and up-to-date law library and few cases of great importance are tried in local courts without this firm being represented.

In May, 1887, William V. Stuart was elected mayor of Lafayette, the duties of which important office he very faithfully discharged for a period of two years, during the course of which many substantial improvements were inaugurated and the interests of the public carefully conserved. In 1899, Mr. Stuart was appointed a member of the board of trustees of Purdue University, later elected president of the board, serving in that capacity until June, 1907. Having the interests of this great institution at heart, he gave it his best services.

June 17, 1896, William V. Stuart was married to Miss Geneve Reynolds, the talented and cultured daughter of James M. Reynolds, formerly general manager of the Monon railroad and a man prominent in railroad circles for many years. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart has been blessed by the birth of one daughter, who answers to the name of Sophie Wolcott. The date of her birth was October 1, 1899.

Besides his individual law practice, which keeps him very busy, Mr. Stuart is the manager of business interests of no small magnitude, and he ranks deservedly high in business, legal and social circles of this county, a worthy son of a worthy sire. Companionable and unassuming, public-spirited

and progressive in all that the term implies, he occupies a position of influence and honor in a community noted for the high order of its citizenship.

GEORGE WINTER.

George Winter was born at Port Sea, England, in 1810, of a talented and cultured family and the youngest of fourteen children. The foundations for his subsequent career as a noted artist were laid under favorable circumstances, for he was brought up amid the most propitious environment—an art atmosphere—and his genius was fostered and encouraged. After a preliminary course of private instruction, he went to London, entered the Royal Academy, and there lived and worked with artists for four years, making rapid headway in his chosen calling. About 1830, when twenty years of age, he came to New York city, and after a residence of seven years in the metropolis started for the middle West, landing at Logansport, Indiana. As he once expressed it, he was lured to Indiana in order to be present at the councils of Col. A. C. Pepper, of the village of Kuwau-Nay, in regard to the Pottawatomie emigration west of the Mississippi. He had an artist's interest in the red men of the West, and many of his famous paintings are of Pottawatomie and Miami chiefs. In 1837, at the request of her family, Mr. Winter visited Frances Slocum at her home in Deaf Man's Village, near Peru, Indiana, and made a portrait of her. She was famous for having been stolen by Indians from her white parents in Pennsylvania when only three years of age, and she lived all her subsequent life with the Indians as one of them. She revealed her identity to Col. G. W. Ewing, of Fort Wayne, when she was past middle life and thought to be on her death bed. While she recovered and lived many years afterward, she refused to leave her Indian friends and take up her residence with her own relatives.

In 1840 Mr. Winter married Mary Squier, of New Carlisle, Ohio. She was born at Dayton, that state, and was the daughter of Timothy and Rebecca (Tucker) Squier, the former the son of the famous Revolutionary soldier, Ellis Squier, who was born in Essex county, New Jersey, September 17, 1746, and was in the New Jersey militia, subject to call for special duty in the Revolutionary war when needed for emergencies or to fill out a company short of men. He died in Montgomery county, Ohio, in August, 1824. To George Winter and wife three children were born, namely: Annette, now

the wife of Gordon Ball, a prominent resident of Lafayette; George Winter, Jr., the eldest of the family; and Agnes, who died in childhood.

It was about 1840 when Mr. Winter produced many of his best known pictures, especially those depicting Indian life and the battlefield of Tippecanoe. He remained at Logansport until 1850, in which year he moved to Lafayette, residing in the latter city until his death with the exception of three years, from 1873 to 1876, which were spent in California. He died suddenly in 1876 while seated in a public audience at an opera house, having been seized with apoplexy. His widow survived him until August 11, 1899.

Besides a great number of oil paintings and works in water color and ivory miniature, which are of both artistic and historical value, Mr. Winter left some writings in connection with them that are very interesting from an historical view. A more extended description of his work will be found in this volume in the article dealing with local art. One of his paintings is of himself when a young man. It shows the deep blue eyes, calm, clear, expressive, and the fine, clear-cut features of a face of a man evidently of poetic temperament, surmounted by chestnut hair in curls and ringlets. In later life he became stouter and more portly. As might be surmised, he was a man who loved nature, and the Indians had a fascination for one of his poetic temperament, and his interest in them was potent in shaping his career. He has by his brush and pen rendered high service to historic Tippecanoe. He was truly a great man, a man whom to know was to respect not only for his marked talent, but also for his pleasing address and his exemplary life.

HENRY TAYLOR.

This formerly well-known citizen, long since deceased, is kindly remembered by many of the older generation as one of Lafayette's progressive men. He was born at Hamilton, Ohio, January 18, 1826, and resided in the place of his nativity until he had completed his twenty-sixth year. He went through the public schools in the usual way and attended Miami University at the same time that Governor Morton was a member of the student body in that institution. Ever afterwards he and the famous War Governor were warm friends and often met during "the days that tried men's souls." After leaving the university Mr. Taylor studied law in the office of Thomas Milligan at Hamilton, but the confinement and close application to books threatened his health to such an extent that he abandoned his ambition to become a lawyer. Re-

moving to Lafayette he engaged in the lumber business, met with increasing success from year to year until eventually the Henry Taylor Lumber Company was recognized as one of the important industries of Lafayette. The business was greatly extended after his death by the energetic management of his son-in-law, Mr. Stillwell. Mr. Taylor, aside from his private concerns, always found time to take an active interest in public affairs or whatever was calculated to benefit the city. In 1860 he was appointed by Governor Morton one of the trustees having in charge the establishment of Purdue University, and was largely instrumental in having it located at its present site. Lafayette owes him an unpayable debt of gratitude for his invaluable services in this important matter. In 1870 Mr. Taylor was nominated on the Republican ticket as a candidate for state senator, was elected and served until 1874.

In 1852, Mr. Taylor married Isabelle D. Sample, and their wedding trip emphasizes the contrast between the transportation systems of that day and this. The first stage of their journey from Lafayette to Indianapolis was made in a coach and four, from there to the Ohio river at Madison by the only railroad in the state at that time, and up the river to Cincinnati, their objective point being Hamilton, Ohio. Mrs. Taylor was the daughter of Henry T. and Sarah (Sumwalt) Sample, the latter a native of Baltimore, Maryland. The father was born near Middletown, Ohio, in 1805, and came to Lafayette from Winchester, Indiana, on a trading trip, just one week after the city was first laid out. In the following year, 1826, he married Sarah Sumwalt and came to Lafayette to live. He owned a tannery, a pork and beef packing establishment and a large stock farm in Benton county. He became prosperous and was noted as a man of influence and public spirit. His only living children are Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. David McBride and Robert W. Sample. Henry Taylor and his wife were warm personal friends of Governor Morton and whenever he visited Lafayette he was a welcome guest at their hospitable abode.

In the early part of 1884 Mr. Taylor completed the construction of a beautiful residence standing on high ground surrounded by well-kept lawns and commanding a wide view over a wide area. Under the guidance of Mrs. Taylor, and directed by her good taste, this home was handsomely furnished and possessed all the conveniences of a fashionable dwelling. It was such a place as one would pick out as a retreat for his latter days, but alas for the vanity of human wishes, scarcely six months had elapsed when the designer and builder was in his grave. For more than thirty-two years Henry Taylor

had been at the head of a household in which he found his chief delight. Of his two children, one died in infancy and the other, Sallie B. Taylor, married William F. Stillwell. In 1898, she too was called to follow her father, leaving an only daughter, Isabel F. Stillwell, who resides with her father and grandmother at the Taylor homestead.

HON. ROBERT P. DAVIDSON.

Standing out distinctly as one of the central figures of the judiciary of Indiana in his day and generation is the name of Hon. Robert P. Davidson. Prominent in legal circles and equally so in public matters beyond the confines of his own jurisdiction, with a brilliant reputation in one of the most exacting of professions that won him a name for distinguished service second to that of none of his contemporaries, there was long no more prominent or honored man in the locality which he dignified with his citizenship. Wearing the judicial ermine with becoming dignity and bringing to every case submitted to him a clearness of perception and power of analysis characteristic of the learned jurist, his name and work for years was allied with the legal institutions, public enterprises and political interests of the state in such a way as to earn him recognition as one of the distinguished citizens of a community noted for the high order of its talent. A high purpose and an unconquerable will, vigorous mental powers, diligent study and devotion to duty are some of the means by which he made himself eminently useful, and every ambitious youth who fights the battle of life with the prospect of ultimate success may peruse with profit the biography herewith presented. Although the earthly career of this distinguished gentleman closed on Wednesday evening, April 14, 1909, after an illness lasting from December 31, 1908, his influence still pervades the lives of those with whom he associated. He was the oldest member of the Tippecanoe county bar, a lone tree in what was once a mighty forest of stalwarts; eminent in the legal profession, a high type of American citizenship and a devoted Christian, whose intelligence, friendship, integrity and general character won for him a circle of friends described in number by the one word legion. In reviewing the life-work and character of so important a citizen as he who but yesterday walked and mingled with his fellowmen, performing every known duty, guided only by the manly traits that men and women everywhere call noble, the biographer can not hope to give the reader more than a glimpse of this busy man's well-spent career.

Judge Robert Parks Davidson was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, October 26, 1826, of Scotch ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides, his family being one of the highly respected of the pioneer settlers. Thomas Davidson, the pioneer grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania, settled in Kentucky in an early day and died there many years ago. He was noted for his personal courage and high sense of honor. The maternal grandfather, James Parks, Sr., emigrated from Pennsylvania about 1790 and located in Nicholas county, Kentucky, where he died May 6, 1836. His family was of English origin, and numerous members of the same became distinguished in various walks of life. James Parks, Sr., who was a prominent merchant and trader in his community, represented his county in the Kentucky legislature and he also served very creditably in the state senate, having been contemporary with the Wicliffes and Marshalls. A loyal Presbyterian, he served faithfully for a period of forty years as elder in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church.

Judah Davidson, father of Judge Davidson of this memoir, was the fourth son of Thomas Davidson. He received such educational training as the early schools afforded, and when he reached maturity he married Mary (Steele) Davidson on December 11, 1825. She was the tenth child in the family of James Parks, Sr., and wife, and to this union two sons were born, of whom Robert P. was the oldest. When deceased was but two years of age, the father died, leaving the two fatherless boys and the widowed mother to battle on without the aid and counsel of a father and husband. The mother was a woman of intelligence and genuine piety. The mother and her sons went to the home of the former's parents, and the sons were given the opportunities offered by the common schools of those days. When fourteen years of age Robert P. Davidson was placed in an academy, and at intervals worked at farm labor, in the meantime preparing himself for college. He accordingly entered the freshman class of Miami University, in May, 1845, with the intention of preparing himself for the ministry, but changing to Center College, Kentucky, in the winter of 1847-1848, he pursued his studies there and was graduated from that institution in June, 1848, ranking among the best of the large graduating class of that year, and in recognition of his merits, this institution, three years later, conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. After graduating he turned his attention to teaching for a short time, then began the study of law, having abandoned the idea of becoming a minister. He was licensed to practice in the courts in February, 1851, and soon afterwards entered the law office of the late Judge Joseph C. Suit, at Frankfort, Clinton county, this state, later forming a partnership

with this noted jurist. He was also at one time associated with Hon. Joseph Claybaugh, his brother-in-law, an ex-judge of the Clinton county circuit court. Mr. Davidson became prosecuting attorney for Clinton county, and he served as judge of the common pleas court in the fifties. In the midst of all his various legal duties he found time to do considerable editorial writing on the Franklin Argus, later known as the Crescent, which name he gave the paper. He continued in the practice at Frankfort until November, 1863, when he moved to Lafayette, during the most exciting period of the great Civil war. The rigid study of the law and his close application to his chosen profession made him profound in thought and broad-minded in the truest sense of the term. As a public speaker, while not a flowery orator, he was a strong, logical speaker, his language being of that clear, concise and forcible type that always had its weight with an audience, especially with courts and jurymen, who recognized the fact that he had a wonderful legal mind. In his personal bearing the Judge was of rather retiring disposition, always a gentleman, possessed of true politeness, courteous and obliging, very gentle mannered, true hearted and sympathetic, at all times and places. He always had the best interests of his client at heart, and was firm in the presentation of his arguments in the court room. He remained a profound student of law up to the time of his death. His briefs in cases taken to higher courts were considered masterpieces.

His career in Lafayette was a series of triumphs, having in 1864 entered the law office of W. D. Mace, but subsequently formed a partnership with Hon. Richard P. DeHart. At one time he was a law partner of Capt. W. DeWitt Wallace and still later he was associated with his son, Joseph C. Davidson, who is now practicing in Chicago. His next law partner was Daniel E. Storms, ex-secretary of state, who now resides in Nevada. His last partner was Allen Boulds, admitted to the firm in 1897. Thus it will be seen that he was associated with numerous excellent attorneys during his long practice. From time to time he aided many young men to solve difficult legal problems and he has started them out on their careers as attorneys with a good degree of assured success. His knowledge of law made him an authority in many intricate legal cases in Tippecanoe and other counties. The following, which appeared in an editorial of one of the newspapers of his home city the morning after his death, is an accurate summing up of his legal ability:

"He possessed an analytical mind, and being so well read in law, he scored every point the case would admit of. In court he was a fighter for every inch of ground and was always respected by his opponents. He was

connected with some of the most important lawsuits filed in this and adjoining counties, and his advice was sought by other attorneys who well knew the value of the legal lore he possessed."

Not alone in law did Judge Davidson become efficient, but as a political worker in the ranks of the Democratic party he did valuable work. During the Lincoln and Douglas presidential campaign, he was active in the interest of his party, and had the honor of being one of the Douglas electors, and four years later he was an elector for Abraham Lincoln for his second term. He was what is styled in political history "a war Democrat" and bitterly opposed the institution of human slavery. During our great civil strife, Governor Morton appointed him draft commissioner. After the war had ended Judge Davidson did not participate again in politics until he was elected a representative to the legislature, serving in the sessions of 1871-1872. In 1902 he was defeated for the state senatorship by Hon. William R. Wood. He was never a radical partisan, believing that all parties tried to make platforms for the good of the masses, hence he was charitable and never offensive in his political declarations.

The true test of manhood may generally be found about the home hearthstone, and in this phase of his interesting life Judge Davidson was shown in his best light, his domestic relations being of the most harmonious and happiest type. He formed a matrimonial alliance on May 15, 1849, with Jennie S. Claybaugh, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Claybaugh, D. D., who was for many years professor of theology at Oxford Seminary (Ohio). This union was blessed by the birth of five sons and two daughters, five of whom survive, namely: Joseph C., of Chicago; Mrs. Mary P. Russell, also of Chicago; Margaret B., who is living in Lafayette; Horace C., of Aurora, Illinois; and Dr. Edward C., of Lafayette. Robert P., Jr., died in 1889, and James T. died in 1904. After a beautiful Christian life, Mrs. Davidson closed her eyes on earthly scenes, January 26, 1908, a few months in advance of her husband, who really never fully recovered from the sad affliction caused from being separated from one who had traveled with him so many years as a loving, faithful companion.

Concerning his religious faith, it can be said that he very naturally found his church home within the fold of the Presbyterian church, as his forefathers had all been of that faith. For almost a half century he was an exemplary member and was long an elder of the First Presbyterian church of Lafayette. He was a home man, and he was usually found at his fireside when not at his office, for he affiliated with no clubs or secret societies. This love of the quietude of home was perhaps responsible for his limited traveling.

He also took a delight in looking after his farming interests, which were extensive. He was always entertaining, a man of much universal knowledge and a companionable conversationalist.

At his funeral, the members of the bar, who held him in the very highest esteem, attended in a body. The Rev. A. C. V. Skinner, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, conducted the services, paying a high tribute to the departed dead. Friends came from long distances to pay their last respects to the mortal remains of him who in his lifetime had befriended and mingled with them as companions on the road of life. Thus, beneath a wealth of beautiful garlands, surrounded by sorrowing old-time and younger friends, the pallbearers bore the tabernacle that had held this worthy man's great soul to its last resting place in Springville cemetery, where it sleeps the sleep of the just.

At a meeting of the bar association, held April 24th, eulogies were pronounced by leading members, and appropriate resolutions were passed and spread upon the records of the superior and circuit courts.

JAMES M. STINGLE.

Incumbent of the office of county assessor and holding worthy prestige as a citizen, the subject of this sketch has been much in the public gaze and merits more than passing notice among the representative men of the county which has been his home since his birth. James M. Stingle was born near Purdue University in Wabash township on the 28th day of August, 1862, being a son of Levi and Emily (Kellogg) Stingle, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. Levi Stingle came to Tippecanoe county a number of years ago and in due time became widely known as a successful farmer and stockraiser; by industry and frugality, directed and controlled by sound judgment and business ability of a high order, he accumulated a handsome fortune and at the time of his death left a large estate, including the family homestead in Wabash township and other valuable realty, besides personal property of considerable amount. He was greatly esteemed throughout the county, enjoyed the confidence of his fellowmen to a marked degree and in his efforts to promote his own interests was not unmindful of the interests and welfare of others. He lived to the age of seventy-two and was called from the scenes of his earthly labors and triumphs in 1899, his death being deeply mourned and profoundly regretted by the people among whom he had spent

so many years. Mrs. Stingle, who proved a worthy wife and helpmeet and to whose judicious counsel her husband was indebted for no small part of his success, departed this life in 1889, when sixty-two years of age. Levi and Emily Stingle were the parents of seven children, three of whom died in infancy or early childhood, the names of the surviving members of the family being as follows: James M., subject of this sketch; Harry E., who lives in California; Eva A., wife of James A. Bell, of West Lafayette, and Lillie E., who married Pogue Myers and lives in the city of Lafayette. Both parents had been previously married and each had one child when they became husband and wife.

James M. Stingle was reared amid the bracing airs and wholesome influence of rural life, and his early experience on the farm had much to do in developing a strong, well-rounded character and directing his future course of action. He was educated in the public schools and the Lafayette Commercial College and, on leaving home to make his own way in the world, engaged in the livery business at Lafayette, which he conducted with fair success for a period of ten years. Disposing of his establishment at the expiration of that time Mr. Stingle, in 1904, was appointed deputy county assessor, the duties of which position he discharged in a very acceptable manner, for one term, during which time he became so widely acquainted throughout the county and made so many warm friends that when he announced his candidacy for the office held by his superior, his nomination was a foregone conclusion. In the election which followed he defeated his competitor by a majority of five hundred and ninety-five votes.

Mr. Stingle has proven a very efficient and obliging public servant. He conducts his office in an able and straightforward business-like manner, exercises sound discretion in the matter of values and is absolutely fair and impartial in his treatment of property holders, so that the public, irrespective of political alignment, have the utmost confidence in his judgment and integrity. As indicated above, he is a Republican and an active worker for the success of his party, especially in local affairs, concerning which his opinions and advice always carry weight and command respect. Mr. Stingle is connected with several secret fraternal orders, including the Knights of Pythias and Improved Order of Red Men, in the former of which he holds the title of past chancellor. The local lodges to which he belongs are indebted to him for much of the success they now enjoy.

Mr. Stingle's domestic life dates from March 9, 1885, at which time he was united in marriage with Drusilla Belle Huffman, of Lafayette, and a daughter of Noah and Elizabeth (Nagle) Huffman, the father a son of Rev.

Jonathan Huffman, a pioneer of Tippecanoe county and one of the first Methodist ministers in this part of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Stingle have three children, namely: Robert, a student of Purdue University, Ethel and Bernice, the former pursuing her studies in the high school of West Lafayette, the latter a student of the lower grades. In religious belief Mr. Stingle subscribes to the Baptist creed, his wife being a Methodist and a zealous and useful member of the local church to which she belongs.

SAMUEL S. WASHBURN, M. D.

Dr. Samuel S. Washburn, who is now the longest in practice of any physician, save possibly one, in Tippecanoe county, and still enjoying the confidence of the populace in his present-day practice in the city of Lafayette, was born September 1, 1839, at Rushville, Indiana. He is the son of Isaac and Mariah (Bratton) Washburn. The father was born in Ohio and was by trade a tanner and followed it until the Mexican war came on. He then enlisted in the army raised to put down that conflict and was promoted to sergeant-major of the Second Kentucky Regiment of Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Buena Vista and died a pensioner, by reason of his Mexican war service. After that war he located at Owensboro, Kentucky, where he became the editor of a newspaper, continuing in that profession until his death in December, 1876. He was the father of six children, as follows: Nancy, Elihue, Robert R., Sarah, Zarelda, and Samuel S. of this notice. The mother of this family died in 1885; she was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, having united at the age of fifteen years. The subject's father, Isaac Washburn, was of the Universalist faith. Politically, he was a Democrat.

Doctor Washburn had the advantage of the public schools in Rush county, Indiana, and later studied under a private tutor. He chose the science of medicine as his profession, and studied under Dr. D. W. Stirman, of Owensboro, Kentucky, and entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, from which most excellent institution he was graduated in the month of March, 1861. He then saw the country was in need of men to suppress the Rebellion which had opened in April of that year, and enlisted as a member of the Sixteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving until the autumn of 1863, when he was discharged by reason of disability, having contracted typhoid pneumonia. During his entire army career he was on



S. S. Washburn, M.D.

the medical staff and was assistant surgeon and hospital steward. After he returned from the army, he located at Decatur, Illinois, where he practiced medicine four years, then located at Dayton, Indiana, where he continued seven years and built up an extensive medical practice in that section of the country. In 1874 he came to the city of Lafayette, where he has ever since practiced and is now the longest in practice of any physician in the place. He is a member of the Tippecanoe County Medical Society, as well as a member of the State and American Medical Associations. He reads the latest medical works and is a subscriber to and benefits by the reading of the various medical publications. By keeping fully abreast with the modern methods in his profession, he is accounted an up-to-date physician and surgeon. He has a large and successful practice, being the "family doctor" for many of the leading families of the city and its environments.

Politically, the Doctor is a believer in the general principles of the Democratic party. In 1889 he was a candidate for state representative, and at a time when the county went a thousand majority Republican he was only defeated by about four hundred votes.

In civic society relations, the Doctor is connected with Masonry, being a past master of the Masonic lodge, having held that office four years, and is always interested in all that pertains to this ancient and honorable fraternity. He is known as a bright Mason.

Coming to his domestic life, it may be said in this connection that he was united in marriage November 22, 1864, to Lucy B. English, daughter of James English and wife, of Mt. Auburn, Illinois. The issue by this union was five children, as follows: Alva C., Savilla, Van Clifford, James H. and Olivia Belle, all deceased, except the sons, A. C. and J. H. James H. is an actuary for the Hartford Life Insurance Company, and resides at Hartford, Connecticut; A. C., the Doctor's other son, is actuary for the Mexico-Americana Life Insurance Company and resides in Mexico.

To have practiced in the homes of Tippecanoe county so long as Dr. Washburn has, and met with success; to have seen service in his country's war days; to have been connected with county and municipal government and advocated his political principles, against fearful odds, and reared a family, members of which are today holding places of trust and responsibility in this and a foreign country, is an indication that his career has been fraught with more than ordinary success. In the city of Lafayette he has been councilman from the sixth ward for eighteen years and was president of the board of city commissioners four years.

JUDGE CYRUS BALL.

An enumeration of the representative citizens of Tippecanoe county of a former generation who won success and recognition for themselves and at the same time conferred honor upon the community, would be decidedly incomplete were there failure to make mention of Judge Cyrus Ball, who long held worthy prestige in legal and political circles. He was always distinctively a man of affairs, who wielded a wide influence among those with whom his lot was cast, ever having the affairs of his county at heart and did what he could to aid in its development, then passed serenely on to his eternal rest, leaving behind him a priceless heritage to his family and friends—the record of a life well spent and a good name.

Judge Cyrus Ball, long a prominent citizen of Indiana, was born in Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, May 30, 1804, the youngest of a family of six children, four brothers and two sisters. His early education was meager, having attended schools of a primitive kind for three months during the winter, his work on the farm depriving him of further time to devote to his text-books. However, he spent a great deal of time reading history and miscellaneous subjects, and while quite a young man was enabled to begin teaching in one of the country schools. In 1825 he left the farm and read law awhile, having at an early age decided to enter the legal profession, and he was admitted to the bar in Ohio in 1826. He came west with his cousin, Justice Harlan, in that year. In the spring of 1827 he went to Baltimore, Maryland, and bought a stock of merchandise and brought the same to Lafayette, Indiana, and he and his brother started a general store here. After two and one-half years, Cyrus assumed entire control of the business, which had steadily grown from the first. In 1828 Cyrus Ball was admitted to the bar in Indiana and the following year he was elected justice of the peace, serving five years. In 1835 he was defeated for the office by Mathias Peterson, a Democrat. He then formed a partnership with James Hill and Peter S. Jennings, embarking in the dry goods business. Mr. Hill died in 1837 and the firm became Ball & Jennings. The former sold out to the latter, and, in connection with his brother, purchased the property at the northwest corner of Third and Main streets, paying the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for the lot.

In 1832 Mr. Ball was married to Cornelia Smith, who died within three years after their marriage. On May 8, 1838, he was married to Rebecca Gordon, of Philadelphia; she was born in that city, May 16, 1816, and she

came to Lafayette in 1837. To this union five children were born, namely: Gordon, Seneca, Eugene, Cornelia and Richard. Mrs. Ball was of a decidedly poetic nature, and she was always bright, cheerful and happy. She was a woman of rare intellect, of fine judgment, having wonderful powers of tact and discrimination. She penned many dainty gems of verse, some of them manifestly from the depth of the heart, and displayed a wealth of poetic genius.

When the Black Hawk war began Judge Ball and William Reynolds went to the front, passing through Chicago, at that time an insignificant little trading post. Upon their arrival there they were unable to buy enough feed for their horses, there being practically no business of this nature there.

The Wabash & Erie canal made Judge Ball collector of tolls in 1840, and in 1841 he was appointed cashier in the branch at Lafayette of the State Bank of Indiana, retaining that position until the charter expired and the bank went into liquidation. Business was carried on at the southwest corner of Sixth and Main streets until the charter expired in 1859, at which time Judge Ball purchased the lots and improvements, which are now the property of his son, Gordon Ball.

Cyrus Ball was elected one of the three associate judges in 1840 for this district, and he was soon regarded as a splendid jurist, fair and possessing the highest integrity. He had a mind capable of the most careful judicial analysis and he carefully weighed in the balance all problems submitted to him and soon displayed a profound knowledge of jurisprudence, his decisions seldom meeting with reversal at the hands of a higher tribunal.

When the Lafayette Artificial Gas Company was started, Judge Ball became president and held considerable stock in the same, and its large success was very largely due to his able management. With Albert S. White, the Judge was chiefly instrumental in the construction of the railroad to Indianapolis, many years ago, which is now a part of the Big Four system. When he retired from the banking business, Judge Ball built an elegant residence on South Ninth street where he lived until his death, June 30, 1893, having reached a ripe old age, full of honors and success. Although it was dangerous to do so, he entertained the noted William Lloyd Garrison and other well known abolitionists at his home. Mrs. Cyrus Ball joined her distinguished husband in the silent land on January 16, 1900. Her son, Seneca Ball, who became prominent in business and railroad circles, died December 19, 1907. Eugene Ball died in Vienna, while United States consul to Budapest. Cornelia Ball died just as she had blossomed into womanhood. Thus Gordon Ball, of Lafayette, is now the only living member of the family.

Judge Ball was a man of unusual business ability, having been an organizer and a promoter, possessing the rare ability to foresee the outcome of business transactions and he was regarded as a leader in business circles for a half century. He died without a blemish on his character, there having been manifest in his character the highest sense of honor and the strictest integrity. In disposition he was kind, tender, yet firm, straightforward and no man was more determined in the execution of his plans when once he decided that he was right. Broad and liberal in his views, enterprising and resourceful, he was a power in every enterprise he undertook. He took the delight of a boy in innocent sports, and nothing delighted him more than to romp with his children. His old age was cheered by frequent fishing trips to the Kankakee, Wild Cat and the Wabash. His useful life ended as he had lived it—without a shade to darken its passage into the great beyond. Tippecanoe county will never know a more useful, grander character than he.

MAJOR WARREN R. KING, M. D.

The subject of this sketch, who is chief surgeon of the Soldiers' Home and for many years recognized as one of the leading members of the medical profession, is a native of Hamilton county, Indiana, born February 6, 1842. His parents, Benson and Esther (Robinson) King, natives of New York, came west in an early day and settled about fourteen miles north of Indianapolis, Indiana, where the father purchased land and in due time became a prosperous agriculturist. He spent the remainder of his life on the beautiful farm, which he improved, accumulated a comfortable competency and died in August, 1845, his faithful companion departing this life within six minutes after he ceased to breathe, both being interred in the same grave at Eagle Village. Four children constituted the family of this worthy couple, the oldest, Minor M., dying in Iowa in 1881; Dr. Warren R. was the second son in order of birth; Mesdames Harriett Ellis and Martilla Sparks, the third and fourth, respectively, reside in Connersville, this state. Being a mere child when his parents died, young King was taken into the family of Daniel Shortridge and wife, his uncle and aunt, to whom he attributes all the success in life which he has attained. Mr. Shortridge was quite wealthy and, becoming interested in the lad, decided to look after his training and education and fit him for some useful calling. At the proper age, therefore, he attended the Fairview Academy, and, having chosen medicine as the profes-

sion most suited to his tastes and inclinations, he subsequently began the study of the same in the Iowa Medical College at Keokuk, where he completed their prescribed course.

Dr. King prosecuted his professional studies under many disadvantages and discouragements, superinduced by a somewhat disastrous military experience, in which he received a severe wound, which rendered him a cripple for life. Entering the army in opposition to his uncle's wishes caused an estrangement between the two, and when his relative ceased supplying the necessary funds for his support, the young man was thrown upon his own resources, which, by reason of his injury, were somewhat limited. Determining to finish his studies, however, he let nothing deter him from this accomplishment, but his poverty was such as to cause him great inconvenience and no little suffering while prosecuting his collegiate course, being at one time compelled to rent a miserably poor little room for one dollar per month and sleeping on the floor with a soldier's blanket as his only bed and covering. Despite unfavorable environments and a scanty diet, he applied himself zealously to his studies and researches. During his last course of lectures he served as a medical cadet in the hospital at Keokuk.

On leaving college, Dr. King received a position as paymaster's clerk in the United States navy, which he held for a period of eight months, at the expiration of which time he began the practice of his profession in Miami county, Indiana, locating at Miami in the spring of 1865 and remaining in that place until his removal, in 1876, to Greenfield, Indiana, where, during the ensuing twenty years, he built up a large and lucrative business and where he still maintains his residence.

Dr. King served ten years on the board of pension examiners of Hancock county and for five years was medical director of the department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, besides holding for one year the position of surgeon-general, national encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, to which he was elected at Boston in 1904. The Doctor was a leading spirit in arousing an interest in the matter of erecting a monument in honor of ex-Governor Oliver P. Morton, and to him, more perhaps than to any other man, is due the inauguration and carrying to successful conclusion of the movement which culminated in the beautiful and appropriate memorial which now adorns the state capitol. He was present at the unveiling of the monument and, as chairman of the commission, took an active part in the ceremonies. It was on the same day, also, that he was tendered the position of chief surgeon of the Soldiers' Home, at Lafayette, which he now holds and the duties of which he assumed in April, 1908.

In the important and responsible office with which he has been honored, Dr. King measures up to the requirements of the management of the institution and thus far his course has been eminently creditable and satisfactory, fully meeting the high expectations of his friends and the public, ever justifying the wisdom of his choice. In his professional work he has two capable assistants and the hospital corps at this time consists of eighteen nurses, selected with especial reference to their efficiency and skill. There are now in the various wards seventy-seven female and fifty-one male patients under treatment, to whom the chief surgeon gives personal service, in addition to which duty he also looks carefully after the condition of the institution and its inmates, insisting upon due attention to the sanitary regulations which he has inaugurated, the beneficial results of which are already perceptible in the increasing good health throughout the establishment.

Dr. King's best energies have ever been devoted to his profession and his pronounced ability has gained him a position in the front rank among the leading medical practitioners of Indiana. As stated in preceding paragraphs, many honors in connection with his profession have been bestowed upon him and in every position to which called he has added luster to a name which for many years has been widely known in medical circles throughout his own and other states.

Dr. King has twice been married, the first time in 1865, to Martha Haynes, of Miami county, who died in 1881, after bearing him one son, Frank R. King, who is connected with the Piqua National Bank, of Piqua, Ohio. The Doctor's second wife was Belle Reed, whom he married in Greenfield, in 1882, his present companion, the union being without issue.

Fraternally, Dr. King is a Mason of high standing, having attained the council degree, besides holding, from time to time, important official positions in the different branches of the order. In politics, he is a Republican, with Prohibition tendencies, being an earnest advocate of temperance and an influential worker in propagating the principles of the same. With his wife, he belongs to the Christian church, holding membership with the congregation at Greenfield.

Dr. King is the only male survivor of his family. His grandfather, Joshua King, of New York, moved down the Ohio river, by flat boat, at an early day, landing at the farm of General Harrison about the year 1820. Two years later he transferred his residence to Fayette county, Indiana. The Doctor's father purchased the eighty acres of land in Hamilton county of Captain Meeker, of Fayette county, who originally entered the same. On

the paternal side, the Doctor's ancestors are traced to France, his grandmother having belonged to the La Force family, which had representatives in the United States from a very early time.

THOMAS BAUER.

Thomas Bauer, president of the Lafayette Box Board and Paper Company, is a native of Pennsylvania, born at Nazareth, Northampton county, July 1, 1860, the son of Jacob and Marie (Marsh) Bauer. He of whom this notice is written was reared in his native county and remained there until eighteen years of age, when the family moved to Akron, Ohio, where young Bauer became employed as a salesman in a retail clothing store. He remained in Akron for eight years, during which time he married.

In 1886, on account of ill health, Mr. Bauer was obliged to seek a different kind of work. During that year, and when the natural gas industry was first being developed at Kokomo, Indiana, he was employed by the Kokomo Straw Board Company. He connected himself with this factory with the notion of being only temporarily in such line of business, but he took hold with a right good will and determination to perform every known duty in the best possible manner. He worked in various departments and was rapidly advanced. In 1892 he removed to Yorktown, near Muncie, Indiana, where a new strawboard factory was built and of which plant he became manager. There he remained until 1902, when he disposed of his interest and the following year came to Lafayette, where he organized the Lafayette Box Board and Paper Company and has ever since been identified with the city of Lafayette and her general business interests.

Mr. Bauer, who is at the head of this, the largest plant of its line of products in the world, believes that diligence is the only key to signal success. He is competent to take charge and manage any of the many departments of the large business with which he has achieved so large an amount of success, and has become so widely known. Being thus fully acquainted with all the many details of producing the products of his extensive factory, he is competent to handle the large number of men he has in his employ, they realizing that he is competent to judge and give advice at each and every point from where the raw materials are brought to the factory, on through the various processes to the point where the goods are shipped to the open markets of the world.

While Mr. Bauer is a man of affairs and engrossed in the line of work which he so successfully operates in, yet he is a man among men, is public-spirited and in no manner neglects the social functions of modern life and activities. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, having advanced to the thirty-second degree in that most ancient and honorable order. He is also affiliated with that younger but none the less valuable and popular fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, of which he is a member of the grand lodge of Indiana.

In his political views Mr. Bauer is a Republican, believing that that political party best subserves the interests of the masses of American citizens.

Mr. Bauer was united in marriage August 6, 1885, to Addie Cordelia Hunsicker, a native of Akron, Ohio. While Mr. Bauer is one of the busiest business factors in the Star City, he has the happy faculty of dispatching his affairs in such a methodical manner as to have time to give to matters outside and is ever ready to impart information concerning a plant which has come to be second to none in this country, as well as one of Lafayette's chief manufacturing industries. Of the detailed history and workings of this factory the reader of this work is referred to the industrial chapters.

HON. EDWIN P. HAMMOND.

Judge E. P. Hammond, attorney-at-law, Lafayette, well known throughout the state as a lawyer, judge of the supreme court and veteran of the Civil war (in which cause he took the Union side and for gallant deeds was more than once promoted, finally to brevet colonel), will form the subject of this memoir, that the deeds of his eventful life may be made safe in the annals of his county, to be read and duly appreciated by those who shall come after him, searching for the brave, the patriotic and the brainy characters who have lived and labored in Tippecanoe county, in both the past and present century of its history.

Judge Hammond was born in Brookville, Indiana, November 26, 1835, a son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Sering) Hammond. On the Hammond side of his genealogical tree he is descended from New England ancestry. His father removed from Vermont to Indiana, and was married in Brookville. When fourteen years of age his parents removed to Columbus, Indiana, where he obtained such education as the common schools and the seminary at Columbus afforded. In 1854 he went to Indianapolis to accept a position



EDWIN P. HAMMOND

as a clerk in a wholesale store. During his first year thus employed he caught a glimpse of professional life and abandoned his mercantile clerkship for the study of law in the office of Hons. Abram A. Hammond and Thomas A. Nelson, of Terre Haute. The former, his half-brother, was elected lieutenant-governor of Indiana in 1856, and became governor of the state on the death of Governor Willard in 1859. In 1856, after passing an examination, he entered the senior law class of Asbury (now DePauw) University, at Greencastle, and in 1857 received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He opened an office at Rensselaer, a town buried in the almost wilderness prairie land. While it was a great contrast from the cities he had resided in—Indianapolis and Terre Haute—and was a lonely spot, yet with true courage he set forth to do and to dare and became identified with the pioneer dwellers of that town. There he continued to live and labor for more than thirty years and in that time built up a good legal practice.

The sound of Fort Sumter's opening cannon of the great Civil war was echoing through the land and Lincoln's first call for men to suppress the on-coming rebellion of the Southern states caught his ear. He enlisted in the three-months service, and was elected and commissioned first lieutenant of Company G, Ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving under Captain (afterwards Colonel and General) Robert H. Milroy, in West Virginia. At the termination of his enlistment Mr. Hammond resumed his law practice. He was elected to the Indiana legislature in October, 1861, representing Newton, Jasper and Pulaski counties. In August, 1862, he assisted in raising Company A, of the Eighty-seventh Indiana Regiment, and was elected and commissioned its captain. March 22, 1863, he rose to the rank of major, and November 21st of that year, to that of lieutenant-colonel. He remained at the front, except a short time in 1863-64, when at home recruiting volunteers. September 19 and 20, 1863, he participated in the famous battle of Chickamauga. His regiment went into the engagement with three hundred and sixty-three men, and lost in killed and wounded one hundred and ninety-nine men—more than half its number. During the last year of the war he commanded his regiment, embracing one hundred days of incessant fighting from Chattanooga to Atlanta. He accompanied General Sherman on his great "march to the sea" and back through the Carolinas to Washington. At the close of the war, on the recommendation of his brigade, division and corps commanders, he was breveted colonel in the United States Volunteers, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."

When peace was finally declared, Colonel Hammond returned to the practice of his profession, but in March, 1873, Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks

appointed him to the position of judge of the thirtieth judicial district, and at the fall election of the same year he was elected to that office. Again in 1878, he was elected without opposition for a term of six years. May 14, 1883, Judge Hammond was appointed by Gov. A. G. Porter as judge of the supreme court of the state to fill a vacancy caused by the appointment of Hon. William A. Woods to the United States district court for Indiana. In the autumn of 1884 he was the nominee of the Republican party for judge of the supreme court from the fifth district, and with his party was defeated at the polls. Though not successful of election, the fact that he received five thousand more votes than did the head of the ticket was an evidence of his popularity. January 1, 1885, he retired from the supreme court bench, after gaining an enviable reputation for his judicial impartiality, firmness and judgment concerning the law. For the next five years he practiced law at Rensselaer, after which he was again elected judge of the circuit court, serving until August, 1892, when he resigned and formed a partnership with Charles B. and William V. Stuart, under the firm name of Stuart Brothers & Hammond (now Stuart, Hammond & Simms), with offices at Lafayette, to which city the Judge removed in 1894. As a lawyer he has long sustained the well earned reputation of being among the foremost legal lights of Indiana. Gifted with a keen, analytical mind, with an intimate knowledge of the law, his long practice and services as circuit and supreme judge make him one of the ablest jurists of his time.

Before the Civil war, the Judge affiliated with the Democratic party, but since that conflict has ever supported the principles of the Republican party. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Republican convention at Philadelphia, which body nominated Gen. U. S. Grant for a second term as President.

Judge Hammond is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Grand Army of the Republic, Union Veteran Legion and Loyal Legion fraternities. He is a member of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

In June, 1892, Wabash College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Judge Hammond married, in 1864, Mary V. Spilter. The living children born of this marriage union are: Louie, wife of William B. Austin; Eugenia and Nina V. R. Hammond. He has two grandchildren, Virgie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Austin, married to R. M. Shayne, and Nathaniel Hammond Hovner, son of his deceased daughter, Mrs. Edward A. Hovner.

BY PROF. W. L. CLARK.

BENNETT TAYLOR.

That man is fortunate who can trace his lineage back to a sterling ancestry, one on the escutcheon of which no blight or shadow of anything derogatory rests. This Bennett Taylor is able to do, since a glance at his ancestry will show that they were both honorable and industrious, playing well their parts in the early drama of civilization in Tippecanoe county. The biographer first learns of William Taylor, who was a native of Virginia, a fine southern gentleman of the old school, who, in 1808, married Florence Graham, a daughter of a prominent family in that locality. In 1828 they emigrated to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and located in that part of Randolph township that is now comprised in Union township, where he erected a double cabin of logs in which he lived until he could make brick and erect a more commodious residence. He was a hard worker and soon developed a good farm and had a splendid home in the midst of the wilderness which he found covering the county at his advent. Both he and his wife were highly esteemed by their neighbors. Mr. Taylor's death occurred in 1839, and his widow survived until 1856. They were the grandparents of the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this sketch. Their son, Sylvester Taylor, who married Sarah E. Beasley, is the father of Bennett Taylor. Sylvester Taylor was born January 14, 1829, on the farm where his father settled the previous year. When he had grown to proper age he assisted with the work of developing the home place and attended the neighboring schools, receiving a fairly good education for those early times. He began his career by teaching school in the home neighborhood. Not being satisfied with what education he had obtained, he attended the old seminary at Lafayette. He married into a well known family of this county, that of the Rev. A. D. Beasley. Sylvester Taylor became a very successful farmer and dealer in livestock and grain, and was interested in a large warehouse on the Monon railroad, handling large consignments of grain annually and becoming one of the county's prominent business men. He was a man of strict integrity and had the confidence of all with whom he had dealings. He lived in Lafayette the last five years of his life, dying October 17, 1903. It was about 1853 that he established Taylor's Station.

The birth of Bennett Taylor occurred at Taylor's Station, Tippecanoe county, December 10, 1864. This place was named for his father and his uncle, John. Bennett Taylor attended the public schools at Taylor's Station,

later taking an academic course at Purdue University, having been a classmate of George Ade, both graduating the same year, 1887. Prior to that date he had spent one summer in Dakota. In November, 1887, Mr. Bennett went to Romney and entered the grain business and built an elevator there. He prospered in this line and in 1895 he sold out and went to Kirkpatrick where he bought an elevator and continued to improve it, building up an extensive trade. Desiring to expand in this business, he leased an elevator at South Raub in 1898, and in 1900 he purchased the same. Thirty days later it was destroyed by fire and he built a modern one in its place. In 1901 he came to Taylor's Station. The old warehouse had burned there in 1887. This was replaced in 1901 by a modern structure erected for Mr. Taylor, thus making him three up-to-date large elevators. Soon afterwards he and William B. Foresman bought two elevators at West Point and leased two other elevators on the Wabash railroad. Since then an enormous quantity of grain has been handled annually.

In January, 1904, Mr. Taylor purchased the stock of Robert Bell in the Crabbs-Reynolds-Bell Grain Company, which operated elevators at Lafayette, Crane and Ash Grove. On July 1, 1904, the company was reorganized as the Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Company, incorporated with a capital stock and bonds of two hundred thousand dollars. The following are the present officers who have served in their respective capacities since the organization: A. E. Reynolds, president; B. F. Crabbs and Bennett Taylor, vice-presidents; T. C. Crabbs, secretary and treasurer; William B. Foresman, auditor. A. E. Reynolds, B. F. and T. C. Crabbs reside at Crawfordsville.

This company now has twenty elevators in different parts of Indiana, all doing a flourishing business and requiring the combined efforts of a large number of men to successfully handle the same. No small part of the large success of this important company is due to the judicious management, the sound counsel and the unusual business capacity of Bennett Taylor, one of the vice-presidents of the company.

Mr. Taylor was married on December 29, 1892, to Gertrude May Simison, daughter of Dr. John Simison, the pioneer physician of Romney. He married Harriet E. Agnew, who also represented an old and honored family. Mrs. Taylor received a good education, having graduated from the musical department of DePauw University in 1890 and from the regular course of that institution in 1891. She was also an active member of Alpha Phi fraternity. She is a woman of many commendable personal traits which render her a favorite with a large circle of friends in this locality. To Mr. and

Mrs. Bennett Taylor three children have been born, Harriet E. and Mildred E. Another daughter died in infancy.

Mr. Taylor and wife own a highly productive farm of two hundred and fifty-two acres at Taylor's Station, this county, also a section of land in North Dakota, and Mrs. Taylor owns a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Randolph township. In addition to his many business interests, Mr. Taylor is also a stockholder in three banks at Lafayette and a member of the directorate of the American National Bank.

Mr. Taylor is a member of the Lafayette city council at this writing, from the fifth ward, and he is looking after the city's interests with that same fidelity to duty that has characterized his individual business career. In politics he is a Democrat. Something of his high and excellent standing in this city is shown by the fact that he overcame a Republican majority of one hundred and forty votes by forty-eight votes. He was nominated twice for county treasurer and made a very fine showing in a hotly contested race against very great odds. He has long taken considerable interest in local political affairs, and, in fact, in everything that has pertained to the public and general good of his county. He is a member of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, in the affairs of which he takes an abiding interest, being at present one of the stewards of the same. He also belongs to the Sigma Chi fraternity. Mr. Taylor is regarded as one of the substantial and public-spirited citizens of Lafayette, where he is the recipient of the confidence and high regard of all classes whether in business, public or social life.

ALBA G. ARNOLD.

The subject of this sketch, who holds the important office of county surveyor and enjoys wide repute as an accomplished civil engineer, is a native of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and a descendant of one of the early pioneers who entered land in what is now Lauramie township about the time the country was opened for settlement. This ancestor was his grandfather, Charles Arnold, a true type of the sturdy backwoodsman of the early times, and the greater part of the land which he purchased from the government is still in possession of his descendants, a portion being owned by the subject. Alba G. Arnold was born near the village of Clark's Hill, on the 22d day of June, 1867, and spent his childhood and youth in Lauramie township,

becoming familiar with the duties of farm life while a mere lad and obtaining his first educational discipline in the district school not far from his home. Actuated by a laudable desire to increase his scholastic knowledge, he subsequently entered the Central Normal College at Danville, where, in addition to the regular course, he took special work in civil engineering and surveying, and made a creditable record as a close and critical student. For the purpose of fitting himself for teaching, he attended for some time the State Normal school at Terre Haute and on leaving that institution engaged in educational work in his native county where, during the twelve years ensuing, he taught in different townships and achieved much more than local repute as a capable and popular instructor. Still later he taught in Clinton county four years and at the expiration of that period discontinued educational work to devote his entire time to civil engineering and surveying, both of which he had followed at intervals in the meantime.

During the spring and summer months when not engaged in teaching Mr. Arnold did considerable private surveying and civil engineering, principally in the county of Hendricks, and on quitting the school room permanently returned to Tippecanoe county, of which he was elected surveyor in 1906. His work during the following two years proved eminently satisfactory and justifying the wisdom of his election, he was chosen his own successor in the fall of 1908 and is now well on the second year of his second term, his record meanwhile being creditable to himself and comparing favorably with that of any of his predecessors.

As an official Mr. Arnold is not only competent but exceedingly conscientious and careful, making duty paramount to every other consideration, and thus far his work has been eminently satisfactory and his name above the suspicion of a reproach. He has been a lifelong and steadfast Republican and takes an active interest in political affairs, being a judicious adviser in the councils of his party and an untiring and influential worker in the ranks. Mr. Arnold some years ago joined the Free and Accepted Masons and is a highly respected member of that brotherhood, belonging to Mitler Lodge, No. 268, at Clark's Hill, in which he has been honored from time to time with important official positions. He is also identified with the Knights of Pythias, holding membership with Sheffield Lodge, No. 414, at Dayton, and its various auxiliaries and demonstrating in his relations with his fellowmen the beautiful and sublime principles upon which the fraternity is founded. In matters religious Mr. Arnold is liberal in all the term implies, belonging to no church, but according to others the same right of opinion which he claims

for himself. He has profound respect for the church, however, as a civilizing agency and believes its influence to be for the best interests of society and the state, to which ends he contributes to its support and encourages the dissemination of religion among men.

Dr. Arnold is a married man and has a comfortable and attractive home, the presiding genius of which is a lady of culture and refinement whose name prior to taking the name she now so worthily bears was Hattie Pierce. Mrs. Arnold is a native of Tippecanoe county, a representative of one of the old and highly esteemed families of this part of the state and has many personal friends in the social circles to which she belongs.

CHARLES F. WILLIAMS.

Charles F. Williams, the senior partner of the *Lafayette Sunday Leader*, who is so well and favorably known in journalistic circles in this portion of Indiana, especially in Tippecanoe county, where he has wielded a pen of force and intelligence for the past forty years, was born in 1845 in Addison county, Vermont, the son of Lambson Williams and wife. The father was a native of Vermont. The subject spent his youthful days at Jerseyville, Illinois. As he grew in years, he learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Democratic Union*, published at Jerseyville. When but seventeen years old he was induced to take an interest in a local newspaper called *The Prairie State*, at Jerseyville. This was a very unfortunate move, for within a short time the office was burned and young Williams lost all he had invested. For several years he was employed at his trade in Alton, Illinois. Later he returned to Jerseyville and published the *Register* for one year. He first located at Lafayette in 1869 and for a few years was the city editor of the *Daily Dispatch*, which paper discontinued in 1876. He then became connected with the *Sunday Leader*, which paper he is still connected with in company with his son, Charles F. Williams. It was in 1883 that he, in company with Ross Gordon, purchased the *Sunday Leader* from F. E. D. McGinley, the paper having been established in 1872 by John Carr. For complete history of this journal the reader is referred to the Press chapter in this work.

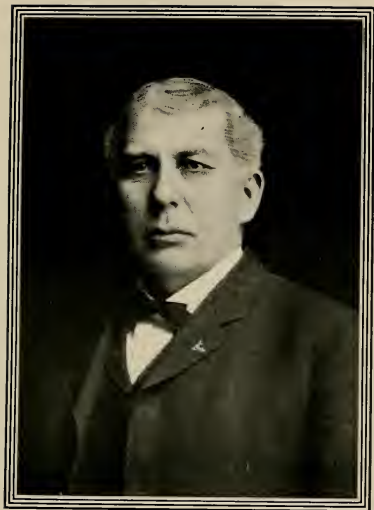
Mr. Williams was married, in 1866, to Mary C., daughter of John C. Dobelbower, who at one time was the editor of the *Dispatch*. Mrs. Williams was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The children born of this union were Mary M., Charles F. and Laura A.

DANIEL W. SIMMS.

It requires a master mind to rise superior to discouraging environment and achieve honorable distinction in a profession which demands of its votaries strong and well balanced mentality and a long and thorough course of intellectual and professional training. The qualities essential to success in such a calling are possessed in an eminent degree by the well-known citizen of Lafayette whose name appears at the head of this article, a gentleman who not only ranks among the ablest lawyers of the Tippecanoe county bar, but has likewise earned an enviable reputation in the courts of northern Indiana, where his services have frequently been utilized in the trial of important cases and the adjustment of large and far-reaching legal interests.

Daniel W. Simms, of the law firm of Stuart, Hammond & Simms, is a native of Crawford county, Illinois, where his birth occurred on the 13th day of February, 1862. The family to which he belonged, consisting of the father, mother, three sons and one daughter, moved, in 1870, to Fountain county, Indiana, where Daniel spent his youthful years on a farm. His parents being in humble circumstances, he was early obliged to assume much of the labor and responsibility of the family's support, thus, by a strenuous though valuable experience, learning the true meaning of honest toil and the important lesson that success is only attainable by earnest and long-continued effort. When but ten years of age, he began making his own way in the world, as a farm laborer, and in addition to clothing himself and meeting other necessary expenses from his hard-earned wages, contributed a generous share to his parents, in this way early becoming a helper and burden-sharer. During the winter months he attended the district schools of the neighborhood and made commendable progress in the common branches, but owing to adverse circumstances was obliged to discontinue his studies for the sterner of life's duties, although a natural student with an almost inordinate craving for books and learning.

In 1875 young Simms went to northwestern Iowa, where he spent the two ensuing years working as a farm hand in the summer time and devoting the winter seasons to school work. At the expiration of that period he discontinued farm labor and went west, where he took up the life of a cowboy, spending the three succeeding years among the large cattle ranches of Kansas, the Indian Territory and Texas, and sharing with comrades the hardships and vicissitudes common to the wild free experiences of the prairies and plains. Mr. Simms went west in 1877, but after spending three years there



DAN. W. SIMMS

decided to return home and if possible secure a better education, to the end that he might fit himself for some useful occupation or profession. With this laudable object in view, he returned in 1880 to Fountain county, Indiana, but finding his parents in very poor health and practically unable to earn a livelihood he at once abandoned the idea of attending school and with true filial devotion lost no time in looking about for the first work to which he could lay his hands, that he might minister to the necessities of the family. It was not long until he secured employment on the Peoria division of the "Big Four" railroad, then in process of construction, his first duty being the driving of spikes, very hard and exhausting work which only strong and able-bodied men are capable of doing. After spending some months in this capacity, he gave up the job and resumed farm labor, to which he devoted considerable time, saving sufficient means while thus engaged to carry him through a term of school. Again the ambitious young man was doomed to a bitter disappointment, for no sooner had he perfected arrangements to begin his studies than he was stricken with a severe attack of typhoid fever, which within a comparatively brief period not only reduced his strength to the lowest possible minimum but also exhausted his meagre capital. When sufficiently recovered, however, he addressed himself with renewed courage and fortitude to the task of obtaining the much-desired discipline and in due time secured a place with a farmer who agreed to board and lodge him while attending school in return for such labor as he could perform of mornings and evenings, and on the days when school was not in session. In addition to close application to his regular studies during the following winter, the young man spent the long nights poring over his books, in this way adding not only to his scholastic knowledge, but becoming familiar with the writings of a number of authors and well versed on many general subjects.

By close and critical studying, Simms, the following year, was sufficiently advanced to teach in the district school, which line of work he followed for some time, in this way procuring the necessary funds to enable him to attend several spring and fall terms at the National American Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, and a similar institution at Ladoga, Indiana. Actuated by a laudable desire to prosecute his studies still further, he subsequently entered Asbury (now DePauw) University, which he attended until 1885, when he discontinued his scholastic work to devote all of his attention to the study of law which he had taken up in the meantime as the profession best suited to his tastes and inclinations.

With an energy and ambition which would not be satisfied with any but a high standing in his chosen calling, Mr. Simms applied himself dili-

gently to his studies and researches and possessing a naturally legal mind and a decided preference for the profession, it was not long until he was admitted to the bar and began the practice at Veedersburg, Indiana, in partnership with Freeman E. Miller, a well-known attorney of that place, the firm thus constituted forging to the front in due time and securing its proportionate share of patronage. While a resident of Veedersburg Mr. Simms was induced to take charge of the schools of the town, which he conducted for some time in connection with his professional duties, but realizing that success in either calling could not be attained in this way and with no desire to continue longer as an educator he finally resigned his position as principal of schools, and in 1887 removed to Covington, where he became associated with O. S. Douglass, and within a comparatively brief period rose to a position of prominence and influence among the leading lawyers of the county seat.

Mr. Simms, although practically a beginner, gained marked success in his profession and in his new field was soon the peer of any member of the Fountain county bar. In 1891 Henry Dochterman, an able and popular attorney, tendered him a partnership, which was accepted and which continued until dissolved by the death of the senior member in March, 1893. The firm, in the meantime, was engaged in many important cases, which by reason of the failing health of Mr. Dochterman fell to Mr. Simms, who, in this way, forged rapidly to the front as an able lawyer and a careful, judicious and eminently successful practitioner. In April following the death of his partner, Mr. Simms became associated with Lucal Nebeker, under the name of Nebeker & Simms. The firm thus formed lasted five years, during which time they built up an extensive and lucrative business in the courts of Fountain and other counties, and became widely and favorably known in legal circles throughout the northern part of the state.

With a practice rapidly outgrowing the limits to which it was principally confined and a reputation as an able and successful lawyer second to that of none of his compeers, Mr. Simms at the expiration of the time indicated deemed it advisable to select a larger and more advantageous field for the exercise of his legal talent, accordingly, in the year 1898, he removed to Lafayette, where he was already well and favorably known and where he at once attained prominence at a bar which had long been distinguished for a high standard of professional ability. The same year in which he took up his residence in this city he became a member of the firm of Hanly, Wood & Simms, long regarded throughout the state as an exceptionally strong and successful combination and which continued under that name until March 15,

1899, when the subject withdrew to enter the firm of Stuart, Hammond & Simms, with which he has since been identified.

Sufficient has been said in the foregoing lines to afford a tolerably correct idea of Mr. Simms' rise and progress in his profession and to justify the assumption that the eminent standing which he has attained has been honorably earned and that in the future his fame as one of Indiana's most brilliant and successful lawyers and enterprising citizens will be secure.

Circumstances, as well as a natural inclination, led Mr. Simms, while still a young man, to take an interest in public and political affairs and for a number of years he has been quite an active politician and a leader of the Democratic party in his various places of residence. In 1896, he was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago and two years later was the choice of his party for congress, but his removal from the district, a short time before the convention met, prevented his nomination. Though eminently qualified to fill with distinguished success any position within the gift of the people, he has never aspired to public place or official honors, having always been devoted to his profession and satisfied with the simple title of citizen. Mr. Simms is pre-eminently a self-made man and as such deserves great credit for his remarkable rise from poverty and obscurity to a place of distinction and affluence. Personally, he impresses all with whom he comes into contact, as a man of strong convictions and great force of character, nevertheless, in the midst of the multitudinous cares and demands of a busy life, he is always approachable and affable, being gracious in his associations with his fellow men, and a true type of the intelligent, broad-minded, polished gentleman. Possessing strong and discriminating intellectual qualities, which have been developed by thorough training, he not only keeps abreast of the times on all matters of moment but has likewise been a critical reader and a student of events, whose opinions always carry weight and influence. He has gained a reputation as a well-rounded man, admirably equipped with the solid and brilliant qualities essential to success and distinction, but above these, his life has been ordered on a high plane which bespeaks a deep sense of his stewardship as a representative American of his day and generation. Mr. Simms is a gentleman of domestic tastes and finds his greatest pleasure in his home, where, surrounded by his loved ones, he casts care aside and opens his heart to all the noble and gentle influences which such relations bring. His wife, formerly Ezadora J. Wright, has borne him three children, a son, who died at the age of three and a half years, and two daughters, the elder of which died at the age of nine.

J. LYNN VAN NATTA.

The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch occupies a prominent place in the business circles of Lafayette and has also been honored by his fellow citizens with an important public trust, being at this time the efficient and popular treasurer of Tippecanoe county, besides holding other interests which have kept his name before the people. J. Lynn Van Natta is a native of Tippecanoe county and dates his birth from the 15th day of October, 1870, having first seen the light of day in Shelby township, where his parents formerly resided. Job Van Natta, the subject's father, whose birth occurred on January 27, 1833, is also a native of the county and a scion of one of the old and highly esteemed families. He has spent the greater part of his life as a farmer and stockdealer, but since discontinuing these lines of effort some years ago he has devoted his attention to various business enterprises, including, among others, the Otterbein State Bank, of which he is president; the First National Bank of Boswell, towards which he sustains the same official relation; the Merchants National Bank of Lafayette, of which he is director and a large stockholder; the Lafayette Loan and Trust Company and the Lafayette Savings Bank, in both of which he has large interests. Mr. Van Natta possesses business ability of a high order, and as a financier ranks among the most capable and far-seeing of his contemporaries. His success has been commensurate with the energy displayed in his various undertakings, and he is now one of the wealthy and influential men of the city in which he lives, owning, in addition to the interests noted above, a large amount of valuable real estate in both city and country, including nine hundred acres of fine land in Tippecanoe township, six hundred acres in Shelby township and seven hundred acres in the county of LaGrange, the greater part under cultivation, well improved and representing a fortune of considerable magnitude. Mr. Van Natta served with a distinguished record in the Civil war, joining at the beginning of the struggle the Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which for three years he held the rank of major and later was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the regiment, a position he held when discharged. He was with his command in some of the most notable campaigns in which the Army of the Tennessee took part and participated in a number of hard-fought battles, and it fell to him to lead in the first attack on the strong Confederate position in the bloody battle of Chickamauga.

Harriett Barnes, wife of Job Van Natta, is a native of Chillicothe, Ohio, where her birth occurred on June 19, 1842. She and her husband live in a

beautiful and comfortable modern home at No. 213 Perrin avenue and are among the best known and most popular people of the city, as the social circles in which they move attest. They have reared a family of six children, namely: Mrs. Augustus Ruffner, of Chicago; J. Lynn, of this review; Samuel G., a stock dealer of Bovina, Texas; Mrs. George Baldwin, of Seattle, Washington; John W., who also lives at Bovina, Texas, and Nancy, a young unmarried lady who is still with her parents.

J. Lynn Van Natta, who has been a lifelong resident of his native county, received his preliminary education in the public schools and later entered Purdue University, where he pursued his studies until completing the classical course, receiving his degree in 1894, two of his brothers being graduates of the same institution. Soon after finishing his education Mr. Van Natta became interested in the livestock business with his brothers, John W. and Samuel G., and later he engaged in another line of enterprise, the Lafayette Fuel and Builders' Supply Company, which he owned and operated until elected to the office he now holds and in which he still retains an interest.

Mr. Van Natta and his two brothers alluded to above own and operate one of the largest cattle ranches in the state of Texas and have achieved marked success in the livestock business. Their ranch, which lies in Bailey county and embraces an area of one hundred and forty thousand acres, is stocked with nine thousand cows, from which the bovine population is being rapidly increased, this extensive business having been conducted for about five years by the Van Natta family, but since 1907 it has been carried on by the present proprietors, the subject owning a third interest in the enterprise. In this and his various other business relations Mr. Van Natta has met with encouraging success and he now stands well to the front among the men who have contributed to the material progress of the city and given character and stability to its institutions.

The subject early became interested in public and political matters and for a number of years has been one of the county's active young Republicans and a judicious adviser in the councils of his party. In 1904 he was nominated for the office of county treasurer and at the ensuing election defeated his opponent by a very decisive majority and, in due time, took charge of the office, the duties of which he has since discharged to the satisfaction of the public irrespective of political ties. His official career, which has been above the suspicion of reproach, reflects credit upon himself and his party, and fully demonstrates the wisdom of his election, the opinion prevailing that the county has never been served by a more capable, courteous or obliging officer.

Mr. Van Natta is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in matters religious his views are in harmony with the Methodist creed, himself and other members of his family having long been regular attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church at Lafayette. He is a gentleman of pleasing presence, easily approachable and has many warm personal friends in the city and country in whose loyalty he reposes the most implicit confidence. Mr. Van Natta enjoyed superior educational advantages, and the result of his intellectual discipline is perceivable not only in his culture, courtesy and general intelligence, but also in the broad views he takes of men and things and the efforts which he ever puts forth to realize within himself his high ideals of manhood and citizenship.

Few men have exercised a stronger influence than he in the public affairs of Lafayette and Tippecanoe county and none are held in higher esteem by all classes and conditions of the populace.

JOSEPH DELMAR BARTLETT.

The subject of this sketch, who is a well-known pharmacist and proprietor of the drug house at No. 406 Main street, Lafayette, is a native of New England and combines in himself many of the sterling qualities and characteristics for which the people of that section of the Union have long been distinguished. He traces his ancestry to an early period in the history of his native state of New Hampshire, where his forbears appear to have settled in colonial times, and it is a matter of record that the branch of the family to which he belongs is directly descended from Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and a man of prominence and influence during the Revolutionary period and for some years following the struggle for liberty. Others members of the family were also identified with that period as civilians and soldiers, several having served in the army with distinction and added luster to a name which for many years previous had been honored for achievements in various lines of activity and thought.

John Z. Bartlett, the subject's father, was born in Sunapee, New Hampshire, and spent his life near that place as a prosperous tiller of the soil. He was a man of intelligence and high character, reared a family of children and lived to the age of seventy-six years, dying in 1905. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Saphronia Sargent, was also a native of New Hampshire and is still living near Sunapee. The brothers of the subject are Fred L., who

follows the pursuit of agriculture in New Hampshire; John H., an attorney-at-law of Portsmouth, that state, and Mott L., who is connected with the Boston & Maine railroad. The only sister is Mrs. Sadie Aiken, whose husband is engaged in the mercantile business at St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

Joseph Delmar Bartlett was born August 5, 1872, at Sunapee, New Hampshire, and spent his early life in his native town, where he also received his educational training. In the fall of 1890 he came to Lafayette, Indiana, and enrolled in the pharmaceutical course at Purdue University and two years later was graduated from that institution, after which he entered the employ of a local druggist, with whom he remained six years. Purchasing his employer's stock at the expiration of that time, he established in 1898 the business at No. 406 Main street, Lafayette, which he still carries on and which, under his excellent management, has increased to such an extent that his store is now one of the largest of the kind and best patronized in the city. Mr. Bartlett carries full lines of drugs and chemicals, together with a complete stock of other articles, novelties, sundries, etc., such as are found in a first-class drug house and his patronage is such that he now requires the services of four experienced assistants to supply the demands of customers. He is an accomplished druggist, familiar with every phase of his profession, and all prescriptions and matters requiring a technical knowledge of pharmacy receive his personal attention with promptness and despatch. His patronage is of the best class and by straightforward business methods he has achieved an enviable reputation, his efforts to please each customer before he leaves the store being among the factors that have paved the way to success.

Mr. Bartlett was united in marriage July 12, 1897, with Miss Ella Kellog Brady, daughter of Jefferson Brady, late of Tippecanoe county, and Martha Pierce Brady, who was also born and reared in this part of the state. Mrs. Bartlett was educated in Purdue University and for some time previous to her marriage taught in the public schools, first in the country and later in the West Lafayette high school, where she had a position for several years. She has two brothers, Samuel and George Pierce, the former a business man of Indianapolis, the latter a resident of Lafayette; Susan, her only sister, is married and living in West Lafayette. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett have a son and daughter, the former, Irvin G., eight years of age, and Máry Agnes, six.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Bartlett holds membership with the Knights of Pythias and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in politics he votes the Republican ticket, as did his father from the organization of the party until his death. As far back as he has any knowledge, his ancestors were Methodists and he, too, subscribes to the same religious faith, being

with his wife an esteemed member of the Trinity church, Lafayette, and deeply interested in its various lines of good work. Though never an office seeker, Mr. Bartlett served three and one-half years as police commissioner, to which position he was appointed by Governor Durbin, in which he labored for the best interests of the municipality, proving an able and popular official, as was attested by the peace and quietude of the city during his incumbency.

Mr. Bartlett's life has been well spent; whether in the discharge of public duty or private obligations, his strict integrity and faithfulness command the respect and confidence of all. His character is marked by great sincerity and firmness; his manner ever courteous and genial. Careful and painstaking, exact and conscientious, he has from year to year prospered and the future awaits him with bounteous rewards.

CHARLES BENJAMIN HINEA.

Lovers of art and readers of pages devoted to this subject in the local press will readily recognize in this name one of the best known photographers in northern Indiana, a man who has the true artistic temperament, both natural and acquired, which he has directed in proper channels, as we shall see by a perusal of the following paragraphs. From earliest boyhood Charles B. Hinea developed a taste for art and a most commendable ambition to succeed in this attractive field of endeavor which no discipline could repress and no misfortune could entirely check. By persistence and the exercise of his natural talents he has not only achieved a fair measure of notoriety, but also success in a financial way, though, as usual with men of his type, perhaps not equal to his deserts. He was born in Frederick, Maryland, August 14, 1871, the son of Henry and Amanda (Routzahn) Hinea, also natives of Maryland. The father was superintendent of a factory for many years and is well and favorably known in Hagerstown, Maryland, where he now resides. His wife passed to her rest, March 11, 1905, at the age of sixty-five years. She is remembered as a kind and genial wife and mother. They were the parents of nine children, only three of whom are now living; Charles Benjamin, of this review, being the second in order of birth. When he was twelve years of age his parents moved to Hagerstown, Maryland, where he grew to maturity. He was educated in the public and high schools and after leaving school he at once began the study of photography in Hagerstown. Two years later he went to Baltimore, Maryland, for the purpose of securing a higher grade of



CHARLES B. HINEA

instruction, and he accordingly took a course in art under the famous Dietrich. So rapidly did young Hinea progress in this work that he found employment soon afterward in one of the leading art studios of Baltimore, that of Cummings, the leading photographer of the Monument City. His work attracting general attention, he was later employed by Gilbert & Bacon of Philadelphia. He also worked at Reading, Pennsylvania, and in Kansas City, Missouri, in each of these cities turning out work that won commendable praise for its high quality. In May, 1890, he opened a studio at Clinton, Iowa, where he remained one year, then came to Valparaiso, Indiana, in which city he remained for a period of six years. In September, 1898, he established a permanent business at Lafayette, Indiana, his studio, at the corner of Sixth and Columbia streets, being a model of its kind, having all the latest equipment and attractive furnishings and being easily the leading studio in the city. All grades of photography, sepia, water colors, enlargement, etc., are done here. In this line Mr. Hinea has been awarded several medals at national photographers' conventions and he holds the silver medal of the Indiana Photographers' Association. He was awarded the bronze medals at the Photographers' Association of America at Chautauqua, New York, in 1896 and 1897, and the following year at Indianapolis, Indiana, he received the first prize silver medal mentioned above. He has built up a very extensive and lucrative patronage with the people of Lafayette and surrounding cities, his name now being familiar throughout this locality in this line of work.

In 1893 Mr. Hinea was united in marriage with Stella Hiatt, a native of Indiana, and a lady of pleasing personality and artistic tastes. This union has resulted in the birth of one child; Leslie, a student in the local schools where he is making a very commendable record. In his political relations, Mr. Hinea is a Republican, but he is not an active worker in the ranks. He is a member of the Indiana Art League, in which he takes considerable interest and has much influence. Personally, Mr. Hinea is courteous, obliging and at once impresses the stranger as a true gentleman.

CHARLES V. FOLCKEMER.

C. V. Folckemer, formerly of the firm known as William Folckemer & Son, but since April 28, 1907, sole proprietor of the large establishment with which his name is identified, holds worthy prestige among the representative business men of Lafayette and a prominent place among the city's most enter-

prising and public-spirited citizens. Mr. Folckemer is a native of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and the only son of William and Catherine E. (Toole) Folckemer, the father born September 15, 1826, in York county, Pennsylvania, the mother in Springfield, New Jersey, on June 18, 1834. When a young man, William Folckemer went to Ohio, where he served an apprenticeship at cabinetmaking, after which he came to Indiana and, sometime in the early forties, located at Lafayette, where he was employed for some years as foreman of a large cabinetmaking establishment, subsequently purchasing the enterprise and becoming sole proprietor of it. Mr. Folckemer, in due time, added greatly to the capacity of his place of business and in addition to the manufacture of various lines of cabinet work, he also bought and sold furniture on quite an extensive scale, building up a large and lucrative trade and taking a prominent position in the first rank of the city's business men. For a number of years he was the leading furniture dealer of Lafayette, and in addition to promoting his own interests he contributed largely to the material advancement of the city by erecting several substantial buildings, including the large four-story brick block, covering an area of forty by one hundred and fifty feet, with a two-story addition, twenty by eighty feet, and several extensive warehouses, all of which are required for the successful prosecution of a business which has grown so rapidly in magnitude and importance that it is now one of the largest and most successful of the kind in the state. Mr. Folckemer purchased his employer's interests in 1875 and three years afterward took his son Charles in as a partner, from which time to the present the latter has practically controlled the enterprise. Under his able and judicious management the business has been developed until, reaching its present extensive proportions, the stock, consisting of all kinds of furniture demanded by the trade, both wholesale and retail, also a full and complete line of undertaking goods and everything else required in the latter department, the shop being amply equipped with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of high-grade cabinet work and operated by mechanics and artisans selected with especial reference to their efficiency and skill, the establishment in its various departments furnishing employment to an average of fifteen men every working day of the year. During his active life, William Folckemer not only built up his own large business establishment, but was also interested in various other enterprises, which returned an ample income and made him one of the wealthy and influential men of the city. He dealt quite extensively in real estate, in both city and county, and at the time of his death he had large farming interests and valuable rental property in Lafayette, also bank stock and various other investments. In politics, he

was a staunch Republican and an influential factor in local affairs, and for a period of sixteen years represented the third ward in the city council, besides serving for a number of years as water works trustee and filling other official positions of honor and trust. During his long term of service in the common council, he was instrumental in bringing about much important municipal legislation and he could have remained longer in that body had he not declined a re-election at the expiration of the time noted.

Mr. Folckemer was a man of high character and sterling worth, a zealous member of the Presbyterian church and a liberal contributor to all religious and other worthy enterprises. He joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows when a young man and for many years was the oldest member of that fraternity in Lafayette; he was also an active and influential worker in the Masonic, Pythian, Improved Order of Red Men and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks lodges, in all of which he was honored from time to time with important official positions. In addition to the various interests already alluded to, he was a leading spirit in the organization of the Lafayette Telephone Company, which he served for several years as president, and he also held for some time the office of trustee of the Lafayette Loan and Trust Company and trustee of the American National Bank.

He measured up to a high standard of manhood and citizenship, was just to the poor and dependent and never turned a deaf ear to the cries of the suffering or distressed. His was indeed a good life, filled to repletion with good to his fellowmen, and when called to his final reward, on the 28th of April, 1907, the people of Lafayette mourned his loss as that of a true friend and benefactor of his kind. Mrs. Folckemer preceded her husband to the grave by nearly seven years, departing this life April 11, 1900, retaining to the last the esteem and confidence of the large circle of friends in which she moved.

Charles V. Folckemer was born in Lafayette on August 10, 1857, received his educational training in the city schools and when still young entered his father's establishment, where he soon obtained a practical knowledge of business life. As already stated, he became a member of the firm in 1878 and later assumed the management of the business, which under his direction and control has since grown to very large proportions and given him much more than local repute as an enterprising, sagacious and far-seeing man of affairs. Following in the footsteps of his honored father, he has done much to advance the interests of the community and benefit his fellowmen, and to him as much perhaps as to any other is the city indebted for its high reputation as an important industrial and business center.

Sufficient has been said in the preceding paragraphs to afford the reader an intelligent idea of the magnitude of the business which Mr. Folckemer owns and controls, and the only thing additional to be stated is the fact that he has proven a worthy successor to one of the ablest and best balanced men the city has ever known, and that he occupies today an influential place in a community long noted for the high order of its business talent. Fraternally, he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Druids and Eagles orders, in addition to which he also devotes considerable time and attention to private benevolences and charities and manifests a lively interest in all enterprises and measures having for their object the material progress of the city in which he resides.

A gentleman of noble purposes and high ideals, Mr. Folckemer has ever used his influence on the right side of moral questions and issues and stands for law and order in all the terms imply. He fills a large place, not only in business circles, but also in the public view, and the distinction accorded him of being one of the notable men of the day in the city of Lafayette has been well and honorably earned.

OLIVER MORTON NISLEY, D. D. S.

The profession of dental surgery has several worthy representatives in Lafayette, prominent among whom is Dr. Oliver Nisley, who since about the year 1890 has practiced his profession and now maintains an elegant suite of parlors in the Moffitt block and built up a lucrative patronage in all parts of the city. Dr. Nisley was born on a farm near Purdue University, October 4, 1856, a son of Abraham and Nancy (Mumma) Nisley, natives of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, descendants of well known families of that state. Some time after their marriage these parents moved to Indiana, making their long journey to the new home in a one-horse wagon and locating about the year 1850 two miles north of the present site of Purdue University, where Mr. Nisley purchased land and improved a farm on which he spent the remainder of his days, dying on the 22d day of November, 1889, at the age of seventy-four. Mrs. Nisley, who departed this life on April 13th of the same year, was seventy-one years old at the time of her demise and the mother of eleven children, eight of whom survive. Christian M., the oldest of the family, resides in Lafayette and is one of the constables of the city; Esther, the second in order of birth, is unmarried and lives in Portland, Oregon; Emeline, wife of W. H. Felix, makes her home in West Lafayette; Millard F. lives in

Chicago; William Orth is a farmer by occupation and cultivates a part of the family homestead; Dr. Oliver M., of this review, is the next in order of birth, after whom is Mrs. Clara Yeager, widow of Dr. J. W. Yeager, of Lafayette; Fannie, who married O. P. M. Jamison, lives in Portland, Oregon, where her husband practices law. The following are the names of those deceased: Abraham died at the age of thirty-eight; Felix was twenty years old at the time of his death, and Nancy was called from earth at the tender age of three years.

Dr. Nisley received his elementary education in the district schools, and when Purdue University was opened for the reception of students he was one of the eighteen who constituted the first class enrolled in that institution. During his three and a half years' attendance at the university he paid his own way by teaching, and after finishing his course he turned his attention to educational work, which he followed with marked success for a period of eight years, five in the common schools and three as principal of the school of Linnwood. Having decided to make dentistry his life work, he resigned the latter position at the expiration of the time indicated and began the study of his profession in the office of Burt & Pattison, of Lafayette, with whom he spent three years. He then entered the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, where for two years he applied himself closely to his studies, completing his course and receiving his degree in the spring of 1889, immediately after which he went to Peoria, Illinois, where he worked in an office about one year, reducing his knowledge to practice and becoming familiar with the principles of his profession. At the end of that time he was called home by the death of his father, and after settling the latter's estate he located, in the fall of 1889, in West Lafayette, where his professional ability was soon recognized as the steady growth of his business abundantly attests. From the beginning of his career to the present time his success has been most gratifying, and as an efficient and skillful dentist, familiar with every phase of his profession and fully abreast of the times on all matters relating thereto, he occupies a conspicuous place among the leading men of his calling in the city, besides being well known in professional circles throughout the state. He is a member of the Lafayette Dental Association and the Dental Association of Indiana and a regular attendant upon the sessions of these bodies, availing himself of every opportunity they afford of keeping in touch with the latest discoveries and improvements in the line of his calling and taking an active part in the discussion of various questions brought before them for consideration. He also holds membership with the Pythian order, in which he takes a lively interest, being influential in the regular lodge work and a leader in the Uniform Rank of the brotherhood.

Doctor Nisley was married, November 26, 1890, to Florence McCarty, of Tippecanoe county, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. McCarty, of West Lafayette, the father a retired farmer and a man of considerable local prominence in the community where he formerly lived and where he now resides. Mrs. Nisley has one brother, William R. McCarty, who lives in the country and farms the home place. Doctor Nisley and wife are members of the West Lafayette Baptist church and are deeply interested in the various lines of religious and charitable work under the auspices of the organization. As a citizen the Doctor is energetic and public-spirited, encouraging all enterprises for the advancement of the social and moral welfare of the community.

Christian Nisley, the Doctor's older brother, was a soldier in the late Civil war and saw much active service during the four years he was at the front. He enlisted early in the sixties in Company D, Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, took part in a number of campaigns and battles and was twice wounded and twice taken prisoner on account of his injuries. He was in prison when the war closed and was one of the survivors of the ill-fated "Sultana," which blew up near Memphis, on the Mississippi river, when laden with soldiers returning home, a large number being killed or drowned.

THOMAS WILSON LUGAR.

T. W. Lugar, one of the largest real estate dealers in Lafayette, in connection with which he also does an extensive business in farm loans and insurance, was born in Otterbein, Shelby township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, April 15, 1871. On the paternal side he is descended from German ancestors who emigrated to America at a very early period and settled in Virginia. His mother's people were among the pioneers of Tippecanoe county, his grandfather, Thomas Ford, a well-to-do farmer and representative citizen, locating many years ago in Shelby township, where he resided until his death in 1905, at the advanced age of ninety years. Two of his sons, Elijah and Henry C. Ford, served in the Civil war, and are now living in Wabash township, both prosperous mechanics and public-spirited men.

William Lugar, the subject's father, is a native of Grant county, Indiana, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Lurinda Jane Ford, was born in the county of Huntington. These parents were married June 7, 1870, in Grant county and during the seven years ensuing lived in that county, where Mr. Lugar devoted his time to educational work, being then as now a capable

and popular teacher for whose services there was always a wide demand. At the present time he resides in West Lafayette, though still engaged in his profession and in point of continuous service he is now the oldest teacher in the county, having devoted thirty-seven consecutive years to the work. William Lugar and wife have a family of five children, whose names are as follows: Thomas W., of this review; Vinette E., employed in the Lafayette postoffice; Eva E. married Charles A. Davis, a letter carrier, in the city mail service; John M., a farmer of Benton county, and Bert, a member of the Ninth Battery United States Artillery, with which he recently completed three years of service. During that time he was on duty along the Pacific coast and from the date of his departure for the West until his return a few months ago he neither visited his home nor saw any of his relatives.

Thomas W. Lugar was educated in the public schools of his native township and began life for himself as a farmer, which honorable vocation he followed with fair success for several years. Discontinuing the pursuit of agriculture, he accepted the position of deputy recorder of Benton county and after serving four years in that capacity came in 1899 to Lafayette and established the real estate, loan and insurance business which he now carries on, opening an office at No. 219 North Fourth street, which has become a favorite resort for those who have dealings in his lines.

Mr. Lugar came to this city representing the A. Goodell & Sons Company of Loda, Illinois, and has since been associated with that well known and prosperous firm. While dealing quite extensively in all kinds of real estate and having a large and lucrative patronage in insurance, he makes a specialty of farm loans in which he does a large volume of business. By honorable methods and adhering to the policy of a "square deal," which his firm early adopted as a cardinal principle, he has greatly extended his patronage which now takes a wide range in Tippecanoe and neighboring counties, and in the different lines represented he has little to fear from any of his competitors.

Mr. Lugar, on June 6, 1900, was united in marriage with Ada Pearl Sense, daughter of William H. and Susan Sense, of Wabash township. She was one of twelve children born to her father and mother whose names are as follows: Elmer F., Harry C., Carrie (now deceased), Harvey G., Dora A. (wife of C. E. Wakeman, of Millersburg, Indiana), Ottis G., Ella N., John E., Ada P. (subject's wife), Jessie B., Earl C. and Ida M. This marriage has been blessed with four offspring, namely: James T., Ethel Marie, Lolo Lurinda and Susan Elizabeth, all living and adding greatly to the interest and happiness of the home circle. In his religious faith Mr. Lugar subscribes to the Methodist creed, his wife being a Baptist in belief and an esteemed

member of the church in West Lafayette. Politically, Mr. Lugar is a staunch Republican and manifests a lively interest in public affairs, contributing to the success of his party by all honorable means at his command, but never seeking office or leadership for himself. His fraternal relations include membership with Otterbein Lodge, No. 605, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Purdue Grove, No. 18, Ancient Order of Druids, in both of which societies he has rendered efficient service and at intervals held important and official positions.

OLIVER WEBSTER PEIRCE.

The family bearing this name has been closely identified with the history of Lafayette for more than seventy-three years. During that long period the name has been associated with many of the important industries and commercial enterprises which have developed a modern, prosperous city from the frontier village of the early days. Martin L. Peirce, the first of the family to emigrate to Indiana, came to Lafayette from Parke county, this state, in 1836, when railroads were unknown in that far west. He was prominently identified with the business interests of Lafayette for many years prior to his demise, and the reader is referred to another page of this volume for the more extended as well as interesting record of that distinguished pioneer citizen.

Oliver W. Pierce, a son of the above-mentioned by adoption, was born in Parke county, Indiana, January 8, 1829, and was about seven years old when he accompanied his father to Lafayette. This was in the days prior to the establishment of the public school system in Indiana and the early educational discipline of young Peirce was derived from attendance upon the subscription schools of the day. He later attended the county seminary, which was established during his boyhood, where he secured a good education. It was the custom in those days for boys to start life early and Oliver was only seventeen years old when he began his business career. His father was a member of the commission firm of Hanna, Barbee & Company, whose business consisted in advancing money to grain dealers for moving their crops, for which a commission was charged. The firm was also extensively engaged in advancing money to pork packers throughout the country. Oliver W. was given the position of receiving clerk, at a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per year, and at the end of the first year he had saved forty-three dollars and desired to invest the same on his own



O. H. Peirce Sr

account. With the consent of his father, he was given the use of a small space in the company's building, where he erected some shelving, bought coffee in New York, and began business for himself as O. W. Peirce & Company, although he continued in the employ of the commission firm, hiring a boy associate at twenty-five cents per day to look after his coffee sales. This was in 1847, when the subject was only eighteen years of age. During the epidemic of cholera, which raged at that time, prices on coffee soared skyward and the young merchant reaped handsome profits from the sale of that commodity. He continued trading in staples successfully, with the result that his interests began to expand and assume pretentious proportions, and it was soon necessary to devote his entire time to the business. In December, 1849, he went on a trading trip to New Orleans, going by stage to Indianapolis, by rail to Madison and by steamer down the Ohio. Arriving at Louisville he was obliged to remain there several days on account of the river being frozen and navigation closed. Nothing daunted, however, he finally secured passage by stage to Memphis, Tennessee, and a week later was enabled to continue by boat on to his destination. In the southern city, then the great emporium of the South, he purchased sugar, molasses and coffee, which were shipped up the Mississippi river to the mouth of the Wabash and thence by the latter stream to Lafayette. On returning home he engaged in the wholesale trade, disposing of his goods to the retail merchants. This proved to be the foundation of what has since developed into one of the largest and most successful wholesale enterprises ever established in Indiana. In the early days of the wholesale trade the staple line of groceries was limited practically to sugar, molasses and coffee, with a little tea and tobacco on the side. Since then it has gradually expanded until at present a modern wholesale establishment, such as that conducted by O. W. Peirce Company, embraces every variety of goods carried by a modern retail store in the same line of trade. The roasting of coffee has also become a very important part of this company's business. It is a package coffee known as "Peirce's Golden Rio" and it is sold extensively in a number of Northern and Southern states and has proven to be a very popular brand, car load after carload being shipped to various parts of the country. In fact, in the roasting of package coffee O. W. Peirce Company enjoys the prestige of occupying fourth place among the largest concerns of the United States in this line of industry. From seventy-five to eighty people find steady employment with this concern and an average of fifteen traveling salesmen are necessary to look after the business in the large scope of territory covered by the firm. In order to meet the growing demands of modern business

methods the O. W. Peirce Company was organized and incorporated July 30, 1904, with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The officers of the company at the present time are as follows: O. W. Peirce, Sr., president; O. W. Peirce, Jr., secretary, and E. R. Fielding, secretary.

The success which has attended the efforts of Mr. Peirce during an active business career in Lafayette of more than sixty years has been brought about by close attention to business, a thorough knowledge of details in both buying and selling and the possession of those faculties of rare foresight, discrimination and conservatism. While the personnel of the firm has changed a number of times, and from 1853 to 1856 it was known as Reynolds, Hatcher & Peirce, the latter has always been the directing head and active manager of the concern. Since the dissolution of the above named firm in 1856 the business has been carried on under the name of O. W. Peirce & Company until the recent incorporation of O. W. Peirce Company. The only partner of our subject at the present time is his son, O. W. Peirce, Jr. The latter is a man of excellent business qualifications, and having grown up in the business he has mastered all the details which have made for success in the past and having assumed the active management of the concern his future as well as the successful continuance of the business is assured.

When in a reminiscent mood Mr. Peirce talks entertainingly of old times in Lafayette, of which he has many instructive stories. He recalls with pleasure his first trading trip to New Orleans in 1849, when he was an inexperienced boy. Though ordinarily it could be made in ten days, this trip consumed six weeks, owing to ice in the river which greatly interfered with navigation. He made from one to three trips each year until the Civil war came on and in all made fifty-two of these trading trips to New Orleans. On more than one occasion he walked the greater portion of the distance. In 1852 Mr. Peirce furnished the capital and Mr. Cherry the experience to start a soap factory. It began in a small way in a frame building and made soap, candles and lard oil. This was the forerunner of the present M. & J. Schnaible factory, now located on the same site, which ships soap far and wide. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, Mr. Peirce was in Baltimore and the Maryland merchants were so frightened that he was enabled to purchase quantities of merchandise at from a fifth to a fourth of the ordinary price. During President Grant's administration Mr. Peirce's store was Republican headquarters for a large scope of territory, but at the same time it was generally understood that the discussion of such absorbing topics should not interfere with business, for Mr. Peirce had stated frankly and plainly that he was selling groceries, not politics.

As a business man Mr. Peirce has occupied a conspicuous place among the successful merchants of Lafayette for many years, in fact he is one of the oldest in point of continuous service in that city. Although he has passed the eightieth milestone in life's journey, he is still hale and hearty and active to a degree seldom attained by many men twenty or twenty-five years his junior. In his political relations Mr. Peirce has always affiliated with the Republican party since its organization, and while he has exhibited an abiding interest in the success of its candidates he has never aspired to political preferment. For more than forty years he has been a member of the First Baptist church of Lafayette. During that period he has served in various official capacities, was a member of the building committee at the time the present church edifice was constructed and in many ways has contributed to the advancement and welfare of the organization.

WILLIAM ROBINSON MOFFITT, M. D.

Distinguished as a physician and surgeon and holding worthy prestige as a citizen, Dr. William R. Moffitt fills a large place in professional circles, and for a number of years has been active in promoting the material advancement of the city in which he resides and the social and moral progress of its populace. He is a native and lifelong resident of Tippecanoe county and the second of a family of seven children, whose parents, Benjamin Rush and Clarissa Jane (Robinson) Moffitt, were also born in Indiana, the former in Connersville, the latter on the old farm six miles west of Lafayette, which was purchased from the government in pioneer times by William Robinson, the Doctor's grandfather, and which in memory of him is still known as the Robinson place. William Robinson and wife Matilda were among the first permanent settlers of the locality indicated and the family has been actively identified with that and other parts of the county from pioneer days to the present time. Benjamin Rush Moffitt, who also came to Tippecanoe county in an early day, was a prosperous farmer, a public-spirited citizen and a veteran of the Civil war, enlisting at the beginning of the struggle in the medical department of the Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served about one and a half years, when he was discharged on account of disability. He married Miss Robinson in Tippecanoe county, reared a family of seven children, and departed this life, at the age of sixty-five years, on his farm in Jasper county, Indiana. Their children are all

living and highly esteemed in their respective places of residence, being well situated as regards material means and popular among those with whom they associate. Othniel, the oldest of the family, lives at Valparaiso, this state, and deals quite extensively in produce; Olive M., the second in order of birth, married William Jordan, an ex-soldier who died in 1906, since which time she has made her home in Dephi. Dr. William R., of this review, is the third in succession, after whom comes Mrs. Isabel Barclay, a widow who resides in the city of Valparaiso; Reuben R. and Richard are twins, the former engaged in agricultural pursuits in northern Indiana, the latter living in Lafayette; Mrs. Jennie Blake, the youngest of the family, lives in the northern part of the state, where her husband is engaged in farming.

The subject's paternal grandfather, Dr. Joseph Moffitt, was a graduate of Yale College and a physician of distinguished ability in his day. He served as surgeon in the American army during the war of 1812, and was on Perry's fleet in the battle of Lake Erie. Later he settled at Connersville, Indiana, where he rose to a conspicuous position in his profession and became widely and favorably known as an enterprising man of affairs. He died at that place in the prime of his life and usefulness and left to his posterity a name to which the passing years have added luster and renown. Dr. Joseph Moffitt was a brother-in-law of Dr. O. L. Clark, one of the pioneer physicians of Lafayette and a man of wide influence in the affairs of Tippecanoe county in early times.

Dr. William R. Moffitt, a brief review of whose career appears in the following lines, was born December 8, 1849, on the family homestead about seven miles west of Lafayette, in Wabash township, and spent his early years amid the attractive scenes and wholesome influences of rural life. He was reared to habits of industry and, like the majority of country lads, learned by practical experience the meaning of honest toil, working in the fields during the spring and summer seasons and in the fall and winter months attending the district schools in the vicinity of his home. In this way he spent his time until twenty-one years of age, when he entered the Methodist College at Ft. Wayne, of which his uncle, the Rev. R. D. Robinson, was then president, and devoted the five years ensuing to close and critical study, making rapid progress the meanwhile and taking high rank as a student. During his last year in the above institution he read medicine in connection with his other studies, his instructor being Dr. W. H. Myers, one of the leading physicians of the city, under whose direction he was in due time enabled to enter Ft. Wayne Medical College, where he took his first course of lectures. Later, he prosecuted his studies at the Medical College of Indiana at Indian-

apolis, where he was graduated in the year 1877, immediately after which he returned to Tippecanoe county, where he opened an office in West Lafayette, and has since practiced with eminent success, being at this time one of the best known physicians and surgeons of the city and county.

Doctor Moffitt's large and steadily growing practice has been as successful financially as professionally, and from time to time he has contributed to the material part of Lafayette, in the way of buildings, including the large two-story brick structure in which he has his office, the building being erected especially for office purposes and being especially adapted and conceded to be unequaled in this respect by any other in the city. He has also accumulated other valuable real estate both in the city and country, his residence properties in Lafayette alone being conservatively estimated at \$40,000, which, with various other holdings, represent a fortune of considerable magnitude and make him one of the solid and well-to-do men of the community.

Doctor Moffitt engaged in his life work well fitted for its many onerous duties and responsibilities and has availed himself of every opportunity to keep in touch with the trend of professional thought and abreast of the times in the latest discoveries in medical science. He has never ceased being a student, and when not engaged in active professional duties spends his time in his library in communion with the greatest thinkers of the ages.

He is a member of the Indiana State Medical Association, the District Medical Association, and the Medical Society of Tippecanoe County, in the deliberations of which bodies he keeps himself well informed, and often contributes to the papers, which elicit praise for his professional scholarship and thought.

Actuated by a desire to fit himself for the greatest possible efficiency, the Doctor some years ago entered the Polyclinic Hospital School of Medicine in Chicago, from which he received a diploma in 1897, and in 1900 he was graduated from the Post-Graduate School of Medicine of New York city, thus leaving nothing undone in the way of making himself a true healer of suffering humanity. He has been one of the medical staff of physicians at St. Elizabeth's Hospital for over twenty-five years and served one term as county coroner, though never an office seeker and having little taste for public life.

On September 14, 1882, Doctor Moffitt was united in the bonds of wedlock with Alice S. Robinson, who, though of the same name as his mother's before her marriage, is in no wise related to the latter. Mrs. Moffitt's father, Horney Robinson, was a pioneer of Allen county, Indiana, locating near Ft. Wayne about the year 1829, and taking an active interest in the development

and growth of the part of the country in which he settled. Mrs. Moffitt was reared and educated in Allen county and Ft. Wayne, and is a woman of excellent character and always manifests an abiding interest in the welfare of those with whom she mingles and moves in the best society circles of West Lafayette. Doctor and Mrs. Moffitt have one child, Bertha J., whose birth occurred on November 8, 1883, and who received a liberal education, graduating in due time from the West Side high school and from Purdue University with the class of 1906. In his political affiliations the Doctor has been a lifelong Republican, and since attaining his majority an influential and leading member of the party. For a number of years he has been an active worker for the success of his party and candidates, attending the various nominating conventions, local, district and state, in all of which his opinions command respect and his judgment weight.

GEORGE LAWSON BRUCE.

George L. Bruce, dealer in musical instruments and one of the most accomplished musicians of Lafayette, is a native of Indiana, born in Jasper county on the 21st day of June, 1852. Lawson Bruce, his father, was a New Englander and a descendant of an old Vermont family, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Pyke, came from Pennsylvania. The Pyke family moved to Indiana in an early day and were among the pioneers of Tippecanoe county, in various parts of which descendants still reside. The Bruces were also early comers to this part of the state and the above parents grew to maturity and were married in Lafayette and lived here a number of years, subsequently removing to Rensselaer, Jasper county, where Mr. Bruce spent the remainder of his days. His widow survived him some years and departed this life in the month of February, 1904. The family of this couple consisted of three children, of whom the subject is the only son and the third in order of birth.

George Lawson Bruce was brought to Lafayette when a child, from which time to the present his life has been closely identified with the city. The public schools which he attended during his childhood and youth afforded him the means of obtaining a practical education, and while still young he accepted a clerkship in a music store, where he remained until acquiring a knowledge of the business and becoming quite skilled in the use of several kinds of instruments. In 1875 he severed his connection with his employer to become man-

ager of another firm of the same kind and after serving six years in that capacity he purchased the stock and established the business which he has since conducted and which under his capable management has grown into the largest and best known music house in the city.

Mr. Bruce has been at his present location since 1875 and sole proprietor of the establishment since 1890. As indicated above, his career presents a series of continued successes such as few achieve and the high position to which he has attained in the business world is due entirely to his own efforts, as he began life for himself in the modest capacity of a clerk and on becoming proprietor had much with which to contend ere finding his feet on solid financial ground. Early in his experience Mr. Bruce determined to master the underlying principles of business and, having decided upon the line most suited to his tastes and inclinations, he spared no reasonable effort in acquiring a knowledge of music and the ability to reduce the same to practice. While still a youth he manifested a decided aptitude for music and after entering the store it was not long until he became an efficient performer on the various kinds of instruments in stock. Later he prosecuted his musical studies under instructors of recognized ability and, applying himself closely, he became in due time one of the most skillful musicians in Lafayette as well as one of the most successful dealers in the same. He carries full lines of all kinds of instruments and musical merchandise, which he buys direct, owning the large stock which he always has on hand. His business has grown to such large proportions that he now employs in addition to several clerks in the house three salesmen who represent his goods on the road and who during the past few years have built up and greatly extended his trade. His establishment has a large and lucrative local patronage also, while the demand for his goods by the general trade in many other cities and towns throughout Indiana and neighboring states taxes the capacity of his house to supply, besides giving a wide and enviable reputation in musical as well as business circles.

While a skillful performer on several kinds of instruments, Mr. Bruce is especially efficient as a pianist and organist. For thirty-five consecutive years he presided at the organ in Trinity Methodist Episcopal church and could have retained the position indefinitely had he so desired, but recently, much against the wishes of the congregation and greatly to their disappointment, he declined to remain longer, deeming almost a lifetime of service in furnishing music for public worship sufficient to entitle him to the rest which he so ably and conscientiously earned.

Mr. Bruce and family are Methodists and regular attendants of Trinity church, with which they are identified and which the subject served so long

and faithfully as organist. He is a member of the official board of said church, and at different times has held various other official positions in the organization, besides being a liberal contributor to its support and a donor to all worthy enterprises and humanitarian measures. Politically he votes the Republican ticket, but has never held an elective office, having little taste for public life and less for the chicanery and trickery which are sometimes necessary in order to attain positions at the hands of one's fellow citizens. Mr. Bruce is an enthusiastic friend of fraternal work and belongs to several orders based on the principle of secrecy. He is a Mason of high degree, holding membership with Lafayette Lodge, No. 123, Chapter No. 3, Royal Arch Masons, Commandery No. 3, Knights Templar, and Hope Chapter No. 5, Order of Eastern Star. He is also identified with Lodge No. 55, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Lodge No. 143, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in both of which as well as in the Masonic brotherhood he has been chosen to positions of honor and trust.

BRAINARD HOOKER.

Brainard Hooker was born at Nugent Hollow, in Vanderburg county, about eight miles from Evansville, Indiana, September 18, 1868. Henry H. Hooker, his father, is a physician who has won a high reputation as an obstetrician. He took the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Rush Medical College in the early sixties. He earlier taught in the primitive district schools. He is the son of one Thomas Hooker, who came to Evansville at an early day from South Carolina and who is a descendant of Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Hartford, Connecticut. With but one known exception, all the Hookers of America and England are related. Gen. Joseph Hooker, of the Civil war, Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, the English botanist, and Richard Hooker, the theologian, are members of the family. One family at least of German origin now uses the name of Hooker in America, the German name having been Hooekards. Perhaps the economy in using the shorter name is the reason for the change of spelling. A study of the origin of names would lead one to conclude that as Fisher named the man for his occupation, so the Hookers in early times in England were the lovers of the rod and line.

The subject's mother was Mary H. (Headen) Hooker, daughter of Thomas Headen and Mary Nugent, who brought her and two other daughters and two sons from Ireland. The family settled on the Ohio river at the vil-



BRAINARD HOOKER

lage of Evansville, which was then composed of a few log huts. The father was a grocer for a time, then he bought Nugent Hollow, still owned by the Rev. H. S. Headen, of New Albany, the youngest child of the family. Mary was a babe a few weeks old when the trip was made across the Atlantic in a small sail boat. Her schooling was received in the district school, and part of a year was spent in Madison University, where Anna, her older sister, had been graduated. The Civil war called her brothers, Thomas and Robert, to the field of battle, and as her father had died some years before, she was, with the other girls of the family, called upon to work on the farm in the summer and teach in the winter to support the family. She was married to Henry Hamilton Hooker in 1867, and she died of a complication of diseases in August, 1899.

There were eight children in the family of Henry and Mary Hooker, and the parents fancied the use of but one name for each of their children. Brainard, the eldest, was named for one of the Doctor's college professors. Sherry, the second child, for the Sherrys, relatives of the Headens. Maggie, for her aunt Maggie Headen Hooker, wife of Prof. R. P. Hooker, of Evansville. Mabel, a name euphonious. Kitty, for her aunt Kate Headen Stafford. DeKress, for a widely known German physician and scientist, Oscar DeKress, Doctor of Medicine, of Evansville. Ross, for the former editor of the Toledo Blade. The baby of the family was named for her Aunt Anna. It will be observed that the boys were given family names for Christian names. Of these children, five survive in 1909.

The subject of this sketch began his schooling in a little frame school house in the village of Elberfeld, a Dutch village in Warrick county, seventeen miles from Evansville on the old Straight Line road. He attended school under the instruction of Lewis Kemper, Mary Wagoner and D. S. Johnson. It was while in school here that Mr. Hooker conceived the idea that he wished to be a teacher. He attended every teacher's institute that was held in the village school. They furnished him renewed inspiration. When he was fourteen years old, the father bought and moved to a farm near Oakdam, in Vanderburg county. Here, owing to an accident, Brainard lost one year's schooling. The father had a limb broken and the oldest boys had to care for the stock. He attended the Oakdam school for one year under the instruction of D. S. Johnson. The following year he graduated in the eighth grade at McCutchanville, and entered the high school at the same place in the fall, completing the course offered in two years. Here he was under the tuition of a highly cultured and educated aunt.

In February, 1886, Mr. Hooker made his trial license under Ernest D. McAvoy, the county superintendent, and in April he secured a twelve-months license.

J. C. Calvert, the trustee of Armstrong township, employed Mr. Hooker to teach No. 7 school, in the southwest corner of his township. Here the chief task was to teach German-speaking children to speak English. The task was complicated, for Mr. Hooker had learned Plattdeutsch at Elberfeld, and these children spoke Hochdeutsch. He must learn the High German to be better able to teach English. He boarded with one Nicholas Wolf, who took a delight in helping the young pedagogue to the use of German. The year's work was satisfactory to the officials and the young teacher was promised a larger, better school and one nearer his home. With these reflections, he began his professional training in De Pauw University. With one term's preparation under the guidance of W. H. Mace and Arnold Tompkins, the year following was more successful. The years 1887 and 1888 were spent at Armstrong Station school. The fourth year's work was done at Theil school, still nearer home. The young teacher had now done four terms' work in the normal department at DePauw University and had had four years' experience in the district schools of his native county. In the fall of 1890 he followed Arnold Tompkins to the Indiana State Normal School (the normal department at DePauw having been closed by order of the trustees), and from this school he was graduated in June, 1893.

On the 17th day of August, 1893, Mr. Hooker was married to Eva A. McCutchan at her father's home near Oakdam. Miss McCutchan was the daughter of John T. and Nancy M. (Covey) McCutchan. Mr. McCutchan is the son of a large landholder, Thomas McCutchan, who came to America from Ireland in the early days of Indiana's history. Mrs. McCutchan is of French descent, through the Le Count family on her mother's side of the house. Eva Hooker was graduated from the common schools in her native county, Vanderburg, and was for a time a student at Princeton College. She taught school three years. Mrs. Hooker is a vocalist of no mean attainments.

Soon after the wedding the bride and groom went to Mt. Vernon, Indiana, to live, where Mr. Hooker had been employed in the high school as one of the instructors. Here he taught for two years, associated with E. G. Bauman, the present superintendent of the Mt. Vernon schools, and Edwin S. Monroe, the superintendent of the Muskogee schools, Oklahoma. While living here their daughter Maurine came into the family.

During the next three years the family lived at Rochester, Indiana, where Mr. Hooker was principal of the high school and head of the depart-

ment of English. Here Helen, the second girl, was born and Harold Mace, the first boy. The next move was to Indiana University, where Mr. Hooker felt the need of additional college work. After completing two terms' work, he and his wife and daughter Helen were taken down with typhoid fever, which exhausted the strength and exchequer of the family so completely that the pursuit of the long-hoped-for degree was abandoned.

In the spring of 1900 Mr. Hooker was called to the State Normal at Terre Haute to teach English grammar for the term, under the direction of J. B. Wisely, author of a well-known book on that subject. While at the normal he was appointed principal of the high school at Dayton, this county, James McDowell being the trustee at the time of the appointment. In 1901, Lucien B. O'Dell, who recently died at Brazil, and who was then superintendent of the Thorntown schools, called Mr. Hooker to assist him as principal of the high school. At the close of the year, Mr. Hooker returned to Dayton at an increased salary and the promise of an assistant in the high school. With the work increased to four years, an effort was made to commission the school, but a lack of co-operation on the part of the officials caused the project to be delayed until 1909. While living in Dayton, John Gordon, Mary and Gilbert Merrill came into the family.

In 1906, Superintendent E. W. Lawrence called Mr. Hooker to the principalship of the West Lafayette high school. In this school he was assisted by L. A. Scipio, now of Nebraska University, Ione Beem, Viletta Baker and Daphne Kieffer. This was the first year in the handsome new high school building, and to give some token of appreciation the school gave an art exhibit, the proceeds of which, amounting to nearly a hundred dollars, was put into fine reproductions of famous paintings which now adorn the walls of the assembly room.

After a three-days campaign, at 10 o'clock, June 4, 1907, Mr. Hooker was elected to the office of county superintendent for a term of four years. Mr. Hooker is one of the men in the field of public school work who think that the business of teaching should be dignified into a profession. He dislikes the spirit that has dominated the business especially among men which makes teaching a step to something "better," and he has labored to eradicate the defect.

At the age of sixteen years, Mr. Hooker became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Blue Grass and he and his wife have been active members of the churches where they have lived, usually singing in the choir. Mrs. Hooker singing soprano and Mr. Hooker tenor. Soon after he was twenty-one years old he became a member of Corypheus Lodge No. 180,

Knights of Pythias, at Cynthiana, Posey county, and is an officer of Sheffield Lodge No. 414, at Dayton. At the age of forty he became a Freemason, belonging to Dayton Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons.

HARRY MADISON SNIDEMAN.

The subject of this sketch enjoys distinctive prestige in a profession which requires of those who adopt it a strong mentality and painstaking preparation together with a natural aptitude for its duties and responsibilities in order to achieve success. Many enter it allured by promise of rapid advancement and early distinction only to fall disheartened by the wayside; others under favorable auspices pursue it for a brief season to find themselves crowded aside by the more worthy and ambitious, thus affording a striking instance of the law of the survival of the fittest; while the true searcher after legal lore and the ability to apply his knowledge to the adjustment of human difficulties and mete out justice to offenders is the one who perseveres despite discouragement until reaching the goal, which is accessible only to the competent and deserving, to which class the subject of this review belongs, as his continuous advancement and present high standing abundantly attest.

Harry M. Snideman is a native of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and dates his birth from September 20, 1871, having first seen the light of day on the family homestead in Wabash township, where his parents settled some years before. Samuel Snideman, the subject's father, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, and has been an honored resident of Tippecanoe county for many years. He is a farmer and gardener and, despite his seventy-three years, is still actively engaged in those vocations on his beautiful farm and attractive rural home one mile west of Purdue University. Sarah Smith, who on May 10, 1859, became the wife of Samuel Snideman, is a native of Fayette county, Indiana, and it was only recently that this venerable and highly respected couple celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their married life. When a young man Mr. Snideman learned carpentry, which he followed until about thirty years old, when he discontinued the trade to become a tiller of the soil. His father, David Snideman, was born in Germany, but at the age of twelve years came to the United States and grew to maturity in Ohio. Later he moved to Miami county, Indiana, where he engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, and where his death finally occurred, after he had reached the ripe old age of ninety-one years. On the maternal side the subject traces one branch

of his family to France, but his ancestors came to this country so long ago that all or nearly all of the characteristics of that nationality have disappeared during the intervening years. Samuel and Sarah Snideman are the parents of three children, namely: Oscar M., electrical engineer employed by the Indiana Lighting Company, of Lafayette, married Harretta Rosa, and to this union two daughters were born, May and Avelina; William O., a carpenter and farmer living two and one-half miles south of Lafayette, married Lutitia V. Emerson, to which union four children were born, Bertha Hope, now deceased, Robert E., Mary Belle and Hobart; the subject of this sketch is the third in order of birth and the youngest of the family.

Harry M. Snideman spent his early years amid the quiet rural scenes of the home farm and was reared to habits of industry and thrift in the fields, attending the district schools of Wabash township when his services were not otherwise required. He continued his studies until finishing the common school course, receiving a certificate of graduation from the Dayton schools in 1891, after which he entered Union Business College in Lafayette, from which he graduated in the year 1892. Later, in 1895, he became a student of the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana, and after a year's work in that institution began teaching, which calling he followed for a period of five years in the schools of Wabash township, during which time his spare time was spent in reading law. Two of his vacations were spent in the law office of George D. Parks, the present county attorney, under whose instruction he made such progress as to enable him to be admitted to the bar in September, 1900.

Mr. Snideman began the practice of his profession in Lafayette. In August, 1902, he formed a partnership with Charles M. Bright, which partnership continued until December, 1904, when Mr. Bright was obliged to change climate for the benefit of his health. The partnership was then dissolved, Mr. Snideman purchasing his partner's interest and has since continued the practice alone. He has built up a large and lucrative practice and gained an honorable reputation as an able and energetic lawyer. He has also been active in political affairs, both local and general, and his influence in the councils of the Republican party has given him prestige and leadership such as few of his contemporaries have attained. He is an enthusiastic politician, a forcible and logical speaker and his services on the hustings are always in great demand during campaign years, as he is a master of assemblages and never fails to interest and influence his auditors. He was twice a candidate before the primaries for the office of prosecuting attorney, but by a combination of circumstances, so common to politics, failed both times to receive the nom-

ination, his defeats, however, causing no cessation of his interest in behalf of the more fortunate candidates.

On June 26, 1907, Mr. Snideman was united in marriage to Julia Weber, of Lafayette, daughter of Jacob and Sophia Weber. Mrs. Snideman is an intelligent and cultured lady of excellent character and high social standing, who has many friends in the city and enjoys great popularity among those with whom she associates.

Fraternally Mr. Snideman is a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 22, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined on January 14, 1898, and since his membership has been an active and enthusiastic member, filling all the official chairs in the subordinate lodge and in 1900 was a representative of his lodge to the grand lodge of Indiana, of which body he is also a member. He is also a trustee of his lodge, having been at the time of his election the youngest man to be honored with the position. In matters religious, Mr. Snideman is liberal in all the term implies. He does not hold membership with any church, but is a liberal contributor to the support of the gospel and is a friend of all charitable and benevolent enterprises and a liberal donor to humanitarian movements of whatever name or order. Mrs. Snideman is a member of Triumph Rebekah Lodge, No. 291, of which lodge she is an enthusiastic worker; her nature is deeply religious and since her childhood she has been identified with the Salem Reformed church, in which she is an active worker.

HARRY EDWARD TITUS, D. V. S.

To be anything but mediocre in any profession requires not only a happy combination of natural faculties, but also a strong personality, a blending of courtesy and affability and certain business qualities that no discouragements can thwart. The well-known veterinary surgeon whose name forms the caption of this article, and whose name has long since become a household word throughout Tippecanoe county, seems to possess these traits, for he has climbed, step by step, from a modest beginning to a position of prominence in his community through no outside assistance.

Harry Edward Titus was born in 1876 at Muscatine, Iowa, the son of Harrison S. Titus, who is also a veterinarian. The latter married Catherine Walsh, and they are both natives of Wisconsin, and people who command the unequivocal respect of all who know them. After finishing the common-school course, young Harry attended high school, later took a course in the

Iowa State College, veterinary department, graduating from the same in 1898, having made a most commendable record and well equipping himself for his profession. He has been greatly aided by his father, who is a very skilled veterinary surgeon, consequently it is not strange that the subject should achieve success in his chosen calling while yet a young man. Another son of Dr. Harrison S. Titus is also a veterinary surgeon in Baxter, Iowa.

A criterion of Dr. Harry E. Titus's high standing in this profession is furnished by the fact that in 1899, the year following his graduation, he held the responsible position in the Iowa State College as house surgeon and demonstrator of anatomy, also taught the principles and practice of operative surgery. He had received practical experience all through his college course, consequently he was enabled to render entire satisfaction in this work, receiving the hearty commendation of both faculty and students.

Early in 1900 Doctor Titus was appointed government inspector in the bureau of animal industry at Cincinnati, Ohio, but he did not accept the place, believing that a better field awaited him in the city of Lafayette, whither he came May 30, 1900, and soon thereafter began the practice of his profession. He purchased a half interest in the veterinary infirmary owned by Doctor Craig, on Main street, west of the river. Having been successful in this venture, he bought out Doctor Craig's interest about the 1st of July, 1901, and has since conducted the infirmary in his own name. It is the only one of its kind in Tippecanoe county and is conceded to be one of the finest in Indiana. Doctor Titus is constantly improving his hospital and his practice is steadily increasing.

On May 22, 1907, Doctor Titus was united in marriage with Margaret Littler, a native of Indiana, but who was residing in Chicago, a trained nurse in a hospital, when they were married. She is a well educated woman and is of great assistance to the Doctor in his work.

Doctor Titus was city veterinarian in Lafayette for two years, very creditably filling this office. He is a member of the American Veterinary Association, the Indiana Veterinary Medical Association, and an honorary member of the Iowa Veterinary Medical Association. On July 11, 1905, he was appointed delegate to represent the United States at the eighth International Veterinary Congress held at Budapest, Austria, September 3, 1905, having been appointed to this important duty by the state department at Washington. In his fraternal relations the Doctor belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, also the Knights of Pythias. He is a man of imposing personal appearance, quick in his decisions, alert, friendly and obliging, consequently he is favorably known about town.

ALVA O. RESER.

Hon. Alva O. Reser, ex-member of the Indiana state legislature, who is the present efficient county recorder and official court reporter and stenographer for the courts of Tippecanoe county, was born near Stockwell, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, November 17, 1859, a son of Harvey and Sarah (Waymire) Reser. He was educated in the public schools of his native county and at Purdue University, Lafayette. After fully qualifying himself for the duties of an educator and business man, he followed teaching for a time; he taught in the district schools of Wea township, this county, at Spring Grove, after which he was made principal of the Lafayette Business College, where he taught one year and then became the principal of the Oakland school at Lafayette, which position he held with much credit to himself and the school board who employed him. He taught in this city school for three years. He was also made instructor in stenography in the Lafayette Business College and held this position for fifteen years.

Politically, Mr. Reser is an uncompromising Republican and is an effective, forcible campaigner in this section of Indiana. He represented his county in the Indiana legislature in the sessions of 1899 and 1901, in the house of representatives, and was chairman of the committee on education during his last term. He was the official stenographer for the United States government at the Anglo-American Joint High Commission, held at Quebec, Canada, in 1898; special stenographer for Hon. Charles F. Fairbanks, then candidate for Vice-President, in the campaign of 1904, and for the newspaper press of the country. Being an expert stenographer, he was selected as court reporter, and it is the opinion of the court officers of his district, including the judges, that he is among the most rapid and accurate reporters within the state of Indiana. He was elected as clerk of the Lafayette school board in 1883, serving until 1909, during which long period he has kept the books of that body in a model manner and has always been deeply interested in the educational interests and favored all needed improvements in the management of the school system of his city. He was elected county recorder of Tippecanoe county in November, 1906, taking his office January 1, 1907, to serve until January 1, 1911. In this special role, the methods and order with which he has managed other public affairs is also manifest—his offices and books are all neatly arranged and properly cared for by himself and a highly competent corps of assistants, in whom the public have the utmost confidence.

Mr. Reser has been very active in campaign work in his party and delivered speeches and fairly presented the issues before the voters of his county from time to time; also delivered popular lectures now and then. He is a true commoner and, by reason of his nativity and public life, has become acquainted with every nook and corner within Tippecanoe county, as well as being personally acquainted with nearly all of the people within its borders. He was naturally selected as the secretary of the Tippecanoe Monument Association, which organization was active in forwarding the project that finally resulted in the erecting of the handsome monument to the memory of the heroes who lost their lives in the famous battle of Tippecanoe. He also compiled the report of the Monument Commission, which was published and handsomely bound in book form under authority of the state. This book is a collection of the various reports and orations delivered at the unveiling of the monument in 1908. No better man could have been chosen to do this work, because of his interest in the project and his historical information, having made this subject a special study for many years. In civic society affairs, Mr. Reser is identified with the Knights of Pythias; also belongs to the Greek letter college fraternity, Sigma Chi.

Of Mr. Reser's domestic relations, let it be said that he was happily united in marriage to Elizabeth A. Smith, August 13, 1885. By this union two sons were born (twins), Roy M. and Ralph D. Reser, born October 27, 1888. In personal appearance, Mr. Reser is a man of strong athletic build, loving out-door sports as one of nature's noblemen. His hair is somewhat gray, slightly bald, a pleasing twinkle to his eyes, smooth face and possesses an affable disposition. He loves his fellow-men and remembers names, places and faces to a remarkable degree. He is methodical and accurate and a good reader of human nature, eminent in many lines of life and education. In his penmanship he is a beautiful writer, having taught both ornamental and business penmanship in the Lafayette Business College.

DR. JOHN COLBERT WEBSTER.

Among the older physicians of Lafayette, Indiana, none is better known nor has a wider acquaintance throughout western Indiana and Tippecanoe county than Dr. John C. Webster. He was born in the village of Romney, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on September 29, 1841, and is a son of Elijah and Nancy (Stewart) Webster. William Webster, the grandfather, migrated

from Canada to near Romney in 1825 and entered government land. He married a native Canadian and was the father of the following children: Elijah, William, Mary, Sarah, Phoebe and Rachel. The family, with the exception of Mary, went with their parents to Tippecanoe county where they lived many years, the father passing away on the old homestead. He was noted as a man prominent in state affairs and for his unbending religious views, being a Quaker and strict in all his ways. Elijah married Nancy Stewart, and to them five children were born: Mary A., wife of William Ross; John C.; Margaret, who married George Oglesby; Anna, who married Edward W. Throckmorton; Elizabeth, who died in childhood.

John C. Webster was reared upon his father's farm and attended the district school and also Sugar Grove Institute, which was an institution similar to our present high school. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted, on October 15, 1861, in Company G, Fortieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which was a veteran organization, and was mustered into the services of the United States for three years at Lafayette, Indiana, on December 10, 1861, as a sergeant, and in the course of time was finally commissioned a second lieutenant, his commission bearing the date of May 1, 1863. He was mustered out of service as a lieutenant in 1864. Mr. Webster took part in the bloody battle of Shiloh, and after being away on a sick leave he rejoined his regiment at Tullahoma, Tennessee, and accompanied it to Louisville, Kentucky, where the command under General Buell was pursuing General Bragg's forces. He took part in the battle of Perryville on October 8th, and after his return to Nashville he participated in the advance on Murfreesboro, Stone River, Lavergne and other battles. After Murfreesboro he remained with his regiment until January, 1863, when, on the reorganization of the army, the Fortieth was assigned to the First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps. The regiment took part in many notable campaigns, including service in the Tullahoma advances, also at Liberty Gap and on post duty at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Mr. Webster also saw service at Orchard Knob and during the siege of Chattanooga and again at Missionary Ridge, where his regiment took an active part. It was in this engagement that he received a wound in the head while leading his men in the charge of Mission Ridge. This wound incapacitated him from active duty for a time. He recovered and started to rejoin his command, then in eastern Tennessee, when it was attacked by a force of cavalry under General Wheeler. While in camp Mr. Webster was seized with a severe case of erysipelas and ordered back to Chattanooga by the surgeons in charge. In

1864 he re-enlisted with his regiment, as a veteran, and then returned home on a furlough. When his command moved to the south he accompanied it and saw some lively service. The regiment was stationed at Cleveland, Tennessee, when the Atlanta campaign opened. The Fortieth Regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, and was also continuously engaged during that memorable campaign, being active at Tunnel Hill, Buzzard Roost, Liberty Gap, Rockyface Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville and other engagements around Dallas, New Hope Church, Pumpkinville Creek and Altoona Hills. Also at Picketts and in operations about Marietta and against Kenesaw Mountain, June 9th to 27th, including the fights at Pine Hill, Lost Mountain, Muddy Creek, Pine Knob, and the assault on Kenesaw Mountain on June 27th. Here Lieutenant Webster was wounded in both legs, and this was the last fight in which he participated. The battle was a desperate affair and his command was exposed to a galling fire, both front and flank, and fully forty-six per cent. of his command was lost. Lieutenant Webster, though seriously wounded and lying on the field unattended, knew that if he was taken prisoner he would be neglected and probably die, and he determined to escape if possible. He managed to get upon his feet and was at once made a target for the enemy's bullets. One ball ripped his coat across the shoulders and others pierced his clothing otherwise, but he managed to get away without further injury. He was ill from his wounds until October, 1864, when he was mustered out on account of disability.

Upon his return home the subject began the study of medicine and was graduated from the Rush Medical College of Chicago in 1870, and began the practice of his profession at Romney, Tippecanoe county, where he met with marked success. In 1880 he removed to Lafayette where he has continued his practice. Doctor Webster has been recognized as a physician of ability and he has served on the state board of medical registration and examination since 1897. He has also served as a member of the pension board, and has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and Loyal Legion, and always taken a deep and abiding interest in his old comrades in arms.

Doctor Webster was married to Sallie MacMechan Jones June 15, 1876. She is a daughter of Dr. Stephen Jones, who was a graduate of the medical school of Harvard College. Doctor Jones removed West and started to practice medicine, but not liking the practice entered business and was noted as a financier. His daughter was educated in the common schools and was also a student in an Indianapolis institution. To Doctor Webster and wife was born one daughter, Mary E., in 1887.

Fraternally, Dr. John Webster is a Mason and has attained the degree of Knight Templar. In politics he is an ardent Republican and has twice been elected trustee of Randolph township, Tippecanoe county. He is known as a kind, warm-hearted man and an honored citizen of the county and city in which he lives.

FREDERICK HENRY ERB, JR.

When Napoleon was carrying on his destructive and spectacular wars, there was a young Frenchman in the ranks by the name of Frederick Henry Erb, who served as a sharpshooter, both in Europe and Africa. When peace followed the overthrow of the great commander, Erb emigrated to America, where he became both the pioneer and champion in the new art of pigeon shooting. He arranged a match with William King, the English champion, offering the latter a bonus to come over and contest honors with him. The stakes were two thousand five hundred dollars a side, and Erb won. In a great match in Tippecanoe county, at the old homestead of John Opp, Erb shot with Jack Taylor, of New Jersey, for one thousand dollars a side and would have won but for the breaking of his gun which compelled him to use a strange weapon which caused his defeat. Full five thousand spectators witnessed this match. He was greatly interested in horse racing, and built the first track for this purpose in Tippecanoe county on the old Doyle farm. While the Union Pacific railroad was being built he engaged in supplying constructors with game for food. When he died in April, 1905, he was estimated to have been one hundred and six years old. He married a French lady named Mary Roller, who was brought to Lafayette by her father, who was also a remarkable sample of longevity, it being calculated that when he died in 1864 he was one hundred and twenty years old.

Frederick Henry Erb, Jr., son of this French couple, was born at Lafayette, Indiana, August 16, 1856, and inherited the genius of his father for sports and marksmanship. When only eight years old he was sent to Lexington, Kentucky, as a rider of running horses. He became famous as a jockey and before he was eighteen years old had bestrode many celebrities of the turf, including such winners as Rambler, Prairie Boy, Silver Tail, Bull of the Woods and Gypsy. His talent for marksmanship gave him even greater fame than that achieved as the successful rider of thoroughbreds. So early as the age of twelve he was regarded as a phenomenon with a gun and while riding the circuit of running horses his father often backed him in live pigeon matches in which he scored signal victories. He challenged the re-

doubtable Captain Bogardus, in March, 1880, at that time the champion all-around shot of the world. The match came off at St. Joseph, Missouri, and attracted national attention in sporting circles. Bogardus killed eighty-three birds to Erb's ninety-three, the latter being given the benefit of two yards, or twenty-eight to Bogardus' thirty. They met again at Lafayette on January 14, 1888, when Bogardus retired after shooting ninety-three, with seven dead birds out of bounds. Erb lost six dead out of bounds, and the nineteenth bird flew away hard hit. He killed his last sixty-four straight, which caused Captain Bogardus to give him credit for making the best run ever made by any man in the world. He declared enthusiastically that his rival was the best shot he ever saw. April 7, 1888, Mr. Erb gave more remarkable evidence of his skill in a three-days shoot at flying targets, sixteen yards rise, he standing eighteen yards from the traps. He hit the first hundred straight, and ninety-six out of the second hundred. Next day he scored ninety-seven and ninety-nine, the third day ninety-eight out of one hundred, or four hundred and ninety out of a possible five hundred in three days. May 28, 1881, at St. Louis, Missouri, in a match with Capt. W. T. Mitchell with wild pigeons, five ground traps, thirty yards rise, Erb killed ninety-three to Mitchell's eighty-five. June 20, 1885, at an exhibition witnessed by ten thousand spectators. Mr. Erb broke forty-eight balls out of fifty thrown into the air, using a Colt's lightning rifle. He also did a lot of fancy shooting, hitting various kinds of small coins and performing every imaginable feat possible to a rifle. He then stepped up to the score to break ninety-six clay pigeons out of one hundred, of which he broke one hundred straight, using only one barrel of a Colt's twelve-bore. He has taught marksmanship to many prominent men, doctors, lawyers and statesmen, coming from all parts of the United States to get the benefit of his instruction.

Mr. Erb also enjoys a national reputation as a trainer of hunting dogs. He has autograph letters from President Roosevelt, Secretary Cortelyou, Bufalo Bill, and many others expressing appreciation for the training he had given their dogs. He has trained dogs for Presidents Cleveland and Harrison and most of the celebrated sporting men of the country. His ideas on this subject are strictly his own, reached as the result of many years of close observation and experience, all his methods being based upon kindly and humane considerations. He has patented a very successful device to be used in teaching dogs to retrieve from land or water, and be obedient in the field. He challenges the world to equal this ingenious device. He has also been the patentee of several sporting devices which have met with favor and success, among which may be mentioned the feather artificial target, which was sold to

English capitalists where it was manufactured. Another well known article throughout the country patented by him is the Erb dog collar, which has acquired an extensive manufacture and sale. Mr. Erb is the author of a book entitled, "How to Train Dogs and Cats; Hints on Shooting and Hunting Game." This book is wonderfully clear and concise and, being the result of both inherited talent and years of experience, is of great value. Perhaps, however, Mr. Erb will longest be remembered as the inventor of the famous "Erb, Jr., Dog and Cat Food." Its preparation was a secret for twenty-five years, the ingredients being selected as the result of observing animals in the natural state, seeking the medicines suitable for their ailments. The animal will eat it of its own accord, and it is so clean that even human beings need not hesitate to use it. It was made public in January, 1906, and the public are invited to visit his factory and observe the processes of its preparation. "Field and Fancy," the leading dog paper of the world, gives the food high praise, and Bart I. Ruddle, manager of pet animal shows, conducted by the Wisconsin Humane Society, and many others find the Erb food unexcelled for pet stock. In 1909 Mr. Erb gave up training dogs to build a factory in West Lafayette for the manufacture of this food.

Mr. Erb married Adelaide, daughter of Eugene Schaufert, of St. Joseph, Missouri, who was a native of Germany, and said to have built the first vinegar factory west of the Mississippi river. Mr. and Mrs. Erb's only living son enjoys the title of Fred Erb III. He is interested in agricultural pursuits, especially the raising of fine stock. He married Jennie, daughter of John Saxe, an old-time canal boat trader, who accumulated a considerable fortune in that line before the days of railroads. Fred Erb III and his wife are the parents of a son, who bears the title of Fred Erb IV.

JAMES B. SHAW.

The well-known justice of the peace at Lafayette, Indiana, whose name introduces this biographical memoir is a descendant of good old Scotch-Irish stock, his ancestors having been prominent in the New England states during the colonial days, his grandfather and great-grandfather having fought in the Revolutionary war. His father, William H. Shaw, was born in Gorham, Maine, September 1, 1811, and his mother, whose maiden name was Cornelia Mudge, was born in Wayne county, New York, September 13, 1821. Her mother's uncle, General Tellison, was on the staff of the great

Washington during the Revolutionary war. His father's brothers were sailors and her father was a merchant during most of his life. To the parents of James B. Shaw six children were born, four boys and two girls, James B., the oldest. Mrs. Jessie G. Solomon, the youngest, who is living at Elgin, Illinois, the wife of Moses Solomon, was born December 13, 1856, and she was married in 1882; no children have been born to them. She and the subject of this review are the only living members of the family of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Shaw. Frank Shaw, who was born August 5, 1853, married Jennie Kauffman in 1875, in Remington, Jasper county, Indiana, and they became the parents of one child, a son named R. W. Shaw, who lives in Chicago.

James B. Shaw was born May 28, 1842, in Delphi, Carroll county, Indiana, in which place he began his early education, studying in the public schools until 1858 when he entered Wabash College at Crawfordsville where he prosecuted his studies until 1861 when the war between the states began, which prompted him to leave his studies and his home and enlist on September 6, 1861, as a private in Company D, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Mahlon D. Manson of Crawfordsville, and Capt. Joseph F. Taylor of Benton county. On July 16, 1862, he was promoted to hospital steward, faithfully serving as such until mustered out September 16, 1864. He was present at some famous engagements while under Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and on the march to the sea, including Chickamauga, Corinth, Perryville, Tullahoma, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, seeing one hundred and twenty days of continuous fighting on the Atlanta campaign alone. He returned to Remington, Indiana, then went to Watseka, Illinois, where he entered the telegraphic service on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, later the Pittsburg, Chicago & St. Louis, also the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, faithfully serving these various roads in a most acceptable manner for a period of twenty-one years. In 1886 Mr. Shaw was elected justice of the peace and so faithfully and well has he performed the duties of the office that he has been retained up to the present time. During his long term of twenty-three years he has shown that he is an able, impartial and judicious exponent of the law and few of his decisions have met with reversal at the hands of a higher tribunal. He has been a loyal Republican all his life, having first cast his vote for President Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, to which his parents were strict adherents. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 475, and the Union Veteran Legion,

Camp No. 122. He is also a Mason, belonging to the lodge at Kentland, Indiana. But in all these he perhaps takes the greatest interest in the Grand Army, having first joined the Lafayette Post, No. 3, on December 2, 1879, having filled all the offices in the same, having in 1894 been elected senior vice commander of the Department of Indiana. He is past colonel of Encampment No. 122, Union Veteran Legion. He probably knows more soldiers than any man in the state, and he is familiar with the history of every regiment and battery organized in the state. He and Comrade Aiken in 1883 first began to place flags on the graves of twenty-eight Confederate soldiers at Greenbush cemetery, and on the graves of twenty-two Union men there, and they have continued this practice ever since, not missing a single Decoration day. He receives a pension, and he has a very comfortable home at 1006 Elliott avenue, Lafayette.

Mr. Shaw is a well preserved man considering his past life of mingled hardship and toil, being stoutly built. He has decided tastes and sentiments, is thoroughly patriotic and he is well fitted for the work of justice of the peace, being a man of force, yet companionable and a very interesting talker, having a good memory.

URBAN A. LYLE, M. D.

Dr. Urban A. Lyle, who is one of the younger representatives of the medical profession practicing in the city of Lafayette, was born January 28, 1878, at Salem, Ohio. His parents were Thomas and Lucy M. (Mamyum) Lyle. The father was born in England, of English parents, and the mother was born in Memphis, Tennessee, and was descended from an old southern family of much respectability. Her father was a prominent planter and before the war a slaveholder. In the Civil war days, Gen. Robert E. Lee used to make his headquarters, whenever convenient, at her father's house. Her father and her two brothers were in the Confederate army, the father dying while in the service and one son died of yellow fever.

Thomas Lyle was a prominent physician and surgeon. At one time he was an instructor in a college at Toronto, Canada. Subsequently he graduated from the Toronto School of Medicine and practiced medicine in that Canadian city for a time. After coming to the United States, he studied and graduated in theology, becoming pastor of the Disciples church at Salem, Ohio. During his pastorate there, he was instrumental in building a church

edifice. He also practiced medicine at the same time he was serving as pastor. Later he graduated from the Physio-Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, after which he devoted his time to medicine alone. He is still practicing medicine at Salem, Ohio, where he is regarded as an excellent and highly trustworthy physician. He was appointed professor of materia medica in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago. He was the father of four children: James M., Charles H., Eugene G., and Urban A., of this memoir.

The Doctor attended the high school at Salem, Ohio, and having chosen the profession followed by his father, he entered upon a course of medicine at the Physio-Medical College at Indianapolis, graduating in 1903. In 1904, he graduated at the Electro-Therapeutic College of Lima, Ohio. He then located in practice at Lafayette where he is gaining a lucrative and highly successful practice among good families of the city. He has the advantage of being thoroughly posted in the latest, up-to-date methods of combatting diseases. His office is among the best equipped in Lafayette, and includes an X-ray machine and other electrical apparatuses. In medical societies, he is counted among the membership of the Tippecanoe County Medical Society and the American Medical Association. At present he is a member of the Lafayette board of health.

Politically, he of whom this sketch is written is a believer in the principles as shown in the platform of the Republican party, of which body he is an active, intelligent member. In civic society matters, the Doctor affiliates with the Masonic fraternity; the Eagles, Modern Woodmen, Moose and Knights of Pythias orders, belonging to the regimental staff of the last named fraternity.

Doctor Lyle married, September 14, 1902, Estella M. Turney, daughter of Dr. S. R. Turney, of Brownstown, Illinois. Mrs. Lyle is an accomplished musician—one of a high order—having graduated in music at the Paso Conservatory of Music, Lebanon, Illinois, and the School of Music at St. Louis, Missouri, besides the Metropolitan School of Music at Indianapolis.

PARKER A. BYERS.

Everybody in Lafayette and thousands from other parts of the country have long known Parker A. Byers, and it would be safe to say that all who know him entertain for him a feeling of admiration akin to love. The reason

for this is his gentle manners, his genial address and accommodating disposition, united with a bright mind and rare talents as a conversationalist. For more than thirty years his place of business in the "Star City" has been headquarters for all the choice spirits. Few visitors coming to Lafayette fail to call and see Parker. There they meet others, and it is a rare evening that an intelligent and fun-loving crowd can not be found in the hospitable halls of Mr. Byers. He is a native of Indiana and a fine sample of the Hoosier at his best. A son of Stephen A. and Mary (Brookbank) Byers, he was born at Delphi, Indiana, in 1852, and spent a happy boyhood in the "old swimmin' holes," the green pastures and other boyish resorts in and around the capital of Carroll county. Of course he attended school between times and there is a tradition that in all sports of an innocent nature, all athletic games and invigorating pastimes young Byers could ever be found as a leader. In 1868, when about sixteen years old, he located at Lafayette and for the next four years had charge of Comstock's billiard hall. He became an expert at the game, was gradually recognized as a professional and before he was hardly of age had a national reputation as a billiard player. He it was who played the first match game at Indianapolis in 1873, with the celebrated Schafer, the occasion being one of vast interest to billiardists and heralded in sporting circles all over the country. When twenty years old, which was in 1872, Mr. Byers went into business for himself at the corner of Fifth and Columbia streets, moving later to the Bramble House, where he remained until 1877, when he located permanently on Fourth street. For thirty-two years he has occupied this place, making it the most popular resort of the kind in Lafayette. Mr. Byers' literary tastes suggested the establishment of a reading room, which for years has been a favorite meeting place for those desiring to consult the daily papers or latest magazines. There is also a library of well selected books, and the rooms are made inviting in every respect. He is president of the Merchants' Electric Lighting Association.

In 1874, Mr. Byers married Sarah J. Shaffer, of Lafayette, and his home is the abode of hospitality and kindly greeting to all who call. Mr. Byers may properly lay claim to the title "perfect gentleman," being indeed one of nature's noblemen. In personal appearance he is tall and well built, with dark eyes, pleasant manner, always cheerful, and possessed of a fine sense of humor that makes him a charming companion. He is a man of high character, kind and honorable in his dealings, generous, sociable and well informed. He is a member of the Episcopal church and the Improved Order of Red Men, and practically counts his friends by the number of his acquaintances at home or abroad, as "none know him but to love him, none name him but to praise."

ALEXANDER HAMILTON CROUSE.

The founder of this well-known Tippecanoe county family was of German origin. George Crouse came across the Atlantic long before the Revolutionary war and settled in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He left a son named Henry, who was born July 6, 1768, and married a Miss Hevison, whose birth date is recorded as February 15, 1766. The date of the births of their children are thus given in the old family Bible: Catherine, May 20, 1792; Leah, March 6, 1794; Henry, August 1, 1796; Maria, July 15, 1798; Simon, July 25, 1802; John, April 15, 1805; David, September 18, 1808; Elizabeth, October 15, 1810; Daniel, November 20, 1814. About 1820, the father of this family removed to Germantown, Ohio, and cleared a farm in that locality. In 1830 he settled in Marion county, Indiana, where he purchased and cleared a section of land, including the site afterward selected for the Indiana Asylum for the Insane, west of Indianapolis. He died in the prime of life, as the result of injuries from a falling tree. His son, John W., who was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, came with his father on his removal to Butler county, Ohio. March 17, 1825, he was married to Eliza Christman, in Preble county, Ohio, the ceremony being performed by Bishop Kumler, a well-known ecclesiastic of that day. She was born in Preble county, Ohio, June 5, 1805, her parents being Daniel and Madalina (Ogo) Christman. They were both natives of Guilford county, North Carolina, the father being born March 27, 1793, and the mother, December 8, 1776. They had five children, John, Eliza, Solomon, Jacob and Daniel. The family were early pioneers of Preble county and highly respected as citizens. Daniel entered land and became prosperous as a farmer, at one time owning about three hundred acres. He was a member of the United Brethren church, straightforward and honorable in his business dealings, and died on his Ohio homestead when eighty years of age. After his marriage, John W. Crouse located near Liberty, Union county, Indiana, where he purchased land and a sawmill. In the fall of 1828 he removed to Tippecanoe county and located on land in Wayne township two miles from the present Crouse homestead. Besides the quarter section entered from the government, he bought one hundred and forty-two acres and there remained until his death, September 13, 1844. He cleared off the timber and turned the first furrows on the prairie land, developing three hundred acres of rich soil, the greater part of which he brought to a high state of cultivation. He and his wife were members of the United Brethren church, in which he served as class leader and held

other offices. He was a very zealous member, contributing liberally to build and support the work of the denomination. At one time he was a Whig candidate for state senator. He was loyal as a citizen, practical as a farmer, straightforward in business and in every way reliable. His wife died March 26, 1883, aged seventy-eight years. During her long widowhood of nearly forty years, she depended on her son Alexander to manage her business affairs. Her children were as follows: Mary A., born October 5, 1826; Alexander H., October 23, 1828; Daniel Franklin, June 11, 1837, died July 11, 1866; Mary A. married James W. Stewart and died March 23, 1874.

Alexander Hamilton Crouse was born in Union county, Indiana, October 23, 1828, and was but six months old when brought by his parents to Tippecanoe county. His early life and training was passed in the pioneer period and he never lost the coloring of character and sturdy qualities acquired in those days of heroic hardship. What little education he got was in a log school house. He knew all about the soft side of puncheon seats and helped put the ten-foot backlog into the yawning fireplace. At intervals, between his sixth and fifteenth year, this pioneer boy attended this rude school, going occasionally to a school of a little better grade near O'Dell Corner. His father early began to teach him practical business methods and when still a boy he knew how to bargain for cattle, his father giving him the money and showing him the points of good stock. He was an unusually bright farm boy and when only nine years old cultivated thirty-five acres of corn. At the age of sixteen, the death of his father left the management of the farm on his shoulders. In time he became quite prosperous as a cattle dealer and amassed wealth.

June 24, 1894. Mr. Crouse was married in Hardin county, Kentucky, to Miss Tee P. Humphrey, a member of a distinguished family of the state. More than twelve hundred people attended the ceremony, which was performed by the bride's brother, Rev. Felix Humphrey. Mr. and Mrs. Crouse gave a reception on returning to their Indiana home, which was attended by over six hundred friends and neighbors of the family. Mrs. Crouse was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, March 25, 1872, her parents being Thomas and Armanda (Royalty) Humphrey. Her paternal grandparents were Samuel and Drusilla (Haywood) Humphrey. The paternal great-grandfather, Samuel Humphrey, Sr., came from Virginia and became a pioneer of Kentucky, where he made his home among the Indians and the wild and romantic scenery of that famous region. Mrs. Drusilla Humphrey, grandmother of Mrs. Crouse, was the daughter of a prominent official of Hardin county, who had Indian blood in his veins, and more remote mem-

bers of the family served as chiefs of the Shawnee Indians. It is claimed that a vast amount of the land in Kentucky belongs to this branch of the family. The children of Samuel and Drusilla Humphrey were Sallie, John, Lydia, Samuel, William, Wesley, Thomas, Rachel, and Mahala, the last dying in early womanhood. The father, who was a substantial citizen of Hardin county, died at his home there in middle life. His son, Thomas Humphrey, who became the father of Mrs. Crouse, was born in Hardin county, March 12, 1827, followed farming and when about twenty years of age married Armanda Royalty, who was born in Hardin county, July 1, 1832, her parents being Daniel and Annie (Saunders) Royalty. Her father, who was born in Washington county, Kentucky, was a son of David Royalty, one of the pioneers of Kentucky. Annie Saunders was a daughter of Thomas and Sally Saunders, the father serving through the Revolutionary war under General Washington. He was a very strong man and weighed two hundred sixty pounds when he entered the army, but received a wound in battle which made him a cripple for life. His parents lived near one of the battle fields and the window-panes were shattered by the firing. After leaving the army, Mr. Royalty took up his residence in Washington county and there spent the remainder of his days. His children were Annie, Isaac, Rebecca, Hannah and several daughters whose names are forgotten. Daniel Royalty was a shoemaker but owned land in Hardin county, of which he was one of the substantial citizens. He removed to that locality soon after his marriage and lived there until his death. His children were Sarah, Thomas, Jane, Rebecca, Catherine, Mary A., and Armanda. After their marriage, Thomas Humphrey and wife located at the headwaters of Mill creek, where he purchased a farm and spent the rest of his life in its cultivation. His children were Felix, Thomas, Missouri, John W., Isaac F. and Wyatt W. (twins), Mary, Christian D. and Tee P. The father died December 22, 1894, aged sixty-seven. He was a member of the Baptist church and had served as clerk and moderator. In business he was industrious, energetic and trustworthy, kind and affectionate to his family and a first-class citizen in all respects. His widow makes her home with Mrs. Crouse, and, like the latter and the rest of her children, is a devoted member of the Baptist church. The Humphreys are one of the oldest and most influential of Kentucky families. Rev. Felix Humphrey, brother of Mrs. Crouse, was educated at Garnettsville, Meade county, Kentucky, and is now an ordained minister of the Baptist church.

Alexander H. Crouse was in many ways one of the most notable citizens of Tippecanoe county. He was especially well known as a farmer,

in which line he was energetic, progressive and resourceful. His management of his mother's estate showed business ability of a high order. For eight and a half years he served as justice of the peace and during that time tried many cases, whose decision gave him a reputation for moderation and justice. His good common sense proved valuable to litigants, whom he persuaded to settle many of their disputes out of court. He always favored arbitration, if this could be brought about, and saved contending parties much money by inducing them to compromise their differences. He was a man of integrity, of sterling character, and his word was as good as his bond to those who knew him. At one time he was a candidate for state senator and always took an interest in politics, first as a Republican, then as a Democrat. It is claimed that he suggested the ground-work for the present Indiana liquor laws, and in other ways showed constructive ability. Mr. Crouse travelled a good deal not only in the United States but through foreign countries. In 1869 he spent some time in England and Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, Germany, Spain and Turkey. His sympathies were warm, his disposition kindly and his nature generous. He was long a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he filled all the chairs, and also belonged to the Encampment. He died August 13, 1908, and is buried in the Westpoint cemetery, where his widow has erected a beautiful monument to his memory. Mrs. Crouse is a lady of many charms, bespeaking the high social connections and fine families from which she sprang. Her home is noted for its hospitality and so kindly and courteously dispensed as to make all who call desire to come again. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Crouse are as follows: John Thomas, born April 26, 1895, and died in infancy; William Alexander, born November 24, 1896; Mary Magdalene, born October 7, 1898; Mark Hermon, born August 29, 1903; Partlow Loveless, born August 14, 1905, and Armada Eliza, born October 11, 1908.

WILLIAM SIMPSON WALKER, M. D.

Dr. William S. Walker, one of the practicing physicians and surgeons of the city of Lafayette, was born November 16, 1846, at Morristown, Tennessee, a son of Lovel and Amanda Jane (Howell) Walker, both natives of Tennessee. The father was a Baptist minister and followed that and farming many years. At the time of the Rebellion, he was an ardent Union man and finally became a Republican. Lovel and Amanda J. (Howell)

Walker had four children: Jane married Noah Alexander Williams and now resides at Asheville, North Carolina; Rebecca married a Quaker (Friend) preacher named Jonathan Mills and now lives at Seattle, Washington; Hannah married Dr. Isaac Walker, and resides at Alpha, Tennessee. The other child in the family was Dr. William S., of this sketch. The father died in 1879; the good wife and mother is still living and resides on the old homestead at Alpha, Tennessee. The land on which she lives was originally ceded to Tennessee by North Carolina and was first owned by the maternal great-great-grandfather, Benjamin Howell. A part of this tract of land has remained in the name of some of the Walkers and Howells ever since. The residence now on the place is the fourth that has been used on the premises and practically in the same place.

Dr. William S. Walker attended the Panther Springs Academy at Panther Springs, Tennessee, and subsequently entered Mossy Creek (now Newman-Carson) College, at Jefferson, Tennessee. He was still in college when the war broke in upon his course of studies. He then entered Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in the spring of 1869. He located at Colburn, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, arriving the same year of his graduation, and practiced there until 1876, when he removed to Lafayette, where he has been in the constant practice of medicine ever since, except a few months when he was absent taking a course of lectures at the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis in 1887 and a post-graduate course in New York in 1901-02.

The Doctor is an active member of the Tippecanoe County Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is now the president of the District Councillors Association and has been connected with St. Elizabeth's Hospital for over thirty years, and physician and surgeon at St. Joseph's Asylum, Lafayette, for twenty years. He is now consulting physician for the Home Hospital.

In his political views he of whom this sketch is written is in general harmony with the platforms of the Democratic party. He has represented his ward one term on the city council; also served as health officer and pension examiner. In 1873 he was the Democratic candidate for the office of state senator against Judge La Rue. The election was a close one and was contested, notwithstanding the fact that the normal Republican majority in Tippecanoe county was at that time about eight hundred. Like many of the modern-day professional men, Mr. Walker is connected with the ancient and honorable fraternity of Masons, having been advanced to the thirty-second degree in that order. He also holds a membership with the brother-

hood of Elks at Lafayette. For thirty years he has been a consistent member of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church of Lafayette.

Concerning his domestic affairs, let it be stated that the Doctor married, first, in July, 1868, Mary E. Gettel, by whom two children were born, Curtis L. and Elmer. The wife and mother died in 1870. In 1872 he married Emma A. Dreyer, daughter of Henry Dreyer, and by this union two children were born, Emma Estella and Roy Simpson. During his long residence in this county, Doctor Walker has always deported himself in a manner becoming a professional man and has won a wide circle of friends, both as a doctor of medicine and citizen of a public-spirited nature.

HENRY TAYLOR SAMPLE.

For more than half a century the late Henry Taylor Sample was an honored citizen of the state, esteemed and loved by all who knew him. He was born near Middletown, Butler county, Ohio, September 29, 1805, and died at Lafayette, Indiana, February 19, 1881. His parents were John Sample and Ann Taylor. His father was a manufacturer of flour and one of the pioneers in his section of Ohio in building and operating what were then known as gristmills. His first mill was near Middletown, in Butler county; his second was on the Big Miami river, in the northern part of the same county at Colerain. Subsequently he removed over the border into Randolph county, Indiana, where he erected a mill on White river and also opened up and cultivated a farm. Henry Sample, the subject of this biography, either inherited or acquired very early a commercial instinct and during his minority engaged in selling the products of his father's mills and farm to the settlers in the interior of the state. Many of the products were transported in flat-boats down White river, and sold to the settlers in what was known as the New Purchase, which included the present site of Indianapolis. He also was one of the pioneers as a boy in extending the trade along the Mississinewa river, into the country of the Miami Indians and to the settlers along the upper Wabash. To reach the Mississinewa it was necessary to carry the flour, grain, vegetables and lumber by wagon a distance of eight miles. In 1825 his journey was extended as far down the Wabash as Lafayette, the site of which had been surveyed and platted a week before he arrived.

In 1826 Mr. Sample married Sarah Sumwalt and two or three years later settled in the new town of Lafayette. He had already gained a large experience in trade and was skilled in the tanner's art. He therefore opened



Henry Taylor



Henry J. Sample ..

in Lafayette a tannery which he conducted with gratifying success until 1854, in connection with the other business enterprises of great value. As early as 1833 he began the slaughter of hogs and nine years later formed a partnership with the late Joseph S. Hanna in the business of slaughtering and packing both pork and beef on an extended scale. The firm of Sample & Hanna soon won a high reputation, which extended from the markets on the eastern seaboard to New Orleans, where many of their products were sold. Mr. Sample himself made several trips with cargoes of pork and lard on flat-boats via the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, where the cargoes were sold at a good profit. By his integrity and the honesty of his dealings he gained the confidence of all classes of the farmers and stock growers with whom he had most of his dealings. All of them reposed such confidence in him that in times of panic they would place their surplus money in his hands and take his receipt for the same rather than risk it in the banks. He was, during all his successful business life, a friend of the poor and those who were obliged to earn their living by toil. He never forgot his own humble boyhood and was always willing to lend a hand to the worthy who were struggling to better their condition. In 1858 he purchased a large tract of land on the Grand Prairie in Benton county, which he converted into a fine stock farm. The management of this farm and the raising and marketing of cattle was very congenial to his taste and yielded large profits on the investment. Mr. Sample's judgment appeared to be unerring and he was possessed of that peculiar foresight which is essential to success in commercial enterprises. He counted the cost and weighed the chances before embarking in a new business, and everything he undertook was managed with such ability and conservatism, with such energy and persistence, with such accurate forecasting of the results, that no enterprise managed by him ever failed. Whatever he undertook, in the way of business, whether for personal gain or public welfare, prospered. As a natural sequence to this sagacity, executive ability and careful attention, he built up a fortune which was ample for himself and family. Unfortunately, after fifty years of almost unexampled prosperity and uninterrupted success in the various industries and commercial enterprises with which he was actively connected, he was induced to largely invest in manufacturing enterprises with which he was not actively connected. These investments proved disastrous and he lived to see the accumulations of more than a half century swept away. In early life and so long as that party maintained a distinctive organization, Mr. Sample was a Whig and, with the majority of the members of that party, he entered into the Republican party at its birth and remained a member of it until the close of his

life. He was never an aspirant for public office or even active in the management of politics, and his only official service was in the common council of Lafayette. His acquaintance with farmers generally, and their high regard for him, caused his election to the presidency of a county fair organized in 1867, which remained in existence for three years. This little pioneer organization was the forerunner of the Tippecanoe County Agricultural Association, which has grown to be the largest association of its class in the state of Indiana. Much of its growth and prestige are due to the wise and efficient executive administration of Mr. Sample, who was its first president and its only one to the time of his death. For the last eight years of his life he was a member of the state board of agriculture, in which his counsel was always sought and accepted as of great value to the society.

Mr. Sample's marriage in early life was happy and for a period of fifty-five years the bonds of that wedlock held the husband and wife in loving companionship. They were similar in their tastes, their moral character and their religion, both being earnest and sincere members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and both enjoying the work of relieving the distressed and making the world around them brighter and happier by dispensing charity with open hands. They had eight children, three of whom died in infancy. Of the remaining five, John Godfrey and Boyes Taylor died after reaching maturity; Isabella Dunbar is the widow of the late Henry Taylor; Robert William is a banker in Lafayette; and Sallie A. is a widow of the late David McBride, of the same city. Henry T. Sample was not only a man of large executive ability, but a man of unusual intellectual strength. His physical proportions were also large, his height being six feet one inch and his weight two hundred and twenty-five pounds. He possessed a kindly disposition, inviting companionship, and his ministrations to others who needed help were the source of joy and happiness to himself. His business transactions extended over a large area of country, embraced a great variety of commercial businesses as well as agricultural and industrial products, and through it all he was the same honest, upright, noble-minded man. The affectionate reverence for his good deeds still lingering in the hearts of the people among whom he lived will not permit the memory of his life to perish from the earth.

ARTHUR BEAVER WESTFALL, M. D.

Prominent among the younger physicians is Dr. Arthur B. Westfall, of the city of Lafayette, a native of Tippecanoe county, in fact a Hoosier

born and bred. Probably no medical practitioner in western Indiana is better known than Doctor Westfall, who was born September 17, 1860, in the county in which he now resides. He is a son of a farmer, his parents being Joel and Amelia (Beaver) Westfall, now deceased, both widely known for their sterling qualities of citizenship and home kindliness. Their son inherited the kindliness of his parents and with energy and determination has risen to the fore-front of the medical profession.

Arthur B. Westfall was educated in the district schools and entered Purdue University in 1878 and was a student there for two years. Determined upon a career in medicine, the young man matriculated at the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville; Kentucky, and graduated there in 1890 with signal honors. He then entered the practice of his profession with fair success. In 1896 he went to New York city where he took a post-graduate course in clinical medicine and surgery at the New York Post-graduate Medical School of that city. Completing his work there, he arranged to attend the Metropolitan School of Medicine in London, England, where he took further instructions and after completing his studies returned to Lafayette where he has practiced his profession ever since with a degree of success not many young men attain. His fame as a surgeon is more than local, while his clientele of patients is large. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Indiana Medical Association and also of the Tippecanoe County Medical Society. He is also examiner for the Federal and Equitable insurance companies and holds a high place among his brethren in the practice of medicine.

Dr. Arthur Westfall was married to Ada Lang, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and she has taken no small part in his success. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias order at Lafayette and also a member of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church of the same city. He and his wife are identified with the social side of the city as well as being interested in the work of the church to which they belong. Dr. Westfall has never forgotten his love for the farm and is the owner of considerable land in the state of Colorado. His career as a physician holds out an example to other young men by showing what pluck, perseverance and hard work will do toward ultimate success.

HON. THOMAS W. FIELD.

Hon. Thomas W. Field, the present city judge of the city of Lafayette, was born in Wayne township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, a son of Charles

A. and Frances (Mustard) Field. The father was a soldier during the Civil war period in the Union army. At the date of his death he was a commercial traveler, and he died when the subject of this notice was but about five years of age, leaving himself and a brother, Henry J. Field, to battle alone in the conflict of life. Indeed such men as the Judge have reason to appreciate the cost of that great war and of the hardships which its soldiery underwent for the flag of their country, for few of the men who wore the loyal blue from 1861 to 1865 returned in as good a physical condition as when they enlisted. The subject's mother is still living, a well preserved lady who did all within her power to rear and educate her fatherless sons.

After attending the public schools of his native county, young Field, having graduated from the high school at West Point, this county, entered Depauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and graduated from the law department in 1894, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Tippecanoe county bar in 1895, opened a law office at Lafayette and began the practice of his chosen profession, in which he has made rapid progress and secured a paying business among a respectable class of clients.

In his political affiliations, the Judge is a Democrat and stands well in his party. In the month of November, 1905, he was elected to the city judgeship, his term of office beginning in September, 1906, and expires in January, 1910. This is one of the political offices within Indiana which admits of the incumbent performing the duties devolving upon such an officer and at the same time practice law. He has taken advantage of this provision and held his office practice, while serving in the capacity of judge.

The city of Lafayette is normally Republican by about four hundred majority, but Judge Field was elected as a candidate of the Democratic party by a majority of one thousand, one hundred thirty-one, carrying every precinct in the city. In 1902 he was a candidate for prosecuting attorney, and in 1908 a candidate against Judge De Hart, the Republican and successful candidate for judge of the circuit court of Tippecanoe county. In 1898 he was deputy county clerk, serving four years. When the office of city controller was established by law, he was appointed as the first city controller, serving ten months.

The Judge is a member of the Jackson Club, a political organization, and the Lafayette Club, purely a social organization. Considering his years, just in life's prime, the subject is in possession of a fine legal education, a

lucrative practice and the incumbent of an office where good judgment and discretion is demanded. His many friends and admirers bespeak for him a successful and long career at the bar and on the bench of his county.

JOHN P. FORESMAN.

The name Foresman has long been connected with the development and progress of Indiana and the record of the family is one which reflects credit upon the state. It is a well-attested maxim that the greatness of a country lies not in the machinery of government nor even in its institutions, but rather in the sterling qualities of the individual citizen, in his capacity for high and unselfish effort and his devotion to the public welfare. In these particulars, those who have borne the above name have conferred honor and dignity upon their county and state and as an elemental part of history we are pleased to record a sketch of the leading representative of the family with the object in view of noting his connection with the advancement of one of the most flourishing and progressive parts of the commonwealth and affording an example worthy of emulation by the young men whose life work is largely a matter of the future.

John P. Foresman, who has been a life-long resident and prominent citizen of Tippecanoe county, is the elder of the two sons of Bennett and Mary (Groce) Foresman, the former born in June, 1840, in Union township, the latter in Pickaway county, Ohio, in the month of July, 1842. These parents were made husband and wife at Circleville, Ohio, in October, 1864, and later settled in Union township, where in due time Bennett Foresman became one of the leading agriculturists and stock raisers in the county, owning at the time of his death a finely improved farm of five hundred acres, which, with other valuable property he had accumulated, made him one of the wealthiest men in his part of the country. With the exception of the two years he served as county treasurer, he devoted his entire life to his chosen vocation and for many years enjoyed much more than local repute as a farmer and stock man, besides holding worthy prestige as an enterprising, public-spirited citizen. He died on the homestead in Union township, November 8, 1900, and was profoundly mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances who had learned to appreciate him for his sterling worth. Mrs. Foresman is still living and since the death of her husband has made her home in Lafayette. William B. Foresman, the subject's youngest brother, is engaged in the grain business and for some

years has been a member of the firm of Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor & Company, which he represents on the road as travelling auditor. He is a man of family, has an extensive acquaintance in business circles, especially among the grain dealers of his own and other states, and stands high in the esteem of the people of Lafayette and the county of Tippecanoe.

John P. Foresman, whose birth occurred on the 3d of October, 1866, was educated in the public schools and Purdue University and his childhood and youth were spent in close touch with nature on the farm, and had a marked influence in developing a strong and vigorous physique, a well-rounded character and fitting him for the course of action to which his life thus far has been devoted. He early became interested in agricultural pursuits and livestock and while still a mere youth began dealing in the latter in partnership with his brother and it was not long until they had built up quite an extensive and lucrative business. He has never ceased his activity in this regard, and, though not as extensively engaged as formerly, is still in touch with all matters relating to livestock, owning a number of high-grade animals on his beautiful farm in Union township and occupying a prominent place among the leading livestock dealers throughout the country. For some time past he has been much interested in horses, making a specialty of trotting stock, and now has a number of valuable animals of high pedigree and excellent records on the turf. He is a lover of the horse, an excellent judge of the animal and to his influence as much perhaps as to that of any other man are the farmers of Union and other townships indebted for the marked improvement which has recently been brought about in their breeds of horses and other domestic stock.

Reared on a farm and, as already indicated, an enterprising and enthusiastic agriculturist, Mr. Foresman has never been indifferent to the duties of citizenship nor neglected informing himself upon the leading stock questions of the day. From his youth, he has been a reader and observer and since attaining his majority his influence in the councils of the Democratic party have had much to do in shaping its policies in local matters. Until recently he labored diligently for the success of his party and its candidates with little thought of his own advancement, but in 1907 he was nominated for county auditor and at the ensuing election defeated his rival by a decisive majority and in due time took charge of the office, the duties of which he has since discharged in an eminently able and satisfactory manner.

Mr. Foresman is a man of resourceful capacity and in the management of his private affairs as well as looking after the interests of the public in the position he so worthily fills, has demonstrated ability of a high order,

also a faithfulness to trusts which has won the confidence of his fellow citizens irrespective of party affiliation. As an official he is careful and obliging, discharging the duties incumbent upon him with the same thoughtful interest which he manifests in his business affairs, and his public career thus far has been above criticism, comparing favorably with that of any of his predecessors and proving him competent for any office within the gift of the people of the county.

The married life of Mr. Foresman dates from December 26, 1894, at which time he was united in the bonds of wedlock with Clara Kurtz, daughter of Charles and Mary (Ruger) Kurtz, of Lafayette, where the father still lives, the mother being deceased. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Foresman, Edward Bennett, Helen Louise, William K., and Mary Elizabeth, the last named dying at the tender age of four years. In his fraternal relations Mr. Foresman is a member of the Masonic brotherhood, belonging to Shawnee Lodge No. 129, at the town of Odell, which he has served in various official capacities, and in his daily life he aims to exemplify the beautiful and sublime principles upon which the order is founded.

THOMAS J. CLAYTON.

The well-remembered gentleman whose name heads this brief review was a man well liked by a coterie of loyal friends in the city of Lafayette and vicinity, and, since no small part of his success was due to the encouragement and wise counsel of his wife, the biographer takes pleasure in presenting her life record in the paragraphs that follow.

Mrs. Emeline Clayton was born in North Carolina, June 27, 1833, the daughter of Benjamin and Martha (Rapel) Jackson, both natives of the old Tar state, where they spent their useful and honorable lives on a farm. Of their family of five children but two are now living, namely: John Jackson, now in his eighty-second year (1909), who resides with his sister, Emeline (Jackson-Miller) Clayton in Lafayette. The latter was educated in her native state and was married December 19, 1850, to Benjamin T. Miller, which union resulted in the birth of five children, all boys, of whom but three are now living, namely: Alonzo B. Miller, who was born January 11, 1852, is a mechanic and lives in Lafayette, being regarded as an expert in his line; Mortimer C. Miller, who was born February 28, 1858, is also a very capable workman, living in this city; Herbert E. Miller, who was born October 15,

1863, is also a good tradesman and makes his home in Lafayette. After the death of her first husband, who was known as a man of thrift and honorable principles, Mrs. Miller was married to Thomas J. Clayton. No children were born to this union.

Mrs. Clayton was reared a Methodist, but being a deep student and a woman of contemplative mind, she has become a Spiritualist, as are also her sons and her brother. She has lived in Lafayette since 1869, and she has lived to note the wonderful growth of the municipality from a small village to its present populous and prosperous condition. She has always shown an abiding interest in the welfare of the town and county of her adoption, and her influence and judicious counsel have often been sought in the promulgation of worthy enterprises relating to the church and charitable undertakings, as well as socially. She is well preserved for one of her advanced years, her mind being alert and active, and she is an interesting and instructive conversationalist. She has always been a close observer of the trend of the times and has kept well abreast of the procession. She has been an excellent mother and neighbor and her friends are limited only by her acquaintance.

JUDGE CHARLES HASKELL HENDERSON.

No representative in this biographical compendium can claim worthier ancestors than he whose life record is briefly outlined in the following paragraphs, for they were pioneers of the most sterling attributes, typical representatives of that class of patriots that laid the foundation of our present great commonwealth, leaving to us a more glorious inheritance than we are often prone to properly consider. We first hear of Jones Henderson, who was born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1785. When he was seven years old his parents, splendid types of old-time southern chivalry, moved to Montgomery county, Kentucky, where they established a new home amid primitive conditions. In 1816 Jones Henderson married Margaret Smith, a native of Montgomery county, Kentucky. She was of German descent, her mother having been born on the Atlantic ocean while on a voyage to America. Margaret Smith was born in 1800. Jones Henderson was of Scotch-Irish parentage. While he resided in the state of Kentucky, he was the owner of slaves, but in time he became an abolitionist, freed his women slaves and sold the men. He moved to Indiana in 1834, making the trip overland in wagons while the country was still covered with woods and swamps and the roads in



Mr. Marshall Henderson

marked contrast to our present turnpikes—in fact, the roads became impassable at Jamestown, Boone county, Indiana, and the wagons were abandoned, the parents and their ten children coming on to Tippecanoe county on foot and horseback. Thus, footsore and weary, they made their advent into this county in wintry weather when the outlook was anything but encouraging; but, being people of heroic mould, they regarded hardships in a different manner than we of the present generation, and they set to work with a will, soon having the nucleus to a home, which they later made comfortable and prospered by reason of hard toil and good management. After their arrival here they spent the following winter in a cabin on the Conly farm, living there until March, 1835. In the meantime they purchased the farm west of the county poor farm, containing two hundred acres, which is now owned by Judge Charles Haskell Henderson, the old pioneer's grandson. Jones Henderson and wife became the parents of twelve children, namely: Addison, Martha, John M., Joseph W., Louisa E., Susan M., Mary G., Andrew C., Henry O., Lewis M., James M., and Alexander H., the three last named having been born in Indiana. Descended from these there are forty-two grandchildren living, one hundred and forty-six great-grandchildren, and ninety-three great-great-grandchildren, also three great-great-great-grandchildren.

Charles Haskell Henderson is the son of Addison and Nancy (Clark) Henderson. Nancy Clark was born in Guernsey county, Ohio. With her parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Albin) Clark, she moved to Blackford county, Indiana, where the parents spent the remainder of their lives. Joseph Clark was a native of Pennsylvania. Elizabeth Albin was born in Virginia, her father having served in the Revolutionary war and was the owner at his death of over four hundred acres of good land.

Addison Henderson was a hard-working and prosperous farmer. He was for many years a justice of the peace, but, unlike many who have held that office, he nearly always remitted his fees and endeavored to settle most of his cases amicably if possible. He was an honorable and highly respected citizen in his community.

Charles Haskell Henderson grew up on the home farm, where he laid the foundation for a robust manhood by assisting with the work about the place. Being ambitious to secure an education, he entered Purdue University when seventeen years of age, taking the scientific course, in which he made an excellent record, graduating from that institution in 1883. He early in life began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1885 and has been practicing in Lafayette ever since, holding high rank among the members of the local bar. He was city judge of Lafayette from 1888 to 1902, during

which period he very ably and satisfactorily attended to the duties of this important office, winning the approbation of not only his constituents but also many of other political affiliations. The Judge is a Republican in politics. He gives considerable attention to his fine farm, which is kept highly improved and from which no small part of the Judge's recreation and pleasure is derived. Personally, he is sociable, generous and obliging, consequently is liked by all classes.

THOMAS W. HOGAN.

The people of this name in Lafayette are descended from a good old Irish family of the kind well known in the first age of internal improvements and who proved great factors in the development of the nation's natural resources. The founders of the Indiana branch of Hogans left their native county of Limerick, Ireland, about 1840 and became contractors in building the Erie canal. Following the line of internal improvement toward the West, they eventually reached Indiana in 1845, when the rage for development was at its height. In fact, the T. Hogan & Company Boat Line was well known to all who patronized the canal system from the Ohio to the Wabash. James Hogan, son of the original immigrants, was about eight years old when they came to America. He was an active business man, among his other ventures being that of a grain buyer, and he died August 25, 1865. In early manhood he married Helen McCardle, by whom he had seven children. Thomas W. Hogan, one of the three of these children that is still living, was born at Lafayette, Indiana, January 11, 1850. He attended the old Southern public school and was sufficiently proficient to reach the eighth grade at the age of fifteen. After his father's death he went to work for the E. T. McFarland Drug Company at three dollars a week. He was, however, too bright and industrious a boy to remain long at that figure and it was hardly six months before we find him getting an increase in salary. When McFarland sold his store to Tinney, Mr. Hogan continued with the latter as travelling salesman at one hundred dollars per month until 1887, when he bought the business. In 1905 The Hogan Drug Company was organized, with Thomas W. Hogan, president; W. J. Hogan, vice-president, and John T. Hogan, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Hogan is active in many ways in the social and industrial life of Lafayette, influential in political and religious movements, and altogether a citizen of value in all the walks of life. He is one of the self-made men who

has a right to be proud of the job and the jump from three dollars to prosperity, and even affluence, fully displays his energy, industry and indomitable resolution to succeed. In politics he is an independent Democrat, and was chairman of the gold Democratic committee for the tenth district in 1896. He is one of the few Democrats chosen to represent the fourth ward in Lafayette, which is usually overwhelmingly Republican, and it was a flattering recognition of his business ability that caused him to be made chairman of the finance committee. Mr. Hogan is a stockholder in the Lafayette Loan and Trust Company, the Merchants' National Bank, the Henry Taylor Lumber Company, the Rexal Drug Company of Boston, the Lafayette Horse Sales Company and is developing a ranch which he owns in the West. Twenty-three years ago he built a residence at 313 Perrin avenue, in which he has ever since made his home. He is a charter member of the Indiana Travelling Men's Association, a member of the Lafayette lodge of Elks and of St. Mary's Catholic church.

September 18, 1877, Mr. Hogan married Anna Shaughnessy, a descendant of Irish parents, by whom he has four children; John T. served as a member of Company C, One Hundred Sixtieth Indiana Regiment, during the Spanish-American war. He attended the Purdue School of Pharmacy and is now a partner of his father in the drug company. Alice M., Mr. Hogan's eldest daughter, graduated in the high school and married Walter Hunzicker. William J. was graduated in the Purdue School of Pharmacy in 1906 and is a partner of his father in the drug company. Harriet B., the youngest of the family, is a student of domestic science at Purdue.

SAMUEL THOMAS STALLARD.

For a number of years an honored citizen and representative business man of Lafayette, Samuel T. Stallard belongs to that class of public-spirited men, who, while advancing individual prosperity, promote the public good and give a hearty and generous support to those measures and utilities which make for the progress of the community, the county and the state. A member of one of the leading law firms of Tippecanoe county and with a reputation far beyond the circumscribed limits of the field to which in the main his practice is confined, he has stamped the impress of his individuality upon the minds of those with whom his business has brought him into relations and made his influence felt as a leader of thought and moulder

of opinion at a bar which has long been distinguished for the learning, professional ability and high personal standing of its members.

Mr. Stallard is a native of Monroe county, Indiana, born in the city of Bloomington, November 7, 1841, being a son of Rev. Jacob M. and Maria L. (Beswick) Stallard, the father a Tennessean by birth and one of the ablest and best known Methodist divines of his day in the Central West, the mother, a native of Indiana and likewise of Methodist parentage and training. Rev. Jacob M. Stallard was brought to Indiana when a child and continued a resident of same during the remainder of his life. Entering the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in his young manhood, he made rapid advancement in his sacred office, served a number of circuits and stations in different parts of the state and by reason of his ability in the pulpit and remarkable success as an organizer he was in due time promoted to the important position of presiding elder, being up to the time of his appointment the youngest minister in the state to be thus honored. As a preacher Rev. Stallard had few equals and no superiors in the West during the years of his activity and usefulness and today among the most flourishing and aggressive churches in Tippecanoe and other counties are the ones he planted during his early ministerial labors. He came to Lafayette in 1843, from which time until his death he was intimately associated with religious work in this section of the state, and few Methodist divines became as widely known or accomplished as much in disseminating the principles and doctrines peculiar to the church of which he was long regarded as one of the strongest and most popular representatives. He had a passion for the cause in which he was engaged, labored unselfishly and enthusiastically for the good of his fellow men, hundreds of whom, through his able and eloquent ministrations, were induced to abandon the paths of sin and seek the narrow way that leads to life and happiness. Rev. Stallard is remembered as a preacher of remarkable ability and power, clear and explicit in statement, logical and convincing in reasoning and, possessing to a marked degree the talents and graces of oratory, he frequently rose to the heights of impassioned eloquence and never failed to hold the attention of the most critical and exacting audiences, being in his prime a master of assemblages and the peer of any of his contemporaries in all that constituted forensic ability and force. After a long and useful career, devoted to the service of his Master, this able and fearless champion of the cross laid down the weapon of warfare and entered into the rest which is prepared for those who persevere to the end, dying in Lafayette, in 1893, at the ripe old age of eighty years, his first wife preceding him to the Silent Land in 1850. Of

their family of seven children, but two are living at this time, Robert J., a resident of Lafayette, and Samuel T., whose name introduces this review; James P., Cyrus O., William A. and Robert J., the deceased members of the family, grew to maturity. By a second marriage there were five offspring, four of whom survive, a daughter, now Mrs. Ann Davisson, being the only one living in Lafayette.

Samuel T. Stallard spent his childhood and youth at the various places where his father preached and after receiving a preliminary education in the public schools, entered the Danville Academy, which he attended until the breaking out of the great Civil war interfered with his studies. Actuated by the patriotic motives which moved the loyal sons of the North, he discontinued his scholastic work in April, 1861, and enlisting in Company A, Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he gave three of the best years of his life to the service of his country. During this period he shared with his comrades all the duties and dangers through which his regiment passed, taking part in a number of noted engagements and skirmishes, including the battles of Rich Mountain, Elk Water and Green Brier in western Virginia, and later was with his command at Murfreesboro, Champion Hill and Missionary Ridge, in the Tennessee campaign, receiving a gunshot wound in the right thigh in the engagement last named, which caused him great suffering. Upon his recovery, in June, 1864, he was discharged from the service, with a record for brave and meritorious conduct of which any soldier might well feel proud, and returned to Lafayette immediately thereafter.

Mr. Stallard, on April 30, 1867, entered the marriage relation with Mary Littleton, whose birth occurred at Middletown, Ohio, but who was brought to Indiana by her parents when quite young, the family settling in Tippecanoe county about the year 1846. Of the three children born of this union, two, a son and a daughter, are living, the older, Charles T., being a practicing attorney of Lafayette and associated with his father under the firm name of Stallard & Stallard, one of the best known and successful law partnerships in the city. Sadye, the daughter, married Harley A. Johnson, master mechanic of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad of Chicago, and resides in that city, both being graduates of Purdue University.

Mr. Stallard has been an honored citizen of Lafayette nearly all of his life and it is needless to state that his interest in the growth of the city and the promotion of its various utilities and enterprises has brought him prominently to the front as a public spirited man of affairs. For twenty-

five years he was attorney of West Lafayette and, in connection with his profession, he has from time to time been identified with various measures making for the material progress of the city and the best interests of its populace, including among others, the West Lafayette Building and Loan Association, in the organization of which he took a leading part and for twenty-eight years he has held the office of secretary and treasurer. In politics he is a Republican and has long been a power in local and general affairs, contributing to the success of his party by his wise and judicious advice, as well as by his activity as a worker and leader. The family of which he is a creditable representative is a prominent and long-established one in Lafayette and has ever stood for honorable manhood, sterling citizenship and all that makes for correct living and high social status. His own life record is unclouded by wrong or suspicion of evil and, having always clung to whatever is of good repute, his name is regarded by those with whom he mingles as a synonym of upright and straightforward conduct.

Charles T. Stallard, junior member of the law firm of Stallard & Son, the older of the two living children of Samuel T. and Mary E. (Littleton) Stallard, was born in Lafayette, Indiana, June 28, 1872. He received his early educational discipline in the city schools, later attended Purdue University until completing the course and having decided to enter the legal profession, prepared himself for the same by close and critical study under the direction of his father. Mr. Stallard was admitted to the bar in 1893 and the same year became associated with his father, under the name of Stallard & Son, a firm as widely known in legal circles as any other in the city of Lafayette and eminently successful, as indicated by the large and steady growing practice. In his professional work, Mr. Stallard is careful and painstaking, loyal to the interests of his clients, a safe and reliable counselor, and in the trial of causes he has sustained his high reputation as an attorney when opposed by some of the oldest and strongest members of the Lafayette bar. His career thus far presents a series of successes and, judging from his advancement in the past, his friends are justified in predicting for him a future of still greater promise and usefulness. For five years Mr. Stallard has been attorney for the incorporated town of West Lafayette and for a period of ten years he held the office of town clerk, discharging the duties of both positions with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. He is also the secretary and treasurer of the West Lafayette Loan Association, the success of which is largely due to his efforts, and for some time past he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association, besides serving the same

very acceptably as general secretary and physical director, having been connected with the association and one of the most active and influential members of the association since 1889. He belongs to Purdue Grove, No. 18, United Ancient Order of Druids, having passed all of the chairs of the local lodge and served as an officer in the grand lodge of the state. He is also a member of the Masonic order. He is a Republican in politics and in religion he subscribes to the Methodist creed, holding membership with the West Side Methodist Episcopal church of which he is a trustee.

Mr. Stallard was married June 14, 1904, to Henrietta M. Cassman, daughter of Oliver H. Cassman, of Lafayette, the union resulting in the birth of two children, Oliver E. and Marietta E., both bright and interesting and adding greatly to the happiness and content of the domestic circle. Mrs. Stallard, like her husband, is a Methodist in belief and an esteemed member of the West Side church, being interested in the various lines of work connected with the organization and in charitable enterprises of whatever name or order.

K. T. VYVERBERG, D. O.

The science of osteopathy has of recent years made rapid headway, and the practitioners of this somewhat exacting profession are finding themselves in the front rank of men of science and the learned professions, with their patronage rapidly growing. The name that heads this biographical review is a well known one in this class and also one that stands for progress in all lines in Tippecanoe county.

Dr. K. T. Vyverberg, the noted osteopathic physician of Lafayette, Indiana, is a native of Sherrill, Iowa, having first seen the light of day there on September 27, 1877, the son of John and Caroline Vyverberg, being the third child in order of birth in a family of eight children. He was reared on the farm and assisted with the various duties incident to agricultural pursuits in the great farming belt of the Hawkeye state, and there he laid the foundation for a healthful body and an active mind. He attended the district schools during the winter months until he completed the course. He then entered the high school at Dubuque, Iowa, from which he was graduated. He then returned to the farm and for several years devoted his attention to farm work, but on January 1, 1901, he gave way to a desire of long standing to enter the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, and after pursuing a course of two years, during which time he made a very com-

mendable record, he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy.

Doctor Vyverberg at once located in Lafayette, Indiana, in the old Milford block, at the corner of Fourth and Ferry streets, and later moved to No. 651 Main street, where he is now located. In the fall of 1906 he re-entered the institution from which he had graduated, taking a one-year post-graduate course, which placed him at the top of his profession. He now has a liberal patronage by the people of Lafayette and surrounding country.

The Doctor was happily married to Nellie Hubbard, daughter of George and Sarah Hubbard, the representative of an excellent family of Lafayette, and to this union two children have been born, namely: Margaret C., born January 15, 1906, and George H., born November 9, 1907.

In his fraternal relations, Doctor Vyverberg is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 72, Kirksville, Missouri, also the Atlas Club at Kirksville, Missouri, and in his church relations he supports the Presbyterian denomination, being a member of the local church and a faithful attendant upon the same.

Doctor Vyverberg passed an examination in accordance with state law in Iowa in February, 1903, and in September of the same year he passed a like examination before the state board of Indiana, he being the first osteopath to pass the examination in Indiana. He is a member of both the Indiana and American Osteopathic associations, having served as secretary of the first named.

HARRY C. SENSE.

The well-known contractor and progressive business man whose name introduces this biographical review and who has for many years been one of the leading representatives of the building trades in Tippecanoe county, is a descendant of an old and highly honored family, members of which have figured effectively in the affairs of northern Indiana since the pioneer days. Harry C. Sense was born in Clinton county, Indiana, on July 16, 1866. He is the son of William H. and Susan (Guthrie) Sense, the former a native of Tippecanoe county, and the latter was born in Clinton county, this state. They were the parents of eleven children (living), one daughter dying in infancy, the family consisting of six sons and five daughters. Elmer F., the oldest son, was born in Clinton county, Indiana; he married Eva Harvev, of Wabash township, and they are the parents of one son, Floyd. John E. married Lulu Carnes, of Lafayette, and they are the parents of two sons,



HARRY C. SENSE

Glen and Paul. Clarence married Elda Garman, of Mulberry, this county. Harvey G. married Anna Jacoby, of Clinton county, and they are the parents of one son, Clifford. Ottis G. married Miss Casman, of Lafayette, and they have two sons. The daughters of William H. and Susan Sense are Dora A., married to Charles Wakeman and reside in Millersburg, Indiana; Ella married Henry Haag and they reside in West Lafayette; Ada B. married T. W. Lugar and reside in West Lafayette; Jessie married Robert Foster, of West Lafayette. Ida, at home.

Harry C. Sense spent his early life at home and received a fairly good common school education. Early in 1891 he married Emma V. Glick, who lived near Mulberry, Indiana, where her family was long well established. This union has resulted in the birth of two daughters, Hazel C. and Fairy C.; also one son, Harlan Ray.

Mr. Sense early in life decided to become a carpenter and builder by trade and he set to work to learn the same, with the result that he has become one of the most skillful workmen in this locality. Two of his brothers, who became stone-masons, and one who learned carpentry, worked with him in partnership, and they incorporated for the purpose of contracting and manufacturing in 1904 under the firm name of Sense Brothers Company, and ever since they have grown in the volume of business they carry on until this is one of the important firms of Tippecanoe county, doing an extensive business throughout this and adjoining counties. About 1906 they began the manufacture of cement blocks. In the fall of that year and in the spring of 1907 they added a planing mill and lumber yard, and in 1909 another department was added—tin and galvanized iron. Their business in all these departments has steadily grown and the future outlook for the firm is decidedly encouraging. They have handled some large jobs and their work has always been eminently satisfactory, owing to their skill and the high grade material they use, together with their strict honesty in dealing with the public.

Members of this family all grew up in Tippecanoe county and the brothers began making preparation to learn useful trades, and while working on the farm which their father rented they often discussed the various phases of the building trades. This farm was located in Perry township, near Monitor.

Their father, William H. Sense, started a tile factory about 1881 or 1882 on the farm which he worked, but he sold the tile factory about 1883 and moved to Wabash township, north of Octagon, buying a tile factory there which he managed successfully for four or five years, then sold it and pur-

chased a farm in the same township. Then Harry C. Sense went to Mulberry and began learning the carpenter trade. After working at this trade for two years he began contracting in a small way and, seeking a larger field for his operations, he came to Lafayette, where he has since continued with unabated success.

Mr. Sense is a man of excellent business ability, exercising rare soundness of judgment and foresight and the fact that he has built up an extensive and well patronized business from a very small beginning is evidence of his industry and integrity.

FRANK KIMMEL.

Frank Kimmel, prosecuting attorney of the twenty-third judicial district and one of the leading members of the Lafayette bar, is a native of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and a son of John and Tinnie (Newman) Kimmel, the father born in Germany, but since childhood a resident of the county of Tippecanoe, where he is now engaged in business.

Louis Kimmel, the subject's grandfather, was reared in the old country, but when his son John was about four years old immigrated to the United States and settled at Lafayette, Indiana, where he engaged in business and in due time became one of the influential men of the city. At the breaking out of the Civil war, he went to the front as captain of a company recruited in Lafayette and served in that capacity until the cessation of hostilities. Later, in 1871-72, 1877-78-79-80, he was elected mayor and held the office with great credit. During the administration of President Benjamin Harrison, Captain Kimmel was assistant United States marshal, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., and he was also in the government service for some time in Alaska, besides filling various other official posts. After a long and eminently useful career, Captain Kimmel discontinued active pursuits and for some years past has been living a life of honorable retirement in the national capital, having reached the ripe old age of eighty-two years, but retaining to a marked degree the possession of his faculties, both physical and mental.

John Kimmel, father of the subject, has spent all but four years of his life in Lafayette and in point of continuous service is one of the city's oldest and most enterprising business men. He has been engaged in the book and stationery business for over thirty-five years, during which time he has built up a flourishing establishment and in the lines of goods handled

commands the largest patronage in the city. For a number of years he has been active in promoting the progress of the community, served on the county committee from 1885 to 1890, inclusive, and has always manifested a lively interest in those measures and enterprises having for their object the good of his fellowmen.

John and Tinnie Kimmel are the parents of three children, the subject being the oldest of the family; Estella, the second of the number, is still at home, and John, Jr., the youngest, is assistant division engineer of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Frank Kimmel, whose birth occurred at Lafayette, on May 25, 1876, was reared in his native city and, after finishing the course of the graded schools, entered Purdue University, where he pursued his literary studies for a period of two and one-half years, when he became a student of the law department of the University of Michigan. Entering the latter institution in 1898, he applied himself diligently until completing the prescribed course and receiving his degree in 1901, following which he practiced law one year in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and then returned to Lafayette, where he soon built up a lucrative professional business. He served five years as United States commissioner and in 1908 was elected prosecuting attorney of the twenty-third judicial circuit, for a term of four years, the duties of which position he has since discharged with commendable ability, proving a very capable and judicious official, earnest and untiring in his efforts to uphold the dignity of the law and bring the violators to the bar of justice, though not lacking in the elements of sympathy and charity in cases where circumstances rather than intentions lead to the commission of crime.

Mr. Kimmel is well grounded in the principles of jurisprudence and stands today among the leading lawyers at a bar which from the beginning has enjoyed wide reputation for the commanding ability of its members. In the trial cases he is careful and easily perceives the weak points in the position of his adversaries and before courts and juries frequently wins verdicts by clear, cogent argument, which at times rises to the impassioned and eloquent, but always logical and convincing. Mr. Kimmel is a Republican and as such has rendered valuable services to his party in a number of campaigns, being wise in council, judicious in leadership and an untiring and influential worker. Capt. Louis Kimmel, his grandfather, was one of the original Republicans of Indiana and a leader in the organization of the party in Tippecanoe county, all of his male descendants being loyal to the principles which he espoused and among the most active and influential local politicians in the city of Lafayette.

Mr. Kimmel has one of the finest collections of law books in the city and when not otherwise engaged finds his greatest pleasure in poring over their contents, thus adding to his legal lore and fitting himself for greater efficiency in his chosen field of endeavor. His acquaintance with the world's best literature is also general and profound and his library large and carefully selected. Socially, he belongs to the Lincoln Club, a popular political organization composed of the leading young Republicans of Lafayette; he is also identified with the Lafayette Club and holds membership with Lodge No. 143, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

ALBERT R. JAMISON.

Albert R. Jamison, of the mercantile house of Jamison Brothers, Lafayette, is a native of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, born in the township of Tippecanoe on June 25, 1847. John W. Jamison, his father, was a Kentuckian by birth, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Prudence Wright, was born in Maryland. These parents became residents of Tippecanoe county as early perhaps as 1832 and were married in Tippecanoe township, where their respective families located on moving to their new home, in what was then a somewhat wild and undeveloped country. John W. Jamison died March 28, 1876, at the age of fifty years, and his wife died September 21, 1903.

Of the eleven children born to John W. Jamison and his wife Prudence all but one are living, their names being, in order of birth, as follows: Albert R., of this review; James W.; George A.; Oliver P.; Charles B.; Anna, widow of John N. Jackson; Nancy M., wife of Sylvester Jackson; Belle Zora; Clarence F. and Frank B. Four of the brothers are associated in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Jamison Brothers, viz.: Albert R., George A., Charles B. and Clarence F., the house of which they are the head being the largest of the kind in Lafayette and one of the most successful in the state.

The mercantile business conducted by this well known and popular firm was established November 5, 1879, by Albert R. Jamison, who, with about four hundred dollars capital, began in a modest way to deal in hardware, harness, etc., and it was not long until his trade was such as to render necessary the enlargement of the facilities, his patronage from the first far surpassing his expectations. Increasing the stock to meet the demand of

his patrons and from time to time adding to the number of his salesmen, he kept pace with the city's advancement in mercantile interests, until within a few years his store became one of the most successful of its kind in the city and gave him prestige in business circles, here and elsewhere. Without following in detail the rise and subsequent development of this large and far-reaching enterprise, suffice it to say that during the first twelve years the business grew so rapidly in volume and importance that at the expiration of the period indicated it was deemed prudent to increase the capital and perfect a more thorough organization. Accordingly, on December 1, 1891, the company was incorporated, with a capital of twenty-six thousand dollars and given the name of Jamison Brothers, by which it has since been designated, the subject's three younger brothers having become partners in the meantime. Since the latter date the progress of the firm has been unimpeded and its success most gratifying, as the present flourishing condition abundantly attests, the invoiced stock on January 1, 1909, amounting to fifty-eight thousand, nine hundred and seventy dollars and the standing of the firm all that the proprietors or their friends could reasonably desire.

The Jamison Brothers carry full and heavy lines of general hardware, harness, carriages, buggies and other vehicles, agricultural implements and machinery and various other articles, the building in which the business is conducted being admirably arranged and equipped and, to keep pace with the demands of the trade, a force of fourteen men in the various departments is required. The building up of such a large and satisfactory business bespeaks sound judgment and ability of a high order, both of which, with other admirable characteristics, are possessed by the senior member, to whom is due much of the success which the firm has attained and which it now enjoys. He is a man of large executive capacity, thoroughly versed in the multifarious principles of the lines of business to which the greater part of his life has been devoted and, as already indicated, he occupies a position of prominence and influence among the leading merchants of Lafayette, as well as a place in the front rank of the county's representative citizens. He has all the distinctive American interest in public affairs, is in full sympathy with the spirit of the times and for many years has been active in promoting the material progress of the city and the local and moral advancement of his fellowmen. Like his honored father, he gives considerable attention to political matters and votes the Republican ticket, but his business has been of such a character as to prevent him from becoming a politician or aspiring to the honors and emoluments of office.

The married life of Mr. Jamison dates from September 30, 1869, at which time he was united in the bonds of wedlock with Zelina M. Pierce, of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, the union being blessed with five children, viz: Fred W., a travelling salesman, living in Lafayette; Alpha P., a professor in the engineering department of Purdue University; Charles R., manager of a department of the Berger Manufacturing Company of Canton, Ohio; Olive M., wife of Richard Williams, of Indianapolis, and Mabel P., now Mrs. Dean K. Chadbourne, of West Lafayette. Mr. Jamison has always been a friend of higher education and it is a matter of no little gratification and pride for him to know that all of his children received their training in Purdue and earned honorable records in their respective classes. In his religious belief he is a Baptist, as are all the members of his family, and for a number of years himself and wife have been esteemed members of the First church of that faith in the city of his residence.

DANIEL P. FLANAGAN.

For ten years a member of the Tippecanoe county bar, Daniel P. Flanagan not only ranks among the leading lawyers of the city in which he resides, but has also won an honorable place among the distinguished lawyers of his native state. In no profession is there a career more open to talent than in that of the law and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the ethics of life or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Unflagging application, intuitive wisdom and a determination fully to utilize the means at hand are the concomitants which insure success and prestige in this great profession which stands as the stern conservator of justice, and it is a calling into which none should enter without a recognition of the obstacles to be overcome and the battles to be won, for success and distinction come only as the legitimate result of capacity and unmistaken ability. Such elements have entered into the successful career of Mr. Flanagan, who, though not so long in the practice as some of his contemporaries, has attained a high standing at the local bar and elsewhere and is accounted one of the most successful practitioners in the city of his residence.

A native of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, Mr. Flanagan was born in Lafayette on the 4th of March, 1876, and is the sixth of the nine living chil-

dren of Patrick and Mary (Ryan) Flanagan, natives of Ireland. These parents were born, reared and married in county Limerick and shortly after the birth of their eldest son, immigrated to the United States, coming almost direct to Tippecanoe county, where Michael Flanagan, a brother of Patrick, was then living and where four of the latter's children still reside. The family of Patrick and Mary Flanagan at this time consists of the following sons and daughters: David, the only one born in the old country; Margaret, who married Charles Steffen; Kate, wife of Timothy Sullivan; Bridget, now Mrs. James T. Martin; John, Daniel P., Patrick, Jr., Michael, and Mary, who is the wife of John Dolman, the subject being the only member of the family to enter professional life.

Daniel P. Flanagan was educated in St. Ann parochial school and the Union Business College of Lafayette and studied law under the direction of Will R. Wood, in whose office he continued until his admission to the bar in 1899. In that year he engaged in the practice at Lafayette and in due time gained recognition as an able, energetic and honorable attorney, with the result that his business continued to grow until he found himself on the high road to professional and financial success. During the first three years he built up a large and lucrative practice, and in November, 1902, he was nominated and elected prosecuting attorney of the twenty-third judicial circuit, making the race as a Republican and defeating his Democratic competitor by a handsome majority. His own ward, which was nominally Democratic by a majority of two hundred and fifty, cast two hundred and seventeen votes more for him than for his rival, and in 1904, when he stood for re-election, he received in the same ward a majority of two hundred and twelve, the largest vote given a Republican candidate in that part of the city in fifty years.

Mr. Flanagan's growing success in the general practice enabled him to enter upon his official duties with assurance of success, and it is freely admitted that the district has never had an abler or more energetic and faithful prosecutor. Unremitting in his efforts to enforce the law and mete out justice to offenders, he brought many to trial and secured their conviction and during his incumbency of four years his name became a terror to the criminal classes, and infractions of the law were less frequent, until reduced to the lowest minimum in the history of the circuit.

Since his retirement from the office of prosecutor, Mr. Flanagan has devoted himself closely to his constantly increasing general practice and now commands a very extensive business which is as successful financially as professionally. From the beginning his patronage steadily grew as he demon-

strated his ability to handle with masterful skill the intricate problems of jurisprudence and he now has a large and representative clientele which connects him with some of the most important litigation in the courts of his own and other counties. In addition to his activity and advancement in his profession, he has also been an influential factor in politics, being recognized as an able exponent of the principles of the Republican party. With the exception of the office of prosecuting attorney, he has held no public positions, but in campaign years he labors as earnestly for his party's candidate as he would for himself.

Mr. Flanagan is a married man, his wife having formerly been Mary J. Straitman, a native of Lafayette, and a daughter of William and Frances Straitman, the father a mechanic and well known resident of this city, dying several years ago. In his religious belief Mr. Flanagan is a Catholic; he was born and reared in the mother church and has never faltered in his loyalty to its teaching, being at this time a member of St. Ann's parish, under the pastorate of Rev. M. J. Byrne, and an earnest worker in its various lines of activity. Mrs. Flanagan is also identified with the same church. Fraternally, the subject holds membership with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Red Men, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Catholic Order of Foresters, and the Lafayette Club, a social organization made up of the leading young men of the city. Mr. Flanagan is public-spirited in all the term implies, has ever been interested in enterprises tending to promote the general welfare and withholds his support from no movement for the good of the city, county or state. His personal relations with his fellowmen have ever been mutually pleasant and agreeable, and he is highly regarded socially, being easily approachable and a good mixer.

WILLIAM KING ROCHESTER.

William King Rochester, to whom Lafayette was largely indebted for its growth and enterprise before the Civil war, was born May 3, 1822, in Columbus, Ohio. His ancestry traces back to 1558, when the family was allowed or confirmed the coat of arms described in the Heralds visitations of the counties of Kent and Essex, England, as "Or a fesse between three crescents sa." Nicholas Rochester, born in 1640, in the county of Kent, England, emigrated in 1689 to the colony of Virginia, bringing his wife and son William. He bought a plantation bordering Westmoreland and Rich-



THE ROCHESTER PLACE



W. K. Rochester

mond counties; his descendants lived there into the nineteenth century, the last being Jeremiah Rochester, grandfather of William King Rochester. His father, Nimrod Rochester, was born on the old homestead, still standing in excellent condition with the initials "W. R. 1746" cut in a broad brick in the chimney corner, the home of William Rochester, father of Jeremiah and grandson of Nicholas. In 1817, Nimrod Rochester, in company with Thomas Howe, came north to Chillicothe, Ohio, and on December 20th was united in marriage to Jane King, whose family in the beginning of the century had moved there from Burlington county, New Jersey. They went to Columbus, Ohio, to live and there their seven children were born, namely, William, Mary, Sarah, Jeremiah, Hannah Jane, Nimrod and George. Mr. Rochester returned but once to Virginia, at the time of his father's death, in 1827. He and his son Jeremiah died of cholera, during the epidemic in August, 1833. Three years later George King, Esq., of Chillicothe, brought his sister and her children to Lafayette where relatives had preceded them. In 1836 Mrs. Rochester bought the home on Fourth street, opposite the little church where Henry Ward Beecher preached. William King Rochester later had his own residence built on the site of his mother's cottage. At an early age he was able to undertake the support of his mother's family. He continued his education with private instructors and in a few years sent his younger sisters to Wesleyan College at Cincinnati, Ohio, where Sarah Rochester and Lucy Webb, afterwards wife of President Rutherford Hayes, were room-mates. Mr. Rochester's talents as a business man were employed chiefly in buying and selling real estate. He was a director of the first bank organized in Lafayette, the Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. In politics, Mr. Rochester was an active member of the Whig party, and in 1851, while chairman of the county central committee, was put forward by them as candidate for congress, but he afterwards withdrew from the race. In 1858, being desirous to have certain beneficiary legislation enacted, he became a candidate for state senator. The election resulting in a tie, a special election was held in which his Democratic opponent won.

On April 5, 1854, Mr. Rochester married Madeline DuTiel, a descendant of Charles Francis DuTiel, a royalist, who in 1790 was compelled to flee from France to escape the revolutionists, and together with a number of compatriots came to America and were deeded by this government a large tract of land in Scioto county, Ohio, called the French Grant. They founded the city of Gallipolis, Ohio.

William King Rochester died May 23, 1862. The following, copied from an editorial in the *Lafayette Courier* at the time of his death, shows the esteem in which he was held by his contemporaries:

"W. K. Rochester, Esq., whose serious illness we announced yesterday, expired fifteen minutes to twelve today. The deceased was just forty years old, in the prime of his life, and we speak the universal sentiment at large in recording his untimely end as a great calamity to Lafayette. That indomitable energy which was his distinguished characteristic, united to a vigor of mind and a practical business capacity, made success in all his undertakings a foregone conclusion and as the result of active application extending through a period of twenty-five years, he had acquired a large amount of property and was on the high road to wealth and independence. Contrary to a general rule and in vindication of his nobility of soul, his heart expanded with his prosperity, and many a poor family in Lafayette today mourns the loss of a friend and benefactor; cheap homes for the homeless, was the philanthropic idea which inspired his enterprise. The neat, comfortable homesteads which, counted by the hundreds, grace his several additions to the city, as well as the public movements with which he was identified, are enduring monuments and will keep green his memory for many years to come."

Mr. Rochester was survived by his wife and three daughters: Mary, born April 4, 1862, died April 19, 1867; Ada, born June 23, 1856, married February 20, 1892, to Judge Albert Duy Thomas, of Crawfordsville; Elizabeth, born June 22, 1858, married July 13, 1881, to Samuel Probasco Baird; Mrs. Baird died May 27, 1903, at Berne, Switzerland, and is survived by Mr. Baird and their son, Rochester Baird, born September 19, 1882, now one of the younger members of the Lafayette bar. Mrs. William King Rochester died August 27, 1901.

WILLIAM J. ROSEBERY.

Few citizens of Tippecanoe county are as widely and favorably known as William J. Rosebery, the oldest real estate dealer in Lafayette and one of the city's most useful and highly esteemed men. His life has become a part of the history of the community in which he has made his home for many years, and his long and honorable business career has brought him before the public in such a way as to gain the esteem and confidence of his fellow-men and give him a reputation such as few of his contemporaries have attained. Keen perception, tireless energy and honesty of purpose, combined with mature judgment and every-day common sense, have ever been among his

most prominent characteristics, and while laboring for individual success and for the material interests of the community, he has also been largely instrumental in promoting the moral welfare of those with whom he has mingled.

William J. Rosebery was born near Charleston, Virginia, on the 15th day of June, 1836, but in the fall of the same year he was brought to Indiana by his parents and, with the exception of two years, has since lived in Tippecanoe county. The father, Joshua Rosebery, was born in Maryland, of German parentage, grew to maturity in the city of Baltimore and in early life became a planter, though not a slave holder. He married, in Virginia, Rebecca Bell and shortly after the birth of his second child moved to Clinton county, Indiana, and settled at a place then known as Prairieville, about a mile east of the present town of Clark's Hill. Two years later he came to Tippecanoe county, where he engaged in agriculture, about one mile west of the village of Wyandotte. After residing in that locality until the death of his wife, some time in the early sixties, he went to live with his son, of whose home he continued an inmate until his death, in 1870, at the age of sixty-five, his wife having been fifty years old at the time of her demise. Joshua and Rebecca Rosebery were the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters, two of whom are living, the subject of this sketch being the second one in order of birth. George, who was the oldest of the family and a farmer by occupation, joined the Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at the beginning of the late Civil war, but by reason of disability was obliged to quit the service before the expiration of his period of enlistment. He never recovered from the sickness incurred while in the army, dying a few years after his discharge and leaving a family consisting of a wife and son and three daughters. Frances, the third in succession, married a Mr. Saylor and is living in Howard county, this state; Jane, who also resided in Howard county, was twice married, her second husband being Andrew J. Harness. Joshua, the youngest of the family, a married man and the father of one daughter, departed this life in Texas, at the age of thirty-five.

The early life of William J. Rosebery was spent in this county and until the age of nineteen he lived on his father's farm and assisted in cultivating the same. The first school he attended was taught by his aunt, Miss Mary Bell, who used for the purpose the upper room of his father's dwelling, the school being supported by subscription and patronage by the few families living in the vicinity. Following this, he attended other subscription schools in the neighborhood, later became a pupil of the public schools, in which he finished the common branches, and then entered the high school at Dayton,

where he completed his educational experience with a fair knowledge of the more advanced courses of study. In 1855, when but nineteen years of age, he was appointed by John W. Martin deputy county treasurer, and served under that gentleman for a period of two years and served four years in the same capacity under Salem F. Fry, his successor, during which time he discharged his duties with such efficiency as to bring his name prominently before the Republican party as an available candidate for the office when his principal's term should expire. When the convention assembled he was the choice of the majority of the delegates and at the ensuing election, in 1860, he defeated his competitor by a handsome vote and during the four years ensuing filled the office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people of the county, proving a very capable and obliging official and comparing favorably with the oldest of his predecessors.

At the expiration of his term as treasurer, Mr. Rosebery, at the earnest solicitation of his successor, continued two years longer as the latter's deputy, making a total of twelve consecutive years in the office, during which period he rendered a faithful account of his stewardship and retired with the confidence and good will of his fellow citizens, irrespective of political affiliation. Shortly after resigning his deputyship, Mr. Rosebery became associated with Messrs. Daggett, Potter and Martin in the manufacturing of flour and linseed oil. The firm thus constructed operated a large mill and did an extensive business until the financial stringency of 1873 interfered very materially with the enterprise. Six years later the business was practically ruined by a destructive fire, which swept away the entire mill property. The loss sustained was almost total and resulted in the firm being driven into bankruptcy, as the only means of winding up its affairs.

Following this disaster, Mr. Rosebery accepted the position of deputy county auditor, under Primus P. Culver, with whom he served two years, and he also continued in the same capacity during the two succeeding terms under his successors, Johnson and Barnes, a total of eight years in the office, with the duties of which he became thoroughly familiar, conducting himself in this, as in his former official relations, with an eye single to the interests of the public. At the expiration of the period indicated Mr. Rosebery resigned his position and shortly thereafter opened a real estate, loan and insurance office, to which line of business he has since devoted himself, building up a large and lucrative practice in the meantime and taking high rank among the city's most enterprising men and public-spirited citizens. He has been in his present business since 1883, a period of twenty-six years, during which time he has become widely and favorably known, doing a very satisfactory business in the

buying, selling and trading of property in the city and county, and commanding a very extensive patronage throughout Indiana and other states. Besides keeping pace in the matter of loans and insurance with the most successful of his competitors, he is at this time the oldest real estate dealer in Lafayette and his many years of strenuous endeavor have resulted in the comfortable competency which he has accumulated for his declining years, also in the honorable position he has attained in the esteem and confidence of his fellowmen.

Mr. Rosebery, on August 2, 1859, contracted a matrimonial alliance with Mary Martin, of Lafayette, daughter of John W. and Sina (Lewis) Martin, the father at one time treasurer of Tippecanoe county, and it was during his term that his future son-in-law acted as deputy in the office. Four sons and the same number of daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rosebery, namely: Henrietta H.; Clara B., her father's assistant; Sina, wife of Edgar B. Jameson, a grain dealer of Lafayette; William J., a salesman of machinery; John M.; Robert P., a telegraph operator, also a dealer in grain at Gibson City, Illinois; J. Wallace, who is engaged in the heating and lighting business at Gary, this state, and Mary, a young lady, who is still a member of the home circle. The family are members of the First Baptist church of Lafayette, and in his political faith Mr. Rosebery has been a life-long Republican, casting his first presidential ballot in 1860 for Abraham Lincoln. The subject and his wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage August 2, 1909. All of their eight children are living and doing well in their respective spheres of activity and the home is frequently cheered by the presence of six grandchildren, all bright and interesting, with doubtless many years of usefulness before them.

Mr. Rosebery was a firm and uncompromising friend of the Union during the Civil war and served a short time as a soldier, when Indiana was being invaded by the Confederates under General John Morgan. During the period of enlistment his principal duty consisted in patrolling the Ohio river, between the cities of New Albany and Cairo on the steamboat ram "Hornet," but when the presence of the enemy was no longer feared he received his discharge, there being no further need of his services.

In closing this review of one of Lafayette's most highly respected citizens, it is deemed proper to place before the reader certain facts which by reason of becoming modesty, he might prefer to remain unsaid, but which, in order to afford a true insight into his character and furnish an example worthy of emulation by a young man just entering the struggle of life, are eminently worthy of record in this connection. When the financial disaster, previously mentioned, befell him in the milling business and the firm was forced into bank-

ruptcy, Mr. Rosebery, though relieved by due process of law from any legal obligation to pay such debts as were thus barred, felt that a moral obligation obtained, a conclusion shared by his wife. Accordingly they disposed of all of their property, ignoring the wife's dower rights, and by strict economy finally succeeded in settling the indebtedness to the last dollar. This magnanimous act is worthy of all praise and in all probability it was the nucleus to an era of prosperity in future years, which has placed the worthy couple in comfortable circumstances, free from the embarrassing thought of having wronged any man, even through the technicalities of the law.

As already stated, the Roseberys are among Lafayette's most honored and esteemed families, a distinction accorded them not in recognition of great wealth, exalted literary attainments or brilliant social prestige, but because of sterling worth, peaceful and happy home life, filial affection, the domestic allurements and, above all, by the determination to deal justly by all men and to lay up treasures for another and happier sphere of existence.

DARIUS H. FRAZER.

An honorable representative of one of the esteemed families of Tippecanoe county and a gentleman of high character and worthy ambition, the subject of this sketch fills no small place in the public view, as the important official positions he has held since 1895 bear witness. Benjamin Franklin Frazer, the subject's father, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia. He married Mary McDill, of Ross county, Ohio, and came to Indiana a number of years ago, settling in Tippecanoe county, where his death occurred when his son Darius was about three years old. Mrs. Frazer, who was born November 30, 1816, bore her husband four children, and departed this life on the 2d day of June, 1882. Of the family of this worthy couple two are living at the present time, viz.: Maria, wife of Simeon S. Sims, of Indianapolis, and the subject of this review. Elizabeth died when a young woman twenty-six years old, and Eliza was called away at the age of twenty, Darius H. being the youngest of the family.

Darius H. Frazer was born August 14, 1853, in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, spent his early years on the family homestead in Wabash township and grew to manhood with well defined ideas of life and its duties and responsibilities. In his youth he attended the district school near his home until obtaining a practical knowledge of the English branches, and as soon

as old enough was taught the lessons of industry and thrift on the home farm, which he helped to cultivate and which has been in the family name ever since purchased by his father many years ago. On reaching the years of manhood, Mr. Frazer assumed the management of the farm and in due time became one of the leading agriculturists and stock raisers of Wabash township, which representation he still retains. He now owns the home place, a beautiful and highly productive farm of one hundred and fifty-two acres, on which are some of the best improvements in the locality and which he cultivates by means of hired help, the man under whose personal supervision it is now operated having been in his employ for twenty-five years. Mr. Frazer has been active in politics ever since attaining his majority, and for twenty-five years has wielded an influence for the Republican party second to that of few of his contemporaries. He early became familiar with the history of parties and their principles and has always been in touch with the leading questions and issues of the day, on all of which he keeps himself well informed and abreast of the times. For a number of years he has been a potent factor in local affairs and a leader of his party in Wabash township, where he served very acceptably as trustee, filling the office five years and three months and discharging the duties of the same in a manner highly satisfactory to his constituents. He also held the position of supervisor for five years, during which time he was untiring in his efforts to improve the public highways of his jurisdiction and afford an example much to their credit. In 1906 he was considered the most available Republican in the county for sheriff, and in the convention of that year he easily led all competitors and received the nomination, his triumphant election following. Since taking charge of the office, Mr. Frazer has been unremitting in his duties, proving a capable and popular sheriff, determined in his efforts to enforce the law and bring its violators to justice. That he has proved an efficient and good sheriff is attested by the fact that at the close of his first term he was re-nominated and re-elected, defeating a popular competitor and carrying much more than the normal strength of the Republican ticket in the year 1908. The better to discharge his official functions, he moved in 1906 to the county seat, but, as already stated, still gives personal attention to his agricultural interests, carefully looking after the management of his farm.

Mr. Frazer is a splendid type of the intelligent, up-to-date American, in the full sense of the term a man of the people with their interests at heart. As a citizen he is progressive and abreast of the times in all that concerns the common weal. Although a partisan, with strong convictions and well defined opinions on questions concerning which men and parties divide, he

has the esteem and confidence of the people of the community, and his personal friends are as the number of his acquaintances, regardless of party ties.

The domestic chapter of Mr. Frazer's life dates from 1882, on March 6th of which year he was married to Artentia Surface, daughter of Sammel and Nancy Surface, a native of Cass county, Indiana, a union blessed with five children, viz.: Mary, who married John Mantle, and lives on a farm in Wabash township; Frank, formerly a turnkey of the county jail and at present a conductor on the street railway; he, too, is married, his wife having formerly been Anna Brown, of Lafayette; Margaret, the third child in order of birth, died at Marcelline, Missouri, August 8, 1907, at the age of twenty-two; Homer is a street car conductor; and Lillian is the wife of Albert Ross, residing in West Lafayette. Mr. Frazer and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, active in religious duties and liberal in contributing to the spread of the gospel, at home and in heathen lands. Socially, they are greatly esteemed, and since moving to Lafayette have made many acquaintances and warm friends among the best people of the city.

M. M. LAIRY, M. D.

Dr. M. M. Lairy, who by the inherent force of his own industry and determination has achieved success in his chosen profession, and who is now one of the highly honored practicing physicians of the thriving city of Lafayette, justly demands recognition in the annals of his county and the following sketch will present a brief review of his career.

The Doctor was born October 6, 1863, the son of Alexander and Mary A. (Isley) Lairy, both of whom were natives of Ohio and by their respective parents were brought to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, when they were yet in childhood. The father died when the subject of this notice was a mere child, after which the lad had to make his way through life unaided by the care and support usually afforded a son. He remained on a farm until sixteen years of age, when he had received a district school education. He was imbued with a laudable ambition, however, to accomplish something among the ranks of his fellowmen, and had frequent visions of a professional career. It was in 1879 when he entered the Collegiate Institute at Battle Ground, Indiana, and sometime later became a student at the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, when within one year of graduation, he was greatly disappointed at finding

that on account of sickness and close confinement he was compelled to leave his classes. But after a short time engaged at other work, he was so far recovered that he was permitted to engage in teaching school, which profession he followed for four years, during which period he met with a gratifying success as an instructor. Meanwhile he had commenced the study of medicine under Dr. William S. Walker, of Lafayette, and subsequently he matriculated at the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, from which most excellent institution he graduated in 1892. But wishing to be fully posted along lines not already covered in his medical course, he took a year's course in the Indiana Medical College, at Indianapolis, from which he graduated in 1893, after which he immediately came to Lafayette and established himself in practice. His success has been a marked one from the first, his large patronage including many of the best families within the city. He is a thorough reader of medical literature and keeps fully abreast with the times in which he lives, and also takes advantage of the latest discoveries in the science of medicine. In society matters, the Doctor is a worthy member of the Tippecanoe Medical Society, the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is a pronounced Democrat in his political views. In 1898 he was elected a member of the Lafayette city council, from the second ward of the city, and in 1906 he was elected a member of the city school board of which he is now the presiding officer.

That Doctor Lairy is a leader among men is seen when it comes to the number and importance of the various positions he has held. He is a member of the visiting staff of St. Elizabeth's Hospital; member of the lecturing staff of the State Soldiers' Home; member of the medical staff of St. Joseph's Orphanage; surgeon for the Fort Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Company; medical director of the Lafayette Life Insurance Company and the local examiner for several insurance companies. Like many of the present day professional men, the Doctor is identified with civic societies as follows: Member of the Knights of Pythias, having passed through all the chairs in this order; also belongs to the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which order he was trustee for four years.

Doctor Lairy was united in marriage September 22, 1902, to Annie Cassel, the daughter of John and Catherine Cassel. The widowed mother of Doctor Lairy married C. H. Grimes. She died in the month of February, 1902; Mr. Grimes now resides in Fountain county. By the second marriage of his mother there was one son born, Rev. J. E. Grimes, who is now presiding elder in the United Brethren church.

MYRON E. LE GALLEY, D. D. S.

Few professional men have "made good" more rapidly in the same length of time as this popular and progressive young dentist. Back of a fine educational equipment, up-to-date and first class in every particular, is found the abounding energy, the knowledge of human nature, the social diplomacy and address which furnish the keys to success. The Doctor has been in Lafayette but thirteen years, yet in that comparatively short period he has forged to the front until he is recognized as one of the leading dentists of this part of the state. There has been a steady growth and continuous progress with the result that, financially, Doctor Le Galley may be said to be sitting independently in the mansion of his own building. The family is of Ohio origin, their residence for many years being at Bowling Green. There, on the 16th of May, 1872, M. E. Le Galley was born, his parents being John H. and Mary S. (White) Le Galley. Besides himself, there were two children, one, Dr. Henry W. Le Galley, a dentist in practice at Bowling Green, and a twin brother of the subject, Marion Eugene, also a dentist, who died in October, 1907. The father was a farmer and the three boys had the benefit that comes from the out-of-door life incident to agricultural pursuits. They, however, had ambitions that led them away from farm life, their aspirations being for professional careers. After the usual routine in the district and high schools, Myron E. Le Galley became a student in the Indiana Dental College at Indianapolis, where he applied himself with a vigor that bespeaks the ambitious pupil. He began his studies in the fall of 1892, and three years later, in the spring of 1895, was made happy by receiving the sheep-skin which certified his degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery and indicated his graduation from a standard school. He found an opening in the Indiana state capital and hastened to take advantage of it, with that sagacity that has always characterized his actions. Prof. E. E. Reese needed an assistant and the recent graduate accepted, having been the Professor's assistant while a dental student, but this last engagement lasted only one year, as Doctor Le Galley was desirous of an independent business of his own as soon as possible. He had for some time had an eye on Lafayette as one of the largest and wealthiest of the state's county seats, and on July 1, 1896, we find him duly installed as a dentist in the progressive capital of Tippecanoe county. At first he worked as an assistant to Dr. Frank M. Hamsher, later purchased a half interest in the business and eventually owned it all. He was successful from the start, and his practice has increased by a steady ratio until it is now extensive and valuable. He

numbers among his clients the most prominent and wealthy people of Lafayette, and patients come from all the towns and cities for miles around. He is kept busy during all the working hours and the measure of his success is ample proof of the quality of his professional work. His office is equipped with the latest appliances in his progressive profession, and nothing that science can do to mitigate pain or cunningly furnish a substitute for nature is omitted from the equipment of Doctor Le Galley.

In 1899 Doctor Le Galley married Mildred May Rinker, and has two sons: Kenneth B., born November 29, 1900, and Robert R., born February 28, 1903. The Doctor ranks high in his profession and is an honored member of the State and Northern Indiana Dental Societies, as also the association of local dentists. His other fraternal, religious and professional connections embrace membership in the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World, he being prelate in the first mentioned order. He is a member of the First Baptist church and chairman of its finance committee, and is also a stockholder in the Casualty Security Association of Indianapolis. Though his early training politically led him into the Democratic fold, he is quite independent in his views, and in voting at local elections refuses to be bound by party lines, preferring to select those who in his judgment are the best men. In all the relations of life, business, political, religious, professional, fraternal or social, Doctor Le Galley is regarded as a model citizen.

EDWARD C. DAVIDSON, M. D.

A descendant of an old and influential family and a physician who has won the confidence and good will of a large clientele of representative people of Tippecanoe county is the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this biographical sketch, to a brief review of whose career the reader's attention is called in the following paragraphs.

Edward C. Davidson was born in Lafayette, Indiana, January 30, 1867, the son of Hon. R. P. Davidson, for many years one of the leading public men of the county, whose wife bore the maiden name of Jennie Claybough, and to this union seven children were born, of whom Edward C. Davidson was the youngest in order of birth. Two of their sons are deceased; the rest are attorneys at law, each making a record in that profession.

The subject passed through the common schools and decided to devote his life to the noble profession of medical science. With that end in view he entered Purdue University, where he took a literary course, also studied

pharmacy, making a commendable record in both. He then entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1891, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1891 he took a post-graduate course in one of the medical colleges of Chicago. In the same year he located in Lafayette and began practice, and he has since met with very marked success, having built up a large practice not only in the city of Lafayette but also throughout Tippecanoe county, and he is often called to remote localities in consultation with other physicians whose skill has been baffled. In 1895 Doctor Davidson was married to Lauretta Johnson, who was the representative of a fine old family, well known in this county. After a happy wedded life of about eleven years, Mrs. Davidson was called to her rest in 1906. One winsome little daughter, Dorothy, brightens the Doctor's home, and is attending the common schools.

Doctor Davidson is not a public man, although interested in whatever tends to advance the interests of his native community. In his fraternal relations he belongs to the Masonic order, and is also a member of the county, state and national medical societies, in all of which he takes an abiding interest. He is a member of the staff of the St. Elizabeth Hospital.

ABRAM BALENTINE.

A man of scholarly attainments, yet of practical turn of mind, who left the indelible impress of his sterling personality upon all with whom he came in contact, was Abram Balentine, for many years a prominent citizen of Lafayette, Indiana. He was born in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1835, and his parents were natives of that state where they spent their lives. Abram grew up in his native community, where he attended school and became well educated, for he was always of a studious nature and easily mastered whatever subject he attempted. Upon reaching maturity he conceived the idea that larger opportunities awaited him in the then practically new but growing country of the middle West. Coming to Indiana, he soon secured a foothold and made a comfortable living, having learned steam engineering and mastering every detail of this line of work. He, therefore, spent the major part of his mature years working as a stationary engineer, being considered an expert. His death occurred May 7, 1904.

Mr. Balentine was married, on September 24, 1861, to Mary M. Nalley, the wedding occurring three miles south of Lafayette at the home of Mrs. Balentine's parents, Walter and Sarah (Reed) Nalley. She was born in



WILLIAM S. POTTER

Piqua, Miami county, Ohio, May 18, 1845, where she grew to maturity and from where her parents moved to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, while she was yet a young woman. She received a fairly good education in the common schools. To Mr. and Mrs. Balentine four children, three daughters and one son, were born, namely: Luella J., born June 28, 1863, married Joseph Pettit, September 10, 1879, and after becoming the mother of two children, died August 28, 1896; Lucinda Balentine, born in White county, Indiana, May 17, 1865, married on December 17, 1884, and became the mother of one son; William R. Balentine, born in White county, January 18, 1868, married September 25, 1889, and has two daughters; Mary Alice Balentine, born November 22, 1876, married April 10, 1899, and one daughter was born to her who is now deceased.

The cozy and commodious Balentine home is at No. 1512 North Thirteenth street, in which community members of this ideal household are popular. They belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. These children all received liberal educations, having attended school at Chalmers, Battleground, Monticello and a college of music in Indianapolis. Mrs. Balentine, being a woman of an artistic turn of mind, took a delight in fostering the esthetic element in her children and in giving them every advantage to develop the higher principles of their being. She is a very industrious, though modest and home-loving woman, a thoroughly good mother and kind neighbor, and she proved to be a faithful helpmeet to her husband, who was of a decided mechanical turn of mind, a great reader and student of mechanics, practical, fatherly and kind-hearted, winning and retaining the friendship of all classes. They have reared a family of children of whom any one might be proud, the wholesome atmosphere about this home having ever been pure and uplifting.

WILLIAM S. POTTER.

The inevitable law of destiny accords to tireless energy and industry a successful and honorable career and in no field of endeavor is there greater opportunity for advancement than that of the law—a profession whose votaries, if distinguished, must be endowed with native talent, rectitude of character, singleness of purpose and broad general knowledge. William S. Potter fully meets all these requirements of his chosen profession and stands today among the leading lawyers of the city in which he lives, and is justly esteemed one of the able business lawyers of the northern Indiana bar.

William S. Potter, a native of Indiana, was born at the Potter homestead, corner of Columbia and Tenth streets, Lafayette, in the year 1855,

being the eldest son of William A. and Eliza (Stiles) Potter. The father, a New Yorker by birth, came to Lafayette in 1843 and engaged in the mercantile business, later becoming a large manufacturer and an influential man of affairs. The mother was born in Suffield, Connecticut; came to Indiana in 1850 and settled in Lafayette, where her marriage to Mr. Potter took place soon afterwards.

William S. Potter was reared in his native city, and after attending both public and private schools entered the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1876. Returning to Lafayette, he entered as a law student in the office of Wallace & Rice, where he continued until his admission to the bar about the year 1878. When the firm of Wallace & Rice was dissolved, he became associated in the practice with the former gentleman, but later being offered a full partnership with Captain Rice he accepted the same and the firm thus constituted lasted twenty years, during which time both members rose to eminence in their profession. Since the dissolution of the above partnership, caused by the death of Captain Rice, in 1901, Mr. Potter has practiced alone, his legal abilities and sound judgment attracting to him a large and lucrative clientage and giving him an honorable reputation among the leading men of his profession in the northern part of the state. While well grounded in the principles of jurisprudence and successful in the general practice, for some years past he has given special attention to law relating to business and real estate, in which he is considered an authority.

In addition to his professional duties, Mr. Potter has large and important real estate interests, and in the improvement of lands and city property he has done as much and achieved as great results as any other man in his city or county, similarly engaged. He is vice-president and director of the Northern Indiana Land Company, an organization owning twenty-five thousand acres of land between Lafayette and Chicago, which were bought for development and improvement, also has important holdings in Texas and Chicago real estate. In connection with the interests referred to he is also identified with various other enterprises, notably the banking business, in which his success has been marked and continuous, being at this time vice-president and director of the National Fowler Bank, besides having interests in various like institutions in other cities and towns.

Mr. Potter has always kept in close touch with the material progress and improvement of Lafayette, and all laudable movements to these ends have found in him a zealous advocate and liberal patron. He is a member of the directorate of the Merchants Electric Light Association, and is also similarly connected with the Lincoln Life Insurance Company. Aside from

the various public enterprises with which he is identified he has ever manifested a lively regard for the social and moral advancement of Lafayette, to which ends he has given liberally of his time and means and is justly esteemed as a true and tried friend of all measures and movements having for their object the welfare of his fellowmen.

As a lawyer, Mr. Potter, as already indicated, stands high among his compeers, and as a financier and broadminded business man has achieved success and wields an influence and prestige which place him in the front rank of Indiana's men of affairs. He is essentially a man of the people with the best interests of humanity at heart—in fine, a typical American whose love of country is paramount to every other consideration, and who discharges the duties of citizenship with a spirit in keeping with the genius of our institutions.

In the year 1885, Mr. Potter was married to Fanny W. Peck, of Troy, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Potter is a member of the Society of Dames and Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Potter have one son, George L. Potter, who was graduated in 1909 from Howe Military School, a preparatory school of Harvard University, and is now traveling abroad. In their religious belief they subscribe to the Presbyterian faith, and belong to the Second church of that denomination in Lafayette, Mr. Potter being a trustee of the organization. Associated with Oliver Goldsmith, he had charge of the erection of the church building, and when the edifice was destroyed by fire soon after its erection the same two gentlemen were selected to rebuild, with the result that the church has one of the most beautiful and attractive temples of worship in the city.

As indicated in a preceding paragraph, Mr. Potter has contributed much to the material improvement of Lafayette, not the least among which is the splendid residence fronting on State street near Ninth, which he now occupies. This sightly mansion was originally built by the state of Connecticut to represent that state at the World's Fair at St. Louis, but when the fair closed it was purchased by Mr. Potter, who had it dismantled, packed in cars and shipped to Lafayette. In preparing a site for the structure he procured a tract of four acres on State street, from which he removed the buildings and erected the present structure thereon, making one of the most beautiful and attractive residences in the state. The edifice is a perfect type of the colonial mansion of olden times, being modeled after several historic homes of Connecticut, the main part three stories high, the wings two stories. The porch is also two stories and, extending half across the front, is semi-elliptical in shape and supported by four huge fluted columns of stone.

An elaborate colonial doorway affords entrance to the main part of the building and some of the interior woodwork, taken from the historic Hubbard-Slater home in the city of Norwich, Connecticut, adds interest as well as beauty to the apartments which it adorns. The great central hall is open through both stories, the upper rooms forming a gallery which is wainscotted to the ceiling in the fashion greatly admired by previous generations. The edifice, which is complete in all of its parts, is finished in the highest style of the builder's art, and, with its elaborate furnishing and broad, attractive lawns, walks bordered with beds of beautiful flowers and containing a number of gigantic forest trees and many other beautiful and pleasing features, combine to make a complete and luxurious home. Much has been written in the various magazines about this house and surroundings, on account of its historic interest, and numerous pictures of it have appeared in different illustrated periodicals, but to be appreciated it must be seen, as but a faint conception of its size, beauty and attractive features can be obtained from photographic reproduction.

Mr. Potter has not been sparing of his means in surrounding himself and family with the comforts and luxuries of life and, being financially independent, he takes great pleasure in his home and in travel each year and is well situated to enjoy the many blessings which have come to him as the result of his business acumen and success.

DOC I. NEWTON.

It is deemed eminently appropriate at this place to call the reader's attention to the life history of the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, owing to the fact that his life has always been such as to inspire confidence and admiration on the part of his fellow citizens and he is today reckoned as one of the leading men of his township.

Doc I. Newton was born on a farm in Montgomery county near the boundary line between Montgomery and Tippecanoe counties. He is the son of Henry and Mary A. (Muir) Newton, both natives of Indiana, having been born and reared near Lawrenceburg, where they married in 1842 and settled on a farm, where their son, Doc I., of this review, was born in 1865. Shortly afterward they moved to a farm in Tippecanoe county (Randolph township) where the family remained until after the death of the father on January 27, 1884, having died shortly before his fifty-fifth birthday. His



DOC S. NEWTON AND FAMILY

widow, a woman of beautiful Christian attributes, still survives, being now seventy-four years old, and her residence is at Romney. They were the parents of eleven children, six boys and five girls, nine of whom are still living, Doc I. being the fifth in order of birth. These children reflect the wholesome home environment in which they were reared and are worthy descendants of a man whose life was exemplary in every respect and who was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Doc I. Newton attended the schools in Romney, and having completed the prescribed course there, he spent one year in the Ford high school where he made a splendid record, having intended to remain until he graduated, but he was compelled to return home and assist with the farm work, his father having died. He remained at home with his widowed mother until 1890 when he began life for himself as a farmer. In 1893 the domestic chapter in his life began, he having espoused Mary E. M. Beach in Lafayette, Indiana, a woman of refinement and the daughter of an old and honored family. She was born in Romney on November 2, 1870, the daughter of Joshua N. and Ellen Tracy (House) Beach, both natives of Indiana. Mrs. Beach is deceased, and Mr. Beach is living in Lafayette, having re-married. After a happy wedded life of comparatively brief duration, Mrs. Newton passed to her rest November 10, 1907. Four children were born to this union, namely: Burnys is now (1909) ten years old; Paul and Max are both deceased; Howard Everett, aged two years.

Mr. Newton with his two children reside in one of the finest homes in Romney, which cost nearly eight thousand dollars. It is elegantly furnished and in the midst of beautiful surroundings. Besides this Mr. Newton is the owner of seven hundred acres of fine farming land in Tippecanoe county, which, under his able management, has produced bounteous crops from year to year and it is well kept in every respect. Grandfather House, ancestor of Mrs. Newton, was one of the oldest pioneers in Tippecanoe county, having come here when the county was yet the home of red men and wild beasts. He owned between seven hundred and eight hundred acres of land in Randolph township. During his life there was no Methodist church in Romney, and he being a good Christian and strongly devoted to the Methodist faith, arranged for the erection of a Methodist church building, which still serves for the local congregation, he having donated the same to the people of Romney for a place of worship. The building cost five thousand dollars. Grandfather and grandmother House are both sleeping the sleep of the just in the cemetery at Romney, as also are their two children, the only ones born to them.

Mr. Newton is known as a very religious man and has been a member of the Methodist church practically all his life. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the church for a period of ten years, which office he still very creditably fills, always taking a delight in doing what he can in furthering the work of the church, or, indeed, any other work looking to the moral or material advancement of his county. He has always been a Republican, but has never been an active worker in the ranks and has never sought nor held public office. He is a pleasant man to meet, affable, genial, courteous and hospitable and he holds high rank among the representative citizens of Tippecanoe county where he is well and favorably known and where he has led a very consistent and industrious life.

HON. JAMES LINDSEY CALDWELL.

James L. Caldwell not only holds distinctive precedence in his profession, but during the more than thirty-six years that have elapsed since becoming a resident of Lafayette he has always had deeply at heart the well being and improvement of the city. On the paternal side, Mr. Caldwell is descended from sterling Revolutionary ancestry, his great-grandfather, Alexander Caldwell, a native of Pennsylvania and among the early pioneers of Kentucky, having served in the struggle for independence under General Washington. Alexander Caldwell married and, as already stated, moved to Kentucky in 1784, when it was indeed "The Dark and Bloody Ground," and there established a family, among his children being a son named for himself, Alexander, whose birth occurred in Nicholas county, in an early day, and who chose for his wife Hannah Sample, who was born and reared in that part of the state. Like his father, Alexander, Jr., was a tiller of the soil and a man of influence in the community. He bore an active part in the material development of his county, manifested a lively interest in civic matters and for a number of years was prominent in public affairs, and in no small degree a leader among his neighbors and fellow citizens. He, too, reared a family and migrated to Boone county, Indiana, during the pioneer days of the thirties and settled on a farm about five miles from Thorntown, where he spent the remainder of his life, he and his faithful wife dying when well advanced in years.

James Harvey Caldwell, a son of the above mentioned, was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, January 30, 1817, and was a young man when

he accompanied his parents to Indiana. He married Ellen Tiberghien, a native of Miami county, Ohio, and a granddaughter of Charles Tiberghien, a French immigrant who arrived in America in the time of the colonies and served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, making two of her mother's grandfathers who fought in the struggle, hence it will be readily inferred that the subject's descent from heroic ancestry is beyond question, and today there are few, if any, Sons of the American Revolution with as clear a title or as many bars to their credit. James Harvey and Ellen Caldwell spent the greater portion of their lives on the home farm in Boone county, and were highly respected by their neighbors and friends. They possessed many of the qualities of mind and heart that beget confidence and insure popularity, always lived according to their high conceptions of duty and exercised a wholesome moral influence in the community where they made their home for so many years. Mr. Caldwell died on the family homestead, five miles from Thorntown, July 16, 1888, his widow surviving him until November 26, 1892. The family of this estimable couple consisted of two sons, Albert W., who was born June 18, 1845, and James Lindsey, the subject of this review, whose birth occurred on June 29, 1849.

Both of the Caldwell brothers spent their childhood and youth on the home place in Boone county, and after a preliminary educational discipline in a school at Walnut Grove, under the auspices of the society of Friends, entered the academy at Thorntown, where they made substantial progress in the higher branches of learning, the training thus received being afterwards supplemented by a full course in the Stockwell Collegiate Institute, at that time in Tippecanoe county. After Albert's graduation from the institute at Thorntown, he took up the study of law in the city of Indianapolis and was admitted to the bar in due time, and for several years thereafter practiced his profession in Boone county, achieving marked distinction as an able, judicious and remarkably successful attorney. In 1873 he formed a partnership with his brother at Lafayette which lasted until his death, his success in his former field of practice fitting him for the rapid advancement and distinguished achievements which characterized his professional career in this city, a career covering a period of thirty-four years, during which time he rose to a conspicuous place among the leading members of the local bar, besides becoming widely and favorably known in the legal circles of various other counties. He married Lottie White, of Lafayette, who bore him four children, Arthur G., a civil engineer; Alberta, a young lady living with her widowed mother; Lillian and Dorothy, twins, pursuing their studies in the high school.

Albert Caldwell always stood high in his profession and, as already indicated, met with gratifying success. For a number of years his name appeared in connection with much important litigation, in addition to which he built up a large and lucrative office business, being esteemed an honorable and judicious as well as a learned and able lawyer, faithful to the interests of his clients and above the suspicion of reproach as a counselor. He continued in the active practice until his untimely death, December 4, 1907, immediately after which, at a meeting of the Tippecanoe county bar, the following appropriate resolutions relative to his life and professional standing were read and adopted:

"As the autumn of the year has passed from us touched by the icy hand of winter, so in the rich autumn of his life, touched by the inevitable finger of death, there has passed from us one whose name we bring to this meeting with a feeling akin to consecration, that we may set it in an appropriate framework of our own choosing, with fit expressions of truthful tribute. Albert Washington Caldwell is no more. The visible earth-form by which we have been wont to recognize his presence with us has passed away; his invisible spirit life, from which we felt the depths of his moral worth, has passed onward—the one in obedience to the law of its own mortality, the other by the mystic decree beyond the conceptions of the human mind, in its transit to the realms of spiritual existences, of which we can only say: 'There is no death there.'

"Our brother, whose death occurred on the 4th instant, was born in Boone county, in this state, on the 18th day of June, 1845, a few miles south of the town of Thorntown, in a community largely composed of Quakers, whose form of religious life and practice, we may well presume, had much influence in the moulding of the ruling traits of his character. His paternal ancestors some generations back emigrated from Pennsylvania to Nicholas county, Kentucky, from which, about the year 1833, Alexander Caldwell, the grandfather of our Albert W., removed to Boone county, Indiana, and settled upon entered land in an unbroken forest with his family, of which was one son, James H. Caldwell, the father of our subject, and also J. L. Caldwell, a younger brother, who were his only children.

"Albert's early life was spent on the farm. He received his education in the neighboring common schools and at Thorntown Academy, then a flourishing and successful institution. His preparatory law reading was in the office of Ray & Ritter at Indianapolis. He was admitted to the bar in Boone county, where for a time he practiced, but in the year 1873 he removed to this city, where he and his brother, James L., formed the law partnership of Caldwell & Caldwell, which continued to the time of his death.

"As a business man he was prompt and methodical. As a lawyer he was assiduous, careful and critical, with a ready apprehension of the points of adversary or judge. But the diadem, the highest merit of his life, public, private, social and professional, was his unbending integrity and unfaltering conscientiousness. As a special judge on the bench, no suspicion of unjust partiality ever tainted his rulings; as a trial lawyer, no trickery or foul practice ever lowered his conduct.

"Another characteristic which marked his life was his unassuming and unostentatious disposition. He despised all shams, double-dealing and moral veneer; avoided all vulgarity and buffoonery, as he would the fangs of a cobra. He was an admirer of candor and sincerity, of which he himself was a genuine exemplar, and when he found one of his own type the affinity sealed an enduring friendship. He sought membership in none of the popular fraternities of the day; not because he decried fraternity, but because he had no time or strength to share in the wayside conventionalisms of men and because he had no taste for anything bordering on garish and spectacular. He stood aloof from clubs and coteries, because the attractions of his own home circle, to which he was devoted, filled all the longings of his heart. But let it not be thought that he was morose or misanthropic, for the grace of good cheer and genial fellowship shone out in all his intercourse with others.

"With this composition in his nature, he could scarcely be otherwise than a devout and unostentatious religionist. And so he was. His paternal stock were Presbyterians, but his mother was a Methodist, and with a mother's Bible, a mother's example and the depths of a mother's love, he was early receptive of a faith in the earnestness she had lived. In it he was consistent and steadfast.

"We have written nothing new. This estimate of the character of Albert W. Caldwell has already been written in the hearts of all who knew him. We would only perpetuate the writing, when time has bedimmed its lines. Conscious of its defects, your committee submits this testimonial for your consideration and action.

R. P. DAVIDSON,
S. P. BAIRD,
JOHN D. GOUGAR,
DEWITT WILSON,
CHARLES E. THOMPSON,
CHARLES H. HENDERSON,
Committee."

James Lindsey Caldwell has been an honored member of the Lafayette bar since the year 1873. After finishing his literary education in Stockwell Collegiate Institute, he entered the same office in Indianapolis where his brother had previously studied, and after spending a year there returned to Lafayette, where, during the two following years, he continued his studies and researches in the office of G. O. & A. O. Behm, a well-known law firm of the city. Under the direction of these able lawyers, the young aspirant for professional honors made commendable progress, and at the expiration of the period indicated was duly admitted to the bar and began the practice in partnership with his brother, as noted in a preceding paragraph. In due time his ability won recognition, and, backed by the prestige of his partner, his advancement from the beginning was steady and continuous. After a short time in the general practice he was elected prosecutor of the criminal court of Lafayette, which position he held until the office was abolished, and later, in 1876, he was further honored by being elected prosecutor of the twenty-third circuit. Mr. Caldwell proved an able prosecutor, and during his incumbency was untiring in his efforts to enforce the law and bring offenders to justice. Retiring from the office with an honorable record at the expiration of his term, he re-entered the practice of law with his brother, the firm thus constituted building up a large and lucrative business. Since the death of the senior partner of the firm, in 1907, the subject has conducted the business alone, and now has an extensive clientele which includes many of the best men of Lafayette and Tippecanoe county. During the period of his practice in Tippecanoe county, Mr. Caldwell has ever had the respect and esteem of his brother members of the bar and of the community at large.

Kate Baker, to whom Mr. Caldwell was married on the 21st of February, 1884, is a daughter of Doctor Moses and Elizabeth (Skinner) Baker, the father for many years a prominent physician and surgeon, and in his day one of the most distinguished men of his profession (see sketch in following paragraph). William Skinner, father of Mrs. Baker, was one of the pioneer settlers of Tippecanoe county, and in an early day served as sheriff, being one of the first men to fill that office. Mrs. Caldwell was educated at Stockwell Collegiate Institute and Purdue University and is a lady of fine mind, rare intellectual endowments and beautiful character. She has borne her husband one child, a daughter, Mary Louise, who received her preliminary mental discipline in the schools of Lafayette and then entered Dana Hall, Massachusetts, an institution for the higher education of young women, from which she was graduated in due time.

In his political associations, Mr. Caldwell is a stalwart Republican, and for a number of years has been active and influential in party affairs. He

was elected mayor of Lafayette in 1885 and served one term to the satisfaction of the public, proving an able and popular executive who during his incumbency made every other consideration subordinate to the interests of the municipality. In recognition of important political services he was appointed in 1897 postmaster of Lafayette and held the office from October of that year to March 1, 1906, during which time the rural free delivery system was established throughout the county and many other improvements for the expeditious handling of the mails introduced. In the various public positions to which he has been called, Mr. Caldwell acquitted himself creditably, discharged his duty with conscientious fidelity, and his record as an official as well as a citizen is eminently honorable and above the suspicion of reproach. In matters religious he is a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which body his wife and daughter are also identified. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, his daughter being enrolled among the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Dr. Moses Baker, father of Mrs. James L. Caldwell, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, January 29, 1823, came with his parents to Stockwell, Indiana, when a child of eight years, and spent the remainder of his long and useful life as a practitioner of medicine and surgery within its boundaries. His education was obtained in the public schools of the time and, being a zealous student, he progressed rapidly. After choosing the medical profession as his life work he entered the medical college at LaPorte, Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1848, and in 1852 he completed the prescribed course in medicine and surgery at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Doctor Baker was a skilled surgeon as well as physician and performed many critical operations, notable among which was one known to the profession as a case of Caesarian section, which went down in medical annals as most historic. It would hardly be appropriate in a work of this character to enter into minute details in explanation of this wonderful achievement in surgery; suffice it to say that the operation was undertaken and successfully performed by Doctor Baker, who assumed the entire responsibility though many other physicians were present. This miracle in surgical science was successfully performed, and both the mother and child survived for many years afterward, the latter a robust man living today. This operation was performed on the 3d of November, 1880, upon Mrs. Emma Lucas, wife of Luther Lucas, of Wild Cat Prairie, near Stockwell, in this county. Dr. Moses Baker died at his home in Stockwell, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, August 16, 1888, and was mourned as a benefactor to his race.

SAMUEL BORN.

In an examination of the life record of the late Samuel Born, it will be found that he was the possessor of attributes that rendered him popular with all classes of citizens in Tippecanoe county, where the latter part of his useful and influential life was spent, and it is safe to say that no man in recent years left a more indelible imprint of his sterling personality upon those who associated with him here. He was born October 21, 1830, in Rhein-Hessen, Germany, his parents being Samuel and Sarah (Wolf) Born; they likewise were natives of Germany, and for many years the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits and in general merchandising in the town of Woerrstadt. He was a man of high standing in his community and one and all accorded him the sincere esteem which he justly deserved. His death occurred in 1882, when he had attained the ripe age of eighty-five years; his devoted wife, who survived him but three years, was then in her eighty-seventh year. The paternal grandfather of the subject was Moses Born, whose entire life was spent in the Fatherland. He was a dealer in general merchandise and cattle and for some time managed a farm. His family comprised two sons and two daughters. Isaac Wolf, the maternal grandfather of the subject, was born and spent his entire life in Germany. He reared six daughters and two sons to lives of usefulness, and passed to his reward admired and respected by all who knew him.

Samuel Born, of this sketch, received a collegiate education in his native land and was of great assistance to his father in his various business enterprises. Having mastered the essential points of the successful business man, the subject concluded to try his fortunes in the United States, and, in 1854, he landed in New York city; thence he went to Philadelphia where he had friends, and a year later he came on west to Indiana. Settling in Waynetown, he kept a general store, dealt in grain and wool and packed pork and beef quite extensively. He worked very assiduously at whatever line of business he embarked upon, and the result was abundant success. In 1866 he visited his relatives in Europe, and during the year which he passed in the land of his nativity he made the acquaintance of the lady who became his wife. Accompanied by his bride, he returned to the United States in 1867, and in the following year he settled permanently in Lafayette. At that time he embarked in the grain business here and continued to manage the same until 1895, when he organized the Samuel Born Company, of which he was the president, his son Isaac secretary and treasurer, and his sons,



Samuel Bowd

Max, Edward and Alfred, were stockholders. The company exported grain and built up a very extensive and lucrative trade. They had two warehouses and elevators in Lafayette and others at South Raub, Battle Ground, Crane, Stockwell, Colfax and Dayton, and employment was afforded to about seventy-five persons. In 1902 the grain business was disposed of and the present coal and ice business was established. It has grown to extensive proportions, both in coal and ice, a large, well-equipped and ably-managed plant being maintained in the manufacture of the latter.

The death of Samuel Born occurred on September 9, 1905, and the business has since been continued under the name Samuel Born Company, comprising Edward Born and his mother.

On December 2, 1867, Samuel Born married Therese, daughter of Max and Minnie Julia (Wolf) Gottscho, and six children were born to this union, namely: Max, Isaac, Edward, Alfred, Jessie and Bertha; the last named was the youngest and she died when three years of age. Max married Caroline Dryfus, who is the mother of a daughter named Marion S. Isaac married Bertha Weil and they have two children, Theresa and Ferdinand. Alfred, the youngest son of Samuel Born and wife, died at the age of twenty-three. The home of the senior Born was built by him in 1868 at No. 516 North Sixth street. He and his wife belonged to the Reformed Hebrew congregation and he was one of the trustees of the synagogue. Politically he was a stanch Republican, and fraternally he belonged to the B'nai B'rith (the Sons of the Covenant), and he was a Mason of the Royal Arch degree.

In disposition Mr. Born was kindly, genial and generous, in addition to possessing the other qualities which wrought out for him the prosperity and prominence which he enjoyed. His example was one well worthy to be emulated by the younger generation; but none of his fellow citizens regarded him in an envious manner, for he justly earned the affluence that was his portion. A due regard for the rights of others and a genuine desire to be of service to those whom fortune had frowned upon were the secrets of his popularity among his associates.

CHARLES MURDOCK.

Tippecanoe county is indebted, perhaps, more to the Murdock family than to any other for its wondrous transformation to one of the choicest

sections of the Hoosier state, for members of this family have been leaders in industrial and civic affairs since the early days. Each, with a fidelity to duty and a persistency of purpose peculiar to that class of men who take the lead in large affairs, has performed well his duty in all the relations of life, and while advancing their own interests have not been unmindful of the general welfare of their fellow citizens. Thus they rightly deserve an honored place in the history of this locality.

Charles Murdock, to a brief review of whose interesting career the reader's attention is directed in the following paragraphs and whose name needs no introduction to the people of northern Indiana, was born in 1865 in the city of Lafayette, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Murdock, the former a leading man of affairs in this part of the state for many decades, a complete sketch of whom is to be found on another page of this work.

Charles Murdock's early life was spent much like that of other youths of his station in life, principally in preparing himself for a business career by the proper schooling and other early training. He was placed in St. Mary's parochial school, where he made a very commendable record and laid a broad and deep foundation for an education which in later years has been supplemented by general reading and by association in the business world. In 1879 he went with his parents to Michigan City, Indiana, where he resided while his father was warden of the penitentiary. He was not satisfied with his preliminary schooling and consequently took a course in Notre Dame University, from which he was graduated in 1885.

The domestic chapter in the life of Mr. Murdock dates from September 26, 1894, when he was united in marriage with Mary G. Lillis, a lady of culture and refinement, and the representative of a prominent family of Kansas City, Missouri. This union has been blessed by the birth of two children, Charles L. and Mary L.

When the Merchants National Bank of Lafayette was organized, Charles Murdock became its cashier, which position he very ably filled up to the time of his father's death, in November, 1908, when he became president of the institution, which is one of the soundest and most extensively patronized banks in this part of the state, and he is at this writing conducting its affairs in a manner that stamps him as the possessor of business acumen and executive ability of a high order. He and his brother Samuel were always closely associated with their father in all his large and numerous business connections, and the careful and thorough training given them by that wizard of finance and captain of industry has placed them in the front rank of men who control large affairs.

Charles Murdock is vice-president of the Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Company; also vice-president of the Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Company. He is treasurer of the Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Company, and he is also vice-president of the Lafayette Loan & Trust Company, besides being interested in many other large affairs, to all of which he gives his time and energy in such a manner as to bring about the largest success.

Mr. Murdock is a member of the Catholic church, a liberal supporter of the same, and is interested in charities or whatever tends to the general good and the higher life, being broad in his sympathies and courteous in his demeanor—in short, those who know him best declare him to be a worthy son of a worthy sire.

WILLIAM OTIS WEAVER.

The subject of this sketch, who is proprietor of the Weaver Granite Works, was born in Montpelier, Williams county, Ohio, November 17, 1860, the son of William and Lovina (Steel) Weaver, both natives of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The father, whose birth occurred on the 25th day of June, 1822, is by occupation a farmer, and the mother, who was born April 15, 1826, is descended from a long line of agriculturists who figured in the history of Lancaster county from a very remote period. William and Lovina Weaver have spent their married life in Williams county, Ohio, where he still resides, and where were born their ten children, with whom they constitute a family circle into which as yet the Angel of Death has made no invasion with the exception of the mother. The descendants of this venerable couple, in addition to their five sons and five daughters, consists of forty-five grandchildren, fifty great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild, a total of one hundred and six, a number seldom equaled in these late days when families are not so large.

William O. Weaver was educated in the public schools and the Northern Indiana Normal University at Valparaiso, and began life in the mercantile business at Bryan, Ohio, where he sold dry goods for a period of four years. He was next engaged with a monument firm at Corning, New York, and after five years there as a salesman embarked in the same line of business for himself at Montpelier, Ohio, where he built up a lucrative trade and in due time became the leading dealer of the kind in the city. After about twelve years at Montpelier he sold out, and in 1902 came to Lafayette, Indiana, and again engaged in the granite and marble business, going into partnership

with William W. Darby, whose interest he purchased two years later, since which time he has been sole proprietor of one of the largest and best equipped establishments of the kind in northern Indiana. His place of business is on the corner of Eighth and Main streets, where he carries a full line of monuments, both marble and granite, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line with neatness and dispatch.

Mr. Weaver does all his lettering and fine carving with pneumatic tools, operated by power, and to him belongs the credit of introducing this new and highly improved system of work in Lafayette, where it has gradually superseded the old hand process. He is also the only man in Tippecanoe county who builds mausoleums, his achievements in this line as well as in the general monument trade giving him a wide reputation and bringing to him a steadily growing patronage not only in his own city and county, but in many parts of Indiana and neighboring states. He is a skillful artist and, being familiar with every detail of the business in which engaged, his success has been commensurate with his energy and judicious management, and he today ranks among the enterprising men and public-spirited citizens of the city which he has chosen for his permanent place of abode.

On November 13, 1884, Mr. Weaver was united in the bonds of wedlock with Clara E. Kelso, of Walla Walla, Washington, daughter of John and Martha Kelso, the father a successful fruit grower of that state and a leading and well known citizen of the beautiful valley in which he lives. Mrs. Weaver bore her husband three children and departed this life March 4, 1892, and on November 10, 1897, the subject contracted a marriage with Anna M. Neff, the union being blessed with two offspring.

Paul Kelso Weaver, the subject's oldest child by his first wife, was born December 18, 1886, received his education in the public schools of Lafayette and Purdue University, standing among the first of his class in the electrical course. He is now connected with the signal service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with headquarters at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Steel M., the second of the family, was born October 12, 1888, graduated from the high school of Walla Walla, Washington, in 1907, and for some time past has been in Phoenix, Arizona, on account of his health.

Carlton H., whose birth occurred on March 8, 1891, was educated in the schools of Lafayette and is now learning the drug business with the Hogan Drug Company of this city. The children born of Mr. Weaver's second marriage are Helen and Catherine, aged six and four years respectively, both bright and interesting and adding much to the happiness of the home circle.

On state and national issues Mr. Weaver is a Republican, but in matters local he is liberal, voting for the candidates best qualified for the offices to

which they aspire, regardless of party ties. He is a Methodist in his religious faith, and with his family belongs to the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Lafayette, to the support of which he is a liberal contributor. A man of strong individuality and well endowed mentality, Mr. Weaver enjoys to a marked degree the esteem and confidence of the people of his city and as a citizen is in touch with all enterprises and movements having for their object the advancement of the community and the welfare of his fellowmen. Affable in manner, kind in word and deed, he has made many warm friends since coming to Lafayette and his popularity is bounded only by the limits of his acquaintance.

JEREMIAH PHILIP KOONSE, M. D.

The subject of this sketch hailed from the state concerning which Chauncey Depew in one of his after-dinner speeches paraphrased Shakespeare as follows: "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some come from Ohio." He was born April 24, 1837, in the old city of Wellsville, which for a number of years previous had been the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Koonse, natives of Pennsylvania, being one of a family of five children. After laying the foundation of his intellectual training in the schools of his native town, young Koonse pursued his studies in other institutions of a higher grade and after reaching the years of manhood added still further to his scholastic knowledge by attending from time to time various colleges in his own and other states. With this excellent preparation, he engaged in educational work, teaching for some time in the schools of Wellsville, Ohio, and as principal of the high school in St. Louis, Missouri, later moving to Williamsport, Indiana, where he was afterward elected superintendent of the public schools of Warren county. The Doctor earned an enviable record as a teacher, but, not caring to devote his life to the work, he selected medicine as the profession best suited to his taste and inclination. Beginning his professional studies in Philadelphia, he was in due time graduated from a well-known medical college of that city, after which he located at Lafayette and soon built up a lucrative practice and acquired an honorable standing among the leading physicians of this part of the state.

After devoting some time to the general practice Doctor Koonse turned his attention to several special lines of treatment, in connection with which he also made a critical study of drugs and their effects upon the human system, his researches enabling him to discover specifics and remedies for certain

chronic diseases and ruinous practices, notably the morphine habit, in the treatment of which he met with remarkable success. Doctor Koonse was always a student and his various discoveries resulted in untold good to suffering humanity. Indeed he was properly called a benefactor of his race, in view of the fact that hundreds of hopelessly afflicted mortals through the effect of his remedies were redeemed from body-polluting and soul-degrading habits and restored to their normal strength and vigor. He died April 17, 1906, and in his death the entire community suffered a distinct loss.

Virginia Fillinger, wife of Doctor Koonse, was born June 1, 1845, near Richmond, Virginia, being the third of eight children in the family of Henry and Nancy Fillinger, of whom two of her brothers and two sisters are still living. The marriage of Doctor and Mrs. Koonse, which was solemnized at Bowling Green, Indiana, on the 2d day of August, 1863, was blessed with three offspring, Emma, the oldest, whose birth occurred July 27, 1870, dying when two years of age. Harry E. Koonse, the second of the family, who was born June 12, 1872, received his education in Lafayette, and is now one of the city's most efficient decorators. Alice V., the youngest of the Doctor's children, now the wife of Dr. Edgar E. Quivey, a dentist of Fort Wayne, was born on the 7th day of August, 1874.

Mrs. Koonse is a lady of wide intelligence, varied culture and strong character and nobly assisted her husband in all of his endeavors, and much of his success was due to her judicious counsel and advice. She is a reader and observer, keeps in touch with the trend of events, is deeply interested in all lines of educational work, and the various charitable and humanitarian enterprises and projects of the city find in her a warm sympathizer and able and liberal helper. She retains to a marked degree her bodily and mental faculties, possesses a very retentive memory and, although past her sixty-fifth year, her sense of sight is such that she has never resorted to the use of glasses. Doctor Koonse was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Lafayette, and the deep interest he manifested in all good work, gave him a strong and wholesome influence in religious circles. Mrs. Koonse is an earnest worker of the same church. Socially she is esteemed and her home, at No. 1114 North Twelfth street, is a favorite resort of many of the best people of the city.

REV. GEORGE MICHAEL SCHUMM.

Forty-three years, or largely over a generation, is a long time to devote to any one calling, but this measures the period of the ministry of the popular pastor of St. James German Lutheran church of Lafayette. It has been a

hard-working career, filled with the usual disappointments that mark all human effort, but there is much along the way to show that the labors of this good man have not been in vain. His work at Lafayette alone, if there were nothing else to his credit, would be enough to stamp Mr. Schumm as a fruitful worker in his Master's vineyard. The family is of German origin. George Schumm, the elder, emigrated from Wurttemberg, Germany, at a period so early as to rank with the pioneers of Ohio, his settlement in Van Wert county occurring as far back as 1838. He owned over three hundred acres of land at one time and was one of the influential citizens in his section of the Buckeye state. He married Mary Pflueger, by whom he had thirteen children, the survivors being as follows: Frederick, a farmer of Mercer county, Ohio; Louis, a lumberman of Laporte, Indiana; Henry, occupant of the old home farm, and Martin, a resident of New York city. George M. Schumm, the other child belonging to the list of survivors, was born in Van Wert county, Ohio, December 20, 1841. He was reared on the farm and learned how to handle the hoe, swing the scythe, use the ax with skill and do all the other things expected of a farmer's boy. The education proved useful in many ways, chiefly by strengthening his constitution and teaching him how to do useful things. He got a good academical education in the parochial school of his religious denomination and after his confirmation in 1856 entered the German Lutheran College at Ft. Wayne. Three years were spent in this institution, followed by a four-year course at Concordia University in St. Louis. His graduation from this institution in 1865 was almost coincident with his entrance into the ministry, as he began pastoral work in the same year, which has continued up to the present.

In 1867 Mr. Schumm married Amelia Markworth, of Perry county, Missouri, by whom he had three children, Martha, Adolph, foreman of the testing department of an electrical establishment, and Emma, wife of Paul Wangerin, of Lafayette. Mrs. Schumm having died in 1872, Mr. Schumm was married in 1874 to Charlotte Breuninger, by whom the children are as follows: Otto Schumm, a minister at Brownstown, Indiana; Anton, a teacher in the schools of Cleveland, Ohio; George, a teacher in the Pittsburg schools; Bertha, at home; Paul, a student of theology in St. Louis. The mother died in 1905. Mr. Schumm took charge of St. James Lutheran church of Lafayette, May 15, 1889, and great growth has marked the intervening period. At the date mentioned there were eighty voting members and three hundred communicants, which have been increased to one hundred and fifty-three voting members and five hundred and ninety communicants. By virtue of his office as pastor, Mr. Schumm is superintendent of the parochial schools con-

ducted by his denomination, which establishments have on an average one hundred and twenty-five pupils, under two teachers. The church itself has various auxiliary organizations, including the Ladies' Society, the Young People's Society and the Young Ladies' Society. In every way the church work has advanced under Mr. Schumm and St. James enjoys high standing.

HON. AMOS WELCH.

The family of this name are descended from a line of North Carolina Quakers, who refused to bow the knee to Baal, in the shape of human slavery, got into hot water as a result and eventually had to emigrate North to escape the persecutions of Southern fire-eaters. They were a sturdy race, always on the right side of all moral questions, firm in their convictions and true to their principles. John Welch, one of the old timers in North Carolina, was born in the eighteenth century in Wales, but went South with other members of the society of Friends, who sought a residence in the Old North state, before the slavery question became acute. Turner Welch, a son of John, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, February 16, 1790, and after he grew up studied and practiced medicine in his native community. At the breaking out of the Indian war in Florida he served as a surgeon in the army and afterwards migrated to Warren county, Ohio, where he resumed the practice of his profession. August 23, 1819, he married Esther, daughter of Jonathan Fallis, a native of England, who came to the United States during the last half of the eighteenth century. He settled first in Virginia, but later came to Ohio, where he built the first mill ever erected in Wayne county. In the spring of 1836, Doctor Welch brought his wife and five children to Tiptecanoe county and settled at West Point. He purchased a lot of Wayne township land, and for two years did some farming while keeping up his professional duties. His wife became so dissatisfied with the isolated and discouraging conditions that the Doctor yielded to her entreaties to return to the old Ohio home, where he resumed medical practice and gradually built up a large business. In 1846, the outlook in Tiptecanoe county having somewhat improved, he came back to West Point and continued the practice of medicine until his death, in 1875. His wife survived him two years, passing away in 1877 at what the obituary writers would designate as a "ripe old age," being in her eighty-sixth year. This excellent pioneer couple are still remembered for their sterling qualities and



AMOS WELCH

high moral character. They were active members of the society of Friends, devoted to practical charity and all good works, with the result that they enjoyed not only the respect but affection of all who knew them.

Amos Welch, youngest of the eight children of his parents, was born in Wayne township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, April 16, 1838. He was eight years old when his father returned to West Point for permanent residence, and he grew up on the farm with all the experiences of pioneer boys. He enjoyed but limited opportunities of going to school, all his education being obtained by daily intercourse with his fellowmen, with an occasional visit to farmers' institutes and other such gatherings. He remained with his parents during their old age, caring for their health and looking after their comfort until the time of their respective deaths. March 20, 1877, he married Mary, daughter of John Sherry, one of the first settlers of Tippecanoe county. Born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1799, a son of Hugh Sherry, a native of Pennsylvania, he was taken in childhood to Ohio, where his parents found a home in Ross county during the remainder of their lives. John Sherry came to Tippecanoe county in 1828, entered a considerable tract of land and was engaged in farming during the rest of his days. He also owned and conducted a saw and grist-mill, being one of the first millers of the county, and in the performance of his double occupations he spent an industrious life, until called away by death in April, 1857. Two children were born to this union, both deceased. Mr. Welch owns one of the best farms in the township and has the reputation of being one of the best farmers. He has been prominent in politics as a local Republican leader and consulted as a safe advisor in all party movements. He served one term in the state legislature in 1895 and gave entire satisfaction to his constituents by his sensible way of attending to business. He is a man of honesty and integrity, a worthy descendant of his good Quaker parents, and no man stands higher in the community as a neighbor and citizen.

ALBERT EUGENE SHEARMAN.

This well known and highly respected resident of Lafayette has been honored with distinctive preferment in various lines of activity and as a citizen ranks among those whose value and worth to the community cannot be lightly estimated. For many years identified with the material interests and advancement of his adopted city, he has filled with marked ability posi-

tions of honor and trust and as a representative of an important branch of the government service still occupies a prominent place in the public view as well as in the esteem and confidence of the people with whom he is brought into contact.

Albert E. Shearman is a native of Oneida county, New York, and belongs to one of the old and widely known families of that part of the Empire state, another representative of the same family being the Hon. James Schoolcraft Sherman, a statesman of distinguished ability and, since March, 1909, the honored Vice-President of the United States, who is a nephew of the subject.

Willett H. Shearman, father of the subject, was born January 31, 1792, at South Kingston, Rhode Island, and by occupation was a farmer and manufacturer. By his first wife, Catharine Ann Schoolcraft, a native of New York state and a daughter of Col. Lawrence Schoolcraft, a soldier of the Revolution, he had eight children, and his second marriage, which was solemnized with Emily Church, of Oneida county, resulted in a like number of children, his family of sixteen children consisting of seven daughters and nine sons, of whom the following survive: Helen M. Shearman, of Allendale, New Jersey, who has reached the age of eighty-two years; Mesdames Josephine Foote and Angeline Sullivan, twins, who have passed the seventieth milestone on life's journey; Eben R. Shearman, aged sixty-five, who, with the two sisters mentioned, lives in Elgin, Illinois, he being connected with the watch factory in that city; Albert E., who is next to the youngest, the youngest survivor of the large circle that formerly gathered around the parental hearthstone. Willett H. Shearman died in 1868, at the age of nearly seventy-seven years, and his wife, Emily, mother of the subject, was called to her final rest in the same year, her age at the time of her demise being about sixty-two years.

Albert E. Shearman was born in the town of Vernon, New York, July 16, 1842, and spent his early life in his native county, devoting the years of his boyhood and youth to the practical duties of the farm and attending the public schools at intervals in the meantime. His educational privileges included the usual studies of the schools of Vernon and an academic course at the same place, and at the age of eighteen he began teaching, which he followed until his twentieth year, when he exchanged the school room for the more active and strenuous duties of army life. His military experience began in August, 1862, with his enlistment from Rome, New York, in Company A, One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. George W. Brigham, who was subsequently killed at the battle of Drury's Bluff, the commander of the regiment being Col. William R. Pease, formerly a captain in the United States regular army and an officer of

great bravery and daring. Mr. Shearman was with his regiment in some of the most noted campaigns in the siege of Fort Sumter along the Potomac, and in the vicinity of Richmond, and shared with his comrades the horror of battle on a number of bloody fields, including the engagement of Chapin's Farm, and the almost continuous fighting which took place ere the final surrender of the Confederate forces and the collapse of the rebellion at Appomattox. In August, 1864, while in front of Petersburg, Mr. Shearman was severely wounded in the left leg by the fragment of a shell and on another occasion he received a painful though not serious injury by being struck in the side by a musket or rifle ball, and on the 29th of September, 1864, while in front of the Confederate capital, he had the misfortune of falling into the hands of the enemy and for some time thereafter was incarcerated in Libby prison, being sent from there to Belle Isle, and later to Salisbury, North Carolina, spending about six months in these prisons ere his exchange was effected.

Mr. Shearman was mustered out of the service at Albany, New York, in June, 1865, and, returning home in a weakened condition resulting from his prison experience and injuries, he suffered greatly during the several months ensuing,—indeed his recovery was despaired of by his relatives and friends who did everything within their power to minister to his comfort. In due time, however, thanks to a naturally strong constitution, he regained his normal vigor and as soon as practicable thereafter entered Eastman's Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he completed the full course and fitted himself for an active business career, to which his subsequent life has been devoted. Coming to Lafayette, Indiana, in the fall of 1866, he accepted the position of cashier in the Wabash railroad freight office, and after two years in that capacity entered the employ of the Monon railroad, with which he continued for a period of eighteen years, three of which were spent in Chicago as agent, his headquarters the remainder of the time being in Lafayette.

Severing his connection with the Monon in 1886, Mr. Shearman again entered the service of the Wabash road, and during the ensuing four years was an agent on the National Dispatch line of fast freight at Chicago. Resigning the position at the expiration of the time indicated, he returned to Lafayette and became assistant postmaster, under B. Wilson Smith, which place he held four years, and then entered the city treasurer's office, where he had an important position during two administrations of four years each, and was engaged for a third, but in July, 1902, was induced to return to the postoffice where he has since been assistant postmaster, serving first under

James L. Caldwell and, since the expiration of his term, under Thomas W. Burt, the present incumbent.

Mr. Shearman has been in the employ of the United States postal service for a period of eleven years, during which time he has become familiar with every detail of the office and achieved an honorable reputation as an exceedingly capable and judicious official, enjoying to a marked degree the confidence of his superior and the esteem of the public. He likewise stood high in the regard of the railroad companies with which he was so long identified, filled worthily a number of important trusts while in that branch of service and his record in the various public positions to which called is above the suspicion of reproach or dishonor. Aside from his regular duties, he takes an active interest in military matters and since 1890 has been influential as a member of John A. Logan Post, No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he now holds the title of past commander; he is also identified with Encampment No. 122, Union Veteran Legion, being a past colonel, and Tippecanoe Lodge, No. 55, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Shearman, on the 6th of January, 1875, was united in the bonds of wedlock with Flora McKee Linn, daughter of Austin P. and Olive (DeVault) Linn, the father a Kentuckian by birth, and one of the old settlers, coming here from Crawfordsville in 1827, a well known banker and business man of Lafayette, who died in 1865. The mother was a native of Ohio, who came here with her father, Lemuel DeVault, and family, in 1835. Mrs. Linn died in 1888. They were both of Revolutionary ancestry. Mrs. Shearman is the only survivor of the two children born to this couple. Mr. and Mrs. Shearman have no children of their own, but have always been interested in the welfare of the young people of their city, who hold them in high esteem.

A man of strong individuality and unquestioned probity, Mr. Shearman has attained a due measure of success in the affairs of life, and the various positions with which he has been honored from time to time bear witness of its ability, close application and mature judgment displayed in all of his undertakings. A gentleman of quiet demeanor, more meditative and thoughtful than given to much speech, he is nevertheless affable and cheerful in social circles and, while not especially seeking friendships, he possesses the faculty of drawing friends about him and binding them to him as with bands of steel. His influence has ever been exercised in behalf of right and his career proves that the only true success in this life is that which is accomplished by personal effort and consecutive industry. The record of such a man cannot fail to be an inspiration to the young of this and future generations and it is with much

satisfaction that the foregoing brief epitome of his career and tribute to his worth as a man and citizen are accorded a place in this volume.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Shearman is at No. 665 Main street, where Mrs. Shearman was born.

JOHN ALLEN HILL.

John A. Hill, dealer in wall paper and one of the leading business men of Lafayette, was born nine miles northwest of the city, in Tippecanoe county, May 11, 1865. His father, Aaron S. Hill, a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, came to this part of Indiana as early as 1841 and later was engaged in the railroad service for a number of years with the Wabash and Monon lines. He married in this county Martha F. Jennings, a daughter of Able C. Jennings, a prosperous farmer and representative citizen, and in due time became the father of four children, namely: William F., a business man of Lafayette; Carrie M., who is single and her father's housekeeper; Charles, deceased, and John A., the subject of this sketch. The mother of these children is deceased and for a number of years the father has been living a retired life, being the possessor of a sufficiency of this world's goods to place him in independent circumstances.

On moving to Lafayette in 1864, Aaron S. Hill accepted the position of engineer with the old Potter, Daggert & Martin woolen mills. Later he entered the service of the Sample pork house in the same capacity and, as previously stated, devoted a number of years to railroading. He was a soldier during the last six months of the Civil war in Company C, One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but by reason of ill health was obliged to spend three months in the hospital, consequently saw but little active service in the field.

When John A. Hill was a year old, his parents moved to Lafayette and his early life differed in no important respect from that of the majority of city lads. He attended the public schools about the usual time and at the age of thirteen acquired his first knowledge of business affairs as clerk in a grocery store. After a year or two in that capacity, he entered the employ of a stove manufacturer, in whose factory he labored until his eighteenth year, when he engaged in the wall paper business with William V. Stoy, whose place on the north side of the public square was the largest and most important establishment of the kind in the city.

January 1, 1900, Mr. Hill started in the same line of trade for himself on the corner of Tenth and Main streets and during the nine years that he has been at the head of the establishment his business has grown rapidly in volume until he is now recognized as the leading wall paper dealer and decorator in Lafayette. By strict attention to the demands of the trade and always doing high grade work, his patronage has taken a very wide range including not only the leading people of his own city but a large and growing business in a number of other towns. This steady increase has rendered necessary the enlargement of his facilities from time to time and additions to his force of workmen and clerks, six of whom are now required to look after the interests of the trade and do the large amount of decorating which he makes a specialty.

Mr. Hill is a man of refined tastes and as an artistic decorator has few equals and no superiors. The high standard of his work is its best recommendation and the chief advertisement of his establishment and the large number of fine homes in Lafayette and other cities, besides public halls, lodge rooms, etc., here and elsewhere, which he has decorated and beautified bear eloquent testimony to his efficiency and skill as a master of his craft.

Mr. Hill is not only an enterprising business man deeply interested in the success of the line of trade to which he is devoting his time and attention, but is also a public-spirited citizen who keeps in touch with the growth of his city and county and encourages all means for the advancement of the community, socially and morally. He stands for law and order, uses his influence on the right side of every public issue and has always had the best interests of his fellowmen at heart. He is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and all of its branches; also belongs to the Ancient Order of Druids and in politics is an earnest supporter of the Republican party, but not a partisan in the sense of seeking office or aspiring to leadership. Religiously, he was reared under the influence of the Christian church and still subscribes to the plain, simple teaching of that large and growing body, being an attendant of the church in Lafayette and interested in the work under its auspices.

On October 19, 1888, Mr. Hill and Martha F. Shores, of New York, daughter of Dr. William F. and Mary Shores, at the time indicated residents of Tipton county, Indiana, were united in the holy bonds of wedlock; the union being blessed with two offspring, a daughter who died in infancy and a son, Arnold H. Hill, who was born June 18, 1891, and who is now his father's efficient assistant.

Mr. Hill is a gentleman of pleasing presence, and stands high not only in the commercial world but in the confidence and esteem of the people of his city, regardless of class or condition. He has a full, well developed athletic figure, a frank, open countenance, which, with his affable manner and the habit of always looking on the bright side of things, make him an interesting and welcome accession to the social circles in which he moves. Energetic, enterprising and full of business, he has made his influence felt in the city of his residence and stands well to the front among its successful men and representative citizens.

JOSEPH ABDON.

Among the brave sons of the North who sacrificed so much during the dark days of the sixties to save the national Union and thereby transmit to posterity a glorious Republic—the greatest in the history of the earth—was the late Joseph Abdon, a man remembered for his genial disposition and his high sense of honor, who was born in 1843 in Dearborn county, Indiana. He received a fairly good common-school education for those early days and assisted with the work about the home place. When he reached maturity he engaged for the most part in huckstering and as a cooper for a livelihood. When the Civil war began he was quick to respond to the call for troops and enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was made corporal. He performed well his duties during that great struggle and received an honorable discharge.

Mr. Abdon was married to Mrs. Mary Jane Kerr and to this union three children were born, one son and two daughters, as follows: George Abdon, whose birth occurred August 5, 1866, married Clara Weir, and he is engaged as a mechanic in Fort Wayne, Indiana; Eva Abdon, born February 1, 1873, is a stenographer and chief clerk at the Sterling Manufacturing Company's plant of Lafayette; Anna L. Abdon, born September 2, 1875, married Charles Bechtold. No children were born to them. She was a high school graduate and her death occurred on September 28, 1896.

Joseph Abdon died October 26, 1893, after an active and useful life.

Mrs. Mary Jane Abdon was first married to Derrick Kerr, who was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, the wedding occurring May 12, 1859. One son was born of this union, William D. Kerr, whose year of birth was 1861. He was educated in the city schools, and he learned the plumber's trade, which he now successfully follows in Lafayette, his place of business being located

on Union street. He married Fannie G. Workhoff, April 17, 1886, and they are the parents of two children; one son, Albert Kerr, born April 11, 1887, is a graduate of Purdue University in pharmacy; the other child, Gladys Kerr, is now (1909) fourteen years old and is making a good record in the public schools.

Derrick Kerr was also a soldier in the Union army, having enlisted in defense of the flag early in the war, in Company D, in an Indiana regiment. His death occurred in May, 1862, while he was on his way home from the front, dying in a St. Louis hospital of the measles.

Mrs. Abdon lives in a neat and comfortable home at No. 1314 Greenbush street, Lafayette. Although she is a woman who has known sorrow and has done much hard work, she is uncomplaining, optimistic and of comely personal appearance. She is a member of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, as are also her children, and she receives a pension of twelve dollars per month. This family stand high among their neighbors, having always borne reputations exemplary in every respect.

JOHN W. SKINNER.

He to whom this sketch is dedicated is a member of one of the oldest and most honored pioneer families of Tippecanoe county, and there is particular interest attached to a study of his life record, owing to the fact he has forged his way to the front by reason of an innate ability and personal characteristics that seldom fail to win the goal sought.

John W. Skinner, the popular ex-commissioner of Tippecanoe county, is a native of the same, having been born in Lauramie township, September 9, 1855, the son of Thomas and Eliza (Conarroe) Skinner, the former a native of Hamilton county, Indiana, where his birth occurred in 1811. He came to Tippecanoe county about 1829 and played well his part in the subsequent development of the locality, which was then practically a wilderness. He was industrious and thrifty and became a well-to-do farmer for those days. He came by this naturally, for he grew up on a farm, and also learned the carpenter's trade. He started with practically nothing, but entered one hundred and twenty acres of land from the government at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Having prospered, he added to this until he became the owner of four hundred acres, which he managed in a manner that stamped him as a man of soundness of judgment and he was



JOHN W. SKINNER



THOMAS SKINNER

influential in his community, being regarded as a man of strict integrity. He remained on his farm the rest of his life, dying May 23, 1892. He was a Republican in politics. He and his wife were the parents of two children, John W. Skinner, of this review, and Joseph, who died when ten years of age.

John W. Skinner was reared on his father's farm, where he assisted with the work about the place and he quite naturally chose farming for his life work. He received a good practical education in the local common schools and at Stockwell.

Mr. Skinner was married June 14, 1876, to Flora May Warwick, who was born in Tippecanoe county, the daughter of John and Sarah Warwick. The Warwicks have long been a prominent family here. Mrs. Skinner received a fairly good education in the common schools and she proved to be a very faithful and congenial helpmeet to her husband, who owes no little of his success to her counsel. Their home was blessed by the birth of two children, Jesse R. and Roy L.; but a deep gloom was cast over the home in 1905 by the tragic death of the latter, being a victim of a railroad accident. The first named son, a young man of marked business ability, is married and is making his home with his parents. Mrs. John W. Skinner was called to her rest in 1892, and in 1894 Mr. Skinner was married to Martha Ellis, who was born and reared in Tippecanoe county, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Ellis, an old and highly respected family. Mrs. Skinner is a woman of affability and presides over her home with a grace that has won hosts of warm friends. Mr. Skinner's second marriage has resulted in the birth of one child, Ward E., who is twelve years old at this writing and is a bright and interesting lad.

Mr. Skinner is the owner of one thousand acres of as valuable land as can be found in this favored section of the Hoosier state, and none is better improved, for he takes a delight in keeping his farm up to twentieth century standards. He is an admirer of good stock and has always kept some fine breeds of all kinds, especially cattle and horses. His land is easily worth one hundred dollars per acre. Besides this farm, Mr. Skinner owns one-fifth interest in two thousand five hundred acres of valuable timber land in the state of Mississippi. He is one of the stockholders in the Farmers and Traders' Bank at Lafayette, in which he is a director. For the past twelve years he has not engaged in active farming, but spends his time overseeing his large interests. He makes his home in Stockwell, where he has one of the most attractive residences in this locality, being of beautiful architectural

design, modern in every detail, elegantly furnished and surrounded by well-kept grounds and substantial outbuildings.

In politics Mr. Skinner is a Republican and he has long taken something of an active interest in local party affairs. He was elected commissioner from the third district and very ably served in that capacity for two terms, or six years. Fraternally, he is a member of Summit Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Personally, Mr. Skinner is a man whom it is a delight to meet, courteous, unassuming, kind and generous, and while giving his chief attention to his business, he finds time and opportunity to take an interest in matters pertaining to the progress and growth of his community, county and state, keeping abreast of the times in all questions of vital import and being regarded by all as a leader in the locality honored by his residence.

FRED REULE.

For a number of years the subject of this sketch has been identified with the business interests of Lafayette, during which he has made for himself a place of honor in commercial and social circles, his life being one of signal positiveness and his integrity above the suspicion of reproach. As his name indicates, Fred Reule is of Teutonic ancestry and traces his family history through a long line of antecedents to Germany where his parents, George Reule and Caroline Wooster, were born and reared. Both came to America in their youth and located at Lafayette where, in due time, their marriage occurred, the union resulting in the birth of one son, the subject of this review, and two daughters, the older of whom, Caroline, is the widow of the late Charles W. Warrenburg, of Lafayette, and the mother of two children, George B. and Clara. A. Mary, the second daughter, is unmarried and lives with her brother, whose home she manages and to whose interest and comfort she ministers in various ways. George Reule engaged in the hardware trade at Lafayette a number of years ago and was long one of the enterprising and successful business men of the city. Honest and upright in his dealings and energetic in all of his undertakings, he built up a lucrative patronage and at the time of his death, in 1891, was a conspicuous figure in the commercial circles of the city, with an honorable reputation as an intelligent and progressive citizen. Mrs. Reule, who survived her husband, departed this life

in 1909, aged seventy-six years, five months and some days, Mr. Reule being in his fifty-eighth year when called to the unseen world.

Fred Reule, whose birth occurred in Lafayette on the 21st day of February, 1860, was reared in his native city, and after attending the public schools of the same until acquiring a pretty thorough knowledge of the branches therein taught, took a two-years course in a commercial college with the object in view of fitting himself for a business life. Prior to the completion of his education, he obtained a valuable practical experience under the direction of his father, whose place of business he entered at the age of sixteen and with whom he continued until the latter's death, when he entered into the hardware business upon his own responsibility.

Mr. Reule's business career has been eminently successful and he is now proprietor of the largest and best known establishment of the kind in the city. The large and well conducted building, which fronts one hundred and fifteen feet on Columbia street and forty-four feet on Second street, is four stories high with a large basement and is admirably adapted to the purposes for which intended, the different floors being stocked with everything in the hardware line, in addition to which the proprietor deals extensively in farm implements and machinery, gas engines of various types, buggies and other vehicles, harness, binders, twine, cement and building materials, all of which he buys in carload lots and disposes of both wholesale and retail. The entire second floor of the mammoth establishment is stocked with the celebrated Columbus buggies, which are sold in large numbers, and he also handles the J. I. Case threshers and engines, which he purchases by the carload and for which there has been a steadily growing demand during the past eight or ten years. He also carries a full line of fine office furniture, fixtures and many other articles which the limits of this brief sketch will not admit of mention, his stock of all kinds being full and complete, so as to supply the growing demands of the trade and requiring to handle it the services of eight experienced salesmen, besides an adequate force to look after the various clerical departments. In the building up and management of this large and far-reaching enterprise, Mr. Reule deserves great credit and the ease with which every department is conducted demonstrates business ability of a high order and a method and foresight as rare as they are admirable.

Mr. Reule has never assumed the duties and responsibilities of the marriage relation, nevertheless he maintains a beautiful and attractive home at No. 1118 North street, where, as already indicated, his sister manages his household and looks after his domestic affairs, the place being well known to the best social circles of the city and a hospitable retreat for the kindred spirits

who from time to time are accustomed to while away many pleasant hours with the kindly host and hostess. In his religious belief the subject is a Lutheran, to which church his ancestors belonged and in the truths of which he was early trained by pious and devoted parents. He is a liberal contributor to its various lines of work besides being a generous donor to all charitable and humanitarian enterprises.

In personal appearance, Mr. Reule is tall, well built and of a pleasing address, modest in manners, deliberate in conversation and methodical in all he does and says. He impresses all with whom he comes into contact as a man of intelligence, good judgment and force—in brief, as a typical German-American citizen of a class to which our country is greatly indebted for its material progress and social advancement.

REV. MICHAEL J. BYRNE.

The popular pastor of St. Ann's has had a varied career in the priesthood and it is only necessary to examine into his achievements with his numerous charges to find that his life has been one of usefulness and good works. He is of Irish origin and possesses all the characteristics of his nationality. His father, Peter Byrne, came from the historic Emerald Isle as far back as the early thirties and for a time worked as a day laborer in Cincinnati. While there he met and married Mary Hannagan, an Irish girl, then a resident of Newport, Kentucky. Shortly afterward they located in Butler county, Ohio, where Peter bought a small tract of land from the government, to which he added by subsequent purchases until his holdings amounted to a full section. Later he removed to Lafayette, where he died in October, 1906, at the ripe old age of eighty-nine years. His six children consisted of four sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. Michael J. is at Lafayette; Dennis is in the waterworks department at Chicago; John is a sergeant of police in the same city; Paul, who resides at Anderson, Indiana, is employed with a Chicago firm; Catherine is a sister of the Order of Notre Dame and teaches at St. Xavier's in Cincinnati; Mary is the wife of a prosperous blacksmith at Sidney, Ohio.

Michael J. Byrne, eldest of the family, was born in Butler county, Ohio, October 18, 1858, and remained on the farm until the completion of his sixteenth year. By this time he had obtained sufficient education to teach and after devoting a year to this pursuit he obtained a life license at the age of seventeen, but only used it for one more year in school work. After a year

in the commercial course at St. Mary's Institute, in Dayton, Ohio, he obtained a degree in 1876 and then entered the preparatory seminary at St. Mary's in Cincinnati. Remaining there until 1877, he spent the following five years at the University of Niagara and was graduated in the classical course in 1883 with the degree of Master of Arts. Two years in the philosophical course at Baltimore (Maryland) College gained for him the degree of Bachelor of Arts and, after finishing in theology at St. Vincent's, Beatty, Pennsylvania, he was ordained June 29, 1888. His first work was as assistant pastor in the cathedral at Ft. Wayne, Indiana. In 1891 he was given pastoral charge of St. Mary's in East Chicago, and was the principal factor in building the present church at that place. In 1895 he was assigned to the Sacred Heart church at Whiting, Indiana, and purchased the land on which were built the church, St. Michael's hall, the Sisters' academy and school and the parochial residence. He also bought property and built a house and church for the first Slavonian parish in the diocese. Transferred to the cathedral at Ft. Wayne, he remained there until the condition of the parish required his presence at Union City, Indiana, and to that point he was sent to remain two years. In 1901 he was transferred to St. Ann's in Lafayette and since then has acceptably filled that important charge. There has been great progress under Father Byrne's energetic management. The church building has been completed, additional property bought, many improvements brought about, and a new residence constructed in 1908. When he took charge, the congregation was twelve thousand dollars in debt, but all of this has been paid, while the membership has been increased from one hundred to over four hundred families. Father Byrne is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and was director during three different terms. At present he is chaplain for the Indiana branch of the order and chairman of the committee on Irish history. He belongs to the Catholic Knights of St. John, the Tippecanoe county board of charities and corrections and serves as a member of the police board without pay. The congregation of St. Ann's is much attached to Father Byrne, whose kindly manners, sympathetic nature, readiness to help those in need and unselfish devotion to all good causes have endeared him to the whole population of Lafayette.

JOSEPH CHARLES ARTHUR.

Perhaps no department of agriculture in all its numerous branches calls for the exercise of higher science or more delicate skill than that relating to the physiology and pathology of plants. It is comparatively a modern science

and while embraced under the general head of botany, has a distinctive twentieth-century flavor. The successful prosecution of such work demands highly trained minds, educated by long study both in theory and practice, besides being possessed of a natural adaptability for the pursuit. In other words, it must be a scholar of the first grade, with ability akin to genius, to give the best results in what is regarded as a department of the first importance in the domain of agricultural science as applied to the vegetable world. Some details concerning the accomplished gentleman who fills this chair at Purdue University will prove acceptable and interesting. The family is of New York origin. Charles Arthur, who was a farmer and merchant, married Anna Allen, by whom he had two children. Joseph Charles Arthur, the only son, was born at Lowville, New York, January 11, 1850, but obtained his early education in the schools of Iowa. Before reaching his majority he entered the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, and was a graduate in the first class of that institution in 1872. His degree of Bachelor of Science then obtained was followed in 1877 by the supplementary degree of Master of Science. His subsequent educational career embraced terms at Johns Hopkins University in 1878-9, at Harvard in 1879, and at Cornell in 1886, where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Science. During the interval between the last two dates mentioned, he was at the experiment station at Geneva, New York, and in 1896 he spent some time at Bonn University. In 1887 he came to Purdue University as professor of vegetable physiology and pathology and was appointed botanist of the Indiana experiment station in 1888. In 1886 he was sectional secretary of the American Association for Advancement of Science, assistant general secretary in 1887, and vice-president in 1895, and president of the Botanical Society of America in 1902. In 1904 he was one of the principal speakers at the International Congress of Arts and Sciences at St. Louis. He has held numerous important positions in connection with various learned societies, including the academies of Iowa, Philadelphia and Indiana, of which last he was president in 1893. Much of his work has been devoted to fungous diseases of cultivated crops and plant rusts.

Professor Arthur is a man of nervous temperament, quick perception, a hard and persistent worker, with the fine touch and intuition which indicate the superior mind. He is not inclined to talk much, but what he says is always to the point and any one interested in his special branch of knowledge after an hour's talk with him will go away feeling that he has been greatly benefitted. Professor Arthur is affable in manner, sincere in his intercourse, direct in method, and a profound student in the difficult branch of science to which he has devoted his life. Purdue University was fortunate in securing

his services, and the farmers and market gardeners of Indiana as well as all others who come in contact with the vegetable world will in time get the benefit of the work done so silently and effectively in the laboratory at Purdue. The bulletins sent out from time to time convey useful knowledge of various kinds and those who heed will be able to escape loss, as well as learn much concerning plant life which will be useful in their business.

JOHN F. BURLEY.

The state of Ohio has sent many of its best citizens to the western country who have transformed it from a wilderness to a country equal in every way to the great Buckeye commonwealth. Of this number of worthy citizens who came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, the name of John F. Burley should be mentioned. He was born in Greenville, Darke county, Ohio, January 11, 1830, the son of Thornton H. and Mary A. Burley, both natives of Virginia. John F. Burley came to this city in an early day and was successful in establishing a good home here and leaving a competency for his family. His death occurred May 29, 1859.

John F. Burley and Mary A. Bookwalter were married December 4, 1856. She was born in Piqua county, Ohio, September 11, 1829, and her parents were from Pennsylvania. Her father's name was Jacob Bookwalter and her mother's maiden name was Julia Ann Shuck. Jacob Bookwalter was twice married and reared a large family, consisting of fifteen children. There were seven children by Mary A.'s mother and eight by her step-mother. Five girls and ten boys; three boys and one girl are now living.

One son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John F. Burley, named Charles F., who was born February 21, 1858. He married Minnie Brownley, a native of Michigan, and they are the parents of three living children, one son and two daughters. Charles F. Burley is a traveling salesman for Maxwell & Company, of Chicago, and is a very energetic and faithful business man. He has a good education and has gained much from the world first-handed which renders his services valuable to his employers who regard him as one of the most capable salesman. He has a nice home and a fine family.

Mrs. Mary A. Burley lives in a very comfortable and attractive home at No. 212 South Sixth street. Her father was a farmer and she was reared in a wholesome home atmosphere which she has ever sought to maintain about her home. She was reared in the Meth-

odist Episcopal faith. She delights to tell of the early days of Tippecanoe county, for she was but thirteen years old when she came here and she has noted the wondrous changes that have taken place here since then. When her parents came here they settled four and one-half miles west of Logansport in the stone-quarry district. She recalls the operations on the old canal when she says all the music she heard was the bugles and the frogs during the spring months. In that community then could be found all kinds of wild fruits and plenty of game. Mrs. Burley is a well preserved woman for one of her advanced years. She is a good conversationalist, having a most excellent memory, recalling events of historic interest in the long ago. She has always been a hard and constant worker and is yet very active, being alert in body and mind, and is a good mother and neighbor. She has reared a son of whom any mother might be proud.

THOMAS G. McKEE.

Prominently identified with the industrial and civic affairs of Tippecanoe county is Thomas G. McKee, who is one of the progressive farmers of this locality, residing on a beautiful farmstead in Lauramie township, which he has improved and on which he makes a very comfortable living by reason of his close application and good management; but while he devotes the major part of his time to his individual affairs he was never known to neglect his duties to the public at large. He was born in Franklin county, Indiana, August 24, 1829, and his long life has been spent within the borders of the Hoosier state, and now in the golden evening of his days he finds himself surrounded by the evidences of his former years of activity and can look back upon a career of which no one might be ashamed. He is the son of Eli C. and Nancy (Griffin) McKee, the latter the daughter of Dr. E. Griffin, a well-known pioneer physician. Nancy Griffin was born in the state of Kentucky. When Eli C. McKee, a rugged, honest pioneer, came to Lauramie township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on September 20, 1833, he found practically a wilderness, but, being a hard worker, he soon had a foothold here and established a good home. To Mr. and Mrs. Eli C. McKee eight children were born, only three of whom are now living, namely: Thomas G., of this review, who is now eighty years of age; Enes, who was born October 16, 1830; and Samuel.



THOMAS G. MCKEE

Thomas G. McKee was two years old when his parents brought him to this county. He grew to manhood in Lauramie township, and after reaching the proper age assisted with the work on the farm. Owing to the fact that it was necessary for him to help clear and improve his father's place and also because of the primitive schools of those early days, he received only a limited education, but this has not handicapped him in his business life, for he has succeeded over all obstacles. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, and, on April 1, 1851, he was married to Julia Ann Abbott, and to this union six children were born, of whom, one daughter, Harriet A., is the wife of Harvey Tinsley, of Crawfordsville, Indiana. Thomas C., the oldest son, was born August 12, 1860, and died December 2, 1899, and Marquis Morton, the second son, was born December 18, 1863, and died October 28, 1893, both being laid to rest at Clark's Hill cemetery. Maud E., born May 22, 1867, died November 26, 1889. Mrs. McKee, who was born June 9, 1829, died March 18, 1889.

Mr. McKee has devoted his life to farming, and he now has a comfortable home in Lauramie township where his long life has been spent. In November of 1886 he was elected sheriff of Tippecanoe county, and so faithfully did he serve his fellow citizens in this capacity that they returned him to the same office in 1888, his official service ending August 25, 1891. He has always been a Republican and has taken considerable interest in local political affairs. It is generally acknowledged that he was one of the best sheriffs Tippecanoe county has ever had. After his term of office expired he purchased a farm, but later sold it and for many years engaged extensively in stock shipping, of which he made a great success. He is now practically retired from active life.

Fraternally, Mr. McKee is a member of Miller Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and he has long been a loyal worker in the same, exemplifying in his daily life the honest and humanitarian principles which this noble order seeks to inculcate.

WILLIAM H. H. MOORE, M. D.

Among the young physicians of Lafayette, who have their careers before them, none give brighter promise of success than Doctor Moore. He has all the prime qualities that usually secure results, as he is abstemious, industrious, attentive to his duties and possessed of the genial address so essential in

making friends. Those who know him best express their great confidence in his future, declaring that he is a natural-born physician and full of an ambition that will brook no failure. Dr. Moore comes from a good family. Henry H. Moore, his father, was well known in this part of Indiana as a merchant and farmer. His acquaintance was wide and the esteem for him general. He married Elizabeth S. Sleeper, with whom he lived happily until his death in 1906. His widow, a highly esteemed lady, quiet and motherly of disposition, is an honored resident of West Lafayette.

William H. H. Moore, the only child, was born in Benton county, Indiana, May 4, 1880, and in youth was given every advantage his parents could afford. He attended the schools of Otterbein during his minority and entered Purdue University in 1899. Four years of hard study was put in mastering the courses mapped out as desirable and in the spring of 1903 the diligent student was rewarded with a degree of Bachelor of Science. Having decided on a professional career, the next step was to matriculate at Rush Medical College in Chicago, where he went through the departments that fitted him for graduation in 1906. He obtained practical knowledge to supplement his theoretical acquirements by engaging as interne, or house physician, at St. Ann's Sanitarium and St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Chicago. To these positions Dr. Moore devoted sixteen months and then returned to Lafayette to make arrangements for his professional debut. In March, 1908, he located in the Columbia Flats, opened a neat little office, "hung out his shingle" and invited the public to enter. There is no doubt but what his patients will be plentiful in due time. Doctor Moore is a member of the Tippecanoe County, State and American Medical Associations and also belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association and the Lincoln Club. He is quite popular with his associates and enjoys the entree into some of the best society the city affords.

FRANKLIN GEORGE BAUGHER.

F. G. Baugher is remembered by the people of Lafayette as a business man of extraordinary perseverance and integrity, having during a very active life accumulated a competency for his family and then passed on to that "undiscovered bourne from whence no traveler ever returns," but his influence is still felt by those who knew him best, for his life was an example worthy of emulation in many respects. He was a native of one of the Eastern states, and had two brothers and several sisters. His father came to Lafayette,

Indiana, and died here. F.G.Baughner came to this city with his uncle, William Rank, a blacksmith, who taught the trade to the subject, which he followed for a livelihood, becoming known as one of the most skillful workmen at the forge in the county. His death occurred December 4, 1880.

Franklin G. Baughner and Mary A. Ford were married January 21, 1846. She was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1829, the daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Koch) Ford, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Ford was a carpenter by trade and during his life handled some large and important jobs. He and his wife came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, when Mary A., their daughter, was nine years old, the trip from the old home in the Keystone state being made in wagons overland. This was in 1838 when most of this part of the country was yet covered with the virgin forests. Mr. Ford began business in his new home by opening a butcher shop, most of his trading in this line being done in Cincinnati where he found a ready market for his products, the shipments being made by canal. Their family consisted of six children, four girls and two boys, all of whom grew to maturity. Mary A. received her education in the old-time subscription schools.

To Franklin G. and Mary A. Baughner five children were born, one girl and four boys, three of whom lived to maturity. Their names follow: Henry, who is a printer by trade, married Minnie Barker, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, but no children have been born to them; Frank G., Jr., is married and has lived in the Reynolds mansion in Lafayette for over twenty years; Walter L. married Jennie Ward, of this city, and they became the parents of four children, an equal number of boys and girls. Walter L. Baughner died in July, 1903. He had followed paper hanging and art decorating for a livelihood, and was a very skilled workman. Anna Yesler, a niece of Mrs. Baughner, was born in Pennsylvania, December 2, 1858, and she came to the Baughner home when four years old. She takes a delight in caring for Mrs. Baughner. Her father's name was John Yesler. Sarah E. Baughner was a sister of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. and Mrs. Baughner moved into the home now occupied by Mrs. Baughner in 1848, two years after their marriage, and during this long lapse she has noted the development of the locality from a mere hamlet to a great commercial center. Her children were all born here. It is a substantial brick house at No. 15 South Sixth street, and the latch-string is always hanging on the outside for the many friends of Mrs. Baughner, some of them of long standing, for she has been well known here from the early days to the present, and the exemplary life she has lived has made her popular with her acquaintances. She is a well preserved woman, looking twenty years younger than

her age. She does a great deal of reading and sewing and other work. She is a faithful member of the Presbyterian church. Her life has been, in the main, happy, although beset by many trials incident to living in a new country. She is kind to all, and her motherly care and influence is felt by everyone who comes into her presence.

JOSEPH BENJAMIN BEAUCOND.

Fighting fires in cities has long passed from the amateur stage to the highest point of discipline and scientific accomplishment. Only the best men and best machinery are fitted for the work, the inefficient being barred and the incompetent told to stand aside. As fire fighting has become more and more a science and the management of a department requiring a high order of generalship combined with bravery, self-control and a coolness of temperament that defies heat, it is considered a great honor to hold the position of chief. The people respect him and look up to him as a hero, he often becomes a martyr to his profession, which is extra hazardous, and thus for many reasons the list that contains the names of firemen is regarded as a roll of honor. At Lafayette, the man who fills this honorable place is Joseph B. Beaucond and the very fact that he holds it is sufficient proof that he obtained it on merit, by possessing those sturdy qualities of body and mind that enter into the making of commanders. The Beauconds were an old family in Floyd county, Indiana, before the Civil war and some of its members figured honorably in the development of that section. Henry J. Beaucond, born in 1816, died in 1893, was a farmer by regular vocation, but he did a good deal of contracting as a side line. He married Mary Byrnes, by whom he had four sons, John H., Joseph B., Francis J. and Peter M.

Joseph B. Beaucond, the second of these children, was born at New Albany, Indiana, July 7, 1859, and was reared in the place of his nativity. Between school terms he spent his vacations on the farm helping his father with the harvest and crop attendance and so continued until the completion of the sixteenth year of his age. At that time he became an apprentice to learn the trade of locomotive boiler-making and spent several years in mastering its intricacies. After fulfilling all the requirements to become a journeyman he worked at his trade in Birmingham, Alabama, for two years and, returning to New Albany, was employed there for the same length of time. His next engagement was with the C. E. & I. Railroad Company, after

the completion of which he laid off temporarily from his regular employment to become a fireman at New Albany. At this juncture he dabbled in politics to some extent on the Democratic side, but eventually resigned from the fire department of his own accord and entered the employ of the Monon Railroad Company to work at his regular trade. For two years he was connected with the police force at New Albany and this was followed by a re-engagement with the Monon Railroad Company to work at his regular trade. While thus employed he located at Lafayette in 1894 and for the next twelve years he worked in the Monon shops. In 1907 he was made chief of the city fire department and has since discharged the duties of that responsible position. He has a natural aptitude for this work accentuated by a previous experience in the same line at New Albany, and he has "made good" in every way since he took charge of the position three years ago. The evidence of this is his high standing among the fire chiefs of the state, the confidence manifested in him by the fire insurance companies and the good will and respect that have come to him from all the citizens of Lafayette.

Mr. Beaucond married Idda Wardell, of Scottsburg, Indiana, and they have one son, Charles A., who was born January 14, 1895, and is now one of the youngest pupils in the high school. Mr. Beaucond's only fraternal relations are in connection with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of which he has been a longtime member. His acquaintance is extensive in various parts of the state, where he has lived and worked, and in all these places he is pleasantly remembered as an industrious mechanic and citizen without reproach.

ARETT C. ARNETT, M. D.

Recognized among the leading physicians of Lafayette, Indiana, of the younger generation, there is none better known and with a wider circle of friends than Dr. A. C. Arnett. He is a native of Tippecanoe county, born August 21, 1882, and is a son of A. J. and Elizabeth (McBroom) Arnett. The elder Arnett is a resident of Jackson township, Tippecanoe county, and has long been prominent in agricultural lines as well as a political worker in the Republican party. He served as trustee of his township and has always taken an active interest in the campaigning in his county. Having practically retired from farming, it is probable that he and his wife will eventually become residents of Lafayette. To them were born the following children:

Arett C., the subject of this sketch; C. N., now professor in Purdue University; R. E., a student in the city high school.

Arett C. Arnett received his early mental training in the district school of his native home and later graduated from the city high school. He still later matriculated in the Northern Indiana Normal University at Valparaiso and completed the scientific course there. He entered medical school in 1903 and graduated in 1907. He won signal honors during his collegiate work and was classed as a close and discriminating student. He was an undergraduate interne at the Eleanor Hospital for one year and later was in the same position with Bobbs' Dispensary. He is connected with the hospital corps of the Indiana National Guard. In his early practice he was associated with Dr. George D. Kahlo and Dr. A. C. Kimberlin for two years. He was also house physician at St. Elizabeth's Hospital for one year. Doctor Arnett located in his present quarters in 1908 where he has built up an enviable practice and has made many friends by his kindly ministrations. He is a member of several medical societies and fraternities, including the Tippecanoe County Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In addition he is a Mason and a member of the Lincoln Club, being a strong Republican.

Doctor Arnett was married on November 11, 1908, to Ethel McKinstry, of Noblesville, Indiana. She is a graduate of Depauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, and a woman with many excellent qualities of mind. Doctor Arnett is a man of many social excellencies and with a bright outlook for his future success.

ROBERT HENRY McGRATH.

Prominent among those identified with the business interests of the city of Lafayette is Robert H. McGrath, who succeeded to his father's interests in the foundry and machine works, counted among the city's chief assets from an industrial standpoint. He was born in the city where he has always resided, on May 5, 1859, and is a son of Robert M. and Catherine (O'Grady) McGrath. The father was a native of Reading, Pennsylvania, and the mother a native born of the Emerald Isle. She came to America to join a brother who had emigrated to United States in 1848. Robert M. McGrath was a member of the engineering corps on the survey of the old Wabash & Erie canal and in that way came to Lafayette, where he subsequently located. He embarked in the foundry and machine business just across the street from where the present business of the son is located. He was in partnership with

Joseph Hubler and purchased the site where the present foundry is situated. He died in 1889 and was active in business until the time of his death. In 1889 the son, Robert McGrath, came into possession of the enterprise, which he has since actively conducted with all success.

To the elder McGrath and wife were born seven children, six of whom are still living, as follows: Charles, deceased; Robert H. McGrath; Catherine, who married Edward Miller and lives in Cincinnati, Ohio; Helen, widow of Thomas F. McMahan, of Lafayette; Frances, who married Edward F. Brennan and lives in Indianapolis; George, of Los Angeles, California.

Robert H. McGrath was reared in the city of his nativity and obtained his education in the graded schools, a business course in a commercial college and later entered Notre Dame University, of the class of 1876. He was a close student and graduated with honors and then returned to Lafayette where he entered business for himself in partnership with his father. With the energy characteristic of the Irish race, the McGraths applied themselves to business and were soon foremost among the tradesmen of their kind in western Indiana. By hard work and perseverance they accumulated a competency and were honored by their neighbors and friends. Robert always took much interest in the progress of the city and was in politics. He was elected as waterworks trustee in 1900 and served three years, being re-elected for a second term. In 1905 he was appointed by the mayor as president of the board of public works, which position he now holds with credit to himself and the party that put him there.

In 1887 he was married to Mary Ward, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and to the union four children were born, as follows: Genevieve, Irma, Helen and Robert. The children are either attending school or graduates of some institution.

Robert McGrath is a member of the Catholic church and also a member of the Knights of Columbus. In politics he is a Democrat, a good citizen, progressive and honorable, and always willing to do his duty as he finds it. He has a large following of friends and is revered as a good citizen and neighbor.

ADAH McMAHAN, M. D.

The subject of this sketch has been long and favorably known in Lafayette, and has unusual talent, which has been improved by thorough education and years of experience. Her family is one of the best, possessing historic military records in two wars and always counted among the patriotic in times

of national crisis. Her father, Dr. William R. McMahan, was a gallant soldier of the Civil war, going early and staying late, leaving no bad marks against himself and rising by merit to the rank of first lieutenant of his company. On the maternal side, Dr. Adah McMahan is a great-graunddaughter of Capt. Jacob Guiger, a veteran of the battle of Tippecanoe, where the Indians of Tecumseh's tribe were so disastrously routed by the American forces under Gen. William Henry Harrison. Captain Guiger commanded one of the companies of volunteers who went out under the command of Major Spencer, of the Kentucky volunteers. Captain Guiger led his troops gallantly in the charge against the savages, was wounded in the action and received the thanks of congress for his bravery.

Dr. Adah McMahan was born at Huntingburg, DuBois county, Indiana, and received her elementary education in the graded and high school of her native city. After reaching the proper age she entered as a student the Indiana State University, where by diligence and hard study she was honored with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. She next matriculated in the Northwestern University and after a thorough course in the medical department she carried off the coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine, her graduation occurring with the class of 1897. Previous to going to Chicago, however, Doctor McMahan had been connected with the Girls' Classical School at Evansville and later was at the head of the Greek department of the Duluth (Minnesota) high school. In all of these positions she proved to be a successful educator, energetic in her work, resourceful in methods and prompt in the discharge of her duties. In the fall of 1897, Doctor McMahan located at Lafayette where she has since been continuously engaged in the practice of her profession. These twelve years have been busy ones for her and the work she has accomplished is a tribute to her push and skill. Though she makes a specialty of the diseases of women and children, she also enjoys an extensive general practice. She is a member of the Tippecanoe County, Indiana State and American Medical Associations. Socially she is a member of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and her religious affiliations are with the Second Presbyterian church.

FILANDER TAYLOR VESS.

A worthy representative of an old and honored Virginia family, and one of the progressive agriculturists of Tippecanoe county is Filander T. Vess, whose excellent farm in Randolph township is a model of advanced



Sarah C. Vess



H. J. Voss

scientific farming. His birth occurred in Rockbridge county, Virginia, May 28, 1855, and it was there that he received his education in the common schools, passing through what would now be known as the eighth grade. He is the son of Matthew and Mary (Moore) Vess, both natives of Virginia and representatives of as fine old Southern families as could be found in the Old Dominion. They were reared, educated and married there, their wedding occurring in 1839. They managed very successfully a farm in Rockbridge county where, as stated, their son Filander was born. The mother passed to the "silent halls of death" in March, 1860, at the early age of thirty-two years, and she lies buried near the town of Lexington, Virginia. Her husband survived her eleven years. They were the parents of seven children, all of whom grew to maturity, two now being deceased. In order of birth they were as follows: John, Mary, Jake, William, Filander, Hulda and Sally. The deceased members are Mary and Jake, who are buried at St. Paul, Shelby county, Indiana. After the death of his first wife, Matthew Vess, in the year 1861, married his second wife, Mary Ann Archer, a native of Virginia. They came to Indiana and lived in Shelby county for about a year (1868), then Matthew Vess returned to Virginia with his family, where he died in December, 1871, at the age of fifty-two years.

Four children were born to Matthew Vess by his second marriage, namely: Oliver C., James R., Gertie L. and Missouri, who died in infancy while the family lived in Shelby county, Indiana.

Filander T. Vess remained with his parents in Virginia until he went to West Virginia, where he remained until his twenty-first year, then came to Indiana and worked on a farm by the month for two years, after which he returned to West Virginia, in which state he was married on March 11, 1877, to Sarah Katherine Carte. She was born in Roane county, West Virginia, October 6, 1855, the daughter of Crawford and Margaret C. Carte, both natives of West Virginia, in which state they lived until the death of the father, which occurred shortly after his daughter's marriage to the subject. His widow survives, making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Vess, in Tippecanoe county, Indiana. She enjoys very good health for one who has reached the age of seventy-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Carte were the parents of eleven children, Mrs. Vess being the second in order of birth; the other children are Rebecca, Sarah C., John M., W. A., Mary, Joe C. and Cal, the last two deceased, and Meady, who lives in Canada.

After the marriage of Filander T. Vess, he and his wife returned to Indiana within a few days, landing in Lafayette with only fifty dollars in

capital. They both went to work on a farm in this county where they lived for a few years. By hard work and close economy they were enabled to buy land and stock, and, having prospered ever since, they now own a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres, which is among the very best farming land in Randolph township, Tippecanoe county, being well stocked and under high grade cultivation and well improved. They have a fine home and substantial outbuildings. Mr. Vess makes a specialty of raising Red Jersey hogs and Jersey cows.

To Mr. and Mrs. Vess five children have been born, four of whom grew to maturity, one having died in childhood. In order of birth they are Alto Maude, born August 21, 1879, is the wife of George K. Stafford; they reside in Lafayette, Mr. Stafford being postmaster of West Lafayette; George Edgar was born July 25, 1880, and died February 24, 1881; Ora Florence, born March 27, 1882, is the wife of Charles Spears, of Lafayette; Charles Ernest, born April 23, 1884, has remained single; Harry Earl, born July 22, 1890, married Nora Conrow, and they reside in Romney, Indiana.

In his fraternal relations, Mr. Vess is a member of Randolph Lodge, No. 376, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Romney, of which he is treasurer, and he also belongs to Maracopa Tribe, No. 325, Improved Order of Red Men, at Linden, Indiana. Mr. Vess was formerly a Democrat, but of recent years he has supported the Republican ticket, and has taken quite an active part in political affairs; however, he has never aspired to public office, but he was prevailed upon to serve a term of four years as supervisor of Randolph township, which he did very creditably. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Romney and they are very active in church work, Mr. Vess being a member of the stewards and a trustee of this congregation. Herman Vess, nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Vess, who was drowned in Wea creek on June 29, 1902, was a very promising lad, his loss being a severe blow to Mr. and Mrs. Vess, as they were rearing him.

GEORGE K. THROCKMORTON, M. D.

Standing prominently among the younger physicians of Lafayette, Indiana, is Dr. George K. Throckmorton, a native born of Tippecanoe county and well known in medical circles of western Indiana. He was born April 1, 1862, and is a son of Edmond and Elizabeth (DeVault) Throckmorton. The elder Throckmorton came from Virginia in 1838 and settled in Tippecanoe

county and lived there all his life. He was a farmer and by his thrift and hard work accumulated considerable property, although when he began life he had nothing but his courage and willing hands. At one time he owned three hundred acres of land which he had obtained through his own efforts. He was known as a God-fearing man and a member of the Presbyterian church. He died in 1903, his wife having preceded him in 1894. They were the parents of four children, three of whom are living. Warner T. and Foreman W. are farmers of Tippecanoe county and well-to-do citizens. Dr. George Throckmorton, the other son, was reared on a farm and attended the district school until he was sixteen years of age. He entered the preparatory department of Purdue University and in 1883 graduated from that institution. He then entered Rush Medical College of Chicago, Illinois, and graduated therefrom in 1887, after which he located in Lafayette, Indiana, and has been a resident of that city since. He is favorably known to his brethren of the medical profession and also has a large and growing practice. His ability as a surgeon is known outside of his own environs. He is a member of the staff of St. Elizabeth's Hospital and has been for the last sixteen years. He is also the physician for the Tippecanoe Children's Home and at one time was elected coroner of the county and was also secretary of the county board of health for five years. Doctor Throckmorton took a post-graduate course in medicine in Chicago and New York and is considered peculiarly well equipped for his life's profession. He has always been identified with the commercial interests of his city and county and, in addition to owning a fine farm in Tippecanoe county, he is a stockholder in the American National Bank and possesses an elegant home at 520 North Seventh street, Lafayette. At one time he served as president of the State Medical Society and is also a member of the county organization.

In 1890 Doctor Throckmorton was united in marriage to Rosalie Reinhardt. She died in October, the following year, leaving one daughter, Georgia R., who is now in the Lafayette high school. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and has been identified with its work. Doctor Throckmorton's specialty is surgery and his fame in this direction is not confined to this locality.

HERMAN H. EVANS.

Born and reared in the city of Lafayette and a son of one of its old-time citizens, Herman Evans started in life surrounded by home influences and

with friends who had recognized the worth of his father and lent to the son the recognition due him. The young man was born February 26, 1873, and is a son of John and Helen (Kessener) Evans. The elder Evans was one of the first contractors of the city of Lafayette, and many of the buildings now standing in that city are monuments of his ability. He was of German parentage and was a success in his life's work. He had the reputation of being a straight-forward, honest man, and his success was largely due to the honesty of his methods. He was the father of a large family of children, eight of whom are now living. He was a member of the Catholic church, as was his wife, and lived and died well revered by his fellow citizens. His death occurred on January 30, 1893, and his wife's the following year.

Herman Evans followed his father's footsteps, as a contractor, and also added the undertaking business to his line. He was educated in the Catholic schools of the city as well as the public schools. Not caring for a higher learning, the young man started to see the world and soon found himself in the West. He satiated his desire for the wanderlust and about the age of twenty years started into the contracting business. Later he joined forces with his brother, John C., and they have made a success of the business and are among the foremost contractors of the city.

In 1900 Herman Evans entered the undertaking business under the firm name of Evans & Scheffee. However, he gives this business but little of his time, leaving the details to his partner.

Herman Evans has always taken much interest in the political game, being a Democrat by preferment. At one time he was a candidate for city councilman against Dr. John M. Smith and others. Although his ward is largely Republican, he gave his opponents a spectacular race. Later he entered the mayoralty contest and put up a magnificent fight, losing the victory by a heart-breaking finish of two votes. At the time he made the race the city was Republican by five hundred majority. He is now serving as a member of the board of public health.

In 1902 Mr. Evans was united in marriage to Grace Curtiss. They are members of the St. Boniface Catholic church. Aside from being a shrewd business man, Herman Evans is a lover of the great outdoors and spends as much time as he can in hunting and fishing. He takes pride in his ability as a rifle shot and is accredited as one of the best marksmen in the state. His life in the open has given him a powerful physique and he is in the glow of health, affable, jolly and well liked by all who know him.

SYLVESTER H. JACKSON.

S. H. Jackson, a prominent business man of Lafayette, at the head of one of the largest hardware and implement companies in the city, also proprietor of the Jackson livery barn, is a native of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, born in Wabash township on May 28, 1859. His parents, Andrew J. and Mary (Sparks) Jackson, moved to the county from Pennsylvania, their native state, about 1850, and for some years thereafter the father did a thriving business as a contractor and builder and became one of the enterprising men and representative citizens of the township in which he resided. The family consisted of four children, two sons and two daughters, all living and well settled in life and greatly esteemed in their respective places of abode.

Sylvester H. Jackson was educated in the public schools and Purdue University, and for a period of four years taught in the schools of Wabash township, in connection with which he also farmed for several years, meeting with encouraging success as an educator and a tiller of the soil. Later he became a resident of Wabash township, where he served seven years as trustee and at the expiration of that time, or perhaps a little subsequent to that time, he discontinued agricultural pursuits and accepted a position with the hardware firm of Jamison Brothers, Lafayette, in whose employ he remained during the ten years ensuing. He then engaged in the hardware trade for himself and during the past nine years has been the executive head and general manager of the Jackson Hardware and Implement Company, of Lafayette, one of the largest and most successful mercantile companies of northern Indiana. The building occupied by the corporation is thirty by one hundred and twenty feet in area, the height five stories and the floor space amounting to twelve thousand square feet. The company handles all kinds of hardware, purchasing the same by car-load lots, farm implements of every variety, besides twine, which is also bought by the car-load, wagons, buggies, harness, etc.—in fact all articles and implements and every kind of machinery for which there is any demand by the agriculturist or the general trade, the rapid growth of the business indicating the intelligence, sound judgment and forethought exercised by the clear-brained and far-seeing manager. In connection with this rapidly growing enterprise, Mr. Jackson is also proprietor of a large livery barn at Nos. 10 and 11 South Third street, where he keeps about fifty fine roadsters and a full line of buggies, carriages, hacks and other vehicles, the establishment being complete in all of its parts, fully equipped to meet the demands of the public, and the already quite ex-

tensive business is steadily increasing and earning for the proprietor an honorable reputation as a capable, enterprising and popular man of affairs. The livery barn, which is two stories high and sixty by one hundred and twenty feet in area, fronts on Third and South streets and is equipped with everything essential to the successful prosecution of the business, the service both day and night leaving nothing to be desired and every feature of the establishment is in first-class condition, which bespeaks the interest and care with which it is conducted.

Mr. Jackson is a Republican in politics and a member of the Masonic brotherhood, also belonging to the order of Druids and the Sigma Chi college fraternity. He was married in August, 1880, to Miss Nancy M. Jamison, one of the eleven children of John and Prudence (Wright) Jamison, the union being blessed with four children, namely: Frank B., who was born April 23, 1886, was educated in the schools at Lafayette and Purdue University and is now associated with his father in the hardware and implement business; Mary M., born August 10, 1883, received her education in the city schools and is now the wife of Bernard Bogan, who is connected with a packing company in Lafayette; Prudence, whose birth occurred October 1, 1889, was educated in the common and high schools, graduate of Anna Morgan School of Dramatic Art, Chicago, and is now a dramatic reader; Earl, the oldest member of the family, a bright intelligent lad and a favorite with all who knew him, died when eleven years of age.

Mr. Jackson has long taken an active part in public matters, and during his four years in the city council did much to promote the interests of the municipality. While a member of that body, he was chairman of the finance committee and as such rendered valuable service in maintaining the credit of the city by reducing expenses to the minimum and using his influence wherever possible to prevent injudicious legislation. All worthy enterprises, however, have found in him a willing patron, and he has ever stood for those measures having for their object the social, intellectual and moral progress of his community.

Mr. Jackson possesses a forceful personality and, with strong common sense and well balanced judgment, exercises not only an active, but potential influence in the community, and impresses those with whom he has business relations as a man with the well-being of his fellow citizens at heart. Practical rather than theoretical, there runs through his nature a deep undercurrent of solidity which makes his presence felt among those with whom he comes in contact and the ease with which he manages the large establishment, of which he is the head, demonstrates his fitness to manage and to carry to successful conclusion important and far-reaching enterprises.

COL. JOHN W. WARNER.

If for no other reason, the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch deserves prominent mention in a history of this nature because of his services in behalf of the national Union during the dark days of the sixties, for he fearlessly followed the old flag on many of the sanguinary battlefields of the South, and since that period has taken no small interest in military and public affairs.

Col. John W. Warner belongs to that class of foreign-born citizens who have done so much for the upbuilding of the New World, having been a native of Ireland, in which country he first saw the light of day October 6, 1839, the son of Robert S. and Jane (Ross-Wright) Warner, his mother having been a widow when she married Robert S. Warner. This couple came to the United States, locating in Lafayette, Indiana, as early as 1849, and they played no small part in the subsequent development of the place. They later moved ten miles northwest of the city, where Mr. Warner devoted his attention to the quiet pursuits of a husbandman. He passed to his rest in 1891, his good wife having preceded him to the other world twenty years earlier, in 1871. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom are living, in 1909.

When John W. Warner was a boy he assisted his father with the work on the farm, gaining in the winter time what education he could from the primitive schools of those early days, which was necessarily limited in its scope. In 1861 he married, and when he heard the call for troops from his adopted country to suppress the hosts of rebellion he was one of the first to heed the call, and he left his bride and the quiet environments of home to take up the hardships of camp and field, enlisting in Company A, of the famous Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, which was assigned to duty with the army of the Cumberland, and it did duty in Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky. Mr. Warner was in the service two years, performing his work so faithfully that he was commissioned orderly sergeant. He was in the hospital a short time. At the close of the war he received an honorable discharge and, returning to Lafayette, resumed farming, but in 1870 moved into the city. He served one year, 1870-1871, as deputy sheriff, then he went on the police force where he remained for two years. After engaging in other things for two years, he again became a member of the force on which he remained for a period of seven years, giving excellent service. He served as court bailiff for eight years, beginning in 1882. He has long been a very active worker in the Republican party and by reason of his services he was

elected justice of the peace in 1894, having served continuously ever since in a manner that has won the hearty approval of his constituents. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

To Mr. and Mrs. Warner six children were born, all living. They are Robert E., who is a city mail carrier; William J., a railway mail clerk; Harry C. and Edward T. live in Indianapolis and are expert polishers; Robert E. also lives in Indianapolis; Clara, the only daughter, is the wife of a Mr. Freshouer.

In his fraternal relations the subject belongs to Lafayette Lodge, No. 51, Knights of Pythias; Lafayette Lodge, No. 15, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; also a member of the Lafayette Lodge, No. 1, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias. He is past commander of the John A. Logan Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and he is at this writing colonel of the Eighth Regiment, Indiana National Guard, being regarded as a very able and efficient commander. He is serving on his second term, having been elected in 1903. He is very proud of his regiment, and well he may be, for it is always in a high state of efficiency, largely due to his efforts.

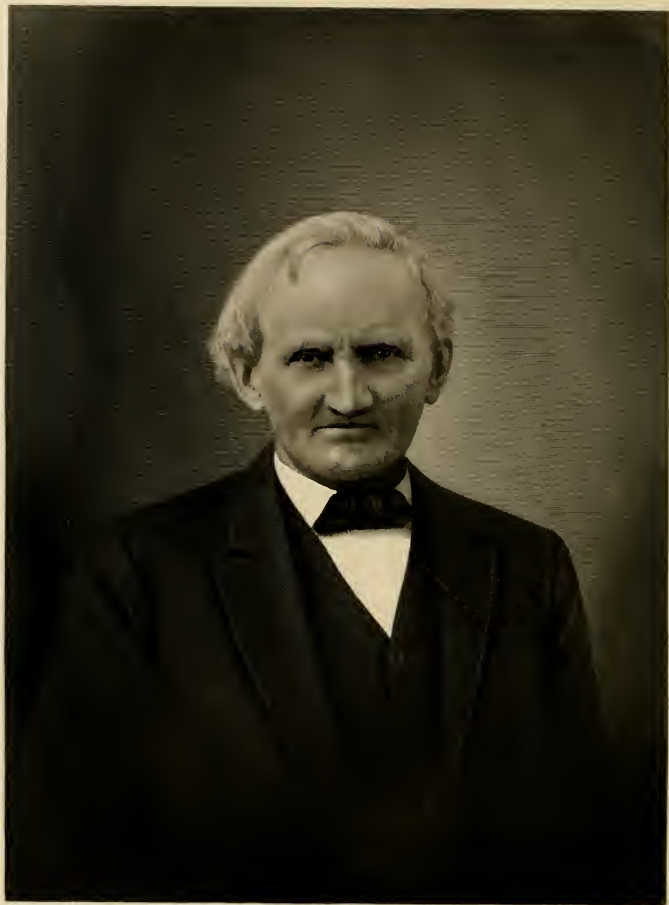
At the unveiling of the Tippecanoe monument, Colonel Warner was appointed marshal. The Tenth United States Regiment of the Regular army was present and its commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Ciccel, complimented Colonel Warner very highly on his work that day. The Colonel is a man whom everybody likes and trusts, and few men in the country are better known than he.

JOHN W. GAY.

The mention of this name carries the local historian back to the period of struggle, when a mighty army of sturdy pioneers were engaged in conquering the West. The search of the genealogical tree takes us to England, where we find John Gay migrating to the United States prior to the Revolutionary war, establishing a home in Pennsylvania and dying in Ohio at the remarkable age of one hundred and three years. His son Jacob, born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, followed the tide of emigration to Ohio, married Amy Herbert, a native of New Jersey and daughter of Thomas Herbert, one of the first settlers of Ohio. Jacob Gay died in 1848, at the age of fifty-seven years, and his wife died in 1867. Samuel Gay, his only son, was one of five children, all long since deceased. He was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, October 28, 1812, emigrated to Indiana in youth and became one of the early settlers of Tippecanoe county. He came here



John W. Gay



Samuel Gay



Elza Gay

with his parents in 1834, when his father bought three hundred acres of partly improved land in Wayne township. The old people are buried in the Sherry cemetery, nearby the homestead. Samuel Gay grew up like all other pioneer farm boys with little time for schooling, but much for hard work. On October 11, 1837, he married Eliza, daughter of William and Nancy Reed, of Ross county, Ohio, and by this union there were seven children: John W. and Emeline, who lives with him; Josephine, wife of Alonzo Boswell, of Wayne township; Seymour; James Madison, of Wayne township; Sanford, of Oklahoma, and Samuel, also of Wayne township. The father of this family became an extensive landowner, as he added to his father's original purchase until he had some seven hundred acres. He was a very liberal man, always ready to contribute to public enterprises and to help his fellowman in distress. Though a stanch Whig and Republican, he would never accept office, his heart being set on agricultural pursuits. He belonged to no orders and showed little disposition to join any organization that required him to be away from home. He died in September, 1902, after completing his ninetyeth year. His wife, who has always been a devout Methodist, survives him and reached the end of her eighty-ninth year on July 1, 1909. He is buried in Sherry cemetery, which contains the bones of several generations of the family.

John W. Gay, the eldest son of Samuel, was born in Wayne township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, October 14, 1840. He went through all the rough experiences of a pioneer boy on an Indiana farm, which consisted of hard licks from morning until night, few amusements and only such education as could be picked up by short winter attendance in the poor schools of those days. He grew up on a farm, learned all about farming and in the end owned a farm of his own, which he managed with skill and industry. He has long been one of the largest landowners of Wayne township, at one time having one thousand one hundred acres, which, however, have been reduced to nine hundred. He is highly respected, as, indeed, are his brothers and sisters and all the connection of Gays, who stand for the oldest and best the county has to show in agricultural developments, their lives being the connecting link between the pioneer past and the progressive present.

CAPT. WILLIAM C. MITCHELL.

In every community are to be found individuals who by reason of pronounced ability and forceful personality rise superior to the majority and command the homage of their fellows; who, by revealing to the world the

two resplendent virtues, perseverance in purpose and directing spirit, never fail to attain positions of honor and trust and become in the full sense of the term leaders of men. Of this class is the well-known gentleman whose name appears above, a man who ranks among the leading citizens of Tippecanoe county and who for a number of years has borne an influential part in shaping and directing the affairs of the city in which he resides.

Capt. William C. Mitchell, attorney at law and president of the Mitchell Abstract Company, is one of Indiana's native sons and comes of good old Revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather, Robert Mitchell, having been a hero of the colonial struggle for independence, serving in a Virginia regiment and achieving an honorable record for duty bravely and faithfully performed. He lived for a number of years to enjoy the liberty for which he so gallantly fought, dying on the 26th day of July, 1827. Other members of the family also served the country in a military capacity, several of the name having taken part in the war of 1812 and earned records of which their descendants feel deservedly proud. Joseph Mitchell, the subject's father, was born March 4, 1817, in Champaign county, Ohio, came to Indiana in 1832, and after living in Montgomery county for twenty-four years moved to Clark's Hill in Tippecanoe county, where he resided until his removal to the Tippecanoe Battle Ground, two years later. He followed at different times farming, merchandising and railroad contracting, and was enterprising in all of his undertakings and prosperous. He married Louisa M. Kendall, of Champaign county, Ohio, reared a family of ten children, eight of whom survive, and departed this life on March 8, 1880, his wife dying in February, 1891.

Capt. William C. Mitchell was born July 9, 1854, in Montgomery county, Indiana, and when about two years of age was brought to Tippecanoe county, with the interests of which his subsequent life has been very closely interwoven. He was greatly a debtor to the influences of birth and early training, and it may be added that he fully appreciated these and other advantages which he enjoyed during his childhood and youth, and met the responsibilities that fell to him as he grew to manhood's estate in a manner befitting one who while still young determined to rise above the mediocrity and become of some use in the world. After acquiring a good education in the schools of Battle Ground, he began his independent career in 1874 as deputy county recorder and two years later became deputy clerk, which position he held until his election in 1882 to the important office of clerk of Tippecanoe county. Mr. Mitchell entered upon his duties in the latter capacity and discharged the same in an eminently able and satisfactory manner until the close of his term in 1886, when he retired from the office and the fol-

lowing year, in partnership with J. M. Dresser, engaged in the real estate, insurance, loan and abstract business, which he has since followed. His partner dying in 1894, Mr. Mitchell conducted the business alone until 1902, when the Mitchell Abstract Company was organized and incorporated, since which time the enterprise has grown rapidly in public favor, and now does a much larger business in the various lines represented than any other man or firm in Lafayette similarly engaged. As president and general manager of the above corporation, Mr. Mitchell has demonstrated ability and acumen of a high order and his familiarity with the business which he conducts makes him an authority upon all matters pertaining thereto. In connection with the large and growing patronage in real estate, insurance, abstract conveying and loans, he also has a lucrative law practice, having fitted himself for the profession when a young man, and since his admission to the bar, in 1886, he has built up an extensive legal business, devoting especial attention to laws relating to real estate and probate matters. He has achieved marked success both in the enterprise of which he is executive head and as a financier. In all public affairs affecting his city and county he has ever manifested a lively interest, doing his share towards progress and advancement and making his influence felt in bettering the social and moral condition of his fellowmen. He gives his allegiance to the Republican party, with which he has been identified since becoming a voter, and it was his activity and popularity as a politician that led to his nomination and election to the important office of clerk of the courts which he so ably and worthily filled.

Mr. Mitchell, on April 4, 1883, was united in marriage with Amelia Schweizer, of Lafayette, the union being blessed with one daughter, Roe, whose birth occurred in Lafayette and who is still with her parents. This young lady has been educated in the Lafayette high school and in Dr. Gardner's School, a female seminary in New York city.

Captain Mitchell is a thirty-second-degree Mason and active in the subordinate branches of the order, in nearly all of which he has been honored from time to time with important official positions; he is also prominent in the Knights of Pythias and was the first captain of Division No. 1, Uniform Rank, in Lafayette, in addition to which societies he holds membership with the Druids and the Lincoln Club and takes an active part in the deliberations of the same. He has always taken an active part in military affairs, and served for several years as captain of De Hart Light Infantry. In his religious belief he holds to the Episcopal faith, being a vestryman of the church with which he is identified, and to him belongs the honor of being one of the few members of the Sons of the American Revolution in the city of Lafayette.

THOMAS H. WHALEN, M. D.

This popular physician of Lafayette has an interesting story to tell of a neglected boyhood, hardships of a friendless child, persistence against great odds, and final triumph over all difficulties. It is a tale that might be told to the credit of any man, and it involves the exercise of the sterner virtues out of which we get the best of our citizenship. It is instructive and beneficial, as it points the way for others, and shows that however great the discouragements, however biting the poverty, everything will come out all right if the materials are there for the making of a real man. Thomas H. Whalen was born in Pennsylvania, May 17, 1863, under circumstances that the old astrologers would have pronounced an "unlucky star." His parents, Thomas and Delia (Linket) Whalen, were miserably poor, the father being a common railroad laborer, who had difficulty in earning the support for his family. Even this frail reliance was taken away from their child by the untimely death of both father and mother, and he found himself orphaned at an age so young as to render him an object of charity. He met what is probably the worst fate that can befall a child, that of being bound out to work for strangers. He fell to the care of one Thomas Earl, for whom he did chores and light work in summer, while attending school desultorily in winter. When eight years old he ran away and, boy-like, he had no idea as to where he was going. He found refuge with another farmer in the adjoining neighborhood, but, after a brief residence, again took leave and trusted his keeping for a short time with one Benjamin Bowers. At length he reached more solid ground, when he obtained employment with William Cullim, a well-to-do farmer of Sheffield township, Tippecanoe county. He remained here until he reached his majority and meantime had saved some money, as well as acquiring sufficient education to qualify him to teach. Securing charge of a country school, he followed the occupation of a pedagogue for fourteen years, taking advantage of the interludes to ground himself in the elements of medicine. After a course of reading, which gave him the necessary qualifications, he became a student in the Illinois Medical College and obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution in the class of 1898. In November of that year he located at Lafayette and has ever since been one of the fixtures of the city, gaining friends as well as clients in numbers sufficient to make him prosperous. Being energetic, well qualified for his profession and a natural maker of friends, his ten years' residence in Lafayette has yielded results that should gratify any

ordinary ambition. He is a member of the Tippecanoe County, Indiana State and American Medical Associations and has been especially honored by appointment as a member of the city board of health. Doctor Whalen is a member of the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, being past chancellor of the latter lodge. Politically the Doctor affiliates with the Republican party, and his religious views find expression as a member of St. Mary's Catholic church.

In 1891 Doctor Whalen married Helen Clark, a niece of William Cullim, who died in 1893 without issue. In 1902 he married Barbara Kienby, a native of Tippecanoe county, born November 12, 1880. By this union there has been one child, Bertha Rose, born November 9, 1906. Mrs. Whalen's ancestors, originally from Germany, were early settlers of Tippecanoe county, and her father is a veteran of the Civil war.

CHARLES BERGQUIST.

Charles Bergquist belongs to that class of men who win in life's battles by sheer force of personality and determination, rather than by the influence of friends or caprice of fortune, and in whatever he has undertaken he has shown himself to be a man of ability and honor, faithful to whatever trust that has been reposed in him, and as the postmaster and merchant at South Raub, Randolph township, Tippecanoe county, he plays an important role in that community. His birth occurred on June 5, 1860, in Kalmar Lane, Sweden, a country that has sent so many valuable citizens to America. He is the son of Jonas Frederick and Emma Louisa (Nelson) Bergquist, both natives of Sweden, in which country they lived and died. Jonas Bergquist was a blacksmith by trade and a very skilled workman. They were people of industry and integrity, and to them three children were born, of whom Charles is the only one now living. He received a good education in the schools of his native country. His father having died in 1865 and his mother in 1870, Charles went to live with an uncle, Alexander Nelson, with whom he remained for a period of nine years. He also lived with another man for one year. Having heard of the wonderful republic across the sea, Charles determined to try his fortunes in America, to which country he came in 1880. He had an uncle in Lafayette and one in Tipton county, Indiana. He came to the former place, and first worked for a farmer in Randolph township, later worked for Robert Sample, of Lafayette, in the car works

for several years, also worked in the Pullman car shops one year. Then he went to Henry county, Illinois, and worked on a railroad during the summer, then worked on a farm for two years, after which he returned to the car shops in Lafayette. Being faithful to his duties and economical, he was enabled during those years to lay by enough money to begin life for himself.

Mr. Bergquist was married in 1878 to Amanda Gustafson, a native of Sweden and a woman in every way worthy to be the helpmeet of an enterprising man like Mr. Bergquist. They have become the parents of six children, namely: Florence, Roy, deceased; Ruth, Alice, Frank and Harold.

In October, 1899, Mr. Bergquist located at South Raub, where he has since resided. He purchased the store owned by William A. Ward, and he has managed the same successfully, building up an extensive trade with the surrounding community. He was appointed postmaster, and the two employments keep him busy. He handles large quantities of eggs and butter and carries a well-selected stock of goods. He is truly a self-made man, and the success that has attended his efforts shows him to be a good manager. He is a Republican in politics and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. His reputation is that of an honest man who attends carefully to his own business affairs.

JOHN WILLIAM CANN.

No man who has lived near Stockwell, Tippecanoe county, in recent years stamped his personality upon the community in a more indelible manner than did John William Cann, who, after a long life of unusual industry and honor, passed into the silent land amid the sorrowing multitude that had long known and loved him, for they realized that his place could never be filled. He was born October 4, 1834, near Wheeling, West Virginia, the son of Philip and Elizabeth (Hass) Cann, natives of West Virginia who came early to Concord, Indiana, where they labored to establish a home in the undeveloped region and where the father died; after this event Mrs. Cann went to Illinois, later to Kansas, in which state she died in 1897. They were the parents of seven children, named in order of birth as follows: Margaret, Mary, John William, Peter, Robert, Christopher and Thomas. The Hass family originated in Virginia, in which state they were prominent in the early days, having owned large plantations and many slaves, and, like most of the inhabitants of the Old Dominion state in ante-bellum days,

were noted for their unstinted hospitality. Finally members of this family came to Indiana where they soon became identified with the new conditions here and became well-to-do.

The early education of John W. Cann was obtained in the common schools. It was necessary for him to look after the wants of his mother and other members of the family, which he did like a dutiful son until his marriage, on October 3, 1864, to Rachael Mildred DeHart. She was born in Wea township on the old Allen DeHart farm, January 21, 1847, the daughter of Allen and Maria (Holliday) DeHart, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana. Allen DeHart came with his parents, Adam and Mary (Howard) DeHart, to Wea township, Tippecanoe county, in 1825, when this section was wild and mostly uncultivated. Allen DeHart was born February 25, 1825. In that year his parents, who were Virginians, left that state for Ohio, where they remained for a short time before coming on to Indiana. They reared a family and spent the remainder of their lives in Tippecanoe county, having been pioneers in the section where they settled, and they had for neighbors the Indians, who were then peaceable. Allen DeHart was twice married, first to Maria Holliday, which union resulted in the birth of only one child, Rachel Mildred, who became the wife of the gentleman whose name heads this review. Mr. DeHart's second marriage was with Emeline Williams, a native of Ohio, and one child was born to this union, Lewis Milton DeHart, now a retired farmer living in Lafayette, Indiana. He first married Zua Alima Hall, a native of Tippecanoe county, by whom he had one child, Myrtle Olive; his second marriage was with Mary Edwards, no children having been born to the latter union.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Cann were the parents of three children, namely: Edward Curtis, who farms on the old home place in Wea township; he married Zelma Williams. Mary Ellen married James C. Davis, of near Thorntown, Indiana, and became the mother of one child, Edna Ethel, who married Carl Hedges, of Hendricks county, Indiana. Morton Colfax Cann is a traveling salesman for the Smith Manufacturing Company of Chicago, and lives in Lafayette, Indiana; he married Grace L. Shoemaker.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Cann settled in section 36, Wea township, Tippecanoe county, where Mrs. Cann now lives on ninety-eight acres. When they settled this place it was all wild and covered with timber, but Mr. Cann was a hard worker and set about clearing the same, finally developing an excellent farm and establishing a good home in which he took a great delight and where he spent the major part of his time, having been a good husband and a kind father. Although he was very active in

local political affairs, being a stanch Republican, he never sought public office. He was a member of the Christian church, with which Mrs. Cann is also identified. He took much interest in the affairs of the local congregation with which he affiliated. This good man was called to his rest April 5, 1903, leaving behind him a comfortable home and competence for his family, every member of which is well and favorably known in this locality, maintaining the high standard of character and citizenship which he exemplified.

JOHN STEVENS BUSH.

The subject of this sketch, who is now living in retirement at his comfortable home in Dayton, has had a long and honorable career and is now enjoying the closing years of his life in pleasant retrospection of the years which have held for him so many varied elements of life. Mr. Bush comes of honorable ancestry and this sketch would be incomplete if mention were not made of those from whom he has inherited those sterling qualities of character which have characterized him.

The subject's paternal grandparents were William and Elizabeth (Stevens) Bush. The latter's mother was Abigail Stevens, who died December 25, 1839, at the age of eighty-nine years and eight days, and her body lies in the old Bush cemetery at Dayton. The Bush family is of English descent. William Bush was born and reared in southern New York, but in the early twenties he came to Indiana by the water route, going down the Allegheny river to the Ohio, thence to the mouth of the Whitewater and up to Connersville. Here they remained a year, during which period he erected a mill. In the fall of 1824 they again started westward and located at what is now Dayton, Tippecanoe county. Here William Bush entered and later bought fifteen hundred acres of land. In 1827 he divided a portion of this land into town lots, to which he gave the name of Fairfield. However, there being another town of the same name in Indiana, he found it impossible to secure a postoffice here under that name and in 1830 it was changed to Marquis, and subsequently to that of Dayton, under which name it has since been known.

At the first election, held probably in the spring of 1825, William Bush was elected justice of the peace, in which office he served a number of years. After deciding on his new location, Mr. Bush at once entered on the task of clearing the land for cultivation, and he built a comfortable log cabin on the



JOHN S. BUSH

brow of the hill overlooking Wild Cat valley. This was the family home for a number of years, and on this site is now located the Bush family cemetery where lie his remains, together with those of his wife and mother-in-law, Abigail Stevens. William Bush later built a frame house, the one now occupied as a residence by Mr. Newhard. This home became the stopping place for the circuit-riding preachers of that day, who there found a hospitable welcome. It is related of William Bush that, while he gave the preachers a hearty welcome and furnished them horse feed, he always insisted that they should groom and feed their own steeds. His wife was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church and he was a liberal supporter of the same. He was a member of the Masonic lodge at Lafayette, and in politics was a stanch Whig. His death occurred June 1, 1854, and his wife died February 11, 1846, at the age of sixty-two years. This honored couple were the parents of the following children: John, Eliza (who became the wife of Thomas J. Toole), Ezra (father of the immediate subject of this sketch), William, Jared, David, Luther and Orlando.

Ezra Bush was born in New York state and came to Indiana with his parents. He remained under the parental roof until his marriage, after which he ran the old tavern until the death of his wife. They had become the parents of one son, who was named Hickory in honor of the fact that he was born on the day that Andrew Jackson defeated the British at New Orleans. Hickory is now deceased. For a time after the death of his wife, Mr. Bush traveled extensively, and then he settled on a farm south of Dayton, where he remained for a number of years. He then went to Lafayette where he engaged in the monument business up to the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1870. He was a member of the Masonic order and retained a faithful connection with the Presbyterian church in his later life. In politics he was a Republican. Mr. Bush first married Sarah A. Bayless, a native of Hamilton, Ohio, of which union John S. Bush is the only living child. In 1847 Mr. Bush married Martha McGeorge, and to them were born two children, namely: Mary, the wife of Robert John, now deceased, and she now resides at Houston, Texas; and Martha M., deceased.

John Stevens Bush was born at Dayton on the 13th of September, 1839, and was here reared and educated. He remained with his parents until the outbreak of hostilities between the North and the South, when, in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. His command was assigned to the famous Wilder Brigade, Army of the Cumberland, and with that command the subject saw some arduous service. Much of the time he was employed in chasing Morgan's

guerrilla command, and in this service he contracted ill health, which finally put him on the inactive list and he was subsequently honorably discharged at Bowling Green, Kentucky. He at once returned to his home at Dayton and subsequently entirely regained his health. Going to Iroquois county, Illinois, he engaged in farming and stock raising with fair success until 1892, when he went into the drug business at Sheldon, Illinois, in which he was engaged until 1900. In that year he removed to Culver, Indiana, and engaged in the hotel business until 1908. Having accumulated a fair amount of means and feeling the weight of years, he decided to retire from active business life and return to his old home in Dayton, where he is now living.

While living in Illinois, Mr. Bush married Sarah B. Speck, whose death occurred in 1902, and subsequently he wedded Mrs. Lydia Wilson, nee Burkhalter. By her former marriage, Mrs. Bush had a daughter Mabel, who became the wife of William Ruger. They live in Dayton and are the parents of a daughter, Florence Louise.

In matters political Mr. Bush is loyal to the Republican party and he takes a keen interest in the trend of public events. In 1885 Mr. Bush was made a Mason in Sheldon Lodge, No. 609, at Sheldon, Illinois, but subsequently dimitted to the lodge at Culver, Indiana, where he now holds membership. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having his name on the roster of the post at Culver. Though now practically retired from life's active duties, Mr. Bush takes a deep interest in all that goes on about him and renders a hearty support to those things which are for the highest interests of the community. He possesses a genial personality and has a large circle of friends.

JOSEPHINE M. MITCHELL, M. D.

The woman in medicine, once such a novelty as to excite wondering, has long since ceased to challenge extraordinary attention. It was found that she was especially adapted to the healing art, being a nurse by nature and full of sympathy so essential to success in the sick room. While fully equal to the requirements of every department, there were certain branches of medicine where a special call seemed to be made for female supervision. In diseases of women and children, in all hospitals devoted to these specialties, the woman physician was peculiarly at home. Thus it has come to pass that women physicians are now to be found everywhere in Europe and the United States, and also among the heathen as medical missionaries. Some of

them have risen to great eminence, both as specialists and general practitioners. They are received on equal footing with men in the great universities, are welcomed in the most refined homes and often include in their clientele the brightest and best men and women of our progressive communities.

In Dr. Josephine M. Mitchell Lafayette possesses a fine sample of the highly educated and fully equipped woman physician, equal to every emergency and prepared by study and practice to treat the most difficult cases. She is a native of New York and daughter of William H. Miner, for many years a merchant in that state. He removed to Wisconsin and later to Ohio, where Doctor Mitchell was married to John B. Mitchell, for many years superintendent of bridges and buildings of the Wabash railroad and later in the same capacity on the Big Four. After his death, in 1894, she took up the study of medicine. A preparatory course in science at Purdue University was followed by the regular medical course in the University of Michigan, from which she was graduated in 1901. During her senior year in this university she was on the staff of the professor of gynecology and obstetrics. After graduation she took the state examination of Indiana and Illinois, after which she spent a year as house physician in the Hospital for Women and Children at Detroit. She then went abroad for a year, doing post-graduate work in London and Vienna, returning to Lafayette in 1903 to take up the practice of medicine.

Doctor Mitchell stands well in her profession and is an honored member of the various societies devoted to physicians and their work. Included in these are the Tippecanoe County, Indiana State and American Medical Associations, besides such social and fraternity organizations as the Alpha Epsilon Iota sorority and the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is a member of the Presbyterian church and is connected with some of the charity institutions, also a member of the executive board of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

DANIEL B. FRETZ.

The Lafayette family of this name is of German origin. Daniel Fretz, who was born in Pennsylvania, had a son named Enos, who was born at the parental home in Lehigh county and married Sophia Brunner, of Alsace-Lorraine. Both father and son came to Tippecanoe county in 1853 and located in Perry township, where they spent the remainder of their days.

Enos Fretz, who was an only child, learned the shoemaker's trade and followed it as an occupation for twenty-seven years, during which time he gave instructions to nine apprentices for terms of two years each. When he came here alone in 1852 to look up a location, he bought eighty acres of timber, a half-mile south of Pettit, and next year his parents joined him. He purchased the Bains saw and grist mills, which he ran for over thirty years, while farming at the same time. He was an active worker in the German Reformed church and became quite prominent as a citizen and business man in his community. He died in 1889, at the age of seventy-seven years, and his wife passed away in 1886, aged sixty-eight. When they came to Tippecanoe county there were eight children in the family. Elizabeth, the eldest, married T. F. Reis, of Mulberry, Indiana; Enos, the third child, died in November, 1908, at Mulberry, while in the marble and monument business; he married Sallie Moyer; William, the fourth child, married Pauline Roth and is a farmer one-half mile east of Monitor, Indiana; Sophia is the widow of Presley Baker, of Perry township; Henry, who married Lulu Frey, is a sawmill owner in Mellott, Fountain county, Indiana; Charles, who married Kittie Karn, is a wealthy and up-to-date farmer and stock dealer, owning three large farms; Mary is the wife of James Rothenberger, of Mulberry; Philip, the youngest child, and the only one born in Tippecanoe county, married Retta Harlen, and runs a sawmill and lives in Virginia.

Daniel B. Fretz, second in age of his father's nine children, was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1839, and was about fourteen years old when his parents settled in this section. He remained at home until twenty-two years old, spent three years in Indianapolis, working two years in the Etna mill and one year in the Capital flour mill. Immediately after coming to Tippecanoe county he began working with his father in the mill, and was consequently well up in the business by the time he reached his majority. In 1864 he was married at Indianapolis to Amanda Brown, of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, who died in 1866, leaving one child named Sarah, now the wife of John Myer, of West Lafayette, with two children, Carlton and Aldine. In 1867 Mr. Fretz married Almira Roth, of Clinton county, Indiana, who died August 12, 1895, without issue. January 28, 1896, Mr. Fretz married Mary E. Etter, of Perry township, a daughter of John H. and Susan (Leinger) Etter, of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, who came to Tippecanoe county in 1865. By his last marriage, Mr. Fretz has three children, Solomon, Maude and Theodore. After his first marriage he ran the Pymont mill for two years and also managed his father's mill for the same length of time. February 22, 1870, he located at Monitor, in

Perry township, and bought the mills owned by Daggert, Potter & Martin. In 1871 he fitted up one of these as a gristmill and converted the others into a sawmill in 1885. Mr. Fretz has always done some farming on the side and now owns a place of fifty-nine acres, which he cultivates. He belongs to the English Lutheran church and helped build the one at Pettit. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Monitor. Mrs. Fretz is a breeder of White Leghorns and Light Brahma chickens and has a fine lot of this class of high-grade poultry. In 1892 Mr. Fretz built a fine home, which has gas and all the modern improvements.

WILLIAM WERDEN SMITH.

Autobiography.

William Werden Smith, the subject of this sketch, was born seven miles west of Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, on July 7, 1835. His great-grandfather, Hezekiah Smith, was born in Wales; came to America and settled in New Jersey in the year 1740. His grandfather, Peter Smith, was born in New Jersey, February 6, 1753, was educated at Princeton and was married to Catherine Stout December 23, 1776, and resided in Philadelphia several years. He wrote that in the winter 1777 he inoculated one hundred and thirty persons for smallpox. This was before vaccination was practiced. In the year 1790 he moved to Georgia. Believing slavery to be wrong, he always advocated the freedom of the slave and the education of the colored race. In 1787 congress passed an ordinance organizing the Northwest territory, lying north of the Ohio river and including what is now the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. In this ordinance slavery or involuntary servitude was forever prohibited from any part of this territory. Grandfather decided to move his family to free territory and in the year 1794 he, with five or six other families, arranged to move to the Northwest territory, the country through which they passed being a wilderness. The only roads they had to guide them were the Indian trails blazed through the wilderness. Before starting they organized by electing Grandfather captain. They used pack horses, on which everything they had was carried. Grandfather's family consisted of nine children, two of these, the youngest, being twins. Father Abraham Smith, being six years old, remembered a great many incidents of this journey. Grandmother rode a large horse and led another horse on which the twins were placed, each in a basket, especially prepared, being

fastened together and placed on the horse, one on each side, so that they balanced. In these baskets were good pillows, so that it made a comfortable way of riding. They made a rule of going into camp on Friday evening, always trying to camp on some stream of water, and not breaking camp until Monday morning. This gave them a chance to do their washing, and Sunday was strictly a day of rest and for religious worship. They crossed the Ohio river and located at Columbia, five or six miles above the present site of Cincinnati. The fort was located where Cincinnati now stands, and William Henry Harrison, then a young man, had charge of the fort. During the years of residence on a farm near Cincinnati Grandfather practiced medicine and spent the time in preaching, the records of the old Baptist church showing that he was ordained pastor of the Duck Creek church in 1801. In 1805 Grandfather moved to what was then known as the Miami country, and located on Donnel's creek, about seven miles west of the present city of Springfield, Ohio. But few others had preceded him to the Mad river country. Here he and his sons located on three half-sections of land, and a part of this in after years became the home of my father, Abraham Smith. Here on this farm was born our family of nine children, I being the youngest. Grandfather spent nearly all his later years in life in preaching, traveling on horseback. In two or three different years he traveled as far east as the state of New York, attending yearly meetings, which were similar to our camp meetings. Father, having sold his farm, in September, 1845, with two good horses and a covered wagon, started for the West, in fact, for the far West, which meant Illinois. Our line of travel was the old National Road, built by the United States government. It was completed as far west as Springfield, Ohio, but from there on through Indiana to Terre Haute the roadway was cleared through the heavy timber one hundred feet wide, bridges and culverts were built, Washington street, Indianapolis, being a part of this road. About this time the road was turned over by the government to the states through which it passed. The first place of note, and dreaded by all movers, was what was known as the Black Swamp, which lay about half way between Indianapolis and the Ohio state line, and was about thirty miles through. The next place was Indianapolis, which was a straggling town with but little trade and a poor farming country surrounding it, and was noted only as the capital of the state. The next place we came to was Terre Haute. It and Lafayette were two of the best towns in Indiana on account of the river navigation and the Wabash-Erie canal, which extended from Toledo, Ohio, to Evansville, Indiana. Father located in Lawrence county, Illinois, and bought an improved farm about twenty miles west of Vincennes. Deer and wild

turkey were plentiful. Deer were killed from October 1st to February 1st. Every neighborhood had its hunter who would usually kill from seventy-five to one hundred deer during the season. There was good demand for the hides and a saddle of venison (which meant the hams and loins together). In the fall of the year everybody could have venison. Every cabin had its spinning wheel and loom. We raised our sheep and flax and made our own clothing. Corn and buckwheat was largely used for bread, as there was but little wheat raised at this time. There were a few horse mills for grinding corn scattered over the country. Horses were fastened to a lever and driven around and around, but it would take two or three hours to grind a bushel of corn. In the fall of the year we would take a load of corn and buckwheat sufficient to last until the next April, and go some distance to a water mill. The buckwheat when ground was carried by hand to a bolt and many a time have I turned the crank to bolt the flour for our buckwheat cake. We had the satisfaction of knowing we had the pure buckwheat flour, but sometimes it was pretty gritty, being threshed on the ground and cleaned by making wind with a sheet instead of a wind mill, which was often done. The attraction for the young people was preaching, the Sunday and singing schools. Camp meetings were looked forward to with unusual interest, the camp ground being located near us in a beautiful grove. Instead of the modern cottage was the log cabin, covered with clapboards, with weight poles to hold them in place. Puncheons were split from trees for the floors of the cabins and for seats. The meetings would continue about six weeks. The spiritual feeling ran high and was demonstrated in no uncertain way in the preaching, singing, prayers and shouting. It was looked forward to as one great general meeting ground, where families and friends, separated by the demands of necessity for the greater part of the year, were reunited. It meant social as well as religious life to our forefathers. Their lives were lived along different lines than those of their grandchildren. They took time to live and enjoy as they went along. With laden baskets of good things to eat, the father, mother and children went happily on their way to the grove where the meeting was to be held, and once there, happiness reigned supreme. The women discussed household affairs, the men crops and politics, until the hour of service. When the speaker spoke, as a rule, it was not in the well trained tones of the modern scholar of theology, or the picturesque language of the modern evangelist. He held forth on the iniquities of life, the dangers of hell. His voice was loud, his gestures at times uncouth, but the flame of a stern resolve blazed from his eyes. We had giants in those days, Peter Cartwright, James B. Finley, Richard Hargrave and others, and much good

was done; each and all accepted the simple statement that, "Be good and you go to heaven—be bad and you go to hell," as conclusive, and shaped their lives accordingly. As the result of these meetings, think of the home life kept pure, the sorrowing hearts comforted, the children trained, spiritual life sustained, the moral sentiment inculcated; giving permanency to order, value to property, dignity to law, lifting the fallen, and educating the ignorant. If the shades of our grandparents attended one of our modern services, listened to the learned lecture of the preacher, heard the music of the organ, the trained voices singing the hymns, they would wonder much wherein it was an improvement over the old days. When some sister would start singing with much earnestness some good old-fashioned hymn she thought suitable for the occasion, immediately after instead of the congregation looking around at her with shocked looks, the entire crowd would join in and sing itself into a trance of spiritual enjoyment, that made rugged faces beautiful, and lifted them upward to the plane of higher things.

In the summer of 1852 I taught a subscription school in one of the campground cabins, and boarded at the homes of the scholars. In our spelling matches I was seldom beaten. I had mastered arithmetic, in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, which was all we needed at that time, could write a plain hand and was in demand as a teacher. In the winter of 1852-3 I taught a school in one of the oldest school districts in the county and taught the same school in the winter of 1853-4. In the winter of 1854-5 I was called to a new district, a large new house, and a school that averaged fifty scholars. Here was a number of grown-up ladies and men, well satisfied and considered a complete education all they needed if they could learn to spell, read and write and master the first four divisions of arithmetic. In the summer time I worked on the farm and at any extra jobs that I could get, if I could make twenty-five cents a day. The fall before I left home I contracted for and made five thousand rails at thirty-five cents per hundred to be ricked upon the stump. In those days we needed but little money and had less than we needed, our only money for years being silver Mexican quarters and English bits (twelve and one-half cents), and flip-penny bits, six and one-fourth cents. Sometimes we would get a five-franc French piece, worth ninety-five cents.

In March, 1855, I decided to come to Lafayette and got on a steamboat at Vincennes which was loaded from Cincinnati, Ohio, for Lafayette, Indiana, arriving in Lafayette March 15, 1855. When we tied up at the wharf at the foot of Main street there were two other steamboats from New Orleans loading or unloading. Our entire traffic was almost entirely by water, either by

the river or canal and the traffic on the canal, both freight and passenger, was at its best. The Wabash railroad was building at this time, and when completed two years later killed the canal and, in fact, all water transportation. Fowler, Earl & Reynolds had a wholesale grocery store in the north end of the Purdue block, and the country for a hundred miles east, north and west traded here. There was a hotel and wagon yard on the hill where the Oakland House is, and also a hotel and wagon yard, known as the Fountain House, located where the Kern packing house now is. In the fall of the year these yards were crowded with farmers and movers, teams and wagons. We had four first-class hotels at this time, the Lahr, the Bramble, then new, the Jones Hotel, where the Earl & Hatcher block now stands, and the City Hotel, where the St. Nicholas now is. These all did a thriving business, usually crowded, as travel was heavy. I had a brother, Joseph K. Smith, and an uncle, Ira Smith, who lived here, and after staying a few days and not finding anything I could get at I got on a packet and went to Logansport. From there I went twelve miles northeast of Logansport and stopped with a cousin, and in the neighborhood I took a job of clearing fifteen acres of land. It was a very thick and heavy growth of young timber and brush and I had to leave the ground ready for the plow. This was a hard job, and as I had worked many a day before at twenty-five cents a day, I thought I could do so again, and could not afford to lay idle. While here I went one and a half miles to Sunday-school at the old Bethel Methodist Episcopal church. Stephen Euritt was our teacher, and the friendship of teacher and scholar lasted for nearly fifty-four years, we having kept in touch and met frequently up until the time of his death, in February, 1909. He was well fixed in this world's goods and died rich in the prospect of a happy future.

While here I was well acquainted with a five-hundred-acre farm—little do we know of our future, as I have owned this farm for the last ten years. When done with this job of clearing, in October, I decided to go back to Lafayette, came down on a packet, landed at the foot of Ferry street at four o'clock a. m., October 15, 1855. Whatever money I had earned outside of my clothing and necessary expenses up until I was twenty-one years old I sent to my father, so that when I counted my money on this October morning I had nine dollars and five cents. My brother Joseph was running a meat market in the cellar under the Barbee Bank, southwest corner of the square, now the Emsing corner. I hired to him to do whatever I could do, from May 1st to about December 1st. We attended market on Tuesday and Saturday mornings, at the market space west of the Lahr house. I tried to learn every detail of the business, and in the winter of 1856 I bought my

brother's business, which included slaughter house, two horses and meat wagon, tools, etc., agreeing to pay one thousand four hundred and ninety-eight dollars, making two notes, one-half due in six months and one-half due in one year, notes drawing ten per cent. interest. I took possession the first day of March, 1857. I could raise about one hundred dollars, but during the year I had formed the friendship of some noble men, which was better now to me than money. Among these were Benjamin Crist, one of God's noblemen, rich in friendship and confidence. He says: "I have five good steers well fattened; I want five cents for them; you come out and the boy will help you drive them in, weigh them and when tax-paying time comes let me have enough money to pay my tax, and the balance I will get as I need it." C. M. Crist, who lives near the old home place now, was the boy. I started out to pay those notes as they became due, and I did it and had some money over. These were the days of "wild-cat" money. A large portion of the money in circulation was of this class, such money as the "Michigan Plank Road," "Logansport Insurance Company," was largely in circulation here. The State Bank of Indiana and the State Bank of Ohio had furnished a good paper money for all purposes, but their charters, which were for twenty years, having expired the legislature refused to renew them and they went into liquidation. This left us for about two years with no banking law until the winter of 1857-8, when the legislature of Indiana passed a law authorizing banks to organize and issue circulation by depositing with the secretary of state certain class of bonds. Under this law the Gramercy Bank was organized and did business here in the Jones Hotel building. Two shrewd young men from New York state started this bank and issued a large circulation. They decided to start another bank in the south part of the state and went to the secretary of state and asked him to loan them, for a few days, the use of the bonds they had deposited for the purpose of organizing a new bank. He, wishing to accommodate them, which is liable to be the case in all elected officers, let them have the bonds, but instead of starting a new bank they came back to Lafayette, closed their bank in the evening, and between the daylights they took everything of value from the bank and left for parts unknown. The next morning the doors failed to open at the proper time, which soon drew an anxious crowd of depositors. When the safe was opened everything was gone, nothing left to the depositors or to redeem the circulation. Six or eight years afterward these shrewd young men communicated from Canada through an attorney here and arranged to settle with their depositors in full, by giving them their individual notes. This stopped all

criminal proceeding and ended the chapter, as the depositors never received anything on their notes.

The State Bank of Indiana had branch banks located in some of the best towns of the state. Cyrus G. Ball, whose first wife was a daughter of Uncle Ira Smith's, was president of the bank here during the years of its existence. The bank was located at the southwest corner of Sixth and Main streets, now occupied by Kienly's drug store. The bank building and Judge Ball's residence were built together and part of the residence as it then stood adjoins the drug store on the south. The style of these bank buildings was the same all over the state, four large columns, twenty or twenty-five feet high, forming an alcove in front. In the spring of 1859 I bought a house and lot of John L. Reynolds at the southeast corner of Fifth and Wall streets. This I remodeled by making it from a one-story to a two-story house, arranging it for a future residence. On the first day of June, 1859, my wife and I were married. Her maiden name was Melissa E. Johnston, and she lived with her mother, a widow, in New Carlisle, Ohio. Her father and mother were pioneer settlers on Donnel's creek, and owned a farm a short distance from father's farm.

The year 1860 brought with it the most exciting political campaign that has ever occurred in this country. The Republican party in the West had such known leaders as Lincoln and Logan, of Illinois; Indiana had its Henry S. Lane, Oliver P. Morton, Schuyler Colfax, James Wilson, member of Congress from this district and brother to the late William C. Wilson, of this city. Lafayette had its Dan Mace, Godlove S. Orth, William C. Wilson, Albert S. White and others. We fully realized that a crisis was imminent, but the North had fully decided that the time had come when the slavery question should be settled, and voted accordingly. The result of the campaign was that Lincoln was elected, having carried every northern state. Secession of the extreme southern states followed. When the telegraph came saying that Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor had been fired on, here in Lafayette the court house, church and fire bells rang, excited, determined men paraded the streets led by the martial music, business was suspended, such men as H. T. Sample, Thomas T. Benbridge, Jo Hanna, Martin L. Pierce, Adams Earl, Moses Fowler, Gen. J. J. Reynolds and the Reynolds brothers, John L. and William F., the Heaths, Pykes and others, headed the procession. Such scenes as this occurred all over the North, and when the first call was made for volunteers the ranks were filled and hundreds turned away. A recruiting office was opened in a small frame building about where the Gillian Eating House is. The Packard brothers played the fife and drum, and for

the next three years from daylight until midnight you could hear that martial music. Four or five regiments were recruited here as headquarters, and their camping ground was on the hill south of the city. If Third street was extended south over the hill, it would strike the camping ground. When a regiment was filled the country and city would turn out to see them leave for the front. It might be that nearly every one in the crowd had a relative or a friend in that regiment, well knowing what it meant when they said good-bye, but there was no flinching in those days. In the summer of 1862 I had saved money enough to pay for and I bought eighty acres of land at fifty dollars per acre, and had enough money left to buy teams and tools for farming. The land was located about the center of the Wea plains. I moved on the farm and put out a crop of wheat that fall. During the winter I bought one hundred and forty acres adjoining me on the north, of the Ellsworth heirs, giving fifty dollars an acre, and giving my notes at eight per cent. interest. Soon after, I bought eighty acres more at fifty dollars per acre. This gave me three hundred acres of land lying in a square farm, and now owned by William V. Stuart. I had on two occasions tried to enlist, but it was at a time when the government could not arm the men as fast as they offered their services, but now I was situated to do much more good for the cause than I could have done in the ranks. I was elected trustee of the township and served in this office four terms. We organized our township of Wayne to fill our quota of men for the army at call. After the first battle of Bull's Run, where the Union army met a reverse and in fact was meeting reverses on every hand, volunteering became very slow, and the government had to resort to a draft to fill the depleted ranks. Every able-bodied man between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five was subject to draft. The draft was for three hundred thousand men, divided among the states, giving each state its quota, the state divided into counties, the counties to townships, so that each township knew the number of men it had to raise. Here our township organization came in. Tippecanoe county had appropriated three hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars to be used to support the families of those that went to the army, and the trustee of each township had this in charge. The government had offered a bounty of four hundred dollars for any that would re-enlist, whose time had expired; say, Wayne township's quota was twenty men, so by taking the four hundred dollars of government bounty and adding from five to eight hundred dollars to it with the provision that the county would support their families, we had no trouble in filling our quota of the draft for three-year men from men who had seen service and were drilled. A man that was drafted if he pre-

ferred to go and take the bounty could do so, but we had cases where men were drafted who had large families or some one dependent on them, and in these cases a substitute came in. These years of the war were the farmer's harvest. It was an easy time to pay debts, as crops were good and prices high. I have had the honor and pleasure of shaking hands with and hearing speak six of our Presidents, namely: Lincoln, Grant, McKinley, Harrison, Roosevelt and Taft. I have also shaken hands and heard Fremont and Blaine, candidates for the presidency. I have cast fourteen votes for President. Three of these votes were lost, Fremont, Blaine and one for Harrison. In 1884 I was nominated by the Republicans for county treasurer and Blaine was the candidate for President. He carried the county by one hundred and eleven majority, and I was elected by about the same majority. I was nominated for a second term two years later and was re-elected by between thirteen and fourteen hundred majority. September 1, 1885, we moved back to Lafayette, as I went into the treasurer's office August 25, 1885. We had spent twenty-three years on the farm. In the summer of 1890 the Lafayette National Bank, John W. Heath president, arranged to close out their business on account of the death of Mr. Heath. This left an opening for a new bank, and at the instigation of James Murdock, Charles B. Stuart, John B. Ruger, William C. Mitchell, John Wagner, Sr., S. C. Curtis and W. W. Smith early in October met in the office now occupied by Brockenbrough as an insurance office to talk in regard to organizing a national bank. The result of that talk was the organization of the Merchants National Bank with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. A board of directors was elected, including the above names, to which was added William Horn. The directors organized by electing James Murdock president, W. W. Smith vice-president, these officers being continued up until the death of Mr. Murdock. The bank opened its doors January 1, 1891, and had only gotten a good start when the panic of 1893-4-5-6 came on. From a high state of prosperity which we had, for three and one-half years came one of the worst depressions this country has ever had. A horse that ordinarily would sell for two hundred dollars would bring forty or fifty dollars; wheat was forty cents, corn fifteen to eighteen cents, and I sold oats at eight cents a bushel. Land dropped one-half or more. These prices did not fully reflect the effects of the panic, as there was no demand for anything. On July 4, 1887, through the efforts of James Murdock, natural gas was piped into the city and a demonstration was made at Columbian Park. We had the benefit of this fuel for about sixteen years. Through the efforts of Mr. Murdock an interurban line was built from here to Logansport, connecting with Ft.

Wayne, and also another one from here to the Battle Ground, expecting it to be extended to Ash Grove, Brookston, Chalmers, Reynolds to Monticello. To realize the changes in the city, go back to the time when I came here, when Lafayette was confined west of Sixth street and south of Brown street. The old cemetery was still in existence where the German Catholic church now is. The fall of 1858 the county fair was held on the commons a little east of the cemetery. The towns of the county, many of them which are now wiped off the map, or are known by other names, follow: Starting up the Wabash we had Americus, Jewettsport, Harrisonville (now Battle Ground), Fulton, Kingston (now West Lafayette). West Lafayette was then located on the river bank just below the railroad bridge. On down a little above the old mouth of Wea creek on the north side of the river, was located Cincinnatus. Here was a ferry and people from west crossed here and went up the creek to the Hawkins grist mill. This town was extinct when I came here and was only referred to by the older settlers as the probable site of the old Indian town. This theory was sustained by the fact that many Indian graves were found in the bottoms opposite the town of Cincinnatus and was supposed to be an Indian burying ground. In later years the great number of skeletons that have been exposed by the washing and the plowing of the soil proves this was a burying ground. We come down the river to Granville, on the south side of the river. Then on the north side was LaGrange, near Black Rock, and farther down on the south side near the Fountain county line was located Maysville, nearly opposite Independence. A great amount of pork was bought and shipped from Maysville to New Orleans by John Sherry, Asa Earl and others. We come now to inland towns. There was Middleton (now West Point), Columbia (now Romney), Baker's Corner (now Stockwell). The town of Dayton was originally platted as Marquis De Fairfield, and Dayton. The legislature in 1831 passed an act stating that on account of the confusion of names that the town be called Dayton.

I have belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since May, 1858. Our family consists of four children, namely: Marcellus L. Smith, born in 1861, and Rosa B. Smith, his wife, have one daughter, Edith Mote Smith, aged eighteen years. Werdie P. Smith, born in 1866, and Gertrude Fort Smith, his wife, have two children, Warren W. Smith and Loretta, aged ten and two years respectively; these two families live in Oakland, California. Carrie B. Smith, born in 1863, and Adam Wallace, her husband, have two children, Kenneth and Frances, ages eighteen and eight years. Deloss W. Smith, born 1874, and Clara Lang Smith, his wife, have one daughter, Sidney M. Smith, three years old. Deloss W. Smith is assistant cashier and receiving teller at the Merchants National Bank of this city.

This article is much longer than I had thought of writing, but there are so many things in the way of reminiscences of the pioneer days and of early settlers that if I have been able to make a few of these plain, I am content.

W. W. SMITH.

MONFORD PAUL.

Owing to the fact that Monford Paul did not seek any royal road to success but began in a legitimate way to advance himself, he is today numbered among the leading agriculturists and representative citizens of Perry township, Tippecanoe county, having reached the goal of prosperity and independence because he has worked for it and deserved it. His birth occurred February 13, 1840, in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, the son of Reuben Paul, also of that county. The latter was born October 12, 1812, the son of John and Hetty (Haupt) Paul, Hetty Haupt having also been a native of Lehigh county. The Paul family were residents of the old Keystone state for several generations. Reuben Paul's education was obtained in the common schools. He was reared on the home farm, and when twenty years of age began to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he followed with much success for twenty years. On August 3, 1834, he married Levina Haupt, a native of Allen county, Pennsylvania, and the daughter of George and Mary Haupt. Reuben Paul lived in White Hall, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, until 1851, when, in company with Charles Moyer, Urwin Jones and Charles Miller, he came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, this coterie of rugged frontiersmen having made the toilsome journey with one two-horse team which drew an old-style wagon. They were three weeks and three days making the trip. Reuben settled in section 26, Perry township, where he got eighty acres of land, fifty-five acres of which had been cleared, and on it stood a small frame house. For the whole he paid one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars. He made a splendid home here, built a fine brick dwelling in 1859, and had one of the best places in the township.

To Reuben Paul and wife eleven children were born, namely: Thomas F., a carpenter and undertaker living at Piermont, Indiana; Tilghman is deceased; Susanna married Joseph Peterson, of Battle Ground, this county; Monford, of this review; Alfred, a farmer in Perry township; Mary Ann married James Wetzell, of Carroll county, Indiana; Sarah married William

Roth, of Carroll county; Rebecca is the widow of Thomas Yount and lives at Mulberry, Indiana; Catherine is deceased; Fremont, who lived on the old homestead in Perry township, is now deceased. Four of these sons were in the war of the Rebellion and made gallant soldiers. Thomas, Monford and Tilghman all enlisted for one year, in February, 1865, in Company B, One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Alfred enlisted in November of that year for three years in the Sixty-fourth Battery, Tenth Artillery. The parents of these children, Reuben and Hetty Paul, lived to celebrate their golden wedding. They were members of the Lutheran church and were good people.

Monford Paul received only a limited education owing to the lack of schools and the fact that it was early necessary for him to work. He learned the carpenter's trade and became a very skilled workman. On January 1, 1868, he decided to start the New Year right by marrying the lady of his choice, Amanda DeLong, who was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Peter DeLong, a full sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

After his marriage, Monford Paul settled in Clinton county, Indiana, where he remained two years and got a good start on the road to prosperity. He lived at Dayton, Indiana, for six years. Then he lived with his parents for a period of eighteen years, or until their death. In 1894 he located at Pettit, Indiana, where he has since resided. He worked at the carpenter's trade for many years and built some of the best houses and barns in the communities where he lived, being a very skilled mechanic. He is now living in honorable retirement and is enjoying the fruits of his early years of toil. During his career as a soldier he was in Virginia, having taken part in the hot engagements in the famous Shenandoah valley and in different places.

In his political relations, Mr. Paul is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Oxford Reform church. No people in the vicinity of Pettit have more friends or are better known than Mr. and Mrs. Paul and their children.

GEORGE W. SWITZER, D. D.

Since the early pioneer days the name Switzer has been a familiar one in Tippecanoe county, and only a cursory glance down the annals of the same is sufficient to ascertain that members of this family during each succeeding generation have played well their parts in the development and general prog-



J. W. Zwitzer

ress of this locality. Perhaps one of the best known of the present generation is the Rev. George W. Switzer, of Lafayette, who was born in Shelby township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, November 2, 1854, the son of Peter and Catherine (Shambaugh) Switzer, who were early settlers in this county. Peter Switzer, a rugged pioneer and influential character in the early stages of development of this section of the Hoosier state, was born in Ross county, Ohio, November 27, 1818, and he was the son of Abraham Switzer, a picturesque type of the "first settler" who came with his family to Indiana in 1828, settling amid the wilds of Tippecanoe county. Catherine Shambaugh, daughter of Jacob Shambaugh and granddaughter of George Shambaugh, who landed in Philadelphia September 9, 1749, and whose sons fought in the Revolutionary war, was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1820, and she accompanied her parents to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1828, the family settling on a farm adjoining that of the Switzers, ten miles west of Lafayette. Peter Switzer and Catherine Shambaugh were united in marriage September 18, 1841, and until the death of Peter Switzer, March 5, 1879, lived in Shelby township, most of the time on their farm in the northern part of the township. Peter Switzer was a man of exemplary character, successful as an agriculturist and admired by his neighbors for his generosity and friendliness.

Mrs. Peter Switzer, a woman of beautiful Christian attributes and an inspiration to all who come into her gracious presence, is living in Otterbein, this state, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, and is well preserved in bodily health and vigor.

George W. Switzer, whose name introduces these paragraphs, is one of a family of ten children, named in order of birth as follows: John W., deceased; Leah Jane, deceased in infancy; Sarah C., who married James Darby, lives in Fowler, Benton county, Indiana; Mary M., who married James Hawkins, lives in Otterbein, Benton county; Jacob resides in Tippecanoe county; Abraham lives in Otterbein, Indiana; George W., subject of this sketch; William F., a resident of Hammond, this state; Charles F. lives in Tippecanoe county; Isaac Elmer makes his home in Otterbein.

Rev. George W. Switzer spent his early youth on the home farm and attended the common schools; not satisfied with a primary education, he entered DePauw (formerly Asbury) University, from which institution he was graduated in 1881, and having long been actuated by a laudable desire to enter the ministry he soon afterwards began regular work, and since 1882 he has been a member of the Northwest Indiana conference, Metho-

dist Episcopal church. He was married on September 20, 1881, to Lida Westfall, daughter of the late Harvey Westfall.

During his ministerial career, Reverend Switzer has spent fifteen years in Tippecanoe county. For three years, from 1884 to 1887, he was the pastor of Shawnee Mound Methodist Episcopal church. He has also filled the following appointments: Morton circuit, two years, while a student in college; Plainfield circuit, Crawfordsville, Brazil and LaPorte. In September, 1895, he was appointed pastor of the West Lafayette Methodist Episcopal church, and during his pastorate there of six years he led in the building of the splendid church edifice that now stands for the use of that congregation, costing over twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1903 he was appointed presiding elder of the Lafayette district, and for six years served in that capacity. He was delegate to the general conference of this denomination, held in Baltimore, Maryland, in May, 1908. For the past six years he has been president of the Lafayette Young Men's Christian Association, having served in that office during the erection of the splendid new building that stands as one of the public institutions of Lafayette.

Rev. George W. Switzer has long taken much interest in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and twice he has been vice-president of the state organization, and served as its president for one year. He is at the present time a member of the advisory committee of the state board of trustees and visitors of DePauw University. He is also a member of the joint board.

At the present time Doctor Switzer is enjoying a rest from official appointment, having finished his term as district superintendent. He will give special attention to the Young Men's Christian Association, looking after its finances and also after the American National Bank, of which he has been a director since its organization and is now its vice-president.

Fraternally the subject belongs to the Masonic order, holding membership at Crawfordsville, Indiana, and he has served as prelate of the Crawfordsville Commandery, No. 25, Knights Templar, for a number of years. Doctor Switzer's home is at No. 617 Ferry street, Lafayette. Mrs. Switzer and the two children, Nellie G. and Vincent W., with the husband and father constitute the household. The son, a graduate of Illinois University, is connected with the Baker-Vawter Company, of Chicago and New York. The daughter is a member of the home, having graduated from DePauw University and traveled in Europe. Doctor Switzer is a member of the board of managers of the Lafayette Charity Organization Society and he and Mrs. Switzer are both members of the Woman's Christian Home Society, an institution that looks after homeless women and girls.

LYMAN LEWIS DRYER.

It is with marked satisfaction that the biographer adverts to the life of one who has had a successful career despite the most discouraging and unpromising circumstances at the outset. Such a life abounds in lesson and incentive and cannot but prove a stimulus to those whose fortunes and destinies are still matters for the future to determine. The subject of this sketch, though left practically an orphan at the tender age of ten years, courageously set out to make his own way in the world and, in the face of obstacles that would have utterly discouraged one of less stamina and determination, he won for himself not only a fair pecuniary reward, but also the honest regard and esteem of those with whom he has been for many years thrown in constant contact. Now, in the golden sunset of life, he can look over the vista of the past and realize that, all in all, the "lines have been cast for him in pleasant places," and he faces the future with the calm assurance that "all is well."

Lyman Lewis Dryer is a native son of Indiana, having been born at Brookville, Franklin county, on February 6, 1824. His parents, Aaron and Mary (Lewis) Dryer, were natives of the state of New York, and in the spring of 1833 the family removed from their Franklin county home to Dayton, Tippecanoe county. Here, in the spring of 1834, the mother laid down the burden of life, and in the following spring the father went back to his old home in New York state, where his death afterwards occurred.

Lyman Dryer was but nine years of age when he suffered the loss of his mother and but ten when his father left him, so that he was practically orphaned at an age when a boy most needs the care, guidance and advice of parents. Though deeply conscious of the seriousness of his condition, the young lad bravely set out to take care of himself. His opportunities for obtaining an education were extremely meagre, but he improved every chance offered him to learn and thus early in life formed a habit which has clung to him ever since, that of absorbing information from every source, until today he is considered a well-informed man along many lines.

The subject's first labor was as a farm hand, though he was variously occupied, gladly accepting any employment he could find, until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Lafayette and apprenticed himself to learn the printing trade in the office of the old *Journal*. He proved a faithful employee and remained in that office until about 1847. His marriage occurred in 1850, when he went to Dayton and engaged in the cooperage

business. He was careful in business matters and honest in his work, and was successful in this business to a satisfactory degree, continuing to operate the factory for twenty years, at the end of which time he was enabled to retire from active business. He is now taking life comparatively easy, though still keenly alive to all that is going on in the world about him. As a testimonial to his high standing in the community, it may be stated that Mr. Dryer has served as justice of the peace for over fifty consecutive years, and a most notable fact in connection with his administration of the office is the fact that during this more than half a century of judicial service he has never had a single case reversed by a higher court, notwithstanding the fact that quite a number of cases have been appealed from his court. During the administration of President Benjamin Harrison, Mr. Dryer served efficiently as the postmaster of Dayton, his four years' service being marked by continued satisfaction to the patrons of the office. He enjoys the distinction of having lived in Dayton longer than any person now living here, and is probably better informed as to local history than any one else.

In 1850 Lyman L. Dryer was married to Drucilla Blackledge, a native of Rush county, Indiana, and theirs was a most happy and enjoyable companionship for fifty-five years, her death occurring in 1905. She was a lady of many fine qualities of character and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew her. She was, as is her husband, a member of the Universalist church. There is now no church of this denomination at Dayton, but while there was one here Mr. Dryer was one of the most active members, having served a number of years as president of the church board.

In politics the subject is a stanch Republican and has ever given his party faithful support. On March 1, 1852, he was raised a Master Mason in Dayton Lodge, No. 103, and is now a past master of that body, having filled all the chairs. He is also a member of the Eastern Star chapter at Dayton, having been given the work by Robert Morris, the founder of the order, before a chapter had been organized in the state of Indiana. It is now thought that he is the oldest living member of the order in the state.

ALFRED PAUL.

Of the many enterprising citizens that the state of Pennsylvania has sent to Indiana, and particularly Tippecanoe county, none are more deserving of specific mention than Alfred Paul, the well-known farmer of Perry



MR. AND MRS. ALFRED PAUL.

township, owing to the fact that his life has been exemplary and he has done his full share in upbuilding the community where he chanced to settle. His birth occurred in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1844, the son of Reuben Paul, also born in Lehigh county, the old Keystone state, the date of his birth being October 5, 1812. He was a son of John and Hetty (Foust) Paul, also natives of the same place—in fact the Paul family were residents of Pennsylvania for many generations. There Reuben Paul grew up and was educated in the common schools, working on a farm during the summer months. When twenty years of age he began learning the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for twenty years. On August 3, 1834, he married Levina Haupt, a native of Allen county, Pennsylvania, the daughter of George and Mary Haupt, who were residents of Lehigh county, White Hall township. Reuben Paul and wife lived in that locality until 1851, when Mr. Paul, in company with Charles Moyer, Irvin Jones and Charles Miller, came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, making the journey with one team which drew an old-fashioned wagon, the trip requiring three weeks and three days. Reuben Paul settled in section 26, Perry township, on an eighty-acre tract, of which fifty-five acres were cleared and for which he paid sixteen hundred and fifty dollars. He improved it and built a fine brick house in 1859. To Reuben Paul and wife eleven children were born: Thomas F., a carpenter and undertaker at Piermont, Indiana; Tilghman, deceased; Susanna married James Peterson, of Battle Ground, Indiana; Monford, a carpenter at Pettit, this county; Alfred, of this review; Mary Ann married James Wetzell, of Carroll county, this state; Sarah married William Roth, of Carroll county; Rebecca is the widow of Thomas Youndt and lives at Mulberry, Indiana; Catherine is deceased; Fremont A. is deceased. Four of these sons were soldiers in the Union army. Thomas, Monford and Tilghman enlisted in February, 1865, in Company B, One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Alfred enlisted in November, 1864, in Battery B, Tenth Artillery, for three years. Reuben Paul and wife lived to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary. They were members of the Lutheran church.

Alfred Paul had only a limited schooling, having to go four miles to a school that lasted only four months during the winter. He remained at home until after his marriage, which occurred April 1, 1871, to Mary A. Brown, a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Solomon and Eliza (Wodrint) Brown, both natives of Lehigh county. In 1863 they came to Clinton county, Indiana, and settled three miles south of Rossville, where they got eighty acres of wild land, which he cleared and improved and

on which they both died. He was a weaver by trade. In their family were fourteen children, six of whom are now living; Susan L., at Mulberry, Indiana; William, deceased; Amanda is also deceased; Sarah, of Slatington, Pennsylvania; Adeline, deceased; Joseph, living on the old place in Carroll county, Indiana; Mary A., wife of Alfred Paul of this review; Emma, of Mulberry, Indiana; Catherine, of Carroll county; the rest of the children died in infancy or early youth.

To Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Paul two children were born, namely: William Eugene George, born December 24, 1871, was four years old when he died; Alice J., wife of Leander Hedderick, a machinist and automobile dealer at Mulberry, who patented the Elgin cream separator. He and his wife are the parents of two children, Willie Edison, born June 11, 1898, and M. Murrel, born February 2, 1901.

After his marriage, Alfred Paul resided at several different places until 1876, when he bought forty-one acres in Perry township, where he has since resided. Mr. Paul has been successful and has a well-improved farm. He has built an attractive dwelling and a good barn, has devoted his life to farming and is fully abreast of the times.

As already indicated, Mr. Paul served as a soldier in the Civil war, having enlisted in Company B, Tenth Artillery, on November 4, 1864, in which he served three years. He went to Indianapolis and from there to Tennessee, Nashville and Chattanooga on a United States gunboat, the "Stone River," having been assigned to duty on this boat on which he remained until the close of the war, being discharged on July 10, 1865. He is a member of Elliott Post, No. 160, Grand Army of the Republic, at Dayton. He is a member of the Oxford German Reformed church, and in his political relations votes the Republican ticket. He is one of the best known men in his community and is held in high esteem by all.

DANIEL MILLS.

From humble beginnings Daniel Mills has become the owner of a fine farm in Perry township, Tippecanoe county, and devotes his attention to diversified farming with the discrimination, energy and constant watchfulness which inevitably make for definite success and prosperity. His birth occurred in Warren county, Ohio, November 27, 1835, the son of Hamilton Mills, of the same county, who married Sarah Jones, also born in that county, where they grew to maturity and married. Hamilton Mills learned



MR. AND MRS. DANIEL MILLS.

the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked in connection with farming. In 1828 he went to Logansport, Indiana, with his father-in-law for the purpose of buying land of the Indians, but they did not succeed. He lived at Athens, Indiana, for about a year, then went back to Ohio. In 1838 he moved to Carroll county, Indiana, where he farmed and worked at his trade. He died in that county, his wife dying in Delphi, Indiana. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Mills was a Democrat. They were people of sterling worth, and to them ten children were born, named as follows: Simeon, deceased; Nancy, of Hillsboro, Ohio; Daniel, of this review; Eunice, Mary and Sarah, all deceased; Lizzie, of Elwood, Indiana; Henrietta, also of Elwood; the two youngest children died in infancy unnamed.

Daniel Mills had little opportunity to attend school; however, he succeeded in learning the essentials in the old log school house near his boyhood home. He remained on the old home place where he became inured to the life of a husbandman until he was twenty-five years old, when he started to work at the carpenter's trade. At Camden, Indiana, on October 7, 1865, he was united in marriage with Caroline Robison, who was born in Perry township, Tippecanoe county, August 26, 1843, the daughter of John and Fannie (Dye) Robison, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. Mr. Robison first married in his native state and had one child to die there. John Robison was a manufacturer of woolen goods. In early days he located in Ohio near Cincinnati, and in 1827 he came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, locating in Perry township, in section 27. He built a woolen mill which was run by water power. It was a very large mill and did an extensive business. He prospered at this and became the owner of one thousand acres of land. He continued to operate this mill until 1868, when he retired. His death occurred in 1890 and that of his wife many years before, in 1844. He married a third time, his last wife being Barbara Whiteman, of Perry township, who died in 1879. He was a member of the Methodist church and a Republican, but never aspired to public office. For many years he was one of the best known men in this county. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. John Robinson: Pricilla, deceased; Samuel, deceased; Henrietta; Edward; Drucilla, deceased; Caroline, wife of Daniel Mills, of this review; the youngest child died in infancy unnamed. To John Robinson and his third wife four children were born, namely: Erastus, of Dayton, Indiana; Wallace; Bruce, deceased; Frances, widow of Wallace Patton, who lives in Perry township.

To Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Mills seven children have been born, namely: Harry, who has remained single, is farming in Perry township; Edward, a farmer, married Olivia Fretz, and they are the parents of three children, Roscoe, Harvey and Velma; John, a farmer in Perry township, is married and has four children, Aldine, Laurine, Maurine and Bessie; Sarah, Daniel Mills' fourth child, is deceased; Albert is single and is farming in Perry township; Samuel H., a barber in Frankfort, Indiana, married Hattie Roth; Earl, who married Emma Roth, is also working at the barber trade in Frankfort, Indiana, and they have one son, Harold James.

After his marriage, Daniel Mills and wife located at Camden, Indiana, where Mr. Mills worked at the carpenter's trade until 1887, when he came to Perry township, Tippecanoe county, and located in section 22, where they still reside. In 1889 he built his commodious and comfortable dwelling, and later two good barns, also many other substantial improvements which ranked his place with the best in the township. He is the owner of one hundred and sixty-eight acres of valuable land which is well improved. So well did he manage his farm, that he was enabled to retire in 1908. All during his farming career, however, he found time to continue his carpenter work, being considered an excellent workman, and many of the best houses and barns in this part of the county are monuments to his skill as a builder. He and his good wife are members of the church, the former of the Presbyterian and the latter of the United Brethren. Mr. Mills is a Democrat.

Before closing this review, a tribute should be paid to the military chapter in the life of this excellent citizen, for on July 25, 1862, Mr. Mills tendered his services to his country, enlisting in Company A, Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at Camden. He went to Kentucky and Mississippi, and was a member of the famous Army of the Cumberland, having participated in all the battles and skirmishes of his regiment. At Huntsville, Alabama, he was injured by the falling of a horse, and was discharged, owing to disability, on May 28, 1865. He made a very creditable record while at the front.

WILLIAM J. FISHER.

Nothing but words of encomium can be employed in the biographical memoir dealing with the well-remembered gentleman whose name appears above, a man who was long one of the patriotic and public-spirited citizens of Tippecanoe county and who deserves especial credit for his work in securing



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM J. FISHER

the imposing monument that marks the site of the great battle with the Indians, November 7, 1811, for he was one of the leaders, if not the very first, in starting the movement which resulted in the erection of the same.

William J. Fisher was born October 21, 1845, in Washington township. He was the son of Robert and Catherine Ann (Walters) Fisher. He was always a studious man and he received a good education in the common schools and the Battle Ground Collegiate Institute, where he fitted himself for a teacher, which profession he followed four years with pronounced success, his services having been in great demand. In later life he gave up teaching and entered agricultural pursuits, at which he was equally successful and for many years carried on general farming in a way that stamped him as one of the modern agriculturists of this highly favored section of the great commonwealth of Indiana. He became the one owner of a large and valuable farm on which he raised considerable fine stock, especially thoroughbred cattle and hogs.

Mr. Fisher's happy domestic life dated from May 29, 1890, when he married Frances Stretch, of Winfield, Kansas, where the family of which she was a member took a prominent part in public affairs. Her father was Jonathan Stretch and her mother's maiden name was Delila Knight. The father was born in Champaign county, Ohio, November 7, 1817, and he came with his parents to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1830. He and Miss Knight were married in 1849. Delila Knight was born December 2, 1821, in Butler county, Ohio, and she came to Carroll county, Indiana, in 1828. Her father entered land one mile from the site of Delphi and lived there the remainder of his life, having figured prominently in the history of the county. Her half brother, Thomas Green, was prominent in political circles of Carroll county, of which he was the first sheriff. Jonathan Stretch came to Tippecanoe county with his parents in 1830. There were five children in the Stretch family, as follows: Flora, wife of J. M. Sibbitt, of Hoopston, Illinois; Jessie, wife of P. E. Berry, residing in California; Ethel C., who died in 1905; Loui died in Kansas; and Frances S., who became the wife of the subject of this review.

No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fisher. On March 11, 1902, William J. Fisher was called to his reward, after a well-spent, active and useful life. He is remembered as a very pronounced enemy of the liquor business, having always taken a very determined stand against it. He was a Republican in politics, a loyal member of the Methodist Episcopal church and an Odd Fellow. He was a man of high ideals, and, being a cultured man and of affable address, he was popular with all classes.

Mrs. Fisher was reared in Carroll county and early in life evinced a deep interest in educational affairs. Mrs. Fisher attended the country schools and later took several years' work in the State Normal School at Terre Haute, having prepared herself for a teacher. She taught very successfully in Carroll and Tippecanoe counties, later being called to Winfield, Kansas, where she taught in the high school. Her services were always in great demand, for she is not only a well-educated woman but is the possessor of the many other natural attributes that go to make up the successful teacher. She is still greatly interested in educational work. She is a leading light in the Baptist church at Lafayette, and she is a member of the Rebekah lodge, having been the first noble grand of the local order at Battle Ground. She has attended every session of the grand lodge but one. She is very comfortably located in her nicely furnished home at Battle Ground, enjoying the fruits of an upright and well-spent life, being highly honored and esteemed by all who know her.

HENRY ARNOLD PARKER.

THE SIRE'S ADVICE.

While lingers yet my setting sun,
And life's last sands in silence fall,
Ere Death's rude hand the glass shall break,
And o'er its ruins spread the pall.

Deenes of earth, my children come,
A father's counsel now receive,
Whose fourscore years are almost run,
And soon this borrowed dust will leave.

Make strong the ties of kindred love,
And let not jealous hate destroy.
May each to each a blessing prove—
In doubt a quid, in grief a joy.

Parents, with care your trust discharge,
And train aright the immortal young.
And ye, their children, heed their word,
That on the earth your days may be long.

Say naught nor do in passion's rage,
But speak becalmed and from the soul.
Swift will be the words of tattling tongue,
And every slanderous thought control.

Waste not your gains with lavish hand,
Nor merit's honest praise despise.
Yet bow not down the immortal mind
To treasures found below the skies.

Their fancied joys, though ever seen,
Sweet in the future luring on,
Yet leave their surtoys far behind,
Till to his grave unwelcome gone.

But heavenward turn the love-lit eye,
As pointing there the grateful heart,
And lead the life by God approved,
From birth till life's rays depart.

And when your course is nobly run,
And yielding from this mortal clay
The final breath of earthly air,
Breathes all, through Christ, of Death away.

October 14, 1845.

—JONAS PARKER.

Henry Arnold Parker was born in Lyons, Wayne county, New York, June 22, 1833. He is one of the highly respected citizens of Dayton, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where he has lived all his life excepting eight years spent in North Dakota and sixteen years before he came here. In his daily life among and intercourse with his fellow citizens he has exhibited those qualities of character which go to the making of the best type of our American citizenship. Though not now actively engaged in any business, he has had a hand in the development of this section of the state and has always given his influence and support to every movement looking to the advancement of the highest interests of the entire community.

Mr. Parker is descended from a line of honored ancestry, of which the following brief genealogical record is given:

I. "Deacon" Jonas Parker, the subject's great-grandfather, was a patriot

soldier in the war of the Revolution and was an active member of the Presbyterian church. He married Elizabeth——— and to them were born children, one of whom was Jonas Parker.

II. Jonas Parker, also known as "Deacon," was born at Pepperill, Massachusetts, July 16, 1766, and, like his father, was an active member of the Presbyterian church. On December 18, 1788, he married Ruth Farmer, and to them were born the following children:

(1). Hannah, born August 28, 1789, married Asa Butrick in 1808, and their children were Hannah (August 19, 1808), Charles (June 12, 1813) and Harriett (August 7, 1815).

(2). Jonas, father of the subject of this sketch and who was born June 30, 1791.

(3). Edmund, born July 6, 1793, married Nancy Hosley in 1816, and their children were William Appleton (November 6, 1816), William Andrew (August 26, 1818), John Edward (February 12, 1821) and Theodore Tirezvent (January 11, 1825).

(4). John, born September 18, 1795, married Mary O. Lawrence in 1822, and their children were Caroline Willard (October 2, 1823), Mary Elizabeth (March 3, 1826), Harriett Marie (March 13, 1828), John Loring (August 16, 1830), Louisa Frances (August 22, 1832), James Henry (December 3, 1834), Mary Elizabeth (October 21, 1837), George Odeon (February 9, 1840), Sophronia Lawrence (February 18, 1842), Charles Oakes (October 18, 1844), Edward Lawrence and Frank Lewis.

(5). Rebecca, born———19, 1797, married Samuel Farrer in 1819, and their children were Edmond (September 16, 1820), William Prescott (December 18, 1822), Charles Samuel (August 7, 1825). Mary Bullard (November 12, 1830), John Nutting (April 24, 1839) and Martha Ann (September 2, 1840).

(6). Amelia, born November 21, 1799, married Arnold Hutchinson in 1819, and their children were Catherine Amelia (October 2, 1819), William Arnold (September 12, 1821), Jonas (September 12, 1823), Edmond (August 7, 1825), John Irving (June 18, 1828), Nancy Elizabeth (September 22, 1830), Samuel Shipley (February 27, 1833), John Bullard (June 27, 1835), Henry Irving (February 8, 1838), Francis Rutheven (June 6, 1840), George Morton (July 24, 1843) and Charles Delano (October 18, 1844).

(7). Lydia, born February 5, 1802, became the wife of John Loring in 1823, and their children were James Henry (July 10, 1824), Eliza Parker (September 9, 1829) and Caroline Lewis (December 7, 1840).

(8). Mary, born February 26, 1804, married Thomas S. Stevens in 1822, and their children were Mary Jane (March 17, 1823), Edward Spaulding (February 14, 1825), Ruth Elizabeth (August 20, 1826) and Elizabeth Ried (August 23, 1839).

(9). Eliza Shedd, born June 16, 1806, married John Ames in 1835, and they had the following children: George Henry (October 1, 1836), Eliza Shiply (December 30, 1838), Charles Theodore (February 22, 1841), Frank Parker and Frank Walda.

(10). Ruth, born August 18, 1808, married William E. Shiply in 1828.

(11). Nancy P., born January 12, 1811, became the wife of Jesse Ried in 1832, and their children were Elizabeth Nancy (July 4, 1833), Arnold Hutchinson (October 26, 1835), Josephine Parker (October 6, 1837), Henry Alonzo (November 13, 1839), Jesse Hutchinson (November 12, 1842) and Jonas Frederic.

III. Jonas Parker, the third of the family of the same name to be commonly known as "Deacon," who was born June 30, 1791, married Nancy Gatchell in 1814, and to them were born the following children: Charles Gatchell, born September 3, 1815, died November 3, 1888; Nancy Elizabeth, born November 29, 1816; Harrison, born February 25, 1818, died in 1836; Jonas Farmer, born August 7, 1819, died February 9, 1909; Harriet Lewis, born February 16, 1822, died May 9, 1896; Abigail Varnum, born June 18, 1824; Camelia Drake, born August 16, 1830, died May 5, 1894; Henry Arnold, born June 22, 1833, the immediate subject of this sketch.

Jonas Parker, the father of these children, was born and reared near Boston, Massachusetts, and received what education could be obtained in the common schools of that day. About 1812 he started afoot on a prospecting or land-viewing expedition and walked to Wayne county, New York. He selected land near Lyons, and in 1814 returned to Massachusetts and was married, bringing his young bride at once to their new home. Here he farmed successfully until 1849, in October of which year he embarked with his family by boat on the Erie canal to Buffalo, from where they proceeded by lake to Toledo, thence by canal boat to Lafayette, where they arrived on the 17th of October. Here he bought and developed a fine farm and spent the remainder of his days. His remains now lie buried in Springvale cemetery. His wife is also deceased. Jonas Parker was by trade a cooper and mason and found frequent use for his knowledge along these lines. He was a faithful and active member of the Presbyterian church, as was also his wife.

IV. Henry Arnold-Parker spent his boyhood days on the parental farmstead, receiving a fair education in the common schools of the neighborhood. In 1849, when sixteen years of age, he accompanied his parents on their long water trip to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and remained with them here until his marriage in 1859. On the 18th of October of that year he married Rosa Alice Lockwood, and he went to farming on his own account, in which he was successfully engaged until 1880, when he moved to North Dakota, where he also followed agricultural pursuits for eight years. At the end of that time, feeling that he was so situated as to be able to retire from active labor, he sold out and returned to Indiana, locating at Dayton, where he erected a comfortable home and has since resided.

In March, 1865, Mr. Parker enlisted in Company C, Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Frazer. He rendered faithful service while in the field and was honorably discharged in September, 1865, and subsequently mustered out at Indianapolis, Indiana. Because of his military service, he now holds membership in John A. Logan Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Lafayette. In politics he is a Republican, and while a resident of Shelby township served efficiently as township trustee.

To Henry and Rosa Parker were born the following children: Harry L., born September 23, 1860, met his death by drowning on September 26, 1868; Charles G., born December 1, 1862, resides at Joplin, Missouri; Rose and Jonas, twins, born January 4, 1866, both died in infancy; Rose Agnes, born July 15, 1868, lives at Terre Haute, Indiana; James Albert, born February 12, 1873, lives at Thorntown, Indiana; Rufus L., born January 31, 1875. Mrs. Rosa Parker died, and on May 4, 1884, in North Dakota, Mr. Parker wedded Catherine Campbell, who was born in the Dominion of Canada on February 8, 1859, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Switzer) Campbell. Her parents were natives of Scotland and Canada respectively, and the father is now deceased. The mother lives in Jamestown, North Dakota. To Henry A. and Catherine Parker have been born four children, namely: Murray A., born July 25, 1888, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Francis B., born December 25, 1889, also of Indianapolis; Julia L., born February 27, 1892, at home; Madeline L., born July 27, 1894, also at home. Mrs. Parker is a member of the Presbyterian church, in the activities of which she takes a deep interest.

Mr. Parker, though advanced in years, takes a deep interest in the passing events of the day and is considered one of the leading citizens of Dayton, where he is now living in comparative ease.

JOHN P. GAGEN.

There is much incentive in studying the life history of such a man as John P. Gagen, who, by his own indomitable courage and energy, finally rose above early environments that were none too favorable, surmounting every obstacle he encountered in his pathway until he attained a position of eminence in the business circles of the city of Lafayette, Indiana, second to none of his contemporaries. He belonged to that large class of industrious American-born citizens of foreign parentage, his parents, Patrick and Mary Gagen, having emigrated to America from Ireland, where they were born and where their childhood was spent. They were the parents of ten children, but the mother was called to her rest ere they grew to maturity and the father married a second time, adding eight children to his already large family, the combined number of children being eighteen. However, he was a hard worker and a good manager and provided well for them, giving them common school educations and living to see them fairly well started in the battle of life. He was a man of honorable character and inculcated in his children those principles that make for true manhood and womanhood, the glory of our strong American citizenship of which we are justly wont to boast.

John P. Gagen was born in Sandusky, Ohio, December 13, 1848. He received his early mental training in the common schools of his native city, laying a good foundation for the broad knowledge he in after years acquired by habits of observation and promiscuous reading. He started to do for himself early in life, and soon gave evidence of a successful future, one not only replete with success, but honor also.

Upon reaching maturity, John P. Gagen chose a life partner in the person of a very amiable and worthy representative of an old and well-established family, Adaline Greene, a native of Lafayette, Indiana, having been born there in November, 1846. The wedding which marked the beginning of a mutually happy domestic life was solemnized on April 18, 1869. Mrs. Gagen's father came from Ohio and her mother from Wisconsin in an early day, settling in Tippecanoe county, where they established a good home amid primitive conditions. Joshua D. Greene, the father, was by occupation a carpenter, and his services were in great demand in his vicinity for many years, for he was a very skilled builder. Later in life he became a grocer, finally a general business man in Lafayette, where he met with success at whatever he turned his attention to, becoming well-known here in his day as a progressive and public-spirited man of affairs, taking a prominent part

in the affairs of the city in which he manifested a deep and abiding interest for many years, and in no small measure augmented its general development.

To John P. and Adaline Gagen eight children were born, of whom only two daughters are now living, namely: Emma F., who was born in Tippecanoe county, January 31, 1878, married Patrick Joseph Keefe, who is engaged with his father in the manufacturing business in Anderson, Indiana, where he resides. Mr. and Mrs. Keefe have no children. Esther Gagen, who was born February 5, 1883, married John Joseph Greenen, a resident of Indianapolis, where Mr. Greenen is engaged in the coal, lime and cement business. No children have been born to them. Both Mr. Greenen and Mr. Keefe are energetic business men.

Mrs. Gagen is the only living member of her parents' family, which consisted of four daughters. Her life has been singularly happy with the exception of the irreparable loss, occasioned by the death of her lamented husband, John P. Gagen, some four years ago. But he left her well provided for, her home at No. 1123 South street, Lafayette, being one of the handsomest and most attractive in the city. It is modern in every respect, elegantly furnished and tastily kept. Mrs. Gagen is also the owner of a very fine landed estate consisting of three hundred and twenty acres near Dayton, Tippecanoe county.

Personally Mrs. Gagen is a well-preserved woman, vivacious in manner, affable and kind-hearted, always hospitable and she is beloved by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. An excellent portrait adorns her cozy home—the likeness of her well-remembered husband, than whom a more popular and whole-souled man never lived in this city. He was a man who, while looking to his own interests, never lost sight of his duty to his fellowmen, and many acts of unostentatious charity were attributable to him. A man of fine natural traits, he was popular with all classes, and when his death occurred the entire city and community felt a personal loss.

CHARLES A. McCORKLE.

In studying the interesting life histories of many of the better class of men, and the ones of unquestioned merit and honor, it will be found that they have been compelled, very largely, to map out their own career and furnish their own motive force in scaling the heights of success, and it is



C. A. M. Corke



Frances M. McKee.

such a one that the biographer is pleased to write of in the following paragraphs.

Charles A. McCorkle, prominent farmer and well-known citizen of Jackson township, Tippecanoe county, was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, July 2, 1865, the son of Andrew C. and Polly A. (Meharry) McCorkle, people of sterling worth and highly honored during their residence in this locality. The father is now a resident of Lafayette, being seventy-two years of age, the mother of the subject having passed to her rest August 17, 1887. (For fuller record of this family the reader is respectfully referred to the sketch of John W. McCorkle, banker at Wingate, Indiana, and a brother of the subject, which appears on another page of this work.)

Charles A. McCorkle was educated in the public schools of Jackson township, spending the summer months working on the home place where he became inured to the healthful outdoor life of the farm. He was a very studious lad, and, not being satisfied with a primary education, entered De Pauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, and later attended Purdue University at Lafayette, making an excellent record in both these institutions, becoming thus well equipped for what the poets would call the "subsequent battle of life." When his school days were over, Mr. McCorkle returned home and resumed farming, having decided to make agriculture his life work, and he has since devoted all his time to the same with gratifying success.

On October 2, 1891, Mr. McCorkle was united in marriage in Tippecanoe county with Frances M. Bittle, the representative of a well-known old family. Her birth occurred March 12, 1868, in Fountain county, Indiana, she being the daughter of Silas and Fanny (Devore) Bittle, the former a native of Putnam county and the latter of Tippecanoe county, this state. They were extensive farmers in this county, where the mother's death occurred in 1908, having been over sixty years of age. She was buried in Wheeler cemetery. Her husband, who is living a retired life on his farm, is seventy years old at this writing. They were the parents of four children, three boys and one girl, all of whom are now living, Mrs. McCorkle being the second in order of birth. The other children were Elmer J., Alonzo and Luther J.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. McCorkle reside on a three-hundred-and-seventy-acre farm in Jackson township, which is one of the most valuable farms in this favored section of the Hoosier state. It is all under a high state of cultivation and is well improved in every respect. They have a

modern, well-arranged and nicely-furnished home, beautifully located, and many substantial outbuildings adorn the place, about which an excellent grade of livestock is to be seen, especially cattle and horses—everything that goes to make up an attractive and pleasant country home being seen here. General farming is carried on in a manner that stamps Mr. McCorkle as fully abreast of the times. Besides general farming, Mr. McCorkle feeds large numbers of hogs, cattle and sheep for the market and he usually commands the top prices for his stock, owing to their excellent quality. Mr. and Mrs. McCorkle have labored hard for what they have and are, therefore, deserving of the eminent success they have achieved, having started in life under none too favorable environments, and they are among the most prosperous farmers in the township at present.

To Mr. and Mrs. McCorkle four children have been born, all living at this writing, namely: John Russell, who is (in 1909) sixteen years old; Charles Leland, aged fourteen; Bernice Ann, aged twelve; Andrew Francis, aged nine.

Mr. McCorkle is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 306, at Wingate, Indiana, and he takes a very active interest in the same. Although he is a loyal Republican, he has never aspired to offices of trust and emolument at the hands of his fellow voters. But he is deeply interested in whatever tends to promote the welfare of his community in any way and all movements looking to the upbuilding of the same find in him a ready helper. Mr. and Mrs. McCorkle and their children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, holding their membership at Shawnee Mound, being active in all phases of church work and liberal supporters of the same. Mr. McCorkle has for some time past been steward of the local congregation, still discharging the duties of the same in a conscientious manner. Because of his recognized honor, industry, friendly disposition and genuine worth, Mr. McCorkle stands deservedly high among the people of Jackson township, where he is recognized by all classes as one of its most representative citizens.

WILLIAM SHELTMIRE.

The Sheltmires constitute a German family whose founders came from the old country in the early half of the last century. Christopher Sheltmire was a harnessmaker, who was engaged in business at the foot of Columbia street, Lafayette, until his death in 1861. He married Mary

Berkeley, who was brought to this country from Germany when sixteen years old, and by this union there were three children. One daughter died in childhood. Christopher, one of the sons, is employed by the N. W. Box Shoe Company. The mother died in 1906.

William Sheltmire, the youngest of the family, was born in Lafayette in 1859, and consequently was still an infant when he lost his father by death. Owing to the poverty of his mother and the lack of any paternal estate, he was compelled at an early age to begin making his own living. When sixteen years old he left school to accept a position with the A. G. Carnahan shoe factory on South Fourth street, at that time managed by Alexander Fraser. The latter saw that he did his work well, was industrious and attentive to business, and advanced him rapidly as a reward for his good qualities. His original intention had been to work only during vacations, but the rapid advancement caused him to stay with the shoe factory. When the head man of the fitting department left, Mr. Sheltmire was given his place, and held the position until the firm retired from business, in 1879. Mr. Sheltmire then took a position with Herman & Shockey, manufacturers of shoes, at the corner of Second and South streets. He was with this firm about three years, or until they retired from business, when he went with Mr. Herman and others, who had a contract for manufacturing shoes at the Colorado State Penitentiary at Canon City. Mr. Sheltmire held the position of foreman in this enterprise, but only remained in Colorado six months, after which he returned to Lafayette and accepted employment with Box & Pross, shoe dealers. Their store was located the second door south of Main on Third street. About two years later Mr. Pross withdrew from the firm and started a store on the corner of Main, next door to the original store, and Mr. Sheltmire was given the work previously attended to by Mr. Pross, which consisted in buying for and managing the store. About 1900 the business was incorporated under the name of the N. W. Box Shoe Company, in which Mr. Sheltmire took some stock and of which he was made secretary and treasurer. Prior to the incorporation the Pross store moved away and the Box company located in the corner, which it has since occupied. The location is perhaps the best for business of the kind in Lafayette as it is convenient to all parts of the city.

In 1896 Mr. Sheltmire married Daisy, daughter of John E. West, of Lafayette, formerly superintendent of the Charles D. Robinson paper mill. They have three children, Harold, Helen and Edith. Mr. Sheltmire is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 15, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

and Wabash Encampment. He is also a member of Lodge No. 51, Knights of Pythias, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He occupies a comfortable home erected before his marriage, and one of his main characteristics is his love of home and family. Conscientious in business, easily approached and accommodating to all, William Sheltnire is regarded by all who know him as a good neighbor and citizen.

SCHULTZ-BOSWELL DRUG COMPANY.

The Schultz-Boswell Drug Company is owner of one of the leading drug stores in Lafayette, located at No. 528 Main street. The business was originally started by Terry, Jennings & Harvey over fifty years ago, and was at that time located on the south side of Main street with the rear entrance on Fifth street. It was operated both as a retail and wholesale establishment. In time, O. C. Harvey became sole owner, and in the early eighties the wholesale department was dropped, the store being moved into rooms on the north side of Main street. In 1888, Mr. Harvey sold out to Longyear & Schultz, and the next year Edwin Boswell became an employe. In 1892, Mr. Longyear sold out his interest to Mr. Schultz, who remained sole owner until 1898, when Mr. Boswell became a partner. In 1904 the partnership name was changed as the result of organizing a corporation to conduct the business, with J. J. Schultz as president and Edwin Boswell as secretary and treasurer. Though the wholesale department was abandoned, some lines of stock are still bought in jobber's quantities. They carry a large stock, well assorted and of great variety. The prescription department is so unique as to be worthy of especial remark. It is in the front part of the store, surrounded by clear glass to keep out the dust and prevent improper meddling, but every operation is in full view of the customer. The noticeable feature is the extreme cleanliness that characterizes everything connected with this work. The principal control and management are in the hands of Messrs. Schultz and Boswell. With these preliminaries, a few biographical details of these popular business men will be in order.

Anton Schultz, founder of the family in America, was a native of Mauren, Bavaria, near Munich. In 1849 he served as a soldier in the Bavarian army and helped to put down the insurrection in Prussia. After coming to the United States in 1858 he married Gertrude Giess, of Strang, in Hessen-Cassel, Germany, who emigrated about the same time, both mak-

ing their journeys on slow-moving sailing vessels of that day. He had not been in this country long until he had an opportunity to become a soldier and help suppress a larger rebellion, and he was sufficient of a patriot to enlist in a company of the One Hundred Fiftieth Indiana Regiment, to fight for the Union during our Civil war. His son, John J. Schultz, was born in Fountain county, Indiana, in 1862, and, after reaching suitable age, attended the Lutheran schools for six years, during which time he studied German and English. After completing this preliminary course he entered the eighth grade of the public schools, attended high school a year and a half and then laid aside his books to take his first business step. This was as a clerk in L. R. Brown's drug store, afterwards owned by Crane Brothers, and he remained with this establishment for two and a half years. He then entered the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, mastered the required course, and was graduated in 1884. It was then that he returned to Lafayette, and went to work in the store of which he subsequently became principal owner.

Mr. Schultz is a member of the Elks, the Eagles and the Democratic party, being an active worker in the ranks of the latter. In 1902 he was elected trustee of the water works for a three-year term and was re-elected for a similar period. Two weeks before his first term expired, the legislature abolished the office, thereby making his tenure more than three years shorter than the time for which he was elected. Thereupon Mayor Dugan appointed him a member of the board of public works, and though he offered his resignation in January, 1908, the Mayor insisted on his serving until June of that year. Mr. Schultz while in office gave to his official duties the same conscientious attention he bestowed upon his private business and made a record so clean that the most captious critic could find no fault.

Edwin, son of George W. and Ann E. Boswell, was born in Morrow, Warren county, Ohio, and began earning his own way at a very early period in life. Almost continuously since his twelfth year he has been engaged in the drug business. Beginning first in Morrow, where he remained until fifteen years old, he was employed for fifteen years in a drug store in Cincinnati, after which he came to Lafayette and clerked for eight years for Longyear & Schultz in the store of which he was subsequently owner, and is now secretary and treasurer of the company which controls the business. December 12, 1883, he married Orpha A. Ward, of Morrow, Ohio. Few men have so long been in the drug business as Messrs. Schultz and Boswell. As the result of years of experience, united with natural ability, they have made a success and now own one of the most profitable and popular of Lafayette's drug stores.

GEORGE W. BOHAN.

The life of George W. Bohan was exemplary and one that resulted in no small amount of good to those whom it touched. He was born in Lafayette, Indiana, January 14, 1855, the son of Dennis and Elizabeth Bohan, among the early settlers of Tippecanoe county, whose family consisted of six children, an equal number of boys and girls. George W. Bohan spent his youth at home and attended the local public schools. When he reached manhood he decided to become a railroader and for many years he was a locomotive engineer on the Lake Erie railroad, being regarded as one of the most responsible employes of the company and he was popular with all the train men who knew him, for he was not only a very capable engineer but was a fine fellow personally. His death occurred in 1903.

George W. Bohan married Mary Fitzpatrick, January 28, 1880, in this city. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Fitzpatrick, natives of Ireland. Mary was born August 15, 1857, being the youngest child in a family of three children, and she is the only one now living. Mr. and Mrs. Bohan were the parents of eight children, as follows: Nellie M., born January 9, 1882, married Peter J. Lamb, September 12, 1906, and they have one son, William M. Lamb, born March 30, 1907. Peter J. Lamb was born in Delphi, Indiana, and his parents were born in Ireland. His place of business is at No. 24 Main street, Lafayette. He is a very genial and whole-hearted gentleman and is an excellent provider for his family, to which he is very devoted. Mary A. Bohan was born in Lafayette November 2, 1884, and she is employed as bookkeeper for the Smith Brothers Lumber Company of this city. Catherine was born July 19, 1887, and she is now in the employ of one of the principal dry goods firms of this city. Sarah G., born October 11, 1886, is now forelady at the Sterling Electric Works in Lafayette. Cecelia, born August 16, 1888, was educated in the local schools, is now in the employ of Hon. Robert Sample. George F., born July 28, 1890, is now collector for the Harrison Telephone Company of Lafayette. Stephen A., born July 3, 1892, is a clerk in the McHarty hat store of Lafayette. Dennis H., born November 28, 1894, is employed by Bohler & Beal. All these children were educated in the St. Ann parochial school of this city under the direction of the Rev. Fathers Roach and Byrne. They are all industrious and have good starts on the road of life in a business way.

The Bohan home, which is a neatly kept one, is located at No. 608 South Fourth street on the hill and is pleasantly situated. This family

supports the Catholic church, of which they are loyal members. Mrs. Boian was left a widow when her children were small, but she has been a good manager and a faithful mother and has succeeded in rearing her children in a manner that reflects much credit upon her.

WILLIAM BENNETT.

Among the business men of Lafayette, Indiana, who for many years performed well their part in the business phase of the city's development the name of William Bennett should receive prominent position. He was born in Warren county, Ohio, June 2, 1822, the son of Isaac and Joanna (Cory) Bennett, both natives of Pennsylvania and descendants of distinguished English ancestry. Joanna Cory's lineage can be traced to the noted Corey house on one side and to Sir Francis Drake, the famous English admiral, on the other. Mr. Bennett was reared in Warren county, Ohio, where he received his education in the primitive schools of those early times. By dint of hard work he established a good home and made a comfortable living. He married Anna V. Moore June 22, 1876. She was born in Lafayette, Indiana, September 21, 1837. Her parents were Strother and Harriet A. (Cowan) Moore, both born in Virginia, the former on December 16, 1812, and the latter on September 8, 1814; both were reared in the old Dominion state, both having been born in Hampshire county. They emigrated to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in an early day and were here several years before their marriage, which took place on October 11, 1836. Being pioneers here, they did their share in establishing the early institutions of the community where they settled. Two children were born to them. One son, William H. Moore, whose date of birth was June 15, 1840, became a well known business man. Harriet A. Moore, mother of Mrs. Bennett, died January 14, 1847, in Lafayette. Mr. Moore married again, July 20, 1849, his second wife being Mrs. Eleanor Cory, and to this union one child was born, Winfield Scott Moore, born December 22, 1852. He is an architect, living at Indianapolis; he is married and has a family of two daughters and one son. Eleanor Moore Bennett, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bennett, was born January 27, 1878. She was educated in the public schools of Lafayette, passed through the high school and attended a school of music, being a very talented musician; she also did some extra work in Purdue University. She has taught school with much success for a period

of six years in this city in the various grades. In this line of work she received a great deal of encouragement from her mother, who is a well educated woman, having attended Mrs. McKinster's private school, a seminary at Greencastle; she also studied art and afterwards taught the same.

William Bennett was first married to Elizabeth J. Robeson, who was born April 19, 1822, in Warren county, Ohio, and to this union two daughters and three sons were born, one of the sons dying in youth. Mrs. Bennett reared Elmer Bennett, who was educated in the schools of Lafayette, and who married Anna Snider. He is a carriage painter and lives in Terre Haute, Indiana. William Bennett was for many years a well known nurseryman of Lafayette, having located here in 1880. He died December 22, 1896. William Bennett was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a Prohibitionist. Mrs. Bennett is also a Methodist, but was reared in the Presbyterian faith. Her home, at No. 635 North street, is a pleasant and nicely kept one and a place where her many friends delight to gather, for she is a pleasant mannered woman, an entertaining conversationalist, genial and hospitable. Her appearance is that of a much younger woman, for life's cares have weighed but lightly upon her.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS NEWMAN.

The record of an honorable, upright life is always read with interest, and it better perpetuates the name and fame of the subject than does a monument, seen by few and soon crumbling into dust beneath the relentless hand of time. Those who have fought and suffered for the country in which their lot is cast are especially deserving of an honored place in its annals, and their posterity will turn with just pride to these records of the founders and preservers of a prosperous, united nation.

Christopher Columbus Newman is a native son of the old Hoosier state, having been born at Lafayette on April 25, 1844. His parents were John H. and Susan (Miller) Newman. John H. Newman was born in Mecklenburg, Prussia, and came to this country in young manhood. He first located in Ohio, where he was engaged in farming. He was a brewer by trade and in about 1838 he came to Tippecanoe county, driving over in wagons. He settled at Lafayette and engaged in the brewing business in partnership with a brother-in-law, Abraham Miller, who subsequently met death by drowning in the canal. The firm name was first Newman & Miller, but on the death



C. C. Newman



Gertrude Newman

of his partner Mr. Newman took over his interest and the firm style became the Newman Brewing Company. Mr. Newman was a successful man in his business affairs and was widely known over a large part of the state. He was public-spirited in his attitude towards affairs and took a large interest in politics. He served several terms efficiently as a member of the Lafayette city council and was offered the nomination for the mayoralty, but declined. His death occurred on September 1, 1888, when he was about seventy-two years old. His wife Susan was a native of Pennsylvania, but came to Ohio in young girlhood and was reared in that state, and here married. Their children, three boys and two girls, were all born after the parents settled in Lafayette, and were as follows: Christopher C., the immediate subject of this sketch; Charles H., deceased; Carrie, who married a Mr. Quigley and is now deceased; Laura, who died at the age of seven years; Frank resides in Lafayette.

Christopher C. Newman attended the public schools of Lafayette and received a fair education. He remained at home until the dark cloud of civil war hovered over the national horizon, and on the call for volunteers he promptly offered his services, enlisting for the three-months service in the capacity of a fifer, in the playing of which instrument he was an expert. At the close of his first period of enlistment he returned home, but at the expiration of thirty days, on September 19, 1861, he again enlisted, being assigned as a fifer to Company G, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served with this command three years and was veteranized at Chattanooga. He was then transferred to the Fifty-eighth Indiana Regiment, called the "Pontoon Regiment," because of the fact that their duty consisted in throwing bridges across the rivers and streams. Mr. Newman took part in a number of the great battles of that conflict, including, among others, those at Rich Mountain, Miller Springs, Perryville, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, on the march with Sherman to the sea, and subsequently took part in the Grand Review of the victorious armies at Washington. Mr. Newman was twice badly injured during his military service, once during the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, and again in front of Atlanta, being both times run over by ammunition wagons. He is still in possession of the fife and other musical instruments used by him during the service and prized as relics of those trying days. He was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, and then returned to Lafayette. He went to work in his father's brewery and was so employed continuously until 1877, when he bought a tract of fine land in section 23, Wabash township, which he moved

onto and afterwards gave his sole attention to its cultivation. He was fairly successful and brought his farm up to a high standard of cultivation. He now rents the most of his land, but is still an active man for his years. He has always been guided by a high code of ethics and has won and retains the highest regard of all who know him. In politics he is a Republican, but not a politician. He formerly was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, but as his years advanced he found it inconvenient to attend the meetings at night and withdrew his membership.

In 1866 Mr. Newman was married, the lady of his choice being Zerelda Lewis. She was born five miles east of Dayton, Indiana, on Wild Cat creek, September 18, 1842, and is the daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca Lewis. Her father was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, December 20, 1816, and died December 1, 1879. Her mother was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, July 17, 1822, and died November 28, 1897. They were married in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on December 23, 1841, and became the parents of six children, namely: Zerelda; Louisa A., deceased; Nathan H., deceased; Florence Grace, who married a Mr. Coffman and resides at Montmorenci, Indiana; Austin and George W. are deceased. When Jonathan Lewis first came to Lafayette he engaged in the grain business, subsequently relinquishing that for the livery business, being successful in both lines. During 1854-55 he served as coroner of Tippecanoe county and also served as jailer, it being during the existence of the old log jail. In his day he was one of the most prominent men in the county. In 1850 he started overland for California, being ninety days on the way. He was possessed of the gold fever and remained in the West three years. He was engaged for a time as a stage driver, but was in poor health most of the time and finally was compelled to return East. On his return to Lafayette he again took up the livery business and during the war he was extensively engaged in buying horses for the government. He was a Democrat and took an active part in matters political, being considered a shrewd and successful politician.

To Mr. and Mrs. Newman have been born four children, as follows: Susan, born July 6, 1867, died at the age of fourteen months; George L., born February 26, 1869, died January 30, 1909; Alice, born January 30, 1873, married, January 22, 1891, H. C. Myers, who is at present trustee of Wabash township, and they had two children, Grace L. Myers, born May 29, 1892, and John Leonard, born September 17, 1893, and died on November 4, 1899; William, born September 25, 1870, died at the age of two years.

GEORGE DANIEL PARKS.

New England has furnished many men of prominence and worth to the West, notably among those who have chosen Indiana as their place of residence being George D. Parks, of Lafayette. A lawyer by profession and since 1902 county attorney, he has made his presence felt in the legal circles of his adopted city and, as a public-spirited citizen, interested in whatever tends to promote the material progress of the community and the social and moral advancement of his fellow men; his influence has been strong and salutary and his example worthy of imitation.

The family which Mr. Parks has the honor to represent is a very old one and for nearly one hundred and forty years has figured in the history of a certain locality in New England, where the subject's ancestors settled on their removal from Manchester, England, to Massachusetts in 1774. The place referred to was at the head of Swan island, in the Kennebec river, in what was then Massachusetts, but now the state of Maine, being the point where the British force, under the traitor Arnold, stopped on its passage to Quebec during the war of the Revolution. Since first coming to this country, in the year indicated above, the Parks family have been identified with that locality, five generations of them having been born in Richmond, opposite Swan island, and figured prominently in its history.

The first of the name to seek a home in the new world appears to have been John Parks, the subject's great-grandfather, who established the above mentioned settlement and took a leading part in the affairs of the same. Among his descendants were a number of strong, courageous men, who from time to time became identified with the development and growth of Sagadahoc county, Maine, rose to positions of honor and trust in that jurisdiction and ever since the colonial period the name has been closely interwoven with the material improvements of the country and its rise and progress along other lines, including public life, social and moral advancements and educational developments.

George W. Parks, the father of the subject, was born in the town of Richmond, Sagadahoc county, as was also the mother, who before her marriage bore the maiden name of Jane Raudlette, neither of whom ever left the state of Maine. Their son, George D. Parks, of this review, is a native of the county of Sagadahoc and dates his birth from the 29th day of September, 1856, having first seen the light of day in Richmond, where he also spent his early life and received his preliminary education. Later he took

a course of civil engineering in the University of Maine, where he was graduated in 1876, after which he devoted several years to his profession, finally discontinuing it to fit himself for a more agreeable calling. While engaged in civil engineering, he became imbued with a strong desire to make the practice of law his life work and to this end he bent all of his energies, taking up the study of the profession under competent instructors and availing himself of every opportunity to facilitate his progress during the period of preparation.

Mr. Parks was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Maine in the latter part of 1879 and on January 1st of the following year opened an office in Brunswick, that state, where he practiced, with gratifying success, ten years, when, on account of health of the family, he removed to Alabama. He removed to Lafayette, Indiana, in the year 1893, and since locating in his present field of practice he has devoted himself very closely to his profession, taking the office formerly occupied by Chase & Chase, which he has since retained, and in due time building up a large and lucrative business and forging to the front among the leading members of the local bar. In 1902 he was appointed county attorney, a position he has held, by successive reappointments, to the present time, his long continuance in the office affording ample evidence of his ability to fill it, also of his faithfulness to the interests of the public.

In point of scholarship and a critical knowledge of the law, Mr. Parks ranks among the oldest of his contemporaries of the Tippecanoe county bar, and his professional career, therefore, has been above reproach and in every respect honorable. He is recognized as a safe counsellor, judicious practitioner and his ability to cope with the strongest of his professional brethren in the field long noted for its high order of legal talent bears evidence of the close and careful consideration he gives to any matter entrusted to him and the ample preparations he makes to meet his adversaries in the trial of causes. His practice, already large, is steadily growing in volume and importance and he now commands an extensive clientele, not altogether in his own county, as is indicated by his frequent calls to other courts.

On June 8, 1881, Mr. Parks was united in marriage with Anna S. White, of Bowdoinham, Maine, a lineal descendant of Peregrine White, who came to America in the "Mayflower" and bore a conspicuous part in the affairs of the first English colony on the Western continent. Two sons have resulted from the union, both born in Brunswick, Maine: Roscoe W., whose birth occurred May 25, 1882, was graduated in chemistry from Purdue University with the class of 1902 and for some time past has held the

responsible position of chemical engineer of the Cawley-Clarke Company, of Newark, New Jersey; Morris R., born December 20, 1885, was graduated in general science from Purdue University in 1907 and is also an alumnus of the Indiana Law School, Indianapolis, where he finished his course and received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in the year 1909, and is practicing in Lafayette as partner of his father under the firm name of Parks & Parks. Mr. Parks and his entire family are members of the First Baptist church of Lafayette, he being one of the trustees. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed all the chairs in the subordinate lodge, besides being honored from time to time with important official positions in the encampment and canton of Patriarchs Militant. In his political affiliations he is a Republican.

JOHN BALSER.

It is safe to say that no class of citizens have done more for the development of Lafayette and Tippecanoe county than the Germans, and of this element none is more deserving of special mention than John Balser, who was born in Germany but spent his active life in America, where he prospered by reason of his industry and fidelity to duty to himself, his family and his adopted country. After a very active and useful life, he was gathered to his fathers in the "great beyond" in 1894, leaving a goodly amount of property to his faithful wife and dutiful children. He was an engineer of no ordinary ability, and, having taken an interest in local political and public affairs, was called upon to serve the city of Lafayette as street commissioner, city and county commissioner, having very ably filled these positions of public trust for many years, and when he passed away his many friends and acquaintances realized that a very active business man and useful citizen had gone from their midst. He became the owner of eighty acres of land in Tippecanoe county which he farmed for some time in connection with his other numerous duties; this very valuable piece of land the family still owns.

John Balser married Barbara Stauffenberg May 19, 1861. She is the daughter of John and Elizabeth Stauffenberg, natives of Germany who came to America March 16, 1860, and settled in Lafayette, Indiana. They were the parents of six children, five girls and one boy; two daughters and the son are now living. To John Balser and wife six children were born, as follows: Henry, deceased; Catherine is a dressmaker in Lafayette, who at this writing is making a tour of Europe; Elizabeth is deceased; Anton began

when fourteen years of age to do for himself and has been away from home for several years; Ann K. is a graduate of the Lafayette high school of the class of 1890, and since 1898 she has held the trusted position of forelady in Peirce's wholesale grocery firm, being a very competent and thorough business woman; she also has charge of the Balser home and sees that her good mother is properly cared for,—indeed, all the children take a delight in ministering to her every want, which is evidence of the wholesome home atmosphere in which they were reared. Louis Balser is the youngest child. All the children have remained single and all four live with their mother at their pleasant and neat home, No. 822 North Fifth street, where Mrs. Balser has resided for the past forty-four years. She is well preserved for a woman of her years and is held in high esteem by her neighbors and friends,—in fact, this excellent family holds high rank among the representative citizens of Lafayette.

REV. CONRAD HASSEL.

The life of the Rev. Conrad Hassel, pastor of the Salem Reformed church in Lafayette, is one that the biographer would hold up to the young men whose futures are yet to be determined, as a model, which should serve in piloting them through many precarious places, for his is a self-sacrificing, unostentatious and honorable life, lived largely for others, thus emulating the lowly Nazarene.

The Reverend Hassel was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, two miles southeast of the city of Sharon, January 26, 1863, the son of George and Elizabeth (Dresch) Hassel. The Hassel family were natives of the Rhine country, Bavaria. George Hassel emigrated from Germany to America when he was eighteen years old, locating at Sharon, Pennsylvania. The Dresch family were from the same country, and they also came to Sharon, Pennsylvania, where the parents of the subject were married in 1860. The father was a hard working man who made his daily bread in whatever honest way that presented itself. In 1868 he moved to Ohio, locating two miles southwest of Sharon, Trumbull county, on a small farm, and it was here that Conrad was reared, assisting with the work on the home place and attending the district schools. Being ambitious, he attended the night schools in order to learn German. He was also taught by his father and became proficient in the German language. He was a regular attendant at the serv-

ices of the St. Paul Reformed church and was a teacher in the Sunday school. When twelve years of age he united with the church. In his Sunday school work he used the Bible only, for he had no other literature at that time, and in this way acquired a great deal of Bible knowledge even in his early youth. Conrad was the second child in order of birth in his father's family. His parents have both long since gone to their eternal reward, being remembered by all who knew them as honest and highly respected citizens.

Conrad Hassel completed his theological course at the Heidelberg University at Tiffin, Ohio, and was ordained in 1899. While a student at Cleveland, Ohio, in the year 1887, he won a gold medal for the best German scholarship in the college. Aside from the influence of an excellent Christian home, the subject was influenced in a large measure during his attendance of the Sunday schools of his community, by a Mr. Patterson, a Scotch Presbyterian, who would relate impressively the story of the Crucifixion and others of like interest on such occasions. During his school days at Tiffin, Ohio, Reverend Hassel supplied the pulpit at Ashland, and also a small country church near Galion, Ohio. After he was ordained he continued to serve these churches about one year, then accepted a call from the First Reformed church at Galion, where he preached in two languages, German and English. This church was very largely attended and Rev. Hassel continued to serve it for a period of twelve years. During these twelve years three hundred and seventy-two persons were baptized, two hundred and nineteen funerals conducted, three hundred and fifty members received into the church, leaving on the rolls at the close of his pastorate six hundred and twenty-five. He was very successful in the work at this place and became well known throughout Crawford county. He was the organizer and president of the Crawford County Historical Society and he made a close study of the early history of the county, especially that dealing with the Wyandotte Indians. He was interested in Colonel Crawford and in the historical affairs of Crawford county, Ohio. The Colonel was born in Virginia, in 1732. He built a cabin in Connellsville, Pennsylvania, which stood until 1896 when it was torn down and a number of gavels made from it. Reverend Hassel has one of them. H. P. Snider, a great-grandson of Colonel Crawford, was editor of the *Connellsville Courier* at that time. He it was who had the logs of the old cabin sawed up and made into gavels, in memory of his ancestor, Colonel Crawford. The Colonel was captured in the campaign of 1732 and burned at the stake, after a battle with Butler's Rangers and the Indians near Upper Sandusky, Ohio. The retreating army later fought a battle at Olentangy near Galion, Ohio, a monument being erected on this

battlefield in September, 1896. Reverend Hassel had charge of the unveiling ceremonies and delivered the principal address upon that occasion.

Rev. Conrad Hassel came to Lafayette, Indiana, February 1, 1903. The church of which he has been pastor since that time has, at this writing, in 1909, over four hundred members and is in a flourishing condition. Of this congregation the Men's Society is an important feature, it consisting of eighty members. Reverend Hassel has also done much good work in the Ladies' Aid Society and the Christian Endeavor. He is the superintendent of the Sunday school. The subject is a well known lecturer. Among the subjects upon which he lectures are such as "Abraham Lincoln," "Patrick Henry," "Crawford's Campaign," "Rise and Fall of the Rebellion," and "Our American Soldiery." He is president of the Western board of home missions of the Reformed church in the United States. He is also a member of the board of foreign missions, the headquarters of which are at Philadelphia. He is an honorary member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having been received at the Indiana State Soldiers' Home by Jasper Packard Post, No. 589, and on the date of his admission was presented with a handsome badge in design the same as the regular Grand Army badge, and inscribed as follows: "For Distinguished Service this Badge was Presented to Rev. Conrad Hassel upon his Election to Honorary Membership in this Post, May 23, 1909."

The domestic life of Reverend Hassel began when he was united in the bonds of matrimony with Lydia Forwick, a native of Wisconsin, but who was living in Ohio at the time of her marriage. She is a daughter of Rev. F. Forwick, now deceased, but who at that time (August 26, 1889) was preaching at Vermilion, Ohio, and who for many years was stationed at Cleveland, Ohio, where he enjoyed a very successful pastorate. To Reverend and Mrs. Hassel six children have been born, namely: Frieda, Alma, Otto, Irene, Carl and Ira, all still members of the home circle.

Reverend Hassel often speaks at lodges, soldiers' and public gatherings. He is not only popular with his congregation but is held in high esteem by the people of Lafayette and Tippecanoe county, irrespective of religious creed.

JEREMIAH EDWARDS.

As the honored president of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Otterbein, and one of the representative citizens of Tippecanoe county, with which he has long been identified in various ways, it is incumbent that specific



MR. AND MRS. JEREMIAH EDWARDS

mention be made of Mr. Edwards in a work of this nature, not alone by reason of the prominent position which he holds, but also with a view to the incentive which the record of his honorable and useful career may afford to those who in time may come to peruse these pages.

Jeremiah Edwards was born in the beautiful little city of Delaware, Delaware county, Ohio, on August 22, 1833. The subject's father was a native of the state of New York and his mother was born in Wales. The father died when the boy was but a baby and he has always borne his mother's name, Edwards. The mother is living at Morocco, Indiana, at the remarkable age of ninety-seven years. The subject secured his first schooling at Rensselaer, Ohio, and after coming to Tippecanoe county he attended four terms of subscription school, the sessions being held in the old-fashioned log buildings which in those days prevailed. This, with one term in a school at Montmorenci, comprised the sum total of his school training. However, Mr. Edwards has been a close reader of the best literature and a keen observer of men and events, and today few men are better informed on matters in general than is he. Mr. Edwards was about fourteen years old when he came to Tippecanoe county, and at the age of fourteen years he located in Shelby township, where he has remained practically ever since, being now the second oldest resident of the township. In that early day the country was wild and covered with the primeval forests with the exception of an occasional clearing and a few strips of prairie land. Wild animals were numerous and wild game was a prominent feature on the pioneer bill of fare. Mr. Edwards was employed at day work until he was twenty-eight years old. He had been economical and had managed to save his wages so that some time prior to this he had bought a small tract of land and had erected a house thereon. He now entered eighty acres of land in Jasper county, but soon sold it and bought land in section 27, Shelby township. He has added to his landed possessions from time to time and is now the owner of two hundred and sixty acres of land, comprising several splendid pieces of land lying in sections 11 and 27, being considered one of the well-to-do and solid men of the community. He has been practical and progressive in his methods and has done as much, if not more, than any other one man to advance the general interests of the township. He has carried on general farming operations and the general condition of his property reflects credit on the owner. He has a splendid and comfortable home, while the barns and other out-buildings are up-to-date and commodious.

In 1903 Mr. Edwards took a leading part in the organization of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Otterbein, which is a state bank, owned by

a stock company, and capitalized at thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Edwards, who owns the largest block of stock, is president of the bank and gives it much of his attention, its marked success being due largely to his efforts and influence. The bank building, a neat and commodious two-story edifice, is owned by the institution.

On November 20, 1860, when about twenty-eight years old, Mr. Edwards was wedded to Barbara E. Shambrough, the daughter of Jacob and Sarah Shambrough. She was born in the township in which she now resides in 1840, and is descended from Pennsylvania stock, her parents having come to Indiana from that state, being among the earliest settlers in Tippecanoe county. To Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have been born three children, namely: Annis J. is married and lives in Wisconsin; Elbert H., of Otterbein, married Margaret Parker and they have four children; Ross W. is engaged in the sheep business in Montana. Despite his seventy-six years, Mr. Edwards is active and energetic and takes a keen and healthy interest in the current events of the day. He still gives a portion of his time to the farm, on which he frequently does a regular day's work. Altogether, he is a man whom to know is to like, and he justly merits representation in a work of this character.

WILLIAM H. MOORE.

Among the business men of honorable repute who in years gone by contributed their just share to the work of developing the city of Lafayette, Indiana, from an insignificant country hamlet to a bustling mart of wide influence, William H. Moore is deserving of much credit. His worthy life companion who, with her children, was left to enjoy the comfortable competence which he accumulated by years of patient toil and endeavor, reside in a neat and attractive home at No. 713 North street, Lafayette, being highly esteemed in that neighborhood.

Mrs. Sarah A. (Miller) Moore was born in Darke county, Ohio, near Greenville, October 12, 1837, the daughter of Abraham C. and Elizabeth (Elston) Miller. Abraham C. Miller, who was born in the state of Pennsylvania, was a typical pioneer, rugged, adventurous, but loyal to duty and honest and it was to such men as he that the present solid prosperity of the great middle West was made a possibility. His faithful life companion was born in Ohio. They were the parents of five children, all now deceased except Sarah A., who received what education she could in the primitive log school

houses of the early days, and when she reached womanhood married William H. Moore, April 28, 1869, the wedding occurring in Lafayette, Indiana. To this union three children were born, one son and two daughters. They are named as follows: Edith, born June 15, 1870, died in infancy; Wilbur G., born August 28, 1871, has remained single and is living in Lafayette, having been educated in the city schools, receiving a good education, after which he devoted himself to the study of electricity and has become an expert in this line, at present conducting a well equipped and carefully managed shop on Fifth street; Leota Grace Moore was born May 12, 1874, and died in the sixteenth year of her age. She was a bright girl and popular with a large circle of young friends.

Mrs. Moore was reared a Presbyterian and the strict discipline received in her girlhood, when the principles of this sound old-time doctrine were inculcated in her by her parents, has had a great mitigating effect on her after life, rendering it pure and wholesome; however, she is not at this writing identified with the Presbyterian congregation. Mrs. Moore is neat and tidy about her home, modest, pleasant and agreeable, kind and thoughtful rather than over-talkative, her disposition being of the kind that wins and holds friends.

Christian Miller, a brother of Mrs. Moore, was among the patriotic sons who responded to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861. He was instrumental in raising Company A, which became a part of the Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was elected captain of the same. While leading a charge at the battle of Rich Mountain, Virginia, he was shot down and for several months was in a serious condition at Beverley, Virginia. He was finally able to return home, where he recovered his health to some extent, although he died from the effects of his wounds several years afterward.

JAMES P. COMBS.

James P. Combs, who is well remembered among the railroad fraternity as a very capable and genial engineer, which line of work he followed for many years and then passed on to the "great beyond" that awaits us all, was born in Kentucky October 11, 1826, and came to Jacksonville, Illinois, when a boy and was educated in that city. On reaching maturity he decided to become an engineer, which line of work he took up and successfully followed.

He ran as an engineer along the Illinois river, with headquarters at Naples, at an early day. When the Civil war began he showed his patriotism by joining the Union forces as a private in the Tenth Indiana Battery. He was in the hospital and on a gunboat most of the time he was in the service. He received an honorable discharge and drew a pension of twelve dollars per month.

Mr. Combs chose as a life partner on September 15, 1850, Sarah P. Green, their wedding occurring at Winchester, Scott county, Illinois, sixteen miles west of Jacksonville. Sarah P. Green was born in the last named city on March 23, 1833, the daughter of Jonas Green, who was born in Pennsylvania on August 10, 1806, and his death occurred February 18, 1900, having reached the remarkable age of ninety-four years. By trade he was a blacksmith and cooper, working at these in the city of Lafayette. He married Mahala Crawley, who was born in Kentucky in 1813, their wedding occurring April 17, 1827, in Jacksonville, Illinois. She, too, reached a good old age, passing to her rest on March 24, 1896. Their family consisted of four daughters and three sons. Two of the girls are now living, Mrs. Sarah P. Combs and Mrs. S. J. Bentley, of Seattle, Washington.

To Mr. and Mrs. James P. Combs the following children were born: Nettie, whose birth occurred August 14, 1852, married Charles Opp, lives at Otterbein, and is the mother of two children, both married; Mr. Opp is a farmer. James Combs, a farmer, was born November 11, 1854, married Sarah Smith, and they are the parents of seven children. Edwin Combs, born May 9, 1857, died in infancy. Fanny D. Combs, born November 13, 1858, married Will McCombs, of Lafayette, and died November 10, 1896, in Kansas City, Missouri. William C. Combs was born August 3, 1861, and died when twenty-three years old. Thomas G. Combs was born January 6, 1864, lives in Otterbein, Indiana, and married Lizzie Hallahue, who has borne him four children. He is a mechanic, farmer and well driller. Minnie M. Combs was born May 10, 1866, married William McCombs at Wichita, Kansas. He is a very prosperous man, being overseer of the Dole Packing Company's plant.

Mrs. Sarah P. Combs was reared a Methodist, but she is now a member of the Christian church, and is also a member of the Union Veteran League, being very active in its work, also that of the church. She is known for her charitable deeds, being a true "mother in Israel" in time of sickness or distress in any way among her neighbors. She is a well-preserved woman for one of her advanced years, having a merry laugh that bespeaks healthfulness of soul as well as body and it is indeed good to be in her presence, for she

makes everyone feel better and happier. She has a good memory and is in full possession of all her faculties and it is a rare treat to visit her nicely-kept, cozy and hospitable home at No. 823 Cincinnati street, where her many friends always find the latchstring hanging on the outside.

JACOB MAY.

Among the large class of foreign-born citizens who have come to our shores and have done so much for the development of all sections of the United States, none seem to have done more or made better citizens than the Germans. A representative of this class was Jacob May, who enjoyed distinctive prestige among the enterprising business men of Lafayette and Tippecanoe county, having fought his way onward and upward in the face of obstacles until he earned the right to be called one of the progressive men in industrial circles, winning a position among the earnest men whose depth of character and strict adherence to principle excited the admiration of his contemporaries.

Jacob May was born in Schiefferstadt, Bavaria, January 18, 1836, the son of Jacob and Susanna (Dennhart) May. The former was a prominent farmer and also owned a brewery, being a man who prospered by reason of his inherent business ability, which seems to have been transmitted to succeeding generations, for he was a man who believed in the old adage, "if a thing is worth doing it is worth doing well." Judging from the eminent success the members of this family now living in Lafayette have achieved, one would say that they, too, are advocates of such principles. Jacob May, of this review, received his educational training in the Fatherland, working in his father's brewery in the meantime. As was the custom in his country, when he reached manhood he entered the army and served for a period of six years. Upon leaving the same he returned home and worked for his father until 1865, in October of which year he set sail for America, where he believed greater opportunities existed for him. Unlike many of his countrymen, he did not tarry in the East, but came direct to Lafayette, Indiana, reaching this city on October 12, 1865. His former experience in the brewery business caused him to seek employment in the local brewery, which he found, working here as a foreman for a period of two years. In 1868 he and John Kuntz formed a partnership and conducted a brickyard for about two years, when Mr. May purchased the interest of

Kuntz and continued the same alone in a successful manner. He also conducted a yard at Sheldon for three years, but this not proving so successful was closed—in fact it became necessary to discontinue both yards during the panic of the early seventies, owing to the stringency of the money market. Mr. May then worked for others for several years, and in 1882 he resumed work in his brickyard in Lafayette. In those days the work was all done by hand and numerous employes gathered about Mr. May's yards. He continued to operate the local yard until 1901, when he took in four of his sons as partners, Fred, John, Michael and Jacob. In 1904 they purchased the extensive tile factory of M. C. Meigs, located at "Three-mile Switch," near Lafayette, on the Big Four and Lake Erie railroads. Four kilns are operated here and about twenty thousand dollars' worth of tile is manufactured here each year, their trade being now very extensive and the reputation of the firm second to none in the Hoosier state, the patronage of the same constantly growing, owing to the high-grade material turned out here and the honest methods employed in conducting the business, resulting in securing the confidence of every customer.

The domestic life of Jacob May dates from January 13, 1867, when he formed a matrimonial alliance with Susanna Dennhardt, a native of his own town, Schiefferstadt, Germany. She was the daughter of Valentine and Magdalena Dennhardt and came to the United States in October, 1866. She was always known as a woman of pleasing personality, kind and generous, and her death, which occurred February 1, 1908, was deeply lamented by her many warm friends in Lafayette. Preceding this sad event she had been in declining health for three years, but with Christian fortitude she bore her lot patiently, never complaining. She was followed to the grave by her husband August 30, 1909.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jacob May eleven children were born, and all the members of this large family gave early evidence of the wholesome home training which they received. They are Joseph, who died at the age of ten years and two months; Fred married Julia Kramer, of Lafayette, and they are the parents of two children, Paul Jacob and Herbert Michael Frederick; John married Mary Mulherin, of Lafayette, and four children were born to them, three of whom are living, John Jacob, Anna Mary and Celia Alice; Gertrude, the second child born to Mr. and Mrs. John May, died in infancy; the third son, Michael G., has remained unmarried; Susanna P. married John E. Brown and lives at Raub, Benton county, this state; they live on a farm and are the parents of four children, John Frederick, Jacob Charles, George Balthaser and Margaret Gertrude. Jacob and Mary Ceryl

live at home, the latter being the housekeeper; Joseph C. L. is unmarried and lives at home, assisting in the factory; Charles J. is a stationary engineer living at home; George V. is living at home and works on the farm; Louis R. is bookkeeper at the Thieme & Wagner Brewery.

The May family owns a very valuable and highly productive farm of two hundred and sixty-six acres near their factory, and they operate the same in a manner that insures a large annual income. No better land is to be found in this favored section of the state. Besides this, their residence at the south end of Fourth street, Lafayette, is a substantial, commodious and elegantly furnished one, where good cheer and generosity is always found. The members of this family are all hard-working, public-spirited and honest in all their transactions with their fellowmen. They are all members of the St. Boniface Catholic church, and all the boys belong to the Catholic Order of Foresters; Fred and Michael also belong to the Knights of Columbus. Fred is a member of the Knights of St. Paul. Louis R. is recording secretary of the Foresters. John and his family reside at the factory at "Three-mile Switch." Fred is assuming the principal leadership in the conduct of the large business affairs of the family since the death of his father. No happier or mutually helpful family could be found than the Mays, and none stand higher in the estimation of their neighbors and acquaintances in Tippecanoe county.

DANIEL HAWK.

One by one the gallant soldiers who sacrificed so much for posterity in the greatest of polemic struggles, when this country was well-nigh rent asunder during the sixties, have succumbed to the only foe they could not meet, until only a small remnant of the original great host remains. Among those who have wrapped their winding-sheet about them and are now sleeping the sleep that no reveille shall wake is Daniel Hawk, long a well-known and highly respected citizen of Tippecanoe county. He was a native of Ohio, having been born in Butler county, October 24, 1833, the son of George and Peggy (Dix) Hawk, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. George Hawk died when his son Daniel was only nine years old, consequently the latter was bound out. But, being misused by his people, he ran away and went to Dayton, Ohio, where he learned the stonecutter's trade. He finally came to Lafayette, Indiana, where he spent his subsequent life, dying April 30, 1906.

Daniel Hawk was first married to Mary A. Rodifer, of Lafayette. On Jun 15, 1836, she first saw the light of day, and her life closed in 1869. They became the parents of two children, Thomas and John D. Hawk. Daniel's second marriage was to Phoebe C. Lindsay, on December 21, 1870, by which union three children were born, namely: Georgia, born December 13, 1871, died May 23, 1872; Nora, born April 2, 1873, died July 30, 1874; Jessie, born January 13, 1875, married William Lentz, a hardware merchant in Rossville, Indiana, and they are the parents of two children. Mrs. Phoebe C. Hawk died July 6, 1884. Daniel Hawk's third marriage was solemnized with Alma E. (Mead) Moore, who was born October 12, 1846, the wedding occurring on March 5, 1885, at Paxton, Illinois. Mrs. Hawk is a native of Knox county, Ohio, and the daughter of Spelman and Mary J. (Mitchell) Mead, natives of Ohio, where they lived on a farm. By Mr. Hawk's third marriage two children were born, namely: Lucy Belle Hawk, born April 27, 1888, was educated in the Lafayette schools, graduating from the high school in 1906, and is now in her fourth year in Purdue University, where she made a splendid record in the science department. She is a very bright and affable young lady and is preparing for a career as teacher. Freddie Daniel Hawk was born April 5, 1891, and died January 16, 1894.

Daniel Hawk enlisted in Company E, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, as a private, but was promoted to sergeant and to the signal corps. He was in the service over three years, receiving an honorable discharge in April, 1865, having made an excellent soldier. He drew a pension of twenty-four dollars per month, and his widow now draws twelve dollars per month. Mrs. Hawk has a neat and comfortable home at No. 817 North Fifth street, Lafayette, which she owns and which she takes a delight in, and where her many warm friends are often entertained. She is regarded as an excellent neighbor and a genuinely good woman.

MOSES F. WILSON.

Although nearly eighty years have dawned and died since Moses F. Wilson first saw the light of day, he is yet a man of vigor and in possession of all his faculties, possessing a wonderful memory, and those who delight to hear interesting tales of the pioneer days would enjoy listening to his interesting and instructive conversation, for he has seen the development of this part of the Hoosier state from primitive conditions to its present day



MOSES F. WILSON

opulency—in fact, he has been conspicuous in the progress of the same from his boyhood days. His birth occurred near Jintown, Marion county, Indiana, September 28, 1830. Near Elmdale he attended the old-time subscription schools under the tutorship of his father, who divided his time between farming and teaching school in the country districts, the latter having carried Moses F. to school on his back, the lad having started to school when so small that he found it too difficult to walk to and fro. When sixteen years of age, Moses F. worked for a neighbor on a farm evenings, mornings and on Saturdays in order to defray expenses of board and tuition while he attended school. He became so proficient in arithmetic that he “stalled” his father and other teachers in that branch of learning.

Moses F. Wilson is the son of James and Claricy (Fountain) Wilson, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of the state of New York. They came to Indiana in their youth and were married in Marion county in 1829. This country was a wilderness when they arrived here, but they set to work with a will after their marriage and soon had a comfortable home, although they began life in poor circumstances. James Wilson became subject to the ague, which was so prevalent in those days, which made it necessary for his young wife to cut the first trees used in the erection of their first cabin home. They remained in Marion county several years, moving later to Montgomery county, but finally moved to Tippecanoe county, where they resided on a farm until their deaths, having become fairly well situated in life by reason of good management and hard work. The death of Mrs. Wilson occurred in November, 1865, her husband having survived twenty years, joining her in eternal sleep in 1885, and, side by side, they rest in Sugar Grove cemetery, Jackson township. They were the parents of four children, all boys, Moses F. being the oldest in order of birth, his brothers being Thomas and William, both deceased, and Stephen L., who resides in New Richmond, Montgomery county. Prior to his marriage with Claricy Fountain, James Wilson had married a woman who bore him three children, namely: Joseph, David and Mary, all now deceased.

Moses F. Wilson remained on the farm with his parents until his marriage in Tippecanoe county, March 30, 1856, to Sarah Matheny, who lived only a year after her wedding, dying February 10, 1857, at the early age of twenty-two years. She is buried in Sugar Grove cemetery. One child, James Thomas, was born to them, who survived a little over seven months. Mr. Wilson was married a second time, his last wife being Mary (Lynch) Doughty, their wedding occurring October 12, 1862. She was the widow

of Joseph Doughty, who died October 12, 1857, near St. Mary's, Ohio. They were the parents of one child, David, who died when four years old.

Mr. Wilson's second wife was a native of Maryland, the daughter of Lemuel and Mary (Hudson) Lynch, both natives of Maryland, in which state they married, later moving to Indiana, locating in Tippecanoe county. There they both died, the father, who was born in 1794, departing this life in March, 1863, at the age of sixty-nine years. His widow survived him several years, dying in 1882, at the age of seventy-seven years. Prior to her death she was an invalid for nine years. They are buried in Sugar Grove cemetery. They were the parents of eleven children, six of whom grew to maturity, Mrs. Mary Wilson and one brother, Thomas, being the only survivors at this writing. Thomas resides on a farm near Wingate in Montgomery county. Lemuel Lynch, father of Mrs. Wilson, served in the war of 1812, from the state of Maryland, first going to the front for six months as a substitute, then enlisted on his own account.

Mr. Wilson and his present wife began life under none too favorable circumstances, but they each looked to the welfare of the other and, being hard workers and economical, soon had a comfortable living, now owning eighty-two acres of excellent farming land in Jackson township, Tippecanoe county, having laid by a sufficiency of this world's goods to enable them to retire from the hard labors of their earlier years. They have a very substantial and pleasant home, good orchard, garden, etc., and are spending the golden evening of their long and useful lives in comfort and ease. They are the parents of three children, only two of whom grew to maturity, one dying in infancy; Sarah was born August 21, 1863, and died October 5, 1863; Emma R., born March 20, 1865, has remained single and is living at home with her parents; Arrilda Jane, born March 18, 1868, is the wife of James R. Miller; they reside on the subject's farm and are the parents of five children, Paul W., Landis F., Edna M., Claricy E. and Alma R. James R. Miller was married before his alliance with his present wife, his first wife being deceased. By her he became the father of three children, Minnie, deceased; Shelly and Albert.

Moses F. Wilson was a member of the Grange in New Richmond, also belonged to the first Horse Thief Detective Association of Tippecanoe and Montgomery counties, being an active participant in its proceedings, and he did some very clever work in recapturing stolen animals. He has long been an active worker in the Republican party; however, he has never aspired to public office. He and his wife were formerly members of the United Brethren church, but on account of lack of a place of worship they withdrew

membership and joined the Methodist Episcopal church at Sugar Grove, where they take an active part in all church work and are liberal supporters of the same. Mr. Wilson has served as steward and trustee of the same, but on account of infirmities attending old age he has withdrawn from holding office in the congregation with which he still worships. He and his wife are highly respected in the congregation and among their neighbors.

DANIEL BURDITT.

Among those who gained worthy prestige in the agricultural and business circles of Tippecanoe county and who proved loyal and representative citizens was Daniel Burditt, who, after becoming well established and laying by a competency for his family, passed on to his reward in the silent land. He passed his youth much as other boys of this community, working on the old home place and attending the district schools. When twenty years of age he married Nancy Buck, who was born August 11, 1835, on the Wea Plains, near the Wabash river, in Tippecanoe county, and she was therefore seventeen years old when married, October 10, 1852. After their marriage they lived on a farm for several years, then moved to Oxford, Indiana, where Mr. Burditt conducted a store with the same success that had characterized his farming, succeeding in building up a liberal patronage and becoming an influential citizen in that vicinity.

The parents of Mrs. Burditt were William and Tabitha (Bidwell) Buck, the latter dying when Nancy was four years old. William Buck was a native of Ohio, having been born in Scioto county in 1811. He was a farmer by occupation and he came to Indiana when a young man, becoming the owner of a farm on the Wea Plains in Tippecanoe county. His family consisted of eight children. He was twice married, and four children were born to him by each wife, four boys and an equal number of girls. His second wife's maiden name was Ellen Heath, who is also deceased. Both of his marriages occurred in Tippecanoe county.

Mrs. Nancy Burditt, in her girlhood, attended school on the Wea Plains, later attended school in Lafayette and also at Fort Wayne. Her father believed in higher education, and, being a prosperous man, was able to give his children excellent advantages in this respect.

To Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Burditt four children were born, namely: William, born June 6, 1859, was educated in Oxford, Benton county, where

his birth occurred. He entered business life as a hardware merchant at which he was successful, but he is now engaged in the real estate business in West Lafayette, having built up a lucrative patronage. He married Anna Ferris, of Oxford, Indiana, on September 12, 1882, and they are the parents of three sons, Byron Lamar Burditt, the evangelist singer, is married to Miss Bryan, of Lafayette, and they are the parents of one son, William Dean Burditt, born October, 1908. Byron Lamar Burditt was in the Moody Institute for five years as a student and teacher. Anna, the oldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Burditt, was born April 24, 1854, married Mahlen Smith, and became the mother of three daughters, all living. Mrs. Anna Smith died August 6, 1893. The names of her children are Hattie, Oma and Ethel. Lizzie Burditt, born June 1, 1856, is deceased, as is also her sister, Hattie, who was born March 10, 1869. Mrs. Daniel Burditt has ten grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. Her daughter Lizzie married Edgar Dudding and six children were born to them; those living are Charlie, Ralph, Harry and William, all fine young men with bright futures.

This family all lives in Lafayette, Mrs. Burditt's commodious and neatly kept home being at No. 1416 South street. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is known as a conscientious Christian, a good mother and neighbor.

OLIVER C. GOLDSMITH.

Brought up to regard the truth as sacred and that industry was man's salvation, Oliver C. Goldsmith, at one time a leading building contractor of the middle West, was well equipped to begin the battle of life. He was born in Plymouth, Litchfield county, Connecticut, on July 16, 1834, and was one of twelve children born to his thrifty parents. The Goldsmith family was noted for its health and activity and the fact that every one of them worked. The boys followed in the footsteps of their father and learned the stone business. Oliver C. had no more of an opportunity than did his other brothers and he was educated in the common schools of his native state, going four or five miles three months out of the year to the little red school house. Attaining manhood, the young man followed the bent of his inclinations and went in seriously to learn the stone trade. His father taught him thoroughly the contracting end of the business and when he retired from business a few years ago he was regarded as one of the foremost men engaged in the building industry.

Looking back through the years, Oliver Goldsmith has erected or assisted to erect many of the large bridges of the country. In early years he bridged the Wabash river for the Peoria, Decatur & Eastern railroad and built the bridge across the same river for the city of Terre Haute, Indiana. He also erected the bridge at Attica, Indiana, and the Main street structure for the Lake Erie & Western railroad at Lafayette, where he now resides. The graceful structure at Logansport owned by the Vandalia railroad and two others owned by the Wabash railroad are monuments of his ability as a builder. His work is also standing in Ohio, a bridge at Sandusky, one each at Defiance and Tremont, Ohio, were erected by him. His other railroad work is noted and he was the contractor who built the Lake Erie & Western railroad from Lafayette to Muncie, Indiana, and was one of a trio that built the road from Lafayette to the state line. He completed the Wheeling, Lake Erie & Western from Toledo to Massillon, Ohio. On one occasion he built a bridge complete, sub-structure and all, with twelve piers, in twenty-two feet of water. It took fifty thousand feet of piling and six thousand cubic yards of masonry and the same number of yards of rip rap. All the material had to be shipped and put in place and he completed the work in one hundred days.

Oliver Goldsmith was well schooled in his profession and the keynote to his success, as he points out himself, was that he kept his business to himself. He was known as a stern man and one whose word was better than other people's bond. When he was engaged in building a bridge at Toledo, Ohio, Martin L. Peirce was then president of the First National Bank of Lafayette. He furnished the funds for this contract. They were promptly returned, and from these transactions the banker and the contractor grew to be fast friends. The contractor was invited to take part in the affairs of the bank and he became a stockholder and later one of the directors, which position he still occupies. He is also a stockholder in the National City Bank of Chicago and has large and diversified interests in Jackson, Michigan, and other places. In addition he has stock in the Lafayette Loan and Trust Company.

On April 10, 1865, Mr. Goldsmith married Matilda Smith, of Jackson, Michigan, and there were two children, born, George and Oliver, both of whom died in boyhood. His wife passed away in 1864. Although well advanced in years, Oliver Goldsmith has preserved his remarkable health and vitality and exemplifies the adage that hard work never hurt any one. He is over six feet in height and is considered a fine physical specimen of manhood. He has lived in Lafayette for many years, coming there in 1871,

and after an absence of several years returned again in 1884 and made that city his home. He owns one of the handsomest residences in the city and is considered one of the leading citizens. He says he owes his success in a large measure to the discipline of his father, who made it a point to see that his family obeyed. His mother was a religious woman, and, while Oliver does not belong to any church, he still feels the influence of his mother's teachings. In political faith he is a Republican, though in his early life he was a Democrat, but voted for Abraham Lincoln. All his life he has known activity and was never a man who could stand idleness. He was not a believer in vacations and spent his years in the hardest kind of work. He has a large following among men of finance and his opinion is often sought on matters of this kind. As an example of what the excellencies of labor will bring forth he stands equal to any man in the state.

DUANE D. JACOBS.

Among those who have contributed to the business interests of Lafayette, Duane D. Jacobs holds worthy prestige. For many years a leader in mercantile circles and as executive head of one of this city's important financial institutions he exercises a strong influence in business affairs, filling the responsible position of president of the Farmers and Traders' Bank of Lafayette. He is a native of Vernon, Oneida county, New York, where his birth occurred on March 30, 1858. His father, Royal D. Jacobs, was of Scotch-English ancestry, and the mother, Lucinda Farrington, was born of German and Irish antecedents. These parents were married in the state of New York and spent their lives on a farm in Oneida county, where their son Duane was born and reared. Young Jacobs, while yet a mere youth, showed the mettle of which he was made by entering upon an independent career, having severed home ties when only seventeen years old and began working in a general store at Oriskany Falls, and for several years he boarded with his employer and worked from five A. M. to ten P. M., his duties including the sweeping of the storeroom and the performance of the almost endless menial tasks which enter into the routine of such an establishment. The merchant, being a close observer as well as a successful business man, soon recognized the excellent qualities of the lad and did all in his power to train him for a successful career. After spending seven years and becoming familiar with every phase of the mercantile

trade, Mr. Jacobs became a traveling salesman for his employer, and during the two following years represented the latter's flouring mill in various parts of New York, but resigned and entered the employ of Robert Fraser, one of the leading dry goods merchants of Utica. After one year in that city he went to Herkimer county and accepted a clerkship in the Poland Union store, owned by one hundred and fifty farmers, where he continued with his usual success for a period of two years. Severing his connection with the latter establishment, Mr. Jacobs returned to Utica and engaged with the firm of Martin & Miller, the great East Side clothiers, but perceiving a better opening with another house, he resigned his place and entered the services of Owen Brothers, proprietors of the numerous "When stores" throughout the country, taking a position in the branch at Lafayette, Indiana, in 1885, and continuing with the firm until engaging in business for himself four years later.

Mr. Jacobs started the Vernon clothing store on the south side of the square in 1889, and after conducting the establishment upon his own responsibility for three years the business was incorporated and additional room secured. During the ensuing ten years he was president of the Vernon Clothing Company's store, building up an extensive trade and became known as an enterprising and successful merchant throughout this locality.

In the year 1901 a number of well-to-do farmers and tradesmen organized the Farmers and Traders' Bank of Lafayette, and in their efforts to secure the proper person for president of the institution, the choice fell on Mr. Jacobs, who accepted the position and, disposing of his interests in the clothing business, he at once entered upon the discharge of his official functions, and his relations with the bank since becoming its executive head have been creditable to himself and satisfactory to officials, stockholders and all others concerned. His long experience in the mercantile business peculiarly fitted him for his duties as a financier.

Mr. Jacobs' career shows that he has successfully struggled against many discouragements, and for his present position among the progressive business men of Tippecanoe county he is indebted entirely to his own efforts, and his success is such as to command respect of all classes, owing to the fact that he has never departed from the path of rectitude and honesty in his strenuous career. One of his dominating traits is his interest in deserving young men, having aided many in securing a good start in the business world.

In addition to the institution with which he is officially identified, Mr. Jacobs is a director of the Star City Building and Loan Association, no

small part of its large success having been due to his judicious counsel in directing its affairs. This has proven to be a great benefit to the city, enabling many families to build and own their homes and starting them on the highway of prosperity and happiness. The business of the association is rapidly increasing, having become generally recognized as a legitimate and praiseworthy institution. Mr. Jacobs has been interested in several similar organizations, at least one, all the time since his coming to Lafayette, and all of them have met the approval of the public. He is at this time also a member of the commission appointed by Ex-Governor Hanly to build the Southern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, the commission having the disbursement of over one million dollars for that purpose.

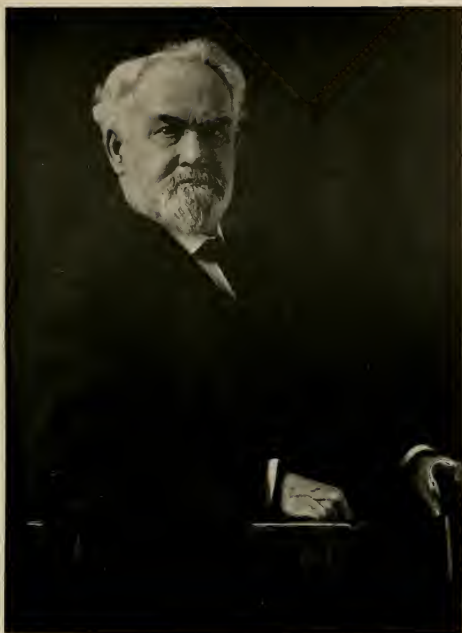
Mr. Jacobs was married in the year 1887 to Marselda Sullins, a native of Boone county, Indiana, who has resided in Tippecanoe county since her childhood. Two sons blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, namely: Frank Duane, who died at the age of twelve years, and Harry Carson, an intelligent and promising lad, now thirteen years of age.

In his fraternal relations, Mr. Jacobs is a member of Tippecanoe Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, chapter, commandery and Scottish rite; also belongs to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, besides Curran Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Commercial Club of Lafayette, the Merchants' Association and the Jackson Club, the last a political organization whose sentiments are indicated by the name. A firm believer in the principles of the Democratic party. Mr. Jacobs is always interested in the success of the same, but he has never sought political office.

Personally, Mr. Jacobs is a man of pleasing address, courteous, sociable and business-like, and he and his estimable wife are popular in the best local society. Plain and unassuming, they make friends readily and their pleasant home is known as a place of hospitality to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

REV. BENJAMIN WILSON SMITH, A. M.

Rev. Benjamin Wilson Smith, A. M., of Indianapolis, was born in Harrison county, (West) Virginia, near Clarksburg, January 19, 1830. Abel Timothy Smith, his father, came from a long line of Smiths dating back to the earliest settlements in this country and the records remain of many English generations still beyond. By inter-marriage of the Virginia line of



B. Wilson Smith

Smiths he was directly descended from the Parke (of the Parke-Custis family), the Allen, Walmsley, De Lay and other well-known Virginia and Pennsylvania families of English, Dutch and French extraction. Joshua Smith, the father of Abel T. Smith, was a man of large influence and one of the first of the five trustees of the Northwestern Virginia Academy, associated with such men as Judge Duncan, United States Senator Camden and Congressman George W. Summers. It was popularly said of him that he was the handsomest man, had the best horse and wore the finest clothes of any man who rode into Clarksburg. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church and built a large church for the people in his neighborhood, in which edifice he saw his son, Abel Timothy, and his wife and two of their children converted, as well as his brother and all of his family.

His mother, Deborah Spencer Wilson, was the daughter of Col. Benjamin Wilson of colonial Revolutionary life and distinction, who was the first clerk of Harrison county, Virginia, holding the office until his death, a period of nearly forty years. His duties as clerk, however, did not withdraw him from other public duties nor from politics. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, coming from the well-known Wilson family which was prominent in the troublous times in Scotland nearly two centuries ago, and which was identified with Scottish university and literary life. After the Scotch rebellion of 1715, David Wilson, with many co-patriots, was compelled to take refuge in the province of Ulster, Ireland, from which place his son, William Wilson, Colonel Wilson's father, came to Virginia in 1736, where he married Elizabeth Blackburn, also of Scotch-Irish birth. In 1774 Colonel Wilson, then a young man, was attached as a lieutenant to the right wing of the army of Lord Dunmore, the last colonial governor of Virginia, serving as aide to Lord Dunmore, the commander-in-chief, "serving with an efficiency, zeal and attention that won the confidence of his superior officer." He was present as Lord Dunmore's aide at the treaty of Camp Charlotte when John Gibson, first secretary of Indiana Territory, brought to Lord Dunmore the celebrated speech of Logan, chief of the Mingo, beginning, "I appeal to any white man to say if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry and he gave him not meat" (which is found in the old school readers), and from his records there obtains a thrilling and authentic account of this important and picturesque scene in American history, and from him the historian, Alexander Withers, secured much of the data for his graphic description of the Shawanoe chief, Cornstalk, and many other details made use of in his "Border Warfare." "Early in the Revolution he was appointed to a captaincy in the Virginia

forces * * * and to the close of the Revolutionary struggle through which most of the military and civil business of the part of the state in which he resided was transacted. * * * And in all these affairs and expeditions he was prompt and conspicuously courageous as well as prudent and judicious. His distinguished abilities secured him a colonel's commission in 1781." He served for several sessions in the Virginia house of burgesses, in 1784 secured the organization of Harrison county, being appointed the first clerk, and in March, 1788, as a member of the convention of Virginia, was one of the ratifiers of the constitution of the United States. His relative, James Wilson, of Philadelphia, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was one of the framers of the constitution. "Colonel Wilson was a Federalist in politics and was one of the acknowledged leaders of the Federal party in western Virginia." His first wife was Ann Ruddell, a daughter of Colonel Ruddell, the founder of Ruddell Station, Kentucky, who with his whole family was taken prisoner when the Indians and British captured Ruddell's Station in 1780. Sometime afterward all regained their liberty except one son, Stephen, who was with the Shawanoes seventeen years. The latter was about the age of the Great Chief Tecumseh and being very closely associated with him during most of his captivity he was able to leave to posterity an intimate biography of this chief. He, Anthony Shane and John Connor were the favorite scouts and interpreters of Gen. William Henry Harrison. Colonel Wilson's second wife, Mr. Smith's grandmother, was Phoebe Davison, whose father was sheriff of Rockingham county, Virginia, being appointed by King George, but who, on the breaking out of the Revolution, joined the patriot forces and served until the end of the war, taking part in several engagements, among them the battle of the Cowpens. The Davisons came from Scotland. They took a prominent part in the earliest history of Virginia, one of them being one of the first secretaries of the colony.

A son of Col. Benjamin Wilson, Dr. Noah L. Wilson, was a resident physician of Lafayette from 1858 to 1862. He was sent by President Lincoln first to Tabasco, Mexico, and later to La Union, San Salvador, in Central America. His mission in both cases was to prevent the fitting out of rebel privateers. His arduous duties in those torrid and unhealthy countries, coupled with his delicate constitution, exhausted his strength and he died on his way home, between La Union and Panama, and was buried in the Pacific ocean, a victim of the rebellion as much as if he had died on the battlefield.

Mr. Smith's parents were much interested in the education of their children, inspiring them with noble aspirations, teaching them honesty and true greatness by the Christian character they maintained and always laying before them a worthy motive. The course of reading of their son, Benjamin Wilson Smith, was as extensive as his circumstances would allow, one little public library in which his father was a stockholder and the limited supply of books of his friends were all to which he had access. Often he would walk many miles to borrow a single book, and that, too, perhaps after a day's hard work. All forgetful of weariness he would read late into the night until the imperious mandate of father or mother would send him to bed. Many thousands of pages were read by firelight, and many hours spent lying on his back holding the book to catch the full glare of the feeble light. "My desire for knowledge," says he, "was a quenchless thirst." At the age of sixteen his education was only that afforded by the common schools. His parents removed to the wilds of Indiana and settled in White county where, away from teachers and libraries, away from the refinements of liberal education, in the labors of the field and forest abundant opportunities were given for reflection on the subjects considered in school and remembered from his previous course of history. On the day that Indiana cast her vote for Zachary Taylor for President, Mr. Smith engaged to teach a school. It was a subscription or rate-bill school. He was to receive all the public money which at the end of thirteen weeks was to be reckoned as so much paid by the patrons. It was an old log house in Princeton township, White county. He received ten dollars from the public fund, while by dint of collecting closely he succeeded in getting five more. His next school was in the old court house in Rensselaer, Jasper county. The edifice served the triple purpose of school house, church and temple of justice. He subsequently taught in Medina township, Warren county, but was previously examined by Col. J. R. M. Bryant of that county, who was really the author of the Indiana school law of 1852. After a term in Fountain county in the autumn of that year he entered college, Asbury (now DePauw) University. By hard study he had alone prepared himself in natural philosophy, chemistry, algebra, geometry and elementary Latin. A six-years course met him at the threshold, which he completed with an attendance of but three and one-half years; and so hard pressed was he for means that he labored for wages, kept bachelor's hall in college, taught a year and half during his course (in Tippecanoe county, the Buckeye school, Sugar Grove, and near Newtown in Fountain county, a second time) and even then was often compelled to borrow money with which to get his letters from the postoffice. Though his home was distant eighty-five

miles (the postoffice and station now at the old farm home in Smithson, White county), he made two round trips on foot. He speaks of his college life as an exquisite dream and his teachers are remembered with great respect. The classics opened afresh the fountain of history, poetry and art; the science, the field of experimental philosophy; the literary societies, the arena of forensic effort. On the 19th day of July, 1855, he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later his alma mater conferred upon him the Master's degree and the faculty honored him by selecting him to deliver the Master's oration. His subject was "Justitia Fiat, Coelum Ruit" ("Let justice be done though the heavens fall").

The conflict leading to the Civil war was just opening. Mr. Smith had voted for General Scott in 1852; he was a Whig of the strictest kind, but upon the organization of the "People's party" in 1854, on the basis of prohibition and the freedom of territories, he stood with them, early taking sides with a few gallant men who became the founders of the Republican party. He has ever since held to the doctrines of that party. On graduation he found many places open to him. He was elected superintendent of the city schools of Lafayette, which office he accepted, but upon reconsideration and with the consent of the trustees he resigned. He accepted the chair of ancient languages in the Iowa Conference Seminary, now Cornell College, and at the organization of that institution was chosen professor of natural sciences. After two years he returned to Indiana, assuming charge of the Manchester Collegiate Institute, and subsequently was for two years superintendent of the public schools at Aurora. While there, feeling it his duty to serve the church more closely, he entered the Northwest Indiana conference (Mr. Smith has been appointed to preach the conference sermon of this body at Laporte, in the fall of 1910, at its annual session, when he will have been a member of it for fifty years), and took Monticello and Valparaiso stations in succession, at the latter of which his health failed, and after a few months he was elected to the chair of ancient languages in Valparaiso Male and Female College, in two years succeeding to the presidency. During this period he was for four years trustee of the public schools of Valparaiso and two years superintendent (examiner) of the schools of Porter county. Never during his connection with this college did a soldier's or a widow's child have to leave school because of straitened circumstances. He appropriated and paid from his own scanty means not less than one thousand dollars to assist in their education. In 1863, at the meeting of the State Teachers' Association, Mr. Smith and four other members were appointed a board of directors to organize and conduct a state normal institute for a term of one month.

This institute was organized and carried on at Knightstown, Henry county, in August, 1864, being the first ever organized and conducted in the state. It was the initial step toward the State Normal School and a great forward stride toward institute work in the state. Having resigned the presidency of the Valparaiso College, Bishop James at that year's conference appointed him to Centenary Methodist Episcopal church at Terre Haute. This was an important charge and so successful was Mr. Smith that in his two-years pastorate the membership increased over two hundred and this church, though young, stood at the front in the conference.

But again illness laid its heavy hand upon Mr. Smith, and he was compelled to superannuate. Withdrawing from the ranks of his profession, he began traveling, studying the school systems of several states in all their minor details of structure and peculiarity. In 1872, while a resident of Indianapolis, he was nominated for the office of superintendent of public instruction on the first ballot, over several distinguished competitors, though he had been a candidate but few weeks. The contest was a close one. Mr. Smith's opponent was a very popular man, and by a combination of circumstances was elected by a few hundred votes. It cannot be doubted that had Mr. Smith been elected he would have done honor to himself and to the state, for it was conceded that his liberal scholarship, thorough acquaintance with the public schools and the law, his knowledge of the history of the system and of the detail work of the office would have placed him in the foremost ranks of those most worthy to fill the place. His health, which was almost broken by the labor of the campaign of 1872, being now impaired, forced him to decline many offers of honorable positions, notably the superintendency of the Crawfordsville schools, and professorships in several prominent educational institutes. The care of churches and schools, with prostrated health, prevented his taking part in the Civil war, but no more active or earnest Union man was there to be found than Mr. Smith. Though attending to his pastorate at the breaking out of the war, he took a zealous part in raising troops and, on behalf of the ladies of Monticello, presented a flag to the first company leaving there for the camp. The address made upon that occasion will long be remembered. One sentence had a thrilling effect. "Brave defenders of a nation's life in which are shrined the safety of hearth and home, take this banner wrought by loving hands. In the storm and smoke of battle, these stars and stripes shall be a harbinger of victory; and to him who falls, its glorious folds shall be a royal shroud and winding sheet." When offered the chaplaincy of the Ninth Indiana Regiment his physician advised him not to go, believing he would live scarcely three weeks in the service, and hence it

was reluctantly declined. From Indianapolis Mr. Smith went to Richmond to live and in 1877, in order that he might take a little rest, he moved to Brookston, Indiana, near his farm and former home in White county. His life there is an example of his executive ability, his powers of application and endurance. He not only took charge of the academy there as superintendent and principal, but when many of his old friends came to him requesting that he take the pastorate of their church, he did so, but unexpectedly to him two other appointments were coupled with it. So that for an entire year he devoted six hours each day to his school, preaching three times every Sabbath, had charge of the Sunday school, and in addition completed and published a full series of official books for township officers and teachers which are pronounced by the highest authority to be the best works of the kind ever offered to the public. They are known as the Indiana Series of Official Books and Blanks.

From Brookston, in 1878, Mr. Smith moved to Lafayette, casting in his lot with the people of this county. In 1882, in his absence from home, he was, unexpectedly to himself, nominated for the legislature. It was a campaign of the fiercest political character, and though the combined power of the saloon and brewery interest were united against the legislative ticket and the candidate for the senate was defeated and more than half the Republican candidates went down in defeat, Mr. Smith was elected by a good majority. In this campaign he made thirty-five speeches in the county, establishing for himself the reputation of an able debater and thoroughly equipped political leader, and an honest, wise and fearless expounder of Republican principles and policies. In debate, in counsel and in contribution to the press, Mr. Smith is always the same honest, frank and open man that he is in the common walks of life.

During the legislative session of 1883 Mr. Smith took an active part in educational matters and county and township affairs. He also especially championed the cause of Purdue University and a special appropriation for the Battle Ground. All of his bills he got through the house, but the Battle Ground appropriation was lost in the senate. On the floor of the house he was a strong debater, speaking often but always to the point. His wide information, extensive knowledge of the state and its history and institutions made him an authority, rarely questioned. He claims to have had ninety-nine friends in the house, and one tolerable friend—himself.

Again in 1884 Mr. Smith was a candidate for the lower house and elected. His majority in the county was nearly equal to that of James G. Blaine's, notwithstanding the saloon and brewery interests were still against

him. His greatest work during the session was his championship of Purdue University. The battle was one of giants, and it raged for twenty-one days. It was memorable, but was won at last, Mr. Smith's last speech was a notable one. It was argumentative, it was conciliatory, it was adroit, it was in all its details masterful. The fight was won and Mr. Smith had the proud satisfaction of bringing home an appropriation of one hundred thousand five hundred dollars. Mr. Johnson in the senate was alert and active, but there was no contest in the senate. It was of Mr. Smith's great speech at that time that Vice-President Hendricks, who with his wife was on the floor, said: "It is very fortunate that Purdue University had such a resourceful champion as Mr. Smith. His speech was a masterpiece of argument and eloquence."

In 1888 Governor Gray appointed Mr. Smith at the head of the commission on the part of the state of Indiana to participate in the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the civil government in the Northwest Territory at Marietta, Ohio, July 16, 1788. Later the Governor requested Mr. Smith to deliver the address in the former's place, as, owing to the national convention at St. Louis, he was prevented from attending the celebration. Mr. Smith went to Marietta, and delivered the address. He also attended the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Marietta in April, 1888. Both were noted gatherings and it is needless to say that Indiana was well represented and that Mr. Smith's address was worthy of this great occasion. It is published in the official proceedings of this great centennial anniversary. It was in the campaign of 1888 that his political capacity was demonstrated. It was supposed that the Gresham influence would sweep Tippecanoe county. It was reported at Indianapolis that there were no Harrison adherents there except John W. Heath, James M. Reynolds, and B. Wilson Smith. But B. Wilson Smith had promised General Harrison the county of Tippecanoe by a "quiet, peaceful canvass if possible, but anyhow the county." Toward this he bent his energy and tactful management, antagonizing no one, shunning all controversy, so that there should be no occasion for "sore spots" after the district convention was over. The result was a surprise, for out of twenty-five delegates from Tippecanoe county, twenty-four voted for the two Harrison delegates to the national convention in Chicago. Mr. Smith presided at the district convention at Frankfort and wrote the resolution endorsing General Harrison. It was a straight, unequivocal declaration of loyal endorsement of choice. No "first, last and all the time" endorsement, which binds delegates and deprives them of freedom of action in the emergencies that may arise. It was desired by General Har-

rierson's friends that Mr. Smith should be a delegate to the Chicago convention, but he said, "No, we have won the fight; let the boys have all the honors from the beginning to the end." Few people know how large a factor he was in that contest. He seemed to know more delegates from different states than any one there. He labored day and night, was on visiting committees of two's to a great number of state delegations. His cousin, Hon. Creed W. Haymond, was the chairman of California's delegation. His cousin told him, confidentially, early in the contest, that if Blaine could not be nominated, that California and the Pacific coast would be wheeled into line for Harrison. On Monday, on the seventh ballot, Colonel Haymond on the call of his state rose and declared, with a voice that thrilled the convention, that "California casts her sixteen votes for the grandson of the hero of Tippecanoe—Benjamin Harrison," and leaving his seat he carried the California banner and planted it by the side of the Indiana banner, held by the veteran Col. R. W. Thompson. Then the break began and at the end of the roll call a large majority of the banners of the states were clustered around the banner of Indiana. General Lew Wallace confidently affirmed that General Harrison owed his nomination more to B. Wilson Smith than to any other one person. Under the Harrison administration, not caring to go from home, Mr. Smith was appointed postmaster of Lafayette. His policy was a business administration. Before he had been in office one month, he had personally inspected every mail-box in the city and on the West side. He ordered a large supply of new boxes to replace the old and insecure ones. He selected good men for the different positions, and the number of his old appointees still in office testify to their efficiency. The present postmaster, T. W. Burt, was his chief of carriers. He found the mail facilities very poor in the city. No letters could be mailed after nine o'clock at night unless they were carried to the train and mailed on the postal cars. The postoffice closed at 9 P. M. and the night clerk closed up business and went to bed. Even the mail pouches were brought to and taken from the postoffice by an omnibus man, who had a key to the postoffice, which he carried day and night and he was not even a sworn mailcarrier. In three days all of this was changed. The keys were called in and, lest some might still be out, new locks were put on the doors and new railings set up on the inside so that the mail department was as private as the postmaster's private office. As soon as Mr. Smith could go to Washington, he secured an arrangement by which any mail deposited by the patrons in the boxes in the hotels and about the public square, should be taken up by a mail clerk at 10 o'clock P. M. and dispatched by the first mail going toward its destination. This continued during his in-

cumbency, but was abandoned by his successor soon after coming into office. He devoted his whole time to the office, and was familiar with every department. Twenty-six railway mail clerks were paid at the Lafayette office during his term. His personal demeanor toward the postoffice employes was kindly and confidential. He never declined information or proper advice from any of them. At his request this postoffice was placed under civil service rules and after that every and all appointments were made according to the rule of three names being certified to him. He never failed to appoint the first one on the list, even though he were a Democrat. He often said, "Politics is one thing, but the running of a postoffice quite another." His bond as postmaster was thirty-two thousand dollars, and he inaugurated a new policy requiring every appointee to give indemnifying bond, except the carriers, who were all bonded by the government, bond one thousand dollars. The aggregate of the bonds, excluding the carriers, was twenty-eight thousand dollars. During his term there was not a defalcation of employes, not a dollar lost in the office, and the office was inspected but once, and then the inspection and the office account tallied to a cent.

A. E. Shearman was assistant postmaster, the best assistant that any postmaster ever had, and Capt. A. L. Stony, another Civil war veteran, was money order clerk. His son, Guy McIlvaine Smith, though youthful, rendered valuable service in several departments at different times. When Mr. Smith closed his official term, he had the proud satisfaction of knowing that his sixteen quarterly reports were never off balance a cent, and when his money order receipts were finally reported, the general government owed him four cents.

In 1896 Mr. Smith was again elected to the general assembly, and made chairman of the committee of ways and means. He here inaugurated a new method of business. (1) He invited the finance committee of the senate to meet his committee at every session and discuss and vote with them. (2) He summoned the head of each public institution to which the legislature appropriated money to meet the committee, when his institution's wants were under consideration. The appropriations were so carefully considered that the appropriation bill as it left the house and went to the senate, carried within one thousand dollars of the amount as it became a law. In the caucuses of his party he advocated bi-partisan boards of control, even to the prison boards. But his great work of that session was the general appropriation bill. It provided for seventy-six thousand dollars of deficiencies of the previous legislature, cut down the previous general appropriation more than three hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars, and left a deficiency for the

incoming legislature of only fifteen thousand dollars. All of this in the face of an increase of over seven hundred persons in the number of inmates of the penal and reformatory institutions.

In 1898 Mr. Smith left Tippecanoe county to live in Indianapolis. But his business relations have continued very close to this county. Under the reform law of 1899 he made a complete set of books and blanks for township trustees, undoubtedly the best ever produced. When the depository law was enacted, he set about to master its details and give to townships, cities and towns, books and blanks that would fully represent the details of the law, and this he did in six different sets of books and blanks that stand as his final monument of business reform. It is perhaps safe to say that in the making of books and blanks for the official carrying out of laws, he has no rival in the state. The official life of Mr. Smith has been a clean one—no trust ever betrayed. His business life, mostly with public offices, has been honest and free from "graft"—his private life one of integrity and Christian character—his love for Tippecanoe county and its citizens very marked and earnest, and it is heartily reciprocated by her citizens.

Mr. Smith is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity and a member of the encampment in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an honorary member of the Order of Cincinnatus, a member of the Society of Sons of Colonial Wars, of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, of the Tippecanoe County Historical Society, of the State Historical Society, of the State Historical Association, and of the Indianapolis Art Association. He is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, Armenian in creed, and a firm believer in the Bible as a divine revelation. He accepts religion as a supernatural growth in the heart. All these were taught him in his youth, while the most careful study and conscientious thought have only confirmed this early teaching.

November 27, 1855, Mr. Smith married Ruth Anna Rankin, of Greencastle, Indiana. Miss Rankin was of distinguished Puritan, Quaker and Southern colonial ancestry, among them being Governor Welles, one of the earliest governors of Connecticut, who framed the constitution of that colony, which is said to be the model for the constitution of the United States. She was highly educated and of unusual native and acquired musical ability. Of this union is a large family of children of intelligence and refinement. The eldest son, Orville Rankin, died in infancy in Valparaiso. Bernard Gilbert and Paul Queale died in Lafayette, the former a young man in his twentieth year, of exceptional brilliancy and promise; the latter a beautiful child of four and one-half years. The remaining children are: Lilian Gray, Eva Wilson, Ida

Virginia, Nelly Colfax, Benaldine (wife of Hon. William T. Noble) and Guy McIlvaine, and one grandson, Frederick Merrill Smith. Three daughters graduated at Purdue University. All of the children have specialized in one or more lines, having attained more than ordinary proficiency in vocal, piano and violin music and literary pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Smith celebrated their silver wedding anniversary while living in Lafayette. Since removing to Indianapolis, they have celebrated their golden wedding, in 1905. The occasion was marked by felicity and good cheer, many friends coming from a distance to extend congratulations, and many messages were received from Europe, Asia, South America, Africa, Australia, Mexico and all parts of the United States. Mr. Smith is perhaps above the average in size, has fair complexion and blue eyes, and brown hair until advanced in years. His head is massive and as a result of reading by firelight in his youth is stooped. He is fluent of speech, and has a memory of most remarkable tenacity, quick perception and rapid analytical powers. Skilled in polemics, he grasps the salient points of a question at once, and either in conversation or debate his copious memory pours its unceasing stream of facts and figures out before him. In college he was known among the students as the Historical Cyclo-pedia. He does not stop to enter into technicalities, but not infrequently astonishes by his citation of the volume and page of works with which he could hardly be supposed to be familiar. With politicians he is at home, for all the contests in the country are familiar to him. He can quote the majorities in the various counties and districts for a score of campaigns back. With ministers he discusses all of the subtleties of the polemics of the church men, and among the educators is authority on all questions to be met in their varied calling. His long experience as teacher led him into all the departments of a college curriculum.

The following incident shows how early in childhood the subject began the responsibilities of life. When a little past five years of age his father sent him to Clarksburgh, the county seat, four miles away, with a note to George Heugle, a saddler, saying: "You will please send my old saddle by Ben." Mr. Heugle read the note and said: "What is your name?" He answered, "Ben." Said he, "Were you not named for your grandfather Benjamin Wilson? Then is not your name Benjamin?" "Yes, sir, but they call me 'Ben' for short." "Well," said he, "you tell your father, that I say, a boy only five years old who can come alone on horseback more than four miles, deserves to be called by his full name."

The power of adaptability to every circumstance is a happy faculty. In him it is remarkable. Having traveled extensively by all modern methods, taking the fare of the cabin as well as that of the palace hotel, everywhere he

is alike at home. His service to the negro in the day of his bondage was full of sympathy and hope. During the darkest hours of the Rebellion he never lost hope but said, "The cause is just, and since God rules, justice will be done though the heavens fall." The sound judgment and magnanimous nature which have been distinguishing characteristics of Mr. Smith through life show no diminution although he has rounded so goodly a number of years. He has recently been termed by a person of prominence, who was formerly a well-known educator of the state, "The Grand Old Man of Indiana." In his college days and later, before the pressure of many cares denied him adequate leisure, Mr. Smith was a writer of many verses. It may be fitting to close this sketch with the following lines which he wrote in 1880 in an autograph album "On the Banks of the Wabash," as he then expressed it:

'Tis night brings out the stars,
Sad tears the eyes of beauty brighten,
So life itself without some jars
Could not our natures greatly heighten;
Then welcome, toil, and welcome, strife,
If these shall bring a nobler life.

FREDERICK AUGUST GOBAT.

The little republic of Switzerland has, according to its size, sent more honorable and industrious citizens to the United States than any foreign nation. They are always loyal to our institutions, ready to defend our flag on the field of battle and they become property owners and in every respect desirable residents of whatever community we find them. One of the best examples of this worthy class to be found in Tippecanoe county is Frederick A. Gobat, a prosperous farmer of Washington township, who was born in Switzerland on February 6, 1831. He grew to manhood in his native country where he attended school and learned farming on the home place, and chose this as his life work. Having heard so much of the opportunities that existed in the great republic across the sea, he early in life decided to come here and make his fortune; thus, after a long and tedious voyage, he landed in New York harbor, June 7, 1851, and ten days later he arrived in Lafayette, Indiana. He had some money after defraying the expenses of the trip. Upon looking about for something to do he found an

opening in the cabinetmaker's trade, and he worked at this for a time, then found employment in a brick-yard, and still later made ties for the Wabash railroad, also worked at the carpenter's trade in Lafayette. He showed his patriotism to his adopted country upon the breaking out of the great war between the states by being the first man from Tippecanoe county to enlist in the three-months service, having made a gallant record as a soldier in the Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. When the term of his first enlistment had expired he again enlisted, casting his lot the last time with the One Hundredth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he remained until the close of the war, having taken part in some of the most hotly contested battles of the conflict, among which was that of Missionary Ridge, where he was wounded in the leg and in several other places. His left limb is still in a bad condition as a result of these wounds. He is remembered by his government with a monthly pension of twenty dollars.

After he returned from the army he took up the peaceful pursuits of life and has made a good living ever since, now owning a small place in Washington township where he has a very comfortable home.

Mr. Gobat was married in August, 1862, to Mrs. Mary Newman, and by this union one son was born, namely: Frederick A., Jr., who is a farmer in Perry township. The subject's second marriage was to Mrs. Sarah Armstrong, and by this union one daughter was born, whom they named Theresa, who married Harry Smith. They live in Delphi, Indiana; her mother died when Mrs. Smith was only fourteen months old. Mr. Gobat was married a third time, his last wife being Margaret Underhill, who died April 9, 1908. No children were born to this union. In politics he is a Republican. He is a man of upright character and a man of whom no harm could be said in any way.

STEPHEN J. HANNAGAN.

Lafayette received a desirable acquisition to her citizenship when the Hannagan family became residents of the community. Wealthy Irish never emigrate and it is only the poor of that race that take up their abode in foreign countries. Wealth, however, does not consist entirely of money and the United States has been greatly enriched by the brawn and muscle, sharp wits and jovial natures that have come to her from the famous isle beyond the eastern ocean. Patrick Hannagan, only one of many, but a fine type of the industrious and cheerful laborer, became identified with Lafayette before

the Civil war. He married Johanna Kelley, an Irish girl who had come over about the same time as himself, and they reared a fine family of boys and girls before death called the father away in 1868 and the mother in 1879. W. J. Hannagan, the eldest of the children, is a resident of Lafayette; Mrs. John Gleason lives in Chicago; Charles P. and Stephen J. are residents of Lafayette; Edward T. is dead; Katherine, wife of Mark Miller, resides at Logansport, and Patrick G. is a citizen of Chicago.

Stephen J. Hannagan, who is the best known member of this popular family, was born at Lafayette, Indiana, May 25, 1863, and all his life has been lived within the limits of his native place. He obtained a fair education in the parochial schols of St. Ann's and St. Mary's and his first boyish work was in a stove factory at fifty cents per day. From this he went into the grocery business, followed it for six years and then took a position at the car works as weighmaster. Subsequently he worked for a time as time-keeper and shipping clerk at the Barbee Works. It was in 1889 that an event occurred which proved to be a turning point, destined to influence the whole course of his subsequent life. At a time when the city was strongly Republican, the Democratic party nominated Mr. Hannagan as their candidate for city clerk and though he had to face great odds, he pulled through by a majority of one hundred and forty-nine, and, being re-elected in 1891, he served in the office altogether for a period of five years. In August, 1894, he bought the saloon at No. 417 Columbia street and has since been the owner and proprietor of that establishment. In 1896 he was elected councilman from the second ward and by repeated re-elections, sometimes for terms of four years, sometimes for only two, according to the caprice of the legislature, he has continued to be a member up to date and will not end this phenomenal local legislative career until January 1, 1910. During this long tenure Mr. Hannagan has proved a useful and popular member, attentive to his duties and watchful of the city's interests. That he was entirely satisfactory to his constituents and popular in the community generally, is amply proven by the long time he has been held in the public service. During most of his time he has served as chairman of the committee on streets and alleys and this influential position enabled him to put through many valuable measures for the improvement of the city. The visitor who enjoys a ride over the many miles of improved streets in Lafayette will be told in answer to questions that the people owe more for this great luxury and beautifier to Stephen J. Hannagan than to any other man in the city. All will learn that his efforts and energy have redounded to his success in a financial way and that he has something substantial to show as the result of years of labor.

Among his holdings is the residence he occupies at No. 122 South Fourth street where he dispenses the genuine article of Irish hospitality. When prosperity smiled upon him, Mr. Hannagan's thought naturally reverted to his native land and he longed to revisit the spot so dear to the heart of every Irishman. This wish he was enabled to gratify in 1907, when he traveled with his family not only in Ireland but in England and France.

In August, 1885, Mr. Hannagan married Sallie Foley, a native of Lafayette, of Irish extraction. Their only child is Harry E. Hannagan, who was born in 1886 and is now a student. Mr. Hannagan is a member of St. Ann's Catholic church and was one of the committee that assisted in its building. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and served four years as state secretary. He has for twenty-eight years been a member of the local order of Hibernians, his tastes being friendly and social and his chief delight communion with his family.

GEORGE B. SHELBY.

The family of this name in Tippecanoe county originated in Ohio, where its earlier members were identified with the state during its formative period. In 1828, Isaac Shelby migrated to the vicinity of Terre Haute, Indiana, and soon afterward located at Covington, Fountain county, and spent eight years in that section of the state as a farmer. He then removed to Tippecanoe county, secured land in Jackson township and became quite prominent in politics as a Whig. He was for some time a member of the lower house of the legislature, and in 1856 was a candidate for state senator. His son, John B. Shelby, who was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, was only a year old when the family came to this state. He married Margaret A. Beaver, a native of Pennsylvania, but later a resident of Pickaway county, Ohio, and with her settled on a farm in Jackson township, Tippecanoe county. Their son, George B. Shelby, was born on this farm May 3, 1864, grew up like millions of other farm boys, working during the summer and attending the district schools during the winters. When qualified for higher studies, he entered Purdue University and spent two years in that institution, after which he resumed his work on the farm. Mr. Shelby has a turn for politics and has long been active as one of the local leaders of the Republican party. He was trustee of Jackson township from 1900 to 1904, and administered the affairs of this important office in such a way as to gain the commendation of his constituents. In November, 1908, he was elected to the im-

portant office of county commissioner for the term beginning January 1, 1909, and is now serving a three-years term with entire acceptability to the taxpayers of the county. He is prominent in Masonry, in which order he has taken the various degrees up to that of Knight Templar. He is a member also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and attends services at the Methodist church. Mr. Shelby has not let politics divert him from the main business of his life, which is farming, and in this line he has kept abreast with the progress that has marked Indiana agriculture during the last two decades. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in the northeast corner of Jackson township, which is well cultivated and well cared for.

In September, 1860, Mr. Shelby married Mattie L., daughter of E. F. Haywood, and has two sons, George E. and Francis H. The family is highly respected and Mr. Shelby is one of the popular men of the county, both in business and politics.

SEPTIMIUS VATER.

Whether the elements of success in life are innate attributes of the individual, or whether they are quickened by a process of circumstantial development, it is impossible to clearly determine; yet the study of a successful life, like that of Septimius Vater, one of the most progressive and representative citizens of Tippecanoe county, is none the less interesting and profitable by reason of the co-existence of this same uncertainty. So much in excess of success is the record of failures that one is constrained to attempt an analysis in either case and to determine the method of causation in an approximate way. The march of improvement and progress is accelerated day by day, and each moment seems to demand a man of broader intelligence and greater discernment than did the preceding one. Successful men must be live men in this age, bristling with activity, and the lessons of biography may be far-reaching to an extent not superficially evident, especially if they embody such lessons as are contained in the life-record in the following paragraphs.

Septimius Vater was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 20, 1845, son of Thomas and Eleanor (Palmer) Vater. The father was born near Liverpool, England, May 12, 1805, the family having, for several generations, resided in that vicinity. When quite a young man he removed to London and there met and, on April 3, 1826, married his wife. Thomas Vater was a sturdy Republican in his ideas, a great admirer of the free political in-



L. W. Water

stitutions of this country and in his youthful enthusiasm connected himself with an organization having for its object the establishment of a republic instead of a monarchy in England. When the editor of its newspaper was arrested for treason, in 1829, Mr. Vater assisted in publishing the paper, the editor still writing from his prison cell. This brought him under the notice of the royal police; and learning that he, too, was to be arrested, he boarded a ship bound for America, which sailed away just as the arresting officers, with the warrant, came in sight; this was before a cable telegraph or any kind of telegraphic communication was dreamed of. His brave young wife, with two little ones, dared the hardships and perils which then, before the days of steamships, were incident to a journey to far-off America, and, re-joining her husband, shared with him the privations of pioneer backwoods life in Illinois, where, near Peoria, they had, after many adventures and experiences, finally settled. After some years they made their way by "prairie schooner," then the only means available for the purpose, to Cincinnati, and here Septimius Vater was born.

The senior Mr. Vater was of a restless, energetic, enterprising temperament, and the discovery of gold in California in 1849 attracted him thither. He made three trips by the isthmus route, passed through all the experiences of a mining camp, and died in 1852, on the isthmus, while engaged in the project of establishing a hotel on the Nicaragua route, near the head of the San Juan river, midway across, in which enterprise he had embarked his entire means. His death left the mother destitute and with three little children to support. The struggles and triumphs of that brave woman are more worthy of the laurel wreath of fame than many a lauded hero and will never be forgotten by her grateful children.

Circumstanced thus, the subject of this sketch was early trained to productive industry. In fact he became a wage earner in a small way at the early age of seven years, and after twelve years never attended school continuously or for any great length of time, and he was entirely self-supporting after his eighteenth year. In 1853 his widowed mother and the little family removed to Indiana, locating in Indianapolis, then not nearly so large as Lafayette now, and here Mr. Vater received his education in the public common and high schools, which was brought to a sudden terminus by the temporary collapse of the public school system, consequent upon Judge Perkins' decision in 1856 in the Jenners case. Then the young lad, bidding farewell to school and books, started out on active business life at twelve years of age; clerking first in Perrine's book store, which then occupied the

corner ground-floor room in the Odd Fellows building, Washington and Pennsylvania streets. Shortly after he started as an apprentice in the job department of the *Daily Sentinel*. On acquiring his trade, which he followed but a short time after completing his four-years apprenticeship, he took a place as bookkeeper in the Western Union Telegraph office, and while there incidentally acquired the operator's art. In 1863 he removed to Cincinnati to take a place as estimator for the *Daily Times* job department, and during the latter part of his connection with that paper he did the work of the department of amusements on the paper. In the closing days of October, 1864, he accepted the position tendered him by W. S. Lingle of bookkeeper and business manager of the *Courier* of this city, and removed to Lafayette—his last move, for he has ever since been a resident citizen of Lafayette. On January 1, 1869, in association with Ben B. Barron, a most successful traveling agent, also employed on the *Courier*, he took Hon. John Purdue's "elephant," the *Daily Journal*, off his hands, the firm being Barron & Vater, and without a cent of money they began the work of restoring its former prestige, and with great success. In the meantime, while still with the *Courier*, Mr. Vater was married, October 16, 1866, to Aramantha C. Vawter, daughter of Williamson D. Vawter, an old resident of Vernon, Jennings county, Indiana. Mr. Barron's health failed in about a year, and a year and a half after the formation of the partnership he succumbed to consumption. Mr. Vater then shouldered the whole load, and continued the paper, at first alone, and then, for a few years, in partnership with Albert B. White, under the firm name of S. Vater & Company until about the middle of December, 1882, when they sold the establishment to Harry L. Wilson.

Mr. White was a son of Hon. Emerson E. White (now deceased), who was president of Purdue University at the time of the purchase of a one-third interest in the *Journal*; and after his removal to Parkersburg, West Virginia, a short time before the sale, rose to distinction in that state and served it with honor for one full term as its Governor.

After a rest of about a year (during which he was recalled, in July, 1883, from California to Chicago, by Mrs. Wilbur F. Storey, to enter into the management of the then great and prosperous *Chicago Times*, as her personal representative, Mr. Storey having been stricken with softening of the brain, but owing to the legal complication which arose, never actually assumed control) Mr. Vater bought the *Morning Call* of the Cox brothers, converted it into an evening paper on March 4, 1885, added press dispatches and put it "on its feet" financially and in equipment. On June 16, 1896, he

sold the *Call* to John George, Jr., of Jackson, Michigan, and terminated his newspaper career.

After a short rest, in May, 1898, Mr. Vater, by invitation of James J. Perrin, president of the Perrin National Bank and a life-long friend, bought a block of stock in this bank, and became connected with it as assistant cashier and a director. In 1899, under the bank's auspices, the Indiana Trust and Safe Deposit Company was organized under the Indiana trust company law, and Mr. Vater was made its secretary, still continuing as an official of the bank. When, in June, 1902, owing to Mr. Perrin's failing health, a consolidation was arranged between the Merchants National and the Perrin interests, Mr. Vater remained with the trust company end of the combination, and was elected treasurer of the Lafayette Loan and Trust Company. This position he held until September 10, 1909, when he resigned to embark again in business on his own account, in the same general line of mortgage loans, trusts and estates, and is enjoying a satisfactory patronage in this business.

The pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Vater has been blessed by the birth of three children. Rev. Williamson D., the eldest, is a graduate of Purdue University and the Princeton Theological Seminary, is married and settled as pastor of the North Presbyterian church, St. Louis, Missouri. A second son, Thomas Eugene, died in infancy. The youngest child, Miss Agnes Eugenie, is also a Purdue graduate, and she still gladdens and makes more beautiful the lovely dwelling of this congenial family, on Perrin avenue.

Mr. Vater became a member of St. John's Episcopal church soon after coming to Lafayette, but about 1870, with his wife, transferred his membership to the First Presbyterian church, with which the whole family, except the son, are still connected.

Mr. Vater's exemplary habits, his probity of character, and genial, social ways have won for him the deepest respect and esteem where he is familiarly known. There are, doubtless, few men who have a higher appreciation or set a greater value upon the friendship of those he respects, trusts, and in whom he confides, than Septimius Vater.

JULIUS NEUMANN.

Among the enterprising and substantial business men of Lafayette who have won success by untiring effort and rightly directed talents is Julius Neumann, who is deserving of conspicuous mention in this work along

with other public-spirited local citizens, because they have shown themselves to be the possessors of superior qualities, the qualities that win, and are not discouraged at obstacles. He is the scion of a worthy old German family, having himself been born in Germany in 1858. His parents were Christian and Dorothea Neumann, who, in 1881, came with their son Julius to America, coming direct to Lafayette, Indiana. Julius soon found employment as a tinner, at which he worked until 1892, having learned the many details of that business while still a resident of Germany. In 1892 he and C. W. Warenburg formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting a tin and hardware business. The business had, however, been started by Webber & Warenburg, but, upon the withdrawal of the former, Mr. Neumann became Mr. Warenburg's partner, as stated. Mr. Warenburg died in 1897 and Christian Mertz became Mr. Neumann's partner, the firm becoming known as Mertz-Neumann Company, incorporated in 1898. In the same year the name of the company was changed to J. Neumann Hardware Company. Useless to say that the business of this firm has gradually grown until its customers may be found all over the county and are constantly increasing. A full and well-selected general stock of hardware is kept and prices are always right according to the statement of some of their customers of long standing. They also do an extensive business in their tin shop, which is run in connection with the store. They do all kinds of cornice work, install furnaces, and do a great deal of slate roofing. Mr. Neumann is president and manager of the company, and he is regarded as a thorough business man in every respect, keen, alert, but ever honorable and reliable.

Julius Neumann was married in 1884 to Mary Overesch, daughter of Bernard Overesch, a family of excellent standing. To Mr. and Mrs. Neumann eleven children have been born, of whom eight are living, namely: Edward J., who is married and has one son, is in the plumbing business with E. R. Overesch; Flora is a member of the office force of the Lafayette Morning Journal; Louise is bookkeeper for the company of which her father is president; Lydia is in the office of Frank Kimmel, prosecuting attorney of Tippecanoe county; Arthur is employed in the tin shop of the Neumann Company; Walter, Elizabeth and Noble are attending school and are still members of the home circle.

That Mr. Neumann is deserving of great credit for what he has accomplished is shown by the fact that when he started in business he had nothing except a good credit. His former employer took him into the firm on merely his note for thirteen hundred dollars, which Mr. Neumann paid

off in part each year from his profits above his wages. He is now a thrifty and substantial citizen, having a large business and a splendid and attractive home. He is a member of the Salem Reformed church, and in his fraternal relations he belongs to Siegel Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Star City Lodge of Druids. He is also a member of the German National Park Association. He has an excellent family, all fairly well educated and young people of much promise, all members of the Neumann family being held in high favor by their neighbors and acquaintances.

GEORGE HENRY SATTLER.

Judging from the laudatory statements of a wide coterie of friends and acquaintances of the late George H. Sattler, no citizen of Tippecanoe county in recent years has so indelibly impressed his personality upon the people here. A cursory glance at his honorable and eminently useful career is sufficient to show the genuine worth of the man, and the fact that he was unqualifiedly popular with all classes is criterion enough of his exemplary character. Such a life is deserving of emulation and of a place on the pages of history. He was a native of Lafayette, having been born here April 11, 1861, the son of John and Catherine (Sattler) Sattler, a prominent family here for many years, a detailed sketch of which appears on another page of this work.

George H. Sattler was educated in the local public schools, and he also attended business college, receiving a very serviceable and practical education. Deciding to become a tailor, he took a course in a cutting school in Cleveland, Ohio, and from there he went to Chicago, where he attended Stone's Cutting School, but not yet content to leave school until he had thoroughly mastered his trade, he attended Mitchell's Cutting School in New York city, graduating from all three of these institutions and thus preparing himself for the very highest grade of workmanship. After spending a short time at Indianapolis, Mr. Sattler returned to Lafayette, and April 1, 1889, went in with his father as a partner in the well-known tailoring establishment of John Sattler. At the death of his father, young Sattler became practically the sole owner of the business, which was incorporated when Ferdinand Sattler became a partner, the firm continuing under the corporate name of the Sattler Sons Company. Under the management of George H., the business continued to rapidly increase until a very liberal and extensive

patronage was enjoyed, for the reputation of the firm was for fair dealing and high-class work. Their establishment was a neat, well-equipped and systematically managed one—a credit to any community.

Mr. Sattler's harmonious domestic life began on October 15, 1885, when he was married to Katherine D. Smetzer, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, where her family has long been prominent. She is the daughter of Frederick and Sophia (Match) Smetzer, the former a native of Bavaria, Germany, who came to America about 1850. He was at one time treasurer of Allen county and held many other public offices there, being a man highly esteemed by his fellow citizens, owing to his honorable dealing with his fellowmen, his genuine ability and his public spirit. He was a highly educated man and a descendant of the famous Von Winderbach family, a representative of the German nobility. Mrs. Sattler now has many valuable and interesting heirlooms from the family.

George H. Sattler was called to settle up his accounts with this world on August 17, 1908, dying of an unexpected attack of heart failure. Surviving him are Mrs. Sattler and two children, Mrs. Ross E. Ault, whose maiden name was Olga Octavia, and G. Herbert.

Mr. Sattler was one of the city's leading business men, and his death was a great shock to the business world of Lafayette, being sudden and unexpected. Expressions of sorrow were general throughout the city. Probably no man in Lafayette had more friends than he, for he was universally admired and loved by all, young and old, having inherited the industry of his honored father, the late John Sattler, and, like him, was a man of unquestioned integrity, having the highest respect of all. His disposition was peculiarly friendly and his personality was magnetic. He was never known to speak ill of any one, and was particularly known for his optimism and his regard for his fellowmen, especially of the business world. Few men made friends more readily than he and still fewer men valued friendship as did he. He was fond of a wholesome joke and a hearty laugh. Seldom was he seen without a smile lighting up his pleasant face. His presence was like sunshine and he was welcome wherever he appeared. He made his business an art and was as conscientious in that matter as in everything that was associated with his life and character. He was one of the conservative, substantial and successful young business men of the city, and his ability in his particular line was recognized by competitors as well as patrons. He was a man of strong character and his life was one of unbroken honor. He was devoted to his family, a man of unblemished reputation and was a useful and worthy citizen. Being honest and reliable, he

enjoyed the confidence of every one with whom he came into contact. Being of even temper, always pleasant and courteous, he had hosts of warm friends. As a member of the Lafayette Club, he took a great interest in the city's affairs, and he was a conscientious Christian, having been a faithful member of the German Lutheran church.

JOHN SATTLER.

A well-remembered and highly honored business man of Lafayette was the late John Sattler, whose career has been terminated by the fate that awaits us all, but whose influence still pervades the lives of those with whom he associated most closely. He was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, November 26, 1832, the son of George and Elizabeth (Kemp) Sattler, the former of whom was a prosperous miller.

John Sattler learned the tailor's trade at Fuhr, Odenwald, Germany, and he followed this trade in his native country until March 13, 1851. On April 1st of that year he took passage from London on the sailing vessel "Yorktown," arriving at New York May 1st following. After working four months in that city he went to New Brunswick, New Jersey, where, on October 3, 1853, he married Catherine Sattler, also a native of Germany. John Sattler's father came to America in 1854 and located at New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he remained until 1855, when he came to Clinton county, Indiana, and in 1857 to Tippecanoe county, where he followed farming successfully until his death, January 10, 1870, his widow surviving until April 23, 1875. John Sattler followed his father to Indiana in April, 1856, settling in Lafayette, and soon thereafter began working at his trade for Clark & Fitzpatrick, an old and extensive tailoring firm, with whom he remained for two years, when the firm failed, after which he worked as a journeyman until 1866. In August of that year the firm of Sattler & Nehing was established and in February, 1870, Mr. Sattler purchased the interest of Mr. Nehing. On April 1, 1889, he admitted his son George H. as partner, and the firm was then changed to Sattler & Son. Ten years later Ferdinand C. Sattler, brother of George H., was taken into the firm and the name was changed to the Sattler Sons Company. Three years later Ferdinand went to Milwaukee where he entered the tailoring business, leaving his father and brother to manage the firm at Lafayette.

In 1895, John Sattler's first wife was called to her rest, and Mr. Sattler again married, his second wedding occurring in June, 1896, to Mrs. Minnie

Lang, who survives him. John Sattler was summoned from his earthly labors on April 24, 1907. To Mr. and Mrs. John Sattler the following children were born: John P.; Mrs. Matt Schnaible; George H.; William V.; Ferdinand, of Milwaukee; Emil A., of Akron, Ohio; and Mrs. Ernest T. Hahn, of Chicago.

Mr. Sattler was one of the leading members of the German Lutheran church—in fact, he was truly a pillar of the church, having been identified with the official life of the same from the time he came to Lafayette until his death, and had he lived until June, 1907, he would have rounded out a half century of service in this church as elder. He had been treasurer of this church since 1872. He was one of the founders of the Citizens' Building and Loan Association, having been president of the same at the time of his death. In 1880 he was elected a member of the board of water-works trustees and he served in that capacity for a period of six years, acting as president of the board. He also served four years as a member of the county board of tax reviewers. In politics he was a Democrat.

Mr. Sattler was a stockholder in the First National Bank, also a stockholder in the Sterling Electric Works. He was vice-president of the Johnson Hardware Company at the time of his death, and he had an interest in the Matt Schnaible Grain Company, also the Shadeland Grain Company. He was a recognized expert in judging the value of real estate—in fact, an all-around, progressive business man.

John Sattler was recognized by all as a splendid type of citizen, and he occupied an enviable position in the commercial circles of Lafayette. His integrity was never questioned, everybody having confidence in his honesty. Besides being the very soul of honor, he was a polite and polished gentleman, a conscientious and upright man. He had a pleasant disposition and was always affable and agreeable. In business circles his word was regarded as good as his bond, and everyone had confidence in his judgment, his advice being often sought on all questions, and he assisted many in this way, being frank in giving advice or in expressing his opinion on any subject. His death was a great loss to the community where he had long been regarded as a leader.

AARON WALLACE.

The superintendent of the Tippecanoe county infirmary, Aaron Wallace, is one of those capable and genial men that it is a pleasure to know. His disposition is uniformly sunny and according to those who know him best no more competent man could be found for the place he fills.



Asar Wallace

Mr. Wallace first saw the light of day in Jackson township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on February 13, 1852. He is the son of Hugh and Jane (Brooks) Wallace, both natives of the Emerald Isle, the country that has sent such a vast army of active and intelligent citizens to America who have played a very conspicuous part in the development of the same from a very early day. The date of Hugh Wallace's birth was 1819. He married Jane Brooks in their native country and a few years afterward, hearing of the larger advantages in the New World, they decided to bring their two children here. But being limited in means they did not have sufficient money to pay their passage; however, they bound themselves to pay the required sum. The father immediately sought work upon his arrival in this country, his principal thought being to pay for his passage. He found employment for the small sum of fifty cents per day, and by economy saved enough out of this sum to pay for the passage of himself and family. He later began life as a farmer, and, through frugality and perseverance, he in time became prosperous. Believing that the West offered greater opportunities, he came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, purchasing land in Jackson township, becoming the owner of three hundred acres of as fine land as could be found in the township, and he spent the latter years of his life in comfort and affluence. He is remembered as a very devout man, a great reader of the Bible and an active member of the Methodist church. In politics, he was a Republican. As the father of eleven children, he realized that it was his duty to rear them in the fear and admonition of the Lord, and their subsequent upright lives stand as a monument to this realization of duty. The names of his children who survive are as follows: James F., a farmer of Jackson township; Elizabeth F., wife of William Francis, of Ambia, Indiana; Belle, wife of Charles Williamson, of Texas, and Aaron, of this review.

Aaron Wallace, as already intimated, was reared on a farm in Jackson township and early in life began assisting his father with the work about the place, attending the neighboring schools during the winter months, but the greater part of his time was taken up with farm work. He remained under the parental roof until he reached his majority, then rented a part of the home farm, and he has since devoted his life principally to agricultural pursuits. He is the owner of two hundred acres of excellent land in Jackson township where he has had a marked degree of success not only as a general farmer but also as a stockraiser.

In 1873 Mr. Wallace married the lady of his choice, Bessie Montgomery, who was born in Brown county, Ohio, December 11, 1855. When sixteen years of age she came to Indiana, but her parents never left Ohio. Mr. and

Mrs. Wallace remained on their farm in Jackson township until 1904 when Mr. Wallace was the unanimous choice of the county commissioners for superintendent of the county infirmary, a position which he seems to be qualified by nature to serve, but his success in the management of the institution is due in no small measure to the assistance of Mrs. Wallace. Since they took charge of the infirmary many valuable and needed improvements have been made. The building is well supplied with artificial water power, which can be brought into play in case of fire. It was through the earnestness of Mr. Wallace that the county council was prevailed upon to make the appropriation. The county is greatly indebted to Mr. Wallace for his action in this matter, as in many other things pertaining to the infirmary. He has the good will of all the inmates on the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace are the parents of three children, namely: Arthur, born December 25, 1874, married Daisy Stover, and they now reside in Waynetown, Indiana; James A., born April 22, 1876, married Cretie Snyder; one daughter of the subject and wife died in infancy.

Both Mr. Wallace and his son, James, are members of Shawnee Lodge, No. 129, Masonic fraternity, being members of the Scottish rite, thirty-second degree. Aaron Wallace is also a member of the blue lodge, the grand lodge, Perfection Council of Princes of Jerusalem; the chapter of Rose Croix; also the consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret and the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the New Richmond Lodge, No. 288, Knights of Pythias.

AARON VAN NATTA.

Although belonging to a generation that has passed and he himself now numbered with the great majority that sleep the sleep of the just, the good accomplished in Tippecanoe county by Aaron Van Natta has not perished, but, like other great lives that have been transmitted to broader fields of action, has left behind an influence that will long dominate those whom it touched. He was born in Highland county, Ohio, January 7, 1822, of sterling pioneer parents. For a full history of his ancestry the reader is referred to the sketch of John H. Van Natta, elsewhere in this work.

After spending his boyhood days in much the same manner as other contemporaneous youths. Mr. Van Natta entered Asbury University upon reaching manhood, where he made a splendid record for scholarship, having

been a diligent student and a close observer. After leaving the university he gratified a desire of long standing by beginning the study of law, and, in March, 1846, began practicing at Williamsport, Indiana, in partnership with a lawyer named Gregory. The future was encouraging and on March 4, 1846, he took a helpmeet in the person of Rhoda A. Clark, of Williamsport. To this union one child was born, a daughter whom they named Sallie, who died August 30, 1873, at the age of seven years. Mrs. Van Natta died in 1866, soon after the birth of her child. Within a short time after his marriage, Mr. Van Natta's health began to fail so that he was compelled to abandon the practice of law and went to farming. He located in Tippecanoe county, not far from Otterbein, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1856, in which year, having regained his former physical vigor, he moved to Montmorenci and took up general merchandising, retaining his farm, but merely overseeing it in a general way. Becoming prominent in local political affairs, he was appointed postmaster of Montmorenci, which office he held with satisfaction and credit for a period of twenty years. He also engaged in the real estate business there together with his other numerous interests, making a success of whatever he turned his attention to, continuing thus the remainder of his life. His career as a lawyer started out auspiciously and had he continued in the practice he would doubtless have reached a high pinnacle of success, but as a business man he attained not only a high rank, winning a liberal competency through his judicious management and conscientious dealing with his fellowmen, but he was public spirited and did more to stimulate progress in a general way in his community than any other man, for always in looking after his own interests he never neglected his duty to his neighbors and fellow citizens.

On February 28, 1867, Mr. Van Natta was married to Mrs. Margaret E. Shigley, widow of James A. Shigley, a man who descended from an old and very prominent family of this county. Mrs. Van Natta's maiden name was Margaret E. Moore. She was the daughter of Thomas Maxwell and Nancy (McCrea) Moore, and her birth occurred at Montmorenci, February 4, 1843. Thomas Maxwell Moore was one of three brothers, the oldest of whom was Henry Hudson Moore and Joseph was the youngest. They were the sons of Lieut. Thomas Moore, who was born August 29, 1748, at Hatfield, Hartfordshire, England, the son of Henry and Hannah Moore. On July 2, 1783, he was commissioned lieutenant by General Carleton in the British army, and after the war against the American colonists he was given land in Canada for his services in behalf of his own country. He located at Kingston, Canada, where he continued to make his home. He

married Elizabeth Maxwell in 1784, and his death occurred November 6, 1805. Henry Moore was born in Kingston, Canada, August 30, 1785, and four years later the family moved to the state of Kentucky. In 1810 Henry Moore married Sallie Brightman, and in the same year the entire family moved to Washington county, Indiana. The following year Henry Moore joined Gen. William Henry Harrison's army that moved against the Indians in the Wabash valley, and he fought in the famous battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811. In 1830 he entered land in Tippecanoe county near the present site of Montmorenci, and after a very successful life as an agriculturist, becoming one of the most influential of the pioneers in this state, he passed to his reward on October 14, 1855. His wife, Sallie Brightman, was born July 16, 1783, in Rhode Island, and her death occurred March 8, 1852. To Henry Moore and wife two sons and one daughter were born.

Thomas Maxwell Moore, father of Mrs. Van Natta, was born December 1, 1791, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where the family tarried while on its way from Canada to Kentucky. He, too, enlisted in General Harrison's army, but with eight or ten other men he was detailed to guard boats at the mouth of the Big Vermillion river at the convergence of the Wabash, a blockhouse having been erected there. After the battle of Tippecanoe he helped bury the dead soldiers, then returned with the army to Fort Vincennes. On August 15, 1822, he married Sarah Wayman, of Salem, Indiana, and to this union five children were born. In 1830 he moved to Tippecanoe county and entered land where the greater portion of Montmorenci is now located. His wife died August 22, 1833, and on September 23, 1834, he married Nancy (McCrea) Musselman, a widow. To this marriage eight children were born, of whom only two now survive, Mrs. Aaron Van Natta and Mrs. Julia A. Carr, who now lives in West Lafayette. One son by the first marriage is living at Zion City, near Chicago. This son is William Maxwell Moore. After an eminently active and useful life, honorably lived, Thomas Maxwell Moore closed his eyes on earthly scenes September 27, 1866. His wife, Nancy (McCrea) Moore, was born May 19, 1808, in Berkeley county, Virginia, and her death occurred September 26, 1866, just about twenty-four hours before her husband passed away.

Joseph Moore, the youngest brother, was born December 25, 1797, near Louisville, Kentucky. He married Ann Boyd, and he came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1830, entering land adjoining that of his brother. His death occurred October 19, 1843. Surviving him were four children and his widow, who died April 7, 1866.

To Aaron Van Natta's second marriage two daughters and one son were born, namely: Laura, who married Henry Marshall; Margaret, who married Dr. E. S. Baker; John Wilson Van Natta, who died February 24, 1879, when not quite four years of age.

In January, 1889, Mr. Van Natta's health began to fail and he retired from active business. He continued to decline and he was summoned from his earthly labors on July 1, 1889, having won the high esteem of all who knew him for his exemplary, useful and noble life.

On October 2, 1891, Mrs. Van Natta purchased a beautiful home on South Ninth street, Lafayette, whither she soon moved. She now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Doctor Baker. She is a woman of culture, well educated, affable and she has a wide circle of warm friends wherever she has lived.

JAMES BEE WALLACE.

Any compendium of Tippecanoe county's honored dead would be incomplete without due reference to the life and character of the late James Bee Wallace, who was long a prominent citizen here, spending a life of earnest endeavor and usefulness, and because of his genial disposition, sterling worth and uprightness he gained and retained to the end a host of friends throughout the county. He was a sturdy representative of the land of heath and heather, the name Wallace having been distinguished in Scotland for many centuries. The birth of James B. Wallace occurred in a suburb of Edinburgh, Scotland, November 8, 1843. He was the son of Adam and Rosena Wallace. When James B. was eight years of age he accompanied his parents to America, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. Their family consisted of seven sons and two daughters, four of the eldest sons having preceded the family to America. Of the sons were James B., of this review, and William, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. While the boys were young, their father died and their opportunities to attend school were limited. James B. went to work at an early age, serving as an apprentice in a plumbing establishment. He learned the business and made it his life work.

At the outbreak of the Civil war, Adam Wallace, although then over sixty years of age, tendered his services to the Union. His son James B., although then less than eighteen years of age, was a strong, robust lad, and he prevailed upon the military authorities to release his father and take him instead. This they did, but the father, not content to stand idly by while

his adopted country was in dire peril, re-enlisted and served through the war, from which he emerged broken in health. James B. Wallace enlisted in Company B, Second Missouri Cavalry, on August 16, 1861; this troop was known as Merrill's Horse. He served in that command until July 20, 1865, when he was mustered out with the rank of sergeant, having made an excellent record as a gallant soldier in many arduous campaigns. He was at the battle of Wilson's creek, near Springfield, Missouri, when General Lyon, of the Union army, was killed, and was in many other perilous situations. He rode through the war without receiving a wound and came out with a record that was a credit to any man that served in the Union army.

After being mustered out, Mr. Wallace came to Lafayette, Indiana, and engaged in the plumbing business with his brother, William Wallace, with whom he was continuously associated until his death. He was made general manager of the company, which position he held at the time of his death. They succeeded in building up quite an extensive business and enjoyed an excellent income from the same, very largely owing to the sound business judgment displayed in its management by the subject. In the sketch of William Wallace, in this work, the reader will find a full description of this large concern and the history of the same, also an account of the many large public works they handled.

December 28, 1870, James B. Wallace was married to Belle Wilson, of Cincinnati, a sister of Mrs. William Wallace and the representative of an old and influential family. To this union six children were born, of whom one daughter died in infancy. Those living are Jennie, Katherine, Jessie, Grace and George.

In February, 1895, Mr. Wallace was appointed for the short term of one year as a trustee of the State Soldiers' Home by Governor Matthews, being a member of the first board which supervised the construction of the buildings. He served also as its first treasurer. He was re-appointed to this position in February, 1896, for a term of three years, but in November, 1897, he resigned because of failing health. He performed well his duties in this institution and won the approval of all concerned. He was one of the staunchest members of the First Baptist church, and he always had its welfare at heart, taking an active interest in church affairs. He is remembered as a man who was industrious and faithful in all the walks of life and he was stanch and true to his friends. He was honorable and upright in all his dealings, and was affectionate and indulgent to his family. It is safe to say that no man was more highly respected by his fellows or more warmly loved by his friends.

"This good man and just," speaking in terms of holy writ, passed to his reward in the great beyond on April 17, 1903. In the public press it was said at that time that every citizen of Lafayette and vicinity felt that in his death the city had sustained the loss of a man whose influence would be felt for years to come, and whose name would be cherished as one of the best men this city has ever known.

Mr. Wallace was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows from 1868 until his death. He was also a Scottish-rite Mason and a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. He belonged to the Union Veteran Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Wallace's entire family resides in Lafayette. George is manager of the Wallace Brothers Plumbing & Heating Company, filling the place made vacant by the death of his father, the business being located in the Wallace block, erected by the Wallace brothers. He married Maud Murdock, daughter of Fred Murdock, whose sketch is found on another page of this work. He is a modern business man of excellent standing in all circles, having inherited something of the Wallace characteristics of integrity and business acumen. The Wallace family has long been held in high favor in this county, being one of the leading and most influential families of this locality.

ALEXANDER BRINEY.

The ancestors of the late Alexander Briney were good old pioneer stock and the name has been a familiar one in both Fountain and Tippecanoe counties, the subject having been born in the former on May 2, 1845. He is the son of William and Ellen Briney, who spent their lives developing a farm from the primitive conditions of the early days in the Hoosier state. Their family consisted of four children, three sons and one daughter, of whom Alexander was the youngest in order of birth. He had a brother in the Union army during the Civil war.

Alexander Briney spent his youth much like other children of the early days, working on the home farm and attending the district schools. When he reached maturity he married, on January 9, 1868, Frances M. Foster, and this union resulted in the birth of two children, both girls, the oldest dying in infancy. Ida E. Briney was born September 26, 1873, near Attica, Indiana, and after receiving a fairly good education in the county and city schools she married Alfred P. Randolph, September 26, 1895. Mr. Ran-

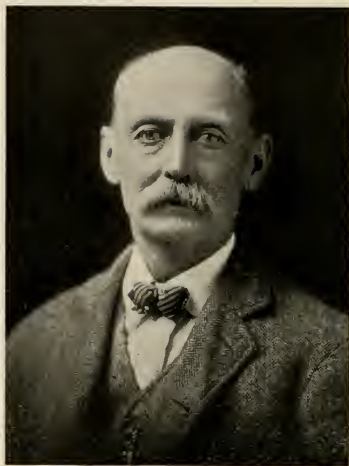
dolph was born in Newberg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1869. His parents were Alexander and Mary Randolph, the former born in Pennsylvania, the latter in Cass county, Indiana. For seven years prior to his death, Alexander Randolph was bailiff of the superior court. He died May 12, 1909, in Lafayette, Indiana. His widow, Mary Ellen (Sharp) Randolph, lives at 1604 Center street, that city. They were the parents of four sons, William E., deceased; Edward D., an attorney; J. S. and Alfred P. Hazel Reams, now ten years old, is a relative of the Randolphs and is making her home with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred P. Randolph in Lafayette. Alfred P. and J. S. Randolph are engaged in the coal business, their extensive yards being located at Main street and the Belt railroad. The death of Alexander Briney occurred October 22, 1875, in Attica, Indiana, when thirty years old.

March 27, 1879, Mrs. Alexander Briney was married to Peter Jones at Attica, Indiana. Mr. Jones died March 17, 1904, at the old home farm near Attica. He was a Mason for nearly fifty years. His widow, a woman of many fine personal characteristics and who enjoys the friendship of all who know her, is a member of the Presbyterian church.

LEWIS N. JESTER.

The Jesters were a Pennsylvania family which sent representatives to the west when the pioneer movement was in full tide. The first comers secured land in the celebrated Wea bottoms, Tippecanoe county, when it was not worth so much as it is now by something like several thousand per cent. Alexander, a son of the first settler, was a native of Pennsylvania and only a small boy when his parents located in Tippecanoe county. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in a company of the Eighty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, died at Somerset, Kentucky, and is buried in the National cemetery at that place. In early manhood he married Rachel Kyle, by whom he had ten children, only six of them now living. These are Samuel D., of Hot Springs, Arkansas; Julius C., with the Taylor Lumber Company of Lafayette; Leander R., of St. Louis, Missouri; Emma, of Pueblo, Colorado; Mary A. E., of Tippecanoe county.

Lewis N. Jester, who makes out the six, was born in Wea township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, February 1, 1849. He has devoted practically his whole life to farming, is fond of his calling and has made a success of it. He went through the district school, was a student one year at Union



LEWIS N. JESTER



MRS. LEWIS N. JESTER

Christian College and taught for three years in the common schools of Tippecanoe county. Aside from this slight diversion, all his time has been devoted to agricultural pursuits and he has something to show for his life's endeavor. He owns two hundred and nineteen acres of fine land in section 13, Washington township, every foot of which he made by his own hard labor, and in addition he owns one hundred and sixty acres in Morton county, Kansas. During the last eight years, Mr. Jester has been interested in fine horses and owns two valuable specimens of Belgian and Percheron.

July 30, 1874, Mr. Jester married Margaretta E. Schnepf, who was born May 17, 1857, and to this union were born four children: Sereno, June 13, 1875; Argo, born July 16, 1878, died July 2, 1880; Eauro, July 28, 1881; Otto, born February 19, 1884, died August 23, 1884. The mother died June 19, 1884, and Mr. Jester married, November 26, 1889, Julia B. Maute. Her father, Gottlieb Maute, born in Germany, was married to a Miss Gainor, at Allentown, Pennsylvania, and settled on a farm in Carroll county, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Jester have two children living: Yeauro, born July 9, 1891; Elmo (deceased), born in November, 1896, and Roy Verno, born July 29, 1899. Mr. Jester is a member of the Christian church, while his wife affiliates with the Evangelical Lutheran at Colburn. Mr. Jester is a Republican in politics and a member of Delphi Lodge, No. 28, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

FREDERICK MURDOCK.

The history of a county or state as well as that of a nation is chiefly a chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges the character of a community by those of its representative citizens and yields its tribute of admiration and respect to those whose works and actions constitute the record of a locality's prosperity and pride. Among the prominent citizens who were well known in Tippecanoe county during a former generation because of their success in private business affairs as well as the part they played in public life, was Frederick Murdock, late of the city of Lafayette, but whose eminently worthy and interesting career has been terminated by the fate that awaits all humanity, and he has been transplanted to broader fields and higher planes of action in the great beyond, leaving behind him the untarnished escutcheon of an old and highly honored name and a record of which any community might well be proud.

The family from which Frederick Murdock descended was conspicuous in the Hoosier state during the early pioneer days. John Murdock, grandfather of the subject, was born in the famous town of Monmouth, New Jersey; he was the son of William Murdock, of Irish descent. When a young man John Murdock migrated to Ohio, where he married Rebecca Little, a daughter of Cornelius Little, who was one of the early settlers of Butler county, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. John Murdock five children were born, namely: Susan, William T., Catherine, John D. and Rebecca. The mother was accidentally drowned, together with her infant child, during a freshet, while attempting to ford Mill creek in a two-horse wagon. The father subsequently married Jane Sterling, and they became the parents of ten children, namely: Amanda, James, Ephraim, Jane, Anna, Mary, Martha, Elizabeth, Emily and Ellen.

In 1819 John Murdock came to Indiana and located in Wayne county, where he followed agricultural pursuits until the fall of 1827, when he moved to Tippecanoe county. Being so favorably impressed with the fertile prairie land here, he abandoned his partly improved farm in Wayne county. He leased lands at High Gap, then in Wayne township, and later entered one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government in section 8, Wayne township. This he soon placed under a high state of improvement and established a good home here, where he remained until his death, in 1842, at the age of fifty-seven years. He prospered and became one of the leading citizens of his township.

William T. Murdock, father of Frederick Murdock of this review, and son of John Murdock, was born in Butler county, Ohio, September 18, 1811. He came with his father's family to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, being then eighteen years of age. He remained a member of the family circle until his marriage, June 5, 1834, to Sarah Hoover, a daughter of Frederick and Catherine (Yount) Hoover, both of German parentage, who moved from Guilford county, North Carolina, to Warren county, Ohio, in what historians call "an early day." This family moved to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1807, where Mrs. Murdock (nee Hoover) was born, August 16, 1811, and subsequently the family came to Tippecanoe county, this state, where Sarah married Mr. Murdock. The Hoovers were members of the society of Friends. Mr. and Mrs. Murdock celebrated their golden wedding on June 5, 1884, at the residence where they resided for over fifty years. The following interesting sketch, read by a member of the family on that occasion, is typical of the times to which it referred: "Within easy sight of this, their well appointed home, just across yonder hill where woodland glade and Wea Plain so

gracefully meet, there the country beau and Quaker belle met and loved, and were wed. That wedding, however, was not a carnival of dress. The wedding cortege was not by any means 'imposing.' No train of merry attendants enlivened the way of the wedding party, but they two, alone, rudely mounted on horseback, constituted the entire company. They sought out a neighboring 'squire, who, with most adhesive ceremony, joined together the two willing souls in wedlock's holy bonds which have held stout and strong for fifty solid years, and the tie seems to have grown better and stouter and stronger with age and wear. They began life in real earnest at the right place—the very beginning. For two years they rented land in Tippecanoe county, this state, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government, where he cleared and improved in part, when he sold the same and returned to Tippecanoe county and bought eighty acres of land adjoining his father's in Wayne township. From 1833 to 1835, inclusive, with heavy road wagon and plodding ox-team he hauled through mud and bog load after load of corn and oats to the young burg of Chicago, bringing back in exchange load after load of barrel salt which he disposed of at a profit. The honest margins from these transactions he invested in farm lands on the Wea Plains, to which he added from time to time until he finally became the owner of one thousand and ten acres. Their success in life has been satisfactory indeed, having acquired a valuable estate, nor was their success confined to monetary gains alone. They enjoy others of which they may be justly proud,—three sturdy sons and two loving daughters have grown up to respected manhood and womanhood around them. Those living are Frederick, James, William H., Catherine Kirtley and Sarah A. Crockett. It has been their sad lot, however, to bury two other of their loved ones; John dying when seventeen years of age, and the other in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Murdock are not only the oldest but the only pioneer couple who were married in Wayne township, now living, who reside there."

William T. Murdock was not oblivious to the interests and welfare of others, or the public good. He was many times honored by his fellow citizens with nominations to high positions of trust and profit, and without exception, when he was called to fill the place, he never failed to honor the office and to do credit to himself and his friends. For nine successive years he served his county as one of her most worthy and irreproachable commissioners, and one of her very best financiers; succeeding which for eight years he filled the office of trustee, the unsolicited gift of his township, in a manner more economical and profitable to the public school patrons than any administration enjoyed by them for many years, either before or since. The estates

of the deceased and the sacred moneys of the fatherless and the widowed were placed, wholly unsought, in his faithful and judicious hands for final settlement or safe keeping. No less than fifty-six estates and guardianships were ably administered by him, all satisfactorily adjusted in the courts of equity and law. Thus the confidence placed in him by his friends and acquaintances must have been very great. He was always a Democrat.

This good man was called upon to settle his accounts with this world and to close his eyes on earthly scenes, October 2, 1889, at the age of seventy-eight years. His widow survived him until March, 1901, when she passed to her reward at the home of her eldest son, Frederick Murdock, in Lafayette, in the ninety-first year of her age, having retained all her faculties until the last. She is remembered as a loving mother and always contributed to the home a remarkable element of brightness and serenity and she trained her family in the most wholesome environment. She was always sprightly in disposition, and those in her presence always felt encouraged and their burdens lightened. Both she and her honored husband were faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

It is no wonder that the descendants of such people of worth should distinguish themselves in various walks of life. Of these, their son, Frederick Murdock, is deserving of special notice. He was born in Wayne township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, December 14, 1836, being the oldest son in the family of William T. Murdock and wife. In his childhood he attended the district schools, later the Farmers' Institute at Danville, Illinois, also the State Normal School at Terre Haute, Indiana. He remained on the home farm which he assisted in developing until his marriage, November 7, 1861, to Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of William and Amelia (King) Stewart, both natives of Ohio. The latter was born in Butler county and when a child she accompanied her parents, Henry King and wife, and located in Montgomery county, Indiana, in the days when the wild prairies and great forests were filled with Indians and wild beasts. William Stewart also came from his native state, Ohio, with his parents to Indiana in the pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart settled at Romney, Randolph township, this county, about 1843, where they lived until Mr. Stewart's death, in October, 1854, at the early age of thirty-seven years. His widow re-married and moved to Waynetown, Montgomery county, and lived there until her death, February 4, 1872, aged forty-eight years. She was the mother of six children by her first marriage and three by her second marriage.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Murdock four children were born, namely: Lillie Belle, born December, 1862, and died in Logansport while on a visit

to her uncles, February 2, 1882, aged nineteen years; Flora was born March 13, 1863, married Walter E. Doolittle, of Lafayette, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; William F. was born September 11, 1872; Maud, born October 11, 1879.

After his marriage Mr. Murdock located on a farm of one hundred and sixty-eight acres in Benton county, on the Mudpine, and along the road leading to Parish Grove and Oxford. At that time this farm, which was given him by his father, was valued at three thousand dollars. He had no market for his grain and other products and there was no railroad in the county at that time, so he turned his attention principally to stock raising. Being a keen observer and a good judge of livestock, he made a great success of this industry, having cleared the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars on one herd of two-year-olds. But desiring to return to Tippecanoe county, on December 6, 1865, he purchased a farm of two hundred and forty acres of Joseph N. Taylor located in section 5; it was partly improved, and was as rich land as Wayne township afforded. He moved to this place in February, 1866, paying the sum of four thousand dollars cash for the farm, leaving a balance unpaid of eight thousand six hundred dollars, for which he gave his notes payable in one, two and three years at six per cent. interest with mortgage security. He was a man of undaunted determination and courage, and, by close application to his work and the exercise of good judgment, he paid the balance on his new farm in due time, in the meantime disposing of the farm in Benton county. Success attended his every effort, and in 1870 he erected a beautiful and commodious brick residence, which was then considered the best in Wayne township, and he also erected substantial outbuildings and improved his place in many ways, making it one of the model farms of the county at that time. He added one hundred and eighty-three acres to his original purchase. He took a great deal of interest in his fine farm and the manner in which he managed his crops indicated that he was fully abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to agriculture. His fortune was acquired not by the assistance of any outside forces, or by the generosity of relatives or friends, but by prudent management and close application to his individual affairs. Much of his success, however, was due to the sound counsel, sympathy and encouragement of his wife, who is a woman of unusual business acumen and foresight, who has ever managed her affairs with great success and in a manner that excited the admiration of her friends and neighbors.

Later in life Mr. Murdock rented all his farming lands except his home place, to which he gave his close attention.

In 1876 Mr. Murdock visited Philadelphia, by way of Washington

City and Baltimore and returned home by way of New York city, up the Hudson to Albany, thence to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. In 1886 he made a trip through Kansas, accompanied by his aged father and mother, who visited their sisters, Mrs. William L. Brown, of Sterling, and Mrs. Catherine Tullis, of Great Bend. His parents made their home with him for some time, and he did everything possible for their comfort and enjoyment. He remained on his farm in Wayne township until about 1890, when he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres from his brother, William H. Murdock. He thus became the owner of eight hundred and forty acres of land, all in Wayne township, owning three-fourths of a section, besides his original two hundred and forty acres on which his son resided for some time. In November, 1896, Mr. Murdock rented out all his farms and moved to Lafayette into a new home which he had erected on Owen street, and here he resided until his death, which occurred June 4, 1905. His health had begun to fail in the preceding winter, and he went to St. Petersburg, Florida, in order to reap the benefits of a more temperate climate, and when warm weather came he returned to Lafayette, but he grew worse to the inevitable end.

In March, 1906, Mrs. Murdock sold their Owen street home, having built a modern, beautiful and commodious residence at No. 726 South Ninth street where she now resides and which is frequently the mecca for Lafayette's best society, who always find here a hearty welcome of the old-time flavor and good will prevailing, Mrs. Murdock being a woman of culture and refinement, a good conversationalist, and she has hosts of friends.

William F. Murdock, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Murdock, was born in Wayne township on his father's farm, September 11, 1872. He was married on April 26, 1899, to Grace Buschman, daughter of Augustus and Emma Buschman, and to this union one daughter, Jane Stewart Murdock, was born. In the fall of 1904 William F. Murdock built a handsome home on the northeast corner of Ninth and Elliott streets, where he now resides. He devotes his time to superintending the Murdock farms in Wayne township. He attended Wabash College, and is a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity. He is a young man of pronounced business ability.

Maude Murdock married George B. Wallace, manager of the Wallace Brothers Plumbing Company, the son of the late James B. Wallace, a former prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Lafayette, a full sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Frederick Murdock is remembered as a man of strict integrity, fair and honorable in all his dealings with his fellowmen, his work having been

considered as good as his bond. During his father's lifetime he made it a rule to consult with him regarding all important business transactions, thus winning the elder Murdock's confidence and naturally gaining much of his sagacity in business affairs. In his many business transactions with his father, he invariably endeavored to make his word good, just as though he was dealing with a stranger. He never contracted a debt unless he felt confident that he could pay it, and in thus meeting promptly all obligations he won the undivided confidence of all who knew him. He always gave his aid and influence to enterprises for the public good. By his kindness and courtesy he won an abiding place in the esteem of his fellow citizens, and by his intelligence energy and enterprising spirit made his influence felt among his friends and associates, and no man has lived in Tippecanoe county who was regarded with any higher respect and admiration for his well ordered life.

W. E. DOOLITTLE.

The Sterling Electric Company is one of the largest and best institutions in Lafayette and is known as one of the largest and best electrical manufacturing concerns. The company was incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois in the year 1898, and was located in Chicago, the original incorporators being W. E. Doolittle and Frank B. Cook. The growth of the company was rapid from the start. To escape labor troubles and to increase their capacity, the company was reorganized, enlarged and moved to Lafayette in the latter part of the year 1899, employing at that time seventy-five hands. Their original plant consisted of thirty thousand square feet of floor space, which they have increased to about one hundred and twenty-five thousand square feet, owing to the constant growth of the business. When working to their full capacity, they employ something over five hundred hands. The company is capitalized at three hundred thousand dollars. It is practically a Lafayette institution, the greater portion of the stock being owned locally. It is officered as follows: W. E. Doolittle, president and treasurer; J. Berlovitz, vice-president; H. T. Doolittle, secretary. The directory comprises the officers, together with William Wallace, John B. Wagner, Brown Brockenbrough, Thomas Duncan, Thomas Bauer and R. B. Wallace.

The equipment of the Sterling Electric Company is strictly modern, all machinery being electrically driven and consists of standard and special machinery necessary for working in metals, rubber and fibre; it is also equipped with a complete woodworking plant, enameling plant and plating plant. The

line of goods manufactured by this corporation are telephones of all descriptions, protective devices for use in telephone service, complete exchange equipment for equipping of telephone central offices, police and fire alarm boxes, automatic fire protection devices, for use in connection with sprinkled insurance risk, special electrical devices for the United States signal corps, three-slot coin pay stations for telephone work, spark coils for use with gas engines, motor boats and automobiles and complete ignition systems consisting of magnetos, distributors and timers for automobile or gas engine work. The company is in a flourishing and prosperous condition and is recognized throughout the country as the leader in its own specific lines. It is an institution of which the citizens of Lafayette may well be proud.

W. E. Doolittle, the president of the Sterling Electric Company, was one of the original incorporators and has been with the company since its inception. A great deal of its success is due to his untiring ability. He is a comparatively young man and was born and raised in Lafayette, commencing his work as a messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company. His education was completed at Purdue University. He entered the services of the Western Union Telegraph Company as an operator in his earlier years, spending twelve years in the telegraph business in different parts of the country with the different operating companies and six years with the different telephone operating companies as manager, his experience particularly adapting him for the duties which he assumed later in life.

LEOPOLD DRYFUS.

The specific and distinctive office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave the perpetual record establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his fellowmen. That great factor, the public, is a discriminating factor, and yet takes cognizance not only of objective exaltation nor yet objective modesty, but delves deeper into the intrinsic essence of character, strikes the keynote of individuality, and pronounces judicially and unequivocally upon the true worth of the man, invariably distinguishing the clear resonance of the true metal from the jarring dissonance of the baser. Thus in touching on the life history of Leopold Dryfus the biographer would aim to give utterance to no fulsome encomiums, to indulge in no extravagant praise; yet would he wish to hold up for consideration those points which have shown the distinction of a pure, true and useful life,—one characterized by indomit-



LEOPOLD DRYFUS

able perseverance, broad charity, marked executive ability, high accomplishments and well-earned honors. To do this will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon the man by his fellowmen.

Leopold Dryfus, one of the best known business men in the city of Lafayette or this section of the great Hoosier commonwealth, belongs to that large and thrifty class of Germans who have done so much for the upbuilding of this and other American communities. The place of his nativity is the Rhine country, Bavaria, where he first saw the light of day July 31, 1847. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Lippman Dryfus, an old and well-established family, who were the parents of ten children, of whom Leopold was the oldest. He attended the schools of his native country until he was twelve years old when he began his business career by buying and trafficking in calves, thus early in life becoming an expert judge of livestock and laying the foundation for a future business of great magnitude. He followed his first line of business until he was nineteen years old. An uncle, Jacob Mayer, had come to the United States and was established in the butcher business in Lafayette, Indiana; he sent Leopold money to defray his expenses to this country. The latter immediately embarked and came direct to Lafayette, landing here, after a long ocean voyage and weary trip from the eastern coast, on May 1, 1867, a green gawk of a boy, wearing his trousers in his boot tops; but he had that innate business sagacity, shrewdness and perseverance that only needs opportunity for development. This being furnished by Mr. Mayer, the lonely German youth was soon launched on his career, which has been a very strenuous and interesting one. He continued in the employ of Mr. Mayer until 1870 when he was given a butcher shop on the corner of Ninth and Union streets which he managed successfully for a time, then, having been economical and careful in his business affairs, he purchased the shop outright. However, his uncle assisted him in a financial way to secure the shop, the firm being known as Dryfus & Kurtz. In 1872 Mr. Dryfus purchased his partner's interest, then sold one-half to James Sharp, the firm being known as Dryfus & Sharp, which partnership continued until 1887, during which time a very thriving business was done. Sharp retired, worth a million, and his interest was taken by Ferdinand Dryfus, brother of Leopold, and the firm has since been known as the Dryfus Packing and Provision Company. Leopold Dryfus being the president and Ferdinand the general manager, the firm being incorporated for fifty thousand dollars, being one of the largest concerns of its kind in this part of the state. Its prestige has gradually and rapidly increased under careful and judicious management, until its products are sold all over the country

and shipped in large quantities to Europe where it holds equal rank with the best exported meats from this country. The plant throughout is equipped with the most modern appliances for carrying on a business of this nature, everything is kept in a sanitary condition and under the most highly approved system, and the plant would be a credit to any city.

Aside from this extensive institution, Mr. Dryfus has two retail shops, each doing a thriving business. These were located down town in 1875 and were successful from the first, a large retail trade being enjoyed with the surrounding community. In 1876 Mr. Dryfus entered the provision business under the name of William Horn & Company and was connected with Mr. Horn until 1879, having enjoyed a liberal patronage in this line. Mr. Dryfus then bought out the packing house of H. T. Sample & Sons, having dissolved partnership with Horn, and he has been conducting his present business ever since.

Although the packing business takes the major part of Mr. Dryfus' time, he has other interests which are not inconsiderate, being a stockholder and director in the Merchants' National Bank, also the First National Bank at Boswell, a stockholder and director in the Lafayette Telephone Company. He also owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty-three acres, lying just west of Purdue University which is well adapted for general farming and stockraising, in each of which Mr. Dryfus manifests considerable interest, often driving out to his well-improved and tastefully-kept place where he finds rest and recreation amid the most wholesome rural environment. Mr. Dryfus is also the owner of much real estate in Lafayette, including the Dryfus Theatre on Columbia street, one of the neatest, most modern and attractive play-houses in the West. This opera house was formerly known as the Grand, but in 1909 Mr. Dryfus remodeled and reconstructed the entire building at an expenditure of fifty thousand dollars, the walls being all that remain of the former building. The new structure which bears his name will stand as a monument to the enterprising methods and progressive spirit which have for many years been maintained by Mr. Dryfus to the great benefit of his adopted city. He also owns the Lahr House Annex, one of the best blocks in the city. The substantial block at the foot of Main street where the Jamison Brothers have their place of business belongs to Mr. Dryfus. He also owns the building known as the Jim Beard stables, also the Ewry block on Columbia street, and a large number of dwelling houses. His home, at Sixth and Cincinnati streets, is one of the finest and most attractive in the state, imposing in architectural design, thoroughly modern in all its appoint-

ments, elegantly furnished and surrounded by attractive and well-kept grounds, and this home is known to the socially inclined of Lafayette as a place where hospitality and good cheer ever prevail.

The domestic chapter in the life of Mr. Dryfus dates from the year 1874 when he was united in marriage with Mary Schwartz, who was born and reared in New York city, the representative of an influential old family. She was a woman of rare culture and refinement, of gracious personality, a most genial hostess and a favorite in the social circles of Lafayette. Her beautiful life was brought to a close in 1899, after she had become the mother of four children, three of whom died in childhood. Carrie, the surviving daughter, is the wife of Max Born, a young business man of exemplary character and well worthy of his talented and affable wife. He is a son of Samuel Born, a well-known pioneer business man of Lafayette. To Mr. and Mrs. Max Born one winsome daughter, Marion Stella, was born in 1900. Mr. Born is head bookkeeper and business manager of the Dryfus plant.

In 1893 Mr. Dryfus returned to his old home in Europe, where he spent a very pleasant sojourn, remaining away from Lafayette forty-five days. This was indeed a triumphal return to his boyhood's roof-tree, which he left almost penniless and with a somewhat dark and uncertain future before him.

In politics, Mr. Dryfus is independent. Being a careful observer of the trend of events, he prefers to cast his ballot for the man rather than the party. Fraternally, he has been a consistent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1868. He is known as a man who is always ready to do his part in furthering those measures which have for their object the upbuilding of his city and county. He is idolized by his employes being familiarly known to them as well as the community at large as "Uncle." Everyone in his employ receives good wages and courteous treatment, consequently they all work to his interest and the utmost harmony prevails at his extensive plant. Mr. Dryfus is considerate of the poor and many acts of charity are attributed to him. Such acts are always prompted by a purely humanitarian impulse and through no desire of public display.

The eminent business talent of Mr. Dryfus seems composed of high mental and moral attributes, combined with sound judgment, breadth of capacity and rapidity of thought, justice and firmness, the foresight to perceive the drifting tides of business and the will and ability to control them. According to those who know him best he affords a striking exemplification of this talent, in a very high order of development, of such character as to gain him worthy prestige in business circles and a position of commanding influence.

REV. SAMUEL WILSON ELLIOTT.

The writer of biography, dealing with the personal history of men engaged in the various affairs of every-day life, finds much pleasure in recording something of the life and work of the average minister of the gospel, a class of men who are doing so much in building up the moral and religious interests of our country, interests which must ever constitute the foundation of our national prosperity and perpetuity. In this class we are pleased to include the Rev. Samuel W. Elliott, a minister of the Presbyterian church, who for many years has thus served his country and the cause of the Master, doing faithful and successful work in the various fields of labor where he was located.

The Rev. S. W. Elliott was born near Dayton, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1844, the son of Samuel and Mary Ann (Wilson) Elliott, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a descendant of Thomas Elliott, a native of Enniskillen, in the northern part of Ireland, a descendant of the famous Scotch Covenanters. When the Covenanters were driven out of Scotland to Ireland, a number of the members of the Elliott family became noted soldiers during those stormy times. Thomas Elliott came to America in 1737 and settled in eastern Pennsylvania. Some of the forefathers of Rev. S. W. Elliott fought in the early wars during colonial times; one of his great-uncles was killed in the Indian wars.

Samuel Elliott, father of the subject, came from Pennsylvania to Indiana in 1829 and settled six miles southeast of Lafayette where he entered land and lived near the close of his life, when he moved to Lafayette and spent the remainder of his days in his home on State street. The mother's family, the Wilsons, were also natives of Pennsylvania and were of Scotch-Irish descent. Mary Ann Wilson came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, about 1840 and was here married to Samuel Elliott.

Rev. S. W. Elliott lived on his father's farm until he entered Hanover College, where he passed through the freshman and sophomore years. He then entered Washington and Jefferson College in Pennsylvania from which he graduated with a very creditable record in 1867. While at Hanover he was a classmate of the noted Doctor Wiley, chief chemist of the national department of agriculture. During the war of the Rebellion both Reverend Elliott and Doctor Wiley were members of Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and they were mess-mates and close companions during their service in the army. The Reverend

Elliott's older brother was Capt. Charles Elliott of Company A, Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, who fell leading his company in a desperate charge against the Confederates at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, in June, 1864.

Doctor Elliott attended the Western Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1870. Later he took a post-graduate course and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1887, from the University of Wooster, Ohio. He was licensed and ordained to the ministry in the Presbyterian church in 1870. From that year to 1874 he lived in the state of Iowa and preached at Russell. His ministry in Ohio was very successful, his pastorates at Wilmington, West Union and Kingston, in that state, covering nearly twenty years. In 1896 he came to Lafayette. His health declining, he gave up the full work of the ministry and since then has been doing supply work as opportunity offered and giving attention to the interests of his farm, living meanwhile in his pleasant home on State street.

Doctor Elliott was married in November, 1874, to Jennie Grand-Girard, of Hillsboro, Ohio. She was of French parentage; the family were prominent in the old country, a grandfather having been an officer in Napoleon's famous Old Guard. To them were born five children, namely: Minnie W., living at home; Charles is in Atlanta, Georgia; he graduated from Purdue University in 1899 and is now holding the position of superintendent of a steel plant; Emile is managing a ranch in New Mexico; Georgiana married Arthur Gates, a graduate of Purdue University in the class of 1890, and they live in Salt Lake City, Utah; Elsie is still a member of the home circle.

Doctor Elliott is a member of the Crawfordsville presbytery, and his family are members of the Second Presbyterian church of Lafayette. Doctor Elliott belongs to the Royal Arcanum and the Grand Army of the Republic. The family is highly esteemed by all who know them and greatly beloved by all their friends.

JAMES L. REEVES.

William and Rebecca (Wells) Reeves were married in Ross county, Ohio, in 1831, and shortly afterward decided to leave their native place for residence in Indiana. John D. Reeves, father of William, had a few years previously gone to Fountain county with his wife and entered land on the edge of Shawnee Prairie. To this place William took his bride, traveling

not as they do now in finely appointed palace cars, but in a rude wagon, which jolted them sorely as they proceeded over the rough roads and "traces" of Ohio and Indiana. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and served in the war of 1812. While he was away William, the oldest of the children, with the aid of a gentle horse raised a crop to sustain the family. In 1844, after a residence of over seven years in Fountain county, he removed to Tippecanoe county and located on rented land in the southern part of Wayne township. He learned the tanner's trade from Amos Welch, an uncle of Hon. Amos Welch of West Point, and followed it as a calling for many years. He remained in Wayne township until 1868, when he removed to Illinois, where he died in 1879. His wife survived him some eight years and died in 1888, aged seventy-three. They had twelve children; Nathan, who lives in Illinois; Mary Ellen, who died in youth; Susannah, wife of James Mulhollen, of Tippecanoe county; John, deceased; James L.; Phoebe, widow of George Pancake, and resident of Illinois; Nancy Jane, now Mrs. Silvers, lives in the state of Washington; Malinda, wife of George Stover, resides in Wayne township; Ellen, now deceased, married Nathaniel Garber; Jarvis resides in Illinois; Rebecca, wife of Asa Harness, lives in Illinois; and William is also a resident of that state.

James L. Reeves, fifth of the family, was born in Fountain county, May 21, 1841. He remained at home until twenty years old, when, in October, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at Lafayette, Indiana, and served with this command through the memorable campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River and Missionary Ridge, besides minor skirmishes. At the last mentioned battle he was wounded in the right foot by a musket ball, which compelled him to spend some time in a hospital. The ball was extracted and is still in his possession. In May, 1864, he was honorably discharged and returned home. For a number of years he was engaged in farming on rented places, but finally bought forty acres which he disposed of later and purchased two tracts, one of one hundred eighteen and a half and another of forty acres, which he has cultivated with success and greatly improved, by building a house and other necessary structures.

Mr. Reeves was married March 22, 1866, to Margaret A. Ray, who died May 6, 1871, aged little over twenty-eight years, and leaving two children; Rosella, deceased, and Warren, who married Letta Byers, resides in Jackson township and has one child, Ines. Mr. Reeves next married Mrs. Martha Hawk, nee Ray, by whom he has two children; Edward, the eldest, married Anna Caroline, daughter of Thomas M. Marks, resides in Wayne township

and has seven sons: Thomas J., Mearl, Vennie, William Orville, Floyd, Charles D., and an infant. Mr. Reeves is an active Republican and served as trustee from 1888 to 1890. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at West Point while it was in existence, and served as quartermaster. He is a member of the Wea Plains Horse Association, with which he has been connected for many years, and is a self-made man and highly respected by the wide circle of acquaintances who have long known him.

JOSEPH NORRIS STEWART.

The family of this name in Wayne township is of Kentucky origin. In 1824, John and Mary (Inlow) Stewart, born and reared and married in Kentucky, came to Indiana and located in Montgomery county. John, who was a son of Joseph Stewart, was in the war of 1812, serving as a private under Colonel Dudley, was taken prisoner at the River Raisin, in Canada, and had to run the gauntlet. Charity Smith, the subject's maternal grandmother, had two brothers who were hung by the Tories. John Stewart was the grandson of a Scotch nobleman, who left his country at the time of the persecution and settled in New Jersey. His son John lived in Pennsylvania for some years and Joseph, who was born in that state, eventually removed to Kentucky. Joseph Norris Stewart, son of John and Mary (Inlow) Stewart, was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, April 15, 1829. His mother, who was a daughter of Jesse Inlow, died in 1842 and his father in 1860. Mr. Stewart's boyhood was spent in the rough pioneer days when Montgomery county was sparsely settled, schools few and far between, much hard work and few diversions. He had to go a long way to the nearest school and his attendance was so irregular that he obtained but a limited education in youth. This deficiency, however, he made up afterward by reading and observation, with the result that he became a well informed man. His father improved two farms, which involved an immense amount of labor, and his boys had little time to play during the arduous period of clearing, grubbing, log-rolling, seeding and harvesting. Of the fifteen children in the family, only two are now living. Joseph started life for himself at an early age, renting and working land in his native county after reaching his majority. In 1862 he removed to Tippecanoe county, renting land first in Jackson and later in Wayne township. At length he located on a small farm of thirty-one acres, which when bought by him was covered with timber and brush. So he was compelled to resume

his old business of grubbing and clearing, but in time had a pleasant and comfortable home where he has resided for more than forty-two years. In 1864 Mr. Stewart married Elizabeth Kerr, who died in 1885. His second wife was Susan, daughter of Edfred C. and Elizabeth (Dunn) Cokry. She was born in Massachusetts, taken in infancy to Montgomery county, Ohio, by her parents and when six years old to Attica, Indiana, where she grew to womanhood. Both her parents are dead. They were married in Ireland and brought four children with them to this country. Mr. Stewart had three brothers in the Civil war, and his wife also had a brother and two brothers-in-law in the Union army during that great conflict. Mr. Stewart was first a member of the Baptist church, but later joined the Methodist Episcopal church in Fountain county, of which he is a trustee and was long a class leader. He is a staunch Prohibitionist, and a man of high moral notions on all subjects. A farmer all of his life, he has done much arduous work and deserves as well as receives the esteem of all who know him.

WILLIAM W. YOUNG.

Among the honored and venerable citizens of Tippecanoe county is the subject of this review, who has here maintained his home for nearly six decades, winning a definite success by means of the agricultural industry, to which he devoted his attention during the long years of an active business life. He is now practically retired and is enjoying that repose and rest which are due to him now that the shadows of his life begin to lengthen in the golden west. His career has been without shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, and thus he has ever commanded the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen, his nearly four-score years resting lightly upon him and being crowned with honor.

William Young was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 4th of June, 1830, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Seydel) Young. Joseph Young was a native of Pennsylvania, but went to Ohio in young manhood, and was there married. They first went to housekeeping in Columbiana county, but eventually located in Stark county, the same state, where they lived during the remainder of their lives. The father was a boot and shoemaker by trade and followed that business all his life, being a good workman and successful in his business. He was in politics first a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. He was not in any sense a politician, though he always



W. W. YOUNG

had the keenest interest in public affairs. He and wife were faithful and earnest members of the Christian church. The subject's mother was also a native of the Keystone state and removed to Ohio with her family when she was yet quite young. Joseph and Mary Young became the parents of a large family, several of the children dying in infancy. Those living are William, subject of this sketch; Joseph M., Andrew S., Sarah K. and Mary Elizabeth.

William Young has practically made his own way in the world since the death of his mother, which event occurred when he was but twelve years of age. He received some education in the subscription and free schools of Ohio, but the major part of his knowledge has been secured in the school of experience. When old enough he commenced working on farms and agriculture has been his vocation ever since. He has been a close student of the great basic science and has thus been enabled to achieve a definite success along this line. After working in Ohio as a farm hand until about twenty years old, Mr. Young came to Indiana, locating first at Ft. Wayne. A year or two later he came to Tippecanoe county and it is noteworthy that his first meal here was eaten in the same house in which he now lives, the date having been the Fourth of July, 1852. He was here employed as a farm hand for a number of years, being married in the meantime, and after the death of his wife's parents he settled on their farm, which has been his home ever since. The country was wild and unimproved when Mr. Young first came here, as an evidence of which it may be stated that there was but one house between his home and Lafayette, the country being mostly covered with timber and ponds, with an occasional small strip of prairie land. Thus he has been a witness to the wonderful development which has taken place in this favored section of Indiana.

The subject has consistently applied his efforts to agriculture, and has been rewarded with a fair element of success, so that now, in his later years, he is enabled to relinquish the arduous labors which was his portion for so many years, and now he simply keeps a general oversight of his farming interests.

In 1855 Mr. Young was married to Sarah McCormick, who was born in Ohio, but who accompanied her parents to Tippecanoe county, theirs being one of the first families to locate in this part of the county. Mrs. Young has been dead a number of years. Mr. Young served efficiently as a justice of the peace for one term, but has never had any inclination for public office. Soon after coming to Indiana he taught several terms of school in White and Tippecanoe counties, this constituting his only digression from his great life

work. He has been a staunch Republican ever since that party was formed. His first vote was cast for Winfield Scott for President. Though never affiliated with any religious denomination, Mr. Young has been a generous supporter of churches and other benevolent movements and has given his cordial support to everything looking to the moral and material advancement of his community. A man of many fine personal qualities of character, he has won and retains the confidence and highest esteem of his fellow-citizens, and he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of this nature.

ANDREW KIENLY.

This well-known and prominent family originated in Germany, but since 1860 a number of members have lived in the United States, the first of the name to immigrate to this country being George Kienly and his wife Elizabeth, who with their several children settled in May of the year indicated at Green Hill, formerly Indian Hill, in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where Mr. Kienly secured one hundred and fifty acres of land and in due time became a successful tiller of the soil. The family of George and Elizabeth Kienly consisted of eleven children, the majority of whom were born in the Old World, and all of whom have since passed to their final rest.

Among these children was a son by the name of Andrew Kienly, who was born at the ancestral home in Wurtemberg, Germany, May 1, 1842, and who accompanied his parents to the United States when a youth of eighteen and grew to maturity on the farm at Green Hill, this county. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, received a good education in the schools of his native land and Tippecanoe county, and began life for himself in the harness and saddlery business in Lafayette in 1866, which he conducted successfully up to the time of his death, in 1897.

On April 10, 1865, Mr. Kienly entered the marriage relation with Miss Amelia Ulrich, who was born March 17, 1850, in Lafayette, but whose parents, George and Amelia (Locher) Ulrich, came to this country from Rheinfels, Germany, and for a number of years were prominent residents of Tippecanoe county. George Ulrich was born July 16, 1823, immigrated to the United States about the year 1849 and during his residence in Lafayette was honored with several important official positions, including those of city treasurer and mayor, to which he was elected in the years 1858 and 1865, respectively, being the first Republican mayor ever elected to that office. He

was appointed United States consul to one of the South American countries in 1861. He was a man of strong character and wide influence, a leader of the Republican party in Tippecanoe county and did much to promote the material advancement of Lafayette and build up the business interests of that city. Enterprising and public-spirited, he filled a large place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens and was justly considered one of the leading German-Americans of his day in this part of Indiana. Mrs. Ulrich, whose birth occurred on February 29, 1824, was a woman of beautiful life and character, a fit companion for her enterprising husband and, like him, gained the respect and love of a large circle of friends who learned to prize her for her many amiable qualities. Six children were born to this estimable couple, two sons and four daughters, five of whom are living and highly esteemed in their respective places of residence.

Andrew and Amelia Kienly reared a family of six children, the oldest of whom is George A., who was born January 23, 1867, received a good education in the public schools of Lafayette, also a business training in a commercial college and for some years has been clerk in the Lahr House of this city. William J., born July 27, 1870, was educated for a business life and is now traveling salesman for a large wholesale firm, in addition to which he also owns and successfully operates a farm of over one hundred acres. He married Charlotte Ross, of Lafayette, but has no children. E. Louise, whose birth occurred on February 27, 1874, married George L. Hunt, a dry goods salesman and resides in Lafayette. Alberta May, the fourth in succession, was born August 22, 1878, and is now the wife of Warren Sage Hall, of Cleveland, Ohio, and the mother of one daughter who answers to the name of Dorothy May Sage. Mr. Hall is the patentee of various improvements on the automobile, and operates a storage battery factory in the city of Cleveland. Albert Barnard Charles Victor Kienly, the third son and fifth in order of birth, first saw the light of day October 11, 1884, and is engaged in the drug business on the corner of Sixth and Main streets. His wife, formerly Anna McCormick, daughter of Asbury and Maria McCormick of Lafayette, has borne him one child, to whom has been given the name of Georgiana McCormick Kienly. Ambrose Cornelius Kienly, the youngest of the family, was born September 26, 1885, and is unmarried. After graduating from the Lafayette high school, he engaged with the Underwood Typewriter Company, of Duluth, Minnesota, where he is now located as manager of the company's business at that place.

Since the death of her husband, which occurred July 18, 1897, Mrs. Kienly has lived at the family home, No. 237 South Fourth street, where,

surrounded by her friends and in the enjoyment of many material blessings, she is spending the passing years in a quiet but useful way, being interested in the social and moral welfare of the city and a generous donor to various charitable and benevolent enterprises. Religiously she subscribes to the Presbyterian creed and for a number of years her name has adorned the records of the Second church of that denomination in the city of her residence.

DANIEL JACKSON.

In the person of this old farmer, now deceased, we have a sample of a worthy race of people to whom the country is largely indebted for its development and progress. He was not a showy man, simply a plain, industrious tiller of the soil, who worked hard to get a start in the world, reared and provided for a large family, did his duty to his fellowman and made a good neighbor and citizen. To such as he, Indiana owes much. Here and there, scattered over the state in every county, on a few acres of land, they toiled and worked, cleared, grubbed and ditched, fought the forces of nature in the way of swamps and dense forests, gradually making headway, until in time we see the beautiful and highly cultivated farms as the result of their arduous labors. Such were the pioneer farmers. They did not figure in public life. Their names were seldom mentioned in the papers, they lived quiet and unpretentious lives, but it was their work and self-sacrifice that was gradually building up the state, adding to its wealth and beauty, until it became one of the finest agricultural regions in the world.

Daniel Jackson was born in Ohio, September 10, 1829, spent his boyhood in his native state and when eighteen years old started out to fight the battle of the world on his own behalf. Coming to Tippecanoe county in the spring of 1838, he worked for a time in a gristmill, but later accepted jobs on farms or other lines, such as he was able to do. February 24, 1853, he married Harriet, daughter of Patrick Henry Weaver, of whom a sketch will be found on another page of this work. In 1864 Mr. Jackson enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at Lafayette, and served until the close of the war in the Army of the Cumberland. Being honorably discharged on the cessation of hostilities, he returned home and resumed work where he had left off. He first made a purchase of five acres of land, but from time to time added more until he eventually owned eighty acres of good soil. This land he cultivated with success until he be-

came well-to-do and was able to provide satisfactorily for his family. He was entirely a self-made man, well respected in his neighborhood and regarded as reliable in every way. He was elected several times to the office of justice of the peace, but always refused to serve, not caring for office of any kind. He died July 31, 1903, and his remains were interred at West Point cemetery. He had six children: Evon Andrew, the eldest, born July 13, 1854, married Alice Francis, and both are now dead; Lewilla Amintha, born January 19, 1858, married Thomas Dunigan, of Tippecanoe county; Edward Albert, born January 22, 1860, resides at Hannibal, Missouri; William Dallas, deceased, was born October 7, 1861; Oliver Morton, born August 19, 1864, resides at West Point; John S., born August 31, 1868, lives with his mother on the old homestead, first purchased by Mr. Jackson when he engaged in farming for himself.

JOSHUA CHEW.

This name has been borne by four generations in America, and has been familiar in Lafayette for more than half a century. The first Joshua Chew was born in Maryland, near Chesapeake bay, in August, 1770. His father was one of three brothers who came from England in colonial times and was killed by the Indians while locating land in Pennsylvania in 1774. His son, the second Joshua Chew, married Elizabeth, daughter of William McNelly, an Irish school teacher. The latter's wife, when a small child, was a resident of Trenton, New Jersey, and during the revolutionary battle at that place was found wandering the streets, lost from her parents. They were not found, nor did the child ever discover who they were, but she was adopted and reared by a family that moved to Virginia, where she subsequently obtained her husband. The third Joshua, who was the son of Joshua and Elizabeth (McNelly) Chew, was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, September 8, 1830. He lived in this wild and mountainous region until eighteen years old, assisting his father in stonemasonry and farm work, meantime picking up a scanty education in the uncertain schools of those days. In 1848 the family crossed the mountains with teams, on their way to Urbana, Ohio, and when passing Wheeling saw the bridge-builders twisting wire cable for the first bridge over the Ohio. During his eight years' residence in Urbana, Mr. Chew learned both the cooper and brick-laying trades. After spending a year in Iowa, he came to Lafayette in 1857 and has ever since been one of the fixtures of this city. The first

season was devoted to bricklaying, and during the two years or more following he and E. B. Lyman ran a lime kiln on the banks of the canal, near where the water-works now stand. Later he became a brick contractor and this business he followed until 1871, when he engaged in general building contracting. As a leader in this line he has performed a notable part in the construction of the city of Lafayette. Between 1872 and 1876 he erected many buildings on the Purdue University campus, including the farmhouse, the four-story dormitory, the boarding house (now Ladies' Hall), the original chemical laboratory, the boiler and engine house (now torn away), the gymnasium, now used as an armory, University Hall, and the buildings for the gas plant. In 1891 Mr. Chew erected the original building for the engineering laboratory, which afterwards was destroyed by fire. In 1904 he did the masonry work on the physics building, and the civil engineering building in 1905. In the last named work and in all his subsequent contracts at Purdue, he was associated with William F. Stillwell. In 1906 they built the chemistry building entire, besides doing much work on other buildings. In 1908 and 1909 they constructed the building for the new Memorial gymnasium.

In 1897 Mr. Chew and Adam Herzog erected the following buildings at the Soldiers' Home: The old men's home, the assembly hall, and the east wing of the dining room. In 1905 he and Mr. Stillwell built the old women's building and in 1907 and 1908 they put up the new hospital at the same place. He built three school houses in Tippecanoe township, six in Lafayette and took part in building five of the city's largest churches. He superintended all of the brick work of the Lafayette Box Board and Paper Company's plant and built twelve tall smoke stacks, ranging from eighty-five to one hundred and seventy-five feet in height, besides many large dwellings and big business houses.

In 1857 Mr. Chew married Mary Ellen Funk, of Kosciusko county, Indiana, whom he had known in Urbana, Ohio, where she was born. Her family came from Pennsylvania in 1810 and located at Urbana, where her grandfather ran an old-time wagon factory. Mr. Chew's father died in 1858, when nearly eighty-eight years old. Mr. and Mrs. Chew have had four sons, all of whom grew to manhood and learned the bricklayer's trade. Samuel C., the eldest, was born in 1858 and died in 1887, unmarried. William L., born July 18, 1861, married Augusta Hurtzburg and has one daughter, Evalene; Frank, born October 23, 1863, married Alice Peck, of Missouri; Joshua Chew, Jr., the youngest, was born February 17, 1866, married Fannie B. Stoner and has a son also named Joshua, who was born on

Christmas day, 1906. Fannie B. (Stoner) Chew is a native of Pennsylvania and her parents, John Stoner and wife, came to Lafayette when she was only six weeks old. Her father was a native of England and her mother of Scotch ancestry, but Pennsylvania birth. Mary Ellen (Funk) Chew, wife of the contractor, died in May, 1869. In 1886 Mr. Chew was appointed street commissioner of Lafayette and served three years. Although nearly eighty years old, he is still active and attends to business as well as many men of fifty. About four years ago he was in a railroad accident in which he received injuries that would have caused younger men to succumb. He, however, speedily recovered and now shows little sign of having been hurt. He not only stands at the head of Lafayette builders in amount of work, but also in its quality, which is always reliable, substantial and workman-like.

ROBERT ALEXANDER.

The United States is indebted to Canada for many of its best citizens. Similar in race, religion and general views of business and government, the Canadians need no assimilating, as they readily dovetail with those on this side of the line. The Canadians as a class are ingenious and industrious, adapt themselves easily to conditions and almost invariably prove valuable acquisitions to the communities where they settle. Good examples of the truth of all this are found in the members of the Alexander family, who came across the line thirty-odd years ago to cast their lots with the people of the states. John and Catharine Alexander had four sons, John, William, Alexander and Robert, who after spending their youth and early manhood in their native Canada, emigrated to New York. Robert Alexander, the youngest, was born in Canada in 1857, and, as he grew up, attended the public schools in his native province. After leaving school he learned the milling trade, which he followed for some time after coming to the city of Buffalo. In the spring of 1881 he concluded to move farther west, found an opening at Marion, Indiana, where he remained about a year, then went to Danville, Illinois, for a while, but in 1884 settled permanently at Lafayette. In partnership with the other brothers before mentioned a business concern was formed which, under the title of Alexander Brothers, embarked in the sale of feeds, which they ground and prepared in a mill of their own, also producing flour and catering to the trade in various lines. In 1891 Robert purchased the interests of the

other brothers, moved the mill to Buck Creek, in Tippecanoe county, and since then has continued the business with an increasing trade. In 1907 he bought an elevator from the Colburn Grain Company at Colburn, and branched out more extensively as a dealer in grain. He also owns two farms in the county, one of fifty-one and another of one hundred and forty-nine acres, and altogether is quite a prosperous and useful citizen.

In November, 1889, Mr. Alexander married Minnie Kullmer, of Attica, Indiana. He is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 123, Free and Accepted Masons; Lafayette Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; Tippecanoe Council, No. 69, Royal and Select Masters, and Lafayette Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar. He is also a thirty-second-degree member of the consistory of the Scottish Rite, and of Murat Temple, Mystic Shrine. In politics, his convictions are in line with those of the Republican party, though he is no politician or seeker of office. The family attends the Second Presbyterian church. Mr. Alexander recently built a new house on one of the best residence streets. It is a large frame structure, with hardwood floors and tastefully furnished throughout.

HARRISON GAYLORD.

One of the most straightforward, energetic and successful agriculturists of Tippecanoe county is he whose name appears as the caption of this sketch. He is public-spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of his locality, and for many years he has been numbered among the county's most valued and honored citizens.

Harrison Gaylord is a native of the old Buckeye state, having first seen the light of day in Lucas county, Ohio, on the 4th of September, 1839. His parents were William S. and Eliza (Williams) Gaylord, William S. Gaylord was born in Erie county, New York, in 1803, the family having originally come from Connecticut, where the family had been conspicuous for many years. William S. received his early education in his native state and on attaining mature years learned the trade of wagon-making, in which he became very proficient, following that line of work all his life. During the construction of the Erie canal, in New York state, he was engaged in making wheelbarrows for that work. In 1833 he came to Toledo, Ohio, where he remained, working at his trade until 1858, when he moved to Covington, Indiana, and in 1865 he finally located in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where



MR. AND MRS. HARRISON GAYLORD

he spent the remainder of his days. He was an active man in politics, having been first a Whig and later a Republican, and his first vote was for Andrew Jackson for President. He took a strong stand for the Union cause during the Civil war and was ever a staunch champion of whatever cause seemed to him to be right. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, as was his wife, and they were held in high esteem by all who knew them. He was eighty-one years old when he died. Eliza Williams was born in New York state in 1805, and her death occurred when she was seventy-one years old. Her immediate family were from Massachusetts, while her ancestors were English. Her remains are buried beside those of her husband in the Burton cemetery in Wabash township. To this worthy couple were born the following children: Franklin A., deceased; Charles E., deceased; William F., who was a Union soldier during the Civil war, died in the military hospital at Evansville; Harrison, the subject, was the next in order of birth; Emily H., deceased; George C. is a resident of Wabash township.

Harrison Gaylord received his early education in the schools of Toledo, Ohio, and after the family moved to Fountain county, Indiana, in 1858, he engaged in teaching school for six or seven years. On coming to Tippecanoe county he engaged in farming, locating on the farm on which he now resides, comprising about eighty-five acres in section 3, township 23, range 5 west. The land had been cultivated but little and he and his brother George applied their energies to the task of clearing and improving it. They continued to farm this land in partnership until about fifteen years ago, when the subject secured his brother's interest and has since operated it alone. He has carried on a diversified system of agriculture, raising all the crops common to this locality and meeting with marked success in his calling. He keeps the place up to a high standard of excellence and the well-kept property stands in unmistakable evidence of the wise discrimination and sound judgment of the owner. Up to about five years ago Mr. Gaylord gave much attention to the raising of hogs, but of late he has abandoned that line of industry and confined his attention more exclusively to the tilling of the soil.

In 1869 Harrison Gaylord took unto himself a life partner in the person of Rachel M. Shaw, who was born near Battle Ground, Tippecanoe county, October 31, 1848, the daughter of James Shaw, whose family had come to Indiana from Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord have been born the following children: Carrie L., the wife of Dr. George Driscoll, a druggist at Lafayette, is the mother of four children; Jessie E. is the wife of Elmer G. Lewis, of Chicago; Ida M., deceased; Charles E., who married Jennie Davis,

was a graduate in pharmacy at Purdue University in June, 1909; two children, twins, died in infancy unnamed; Edward J., who is engaged in the drug business at Wabash, Indiana, married Ida Baumbauer; Catherine is the wife of Lewis Clinker and lives in Wabash township; Harry A., who lives in Wabash township, married Myrtle Brokway; Laura Gertrude married John J. Klinker.

Mr. Gaylord is a Republican in his political views, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President. He takes a commendable interest in public affairs, but has never consented to run for office of any nature. He is, with his wife, connected with the Methodist Episcopal church and active in advancing its interests. Mr. Gaylord gives his support to all moral, educational, social or material interests which he believes will benefit the community, and as a man of sterling worth he justly merits the high regard in which he is held.

WILLIAM G. GUDE.

An enumeration of the representative business men of Tippecanoe county who have won recognition and success for themselves and at the same time have conferred honor upon the community where their lot has been cast, would be decidedly incomplete were there failure to make mention of William G. Gude, who has long held worthy prestige in business and social circles of Lafayette, and has always been distinctively a man of affairs, wielding a wide influence among those with whom he comes into contact, ever having the affairs of his county at heart and doing what he could to aid in its development. But being by nature unassuming and unostentatious, he seems to be unaware of any special good he has done for the community at large.

William G. Gude, the well-known cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, needs no introduction to the readers of this history owing to the fact that his life has been spent here and his family long prominent in the county's affairs. His birth occurred in the city of Lafayette in 1868, and he is the son of George and Gertrude (Busse) Gude, people of sterling worth, belonging to that large class of representative Ohioans, so many of whom have come to Indiana and identified themselves with its many institutions greatly to the benefit of the latter state. It was about the close of the Civil war when George Gude and wife located in Lafayette where

they became leaders in local circles, establishing a good home here, building up a business of no small proportions and becoming known for their generosity and high integrity.

William G. Gude grew to manhood in this city, attending the local public and high schools, receiving a good education in the primary branches, which has later been supplemented by wide miscellaneous reading and by contact with the world at large. Being by nature something of a mathematician, his grades in this particular branch were especially good, and his mind naturally turned toward the work of an accountant. He had no trouble in securing employment in this line when he started out on his business career, first working for the Monon railroad in the general accounting department, in which he remained for about twenty years, the company finding his services during that long period almost indispensable, and finding Mr. Gude entirely trustworthy, capable and efficient at all times, possessing all the qualities of the expert accountant, and honest and reliable. During the first years of his employment by this road he was stationed at Lafayette, but about 1885 he was moved to Chicago, where he was given the same line of work. He held the responsible position of general car accountant until January 1, 1905, when, much to the regret of his employers, he resigned to come to Lafayette to accept the position of assistant cashier of the Merchants' National Bank. He discharged the duties of the same in such a creditable manner as to win the confidence of the directors of this institution, and upon the death of James Murdock, president of this bank, Mr. Gude was promoted to the position of cashier, which he still holds, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

The domestic life of Mr. Gude dates from January, 1902, when he formed a matrimonial alliance with Anna Wagner, the accomplished and popular daughter of John Wagner, a prominent citizen of Lafayette, and to Mr. and Mrs. Gude three interesting children have been born, namely: Elizabeth, William and Madeline.

Mr. and Mrs. Gude are consistent members of the Catholic church, being liberal supporters of the same and interested in its many forms of charitable and benevolent work. Mr. Gude in his fraternal relations belongs to the Knights of Columbus, and one would judge from his daily life among his fellowmen that he endeavors to carry the sublime precepts of this old and honorable order into practical use.

The Gudes reside in the old, beautiful and commodious Thomas Coleman residence at Perrin avenue and Main street, which Mr. Gude purchased in 1906, and this has become the mecca for the best society of the city,

members of which always find good cheer and hospitality prevailing and unstintingly dispensed by the charming simplicity of Mrs. Gude, the presiding spirit of this model household.

The name of Mr. Gude is associated with progress in his native county, and among those in whose midst he has long lived and labored he is held in the highest esteem by reason of an upright life of fidelity to principles which everywhere command respect and admiration.

WILLIAM WELLINGTON STEELE.

The general public always takes an interest in following the history of a young man who, starting on life's career handicapped in many ways, without capital or influential friends, pushes manfully forward toward the goal of success which he has set before him. Such a one is the gentleman whose name heads this article and as such he is widely known not only in the industrial circles with which he has so long been identified, but with the people of the community at large, being in the true sense of the term a self-made man and the architect of his own fortune. William Wellington Steele, superintendent of the Barbee Wire and Iron Works of Lafayette and one of the city's enterprising leaders of industry, is a native of Allen county, Indiana, born in the town of Monroeville, on the 22d day of December, 1867, and the son of James M. Steele, formerly a business man and for many years connected with the railway service. When William was eight years old, his parents moved to Decatur, Indiana, where they continued to reside until 1879, when they changed their abode to Lafayette. Here he had turned his attention to various occupations, gaining by stern experience a knowledge of the world, and in the public schools which he attended as opportunities would admit obtained a fair education, the greater part of his training, however, consisting of the practical kind, acquired by contact with his fellowmen in various business capacities.

When barely thirteen years of age, young William was given charge of a department in the mercantile house of Yeates, Dozois & Hedge, known as the old Boston store, where, in due time, he obtained a knowledge of the principles of business, but his duties were difficult and his hours long, going to work at seven o'clock in the morning and seldom leaving the store before nine or ten at night. This long and steady confinement and the amount of work required of him proved so detrimental to his health that he afterwards was obliged to resign his position and seek some kind of out-

door employment. His next experience was as a railway newsboy, at which he succeeded as long as he was permitted to conduct the business to suit himself, but when the company bought the right of selling on all trains he disposed of his stock and entered its employ. For reasons which redound greatly to his credit, he was afterwards discharged and the twenty-five dollars security deposited with the company declared forfeited. Refusing to submit to such a manifest injustice, he secured an attorney and entered suit for the sum of his deposit and damages, realizing which, the company returned him his money as the easiest way out of what promised to be for them an expensive and troublesome case. His being obliged to abandon the road proved a blessing in disguise, as it enabled him to enter the employ of the Barbee Wire and Iron Company, where he began working in a very humble capacity, his first duty being the carrying of heavy iron bars from one building to another, frequently several squares apart. This kind of labor proved exceedingly hard and disagreeable, especially in cold and inclement weather, but, nothing daunted, he continued it for six months, when he was assigned to the lighter duty of handling wire, in which he demonstrated marked ability and made rapid progress.

About the year 1887 Mr. Steele, with fifteen other employes, went to Chicago to work in a new factory, but after a few months he resigned his position in that city and returned to Lafayette again, taking service with the Barbee plant, but at double his former wages. This proof of his value to the firm proved an impetus to his efforts and from that time on his aim was to make daily advancement in his line of duty, so as to eventually become a necessity to his employers. His continuous striving for promotions and higher grades of work were in due time rewarded, and in 1889 he was made foreman of the channel iron department, which position he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the firm until 1894, when he was obliged to retire temporarily on account of an accident which resulted in the loss of one of his eyes.

When sufficiently recovered, Mr. Steele was made assistant superintendent of the factory and by reason of various changes which subsequently took place he was later promoted to the responsible position of superintendent, which place he still holds, discharging the duties of the post with ability and acceptance and proving a very capable and exceedingly popular official. At the time of the latter appointment peculiar conditions obtained in the company, which were difficult to meet, but with remarkable sagacity and a thorough knowledge of the situation Mr. Steele applied himself to the delicate duty of adjusting matters, which he accomplished in due season

to the satisfaction of all concerned, proving in this, as in other situations of like character, a shrewd, diplomatic, but thoroughly honorable leader, who foresees with remarkable accuracy the future outcome of his well-laid plans and who as yet has never failed to mould circumstances to suit his purposes.

Mr. Steele has been superintendent of the large and important establishment with which he is connected for a period of fifteen years, during which time he has also become a stockholder in the company and a member of the board of directors. His efficiency and sound judgment peculiarly fit him for the responsible and arduous duties of the position he so worthily holds, and to his able and judicious management is due much of the continuous progress and success of the company during his incumbency.

Mr. Steele, on November 27, 1895, entered the marriage relation with Emma Louise Wurster, of Lafayette, daughter of Godfrey and Mary Rosina (Keller) Wurster, the union resulting in the birth of one child, Dorothy Louise Steele, an intelligent and popular young lady who has proven a welcome accession to the home circle and in whom are centered many ardent hopes for the future. Mr. Steele is a member of the Pythian brotherhood and an active and influential worker in the lodge to which he belongs. Although a business man and deeply interested in the enterprise with which identified, the subject possesses strong domestic tastes, his love of home and family amounting almost to a passion. When the labors of the day are done, he hastens to the domestic fireside where, in the company of those near and dear to him, he finds the rest and solace which he has so well earned, and where, with all cares laid aside, he is seen at his best, a tender and affectionate husband, a loving and indulgent father, and a true type of the intelligent, broad-minded and hospitable American gentleman. Since his childhood he has evinced decided musical talent and his favorite recreation for some years past has been the taking part in concerts given from time to time by one of the bands of Lafayette to which he belongs.

WILLIAM W. YEAGY.

Improvement and progress may well be said to form the keynote of the character of William W. Yeagy, one of the best known contractors of Tippecanoe and adjoining counties, and he has not only been interested in the work of advancement in individual affairs, but his influence is felt in up-building the community of which he has long been an honored citizen. Al-

though yet a young man, he has shown what energy, fidelity to right principles and persistent effort can accomplish when rightly directed and controlled. His birth occurred at Williamsport, Indiana, July 3, 1872. He is the son of Warren U. and Clara F. (High) Yeagy.

The father was a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and learned the miller's trade. When a young man he came to Indiana and settled at Williamsport, where he worked at his trade several years, and where he was married. He later engaged in farming in Warren county. At present he holds the responsible position as general manager of the Gary Construction Company at Gary, Indiana, one of the largest contracting firms of that city, in which he is also a heavy stockholder.

The High family was one of the most prominent ones of Williamsport for several generations, to which place they came from the state of Pennsylvania, where members of this fine old family had been distinguished for a still longer period, or since the early pioneer days. One of the most noted of William W. Yeagy's ancestors was Brigadier General William High, of the Second Brigade, Sixth Division, Pennsylvania Militia. He was a man of high standing there in the early days of the state's history. He was the great-grandfather of Mr. Yeagy's mother.

William W. Yeagy spent his boyhood days in Williamsport, where he attended the public schools and the high school. After finishing the prescribed course at the latter, he went to Lafayette and took a commercial course in a business college. He thus became well equipped for his subsequent business career.

On May 15, 1895, Mr. Yeagy was united in marriage with Lena Kildee, a young lady of culture and refinement, the daughter of Joseph A. and Caroline Isabel (Howland) Kildee, a highly respected and influential family.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Yeagy moved to Lafayette, where Mr. Yeagy engaged in the grain business with F. B. Parker, profitably continuing in the same until 1903, building up an extensive trade in the meantime. The winter of 1903 and 1904 was spent in Texas, the sojourn in the Lone Star state being a delightful one away from the rigors of a northern climate. In the spring of 1904, upon his return to Lafayette, Mr. Yeagy entered the cement and concrete business as a contractor, in which he is still engaged, having been quite successful from the first. He builds houses, bridges and various other structures. He has turned over some big jobs, but whether large or small, they have been uniformly satisfactory, owing to the care he takes with all his work, employing only expert men and the most modern methods. Among some of the noteworthy jobs he has handled

was the laying of all the cement walks at Purdue University and on Main street from the Wabash railroad to the river. The nature of his work is such that he has some leisure during the winter months, and this time is spent in travel in the southern states. The most recent trip taken by Mr. and Mrs. Yeagy included Cuba and other parts of the West Indies as well as the most interesting places in this country, the trip being not only pleasant but educational. The many valuable and interesting mementoes of their travels would indicate that they know how to get the most out of such trips.

In 1901 Mr. Yeagy built a beautiful home for himself, immediately east of Governor Hanly's residence, at the corner of Ninth and Owen streets. It is not only very attractive from an architectural viewpoint, but is tastily and beautifully furnished, and here Mr. and Mrs. Yeagy often extend a welcome to their friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Yeagy are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and liberal supporters of the same. Fraternally, Mr. Yeagy is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is regarded in business circles as a man whose integrity of principle is unquestioned and he is a man of friendly disposition, consequently is generally popular not only in business circles but fraternally and socially.

WILLIAM F. BUTLER, M. D.

Good intellectual training, thorough professional knowledge and the possession and utilization of the qualities and attributes essential to success have made Dr. William F. Butler eminent in his chosen calling, and he stands today among the enterprising physicians in a community noted for the high order of its medical talent, while at the same time he has won the confidence and esteem of the people of Tippecanoe county for his upright life and genial disposition, being regarded as one of the representative citizens of Stockwell, Lauramie township. He was born in Plainfield, Indiana, May 5, 1857, the son of Alfred and Elizabeth (Morgan) Butler, the former a native of Virginia, in which state he was born May 29, 1822. In 1832 he came to Indiana, settling in Henry county, near Lewisville, and there he was reared on the farm and in due time owned land which he later traded for canal stock. He moved from there to Richmond, Indiana, and then to Grant county, this state, his last move being to Marion, Indiana, where his death occurred March 30, 1886. He was a very successful man and was honored for his public spirit and honesty. He married Elizabeth Morgan, August 28, 1844, at Raysville,



W. F. BUTLER

Indiana, and to this union seven children were born, four of whom are living at this writing, the subject being the only one residing in Indiana.

Doctor Butler was educated in the schools of his native community, and he also studied at Amboy Academy, receiving the major part of his education here. Later he attended Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana. He received an excellent education and became a teacher at the academy at Amboy. He gave satisfaction as an instructor and if he had continued teaching he would doubtless have won a reputation as an able educator.

The Doctor worked a year in a manufacturing pharmacy school in Chicago and then engaged for a time in the retail drug business at Remington, Indiana, and also at Greenfield, Hancock county. Deciding to devote his life to the practice of medicine, he entered the Indiana Medical School at Indianapolis in the fall of 1892, and graduated from that institution with an honorable record in 1895. He remained in the capital city until 1897, in which year he located in Stockwell, Tippecanoe county, where he has remained, building up a lucrative patronage throughout this part of the county.

Doctor Butler's harmonious domestic life began in 1881 when he formed a matrimonial alliance with Phoebe Pearson, a native of Miami county, Indiana. She was a woman of pleasing personality and her family is an old and honored one in the community where she was reared. After becoming the mother of seven children, she was called to her rest in November, 1903. In 1905 Doctor Butler married Bertha Williams, a native of Tippecanoe county. She is a well educated and cultured lady who takes a delight in her home, the Doctor's residence in Stockwell being a modern, commodious and nicely furnished one, where the many friends of the family frequently gather, finding there a free hospitality.

Doctor Butler's children are: Raymond A., a graduate of the Indiana University of Medicine, and he is at this writing an interne at the City Hospital in Indianapolis. Mary is the wife of Earl H. Campbell, of Stockwell, this county. Benjamin J. is in the employ of the Big Four railroad.

In politics, Doctor Butler is a Republican. He is a member of the county, state and national medical associations, while fraternally he belongs to Miller Lodge, No. 268, Free and Accepted Masons; Summit Lodge, No. 350, Knights of Pythias; and Stockwell Lodge, No. 439, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand, and he is also a member of the grand lodge. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen, taking a very prominent part in all the above-named lodges, and seeking to exemplify their sublime teachings in his every-day life. Religiously, he supports the Methodist Episcopal

church, of which he is a devoted member, and he is superintendent of the Sunday school in the local congregation. In fact, he is deeply interested in all movements, whether religious, political or material, that have for their object the betterment of his county and humanity in general, and as a result of his many praiseworthy traits of character he is held in high esteem by all with whom he comes into contact, to say nothing of their admiration for his eminent skill as a physician, which is second to none in this locality.

WILLIAM B. FORESMAN.

A worthy descendant of sterling and influential ancestors who figured prominently in the development of various localities in both the old Keystone and the Hoosier states, is William B. Foresman, a well-known representative of the Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Company of Lafayette, extensive dealers in grain and seeds. We first hear of William Foresman, a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was a rugged pioneer, reared a family of similar traits to those for which he was noted, having been the father of Philip Foresman, who was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, whither his parents moved when that locality was yet undeveloped. Philip Foresman grew up in his native community where he received a meagre education in the rude log school houses of those early times, and while still a young man he moved to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, when this locality was yet in an early stage of development, and he here erected what is known as the Lower Wea Mill, the first mill built in this county. About the same time he bought a tract of unimproved land, and in due time became prosperous by judicious management of both these properties, his mill having been patronized by the early settlers for many miles around. He was an obliging and whole-hearted gentleman and he stood high in the estimation of the people here. His first wife having died early, he later married Elizabeth Bennett, a native of Pickaway county, Ohio. She was the daughter of George Bennett, a native of Virginia, and this union resulted in the birth of three sons, namely: Bennett, George and William. Philip Foresman was a man of unusual strength of character and intellect and he was a leader in his community for many years, especially in a political way. He represented Tippecanoe county two terms in the state legislature, having made a very creditable record in that body, and he was regarded by his colleagues as a man whose counsel and public views were worthy of the ut-

most respect and consideration. His death occurred in 1847. Afterwards his widow returned to Circleville, Ohio, to make her home, and there her son Bennett remained until 1858, when he returned to Tippecanoe county and soon became a very successful farmer and stock raiser, owning about six hundred acres of land in Union township, all under a high state of improvement.

On October 20, 1864, Bennett Foresman married Mary Groce, daughter of John and Ellen (Graham) Groce, and to this union two children, John Philip and William Bennett, were born, the latter's birth occurring on August 3, 1873. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm in Union township. He attended the public schools in that community and later took a four-years course in Purdue University, where he made a splendid record, becoming a well educated man, having mastered the mechanical engineering course. He left Purdue in the spring of 1896 and entered the lumber and coal business at West Point, this county, succeeding T. J. Taylor & Brother. In 1901 he and Bennett Taylor bought two grain elevators at West Point, one at Riverside, and one at Shadeland. After conducting them successfully until 1904, they sold them to the Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Company of Lafayette and became members of the company and are still engaged in that business, which has greatly increased since the formation of the company until a trade of no small magnitude is enjoyed, hundreds of car loads of grain and seeds being handled annually. No small part of the success of this large enterprise is due to the excellent business ability and sound judgment displayed in its management by William B. Foresman, auditor of the company.

Mr. Foresman is also interested in the Odell Telephone Company and the McCarthy hat store of Lafayette, both doing a nice business. He still retains his coal and lumber interests, before mentioned, at West Point. All of these extensive interests consume the major part of his time, for he devotes his attention very carefully to whatever he has in hand, hence his success in whatever he undertakes.

On January 3, 1909, Mr. Foresman was married to Mrs. Mary L. Heston, a native of Tiffin, Ohio, a lady of culture and refinement and the representative of an old and highly respected family.

Mr. Foresman is a consistent member of the Methodist church at Shadeland, and Mrs. Foresman of the Episcopal church. Fraternally, the former is identified with Shawnee Lodge, No. 129, Free and Accepted Masons; Lafayette Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar; the Scottish Rite and Murat Temple Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis. He also belongs to the Lafayette

Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is treasurer and state trustee. He is prominent in all these orders and takes a very active interest in their affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Foresman are frequently hosts to the best people of Lafayette in their beautiful modern home in the best residential district of this city, and their many friends always find them genial, pleasant and entertaining.

FRANK D. KERN.

Iowa, perhaps the ideal agricultural commonwealth of all the union, has done much to educate farmers along scientific lines. From this state there came to Purdue a young man who, though scarcely past his twenty-sixth year, has already done some valuable work in a difficult department of agriculture. His father, W. S. Kern, was a New Yorker who found his way West in early manhood and became a farmer and stock raiser in the rich prairie country beyond the Mississippi. He married Emma Dunn, a native of Wisconsin, by whom he had four children, among them a son who at an early age indicated possession of unusual talents and energy. Frank D. Kern was born at Reinbeck, Iowa, June 29, 1883, and as he grew up he attended the public schools of Grundy county. In due time he entered the high school, mastered its courses and was graduated therefrom in 1900. He went almost immediately to the University of Iowa, and applied himself so diligently to his studies that we find him one of the graduating class a few years later and possessor of the degree of Bachelor of Science. As an under-graduate he acted as assistant in biology at Iowa University from 1902 to 1904, in which latter year he came to Purdue University. During the year following he was special agent of the bureau of plant industry of the United States department of agriculture, after which he assumed his present position as associate botanist in the experiment station of Purdue University. He is also collaborator in the United States bureau of plant industry and during the months of January in 1906, 1907 and 1908, he did research work in the botanical gardens of New York. As Mr. Kern's life is still before him and few of his age have made so promising a beginning, his friends predict for him a brilliant and useful career in the great field to which he is devoting his energies. He is a member of the American Breeders' Association, the Indiana Academy of Sciences, the American Foresters' Association, the Torrey Botanical Club, affiliated with the New York Academy of Sciences,

and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences. Already, Mr. Kern has distinguished himself as the author of bulletins on Indiana plant diseases, published in 1905 and 1906, and papers which embody the results of his researches on the plant rusts. He has made valuable contributions to Science, Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, and the Journal of Mycology, which relates to that branch of botanical science treating of mushroom and other microscopical fungi.

August 21, 1907, Mr. Kern was married to Miss Jess E. daughter of J. L. and Susan Bell (Daily) Adair, of Frankfort, Indiana, where the father is a machinist in the railroad shops. Sue Emma Kern, born August 4, 1908, is the only child of this union. The family attend the Congregational church, of which Mr. Kern has been a member for some years. Personally, Mr. Kern has the equipment essential to success, both in possessing a strong, muscular build and a strong constitution capable of much endurance. He is enthusiastic over his work, painstaking in pursuit of the expert knowledge required for success in this line and optimistic as to the great future awaiting the future development of botanical science. His disposition is affable, his temperament sanguine, and his whole manner such as to inspire confidence. Honest, open and frank, both in countenance and speech, he is always an agreeable as well as an instructive companion. He is a valuable acquisition to the staff of Purdue, which includes many of the most progressive and best equipped scientists of the country, devoted to the growth and development of the vitally important industry of agriculture.

STANLEY COULTER.

January 1, 1848, Moses S. Coulter, a native of West Virginia and a minister of the gospel, was married to Caroline Crowe, of Indiana, and by this union two sons were born, who have attained high distinction in the educational world. John Merle Coulter, the eldest, became president of Indiana University and also Lake Forest University and is at present head professor of botany in Chicago University. Stanley Coulter, the younger of these talented brothers, was born June 2, 1855, and received his early training in the schools of Madison, Indiana. When quite young he entered Hanover College and mastered branches that entitled him to the degree conferred on the class of 1873. His first business venture was as a teacher at

Franklin, Indiana, where he remained a year and found more advantageous employment at Logansport, in the high school of which city he spent eight years as principal. Temporarily surrendering the teacher's chair, he took up the practice of law in 1882, followed it for three years and then returned to his first love as professor in Coates College for Women at Terre Haute. He retained this position until 1887, when he came to Purdue University as professor of biology in the scientific department and director of the biological laboratory. In 1907 he became dean of the school of science and for years he has been recognized as an authority in the branch of knowledge to which he has devoted his studies. Professor Coulter is much in demand as a lecturer and is one of the most popular of the platform speakers. In 1893 he was the lecturer on botany in the summer school of the University of Wisconsin and lectured on plant life at the summer sessions of Cornell University from 1903 to 1907. He has been highly honored by degrees from various schools of learning and as the head of various associations devoted to scientific subjects. Professor Coulter received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1909. From Hanover College in 1871 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts in 1874 and Doctor of Philosophy in 1879. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, director of the National Society for the Protection of Wild Plants and member of the Indiana state board of forestry. In 1897 he was president of the Indiana Academy of Science and is a member of the State College Association devoted to the same object. He is a member of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Northwest, and in 1901-2 was president of the State Audubon Society. He is prominent as a member of the Central Botanists' Association, of which he was chairman in 1904, and was the first president of the Science Teachers' Association. He is also a member of the Association for the Promotion of Engineering Education. From this list will be seen how wide have been Professor Coulter's activities, how great the esteem held for him by learned bodies and how useful his word in educating the masses along the lines of popular science. Professor Coulter is a man of deep convictions, indomitable perseverance, and thorough in his investigations. He is not easily discouraged, brushes away trifles and goes directly for the heart of his subject. With all his learning and distinction, he is modest in his claims, kind and patient in dealing either with people or problems, open and candid in manner, and of the well poised, equable temperament which renders him proof against discouragements.

January 21, 1879, Professor Coulter was married to Lucy, daughter of Martin M. Post, D. D., of Logansport. Their only daughter, Miss Mabel, who was born in October, 1880, became the wife of Albert Smith, at present a professor in Purdue University.

JACOB DIENHART.

A native of Germany, and seeking the land of liberty and opportunity, Jacob Dienhart, now an honored citizen of the city of Lafayette, Indiana, came to America in 1881, when he was eleven years of age. He was a son of Peter Dienhart, who was a linen weaver in the Fatherland and who was industrious and thrifty and inculcated such principles into his family. He died in 1892 and his wife four years later.

Young Dienhart received a sound education in the schools of Germany and after his arrival here he commenced to work for himself, being employed as a "bell boy" at the Lahr Hotel where he performed his services well and was encouraged by his employer. Between times he attempted to obtain a business education and attended a commercial college, which better fitted him for clerical work. By honest endeavor and keen perception, and mindful of details, he was promoted through the various positions to chief clerk. He continued his hard work and by painstaking effort and thriftiness accumulated a little competence. He was made secretary and treasurer of a hat company, in which he now owns one-half interest. The concern is incorporated for ten thousand dollars.

Later in life Mr. Dienhart wooed and won Margaret Kennedy, a daughter of Professor Kennedy, who is at the head of the commercial school where he graduated some years before. The marriage took place in 1893 and to them six children were born, as follows, all of whom live at home: Marie, Gertrude, Francis, Lucile, Joseph, Ignatius. His attention to business and rugged honesty came under the attention of his political friends and Jacob Dienhart was asked to make the race for city councilman from the first ward. He was elected and later re-elected for a term of four years more. As a tribute to his energy he was made a member of several important committees and, among other notable achievements, he has been instrumental in obtaining cheap lighting for the city. He has always been in favor of justice and economy in the administration of municipal affairs and is always found work-

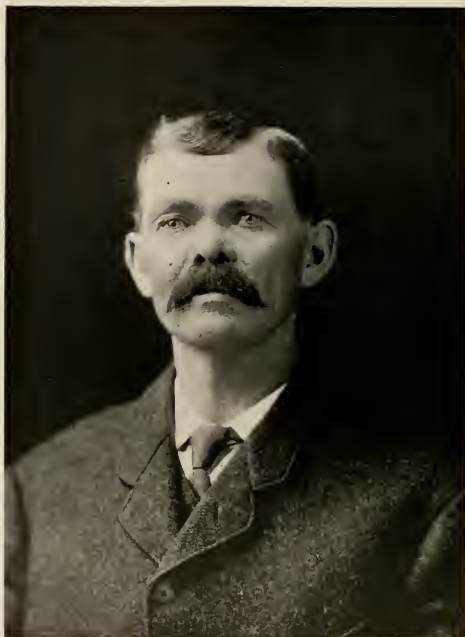
ing for the best interests of the citizens and for those things most conducive to the welfare of the city in general.

Jacob Dienhart is a member of the Catholic church, the Knights of St. Paul and the Knights of Pythias. By political preferment he is a Democrat and is trusted by his party and the people who know him.

WILLIAM B. HUDLOW.

One of the prominent and influential farmers of Wea township and a scion of an old and honorable Southern family, whose history traces back to the chivalry of the Old South, and who is himself a man of unusual charm of demeanor, is William B. Hudlow, who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, February 2, 1858. He is the son of Jacob and Frances (Jones) Hudlow, both natives of Rockingham county, Virginia, where they grew up and married, the former having been educated in the home schools. In 1872 he came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, locating in Randolph township, where he lived until 1890, when he moved to Lafayette and retired. His death occurred June 22, 1900, his wife having preceded him to the grave on August 4, 1892. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, while Jacob Hudlow supported the German Baptist denomination, being a member of that church. He was a very successful man and bore an exemplary reputation. To Jacob and Frances Hudlow thirteen children were born, namely: Samuel, a farmer and beet grower at Ordway, Colorado; William B.; Lemuel J. married first Emma Roundebush, and second, Jennie Kessinger; he is a farmer in Wea township; R. J. is an engineer on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad at Eldon, Missouri; he married Anna Youch; Charles E., who is an engineer on the Cloverleaf railroad, at Charleston, Illinois, married Daisy Jones; Luther, who remained single, was a brakeman on the Monon railroad, and was killed at Cloverdale, Indiana, in 1893; Russell, a conductor on the Monon railroad at Lafayette, Indiana, married Lulu Hendress; James, who was the fifth child in order of birth, was a fireman on the Monon railroad and was killed August 7, 1900, at South Raub, Indiana; he married Mary Gott; Anna, the ninth child, is the wife of J. L. Lamb, of Randolph township, this county; Blanche married B. T. Boyer, of Lafayette; Frances, who died in 1902, married first, Harvey Mulhollan, and second, Frank Lane; George is deceased, as is also DeWood, the youngest child.

William B. Hudlow was educated in the old log school houses in his native community, receiving a very limited schooling. He remained at home



W. B. Huddlow



Columbia Handlow

until 1882. On March 11, 1883, he married Columbia L. Boyer, who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, the daughter of Jacob and Frances Boyer, both natives of the same community. Jacob Boyer was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 4, 1864, and his widow is still living at the age of eighty-one years in Rockingham county, Virginia. Mr. Boyer was a harnessmaker by trade. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, namely: Samuel P., a contractor in Lafayette, Indiana, who married Amanda Riddleberger; Julia is deceased; Noah J. is a carpenter in Augusta county, Virginia; he married Euphrazia Hunter; Columbia L., wife of William B. Hudlow; Joseph is a farmer near Dexter, Missouri; he married Sadie Hathaway; B. T. is a street car conductor in Lafayette; he married Blanche Hudlow; Robert is deceased.

To Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hudlow two children have been born, namely: Lelia Frances, who married Dr. Ora McCoy, of Romney, Tippecanoe county; Maude H. married John W. Cosby, who farms with William B. Hudlow.

After his marriage Mr. Hudlow and wife located in Randolph township, Tippecanoe county, where they remained for four years, then he bought sixty acres in section 33, Wea township, to which he has added other land until he has one of the finest farms in the township, consisting of four hundred and eleven acres. It is well improved and on it stand an attractive and comfortable dwelling and good barns and abundant farming machinery. He and his wife started in life in a very small way; they worked hard, have been economical and have succeeded. General farming is carried on by Mr. Hudlow, who raises large crops of wheat, oats and corn, and his place is well stocked with horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, also poultry. His fine home, which was built in 1903, is an attractive one and a place where the many friends of the family delight to gather. Mr. Hudlow operated a threshing machine for eighteen years in a very successful manner. He is a Republican in politics, but has never aspired to public office. He attends Spring Grove Presbyterian church, and he and his wife hold high rank in their community, numbering scores of friends throughout the county.

EVERETT B. VAWTER.

Everett B. Vawter, civil engineer and contractor, is a son of Philemon and Silvia Vawter, whose sketch appears elsewhere, and dates his birth from August 23, 1859. He first saw the light of day at the family homestead in

Jennings county, Indiana, but at the age of four years was brought by his parents to Lafayette, with which city his life and interests have since been very closely identified. He received his preliminary education in the schools of West Lafayette, graduating from the high school at the age of eighteen, and in the meantime did considerable work on his father's farm near the city and in various ways made himself useful to his parents.

Mr. Vawter's first practical experience for himself was as an employe of the firm of Murphy & Comstock, manufacturers of boots and shoes, in Lafayette, with which he remained two years, and then became associated with his father in the construction and superintending of gravel roads in various parts of Tippecanoe county, to which kind of work he devoted his attention from 1882 to 1884 inclusive. In the latter year he was elected county surveyor and so ably and satisfactorily were his official duties discharged that he was twice re-elected, filling the position three terms of two years each and proving one of the most capable men of the county thus honored.

In 1891 Mr. Vawter became a member of the Lafayette Bridge Company and continued with the same for a period of nine years, during which time he superintended the construction of a large number of bridges in various states and acquired great efficiency and skill in the line of mechanical engineering. By reason of the ill health of his family he severed his connection with the company at the expiration of the time indicated and moved to Colorado, where he accepted a position with the American Bridge Company, which he represented during the ensuing three years in all the western states and territories, doing a very extensive business and achieving an honorable reputation as an energetic and remarkably successful salesman. Returning to Lafayette in 1903, he again became associated with his former partners of the Lafayette Engineering Company, and during the five years following labored earnestly for the enterprise and contributed greatly to its success. In 1903 he was made president of the company, which responsible office he held for several years, disposing of his entire interest in 1908 in order to devote all of his attention to the water-works company and his profession. In addition to the large and important work in process of construction in Lafayette, the company did an extensive business in the building of concrete and steel bridges in many other counties and cities, the superior order of their work creating a wide demand, which at times it is impossible to meet.

Mr. Vawter was the originator of the West Lafayette Water Works Company, and in 1893 took an active interest in its organization and the con-

struction of the plant. Under his able management the enterprise was pushed to completion and thus far the work has added to his already well-earned honors as a master of his craft and the inaugurator of large and important undertakings. He has been at the head of this company as president since its organization.

The domestic life of Mr. Vawter dates from May 3, 1893, when he contracted a matrimonial alliance with Helen Eugene Read, of Wilmington, Delaware, a daughter of James S. and Frances M. Read, the union being blessed with one child, Wallace Read Vawter, whose birth occurred on the 19th of October, 1902. In all that makes for the good of the city materially or otherwise, Mr. Vawter has always taken an active part. He was at the head of the Local Option League, and a fearless champion of the cause in the attempt to rid Lafayette of the liquor traffic. He has ever stood for law and order and a high standard of citizenship and proposes to continue the contest for the purity of the home and the salvation of young manhood until the curse of intemperance shall be forever driven from a city on which it has so long been a festering plague spot. His work along this and other lines is in accord with his convictions of duty, and what he has already accomplished for a higher order of living is but an earnest of still greater achievements in the future. In his religious belief, Mr. Vawter is a Baptist and one of the leading members of the church in West Lafayette, also a liberal contributor to its support as well as to the maintenance of various charities and good works. Personally he is of commanding presence, tall, well formed, and he moves among his fellows as one born to leadership. Affable and refined in conversation, genial in manner and a favorite in the social circle, he has many warm friends in Lafayette and Tippecanoe county, and stands high in the confidence and esteem of the public.

PHILEMON C. VAWTER.

Seventy-nine years have dissolved in the mists of the past since the birth of the honored subject of this review. He springs from an old and highly esteemed pioneer family whose first representatives in the West settled in Jefferson county, Indiana, as early as 1806, migrating to this state from Kentucky, though originally from Virginia. These early comers were William Vawter and Frances, his wife, who located on the hill near Madison, where Mr. Vawter secured a tract of land which he cleared and improved

and in due time became one of the leading farmers and representative citizens of his part of the county. He was made captain of a militia company soon after his arrival and took an active part defending settlers against the Indians during the troublous times which marked the pioneer history of southern Indiana. Later, in 1829, the family located in Jennings county.

William and Frances Vawter were the parents of ten children, six sons and four daughters, only two of whom survive, a daughter who has reached the ripe old age of eighty-eight years and the subject of this sketch, who is the youngest of the family and the only one born in Jennings county. Several of the children lived to be quite old, one dying in his ninety-fourth year, and the majority were past the half century mark when called from the scenes of their struggles and triumphs.

Philemon C. Vawter was born in Jennings county, Indiana, November 7, 1830, and spent his childhood and youth on the home farm near Vernon. While still a mere lad he attended a three-months subscription school taught in a small log building furnished with slab benches, the writing desk a rough board resting on pegs driven in the wall, the room being warmed by means of a large fireplace with clay chimney and lighted by two long narrow windows, one containing oiled paper, the other filled with glass. In this backwoods college young Vawter obtained a knowledge of the rudimentary branches, reading, arithmetic and geography, and learned to write with a goose quill pen, using the juice of pokeberries for ink. By diligent application, however, he soon mastered the common branches and in due time was sufficiently advanced to enter Franklin College, which he attended at intervals for about five years, completing the prescribed course during that time and leaving the institution with a high standing in all of his classes.

In 1855 Mr. Vawter came to Lafayette, and during the ensuing three years taught in the schools of the town, discontinuing the work in 1858 on account of the public funds being cut off by the supreme court. Returning to Jennings county, he worked on the farm in the summer time and taught in the country schools during the winter months until 1860, when he went to Decatur county where he had charge of a school for one year and earned an honorable reputation as a capable instructor and successful disciplinarian. Meantime he accepted a position in a dry goods store and between clerking and teaching he spent the time until 1863, when he returned to Tippecanoe county and took up the profession of civil engineering, to which he devoted his attention for a number of years thereafter, serving eighteen years as county surveyor, five years as deputy in the office, five years as city engineer

and ten years as engineer of West Lafayette, besides doing a great deal of private work the meanwhile in his own and other counties and cities.

Mr. Vawter has seen West Lafayette grow from a wooded tract into a flourishing city of five thousand inhabitants, much of the progress of the place being due to his interest and energy in inaugurating and carrying forward many important improvements. The city is modern in all the term implies, and with its excellent streets and sidewalks, electric lights and water-works, street railway, etc., has taken on not a few metropolitan airs and compares favorably with any other city of its size in the state.

Mr. Vawter's long and honorable career as a civil engineer has kept him prominently before the public and there are today in the county of Tippecanoe few men as well known and highly esteemed. As a matter of his profession he has rendered valuable service in a number of important public enterprises and as a citizen his influence has ever been on the right side of every moral issue. Of noble aims and high ideals, he has always had the good of his fellowmen in view and to this end all movements for the advancement of the community along social, moral and religious as well as material lines have found in him a willing and generous helper.

On November 25, 1858, Mr. Vawter was united in marriage with Sylvia Hunter, daughter of Joseph and Rhoda Ann Hunter, of Jennings county, a union blessed with two children, Everett B., whose biography appears elsewhere in these pages, and William H., whose birth occurred in 1868, and who, after devoting ten years to the drug business in Lafayette, became traveling salesman for a wholesale drug house, which position he now holds.

Mr. Vawter is a Republican in politics and well versed in the history of parties and in the current issues of the day. He keeps abreast of the times on all matters of public import and takes an active interest in questions concerning which men and parties divide, and is a man of strong convictions, whose opinions carry weight and command respect. He was reared under the influence of the Baptist church, to which both his parents belonged, and for a number of years he has been a zealous and respected member of the church of that denomination in the city of his residence.

In person Mr. Vawter is somewhat below the average stature, of small, though strong and well-developed physique, clear cut features and pleasant countenance, his appearance, bearing and manner indicating the man of thought and action who has always stood for the right and whose optimism makes his presence a welcome addition to the social circle. His life has

been somewhat strenuous and, though well advanced in years, he is still alert and vigorous and his friends unite in the wish that he may be spared to bless the world by his personality and influence for many years to come.

BROWN BROCKENBROUGH.

A man of high intellectual attainments and possessed of those innate qualities that indicate the well-bred gentleman, the late Brown Brockenbrough, of Lafayette, was an example well worth emulating. His life was led along such high planes of endeavor, was so consistent to all that is noble and genteel, that the youth, standing at the parting of the ways, whose fortunes are yet matters for future years to determine, may study it with unusual benefit. Mr. Brockenbrough was born at Jacksonville, Illinois, May 15, 1834, where he lived until he was nine years of age, at which time he, with his mother, took up his residence at Brownville, New York, where his early education was acquired in the common schools, which he attended until thirteen years of age. His father, Austin Brockenbrough, was a native of Virginia, a representative of as fine an old Southern family as ever honored the Old Dominion state with its residence. He was a graduate of West Point Military Academy, having had from his youth predilections for an army life. After his graduation he held a high position in the United States army for a number of years. His wife, Mary S. Brown, was a woman of more than ordinary attainments, a daughter of Major Gen. Jacob Brown, who became distinguished for his gallantry during the war of 1812. After resigning his position in the army, Austin Brockenbrough located in Jacksonville, Illinois. But being a man of such pronounced ability, he was singled out by the government officials at Washington and called upon to serve the United States in an official capacity at Key West, Florida, in which city his death occurred in 1843.

When Brown Brockenbrough was thirteen years of age he moved to Circleville, Ohio, with his older brother, and he was there engaged as clerk in a general merchandise store. These early years of commercial training served him well in after life, having turned his experiences to practical account. He remained at Circleville for nearly five years, then located at Louisville, Kentucky, where he secured ready employment in a bank as book-keeper, which position he very creditably filled for a period of three years, or until he had reached his majority. He then accepted a position as book-

keeper of the State Bank of Indiana, at Lafayette, which place he held, giving his usual excellent service until the firm was united with the National State Bank of this city, the present National Fowler Bank being a continuation of that institution. Being especially fitted by nature and training for this great line of the world's commercial industries, Mr. Brockenbrough held tenaciously to it, with great credit and honor, for nearly a half century, having during that period successfully performed his duties as bookkeeper, teller, assistant cashier and cashier. He ascended, rung by rung, all unaided, the ladder of success, by reason of his indomitable will and indefatigable energy, removing every obstacle he encountered until he had reached the goal of prosperity and a position in the business world second to none of his contemporaries. Honesty, industry and strict fidelity to duty, coupled with a deep and abiding piety gave to his every achievement the crown of righteous success amid important commercial circles. His death occurred July 21, 1905, at York Beach, Maine, while there on vacation.

The chapter bearing on the domestic life of Mr. Brockenbrough dates from September 18, 1860, when, at Rochester, New York, he was united in marriage with Eliza Rich, who was born in Penfield, New York, six miles from the city of Rochester, July 17, 1838, the daughter of Giles B. and Eleanor C. (Ross) Rich, both natives of New York, whose family consisted of seven children, three of whom are now living, two daughters and one son. The Rich family, as well as the Rosses, were old and well established families in the Empire state, members of each having distinguished themselves in various walks of life. When Eliza Rich became of school age she entered Miss Allen's Seminary, later studied at Clover Street Seminary, both located in Rochester, New York, or near there. After graduating she taught a part of one year. She accompanied her father to Lafayette, Indiana, two years prior to her marriage, the family having come to the West while the Wabash railroad was building, Mr. Rich having been a contractor on that road. He was a well-known business man and had a wide acquaintance in the commercial world.

To Mr. and Mrs. Brown Brockenbrough seven children were born, five of whom are living at this writing, four sons and one daughter, namely: Kirby Rich Brockenbrough was born in Lafayette, June 19, 1862, married Grace Botsford, of Cleveland, Ohio, on October 13, 1886, and one child, Louise, born August 14, 1889, has graced this union. Mr. Brockenbrough is agent for the Phoenix Life Insurance Company, and he lives at Providence, Rhode Island. Brown Brockenbrough, Jr., was born in Lafayette, Indiana, April 29, 1869, married Grace Stillwell Anderson, of Lafayette, on June 9,

1897, and they have one bright little daughter, Matilda Belle, born November 13, 1907. Mr. Brockenbrough is connected with the National Fowler Bank, and he is also vice-president of the Mulberry State Bank, at Mulberry, Clinton county, Indiana. He is a very capable and successful business man as well as a refined gentleman in every respect. Willard G. Brockenbrough was born in Lafayette, August 27, 1871, is an optician by profession, being an expert in his line; he has remained single and is living at home. Franklin G. Brockenbrough was born in Lafayette, August 4, 1874, married Ruth Sutherland, September 9, 1903, of Riverside, California; they now reside at Oakland, California, where he is engaged in the insurance business and is known as a man of industry and integrity. Eleanor Brockenbrough, born March 12, 1880, has remained single and is living at home. She received her primary education, as also did her brothers, in the local public and high schools. She then attended Ferry Hall Seminary at Lake Forest, Illinois. All her brothers were students at Purdue University.

The beautiful Brockenbrough home is situated at No. 607 North Sixth street, Lafayette, on the site where the old Tippecanoe county fair was first held. It is an imposing modern structure, elegantly furnished and surrounded by attractive lawns. Here the many friends of the family often gather, finding Mrs. Brockenbrough and her estimable daughter admirable hostesses.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.

Dependent very largely upon his own resources from early youth, the gentleman whose life record is briefly outlined in the following paragraphs has attained no insignificant success, and though he may have, like many another man of affairs, met with some misfortune and encountered many obstacles, he has pressed steadily forward, ever willing to work for the end which he has in view; consequently he has become one of the representative business men of Tippecanoe county, being the owner of fine land in Indiana and Lake county, Michigan, and a stockholder in one of the best banks in the former state.

Samuel L. Mitchell, of Battle Ground, Indiana, was born in Ireland, October 18, 1855, and, like a great number of the sons of that historic little isle, has prospered in the newer and freer land of this western republic. He is the son of John and Christena (Flack) Mitchell, being of good Scotch-Irish stock, both having been born in the Emerald Isle. They were people of



SAMUEL L. MITCHELL

sterling attributes, and desiring to give their children better opportunities than they had been accustomed to, emigrated to America in 1864, landing on the shores of the New World on the 3d of July and came at once to Tippecanoe county in the heart of the then great and growing West. They were so poor that they did not have money enough to pay their passage to America, but, being a hard worker and economical, he succeeded, first renting a farm, and by dint of hard work finally became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres in Benton county, Indiana. Mrs. John Mitchell did not live to see the final establishment of the comfortable and commodious home which she and her husband had begun to make, she having been called to her rest in 1869. Mr. Mitchell survived until 1892, when he joined her in the silent land. He was a good and industrious man and a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell, of whom six are living at this writing, as follows: A. N., of Saunemine, Illinois; Essa, wife of Henry Gary, of Benton county, Indiana; J. E., of White county, this state; Ingram is the owner of one thousand acres of land in Benton county, this state, where he makes his home; Mrs. Jennie Fenters, who lives in Newton, this state; Samuel L., of this review.

Samuel L. Mitchell received a fairly good common-school education, having applied himself in a diligent manner to his text-books during the winter months and assisted his father with the farm work in the summer, evincing a liking for agricultural pursuits; consequently it is not strange that he should select this vocation as his life work. By hard work, economy and good management he prospered from the first and he is now the owner of three hundred and thirteen acres of well improved land in Tippecanoe township, this county, also five hundred and sixty acres in Michigan, besides having considerable property interests in the city of Lafayette and a stockholder in the National City Bank at Lafayette. He deserves a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished considering the fact that he began life poor and has accumulated a competency by reason of persistent industry and honest dealing with his fellowmen. He seems to possess natural business ability of a high order which seldom leads him astray in any transaction.

Mr. Mitchell's private life is pleasant and harmonious, having always been a lover of home and its quiet, wholesome environment, avoiding public office and public display, and he is regarded by those who know him best as a good father, husband and neighbor,—in short, a Christian gentleman.

One of the most interesting chapters in the life of Samuel L. Mitchell is that bearing on his domestic life, which began March 26, 1883, when he espoused Rachel McConnell, of Oxford, Indiana, a lady of fine personal traits

and the representative of a fine old family. That Mrs. Mitchell has been a great help and inspiration to her husband is evinced from the fact that at their marriage Mr. Mitchell owned only one hundred and eighty acres of land, but since then his progress has been steady and certain.

Three interesting children have blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, namely: Okah May, born August 3, 1885, who graduated from the Battle Ground high school, having made a splendid record there for scholarship, is still a member of the home circle; Marion P. was born August 20, 1897, and Helen E. first saw the light of day on August 4, 1900. Mr. Mitchell has a modern and beautifully located residence where the numerous friends of the family delight to gather and where hospitality and good cheer are ever dispensed. The entire family are members of the Battle Ground Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Mitchell being a trustee in the same and he liberally supports its various lines of laudable work. He is also class leader and steward in this denomination. He also takes an active interest in the Sunday school, having taught a class for many years, in fact, he is considered by the local congregation as a pillar in the church here, being one of the church's most able supporters, both financially and spiritually. In his political relations he votes the Republican ticket, always giving his undivided support to the success of the party.

WILLIAM HERRIMAN, JR.

The gentleman whose life history the biographist here takes under review is one of these strong, sturdy characters who has contributed largely to the material welfare of the community where he lives, being a business man of more than ordinary sagacity and foresight, and as a citizen public-spirited and progressive in all that the term implies. But when we consider the excellent quality of his New England blood, drawn from sterling Scotch-Irish-English ancestry, it is not surprising that he has developed into a man that does things.

William Herriman, Jr., was born in Salem, Massachusetts, November 25, 1844, the son of William and Mary (Troy) Herriman, the former born in the north of Ireland, of Scotch parents, and the mother born in England. They came to the United States when young and settled in Massachusetts. They became the parents of six children, five boys and one daughter, of whom William, Jr., of this review is the only one living. His early education was obtained in the common schools of Massachusetts. He took a liking to the shoe business early in his youth and began to learn the details of the

same. Coming west in 1865, he located in Lafayette, Indiana, in January of that year and soon began the manufacture of shoes on the corner of Fourth and South streets, being in the employ of Falley & Hoes. Later he followed the same business on the corner of South and Second streets for himself for a period of five years. He then moved to Canyon City, Colorado, where he took a contract in the state penitentiary to manufacture shoes. Remaining there two years, he leased his property there and returned to Lafayette in 1884, where he again took up the manufacture of shoes, which he followed until machines came in use. He was very successful in his work, having created a good demand for all he could produce, being a very skilled workman. He is at this writing a traveling salesman for a well-known shoe house, and, owing to his extensive knowledge of the shoe business and his innate qualities as a salesman, he is very successful in this line of work.

Mr. Herriman was married on December 22, 1864, to Mary Roach, daughter of Martin and Anna Roach, of Vermont, but natives of Westminster, Windham county, England. To Mr. and Mrs. Herriman five children, a son and four daughters, were born, namely: Catherine L., born in 1865, died in infancy; William A., born July 19, 1866, died in infancy; Mary Josephine, born August 19, 1867, died in infancy; Nellie L., born July 6, 1869, married Walter L. Dickerson, August 21, 1895, and they are the parents of one son, William, who is now thirteen years old; Lillie May, born September 14, 1878, married Amos Mitchell, and is the mother of one child, Mary Imogene Mitchell. Mrs. William Herriman died September 13, 1902, and is sleeping the sleep of the just in Springvale cemetery. She was a woman of many commendable attributes of character.

Mr. Herriman is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 123, Free and Accepted Masons, also Chapter No. 3, and Commandery No. 3. He also belongs to the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree. He was made a Mason June 6, 1866. He belongs to Friendship Lodge, No. 22, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Lafayette, having joined the latter in 1883. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church, and is one of the first three now living who gave money toward the erection of a church edifice. He votes the Republican ticket, but is not a party man, always casting his vote for the best man, locally. He takes a lively interest in whatever tends to promote the welfare of Tippecanoe county in any way.

Although now sixty-five years of age, Mr. Herriman is apparently much younger, being well preserved and of a sprightly and cheerful disposition. As a result of his friendly and hospitable nature he has won and retained a host of friends.

JOHN W. WHALEN.

Perhaps no member of that honorable corps known as "country teachers" is better known than the gentleman concerning whom it is now the intention to furnish some biographical details. He is pre-eminently a country teacher, all his work has been done in the district schools and it has covered a period of almost two decades. Mr. Whalen's early life was one of struggle and hardship. As a child he found himself confronted by poverty and privation, want, and sometimes hunger. His father was a common laborer and even when he had work he was put to it to provide for his family in any but the most scanty way. He was unable to educate his children and after he died they were left to shift for themselves under conditions calculated to chill the most courageous of boys. John W. Whalen, son of Thomas and Bridget (Linet) Whalen, was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1857, and lost his father by death when eleven years old. As a child he had been brought to Tippecanoe county in 1859, and the death of the parents threw him and the other five children on the charities of a cold world. After he reached maturity Mr. Whalen mourned over his lost opportunity to receive an education and longed for a chance to make up this great deficiency. It came in time and he availed himself of it as best he could. He succeeded in attending a normal at Logansport and put in two years at Purdue during the early eighties, studying in the department devoted to pedagogy. Finishing off by another term at Logansport, Mr. Whalen began in 1884 the pedagogic career which has continued since without a break, with the exception of some five years when ill health compelled him to lay off. In his early manhood he did some structural iron work during the summers, a trade he had mastered in youth, but this was only an interlude from teaching. Altogether he devoted eighteen years to educational work in the district schools in six different localities and he has long been regarded as one of the county's successful instructors. He was from the beginning of his career an enthusiastic Democrat and always active in the ranks as a local worker. During the last campaign, his party nominated him as candidate for trustee of Fairfield township and at the election held November 8, 1908, he was elected, taking office on the first day of the new year. He showed a great strength before the people of the township in which he had taught thirteen years and was practically known to everybody. Being a man of sound judgment, good business sense, watchful of the public interests and well

posted concerning the needs of the schools, none doubt that he will make a popular and efficient township trustee.

In 1891 Mr. Whalen was united in marriage with Margaret Borsch, a native of Tippecanoe county, and their union has resulted in the birth of one child, Walter D., who was born May 27, 1893, and is at present a student of promise. Mr. Whalen deserved an unusual amount of credit for the successful fight he made to overcome early disadvantages; especially has his career shown the advantages of obtaining an education, of which he was deprived in youth, but made amends by hard application in later life. He has deserved well of the people for his fine school work and the people have rewarded him with an influential office.

CHARLES KURTZ.

For more than sixty-three years the name of this family has been familiar in Lafayette and it is not too much to say that the head of the house has been highly esteemed during his long residence within the borders of Tippecanoe county. He is perhaps the oldest of the city's settlers, if not the oldest man now living in the community, and though he is resting after the labors of an arduous life, enjoying the repose which comes from duty well performed, all of the older generation remember him with pleasure as long one of the factors in the business life of Lafayette. We are indebted to Germany for this fine contribution to American citizenship, and he is a type of a class to whom this country is greatly indebted for her upbuilding. Jacob and Elizabeth (Snyder) Kurtz were farmers in Germany during the troublous period immediately succeeding the Napoleonic wars. The father, who was a man of enterprise, also did a good deal of trading and in 1853 made a visit to the United States, but does not seem to have remained a great while before returning to his native land. However, he came over again and both himself and wife died at Lafayette, their remains being interred in the Greenbush cemetery, near the city. This worthy couple were parents of fifteen children, nearly all of whom have long since passed away. Caroline, who married Jacob Bower, and Mrs. Charlotte Wiseman, of Cincinnati, are the only surviving daughters.

Charles Kurtz, sole surviving son of his father's large family, was born in Germany June 29, 1825, and remained in his native country for sixteen years, during which time he acquired some education and assisted in the

parental farm work. In 1841 he decided to cast his lot with the great republic that had allured so many of his nationality and after the usual ocean trip we find him working for a butcher in Cincinnati. He continued in this employment for four years, mastered the details of the business and then came to Lafayette to look around for a location. In 1846 he located here and permanently embarked in the butcher's business and in time became one of the city's fixtures. In 1895 he retired, after an active career of nearly fifty years in the same pursuit. Mr. Kurtz figured considerably in politics on the Democratic side and was the first councilman from the sixth ward. In 1871 he was elected county commissioner from the first district, but resigned after serving two years. In 1904 he was elected trustee of Fairfield township, and served until January 1, 1909, making a commendable record for economy and good business judgment. During his administration the tax levy was reduced from fifty-five cents to twenty-two cents. Mr. Kurtz turned more than ten thousand dollars over to his successor and left the township without a dollar of indebtedness. Mr. Kurtz is a charter member of the German Methodist church and has served as trustee since its founding.

Mr. Kurtz was married June 27, 1850, to a Miss Ruger, whose birth occurred under such romantic conditions as to justify detailed mention. While her parents were crossing the gulf of Mexico in a steamboat called "The Mississippi Homer" the mother brought forth a girl baby and quite naturally the passengers were sympathetic over the occurrence. So when the boat reached the mouth of the great river preparatory to coming up to New Orleans, all hands insisted that there must be a christening, and that the ocean-born baby should be named Mary Ann Homer Mississippi Ruger. Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz became the parents of fourteen children: William and Louise, residents of Chicago; Amelia, deceased; Charles, a resident of Lafayette; George W. and McClellan, deceased; Elizabeth, of Lafayette; Mary, deceased; Anna, of Lafayette; Edward, of Chicago; Catherine; Clare, wife of the auditor of Tippecanoe county; Belle, and Ray, the latter deceased.

DENNIS T. SULLIVAN.

A varied, adventurous and much-traveled life has been the experience of this well-known citizen of Lafayette. It has been his lot to go far and visit many places; to see human nature in its different phases; to learn what

hard times as well as prosperity means to men; to make money easily and spend it freely. This accumulation of information gathered by actual contact with the world makes Mr. Sullivan an entertaining companion. Altogether he has met with success and as evidence of his acquirements he has often been called upon by the people to fill responsible positions. The family originated in Ireland, from which historic land the elder Dennis Sullivan emigrated to this country in the early thirties. At Fort Wayne, Indiana, he met and married Catherine Welsh, an Irish girl who came over some years before, and the couple located at Lafayette about 1834. The father was foreman in one of the city's early packing houses and was noted for his industry, capacity for hard work and genial disposition. His son, Dennis T. Sullivan, was born at Lafayette, Indiana, July 16, 1847, and obtained most of his early education in the parochial school, supplemented by a course in Kennedy's Commercial College. Having learned the butcher's trade, he worked in a retail establishment until the completion of his twenty-second year, when the roving fever took possession of him and he determined to visit distant parts. Going to Texas at a time when the long-horned cattle were the state's principal product, he engaged as a drover to accompany herds on the trail to Kansas. He followed this occupation for two years and then worked at his trade for some time in Kansas City. In succession, he resided for short periods in Omaha and Council Bluffs and then spent a year and a half in Chicago, working as a butcher in all these cities. Going to Watseka, Illinois, he got into politics, was elected town marshal, served two years, resigned and returned to his original starting place. This was in 1875 and after a short rest he resumed his work of killing cattle for a Lafayette firm. Subsequently he worked two years at Indianapolis, but eventually came back to his old home and followed butchering until the spring of 1881, when he was elected marshal of Lafayette for a term of four years. In 1885 Mr. Sullivan obtained employment with the Dryfus packing house, with which he has since continued and now occupies the responsible position of department foreman. For over thirteen years Mr. Sullivan has represented the first ward in the city council and in 1906 was elected councilman-at-large. During this long period he has been quite an influential factor in the city government, serving as committee chairman in connection with various improvements. Mr. Sullivan has never married. He is a member of St. Ann's Catholic church, of the Young Men's Hibernian Society and a liberal contributor to good causes. There is no more popular man in Lafayette nor one that stands higher for honesty in his dealings and general integrity of character.

JONAS A. PETERSON.

Indiana has caught but a fractional portion of the valuable immigration from Sweden, which has so enriched other states of the north and west. She seems to be too far below the isothermal line along which emigration instinctively travels, to suit the people of the cooler latitudes of Scandinavia. What has come, however, is made up of first-class people, always poor at first but working out to success by reason of their industrious and saving habits. We have a few excellent examples in Tippecanoe county and none more worthy than the family of Peterson. Jonas A. Peterson, a son of very poor parents, was born in Sweden April 3, 1831. His father, Peter Peterson, was a farmer in a small way and his mother's maiden name was Sarah Jacobs. Jonas A., who kept fairly well informed, soon decided that Sweden, while an excellent country in many ways, gave but scant opportunity for her poor boys to rise to affluence. The great republic beyond the seas offered much better chance and to this strange land he determined to go. It was in 1859, when twenty-eight years old, that the lone emigrant landed at the port of New York, and he lost no time in coming West. Upon reaching Fountain county, Indiana, he made an accounting of stock and found he had just two dollars left. Temporarily he took what he could get and chopped wood and split rails for a living. The next move was to hire out to a farmer at ten dollars per month and board, which arrangement lasted several years, with but little improvement from a financial standpoint. Eventually he located in Tippecanoe county and at present his original two dollars has increased to thirty thousand dollars, representing the price of three hundred and twenty-eight acres of land which he owns, valued at ninety dollars per acre. But he has other property and all of it goes to show what a willing heart and strong hands can do to overcome adversity.

March 14, 1872, Mr. Peterson married Susanna Paul, who was born in Pennsylvania, March 16, 1839, and came to Tippecanoe county, in 1852. Of their five children, three survive, namely: Charles P., born December 14, 1874, married Emma Elenfritz, and lives at Lafayette; Francis P., born June 24, 1877, remains at home unmarried; Sarah L., born July 30, 1880, is the wife of Henry Dunk. Mr. Peterson is a member of the Lutheran church and his wife a Presbyterian. In politics, Mr. Peterson is a Republican, but not an office seeker or mixer with politicians. He is an honest, upright man who does his duty to all as he sees it, pays his taxes promptly, wrongs no

one and endeavors in every way to follow the Golden Rule. The whole family reflect the character of their parents and no people in the township are more respected for their quiet worth and unobtrusive conduct.

FERDINAND DRYFUS.

No business man in the city of Lafayette is regarded with higher favor than the gentleman to a brief review of whose interesting career the reader's attention is directed in the following paragraphs. He is one of those public-spirited men who, while looking after his own interests, does not neglect to discharge his duties in fostering the upbuilding of the community in general.

Ferdinand Dryfus, the well-known secretary and treasurer of the Dryfus Packing and Provision Company, of Lafayette, Indiana, was born in Europe in the month of March, 1860, and when a lad of only thirteen years of age he embarked for the United States, landing on the shores of the New World in the year 1873. His brother, Leopold Dryfus, had preceded him and was then engaged in the meat business in Lafayette, this state, and with him Ferdinand was associated in business until 1880, in which year a partnership was formed, the younger Dryfus having been merely in the employ of the elder Dryfus prior to that time. Young Dryfus took a third interest in the business, which he had by that time learned to conduct in a most successful manner. The firm was known as Dryfus & Sharp in the retail business. In 1881 they engaged in a wholesale business and began packing pork on a small scale and a limited capital. In 1886, the business having steadily grown, Mr. Sharp's interest was purchased by the Dryfus brothers and the name then changed to the Dryfus Packing and Provision Company. At that time the plant was not a very extensive one, but it gave promise of great future development, and from year to year, by able management, wise foresight and judicious propagation of principles, the business grew by leaps and bounds, an immense and far-reaching trade now being carried on by this plant, the capacity of which is three hundred hogs per day, besides many cattle, sheep and other animals. Their pay-roll is one of the largest of any concern in the city, there being about one hundred persons constantly employed. The plant is modern and up-to-date in every detail, the best and latest designed machinery being installed in all departments and everything is systematically managed and conveniently arranged. Among the equipment may be mentioned two ice machines with a capacity of one hun-

dred tons, and there are nine cooling rooms. Four salesmen are kept on the road selling the products of the plant which have met with favor for so many years that little effort is required to effect large sales. In connection with a very extensive home trade, consignments of their meats are exported to foreign countries annually, where there is a constant and ready demand. A criterion of the superior quality of the products of the Dryfus plant is the fact that a large percentage of their customers are of many years' standing. It is deemed that sufficient has been said to show that this is a home institution of which any community might well be proud and which has contributed much to the substantial upbuilding of the city of Lafayette and vicinity.

Although Ferdinand Dryfus is the manager of this great institution, which necessarily takes a great deal of time and painstaking attention, yet he has many other interests, being connected with the Merchants', Farmers', Traders', and First National Banks of Lafayette, as a stockholder, all sound and thriving institutions; and he is also interested in the Lafayette Telephone Company, which is an extensive business at this writing. Mr. Dryfus is also a stockholder in the bank at Boswell, Indiana.

An interesting chapter in the life-record of Ferdinand Dryfus is that bearing on his domestic life, which dates from the year 1886, when he was united in the bonds of matrimony with Flora Mayer. She is the representative of an old and influential family, having been born in the city of Lafayette where she was educated and where the major portion of her life has been spent. The cozy home of Mr. and Mrs. Dryfus has been blessed by the birth of two winsome and talented daughters. Fannie, born in the year 1888, is a musician of much promise, being a graduate of the School of Music of Cincinnati, Ohio. As a result of her musical talent and other praiseworthy accomplishments she is held in high esteem by a wide circle of friends. Belle, the second child, was born in 1891 and is now a student of music in Indianapolis, Indiana, being very apt in her studies and evincing much of the esthetic nature displayed by her elder sister. This happy family is prominent in the best social circles of Lafayette, and each member of the same belongs to the Jewish church of that city, of which they are liberal supporters and regular attendants. In his fraternal relations Mr. Dryfus belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In his political relations he is an unwavering Democrat and he is always interested in the success of his party's principles. He has served in the capacity of councilman from the third ward for many years, in a manner that has won the commendation of all, and he is at this writing councilman-at-large. His only aim in his official capacity is to benefit the poor whose able champion he has ever been, as is shown by his record

when the great gas syndicate made an effort to raise the price of their product, the voice of Mr. Dryfus being heard in defense of the poor. He was then a member of the committee on franchises. He has long been liberal in his donations to the worthy poor and many acts of charitable kindness could be cited, but in this humanitarian work he is unostentatious and quiet, desiring to avoid publicity. He is always on the best of terms with his employes, for he believes in mutual interests, that which is for their good resulting also in good for himself, and there has never been a strike of any consequence among his men, which shows the workings of this spirit of altruism, without which the highest good cannot be accomplished. His farm of one hundred and sixty acres is managed in a manner as to be fruitful of the best results, the place being highly improved and kept in first-class condition. Mr. Dryfus is well-known to all classes in Tippecanoe county, admired and esteemed by all, especially those who have known him best, been associated with him the closest and the many unfortunates whom he has helped and encouraged.

WILLIAM GLAZE.

A citizen who by his long residence in Tippecanoe county has won the confidence and esteem of his many acquaintances by reason of his public spirit, honesty and industry is William Glaze, one of the best-known citizens of Sheffield township. He was born in Brown county, Ohio, November 15, 1837, the son of James and Mary (Phillips) Glaze, who grew up in Brown county, Ohio, and married there in 1836. In 1845 they moved to Montgomery county, Indiana, locating on a farm. Two years later they moved to Randolph township, Tippecanoe county, and took up general farming and got a good start there, but in 1858 they moved to Illinois where they engaged in farming. Mrs. James Glaze survived but two years after moving there, dying in 1860, but her husband remained in Illinois until 1895 when he returned to Montgomery county, Indiana, and lived there until his death, in 1901. He was an excellent farmer and a good citizen whom everybody respected. To Mr. and Mrs. James Glaze sixteen children were born, namely: William; Joseph and George (twins), Nathaniel, Charles, John; Sarah J. and Retta A. (twins), Martha, Stephen, Malilah, Ruth, Mary E., Thomas, Albert and Amanda. By a second marriage, James Glaze became the father of one child, a son, named Ira.

William Glaze, of this review, was reared on the farm on which he worked until he was eighteen years old, when he was crippled by being cut with an ax, which disabled him from farm work. He was educated in the common schools. When eighteen years of age he began clerking in a store and soon had an excellent knowledge of merchandising, which he followed for a period of ten years, when he returned to farming.

Mr. Glaze was married on February 17, 1862, to Isabelle Young, who was born at Dayton, Indiana, September 6, 1844, and was reared in Tippecanoe county, Indiana. Her father was known as an honest, hard-working man in his community. To Mr. and Mrs. William Glaze five children were born, three of whom are living at this writing, namely: James A., who is farming in this county; Jesse F., also a farmer in this county; George N. is in the mercantile business with his father at Dayton, Indiana.

After making a success of farming, William Glaze decided to finish his business career in the mercantile line, consequently in March, 1907, he purchased a stock of goods in Dayton and has since been conducting very successfully a general store under the firm name of William Glaze & Son. They have built up an extensive trade and are now enjoying a very liberal patronage with the surrounding country. In fact, Mr. Glaze has made a success at whatever he has undertaken, being a man who sticks closely to whatever he has in hand. He learned the carpenter's trade and did some contracting, and became a very good workman.

In politics Mr. Glaze is a Republican and has always taken some interest in local affairs of whatever nature that was calculated to benefit his community. On November 3, 1898, he was elected trustee of Sheffield township, and is very ably discharging the duties of the same. He is known to be strictly honest and trustworthy.

CHARLES TURNER.

This sterling and honored citizen of Wayne township, Tippecanoe county, is the popular trustee of the township and the owner of one of the good farms in his locality, a man in whom the utmost confidence has been reposed by those who know him best as a result of his life of unyielding fidelity to right principles. Charles Turner was born in the township where he has since made his home, his birth occurring on March 9, 1857, the son of James and Elizabeth N. (Emerson) Turner, both still living, making their home

in Westpoint, this county, where they are highly respected, having lived their long lives industriously and honorably.

Charles Turner is the oldest member of a family of eight children. He was reared upon the home farm in Wayne township where he assisted with the work during the summer months, mastering the details of husbandry, and attending the district schools during the brief winter months, receiving a limited but serviceable education. He found it an irksome task to pore over text-books all day, and consequently was kept at home to work, which he liked better. He remained under his parental roof-tree until twenty-three years old.

Mr. Turner was married in 1880 to Cata K. Dudleston, a native of Clinton county, Indiana, where she was born September 12, 1859. She was educated in the district schools of this county and has proved to be a very faithful helpmeet. To this union six children (living) have been born, and one child, Elmer G., died in his seventeenth year. Maud, the oldest of the family, is the wife of William A. Laugheed, a farmer of Wayne township. Charles W. passed through the common schools; James G. also received a common school education; Louisa E., Iva May and Worth.

When Mr. Turner started out to make his way in the world alone he had a team of horses, but no other property; however, he was a hard worker and a good manager from the first and he has succeeded, now owning a fine farm of ninety-five acres in one of the best parts of Tippecanoe county, section 4, in Burnett's reserve. He has a comfortable dwelling and outbuildings and all the farming machinery and livestock to make a farmstead, and he carries on general farming. He has accumulated his present property by hard work without the aid of any one, and is therefore deserving of the high standing which he today can claim.

Fraternally Mr. Turner is a member of Shawnee Lodge, No. 129, Free and Accepted Masons, at Odell Corners; Wayne Lodge, No. 393, Knights of Pythias, being past chancellor of the same, and he has long taken a very active interest in lodge work.

Politically he supports the Republican ticket, and he served very capably and acceptably as trustee of Wayne township from 1895 to 1900, and on November 3, 1908, he was again elected to the same office and is at this writing discharging the duties of the same in a manner that elicits nothing but praise from everyone concerned, irrespective of party affiliations. He is regarded by his constituents as not only a man of ability but strictly honest, reliable and trustworthy in all his dealings.

REV. CHARLES PRESTON FOREMAN, D. D.

The subject of this sketch, who is giving faithful and efficient service as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Dayton, Tippecanoe county, comes of a family of preachers, a number of members of the Foreman family having devoted their lives to that sacred calling, either at home or in foreign fields. Indeed, the same may be also said of the Preston family, from which also he is descended. Though handicapped by poor health, the result of accident, he is giving his pastorate strong and faithful service, which is fully appreciated by his parishioners.

Rev. Charles Preston Foreman is a native of Ralls county, Missouri, where he was born on the 21st of November, 1868, and is a son of Rev. John Preston and Jennie (Woods) Foreman. The father was a minister of the Presbyterian church and was widely known throughout Missouri as a preacher and as a friend of education. He was at one time president of the old Van Rensselaer Academy, which was conducted in connection with the Big Creek Presbyterian church in Ralls county, Missouri. The subject's mother died when he was but a youth and he then went to live with his father's sister, Mrs. B. N. McElroy, also a resident of Ralls county. Here he remained a number of years, working on the farm in summer and attending the district school during the winter months. In 1884 he entered the Van Rensselaer Academy and there pursued his studies until 1887, when he entered Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, where he was graduated in June, 1891, with the degree of Master of Science. Soon afterwards he went to San Francisco, California, and for a year was employed as bookkeeper in a mercantile establishment.

Returning then to Missouri, he married, and at once took up the profession of teaching. He was splendidly qualified for this work and gave eminent satisfaction wherever he was employed. Among other positions filled by him was that of superintendent of schools at Roachport, Missouri. Subsequently he held the chair of Latin in the Synodical Female College at Fulton, Missouri.

While engaged in teaching, the subject had felt a definite call to preach the gospel and during his engagement as teacher at Westminster he took up the study of theology under private direction and made such progress that he was enabled to pass the examinations and in 1895 was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church. His first pastorate was at the old Belleview Presbyterian church at Caledonia, Missouri, which enjoys the distinction of

having been the first Presbyterian church organized west of the Mississippi river. During the following six years he was pastor of the Plattsburg Presbyterian church, in the same state. An interesting fact in connection with this pastorate was the fact that seventeen years prior to this time Mr. Foreman had served this same church in the humble capacity of janitor. After giving this church splendid service, the subject resigned his pastorate in the fall of 1903 in order to take a post-graduate course in the Kentucky Theological Seminary, at Louisville, Kentucky, and, as supplementary to this, in 1905 he completed a correspondence course of the Midland University, of Chicago, Illinois, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

After completing his studies in the Kentucky Seminary, Rev. Foreman accepted a call to the Presbyterian church at New Albany, Indiana, where, during a pastorate of three years, he had the most marked success. At this time, however, he was severely injured in an accident on an electric line and during the following year and a half was compelled to remain out of the work. His injuries were such that he has not to this day recovered from their effects, though now able to do effective work. In February, 1908, he was called to the pulpit of the Presbyterian church at Dayton, and has since that time been serving this church. He is a man of good address and is a forceful and eloquent speaker. He has done much to advance the interests of the church in Dayton and has won the universal respect and esteem of the people of the community, regardless of religious belief.

In the fall of 1891 Reverend Foreman was married to Cora VanMater Longley, also a native of Missouri and a relative of Francis McKamie, the first Presbyterian minister to preach in America. She is of Scotch descent and is a woman of many splendid qualities of character. Reverend and Mrs. Foreman are the parents of one child, John Preston, who is now a student in the Dayton high school.

Fraternally, the subject is a Freemason, having been raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in the lodge at Plattsburg, Missouri. He now belongs to Dayton Lodge, No. 103. He is still a member of the chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Plattsburg, and before leaving there had filled the position of master of the first veil. He belongs to the camp of Modern Woodmen of America at New Albany, Indiana, and he and his wife are members of the Order of the Eastern Star at Dayton.

In every walk of life in which he has been engaged, the subject of this brief sketch has been faithful to the duties that have confronted him and at all times has given the very best service in his power to give. He is an earnest preacher, a faithful pastor and friend, and an enjoyable companion, one whom to know is to love.

ISAIAH HARSHMAN.

The Harshman family trace their lineage to old settlers of Pennsylvania and for many years they were part of the citizenship of that great commonwealth. Jacob Harshman, one of the descendants, located in Maryland at an early day, married Mary Ellis, a woman of Irish descent, farmed in that state for some years and then removed to Ohio. He secured land in Montgomery county, which he farmed for a while, but later went to Jay county, Indiana, where his wife died. He returned to his old home in Ohio and eventually died in Miami county, that state. Of his nine children three were living in 1907, Isaiah, Henry and Rebecca, the latter the wife of George Stewart, of Star City, Indiana.

Isaiah Harshman, eldest of the survivors, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, January 17, 1840. He was quite young when his father settled in Ohio and he grew up amid the hardships of a pioneer boy's life, on one of the undeveloped farms of the west. When the Civil war broke out, he enlisted in Company F, Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, beginning his soldier career in October, 1861. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, commanded by General Rosecrans, and took part in the bloody battle of Stone River. Shortly after, during the advance on Chattanooga, he was taken sick and compelled to go to a hospital. As a result his health broke down to such a point that he was disabled for duty and was discharged from the service in September, 1863. Returning to Ohio, he took it easy for some time, trying to recuperate his health, and when sufficiently recovered accepted a job as driver of a team by the month. In 1876 he located temporarily in Pulaski county, Indiana, but two years later removed to Tippecanoe and has been a constant resident of this county ever since. Some years after arriving he engaged in the sawmill business and met with such success that he was able to save enough money to buy his present farm of one hundred eighty acres. He has, however, retired from active business and is spending the evening of his life in restful repose.

February 15, 1865, Mr. Harshman married Mary E. Beard, who was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, September 30, 1843. Eleven years later he left Ohio for Indiana, as stated above, and most of his active life and all his business career has been spent in this state. Mr. and Mrs. Harshman have had four children, namely: Francis, who was born August 6, 1866, died in 1881; Clara, born April 3, 1869, is the wife of Korah Ryder; Warren was born August 20, 1872, and Anna, who is the wife of T. W. Pear-



ISALAH HARSHMAN



MRS. ISAIAH HARSHMAN

son, of Ohio, was born July 7, 1875. In politics, Mr. Harshman is a Republican, though he has never sought office or mingled among the politicians. He draws a pension of seventeen dollars a month as a recognition of his honorable services to the government during the Civil war, and mingles with his old comrades as a member of John A. Logan Post, No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic. He has done his duty as he saw it in all the relations of life and in retirement has the respect of both those who have known him long and the "rising generation" which is just coming on the stage of action.

JAMES MADISON GAY.

There was little in the outlook to indicate what Tippecanoe county would look like in the twentieth century, when the first member of the Gay family showed up on the prairie. It was nearly eighty years ago and it would have taken the gift of prophecy to foretell what wonderful changes would take place before another hundred years rolled by. One Jacob Gay, the founder of this family, which has since become numerous and influential, came in 1834 and bought three hundred acres of Wayne township land, only partly improved. Among his children was a son named Samuel, who helped to clear the land and in time became an extensive landowner on his own account. When he died, in 1902, he owned some seven hundred acres of land and was able to provide well for those dependent upon him. October 11, 1834, he married Eliza, daughter of William and Nancy Reed, of Ross county, Ohio, by whom he had seven children: John W., Emeline, Josephine, Seymour, James Madison, Sanford and Samuel.

James Madison Gay, the fifth of this family, was born December 27, 1852, on the old homestead, established by his father over seventy years ago. He knew what it meant to clear an Indiana farm of the early days, as he worked long and hard assisting his father in the tasks that were never done. While it was hard work, with its eternal grubbing, ditching, digging and chopping, it had to be done if a first-class farm was to be established, and the habits of industry thus acquired, with the accompanying lessons of economy, were well worth all they cost. The goal in sight, of course, and the reward held up as an incentive, was the hope of one day owning a home and a farm of his own, when work would be lighter and profits greater. Mr. Gay lived to realize this ambition, as he now owns one hundred and eight acres of

well improved land. He has the satisfaction of knowing that he himself is largely responsible for the place, as he put up all the buildings and did all the improving, until he now has one of the best farms in Wayne township.

January 21, 1874, Mr. Gay married Nina Grieve, a native of Scotland, by whom he has had three children: Mabel, Walter (deceased) and Arthur. Mrs. Gay is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Gay is a Republican in politics, though he is no politician and never sought or held office. He is just a plain, every-day farmer, though an unusually good one, and has been content to attend to his business, leaving it to others to bother about governmental affairs. He is one of the most popular members of the old Gay family, has the respect of all his neighbors and is a model citizen in every respect.

JEREMIAH M. DEIBERT.

The history of the loyal sons and representative citizens of Tippecanoe county would not be complete should the name that heads this review be omitted. When the fierce fire of rebellion was raging through the Southland, threatening to destroy the Union, he responded with patriotic fervor to the call for volunteers and subsequently proved his loyalty to the government he loved so well. During a useful life in the community where he now lives in honorable retirement he labored diligently and honestly and at all times has enjoyed the respect and confidence of those who know him. He has been loyal to the public welfare and has done what he could to benefit the community and advance its welfare.

Jeremiah M. Deibert, who, as his name indicates, is of German ancestry, was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, on the 5th day of September, 1841, and is a son of John and Lydia (Moyer) Deibert, his mother being of English descent. The subject's paternal great-grandfather, Michael Deibert, was born in Germany and was an early settler of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. To John and Lydia Deibert were born the following children: Jonathan, who now lives at Wiseport, Pennsylvania; Polly, who married a Mr. Peters and resides at Allentown, Pennsylvania; Abbie married a Mr. Shidy and lives at North Whitehall, Pennsylvania; Simon, a twin brother of the subject of this sketch, lives at the Soldiers' Home, near Lafayette, having served his country during the Civil war as a member of Company G, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. John Deibert died in 1861, at the age of

seventy-one years, and his wife passed away in 1879, at the age of seventy-nine years.

Jeremiah M. Deibert was reared under the parental roof and received a good common school education. At the age of sixteen years he entered the old Wiseport Academy, which he attended two terms. He then apprenticed himself to learn the wood-working trade in his brother's carriage shop, where he remained for two and a half years. He then worked as a journeyman in shops at Reading and Allentown, until the outbreak of the Civil war, when, in September, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which he was appointed a corporal. This command was first assigned to the Army of the Potomac, but was later sent to the Department of the Gulf. The subject experienced much arduous service, principally in the vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina, and during six weeks of the time he was in the hospital on account of an attack of malarial fever. At the close of his period of enlistment, in 1863, he was honorably discharged at Philadelphia and at once returned to his home. He resumed work at his trade, at which he continued until 1865, when he came to Dayton, Indiana, and entered the employ of M. A. Lentz, who was operating a large carriage shop. The subject remained with Mr. Lentz until the latter went out of business in 1878. At that time the former employees of the Lentz factory formed a company to carry on the business, under the firm style of the Dayton Carriage Company. The following year Mr. Deibert became president and manager of the company and continued as such until 1897, when the company was dissolved. Since then Mr. Deibert has lived practically a retired life. He erected a splendid brick residence on Main street and lived there until 1894, when he traded that property for the beautiful home which he now occupies and which is generally considered one of the finest homes in Dayton.

In politics Mr. Deibert has rendered a staunch allegiance to the Republican party and has at all times taken a keen interest in matters political, though he has never sought public office. Because of his military service, he is a member of Elliott Post, No. 160, Grand Army of the Republic, at Dayton. In this post he served as adjutant for fifteen years and also served as post commander, having filled all the chairs. He is, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is a trustee of the same.

On March 16, 1869, Mr. Deibert married Louisa R. Burkhalter, a sister of William H. Burkhalter, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Deibert enjoy the friendship of all who know them and their beautiful home is the center of a large social circle. They delight in the companionship of their friends and are highly esteemed by all who know them.

MARTIN L. FISHER.

One of the most practical if not the most useful of the manifold branches of agriculture taught in Indiana's great university at Lafayette is that devoted to the growth and utilization of the field crops. It embraces all the grains and teaches how to best handle soils so as to get the best yields. The theory of the formation of soils and their characterization is also a highly interesting feature of the work. Farm management, including the choosing, equipping and operating of farms, is also taught according to the latest discoveries in this department of applied science.

It is impossible to do justice to Professor Fisher's achievements at Purdue in the brief space allotted to his biography in this volume, but a few details will show the manner of the man and serve as an introductory for a better acquaintance. The Fishers, though originally an Ohio family, became domiciled in northeastern Indiana about the conclusion of the Civil war period. Samuel Fisher left Fairfield county in the Buckeye state in 1866, drove through in a wagon over roads hardly adapted for automobile riding and finally pulled up in the Indiana county of Wells, where he located. He had married Margaret Jane Crawford in his native state and by this union there were two sons, of whom Frank W., the eldest, is a farmer and dairyman and resides at Bluffton, Indiana.

Martin L. Fisher, the second son, was born in Wells county, Indiana, October 24, 1871, and his opportunities and environment were similar to those of millions of other boys, but he was of the metal to take better advantage of them than many others. After attending the district schools for some years he entered the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, went through the commercial department and then matriculated at Purdue University for a course in the agricultural department. This proved to be the step on which hinged the life work, which has been of such use to the state as well as so reflective of credit upon his alma mater. After diligent application and close attention to his studies for the required period, he obtained his degree in 1903, was shortly thereafter given a position and the institution has ever since had the full benefit of all his mental and physical energies. His special work has had to do with the growth and improvement of the cereal crops, and while especially intended for Indiana, all the other states have received the benefits through the bulletins, interchange of literature and close connecting links that characterize the methods of the various agricultural colleges. In addition to his regular duties, Professor Fisher has charge of

part of the experimental field work relating to crop investigations, methods of rotation, quality, nature and value of forage crops and tests of all varieties of plants. It is proof of the interest aroused by Professor Fisher and the general attention of students attracted by his labors that the department with which he is connected has doubled in attendance during the last six years. He is indeed a natural-born teacher, having the genius not only for acquiring but imparting knowledge. Before coming to Purdue he had a valuable preliminary training as instructor in the public schools of Wells county, where he taught three years in the country and six years at Bluffton, where he was principal in one of the buildings devoted to the grades. In addition to this he conducted summer normals and has since done much work at teachers' and farmers' institutes. An invaluable contribution to agricultural education was made by Professor Fisher in the preparation of a bulletin in 1904 on "Agriculture in the Public Schools," which has enjoyed a wide circulation and greatly stimulated the demand for the establishment of this addition to the country curriculum. In collaboration with Professor Cotton, he has prepared a book to be used as a text for the teaching of agriculture in the public schools, and he is the author of various bulletins treating of kindred themes and extensively circulated throughout the state.

Professor Fisher is a member of the American Breeders' Association, the Society of Agronomy, the Nature Study Society, National Educational Association and the Indiana Academy of Science. His fraternal relations are confined to membership in the Order of Ben Hur and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Personally, Professor Fisher possesses an affable disposition, genial manners and address that wins friends. He is an indefatigable student and an ideal teacher and much enamored of his great mission as instructor in Indiana's notable university.

May 26, 1894, Professor Fisher married Miss Mary Ella, daughter of Zaccheus and Martha (Baker) Fishbaugh, by whom he has three children; Beatrice Louise, Frances Elizabeth, and Barbara Catharine. The family attend services at the Methodist Episcopal church.

JAMES TROOP.

With the establishment of the experiment station in 1888, a new era began at Purdue University. With its inception a great advance was made possible in horticultural science and the kindred branch of entomology, which is the department of zoology devoted to insects. Up to that time little or

nothing had been done in Indiana to place orchard interests and truck farming on a scientific basis. They had been allowed to drift along after the bad old methods of early days, being conducted in the haphazard, happy-go-lucky manner characteristic of crude agriculture. The advent of James Troop to take charge of these vitally important sciences was the beginning of a movement which in twenty-five years has revolutionized conditions in the state and resulted in improvements that have added greatly to the value of gardening, trucking and fruit growing. It would take a large volume to describe the detailed work and give comparative statements of the steady advance over old conditions and little more can be attempted here than a tribute in the abstract to the man to whom Indiana has owed so much for the betterment of one of its most important industries. The name of Troop has indeed become a household word among horticulturists. Mention of some features of his work has frequently been made in the press and he is quoted as an authority on his specialties all over the Union, but only those who have followed his career closely are able to do justice to his achievements. The family is of New York originally. Andrew Troop was a farmer who married Orila Wilson, and died a few years later leaving his widow with three children, Myron, Andrew and James. The latter, who was born in Wyoming county, New York, March 14, 1853, was seven years old when his father died. After that bereavement, the mother and sons removed to Clinton county, Michigan, where James secured a home with one of the neighboring farmers and remained there at work alternating with school attendance until he reached his majority. He then entered the Michigan State Agricultural College, devoted several years to mastering the rudiments of agricultural knowledge and received his degree in 1878. The two years following were devoted to teaching and another year to the duties of superintendent of schools, after which he returned to college as an assistant instructor, taking the master's degree in 1882. His calling to Purdue afforded the coveted opportunity for the opening of a career and he proved the right man for the place. At first he was made an instructor in horticulture and entomology, but within a year he was elevated to a full professorship in charge of this important and at that time new department in the curriculum of Purdue. After the establishment of the national experiment stations in 1888, Professor Troop was given charge of horticulture and entomology and was the first man to take up this branch of science at the university. There was rapid development and an enlargement which has grown steadily until Professor Troop's field of labor is continuous with the state. In 1907, Prof. C. G. Woodbury was appointed assistant horticulturist and in 1908 J. G. Boyle was appointed instructor of horti-

culture. The experiment work has been pushed rapidly, but with due regard to thoroughness, since it was first inaugurated in 1888, and during the last two years several lines of co-operative experiments have been established in different parts of the state, having especial bearing upon the interests of the orchardist and truck farmer. Those engaged in these lines of productive industry find Purdue the mother of invention, as well as the co-adjuster, but only those who have followed Professor Troop's work closely are able to estimate what it has been worth to those who cultivate the soil for profit.

Professor Troop is as attractive on the social side as he is in the world of science. Broad in his sympathies, of generous disposition, pleasing and kind in his manner, he proves a delightful companion to stranger as well as friend. If genius be correctly defined as an infinite capacity for taking pains, this popular professor has the quality in high degree. He is deterred by no labor, discouraged by no difficulty and his quick perception, re-enforced by a highly trained mind, is equal to the solution of nice problems that are calculated to deter the less ambitious. He keeps in touch with all movements and associations having a bearing upon his special line of work. Thus we find him an honored member of the American Pomological Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association of Economic Entomologists, the Entomological Society of America and the American Breeders' Association. His fraternal relations include membership in Tippecanoe Lodge, No. 55, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Star City Encampment, No. 153, of the same society. He has also long been connected with Lafayette Lodge, No. 123, Free and Accepted Masons, Chapter No. 3 of the Royal Arch Masons, Tippecanoe Council, No. 68, Royal and Select Masters, and Lafayette Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, of which he is past commander.

December 30, 1884, Professor Troop was married to Cora Louise, daughter of Seth N. and Catherine Chamberlin, of Livonia, New York. Miss Helen Louise Troop, the only child, has graduated from the high school and is doing work in the university.

WILLIAM C. LATTA.

All branches of agriculture have been much benefitted by Purdue, but in no way have the farmers been more helped than by the impetus given to institute work. Farmers' institutes or the primary schools of agriculture

are of comparatively modern origin. Now they are common in many sections and it is difficult to overestimate the good they have done in bringing farmers together to compare notes, read papers, discuss practical phases of farm work, getting acquainted socially and cultivating the spirit of comradeship. It is now proposed to tell something about the man who, from the vantage point of a Purdue professorship, has done his full share to stimulate and make effective this branch of agricultural education in Indiana. William C. Latta was born in LaPorte county, Indiana, March 9, 1850, and all of his adult activities have been expended within the limits of his native state. His parents, Robert S. and Mary (Tumbleson) Latta, were Ohioans, and the former, while owning a farm, devoted much of his time to church work as an itinerant Methodist Episcopal preacher. William C., who was the oldest of seven children, attended the public schools in Noble county, and at the age of twenty-one entered the Holbrook Normal at Lebanon, Ohio. From there he went to Michigan, worked one summer in a planing-mill, taught school the following winter and in 1874 became a pupil in the Michigan State Agricultural College, near Lansing. He completed the course with graduation in 1877, taught a winter term of school, spent one year on a Michigan farm, taught another session and then returned to college for post-graduate work. In 1882 he obtained the degree of Master of Science, and then came to Purdue as instructor in agriculture. In 1883 he was made professor of agriculture and has ever since held this position. It was in 1889 that Professor Latta entered upon his special work, in a field to which he was especially adapted and whose cultivation promised the best results as a stepping-stone to improved agriculture and improved agriculturists. He began organizing farmers' institutes, in pursuance of which he has visited every county in the state and spoken in every county seat, in some of them several times. As might be expected, he confronted some active opposition and a great deal of ignorance and misapprehension. Professor Latta's task was of the pioneer variety, building from the ground up, and he occupied no bed of roses. Only a man of indomitable perseverance, of exhaustless patience and genuine enthusiasm for his undertaking would have been able to surmount the difficulties. Eventually he brought order out of chaos, inspired farmers with some of his own spirit and established a network of institutes all over the state, which have been doing much good and give promise of greater usefulness in the future. The experimental work had been begun by Prof. Charles I. Ingersoll, but Professor Latta took it up and carried it on for some years before entering upon the institute work. To this indefatigable worker and advanced educator we owe many of the earlier bulletins relating to crops, methods of cultivation,

rotation and soil fertilization. When Professor Skinner was made dean in 1906, Professor Latta was relieved of administrative duties in the school of agriculture and given more time for the farmers' institute work. Altogether his twenty-seven years at Purdue have been of inestimable value to Indiana agriculturists, and the name of Latta deserves to be enshrined in the hearts of all who love and appreciate the value of man's noblest pursuit.

Aside from his exacting duties at the university, Professor Latta has managed to keep in touch with various movements of an educational and reformatory nature. He is a member of the National Educational Association, the Society for Promoting Industrial Education, American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers, besides the city charity organization and Civic League. For many years he has been a member of the Masonic order, and he was, for some time, master of the local (Purdue) grange of Patrons of Husbandry.

July 10, 1879, Professor Latta was married to Alta E., daughter of Amos F. and Eunice E. Wood, of Mason, Michigan. The four children are Bertha, Robert W., Pauline and Mary. Three of them have graduated from the high school and two from Purdue, one is taking the university course and Mary is in high school. The family worship at Trinity Methodist Episcopal church.

GEORGE IRVING CHRISTIE.

The "corn specials" sent out from Purdue University for the instruction of farmers have become famous. Their object is to distribute literature, especially the station bulletins, to stir up interest in improved methods of agriculture and meet farmers face to face for heart to heart talks on the subjects of most importance to them. Among the special objects held in view by the progressive faculty of Lafayette's great university is instruction in the selection of seed corn so as to produce the best results. But in the lectures from the trains, in the school houses, or wherever gatherings of farmers are held, plain, practical talks are given on all common features of farming, with a view to helping the tillers of the soil to obtain better results by adopting better methods. Some surprise will be felt on learning that the moving spirit of all this work of Purdue, the initiator of the new plans to reach the farmers, the organizer of the devices that has so caught the public imagination, is a young man scarcely thirty years old. He is, however, learned for his age, a veritable dynamo of energy and an equip-

ment for teaching scientific agriculture that is seldom secured by a lifetime of work. A few biographical particulars about such a man must needs be found very acceptable and interesting to the readers of this volume. Though originally Scotch, the Christies seem to have become domiciled in Canada by emigration at an early period in the history of the dominion. We hear of David Christie as a farmer and horse importer in Ontario, at a period antedating the American Civil war. He married Mary Anne House, by whom he had a family of eight children, and among them a son who was destined to earn fame as one of the able faculty of Purdue.

George Irving Christie was born at Winchester, Ontario, Canada, June 22, 1881, and as he grew up received all the educational advantages to be obtained from the schools of his native place. Entering Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph in 1898, he spent four years in that institution and was rewarded in June, 1902, with the degree of Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture. During his college course he obtained prominence as a judge in agricultural contests at Ottawa, and in the International Livestock Exposition, as a participant in this great event, attracted the attention of the faculty of the Iowa State College at Ames, and a call was extended to the brilliant young Canadian to accept the position of assistant in the agronomy department of soils and crops. To this movement we are indebted for the acquisition of Professor Christie as part of the educational force of the United States, and it was a fortunate turn in events that eventually added so valuable a man to the working corps of our state technical college. In 1903 Professor Christie was honored by the Iowa State College with the degree of Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture, and on the 1st of July, 1905, he came to Purdue University. He was placed at the head of the agricultural extension work, which is embraced in what is perhaps the most important department of the institution. Under Professor Christie's energetic management it has grown very rapidly and he now has five assistants under his supervision. He originated the plan of reaching the farmers directly and utilizes twelve lines of railroad in sending out his celebrated "specials" to all parts of the state. Indeed the work accomplished in the last few years is marvelous and bears all the earmarks of original genius. It is estimated that four thousand seven hundred and forty-six miles have been traveled, and that the attendance of people at the meetings has reached the total of nearly eighty-nine thousand, mostly consisting of farmers, their wives, children and help. From the trains have been distributed over one hundred thousand copies of station bulletins, and altogether such a widespread interest was awakened among the farmers as to justify predictions of the

happiest results in stimulating the desire for agricultural knowledge. On the practical side the outcome was such as to greatly benefit the university. Corn clubs, direct results of this meritorious movement, have been organized in forty-five counties of the state, with a total membership of over six thousand. Nor have the benefits stopped here. As a result of the teaching received, farmers greatly increased their corn crops by better seed selection, better cultivation and more careful methods every way. Not only have there been larger yields of the great cereal, but it has been much improved in quality. Young men as well as their parents became intensely interested and showed an eagerness for education along lines of practical agriculture. Ninety-one boys were sent from the farms to Purdue to spend a week at the expense of county corn clubs and all of them returned home as missionaries, full of zeal, for the spread of their new knowledge.

June 27, 1906, Professor Christie was married to Ethel, daughter of Truman and Erminia (Moore) Carpenter, of Des Moines, Iowa. Erminia Margaret Christie, born August 10, 1908, is the only child born to this union. Professor Christie has no time for "mere society," though not averse to social intercourse on proper occasions, but he keeps in touch with matters in line with his duties by various connections of an official nature. He is secretary of the Indiana Growers' Association, of the Indiana Commission for the National Corn Exposition, the National Association of the Agricultural Extension Workers, and vice-president of the National Corn Association.

ALFRED T. WIANCKO.

Scientific agriculture, so noticeable as a feature of progress in the United States during the last few decades, received its first impulse by the passage of the Morrill act, donating funds for the establishment of agricultural colleges in the various states. The experiment station, comparatively modern, but not regarded as an indispensable aid to agriculture, has been the most important outgrowth of these colleges and their chief achievement in the line of practical advancement. Purdue, the famous Indiana university at Lafayette, has taken the lead in this department of applied science and enjoys high rank all over the world for her contributions to agricultural progress. The faculty has absorbed some of the best talent in the field and given the college the benefit of the most finely trained minds and the most thoroughly educated students of the best equipped schools. The

results have been noteworthy and of incalculable value to the great industry which lies at the base of national prosperity. A comparatively recent acquisition to the educational staff is Alfred T. Wiancko, professor of agronomy and head of the department of agronomy, which has eighteen courses of instruction, dealing with the study of soils, crops, agricultural engineering, farm management, etc. This brilliant young educator is of German origin. His father, Adolphus Wiancko, was a native of Schweidnitz, Silesia, where his father was a manufacturer of felt goods. Shortly after the death of his father he disposed of his interests in this business and emigrated to Canada in 1871, invested in a farm in the province of Ontario, one hundred miles north of Toronto, and carried on agriculture after the American plan. He married Meta Hildebrandt, a native of Newmarkt, Silesia, by whom he had seven children, five now surviving.

Alfred T. Wiancko, one of the sons, was born at Sparrow Lake, Ontario, Canada, October 16, 1872. After the usual routine in the common schools he entered the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph when sixteen years old and spent the greater portion of the next five years in this institution. Having received his degree of Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture granted by Toronto University, he secured a government position in the chemical laboratory at Guelph to engage in the special investigation of dairy products. After completion of this task, he spent a year in Minnesota, as manager of a stock farm in Lyon county, and then returned home to take charge of his father's farm. This engagement, which lasted two years, was followed by an appointment as assistant librarian in the Ontario Agricultural College, to which was later added the duties of instructor in German. In April, 1901, Professor Wiancko came to the United States for permanent residence and obtained an appointment as agricultural experimentalist for the Standard Cattle Company at Ames, Nebraska, where he did laboratory work in connection with crops and soils. He had charge also of sugar beet testing for a factory that was operated by this firm. In the fall of 1901 he went to Nebraska University as instructor in agriculture and assistant agriculturist in the state experiment station, but still retained charge of the cattle company's work. Professor Wiancko's sugar beet tests at Ames were regarded as of sufficient value to justify publication and later were embodied in bulletins 73 and 81 of the Nebraska experiment station. In 1903 Professor Wiancko came to Purdue University as associate professor of agriculture, taking charge of the soil and crop work, and in 1905 he was made a full professor. At this time the department of agronomy did not exist as such, but was organized in 1907 and included

in addition to soil and crop work, agricultural engineering, farm management and agricultural botany and chemistry, the whole embracing eighteen courses of instruction, given by six instructors, including three full professors, two assistant professors and one instructor. As head of this department, Professor Wiancko occupies a position of responsibility and one which can be satisfactorily filled only by a man of the highest attainments in these branches of agricultural science. In addition to the technical attainments, the position requires a man of executive and administrative talent, infinite capacity for work and exhaustless enthusiasm in carrying it forward. All of these qualities are possessed in an eminent degree by Professor Wiancko, and Purdue is to be congratulated in securing his services in the prime of his life and usefulness. Aside from his other duties, Professor Wiancko has charge of the winter course of eight weeks in agriculture and horticulture, and of the agricultural department in the agricultural experiment station, which is connected with Purdue University. The rapid development of the station work soon required additional help, and two assistants, a regular foreman, and a stenographer are now employed.

So busy a man as Professor Wiancko has little time to devote to the social side of life and he is still a bachelor. Though of genial address and not averse to company in his leisure hours, he is a thinker rather than a talker. He seems to have been especially fitted by nature for the delicate work which, through the laboratory of the scientific student, sends forth to the world such remarkable discoveries. He is a member of the American Society of Agronomy, the American Breeders' Association and the Lincoln Club of Lafayette.

WILLIAM J. JONES, JR.

Chemistry, always regarded as one of the leading sciences, is now regarded as indispensable in connection with agricultural education. In fact, those best informed regard the future development of agriculture as a science dependent upon chemistry more than any other agent of intellectual advancement. Only by chemical analysis can the constituent elements of foods be ascertained or the nature and content of soils be understood. Chemistry tests the value of fertilizers, the comparative merits of various kinds of stock foods and is invaluable in detection of adulterations of all kinds. The agricultural department at Washington keeps a great bureau, employing hundreds of experts, engaged in all the intricate branches of agricultural

chemistry, whose object it is to enlighten farmers for a more intelligent prosecution of their calling. Every state supplements this with a subordinate bureau and every college or university teaches classes and confers degrees for proficiency in what is not only a science itself, but one indispensable for the elucidation and effectiveness of other sciences. With this preliminary, it is hardly necessary to add that he who fills the chair of agricultural chemistry at such a school as Purdue, representing the state in an official capacity, must needs be a man of the first importance as well as the highest accomplishments, and such a man is William J. Jones, Jr.

The genealogy of the subject's family, traced back three generations, discloses in his maternal great-grandfather Eberhart the mechanical genius who with Albert Gallatin established at New Geneva, Pennsylvania, the first glass factory west of the Alleghany mountains, and the paternal great-grand-grandfather established one of the first iron furnaces west of the mountains at Fairchance, Pennsylvania. This furnace is still in use and is known as the Evans Furnace. The descendants were long located in Pennsylvania and there we find William Jones operating as a merchant during the decade preceding the Civil war, and later in Illinois, after his removal to that state. He married Sallie D. Jones, by whom he had two sons, Robert Benjamin and William James, Jr.

William J. Jones, Jr., was born at Watseka, Illinois, December 9, 1870, and received his elementary education in the schools of his native town. In 1886, when only sixteen years old, he appeared at Purdue with the high hopes and aspirations that characterize the ambitious youth, entered the preparatory department and after five years of diligent application was graduated in the class of 1891. Purdue is always looking out for young men to fill her subordinate chairs of instruction, with a view to later promotion if they fulfill promise, and the faculty made no mistake when it offered the young man from Watseka a position as assistant chemist. In 1892 he entered the experiment station as chief deputy state chemist and held the position until 1907. Meantime he had been made associate chemist of the station, and from 1904 had carried on the work involved in the two positions along lines that harmonized with each other so as to produce the best results. September 5, 1907, he became the state chemist and since that time has been at the head of this important work, which has grown greatly since Professor Jones took charge. The chemist and one deputy have increased to five assistants, two inspectors, two helpers and three stenographers, or thirteen all told. Perhaps the most important work done by this department

of the university has been the inspection of fertilizers sold to farmers. In 1899, when the first fertilizer inspection law was passed, sixty-seven per cent. of the four hundred and eighty-one samples collected were so much different from the guarantee as to seriously deceive the purchaser and forty-six per cent. did not possess the guaranteed money value. In 1908 out of nine hundred and one samples, only five per cent. fell below standard, which is equivalent to saying that ninety-five per cent. of the two million four hundred fifty-seven thousand six hundred and six dollars worth of fertilizers sold to the farmers of Indiana were of the purity required by law. Similar results were obtained in the analysis of feeds used in fattening various kinds of livestock. In 1908 Professor Jones and his busy assistants analyzed nine hundred and one samples of fertilizer and one thousand four hundred and fifty-two samples of feeds. The latter were at first found to be very inferior in quality in many cases, due either to adulteration or poor preparation at the original sources of supply. Drastic reforms were accomplished by the watchfulness and scientific work of the state chemist's department, which were of great benefit to the agricultural classes and to all users of feed and fertilizers. By conferring upon him in 1892 the degree of Master of Science and the degree of Agricultural Chemist in 1899, Professor Jones completed his scientific educational course at Purdue, but his studies, so far from ending, had just begun, and it is in the laboratory and the field that he has acquired the knowledge and experience which have made him so valuable a man to his alma mater, his state and the great world of agriculture.

Through membership in various learned bodies and associations, devoted to his line of work, Professor Jones keeps in touch with modern methods and progress. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Chemical Society, the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, Indiana Academy of Science and American Peat Society. He finds time also for the diversions afforded by various fraternities, being connected with Masonry in blue lodge, chapter, council, commandery, Shrine, besides the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in subordinate and encampment, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is also an honorary member of Purdue Chapter, Alpha Zeta fraternity.

December 25, 1894, Professor Jones married Nellie, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Callahan) Parker, of Hammond, Indiana. His family are of the Baptist persuasion in religion, and his political convictions are in line with those of the Republican party. In his personality Professor Jones is an attractive man, as his disposition is genial, his manners affable, and his conversation animated. He is much enamored of his calling and always ready with information bearing upon the work he has done or is

contemplating. Temperamentally he is quite optimistic and always proves entertaining company by witty repartee, pleasant badinage and comment devoid of any tinge of ill nature.

HARVEY RESER.

Although the "angel of death" has closed the life chapter of Harvey Reser, long a substantial citizen of Tippecanoe county, his influence still pervades the lives of those with whom he was closely associated, for, although unassuming and a man who delighted in "keeping the even tenor of his way," he made his influence felt among those with whom he mingled owing to his probity of character, his genuine worth and his kindly and genial disposition, gaining a position in his locality as one of the earnest men whose depth of character and strict adherence to principle called forth admiration from his contemporaries. His long life was spent principally as an agriculturist in this county, which he saw develop from the primitive conditions of the early days to the opulent present, and while engaged in the successful prosecution of his own chosen work he was never neglectful of the general welfare of his neighbors, thereby winning and retaining their esteem even after the grave had closed between them.

Harvey Reser was born near Springfield, Ohio, February 4, 1825. He was the son of Jacob and Mary Reser, sterling pioneers, and he was of German descent. His father was a blacksmith, who came to Ohio from Virginia where he successfully plied his trade. The family moved to Indiana in 1835 and located along the Wea creek in Wea township, where they became well established in due course of time.

Harvey Reser was united in marriage with Sarah Waymire at Dayton, Ohio, September 10, 1857. Soon afterwards they moved to Stockwell where Mr. Reser engaged in farming and traded in cattle. In 1864 he bought of Philip Ensminger a beautiful farm in Wea township, which he added to at different times until he had one of the best farms in that part of the county, on which he lived until his death, July 14, 1906.

Mr. Reser voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and he was present at the Tippecanoe battle-ground at the great political rally in 1840, and it was interesting to converse with him on reminiscences of those early times which he remembered so well and delighted in discussing. He was a believer in the Universalist faith. Although he was a very practical man, he did not neglect altogether the esthetic side of his nature, cultivating especially the art of



Harvey Rees

playing the violin. He left surviving him a widow, a woman of gracious personality, and three sons, namely: Alva O. Reser, the present recorder of Tippecanoe county; Dr. William M. Reser, of Lafayette, and Prof. Edward N. Reser, of the Brooklyn, New York, high school.

Harvey Reser never held or aspired to political offices, but gave his best thought and energy to his farm, which was a model one. To paraphrase Goldsmith's lines it might well be said of him:

Remote from town he lived his life-long race,
And ne'er did change nor care to change his place.

CHARLES HENRY SCHULTZ.

It is always pleasant as well as profitable to contemplate the career of a man who has made a success of life and won the honor and respect of his fellow citizens. Such is the record, briefly stated, of the progressive young farmer whose name introduces this sketch. Charles Henry Schultz was born in Wea township, Tippecanoe county, where he still resides, May 21, 1879, the son of George Schultz, who was born in Hamburg, Germany, February 26, 1833. The latter was the son of Joseph, who died the year George was born. His wife died when George was young, also. George Schultz was the only member of the family to come to America. He received his education both in Germany and in this country. He was married in the Fatherland in 1854, and soon afterward came to America in an old-fashioned sailing vessel that required a voyage of seven weeks. They landed in New York city, and soon came on to Lafayette, Indiana. Mr. Schultz worked as a laborer for a while and finally was able to purchase twenty acres of land in Randolph township, which was then wild; but he was a hard worker and soon cleared it. Having prospered, he moved to Wea township in 1876, locating in section 35, where he bought one hundred acres, on which there was an old log house and stable. These gave way in time to a comfortable and substantial dwelling and barn. He cleared a great deal of this land and put it under excellent improvements. He was a Democrat, but never aspired for public office, and belonged to the Lutheran church, as did also his wife. The death of George Schultz occurred May 16, 1907, his wife having preceded him to the grave on July 12, 1892. They were the parents of ten children, namely: William, who was a carpenter in Day-

ton, Indiana, is now deceased; John is a farmer in Berthoud, Colorado; Mary, who married Samuel Hudlow, is deceased; Christopher, who was a farmer in Wea township, is deceased; Sallie, who married Samuel Hudlow, lives in Ordway, Colorado; Minnie, the wife of Fred Tienan, lives in Ordway, Colorado, also; Fred also lives there, as does also Annie, who married Stephen Ilgenfritz; George, who was a carpenter living at Conroe, this county, and who married Bertha Holmes, is deceased; Charles Henry, of this review, was the youngest child. He was educated in the common schools in Wea township, remaining at home, assisting with the work about the place until he was twenty-one years old.

Mr. Schultz was married on November 28, 1900, to Bessie McDaniel, of Lafayette, daughter of William and Kate (Peters) McDaniel, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pike county, Ohio. They came to Lafayette, Indiana, in 1888, and Mr. McDaniel worked for the Big Four railroad. His death occurred April 11, 1891, and his widow married Alexander Ash, and they live in Wea township. The following children were born to William McDaniel and wife: Bessie, wife of Charles H. Schultz, of this review; Nettie; Leone, deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Schultz four children have been born, namely: Minnie Catherine, born June 9, 1901; Ray Edward, born March 2, 1903; Charles Robert, born March 24, 1905; George Wilson Alexander, born June 2, 1907.

After his marriage, Mr. Schultz took up farming in Lauramie township, Tippecanoe county, which he followed for five years, getting an excellent start. Then he went to Ordway, Colorado, remaining there one season, when he moved to Spokane, Washington, where he worked as a fireman for the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. On February 27, 1908, he came back to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, settling in Wea township, where he worked one year for John Kennedy, and then located on the old Schultz homestead, where he now resides. He owns eighty acres of the old place on which he carries on a general farming business and is living comfortably. He is a Republican in politics, and is known as a good manager, a hard worker and honorable citizen.

CHARLES McDILL.

The gentleman whose life record is herein briefly outlined needs no introduction to the people of Tippecanoe county, for the McDills have figured prominently in the development of this locality, especially Union and Ran-

dolph townships, since the pioneer days. Charles McDill was a worthy representative in every respect of the sterling first settlers here of this name, being known as a man of courage, self-reliance and of the utmost integrity of purpose, as a result of which he has, during his entire life, been accorded the respect due a man of such attributes.

Charles McDill, who was born in this county, June 4, 1854, is one of those men who are able to see greater opportunities in their native community than elsewhere, consequently has remained at home rather than seek uncertain fortune in other states. He had the advantage of receiving a good education, and, having always been a reader and a close observer, he has developed into a far-seeing man of affairs, paying close attention to his business, which has steadily grown until he is rated as one of the substantial and influential men of the county. He is the son of John and Sarah (Bear) McDill, the former a native of Ross county, Ohio, his birth occurring February 14, 1825, while the latter was a Virginian, having been born in the Old Dominion state in 1824, both representatives of fine old families. They came to Indiana when they were children, locating in Tippecanoe county, where they met and married, and, finding the new country to their liking, they elected to remain here. Their first residence after their marriage was on a farm in Union township, beginning housekeeping in a double log house, which, as they prospered, was later replaced by a more pretentious frame dwelling, convenient and commodious. Substantial improvements were made on the place and bounteous harvests were reaped from year to year as a result of their hard work and judicious management. Here, after a life of unusual industry and honor, John McDill passed to his reward February 7, 1899. His widow, a woman of gracious Christian personality, is still living at the advanced age of eighty-five years on the old homestead in Union township, enjoying good health for one of her advanced years, and possessing an excellent memory, so that her conversation bearing on the pioneer days is at once interesting and instructive. Her daughter Virginia, who has remained unmarried, lives with her, administering to her every want in her declining years.

To Mr. and Mrs. John McDill six children were born, an equal number of boys and girls, four of whom are deceased, the only ones living being Charles, of this review, and his sister, Virginia, mentioned above.

When Charles McDill had finished his schooling, at the age of eighteen years, he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the city of Lafayette, which he retained to the entire satisfaction of the firm and to his own credit for a period of seven years, when, owing to ill health as the result of close con-

finement, he was forced to resign and resume life in the open air on the old home place in Union township, where, amid most wholesome and life-giving environments, he soon grew strong again, remaining there until his marriage, which occurred on October 7, 1885. The lady of his choice was Mattie M. Bailey, who has proven to be a most genial and worthy helpmeet, the success of Mr. McDill having been, in no small degree, due to her encouragement and counsel. She was born August 24, 1861, at Medaryville, Indiana, but was reared at Battle Ground, where she remained a member of the family circle until her marriage to Mr. McDill. Her parents were Simon T. and Sarah (Hull) Bailey, both born and reared in Indiana. They were married in Lafayette, December 28, 1859, and the major part of their married life was spent in that city, where Mr. Bailey was for many years a well-known business man. He now lives at Battle Ground, his wife having closed her eyes on earthly scenes April 3, 1887, after becoming the mother of three children, two girls and one boy, Mattie M., wife of Mr. McDill, being the oldest of the family. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McDill has been blessed by the birth of one child, Mabel L., who married William Edward Andrews, who is engaged in the general mercantile business at Romney, Indiana, where he is regarded as one of the successful business men of that community. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews were married October 6, 1908. Mrs. Andrews is an educated and affable lady, popular with a large circle of friends.

After his marriage, for some time, Mr. McDill worked as a tenant farmer in Union township. After seven years of unremitting toil, which gave him a good start, he moved to Lafayette, in which city he remained for two years, having by this time accumulated a surplus of five thousand dollars. He became interested as a part owner of the farm upon which he now lives, C. Murdock being his partner. They continued to buy more land until this place now consists of one thousand acres of choice land, very productive and well improved, known as the "Romney Stock Farm Company," of which Mr. McDill is president, and his able management is largely responsible for the great success of the company operating this model farm, on which stand the most up-to-date buildings and which is kept well stocked with excellent grades of all kinds of livestock, Mr. McDill being regarded by his neighbors as one of the best judges of stock in the county. He is also president of the Romney Bank, which is capitalized at twenty-five thousand dollars, one of the safe and thriving banking houses in this part of the Hoosier state. Mr. McDill formerly took a very active interest in the management of this institution, but owing to his health, which is none too

robust at this time, he is leading a semi-retired life on his farm, but in a way still oversees the affairs of the bank. He is a man of fine business mind and executive ability, being able to foresee the outcome of a transaction with remarkable accuracy, and, having started in life for himself with only limited capital, he is deserving of great credit for what he has accomplished. However, he is conservative and simple in his everyday life, avoiding publicity, having never sought public office, although he has many times been encouraged by his friends and neighbors to serve them in an official capacity, but he has preferred to devote his attention to the management of his business affairs. He is a Republican in politics, and, religiously, he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church at Romney, Mr. McDill having been a member of the church board for several years, which office he now holds, both he and his estimable wife taking considerable interest in the affairs of this congregation, where they are held in high esteem, as indeed, they are in all circles, owing to their liberality, hospitality and integrity.

GEORGE H. OGLESBAY.

The two most strongly marked characteristics of both the east and the west are combined in the residents of the section of country of which this work treats. The enthusiastic enterprise which overleaps all obstacles and makes possible almost any undertaking in the comparatively new and vigorous western states is here tempered by the stable and more careful policy that we have borrowed from our eastern neighbors, and the combination is one of peculiar force and power. It has been the means of placing this section of the country on a par with the older East, at the same time producing a reliability and certainty in business affairs which is frequently lacking in the West. This happy combination of characteristics is possessed by the subject of this sketch, George H. Oglesbay, cashier of the Romney Bank and farmer. Mr. Oglesbay was born in Randolph township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on the 18th of May, 1848, and is a son of John Philip and Margaret A. (Roudebush) Oglesbay. John P. Oglesbay was born in Cumberland, Maryland, in 1816. His father, Robert Oglesbay, was of Scotch descent and was also born in Maryland. He married Susannah Schuppert, and to them were born five children, as follows: Robert, Elizabeth, Sarah, James and John P. The father was a man of fair education and was marked by an upright character that always commanded respect. He filled several local official positions during his lifetime. At the date of his death he was judge

of the orphans' court—a position corresponding with that of probate judge of the present day—and fell dead upon the bench while in the discharge of his official duties. John P. Oglesbay came with his mother's family to Tippecanoe county in 1836, locating in Lauramie township, where, within a few years after their coming, the mother died, in 1840.

At the age of ten years, John P. Oglesbay began to earn his own living, and, being thus early thrown upon his own resources, he learned to practice economy and energy. Through hard work and good management, he was finally enabled to accumulate a handsome property. During his youth his occupation was varied—teaching school and working alternately at the bench and in the harvest field. In the spring of 1837 he, with his brother-in-law, planted a crop in Lauramie township, and during that season and the following summer he was engaged in the duties of farm life. In the fall and winter of that year he taught school and from that date until 1843 he was engaged in farming and teaching. In the spring of 1843 he removed to Romney, where he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, following that trade for eight years. In 1851 he embarked in the general merchandise business at Romney, and until 1856 he carried on a successful business. During that year he disposed of his stock to Col. Henry Leaming for the consideration of one hundred acres of land, which adjoined an eighty-acre tract he had previously bought of Charles Swear. He again engaged in farming and remained thus engaged for ten years, and then engaged in business again at Romney, where he purchased the business he had previously sold to Colonel Leaming, this time associating with him a partner in the person of James H. Kyle, who withdrew from the firm after three years. In 1844 Mr. Oglesbay was appointed by President John Tyler postmaster at Romney and he continued to serve efficiently in this position until his removal to the farm in 1861. He was township trustee for more than ten years, 1860 to 1874. In 1875 he was nominated for the office of county commissioner and elected.

In 1841 John P. Oglesbay married Margaret A. Roudebush, and to them were born three children, William, John P., Jr., and George H., the immediate subject of this sketch. The father died in 1889 and the mother in 1800, and their remains lie in the cemetery at Romney. In his church choice Mr. Oglesbay was a devoted Presbyterian and did much towards sustaining that religious denomination, serving as one of the elders for a number of years. He was a public-spirited man and did much for the development of this section of the county.

George H. Oglesbay was reared in this township, and in his boyhood attended the public schools, most of his education being secured under the

direction of his father. He also attended a business college at Lafayette. He remained at home and for a number of years was closely associated with his father in the latter's business affairs. Mr. Oglesbay possesses a practical knowledge of farming, in which he has achieved a distinctive success, being at the present time the owner of four hundred and twenty acres of as good land as can be found in this section of the county.

On July 10, 1901, Mr. Oglesbay with others opened the Romney Bank at Romney, which has since been recognized as one of the best financial institutions in the county outside of Lafayette. The bank is capitalized at twenty-five thousand dollars and its officers are as follows: President, Charles McDill; vice-president, J. P. Kissinger; cashier, George H. Oglesbay; assistant cashier, John A. Hornbeck. The bank is conducted along safe and conservative lines, and yet is wisely progressive in its attitude towards local business. The establishment of the bank was a distinct mark of advance in the business affairs of the community, and it has been accorded a liberal patronage.

On the 11th day of May, 1875, Mr. Oglesbay was married to Margaret Webster, who is now deceased, and to them was born one child, Margaret, who became the wife of W. S. Alexander and resides in Randolph township. April 30, 1879, the subject married Fannie Hunley, and, after her death, on March 4, 1904, he wedded Lucy B. Harter January 13, 1909. In politics Mr. Oglesbay is a staunch Republican and is now serving as a justice of the peace. His religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee and steward. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and takes a deep interest in the workings of the order. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He gives his support to all moral, educational, social or material interests which he believes will benefit the community, and as a man of sterling worth he justly merits the high regard in which he is held.

William C. Harter, father of Mrs. Oglesbay, is a native of Richmond, Indiana, born July 29, 1821. He came to this county along in 1830, and was a merchant. He was a son of Philip Harter, who ran the old mill on the bank of the Wea and also did a carting business.

THOMAS PARLON.

A man well remembered in Wea township, Tippecanoe county, was the late Thomas Parlon, whose characteristics were self-reliance, strict integrity, persistency of purpose and charitableness to his neighbors, consequently his

friends were many and sincere, and besides leaving his family a good home and a competence, he left them what amounts to far more—a good name. His birth occurred on the Atlantic ocean as his parents were emigrating from Ireland to the United States in 1850. Thomas Parlon was the son of Caleb Parlon, a native of Kings county, Ireland. After bringing his family to the United States, the latter came to Lafayette, Indiana, where he worked as a farmer and laborer. He was a horse trainer in Ireland. Both he and his wife died in this county. They were the parents of the following children: Bridget married Jerry Ryan and lives in Lafayette; James is a contractor in Lafayette; Patrick and Nellie are both deceased; Thomas, of this review, was the youngest child. He grew to maturity in this county and obtained only a limited education. On June 19, 1879, he married Anna C. O'Shea, of Wea township, this county, the daughter of James and Amelia (Neville) O'Shea, natives of Limerick county, Ireland, both having come to America in the same year that the Parlons came, 1850. They located in New York city, where they remained for three years, then came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, securing a farm in section 33, Wea township, which he cleared and improved, making a good home there. His death occurred November 9, 1894, and his widow is still living on the old place, having reached the advanced age of ninety years. Mrs. Parlon was the only child of her parents. She has an excellent memory and her conversation of the olden times is interesting.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Parlon two sons were born, namely: James T., born June 2, 1880, married first Catherine Raub, one child being born by that marriage, Henrietta, who died at the age of two years, and secondly Mary Creahan, by whom he had one child, Mary Ann. He is a farmer living at New Richmond, Indiana. The second child born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Parlon was Caleb C., who was born March 14, 1882; he is a farmer living at South Raub, Indiana; he married Eliza Gaither. James Parlon was educated in the home schools, and he spent one year in Purdue University. Caleb C., desiring to see something of the world and get a taste of military service, spent three years in the regular army, in Company F, Fifth Regiment, having enlisted July 19, 1900, at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. In 1903 he was honorably discharged. He rose to the rank of corporal, and spent two years in the Philippines and Cuba. He is well educated both in point of text-books and in the things of the world, having always been a close observer and a deep student.

After their marriage, Thomas Parlon and wife located in Wea township on the old home place of Mrs. Parlon's mother, and they resided here, Mr.

Parlon managing the farm very successfully until his death, May 4, 1905. He and his wife were the owners of one hundred and twenty-eight and one-half acres of land, under a high state of cultivation and equal to any land in the community. They were members of St. Mary's Catholic church of Lafayette. Mrs. Parlon, a very kind, charitable and Christian woman, is still living with her aged mother. They have a pleasant and cozy home.

GREENLEAF NORTON MEHARRY.

A well-remembered and highly respected citizen of Jackson township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, was the late Greenleaf Norton Meharry, than whom a more whole-souled or genteel gentleman it would have been difficult to find, and as a result of his many admirable qualities he was held in high favor throughout the county. He was born in Fountain county, Indiana, July 16, 1831, the son of James and Margaret Ingram (Francis) Meharry, the former a native of Adams county, Indiana, and the latter of Ireland. She came with her parents to the United States when young and settled in Ohio, where she married James Meharry, and soon afterwards came to Fountain county, Indiana, where their son Greenleaf N. was born, as indicated above. Shortly afterwards his parents moved to Montgomery county, this state, where they lived on a farm until their deaths, and are sleeping the last sleep in what is known as the Meharry cemetery, near Wingate, Montgomery county. They were the parents of five children, four of whom grew to maturity, one dying in childhood, Greenleaf N. being the second in order of birth. The other children were Mary Agatha, Cornelia Bennett, Allen Wiley and James Alexander, the only one living now being Allen.

Greenleaf Norton Meharry, after receiving the usual schooling for a lad of his times and casting about for a time for a life work, chose as a helpmeet on October 22, 1856, Letitia Meharry, the wedding occurring in Canada. Mrs. Meharry was a native of Ontario, Durham county, her birth occurring March 21, 1835. She was educated in the schools of her native province. She attended two ladies' seminaries and received an excellent education, which has since been supplemented by wide reading. Mrs. Meharry is the daughter of Robert and Letitia (Blackstock) Meharry, both natives of Ireland. The father came to Canada with his parents when only nine years old; the mother came to this country with her parents when only three years of age. The grandparents of Mrs. Greenleaf N. Meharry all died in Wea

Plains. Robert Meharry was born in county Cavan, Ireland, June 16, 1810; his wife was born in that country August 24, 1816. They were married in Durham county, Ontario, February 29, 1832, in which country they remained all their married lives, being farmers by occupation. The father died December 28, 1878, at the age of sixty-nine years; his widow survived him several years, dying December 12, 1903, attaining the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Both are buried in Durham county, Ontario. They were the parents of twelve children, seven daughters and five sons, eleven of whom grew to maturity, one having died in childhood, Mrs. Greenleaf N. Meharry being the second of the number in order of birth. The other children are Mary Jane, Elizabeth B., Hugh Blackstock, Anna Eliza, John Wesley, Matilda, Charlotte, Jesse R. B., Rebecca, Palmer and Edward. Eight of these children are now living.

When Mr. and Mrs. Greenleaf N. Meharry were married they settled upon the farm where Mrs. Meharry now resides. It has been developed from very rough conditions to one of the best landed estates in Jackson township. They set to work with a will and soon had a very comfortable home and a well improved farm which yielded an excellent income from year to year.

Mr. Meharry was called from his earthly labors August 3, 1895, at the age of sixty-five years, and was buried in the Meharry cemetery in Montgomery county. He left his family well provided for, Mrs. Meharry now being the owner of two hundred and forty acres of fine farming land in Jackson township, all well improved with modern conveniences. She has a beautiful residence, nicely furnished and standing in the midst of attractive surroundings. General farming is successfully carried on, and Mrs. Meharry and two of her daughters, who have remained single, preferring to live with their mother, enjoy the society of a wide circle of friends in their community.

To Mr. and Mrs. Greenleaf N. Meharry nine children were born, four daughters and five sons, three of the number dying in childhood. Those surviving are: Florence, who was born March 25, 1860, has remained single and a member of the home circle; Eddie E., who was born June 11, 1862, married Emma Lanfear, and they reside in Colfax, McLean county, Illinois; Robert E., who was born August 30, 1864, married Belle Davidson; they reside in McLean county, Illinois, and are the parents of one daughter, Ada Lucile, born July 5, 1894; Annie V., who was born December 17, 1866, has remained single and is living at home; Ira G. H., who was born August 24, 1873, married Agnes D. Sayers; they reside in Tippecanoe county and are the parents of three children, Carrie L., Clare Alexander and Hugh; Jud-

who was born September 5, 1878, married Ethel Hillis; they reside in Montgomery county and are the parents of two children, Josephine Frances and Roy Hillis. These children all received every care and attention possible at the hands of their solicitous parents and are all well equipped and fairly well situated in reference to this world's affairs.

Greenleaf N. Meharry was a Republican, and, although he took an active part in local political affairs, he never aspired to public office. In his younger days he was a member of the Good Templars order and a strong advocate of temperance. During the Civil war he was a member of the local organization known as the "Know-Nothings," the followers of which favored abolishing slavery.

Mrs. Meharry and her children are active and prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, holding their membership at Shawnee Mound church. Mr. Meharry was a liberal supporter of the church and an active worker in the same, having been superintendent of the Sunday school and was both steward and trustee of the local church—in fact, he was a pillar in the same and is greatly missed. He had hosts of friends as a result of his public spirit, his industrious and upright life and his kindness. Mrs. Meharry and her daughters are also held in high esteem by all who know them and their pleasant home is often the gathering place of numerous friends who ever find good cheer and hospitality prevailing there.

MARTIN P. COYNER.

As the name indicates, the Coyners are of German descent, Michael Coyner, great-grandfather of the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, having been a native of the Fatherland. He came to the United States in an old-fashioned sailing vessel, making a somewhat adventurous and tardy voyage across the great Atlantic ocean, finally landing in Pennsylvania, where he became a prosperous farmer. During his residence there he made three trips back to the Fatherland, and when he was returning from his third trip the ship was wrecked and a sister who was accompanying him was lost, he having escaped a similar fate in a very peculiar way—a strange caprice of fortune. Michael Coyner located first in Pennsylvania, as already indicated; but he later moved to Virginia, where he farmed and also engaged in merchandising. He was married while living in the first-named state and became the father of a large family, eight children in all, three sons and five

daughters. John D., father of Martin P., of this review, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, and was six years old when his parents brought him to Ohio. When he reached manhood, in 1832, he came to Indiana, and, having learned something of the tanner's trade, he, in partnership with his brother-in-law, started a little tan yard. In a short time he married Delilah Peterson, and later moved onto a farm in Montgomery county, this state, where he prospered by reason of habits of close application to work and good management, and he remained there until his death. He was a good man and highly respected, and belonged to the Presbyterian church. He was twice married. There were three children by his first marriage, namely: George W., who became a soldier in the Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, died in New Orleans; Lucian D. is residing in Montgomery county, this state; and Martin P., of this review.

Martin P. Coyner, a well-known and progressive agriculturist of Lauramie township, Tippecanoe county, was born in the adjoining county of Montgomery, December 16, 1841, and was reared on his father's farm, which he worked during the summer months when he became of proper age, and attended the district schools during the wintertime, securing a somewhat limited but practical education. When he reached manhood he chose as a life companion a representative of a fine old family in the person of Catherine McCartney, and to this union five children were born, two of whom are living at this writing, namely: Will, a progressive farmer in Lauramie township, and John, the well-known trustee of Lauramie township.

Mr. Coyner has devoted the major part of his life to farming, at which he made a marked success, but since 1893 he has not engaged in active agricultural pursuits. He has lived since then, first at Stockwell, later moving to Clark's Hill, where he now resides, having there a modern and nicely furnished residence which is beautifully located. He also ran a tile factory for ten years. He is now engaged in buying and shipping stock on an extensive scale, which he has followed for many years. He is regarded as an excellent judge of livestock and he has made a success in this line.

Mr. Coyner is a member of the Land and Improvement Company of Clark's Hill, being vice-president of the same, and much of its success is due to his judicious counsel and management. He is also a member of a gas company of Clark's Hill, and whatever he turns his attention to he seems to have the ability to carry to a successful issue. In politics he is a Democrat, but does not find time to take a very active part in political affairs. In everyday life Martin P. Coyner's word, according to those who know him best, is as good as his bond, honesty and integrity being no meaningless words with him, and his record as a citizen is without blemish.

HON. JOHN FRANKLIN SIMISON, M. D.

A well-known descendant of sterling and influential pioneer ancestors is the gentleman to a review of whose life history the reader's attention is directed in the following paragraphs, which show much to commend him as one of the representative citizens of the locality of which the present work treats. John Franklin Simison was born in Romney, Randolph township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, September 1, 1859, the son of John and Harriet Eliza (Agnew) Simison, the former having been born in Portage county, Ohio, in 1824, and the latter in Pennsylvania, September 30, 1832. Both came to Indiana when young and were married in Parke county in 1851, immediately after which event they moved to Tippecanoe county, settling at Romney, where John Simison, who was a physician, began the practice of medicine, which he continued until his death, August 17, 1902, being nearly seventy-eight years old. For half a century he administered to the afflicted people of this county in such a manner as to stamp him as a doctor of unusual merit, being not only well abreast of the times in medical skill, but also a man of likeable qualities which rendered him popular with all classes. His widow still survives, living at Romney, now seventy-seven years of age. The Doctor was a prosperous man, owning many hundreds of acres at the time of his death. He was a very liberal contributor to DePauw University; also to the church and all charitable causes, the welfare of others seeming paramount in his nature. He was one of the best known men in the county, and no one was held in higher esteem than he, for he was truly a good and useful man and a benefactor to his fellows.

The Doctor's family consisted of six children, four sons and two daughters, all now living, the subject of this review being the third in order of birth.

John Franklin Simison attended Asbury (now DePauw) University after finishing the work prescribed by the city schools of Romney, graduating from the university in 1879, having made a splendid record in the same for scholarship. Deciding to follow in the footsteps of his father in a professional way, he entered Rush Medical College, from which he graduated with honors in 1881, after which he returned to Romney and began the practice of medicine with his father, continuing the same after the death of the elder doctor, his success having been instantaneous and which continued to increase with the passing years until he retired in 1906 and has since devoted his time to his other affairs, which are varied and numerous; however, he

occasionally obliges some of his old-time patients by administering to their wants in a medical way.

Doctor Simison, Junior, was married December 27, 1897, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, to Jessie C. Hornbeck, a native of this state, having been born in 1875. She was a woman of rare personal attributes and after a harmonious married life she passed to her rest March 11, 1908, at the early age of thirty-three years. She was the daughter of John A. and Emma J. (Jones) Hornbeck, both natives of Indiana and both living in 1909 in Romney, Mr. Hornbeck being assistant cashier in the Romney bank.

Two children were born to the subject and wife, namely: Boyd Franklin and John Sylvan, both of whom are with their father. They give every evidence of future careers of usefulness.

Doctor Simison was elected township trustee of his native township in 1885 and re-elected to the same office in 1887. In 1906 he was elected joint representative from Tippecanoe and Montgomery counties on the Republican ticket and so faithfully did he discharge the duties of this honored position that he was re-elected in 1908 and is still serving. He was a member of the special session of the legislature called by Governor Hanly in the fall of 1908 which passed both the "night rider" and the county local option bills, of which Mr. Simison was an ardent supporter and was especially interested in the passage of the latter. He has always been a very enthusiastic supporter of the Republican party. He is regarded by his fellow colleagues in the legislature as a man of sound judgment and as having the interests of his constituents at heart, consequently his counsel is often sought in matters of state importance.

Mr. Simison is a member of Romney Blue Lodge of Masons, also of the Scottish Rite in Indianapolis and Murat Temple of the Order of the Mystic Shrine. For the past six years Doctor Simison has been a member of the board of trustees of DePauw University and he looks very carefully to the interests of that noted institution. This honorary position came to him entirely without solicitation. The Doctor has long taken a great interest in church affairs and has been a member of the Methodist church in Romney practically all his life, as was also his wife, the local congregation having been greatly benefitted by their devotion to its work. The Doctor has served both as steward and trustee of the local congregation, still retaining these positions on the board. In the fall of 1907 he was elected delegate to attend the session of the Methodist general conference which convened in Baltimore, Maryland, on May 5, 1908, lasting thirty days.

Doctor Simison has been a man of thrift, always industrious and honest in his dealings with his fellowmen. He now owns nearly two thousand acres of good land in Tippecanoe and Montgomery counties, which is kept in an excellent state of improvement under the careful management of its owner. He is also interested with his brother in a large grain elevator in Romney.

Personally, Doctor Simison is a gentleman of unblemished reputation, according to the statement of those who have known him from childhood, and his private character and important trusts have always been above reproach. He is a vigorous and independent thinker, a wide reader, and he has the courage of his convictions upon all subjects which he investigates. In all the relations of life he has proven faithful to every trust reposed in him and he has justly won the unqualified esteem of the people of this and adjoining counties whose interests he has ever had at heart.

WILLIAM H. WARE, M. D.

Concentration of purpose and persistently-applied energy rarely fail of success in the accomplishment of any task, however great, and in tracing the career of Dr. W. H. Ware, of Clark's Hill, Lauramie township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, it is plainly seen that these qualities have been the secret of his rise to a position of prominence and respectability. Moreover he possesses genuine love for his work and regards it as a privilege to carry comfort and aid to the sick and suffering.

Doctor Ware was born in Parke county, Indiana, on November 4, 1847, the son of Charles W. and Minerva A. (Schockey) Ware, the former a native of Kentucky. He was a man of much enterprise and he and his estimable wife were people of much sterling worth who belonged to that class of worthy pioneers whom nothing daunted.

Dr. W. H. Ware was educated in the common schools of Parke county, Indiana, later attending Bloomingdale College, where he remained two years and received a good literary education. He spent the days of his young manhood in a manner similar to most other contemporary boys, and in casting about for a life work he decided to devote his future years to the study and practice of medicine. With this end in view, he began reading medicine with Doctor McElroy in Danville, Illinois. He entered the Cincinnati Medical College in 1867, pursued a full course and, after making a very commendable record for scholarship, was graduated from that famous institution

in March, 1869. He located in Boone county, Indiana, where he remained for a period of twenty years and where he built up a very lucrative practice, having established an office at Dover in 1869. Then, much to the regret of his many patients and friends in Boone county, he moved to Bowers Station, Montgomery county, where he practiced with his usual success for a period of sixteen years. He came to Clark's Hill, Tippecanoe county, in 1905, and has succeeded in building up a very extensive practice here, being busy at all times attending to his numerous patients who may be found in a wide range of territory. Although he has been in Lauramie township but a few years, his name has become a household word here and he has succeeded in winning his way into the hearts of the people by reason of his eminent ability as a physician and also because of his exemplary life.

Doctor Ware has been twice married, both of his wives being deceased, and he has no children. The Doctor is a member of Darlington Lodge, No. 186, Free and Accepted Masons; Darlington Lodge, No. 159, Knights of Pythias; also the Improved Order of Red Men, Lodge No. 194, in all of which he is deeply interested. He is a member of the United Brethren church and a liberal supporter of the same. In politics he is a Republican, having long been an active worker in the party. He is a member of the Boone County Medical Society; also the state and national medical associations. The Doctor is a man deserving of the high esteem in which he is held, owing to his genuine worth, his public spirit and integrity.

WILLIAM C. DAVISSON.

One of the well-known agriculturists of Jackson township, Tippecanoe county, is William C. Davisson, who was born September 19, 1852, in the locality where he now resides, and where, near his parents' home, he attended the common schools. He later entered Wabash College at Crawfordsville, where he remained for two and one-half years, where he pursued a general course of study and was making a splendid record when he was compelled to withdraw from that institution before his graduation on account of his father's death, his services on the home farm being needed. He is the son of David J. and Sarah (Shepherd) Davisson, both parents natives of Adams county, Ohio. They came to Indiana when young and were married in Tippecanoe county, and soon took up farming in Jackson township where they prospered and remained until their deaths. Besides successfully conducting



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his farm, David J. Davisson devoted considerable time to the practice of law, having been a member of the Lafayette bar, his practice having been principally before justices of the peace, having made a specialty of settling estates, for which work he was known far and near. His death occurred in 1874, when fifty-six years old, his wife having survived him a few years, dying in January, 1877, at the age of sixty-two. They sleep the eternal sleep side by side in Sugar Grove cemetery. They were highly honored by all who knew them for their upright lives and kindly dispositions. To them seven children were born, William C. of this review having been the sixth in order of birth and all being deceased except the subject and one sister, Susan, who makes her home with him. In order of birth they were Nellie, John B., an infant who died unnamed, Susan, Annie E., William C. and Sarah J.

William C. Davisson continued to live on the farm with his mother after the death of his father. He was married March 23, 1875, to Samantha Arnett, who was born at Fortville, Hancock county, Indiana, February 23, 1852, the daughter of Jasper N. and Elizabeth (Wallace) Arnett, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of South Carolina. They were married in this state, in which they remained until their deaths, Mr. Arnett having died January 1, 1908, at the age of seventy-eight years, having been preceded to the silent land by his wife in 1906, who died when seventy-two years old. They were both buried in Sugar Grove, Tippecanoe county, and were known and respected for their honesty and hospitality. To them three children were born, all of whom are living, their parents having lived to see the youngest one pass the half century mark.

Since the marriage of William C. Davisson he has been conducting the farm on which he was born. It consists of one hundred and thirty-two and one-half acres, all in Jackson township and in one body which he has under a high state of cultivation and well improved. His sister, Susan, who has remained unmarried, is the owner of sixty-five and one-fourth acres of excellent farming land which lies just across the road from the land owned by William C. Davisson. She carries on general farming and also raises considerable stock of all kinds, receiving a very comfortable annual income from each source. Mr. Davisson is a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep, both thoroughbred and could easily be registered, should he care to go to the trouble. He has reaped large success from the first, owing to his careful and systematic methods coupled with innate ability. He has a very commodious and comfortable home in a beautiful location, and everything about his place shows thrift and prosperity.

Mr. and Mrs. Davisson are the parents of nine children, all living; and only one married, Edward G., who chose as a life partner Effie White; they reside in Indianapolis. Vinton is a practicing physician in West Lafayette. The other children are all single and living at home, namely: Morton L., Annie E., Bruce, Everett A., Burt S., Nellie B. and William McKinley.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Davisson belongs to Lodge No. 228, Knights of Pythias, at New Richmond, Indiana, in which he has passed all the chairs. He has always been a loyal supporter of the Republican party, following in the footsteps of his father, the latter having been a strong abolitionist in his day. William C. Davisson takes a very active part in local political matters, and he very ably and acceptably served as county commissioner for two terms of three years each, having made one of the best commissioners Tippecanoe county ever had, according to the statement of many of his constituents, irrespective of party. He also held the office of township assessor for five years, during which time he assessed Jackson township five times. He has also served as road supervisor several times. Mr. and Mrs. Davisson and their children are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church at Sugar Grove, all taking a very active part in the affairs of the congregation there, while his wife and daughters lend great assistance in the furtherance of both home and foreign missionary work. Mr. Davisson is a very liberal contributor to the church and all matters pertaining thereto. He is a most companionable gentleman and all who come within the range of his influence are profuse in their praise of his admirable qualities.

THOMAS NEWELL CONARROE.

A man deserving honorable mention in this book is Thomas N. Conarro, of Lauramie township, Tippecanoe county, who was born in Wea township, this county, November 21, 1854, the son of Joseph and Sarah (Walton) Conarro, and the grandson of Job Conarro. The latter came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, when a lad twelve years old, having entered land in Wea township, becoming in time one of the progressive pioneers of the county. He was a man of strong characteristics, as was also his son Joseph, the latter having been a man of enterprise, a prosperous farmer, and a man of influence in his township. He became the father of four children, namely: Charles, who lives in Montgomery county; Thomas Newell, of this review;

Job, who lives in Randolph township, this county; Lizzie, who married William Schultz, is now deceased, having left two children.

Thomas N. Conarroe was reared and educated in Wea township, having gained a fairly good text-book training in the common schools. He remained at home assisting with the work about the place until after his father's death. When he was thirty-four years old he moved onto a farm on Wild Cat prairie, in Sheffield township, where he remained for three years, getting a good start, and then moved onto his present place, one of the richest and best improved farms in the township. It consisted of three hundred and seven acres and yields abundant crops from year to year under Mr. Conarroe's skillful management. On it stands a comfortable and substantial dwelling, amid beautiful surroundings; also a large barn and other outbuildings in good repair. He carries on general farming and stock-raising in a manner that stamps him as an agriculturist of no mean ability, and, besides living comfortably, he is laying by a competence for his declining years.

Mr. Conarroe was married in 1883 to Ann E. Lucas, daughter of George Lucas, a well-known resident of Sheffield township, this county, and to them was born a son, Portie, who died at the age of eighteen months. Mrs. Lucas received her education in the common schools, and she has proven to be a most faithful helpmeet to her husband in managing their fine farm and she keeps her home tidy and neat at all times. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Stockwell. In politics Mr. Conarroe is a staunch Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. Conarroe are people who look on the sunny side of life, ever hopeful that the good will rule instead of the bad, and as a result of such fortunate dispositions they make it pleasant for those whom they may chance to meet and who visit them in their beautiful home.

JOSEPH ELLIS.

Among the early settlers of Ohio and Indiana no name was better known than that of Ellis. Thomas Ellis, of whom full particulars are given on another page of this work, was one of the hard-working pioneers in Ohio when that state was still young. His son, Joseph Ellis, born September 16, 1821, was the third child in a large family and grew amid the hard surroundings that beset all boys of the pioneer period. He married Elizabeth

Jane, daughter of James Seller, an early settler of Montgomery county, a captain in the Black Hawk war and a man of local note in his day. Joseph Ellis, after his marriage, lived at home for a time and then removed to Montgomery county, but soon returned to Tippecanoe county and located on a farm in Lauramie township, where he spent the balance of his life. He owned about three hundred acres of land, part of which was entered by his father. He cleared the larger portion and during his lifetime was regarded as one of the county's successful farmers. He had eleven children, of whom the following survive: James D., of Indianapolis; Thomas P.; Howard O., of Montgomery county; Laura, wife of Edward Hanger, of Stockwell; John, deceased; Mary C., deceased wife of George Kennedy; Addie, wife of Wilson G. Clark, of near Gladden's Corners.

Thomas P. Ellis, second child of Joseph, was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, December 11, 1853, and got a limited education while assisting his father on the farm. After the latter's death, he managed the farm for his mother. He spent eighteen months in Crawfordsville, but since then has lived on his farm of one hundred and nineteen acres, part of which is the land entered by his grandfather. He has built a fine home on the place, besides the necessary barn and outhouses incidental to an up-to-date farm.

On October 25, 1882, Mr. Ellis married Emma C. Gladden, born May 5, 1854, and descended from one of the most famous of the pioneer families. Her parents were Richard and Frances (Ellis) Gladden, the former born February 1, 1818, in Montgomery county, Ohio. The only education he got was obtained by three months' attendance in four winter schools. His father, William Gladden (see sketch on another page), died when he was seventeen years old and the management of the estate fell upon his youthful shoulders. Though a mere boy, he proved equal to the task, was of great assistance to his mother in caring for a large family and became a successful farmer. Before his marriage he bought forty acres of land in Lauramie township and as he prospered added other land until his holdings amounted to two hundred and sixty acres at the time of his death. This he had cleared and brought into excellent condition for agricultural purposes, having fine buildings of all kinds suitable for farms. In early manhood he espoused the temperance cause with great ardor and became a member of the Sons of Temperance. At first an old-time Whig, voting in 1840 for William Henry Harrison, he afterwards became a Republican and adhered to that organization throughout his life. He held a few minor offices, including that of trustee of Lauramie township, which he filled for three years. October 31,

1841, he married Mary Madalene Ellis (see sketch of Thomas Ellis), and after her death he espoused her sister Frances, who became the mother of the following children: Emma C., wife of Thomas P. Ellis; Marcus P.; Eliza, wife of J. W. Peters, of Lauramie township, and William H., also a resident of Lauramie township. When Richard Gladden died, on February 6, 1902, everybody said that Tippecanoe county had lost one of her grandest citizens. He came as near being a model man as is permitted to our imperfect characters and during his long life was an example to young and old, of integrity, honesty, and square dealing with his fellowmen. His wife also was an estimable woman, far above the ordinary in the domestic virtues and all that goes to make a true womanhood.

Thomas P. Ellis and wife have had two children: Joseph Gladden, born August 15, 1883, and Ora Howard, born March 8, 1886. Mr. Ellis is a member of Odd Fellows Lodge No. 439, at Stockwell, and is a past grand of the order. His youngest son is also a member of the same order and holds the office of recording secretary. He is also chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 350, at Stockwell. Tippecanoe county has had no better farmers, no better men nor finer citizens than the Ellises and Gladdens. Their word is as good as their bond, and no man could ever justly accuse any one of them of a dishonorable act.

FRANK B. EVERETT.

A well-remembered attorney-at-law and a man who proved his loyalty to the government and his patriotism in upholding the national union was the late Frank B. Everett, a man of unusual mental endowments and one who had no enemies owing to his honorable relations with his fellowmen in all capacities. He was born in Jefferson county, New York, December 2, 1831, the son of Brainard Everett, a farmer and a man of sterling qualities, who was born in 1807. He married Flavella Britton, also a native of that state, born in 1806. To this union eight children were born, seven of whom grew to maturity, among whom were three sons, Frank being the oldest son. They were given such educational advantages as were possible for those early days. Frank B. Everett, believing that the West held greater opportunities for him, started for the Hoosier state when he was twenty-two years old, locating at Lafayette in 1852. The town was small, but he saw possibilities for future growth and importance and decided to cast his lot here.

Having received a college training in the East prior to his coming here, he was enabled to teach school in order to get a start, his first teaching having been done at Crawfordsville, but desiring to take up the law, for which he seemed to be fitted by nature, he abandoned teaching and came to Lafayette for the purpose of beginning the study of jurisprudence, entering the law office of Colonel Styles, with whom he made rapid progress and in due time became a prominent figure at the local bar.

In 1857 Mr. Everett chose as a life partner Emma Brackney, the wedding occurring on May 12th. She is the daughter of Benjamin and Amy (Brown) Brackney, having received her education in Illinois, also in the common and high schools of Lafayette. She developed into a very able scholar and a woman of extraordinary culture. She was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1836. Her father was a farmer and house-mover and rebuilder, having moved most of the old houses off the public square in Lafayette. His family consisted of four children, including Emma, widow of Frank B. Everett, and a son, John S. Brackney. The latter lives in Chicago, the head of a large packing concern, and is married and has two children.

To Frank B. Everett and wife five children were born, out of which number four sons grew to maturity, namely: Eugene, born December 27, 1858, is an attorney and real estate dealer, is unmarried and lives at home; Ida May died when four years old; David was born January 19, 1866, is married and has two children, and lives on a farm in Benton county, Indiana; Thomas was born December 27, 1867, has remained single; he was educated in Lafayette and prepared himself for the law, but abandoned that profession and is now handling paints in Chicago. William Everett was born April 19, 1878, educated in Lafayette and became bailiff under Judge DeHart, which position he very creditably filled for a period of eight years; he is now engaged in the roofing business, in Chicago, is married and has four children.

The old Everett home, which is a cozy and nicely-kept one, is located at No. 1808 Kossuth street. All the children were born and reared in this home, to which they all return each year for a pleasant visit. Five acres of rich ground surround the house.

Frank B. Everett, as already intimated, was a soldier in the Civil war, having served faithfully in the Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, having enlisted in Company C, from Lafayette, which was commanded for the most part by Brig.-Gen. E. Dumont. Mr. Everett was never wounded, but was compelled to spend some time in the hospital. He was

discharged as first lieutenant, having won such promotion during his service of eight months. He received a pension of seventeen dollars per month. After an active and useful life, Mr. Everett was called to his reward on September 15, 1905.

Although now seventy-three years of age, Mrs. Emma Everett looks much younger, being strong physically and mentally and in full possession of all her natural faculties. She is a faithful member of the Baptist church.

WILLIAM LYMAN JONES.

Most of the brave "boys in blue," who sacrificed so much during the great crisis in our nation's history, have crossed death's mystic stream, leaving behind them a nobler heritage than we of the aftermath often fully appreciate. Of that great army the gentleman whose life record is briefly outlined in the following paragraphs is rightly numbered, since he gave up the pleasures of his own fireside, the possibilities of a thriving business and willingly offered his services and his life, if need be, for what? That those who should come after him could enjoy the fruits of a peaceful and united country. To such heroes all honor is due.

William Lyman Jones was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1837, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Nimrod Jones, whose family consisted of four children, three daughters and one son. The latter, William Lyman, was educated in the common schools of his native community and in Lafayette. He took to farming, which he followed for several years with success, but later, having taken an interest in local political and public affairs, he was slated for a position on the police force of the city of Lafayette, which he held for a number of years to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, always faithful in the performance of his duty, however hazardous or arduous.

Mr. Jones gallantly served for a period of three years as a soldier in the ranks of the Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Robinson. Although he escaped without a wound, he was at one time in the hospital, and subsequently was honorably discharged.

Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Leah Frances Wait on January 9, 1870. She is the daughter of Samuel Wait, who also was a soldier in the Union army, a member of the Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, having been one of the first to enlist in 1861 and served during the entire conflict. He was faithful in the discharge of his duty and eventually rose to

the rank of captain. He is now deceased. He was a native of the state of New York and his wife was a native of Tippecanoe county. They were the parents of eight children, an equal number of boys and girls, Leah Frances being the third child in order of birth.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Lyman Jones one son was born, named Nimrod, whose date of birth was December 8, 1875, in Lafayette. He was educated in the city schools, and first started in life as a grocery clerk, later became a member of the local fire department, being now located at No. 3 Engine House, as hoseman. On September 11, 1895, he married Grace Belle Mohr, the daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth Mohr and born in Elpaso, Illinois, May 27, 1877, being one of three children in the Mohr family. Mrs. Grace M. Jones was educated in the schools at Saybrook, Illinois. She and her husband live very happily at No. 1427 Kossuth street, Lafayette, with Mrs. William Lyman Jones, to whom this comfortable home belongs. The family belong to the Congress Street Methodist church, and are held in high esteem by their neighbors. The death of William Lyman Jones occurred August 18, 1886. He was a good man and popular among a host of friends.

ELLIS QUAINANCE.

Samuel Quaintance, a Virginian of the Quaker persuasion, married Abigail Solomon and when both were young settled in Ohio, two miles north of Bucyrus, when there were few people there besides Indians. He entered three hundred acres of land, and, besides farming, conducted a horse-power mill, which was later replaced by water power. He married twice and had two sons by his first wife, to whom he gave a considerable amount of his land. By the second wife there were thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters. George, the eldest, enlisted in the One Hundred First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died at Nashville of poison. John, the second son, served three years in the Twelfth Regiment Indiana Cavalry and died six weeks after leaving the army. David, the third son, died in 1860. Butler, a resident most of his life at Buck Creek, Indiana, finally ended his life there. Samuel, now dead, was a farmer in Fairfield township. Thomas, a member of the Seventy-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, died in 1862, at Gallatin, Tennessee. Eli first joined Company G, Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but later served in the One Hundred Sixteenth, One Hundred Thirty-fifth and One Hundred Fifty-fourth Indiana

Regiments, and was at Harper's Ferry when the war closed, now being a resident of Kokomo. Kate, Samson and Ruth are deceased. Ann married Hiram Birch, who was in the One Hundred Fiftieth Indiana Regiment. Mary is now the widow of John Watson, of Indianapolis.

Ellis Quaintance, seventh in the above list of children, was born in Crawford county, Ohio, August 2, 1842. His father died in Crawford county, when the subject was eight years old, and the latter worked out until the Civil war, when he enlisted, in April, 1861, in Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for the three-months service. After serving his term in Virginia, he came to Buck Creek, Tippecanoe county, enlisted in Company G, Fifty-fifth Indiana Regiment at Logansport, went with his command to Indianapolis, thence to Dearborn, Michigan, by boat to Cleveland on to Cincinnati, finally joining the "Persimmon Brigade" in Kentucky. Then followed a severe march of one hundred and sixty miles to east Tennessee, which took two weeks, and considerable fighting ensued under General Burnside at various places, including Blue Springs and Tazewell. After eight months with his regiment, Mr. Quaintance came home and enlisted in Company C, One Hundred Thirty-fifth Indiana Regiment, as color-bearer, going with this command to Louisville, Nashville, Bridgeport, Stephenson, Alabama, and Tullahoma. He was discharged at Indianapolis in 1864, returned home and enlisted in the Twelfth Indiana Battery, with which he served a year at Ft. Nagley, Nashville. He was attached to the largest gun in the battery, remained with it to the close of the war and returned home.

Few soldiers have had a more varied or creditable record than Mr. Quaintance, as he is able to show five honorable discharges as well as a roll of honor presented to him by Abraham Lincoln. Besides all this, he served six years in the state militia as a private in Battery C. At one time during the Civil war he held a commission as lieutenant of his company. After the war, Mr. Quaintance settled in Tippecanoe county as a farmer and ran a threshing machine for thirty years. He is well known in the county and has many warm friends. For some years he has lived in Wea township and on Decoration Day, 1908, had erected a life-size monument of himself in the Fink cemetery.

In 1868 Mr. Quaintance married Sarah, daughter of Andrew and Eliza (Cunningham) Gates, of Wea township, who died in 1878, leaving one son. His second wife was Laura Long, of Rush county, by whom he had five children. Laura, the eldest, married Lewis Douglas, and resides near Cairo,

Illinois. John, who married Florence Kidwell, is a farmer in Wea township. Alva, who married Lida Acers, lives with his father. Ira and Emma are also at home. Robert, the only child by the first marriage, married Minnie Sheirer and is a fireman in the gas works at Lafayette. For two years after the war Mr. Quaintance lived in Wea township, then in Washington township, but finally returned to Wea for final residence. He is a member of Logan Post No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, at Lafayette, and has been a staunch Republican all his life.

ASAHEL B. CONN.

All honor should be given the sterling men who have come down to us from the pioneer days of the Hoosier state's interesting history, for they have performed a greater work in transforming the wilderness into pleasant places, "making the desert to blossom as the rose," than we are often prone to accredit them. One of that praiseworthy number is Asahel B. Conn, a well-known farmer of Jackson township, Tippecanoe county, who was born February 26, 1839, in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. When twelve years of age he came to Indiana with his parents and his early education was obtained in the free schools of Cass county; however, it was limited, owing to lack of adequate advantages in the pioneer days. He is the son of David and Anna (Burnham) Conn, both natives of Pennsylvania, where they were reared and married. They came to Indiana in the fall of 1851, David Conn entering land in Pulaski county from the government at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. After clearing and improving the same, they disposed of it and moved to Cass county, Indiana, where they purchased eighty acres upon which they spent the remainder of their lives. David Conn died in 1868, having been over sixty-five years of age, being survived by his widow several years, she attaining the advanced age of eighty-four years; both are buried near Royal Center, Cass county. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity, that number still living, Asahel B. being the third in order of birth. Those living besides him are Lucitta, Mary, Ruth, Christina Ann, Susan, Henry and David.

Asahel B. Conn remained at home assisting with the work about the place until he married Nancy Jane Binns, January 3, 1869. She was born in Ohio, June 10, 1849, the daughter of William and Louisa Binns, both

natives of the Buckeye state, having been reared in Ross county, where they were married. Later moving to Indiana, they settled in Cass county on a farm where the father died, the mother surviving him several years, dying in Tippecanoe county. They were the parents of fourteen children.

It was in 1872 that Asahel B. Conn and wife moved to Tippecanoe county where Mr. Conn farmed as a renter until 1899, then bought one hundred and thirty acres of well-improved land upon which he now lives, having brought the place up to a high state of improvement. He carries on general farming most successfully and has a comfortable home.

Mrs. Conn was called to her reward on March 11, 1903, when fifty-four years old, and she sleeps the sleep of the just beside her mother, in South Raub cemetery, Randolph township.

To Mr. and Mrs. Asahel B. Conn eleven children were born, eight of whom grew to maturity, three dying in childhood. They are: Elizabeth A., the wife of George W. Kite, residing in North Dakota; William H. married Lillie Clearwater, and they reside at Malott Park, Marion county, Indiana, being the parents of four children, Carl, Iva, Goldie and Elva. David Conn married Florence Kern; they reside in North Dakota and are the parents of one child, Elzie. Florence married Clint M. Francis; they reside on a farm in Jackson township. Asahel E., Albert B., Charles and Bertha, all single, are at home with their father on the farm.

Asahel B. Conn is a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted February 15, 1865, in Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under command of Capt. A. B. Davidson. He received an honorable discharge at Nashville, Tennessee, September 19, 1865, the war having ended. During his term of service he was assigned to general duties around Nashville and other towns in Tennessee, doing considerable scouting duty, and once served as a train guard to Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Conn's father was an old-time Whig, and, following in his footsteps, the subject has always been a loyal Republican, that party having succeeded the Whig party. He is also a strong supporter of the county's local option law, and an advocate of the temperance cause. He has never held public office, although often solicited to do so. Mr. Conn and his family are members of the Free Methodists at Antioch, Mrs. Conn having been also a member of this church up to her death. The family is active in church work and loyal supporters of its various lines of endeavor. Mr. Conn is faithful in his attendance in the church and is an officer in the same. He is held in high favor by all who know him for his life of industry, honesty and kind and considerate treatment of his fellowmen.

ROBERT HENRY HOWELL.

Any piece of biographical writing should have an autobiographic quality; should be an impression and interpretation, quite as much as a summary of facts. Facts, to be sure, are of use, but in the condensed narrative of a life there is danger that they may unduly predominate. In studying a clean-cut, distinct character like that of the subject, interpretation directly follows fact. His character is the positive expression of a strong nature. A partial revelation of his prolific application, sturdy patriotism, and eminently successful life will be found through perusal of this brief tribute.

Robert Henry Howell was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, on the 12th day of January, 1840, and is a son of Robert and Catherine (Newett) Howell. These parents were natives of Ireland and were married and had one child in their native land. They came to America about seventy-three years ago and located at New Brunswick, New Jersey, where they lived until about twenty years ago, when they came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and spent the remainder of their days here in retirement. The father was a shoemaker by trade and followed this vocation until coming West. His death occurred about fourteen years ago. He was a member of the Episcopal church and stood high in the estimation of those who knew him. He was the father of seven children, of whom but three are now living, namely: Philip, of West Lafayette; Robert, subject of this sketch, and Sarah, who resides in Lafayette.

Robert Henry Howell secured a limited education in the subscription and free schools, but has by persistent reading and keen observation become a well-informed man. He remained under the parental roof until about eighteen years old, when he went to Princeton, New Jersey, and apprenticed himself to learn the trade of carriage-maker. He had served but three years at this work, when the great rebellion broke out in the Southland and the subject, heeding his country's cry for help, enlisted in the First Regiment New Jersey Cavalry. He served three years, during most of which time he was with the Army of the Potomac, doing scout and skirmish duty. This was arduous and dangerous work and during his service Mr. Howell had several horses shot from under him, but was himself not seriously injured. At one time he was sent with secret dispatches from Leesburg to Point of Rocks and had an exciting time getting back to the Union lines, having a close horse race with a number of the enemy who were determined on his capture. He was discharged from the army in 1864 and then for a short

time was employed in a wagon shop in Washington, District of Columbia. On the day President Lincoln was assassinated, Mr. Howell started for the West and came to Lafayette, Indiana, where he went into the bottling business with his brother. Subsequently he decided to take up agriculture and located on a tract of land about five miles north of where he now lives. He successfully operated this farm until about a year ago, when he came to his present place. He has a splendid farm, located in section 36, Shelby township, and has made many substantial and permanent improvements. The place is kept up to the highest standard of excellence and Mr. Howell will undoubtedly achieve here the same degree of success which has attended his efforts elsewhere.

In 1873 Mr. Howell married Theresa Kane, a native of Gloucester, New Jersey, and to this union have been born seven children, as follows: Joseph, deceased; Richard, who is married and lives in Memphis, Tennessee; Gertrude is a member of a sisterhood of the Roman Catholic church at Chicago; Sadie is a teacher and lives at home; Robert, who is a farmer at Octagon, this county, married Bessie Neville, and they have one child; Katherine is a teacher and lives at home; Mamie, at home.

The subject is identified with the Republican party, but takes no very active part in politics. His religious membership is in the Catholic church. Because of his well-ordered life and the many fine personal qualities of character, Mr. Howell is accounted one of the leading men of his township and is deserving of the high regard in which he is held.

JOHN W. McCORKLE.

The record of the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this biographical review is that of a man who has worked his way from modest beginnings to a place of influence and financial ease, his life having been one of unceasing industry and perseverance, and the notably systematic and honorable methods he has employed have won him the unbounded confidence and regard of those with whom he has come into contact.

John W. McCorkle, well-known banker and representative citizen of Wingate, Montgomery county, Indiana, was born in Tippecanoe county, throughout which he is popular, his birth occurring on May 15, 1868. He attended the public schools in Jackson township, and later attended Purdue University at Lafayette, having been in the class of 1889, making a most

commendable record in the same. After finishing his education he taught school several terms at Sycamore and Fairview in Jackson township, also taught the New Comber school in Sheffield township, five miles northeast of Stockwell, having won a very favorable reputation among both patrons and pupils, and had he continued in this line of work he would have no doubt become one of the noted educators of this part of the state. However, believing that the world of business held greater attractions and opportunities for him he engaged in the banking business at Wingate in 1901, becoming cashier of the Farmers' Bank, which position he still very creditably holds, giving every evidence of a man of natural business acumen of no mean order and by his courteous and considerate treatment of the bank's numerous patrons he has added much to the prestige of this popular institution.

John W. McCorkle is the son of Andrew C. and Polly A. (Meharry) McCorkle, the former a native of Putnam county and the latter of Montgomery county, Indiana. They were married at the home of the latter in Montgomery county, June 30, 1864. After remaining about one year in that county, they moved to Tippecanoe county, where they engaged in farming and became well established, improving a valuable place and laying by a competency by reason of their industry and habits of economy. The mother, whose birth occurred in 1838, died August 17, 1887, at the age of forty-nine years, and she sleeps the sleep of the just in the Meharry cemetery near Wingate, Montgomery county. Her husband lives in the city of Lafayette, having reached the age of seventy-two years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. McCorkle two children were born, Charles A. and John W., the subject of this review being the younger. Andrew C. McCorkle married a second time, his last wife being Julia Martin, this union resulting in the birth of one child that died in infancy.

John W. McCorkle's happy domestic life began on October 24, 1894, in Tippecanoe county, when he espoused Carrie M. Devore, a native of Jackson township, this county, where her birth occurred January 18, 1873. Her parents were both relatives of Indiana, in which state they married and made their home. Her mother died in 1893, when forty years old, and is buried in Wheeler cemetery. Her maiden name was Allis Borum. Her husband, Jerry Devore, has since again married, his last wife being Lula Broe: they reside in North Dakota. To Mr. Devore and his first wife four children were born, Carrie M., Alta A., Okh and Charles T., all of whom grew to maturity and are still living, Mrs. McCorkle being the oldest in order of birth. No children have been born to Mr. Devore by his last marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. John W. McCorkle three children have been born, one boy

and two girls, namely: Charles Howard, born April 27, 1897; Alice A., born April 10, 1899; Mildred C., born April 8, 1904.

Mr. McCorkle, as already intimated, has been a very successful man in his business career. Besides his holdings in the Farmers' Bank at Wingate, he is the owner of five hundred and eighty acres of land in Jackson township, Tippecanoe county, also owns one hundred and sixty acres in Montgomery county, besides his residence property in Wingate where he resides, which is a modern, beautiful and commodious home, presided over with rare grace by Mrs. McCorkle, who together with her genial husband make their many friends feel an old-time hospitality when they visit there. Mr. McCorkle's farms are highly improved in every respect, and under an excellent system, all the modern methods known to progressive and up-to-date agriculturists being employed in such a manner as to bring the greatest results. On the farms good buildings are to be found and livestock of excellent grades. No better land is to be found in either Tippecanoe or Montgomery counties.

Mr. McCorkle has always been a Republican and deeply interested in the success of his party's principles, having long taken an active part in local political matters. He is a strong advocate of the local option movement indorsed by the Republican party in 1908 in this state. He has been many times solicited by his friends and neighbors to serve them in some official capacity, but he has never consented to do so, preferring to devote his time to his business affairs; however, any movement calculated to benefit the county or community finds in him a loyal supporter.

Fraternally he is a Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree, belonging to Mercer Lodge, No. 633, at Wingate; he also belongs to Commandery No. 3, Knights Templar, at Lafayette, and he has taken the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite at Indianapolis. He has served as worshipful master in the blue lodge, also other chairs in the order. He takes an abiding interest in this ancient and honorable order and one would judge from his daily life that he endeavors to carry out the sublime precepts and doctrines of the same in his dealings with his fellowmen.

Both Mr. and Mrs. McCorkle are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Wingate, being active in all lines of church work, Mr. McCorkle holding the office of trustee, and Mrs. McCorkle being an active and influential member of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, being an ardent supporter of all phases of religious work. She is a woman of pleasing personality and gracious demeanor. Mr. McCorkle is a most companionable gentleman and all who come within range of his influence are profuse in

their praise of his admirable qualities of both head and heart, and the high regard in which he is held not only in the business world but socially indicates the possession of attributes and characteristics that entitle him to the highest esteem. He is essentially cosmopolitan in his ideas, a man of the people in all the term implies, and in the best sense of the word a representative type of that strong, virile American manhood which commands and retains respect by reason of inherent merit, sound sense and correct conduct.

CASPER RAUSCH.

The career of the subject of this review illustrates what is possible of accomplishment on the part of the honest and industrious young man who leaves his native land and identifies himself with the industrial activities of the great American republic. Mr. Rausch is a sterling representative of the German-American element in our national life, and is now one of the successful farmers of Tippecanoe county, having come here without other reinforcement than a stout heart and willing hands and having attained a fair measure of prosperity through his own efforts.

Casper Rausch is a native of Prussia, Germany, where he was born on the 18th of February, 1841, and is the son of Nicholas Rausch. The family came to this country when the subject was but a lad of five years, landing at the port of New York. They proceeded at once to Wisconsin, most of the trip being made by water, as railroads in those days were few and far between. In Wisconsin the father followed agricultural pursuits until his death, of consumption, at the age of forty-nine years.

The subject of this sketch was early thrown on his own resources and in 1861, before attaining his majority, he left home to carve his own fortune. Going to Indianapolis, he was there variously employed until 1867, when he came to Tippecanoe county, locating at Octagon. There he engaged in farming and remained there about fifteen years, being fairly successful in his labors. At the end of the period noted he came to Wabash township and located at his present place in section 7. Here he has a splendid farm, well improved, and maintained at the highest standard of excellence. He follows a diversified system of farming, raising all the crops common to this latitude. He is progressive and keeps in close touch with the latest ideas in up-to-date farming methods, the result being that his returns for his efforts are highly satisfactory.



CASPER RAUSCH

In 1866 Mr. Rausch married Anna Stuck, of Indianapolis, but their wedded life was not of long duration, being broken by the hand of death. Subsequently he married Katie Bausman, of Dayton, this county, and after her death he married Anna Thralmer. This union has been blessed in the birth of seven children, as follows: John, who lives in Wabash township, is married and the father of four children: Michael married Mary Authrop and also lives in this township; Charles married Anna Authrop and lives in Wabash township; Mary is the wife of Roy Carpenter and lives in Lafayette; Elizabeth is the wife of Christopher Tillon, of Wea township, and has one child, Katherine; Joseph, at home. The family are all members of the Catholic church at Lafayette. In politics Mr. Rausch is a Democrat, but has never taken an active part in matters political, preferring to devote his attention to his private affairs and to the comfort of his family. He has a splendid home in which he takes a justifiable pride, and in his community he stands in public estimation. He is a sturdy representative of that foreign-born element which has played such an important part in the development of our state and is well entitled to representation in this work.

FREDERICK MEYER.

Peter Meyer and Elizabeth Keinley, though they left Germany at different times and by different routes, met by chance, the usual way, at Lafayette, fell in love with each other, married and settled on a farm in Tippecanoe county. Here they resided until 1874, when the farm was sold and the proceeds invested in a grocery store in Lafayette, which Peter Meyer conducted until his retirement. Frederick Meyer, son of Peter, was born on the farm in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, June 1, 1861, learned the grocery business and in 1882 was taken in by his father as a partner. The elder Meyer retired two years later, but the son has continued the business, aside from a brief interval, until the present time. The firm name now is the Meyer Grocery Company, and a carefully selected stock of staple and fancy groceries is always carried and a lively trade is enjoyed, for the reputation of this firm has always been the best. Aside from business, Mr. Meyer has had a prominent official career in many lines. Always a Democrat and one of the influential local party leaders, he has been called upon to serve his party in different capacities and has never failed to "make good." His first venture into the political field was as candidate for councilman from the second ward, in 1894, to which

office he was elected for a four-year term. He was put forward by his party as their candidate for mayor and, though he was defeated, he made a highly creditable race, as the majority against him was only fifty-four, while the city at that time was about three hundred Republican. The judge of the circuit court appointed Mr. Meyer a city commissioner to assess damages and benefits to property holders in public improvement cases, and he served satisfactorily in this important place until Governor Durbin appointed him a member of the police board to fill the unexpired term of Max Pottlitzer, resigned, and reappointed him twice, after which Governor Hanly appointed him to the same office, but after serving eighteen months under the Hanly administration, or a total of five and one-half years, he resigned to accept appointment by Mayor Durgen as a member of the city board of public works, which position he has since held, giving satisfaction to all concerned, irrespective of party affiliations.

Aside from politics, Mr. Meyer has been connected with many public movements, organizations and societies. He was for some time president of the local Retail Merchants' Association, and president of the State Merchants' Association, of which he is a charter member. When the Jackson Club, the local organization of the Democrats, was founded, Mr. Meyer became a charter member and served for three terms as its president. Also on several different occasions, he served as chairman of the Democratic city central committee, and in all of his positions displayed the good judgment, wise decision, self-control and power of planning which make men valuable in all the walks of life. He is a man of popular manners, genial address and well liked by all classes of citizens.

Mr. Meyer married Mary Metzger, a native of Lafayette, and they have a family of bright children, consisting of six daughters and one son. They have all had the benefits of the fine schools of Lafayette and some of them have received a musical education.

Mr. Meyer is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he was reared in the German Reformed church. Altogether he is one of Lafayette's most worthy citizens and his influence was never so great as now, when he is leading member of the important board of public works.

AMOS MYERS.

The respect which should always be accorded the brave sons of the North who left homes and the peaceful pursuits of civil life to give their

services, and their lives if need be, to preserve the integrity of the American Union is certainly due the gentleman to a brief review of whose life the following lines are devoted. He proved his loyalty and love to the government on the long and tiresome marches in all kinds of situations, exposed to summer's withering heat and winter's freezing cold, on the lonely picket line a target for the unseen foe, on the tented field and amid the flame and smoke of battle, where the rattle of the musketry, mingled with the terrible concussion of the bursting shell and the deep diapason of the cannon's roar, made up the sublime but awful chorus of death. For four years Mr. Myers gave faithful service to his country, and since returning to peaceful pursuits he has been equally loyal to the nation's best interests.

Amos Myers is a native son of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Pickaway county, Ohio, February 1, 1841. He was the son of Reuben and Liza (Reed) Myers, the former of German and the latter of Scotch descent. Reuben Myers was also a native of Pennsylvania and was reared and educated in that state until about 1860, when he came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, settling in Wabash township. Here he bought improved land and followed the pursuit of agriculture. He was a great home man and was possessed of many sterling qualities of character which commended him to the high regard of his fellow citizens. In politics he was a Democrat and took a live interest in the current events of his day. He died at the age of seventy-three years. His wife was also a native of Ohio and was a near neighbor of him whose wife she became. To this worthy couple were born the following children: Martin, deceased; Amos, the immediate subject of this sketch; Jerome, deceased; Martha, now the wife of David Widener; Mary, the wife of Abraham Shambough; Malinda, deceased; Reuben, deceased.

Amos Myers accompanied his parents to their new home in Tippecanoe county in 1860, and has been a resident of Tippecanoe county ever since, his only absence from the county being during his service in the army. His early education was received in the common schools of Pickaway county, Ohio, but he has always been a discriminating reader and a close student of men and events and is considered a well informed man.

In 1861 Mr. Myers enlisted in Company I, Second Regiment New York Cavalry, with which he served during the following four years. He was in many of the most important battles and skirmishes during that great conflict and at all times proved a faithful and valiant soldier. In evidence of the last statement, the following is a list of the more important engagements in which he participated: In 1862, Bull Run, Antietam, Cedar Creek

(two battles), Falmouth, Beaver Dam, Fredericks Hall, Hanover Junction, Brandy Station, Waterloo Bridge, Sulphur Springs, Bristol Station, Manassas, Thoroughfare Gap, Grove Town, second Bull Run, Chantilly, Sudley's Church, White Plains, Fredericksburg; in 1863, Chickahominy, Chancellorsville, Beverly Ford, Brandy Station, Aldie, Middlesburg, Upperville, Carrtown, Ashby's Gap, Hanover Junction, Gettysburg, Albertstown, Huntertown, Round Top, Smithsburg, Jonesboro, Williamsport, Falling Water, Brandy Station, Culpeper, Raccoon Ford, Robertson River, Liberty Mill, James City, Brandy Station, New Baltimore, Stevensburg, Mine Run; in 1864, Ellis Ford, Stevensburg, Beaver Dam, South Anne Bridge, Old Church, New Point C. H., Battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Yellow Tavern, raid of Richmond, Polecat Station, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, Notaway C. H., Charlestown, Williamsburg, Berryville, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Mt. Jackson, Harrisonburg, Lucy Springs; in 1865, Charlottesville, Whitehouse Landing, Dinwiddie C. H., Five Forks, fall of Petersburg, Deep Creek, Lucia Springs, and Appomattox, where Lee surrendered in 1864, Stony Creek, Ream's Station, Berryville, Fisher's, Bucklan Mills. The regiment in which Mr. Myers served was successively under the command of Kilpatrick, Custer and Sheridan, the great cavalry leaders of the Union army. After the close of hostilities, Mr. Myers received an honorable discharge and was mustered out at Washington in June, 1865, after which he took part in the Grand Review in that city.

Mr. Myers returned to his father's home after leaving the army and engaged in farming, which pursuit he has followed during the subsequent years and in which he has been fairly successful. He carries on general farming and also gives some special attention to the growing of watermelons and canteloupes, for which he finds a ready market. Mr. Myers, with the assistance of his son Horatio C., has been successfully engaged in the manufacture of motor boats. Into these they put nothing but the best material and to every detail they give the closest attention, with the result that their boats have given universal satisfaction. They find a quick sale for every boat they turn out and are making quite a success of this business.

In 1866 Mr. Myers married Mary E. Smith, a daughter of John D. Smith. She was born in Lafayette April 6, 1847, and received a good public school education. They became the parents of two children, namely: Horatio C., who was born September 10, 1868, married Alice Newman, and they have had two children, Grace and John, the latter being now deceased. Horatio lives with his father and assists him in the building of motor boats, in which he is an expert. He is a bright young man and is

at present serving as trustee of Wabash township. He has been active in the Republican party and has served as precinct committeeman continuously since he was twenty-one years old. Fraternally he is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Improved Order of Red Men at Lafayette. The subject's other child, Leonard, was born March 17, 1878, and was a young man of promise. He enlisted for service during the Spanish-American war, being a member of Company H, Second Regiment United States Infantry, but died at Camp Wycoff. He was a good soldier and took part in the battle of Santiago and in the celebrated charge at San Juan Hill.

In politics Amos Myers in a stanch Republican, while his religious belief is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a member and to which he gives a generous support. He is a member of the Union Veteran Legion at Lafayette. He is a man of splendid character and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

DAVID CARTMILL.

No citizen in the vicinity of Stockwell, Indiana, is better or more favorably known than David Cartmill, who has led not only an honorable but a successful life, having always been a man of great energy and courage, no matter what obstacles came in his way. He was born in Lauramie township, Tippecanoe county, August 15, 1848, the son of James and Mary A. (Johnson) Cartmill, natives of Coshocton county, Ohio, where they were married. James Cartmill was born January 10, 1809, and his death occurred December 11, 1872. His wife was born January 14, 1812, and she died August 28, 1877. They were both members of prominent old families. They themselves were pioneers, having come to Lauramie township, this county, from Ohio, locating on Lauramie creek. They first rented land, but later bought a farm of eighty-five acres, about four miles southwest of Stockwell. Their children were John, Elizabeth, who married John W. Cosby, all three deceased; Eliza Jane married Thomas Cosby, who was a member of Company I, Eighty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and they are both deceased; William, who was a member of same company, died at Nashville, Tennessee, during the war; Jacob, also a member of the above mentioned company, died during the service at Murphreesboro; Sarah, who married Frank Crosby, lives in Lauramie Township; David, of this re-

view; James lives in Lauramie township; Ellen married John Ross and lives in Michigan; Martha died young.

David Cartmill is a self-made man, having worked hard from his boyhood up. His father died when he was sixty-eight years old and Mrs. Cartmill died a year before her husband. The death of James Cartmill occurred in December, 1878, and he is buried in the Conroe cemetery. He was a member of the Christian church, and a Republican in politics. He was a good man and was successful, having followed farming all his life.

David Cartmill was educated in the common schools of Lauramie township. He and his brother were compelled to work at whatever they could get to do when young, but this developed in them the ability to go it alone and caused them to succeed in later life.

David Cartmill was married November 30, 1871, to Emma E. Bartholomew, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Baker) Bartholomew. The former was a native of England, and when he was crossing the ocean the ship encountered a terrible storm and the passengers were compelled to assist the sailors in saving the ship. He landed in New York with only fifty cents. He worked his way through to Ripley county, Indiana, and later came to Lauramie township, Tippecanoe county. He purchased land, having prospered after a few years' hard work. Mr. Bartholomew later sold this to his brother, having eventually become the owner of over three hundred acres. He was born in 1816, and his wife was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1827. Their children were Oscar, who died when young; Edgar M. resides in Colorado; Owen died young; Emma E., wife of David Cartmill, of this review; Ocy died young; Eliza is also deceased; James N. is a physician living in Chicago; Ida Florence married James Cartmill, of this township; Henry Newton is married and living at Thorntown, Indiana; Amos is deceased; William A. is also deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bartholomew were members of the Christian church, the former having been an elder in the same. He was a Republican. His death occurred June 26, 1898, and that of his wife September 18, 1909, and their remains are buried at Clarks Hill. To Mr. and Mrs. David Cartmill the following children were born: Myrtle Alma, who married Thomas E. Conrad, resides in Lauramie township; Paul and Merl are the children of Thomas E. Conrad; Quincy is deceased; Thomas T. married Ida Blanche McDole and they have one child, Elizabeth Eleanor.

Mr. Cartmill is a Republican in his political affiliations. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has been a steward and has always taken a great interest. He has been a successful man, having

worked hard and managed well, and he is now comfortably fixed in reference to this world's affairs. He has reared an excellent family, all the members of which are doing well. No small part of his success in life has been due to his faithful wife. This family bears an excellent reputation and is influential in the neighborhood.

CHARLES MARSTELLER CRIST.

The subject of this review has been practically all his entire life in Tippecanoe county and has ever commanded unequivocal confidence and esteem. The name which he bears has been prominently identified with the annals of the county since the early days when the work of reclaiming the sylvan wilds of this section of the state was inaugurated, and here he is now known as one of the sterling pioneer citizens and successful farmers of the county. He rendered valiant service to the Union cause during the war of the Rebellion, enduring the privations and sufferings of those trying days, and during his entire life has manifested the same loyalty of spirit that led him to follow the old flag on many a battlefield. Thus it may be seen that he is peculiarly worthy of representation in a work of this character, his character, services and long residence in the county making him thus eligible.

Charles Marsteller Crist was born on the 28th day of December, 1835, in this county, and he is the son of Benjamin and Loretta (Marsteller) Crist. Benjamin Crist was born where now stands the city of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, on October 15, 1806, and his death occurred September 16, 1877. His wife Loretta was born August 11, 1814, in Preble county, Ohio, and died on January 2, 1878. Benjamin Crist came to Tippecanoe county in 1828 and located at what is now known as West Lafayette, though at that time it was devoid of any kind of a habitation. Indeed, Lafayette itself bore then little promise of that growth which afterwards characterized it. Mr. Crist assisted in making the original survey of Tippecanoe county, the surveyor being a Mr. Timmons. He also helped build the first brick house in Lafayette. The country round about was practically a wilderness, broken here and there by small stretches of prairie land. Mr. Crist entered eighty acres of land through the Crawfordsville land office, the location being described as in the northwest quarter of section 1, township 23 north, range 5 west. The original patent for this land is now in the possession of the subject of this sketch. He also possesses a patent which was issued to his grandfather, George Crist, in 1806, and which bears the signature of Presi-

dent Thomas Jefferson. Benjamin Crist spent the remainder of his years on this eighty-acre tract and always followed farming as a vocation. Immediately after entering upon the land he built a log cabin and the following year, in 1832, was married. He was a soldier in the noted Black Hawk war, following in the footsteps of his father, who had been a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a very successful man in his business affairs and at one time was the owner of one thousand acres of land. He took a keen interest in public matters and was widely known. He served several years as a trustee of the Northwestern Christian University, now known as Butler College. In his early days he was a pronounced Democrat in his political views, but in 1856, true to his honest convictions, he espoused the Republican party and thereafter gave his support to it. He was a strong Union man during the war days and did what he could to strengthen that cause. He served efficiently as road supervisor for a number of terms, but was in no sense an office seeker. He was a member of the Christian church at Lafayette, having been immersed in 1840, and he always gave the church an active and generous support. In his farm work he was energetic and progressive and was generally considered one of the leading farmers of his locality. He gave considerable attention to livestock, particularly cattle, hogs and sheep, and was always in possession of several fine horses. The subject's present farm was crossed by General Harrison and his army on their way to the Tippecanoe battle ground. Benjamin and Loretta Crist were the parents of eight children, all of whom are deceased excepting the subject and Harriett Eliza, who is the wife of W. B. Simms and lives at Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Crist's family, the Marstellers, were also early settlers in Tippecanoe county, her parents, Charles Marsteller and wife, being highly respected people.

Charles M. Crist received his education in the subscription schools principally, attending also the free schools to some extent. He also attended one term at the Northwestern Christian University (Butler College) and altogether was considered a well educated man for that day. He has been a close reader and a keen observer of men and events, and today few men are better informed on matters generally than is he. He is considered a splendid mathematician, in the study of which science he took a special interest. He remained on the home farm with his father until 1858, when he moved to his present location in Wabash township. At that time he had only about ten acres of land cleared and his home was a log house. Here he went manfully to work to make a home and he succeeded in this laudable endeavor to a satisfactory degree. He took up general farming, to which he has always applied himself and his place has for years been considered one

of the best farms in the township. He now has a fine home, supplied with all the conveniences of an up-to-date farm home. A man of many fine personal qualities, he has won and retains the warm friendship and regard of all who know him.

Mr. Crist has three times been married. He was first married in 1857 to Amanda C. Thomas, who was born in Tippecanoe township, this county, August 11, 1839, the daughter of William Thomas and wife, early settlers in this locality. To Mr. and Mrs. Crist were born two children, Oliver William, of Lafayette, who married Margaret Carroll, by whom he has three children; and Jennie, deceased. The subject's second wife bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Fout, who bore him two children, Mamie M., who married Everett Bryant, of Lafayette, and has one child, and Clara L., the wife of George McKinnis, of West Lafayette. Mr. Crist's third marriage was to Hannah Kurlin, the nuptials being celebrated on November 1, 1883. Mrs. Crist was a native of New Jersey, where she was born April 19, 1840. They have become the parents of one child, Carl K., who is single and remains at home, having taken upon himself the major part of the burden of the farm work and management. He is a splendid young man and enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

Mr. Crist is a Republican in politics, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President, a fact of which he is proud. He has served as supervisor of his township several terms and has also served in several appointive offices, in all of which he acquitted himself with credit. He has always been active in local politics, but has never been characterized as an office-seeker. His religious membership is with the Christian church at Lafayette, of which he is now the oldest living member and of which society his father was a charter member. The church was organized in 1844 by Elder John Longly, the first meetings being held in an old school house.

Mr. Crist is a member of Marsh B. Taylor Post, No. 475, Grand Army of the Republic, at Lafayette, this membership standing in evidence per se that the subject was numbered among the defenders of Old Glory during the dark and troublous days of the sixties. Mr. Crist enlisted in 1864 in the Sixteenth Indiana Light Artillery, at Lafayette, under Captain Parks, and served until July 5, 1865. He took part in the battles of Antietam and Bull Run and for a long time was stationed on guard duty along the Potomac. He subsequently took part in the Grand Review at Washington. He was stationed at Georgetown when President Lincoln was assassinated and a comrade of his was a witness to this terrible tragedy. For a week after the assassination, Mr. Crist was kept under arms in Washington and was a member of the squad which fired the salute at the funeral.

RICHARD B. WETHERILL, M. D.

Richard B. Wetherill was born in Lafayette January 10, 1859, the son of Dr. Charles M. Wetherill and Mary C. Benbridge. The father was from an old Quaker family of Philadelphia. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, the College of France and the University of Giesen, Germany. He was a chemist of national reputation for original research in the new field of organic chemistry, and he made the first quantitative analysis of the water of artesian wells at Lafayette. He was a charter member of Indiana State Medical Society. He was the first chemist in the agricultural department in Washington, being appointed by President Lincoln. He was also professor of chemistry in Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He was married to Mary C. Benbridge, a daughter of Thomas Truxtun Benbridge, one of the early pioneers of Lafayette and prominently connected with the early history of the city.

Richard B. Wetherill received his elementary education in the public schools of Lafayette, later taking a special scientific course in Lehigh University, 1876-1880. He matriculated in Jefferson Medical College, where he graduated in 1883, and took special studies under Virchow, Von Bergman and Bardeleben in Berlin, Germany. He located in Lafayette in the spring of 1886 to practice his profession. His professional work is in the direction of general medicine and surgery, in which he has been eminently successful. He possesses considerable personal means, being one of the largest land owners in the county. He is also identified with the business interests of the city, being a director of the First National Bank. He is a member of local social organizations and a member of the national, state and county medical societies, and is on the surgical staffs of St. Elizabeth's and Home Hospitals.

LAWRENCE JAMES McCLURE.

It is a notable fact that Indiana's sons always have a deep attachment for their native state, and indeed Indiana's history has been a wonderful one in many respects. Her sons have become prominent in every walk in life, and several of them have been the nation's leaders, one occupying the chair of chief executive of this great republic. One man alone, or even a few men, do not constitute the strength of the commonwealth. It is the ag-

gregate endeavor of loyal citizenship of the vast majority, and in this respect Indiana has been fortunate, for her representatives have been resolute, enterprising men, who have striven with natural conditions until they have made the country bloom and blossom as the rose, and have carried on the work of improvement and progress until Indiana occupies a leading position in the great galaxy of the Union. Mr. McClure, of this review, is numbered among the wide-awake, alert men of Tippecanoe county, and today is successfully carrying on agricultural pursuits in section 12, Wabash township.

Lawrence J. McClure was born in the township in which he now resides, Wabash, on the 18th day of September, 1856, and has never lived outside the township. He is a son of James L. and Emma J. (Rosser) McClure, early residents of this county. James L. McClure was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1820, and came to Tippecanoe county in 1837, when seventeen years of age. He located at Lafayette and for a while was employed at the carpenter trade. Subsequently he went into the confectionery business and was the first person to make ice cream here and also the first to put up ice in winter for the summer use. His place of business was where the Coleman Bank is now situated. Mr. McClure eventually sold the confectionery business to Bemis Brothers and purchased from Godlove Orth a farm in section 12, Wabash township, the land being that now occupied by the subject of this sketch. With the exception of about six years, Mr. McClure remained thereafter on this place until his death, which occurred in 1904. He was a good business man and a successful farmer, and stood high in general esteem. Mr. McClure was a Republican in his political proclivities, though he did not take an active part in public affairs. In his religious views he was a Presbyterian, while his wife was an equally devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a member of Lodge No. 55, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, one of the first lodges of this order to be established in Tippecanoe county. The subject's mother, who bore the maiden name of Emma J. Rosser, was born at London, Ohio. Her father died when she was a very young girl and the mother brought her family, consisting of three girls and two boys, to Tippecanoe county in an early day, the trip being made in ox wagons. To James and Emma McClure were born the following children: John Rosser lives at Fort Wayne, Indiana; Alice Kirkpatrick lives in West Lafayette; Lawrence J., the subject of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; the others, Lizzie J., Augusta, Eddie, William and an unnamed baby, are deceased.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the Castor school, in Wabash township, where he made splendid progress in his studies, so that at the end of the common school course he was enabled to enter Purdue College, being one of the first twenty-five students who were enrolled at that college. He remained a student in that institution three years, and then, returning to the farm, took up agricultural work, to which he has ever since applied his energies. He follows a general line of farming, which he has found more profitable than specializing, and he has also given much attention to the breeding and raising of livestock. He raises large numbers of cattle, hogs and sheep and formerly gave some attention to horses, but has of late years not paid much attention to the latter.

On November 15, 1893, Mr. McClure was wedded to Eliza Parker, the daughter of Francis Parker, who at one time owned the ground on which now stands the plant of the Taylor Lumber Company at Lafayette. To this union were born two children, Emma J., now fourteen years old, and Frank James, twelve years old. Mrs. McClure died in 1897, and subsequently Mr. McClure married Bella Adams. Mr. and Mrs. McClure have a comfortable home, which is the center of a large social circle. They are well liked by their associates and enjoy the esteem of all who know them. In politics, Mr. McClure is a Republican, and Mrs. McClure is a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally, Mr. McClure is a member of the Ancient Order of Druids.

ARTHUR BESSEY SMITH.

The subject of this sketch, who is the assistant professor of telephone engineering at Purdue University, was born at Altoona, Iowa, near the city of Des Moines, on the 10th day of August, 1875. His father, Rev. Cyrus Smith, for many years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, was of German extraction and sprang from a family that came to America in colonial times, and furnished several soldiers to the cause of independence during the Revolutionary struggle. Not a few of his antecedents were mechanics of a high grade, notably locksmiths, toolmakers, and other pursuits requiring much more than ordinary efficiency and skill. The Smith family settled in Ohio many years ago, and it was in that state that the Professor's father was born and reared. At the breaking out of the late Civil war, Cyrus Smith joined Company K, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer

Infantry, and for three years rendered valiant service for the Union, his regiment serving under Grant in the siege of Vicksburg and taking part in many other important campaigns and battles. After the war, he entered a tract of land in Michigan, where in due time he cleared and developed a good farm, which he subsequently sold and moved to Iowa. He began his ministerial labors in the latter state as an exhorter, but exhibiting rare powers as a speaker he was afterwards assigned regular work by the Des Moines conference and continued the pastoral relation until his death, at the age of fifty-six years. Amanda Bessey, wife of Rev. Cyrus Smith and mother of the subject, was descended from German-French ancestry and was also a native of Ohio. She was married while the Civil war was in progress and bore her husband three children, i. e., Elva Pearl, wife of C. H. Brake, of Warnerville, Nebraska; Minnie Susan, wife of H. A. Kinney, principal of the Normal School of Woodbine, Iowa, also manager of the telephone exchange of that town and a director of the Woodbine Savings Bank.

Arthur Bessey Smith received his preliminary education in the schools of Dow City, which he began attending when seven years of age. Later he was graduated from the Woodbine Normal School, in which he took the English course and during the four terms ensuing taught in the district schools, keeping up his studies in electricity in the meantime. He early manifested a decided taste for mechanical pursuits and while still a mere lad operated engines in a printing office and a laundry; and when but little older took charge of the engine in the pump house at Carroll City, Iowa. His predilection for engines and other machinery, in fact for all kinds of mechanics, was almost akin to mania, and when not engaged in his regular work he devoted his attention to his favorite pastime, constructing a number of mechanical devices, besides making repairs for the neighbors. In due time he became deeply interested in electricity and for some months carried on his studies and investigations without the aid of an instructor. While teaching school he utilized his knowledge and skill in such practical ways as repairing telephones and installing same, putting in door bells, electric lights, and various other work of a like character, his success in which, with his enthusiasm for the pursuit, finally induced him to become an electric engineer. With this object in view he entered the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, where he addressed himself so resolutely to his favorite study that it was not long until he led his class and took very high rank as an untiring student and painstaking investigator.

When Professor Smith entered the above institution the sum total of his capital amounted to only twenty dollars, but his uncle, Dr. Charles E.

Bessey, the dean of the school of engineering and professor of botany, let him have a room for keeping the latter's lawn and premises in order, and he met his other expenses by waiting tables in a public dining room. By reason of his lack of funds he was five years completing his university course, during a part of which time he was assistant in the weather bureau, having previously learned typesetting, which he now utilized in publishing the reports of the department, in addition to which he took observations and made many of the maps that were issued. While prosecuting his studies and researches the future professor did considerable electrical work in the laboratory of the university, and also made free use of the public library, where he found such periodicals as the "Scientific American," "The Stationary Engineer," "The Brotherhood Journal," and various other magazines bearing upon his work, all of which he read with absorbing interest and profit and to which he attributes much of his subsequent success in his chosen calling.

Professor Smith was graduated from the University of Nebraska in June, 1901, and immediately thereafter accepted a position with the Missouri Valley Telephone Company, which he held for ten months, then entered the employ of the Nebraska (Bell) Telephone Company, at Omaha, of which he was later made district inspector, and in August of the following year became manager of the company with headquarters at Tecumseh. Resigning his position in January, 1903, he became assistant manager of the Woodbine Telephone Company, at Woodbine, Iowa; later was made electrical engineer of the company, and after remaining at that place until 1905 severed his connection with the enterprise and accepted the position of wire chief with the Automatic Telephone Company at Amsterdam, New York.

Professor Smith's long period of service and valuable practical experience in telephony led to his appointment, on September 15, 1905, to the position in Purdue University which he now holds, and in which he has achieved a reputation second to that of no other electrician in the United States similarly engaged. Since entering upon his duties in the university he has developed the laboratory in many important respects, besides doing much practical work, which with his teaching has made him one of the busiest men connected with the institution. In 1907 the university conferred upon him the degree of Electrical Engineer, since which time he has been allowed one assistant, the work which he has built up from the ground being quite heavy and onerous, and requiring nearly all of the time at his command.

In the fall of 1907, Professor Smith began publishing a series of articles on the "History of the Automatic Telephone," which bear evidence of profound study and research, and which have been widely read and quoted. He has contributed to various scientific magazines, among which were "Sound Waves," since merged with "The American Telephone Journal," "The Telephone Siftings," and other periodicals, being an easy and graceful writer and a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to his profession. Professor Smith is an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and is also identified with the Sigma Xi fraternity, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On June 18, 1901, the subject was united in marriage with Cora Elizabeth Hill, at Lincoln, Nebraska, their union being blessed with two children, Howard Hill, born April 24, 1902, and Jeanette H., whose birth occurred on April 30, 1908. Professor Smith and family occupy a beautiful and pleasant home at No. 439 University avenue, West Lafayette, and are comfortably situated and highly esteemed by their large number of friends in the city and elsewhere. They are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, active in the discharge of their religious duties and demonstrate the beauty and worth of a live Christian faith in their daily walk and conversation.

JACOB M. TAYLOR.

Tippecanoe county was decidedly wild and sparsely settled when the first of the Taylor family appeared upon the scene. As yet, practically nothing of the wonderful development which eventually made Indiana so great a state had been brought about. It was the roughest of the pioneer period, no good roads, no schools of any consequence, nearly everything forest and swamp. Such were the conditions when William and Sarah Ann (Bonnett) Taylor, poor, friendless and unknown, came into the county. They were both Virginians, the former born December 12, 1796, of Irish stock, and the latter in June, 1797, of German descent. In youth they migrated to Ohio, married in Pike county, February 3, 1820, and in 1824 removed to northwestern Indiana in the wake of the extensive emigration then prevailing. In 1826 William Taylor entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 34, Wayne township, which was part prairie and part timber. He built a log cabin and entered upon the arduous task of whipping his wild land into shape. Although in limited circumstances on arrival he worked hard, exercised economy and in time found himself the owner

of a handsome property, besides six hundred acres in Illinois. He died October 30, 1857, and his wife in 1871. Of his eleven children the only survivors are Jacob, Jr., and Henry H., who lives in Texas.

Jacob M. Taylor, youngest of the surviving sons, was born in Wayne township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, September 12, 1839. He remained at home until of age, and in the fall of 1861 enlisted in Company G, Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until January, 1865. His command was attached to the Army of the Cumberland and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Mission Ridge and many other historic engagements of the Civil war. After leaving the army with a first-class record as a soldier, Mr. Taylor returned home and entered upon the life of a farmer, which has continued unto the present time. He has been successful and now owns three hundred and seventy-eight acres of valuable farming land, which is kept in good state of cultivation. He is one of the prominent farmers of the county and stands high as a citizen, neighbor and business man. He was made a Mason in 1870, and is a member of Shawnee Lodge, No. 129, Free and Accepted Masons, at O'Dell's Corners, of which he is a past worshipful master.

In early manhood Mr. Taylor married Matilda, daughter of John and Matilda (Emerson) Kennedy, by whom he has four children. Charles S., who married Margaret Olive Glunt, resides in Wayne township and has two children, George Willard and Charles Lawrence; Alonzo married Jennie May Duncan, resides in Jackson township and has five children, Lloyd Leslie, Clarence Otis, Hazel Lydia, Nellie May and Gladys. Almeda Lula Bell is Mr. Taylor's third child and Almedia O. is the youngest. Mrs. Taylor and her daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

DENNY BOYD SIMISON.

The gentleman whose name introduces this biographical record was widely known to the people of the section of which this book treats, for during a long and influential career his name had become familiar with all classes as standing for upright citizenship and general progress. He was the son of John and Harriet Eliza (Agnew) Simison, the former a native of Portage county, Ohio, and the latter of the state of Pennsylvania. They both came to Indiana when quite young and were married in Parke county in 1851 and came to Tippecanoe county, settling in the town of Romney. The father having been previously educated for a doctor, he at once began

the practice of medicine in Romney, which he continued until his death, having been known as one of the leading physicians of his day in that locality. The date of his death was August 17, 1902, being at the time of his death nearly seventy-eight years old, having been born in 1824. He is buried at Romney. His wife was born September 30, 1832, and still survives him at the age of seventy-seven years, making her home in Romney. She is a woman of fine Christian attributes and it is interesting to hear her tell of the early days of the career of Doctor Simison when he made the rounds of his practice principally on horseback for many years, enduring many of the great hardships of pioneer times. This worthy couple were the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters, Denny Boyd, of this review, being the second in order of birth. All these children are still living in 1909 excepting the subject of this sketch, whose sudden and accidental death occurred October 15, 1909.

Denny Boyd Simison was born in Randolph township, at the town of Romney, Tippecanoe county, March 17, 1854. He passed all the grades in the Romney city schools, later graduating from Ford's high school. He was also a freshman in DePauw University, after which he returned home and took up farming, having received a fine education and winning a reputation for excellent scholarship. He worked for his father on the home place, continuing agricultural pursuits in a successful manner until he was thirty-five years old.

The domestic life of Mr. Simison dates from March 9, 1893, when, in the city of Lafayette, he was united in marriage with Anna Perkins, who was born near Wingate, Montgomery county, Indiana, April 15, 1857, the daughter of Frank Luster and Emma (Webb) Perkins. Both parents were natives of Ohio, but migrated to Indiana where they were married and became the parents of three children, two girls and one boy, Anna being the oldest in order of birth; the other two were James William and Mary Jane; the son is deceased. The father of these children was one of the patriotic men of the North who offered up his life like many another hero in the dark days of the sixties in defense of the national union, having enlisted in Company A, Sixty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died while in the service, November 13, 1863, at Leavenworth, Kentucky, having contracted the measles with other complications. He was buried at the above named town, but shortly afterwards his remains were taken up, brought home and interred in the Romney cemetery. He was a devout Christian and a member of the Methodist faith nearly all his life. His widow still survives, having some time afterward married John Brunton,

and she now resides in Lafayette. She became the mother of two children by her second marriage, Ida M. and Bertha E. Brunton. Three children, two boys and one girl, have blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Denny Boyd Simison, namely: John P., Frank L. and Mary B., all yet members of the family circle.

The subject and wife continued to reside upon their fine farm of about five hundred acres in Randolph township, which, under the careful management of Mr. Simison, became one of the model farms of the county, being well improved in every respect, and on which general farming is engaged in with very gratifying results. Livestock of various kinds is to be found on the place, Mr. Simison having been regarded by his neighbors as an excellent judge of stock and no small part of his annual income was derived from this source. On the place is a commodious and nicely furnished dwelling, and which is surrounded by outbuildings adequate to the various needs. He was also the owner of additional land, amounting to four hundred and twenty acres, a part of which is in Montgomery county. Mr. Simison was a very successful man in his business life, always attending strictly to his own affairs and managing whatever he had in hand with that discretion and soundness of judgment that stamped him as a man of unusual business acumen and foresight. Although a loyal Republican, he never held nor aspired to positions of public trust, and was a strong advocate of the temperance movement which is at this writing sweeping over the state of Indiana like an incoming tide. John F. Simison, brother of the subject, has long been an active worker in the Republican party and he is at present representative to the legislature from Montgomery county. He assisted in the special session called by Governor Hanly to pass the county local option bill, Mr. Simison standing firm in its favor.

Denny Boyd Simison was a member of Romney Lodge, No. 441, Free and Accepted Masons, and he believed in carrying out the sublime precepts of the same in his daily life before his fellowmen. His widow, a woman of culture and refinement, is a member of the Methodist church at Romney, of which Mr. Simison was a regular attendant and a liberal supporter.

THOMAS SEYMOUR MOTTER, M. D.

Dr. Thomas S. Motter, well-known physician of Dayton, this county, was born three miles southwest of Lafayette, Indiana, on a farm which stretched along the banks of Wea creek, February 5, 1837, the son of Jacob

and Deborah A. (Shultz) Motter, both of German descent. Andrew Motter, father of Jacob, came to America, accompanied by his wife and seven children about 1796, and settled in Fairfax county, Virginia, where he became a man of wealth and distinction, being noted for his old-fashioned hospitality. He owned a large tract of valuable land, and always had a fine stable of the best horses and a large pack of hounds, being a great hunter and a lover of sport, especially outdoor recreations. After a few years he left Virginia, locating near Hagerstown, Maryland, and later moved to Chillicothe, Ohio, finally migrating to Indiana, spending his last days with his children in Carroll county, where he died at about the age of eighty-four years. He was a sterling pioneer, brave, industrious and loyal to the institutions of his adopted country, and when he heeded the summons calling him from his earthly labors a sincere regret was expressed by a wide circle of acquaintances and friends who recognized in him a gentleman of the highest address. His good wife Elizabeth was born in Germany, June 17, 1772, and she passed to her rest about 1855 at the home of her son, David Motter, in Wisconsin. She was the mother of ten children, seven only of whom can be recalled. Their names are Jonathan, George, William, Andrew; Jacob, the father of the subject; Samuel and David. Jacob Motter was born in Virginia, March 9, 1805. He moved from place to place with his parents until he reached Chillicothe, where he learned the trade of blacksmith. In 1825 he made a trip on horseback to Indiana. When he reached a place about four miles north of Lafayette he saw a band of Indians standing on a mound by the river, and when he asked them about fording the stream one of them waded out in the river and showed him the way. When Mr. Motter gave him a silver coin, the red man seemed to be greatly pleased. Mr. Motter came on to Lafayette and located on Third street, erecting a shop opposite the Bramble House, and here he followed his trade of blacksmithing until 1835, becoming known throughout this locality as a very skilled workman. In the year just referred to he traded his city property for a one-fourth section of land on Wea creek. He cleared the land and engaged in farming, at the same time maintaining a blacksmith shop on his place. In 1849 he moved to White county, Indiana, and purchased two hundred and eighty acres of land which was unimproved. It was located near Monticello and it became a very valuable piece of property under Mr. Motter's skillful management. In February, 1864, he went to Bloomington, Illinois, and engaged in the bakery and confectionery business. He also purchased a farm adjacent to the city and during the latter part of that year he moved to this farm, where, on May 2, 1856, he passed away after a life of

honor and industry. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an old-line Whig. He enjoyed the friendship of all who knew him.

Deborah Shultz, who married Jacob Motter in the year 1836, was born September 29, 1815, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Dunbar) Shultz, natives of Germany and Kentucky respectively. Mr. Shultz came to America when fourteen years of age, and, adopting our institutions as freely as if they had been fostered by his Fatherland, he gallantly served in the war of 1812. He resided near Connersville, Indiana, as early as 1823, for it is known that a Methodist campmeeting was held on his farm that year. During the latter part of his life he owned and operated a gristmill in the northern part of Carroll county, Indiana, and it was there that he died when about sixty years old, honored by all, especially by the members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the deliberations of which he took a delight. He was the father of nine children, as follows: Caroline, Isabella, Sarah, Elizabeth, Angeline, James, Francis A., John B. and Deborah, mother of the subject.

The family of Jacob and Deborah Motter consisted of the following children: Thomas S., of this review; Margaret, who married J. H. Wolcott, is deceased, but the latter is living in Bloomington, Illinois; George is living at Baldwin, Kansas; Francis A. was accidentally killed by the discharge of a gun when fourteen years old. The above named children were all born on the old home farm on Wea creek. John A., the fifth child, is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church at Kansas City, Kansas; Carrie Dell, who married H. F. Wade, resides in Cass county, Indiana. She was born at Bloomington, Illinois, April 17, 1854. These children all received every advantage possible at the hands of their parents and the wholesome home atmosphere in which they were reared is clearly reflected in their social nature and everyday lives.

Thomas S. Motter, the subject of this review, had the advantage of a good education in his youth, owing to the fact that his father was a stanch advocate of educational training and gave his children every chance possible. He completed his literary course at Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois, where he was a student for two years, after which he studied medicine under his uncle, Dr. F. A. Shultz, thus gratifying a desire of long standing, and during the winter of 1858 and 1859 he attended the lectures in the Eclectic Medical Institute, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1859 he began practice at Logansport, Indiana, bringing to his work a well-trained mind and the other necessary characteristics of the successful physician; conse-

quently he was soon enjoying a liberal patronage which has constantly increased since that time until his name has long since become a household word throughout this locality, which has long been noted for the high order of its medical talent. In the fall of 1859, Doctor Motter went to Selma, Alabama, desiring a warmer climate. He opened an office and soon had a good practice. Upon his arrival there he joined a militia company, and when the war between the states began he was elected surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, Alabama Volunteer Infantry (Confederate), having enlisted his sympathies with the Southern cause, and he cared for the wounded in thirteen battles, many of them the most important of the war. At the first battle of Bull Run he was slightly wounded while on duty, and he gave heroic service at Williamsburg, at the seven days' fighting at Richmond, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and was present at more than fifty skirmishes. At the battle of Knoxville he was shot in the right thigh and captured by Union soldiers, and taken to Fort Delaware, situated on an island twenty-one miles south of Philadelphia in the Delaware river, and he had charge of a ward in the hospital for twenty-one months. On June 15, 1865, he was exchanged and, returning to Indiana soon thereafter, he resumed the practice of medicine, and for two years was located at Mulberry. Then he practiced in Lafayette until 1878, when he returned to Mulberry and conducted a drug store for eight years. He was also engaged in the same business at Crawfordsville, Indiana, while he made his home on a farm near the city, in the meantime continuing his profession.

In 1889 Doctor Motter took up his residence at Dayton, Indiana, and, finding such a lucrative practice here and so congenial a field, he has since remained, having had a very large practice. He is frequently called to remote parts of Tippecanoe county on important cases and in consultation with other physicians whose skill has been baffled.

One of the most interesting chapters in the Doctor's life history is that bearing on his domestic relations, dating from January 3, 1867, when, at Clark's Hill, this county, he was united in marriage with Electa Bowles, a native of that village, where her birth occurred on November 5, 1847, the daughter of Robert Bowles, who was born October 30, 1818, at Maidstone, Kent county, England, having emigrated from that country to America with his parents when a young man. Upon arriving in this country he penetrated to the interior and finally settled at Clark's Hill, Indiana, and there met and married, in January, 1846, Gensey Buckley, daughter of James Buckley. She was born August 12, 1827, and she became the mother of six children,

namely: Electa, wife of the subject of this review; Tiffany, who lives in Oklahoma; Delia, who married J. M. McDole, lives at Stockwell, this state; Richard lives at Clark's Hill, this county; John is living in Reno county, Kansas; Edwin's home is near Clark's Hill, Indiana. The mother of the children died April 7, 1864, and Mr. Bowles was married January 3, 1866, to Virginia Lowe, to which union two children were born, Ica, who died at the age of twenty-one years, and Mary, who married Guy Drew, lives in California. Mr. Bowles died February 5, 1889. Mrs. Bowles is also deceased.

To Doctor Motter and wife the following children were born: Robert Lee, May 6, 1870, at Brookston, Indiana, married Eva Patton and they are the parents of one child, Anna Dee, their home being in Montgomery county, near Crawfordsville; George Edward was born June 25, 1872, at Lafayette and died when three years old; Ada M., who is living at home, was born August 5, 1878, at Mulberry, Indiana; she is a graduate of the Dayton high school and also attended school at Crawfordsville, later attended the State Normal School; she is now an efficient teacher in the Dayton schools. Jay Seymour, the fourth child of the subject and wife, was born May 8, 1884, at Mulberry, Indiana. He is a graduate of the Dayton high school, and he now has a position in the experimental department at Purdue University.

The Doctor is a broad-minded man both in his medical and political views, being a pronounced Democrat. In his fraternal relations he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Camden, Indiana, having become a member of this organization April 8, 1858. He later dimitted to the Lafayette Lodge, where he now holds membership, having passed all the chairs of the same. He is a member of the Association of Medical Officers of the Army and Navy of the Confederacy, having been identified with this organization since 1901. He is also a member of the Indiana State Eclectic Medical Association; also the National Eclectic Medical Association.

The Doctor has a pleasant and nicely furnished home in Dayton, which is presided over with rare grace and dignity by Mrs. Motter, a woman of many commendable attributes and gracious personality.

In closing this review of one of the leading professional men of Tippecanoe county and this locality, it is only necessary to state that he is a gentleman of progressive ideas and generous impulses, highly esteemed by his fellowmen, and filling a place in the public view which has brought him prominently to the front, not only in professional circles but in the domain

of citizenship as well. Of fine personal presence and commanding influence he moves among his fellows as one born to do things extraordinary in this world, nevertheless he is kind and affable, easily approached, and all who enjoy the favor of his acquaintance and friendship speak in the highest terms of his many sterling qualities of mind and heart.

JEPHTHA CROUCH.

The names of those men who have distinguished themselves through the possession of those qualities which daily contribute to the success of private life and to the public stability and who have enjoyed the confidence and respect of those about them, should not be permitted to perish. Such a one is Jephtha Crouch, whose name needs no introduction to the readers of this book, and whose reputation is international, having long been America's leading importer of blooded horses. He was born in Owen county, Kentucky, in 1843, the son of William and Polly Crouch, both representatives of excellent old Southern families, the father being an extensive distiller and manufacturer of tobacco, and a man of influence in his locality.

When Jephtha Crouch was twelve years of age, the family moved to Decatur county, Indiana, where they resided for a period of six years, then moved to Indianapolis, in which city they remained four or five years. About 1865 they moved to Monticello, White county.

In the meantime Jephtha had grown to manhood and had received a very serviceable education in different schools, and while a resident of Monticello he married Sarah Hughes, a woman of refinement and affability and a member of one of the leading families of White county. This union resulted in the birth of three children, namely: Nannie, George R. and William J., all of whom have been given every possible chance in the way of education and business and social training.

After his marriage Mr. Crouch began raising and dealing in horses and cattle. He also conducted a general store for some time at Monticello and he soon built up a good trade with the surrounding country, but finding the stock business more profitable and more in keeping with his tastes, he in time abandoned merchandising and devoted his attention exclusively to livestock, and year by year he became a more expert judge of horses and how to manage the business profitably. Desiring a larger field in which to carry on his operations in this line, he disposed of his store and other interests at

Monticello in 1882 and moved to Lafayette, entering the livery business on Main street near Sixth, where he bought and sold horses. Owing to his judicious management his business steadily grew until it reached large proportions. Conceiving an idea of establishing a stock farm to which he desired to direct his attention solely, in about 1886 he sold out his livery business and established the Lafayette Stock Farm on a tract of ground about one-fifteenth the size of that now occupied. Having by this time gained a very extensive knowledge of the commercial side of stock raising and selling, Mr. Crouch was successful from the first in this venture and it grew from year to year, until today it enjoys national prestige. For a full history of this vast business, which extends into every state in the Union and into Canada, the reader is directed to the chapter on agriculture and industry in the historical section of this work where a more adequate conception of the magnitude of this great stock farm may be obtained.

The business of the Lafayette Stock Farm is now conducted in the name of J. Crouch & Son, the latter being George R. Crouch, who usually makes periodical trips to Europe, where he purchases the horses to be imported to this country; however, his father frequently attends to this phase of the business, having made a trip abroad for this purpose in 1908. The younger son, W. J. Crouch, also assists in the business. Both he and his brother George R. are regarded as young business men of more than ordinary ability, and their futures will doubtless be replete with success and honor for duty well and conscientiously performed. W. J. Crouch married a very estimable lady in the person of Miss Pearl Covington, and this union has resulted in the birth of three children, namely: Elizabeth, Jephtha and Herbert. Nannie, the daughter of Jephtha Crouch, of this review, married Frank B. Seawright, who is also interested in the Lafayette Stock Farm. They are the parents of two children, Nancy and George R. Seawright.

The position which Mr. Crouch holds among leading horsemen of America is indicated by his prominence in numerous associations and allied interests. He is a large stockholder in the Lafayette Sales Company, one of the largest horse sales associations in America. He was president of the Belgium Horse Association of America for a period of two years, that being the limit, according to its constitution, that any member is permitted to hold the office of president. During his tenure of the same the interests of the association were greatly augmented. Mr. Crouch is a director in the Ohio and Indiana Live Stock Insurance Company. He is a director in the Tippecanoe County Fair Association, in which he takes an abiding interest and its continued success is due in no small measure to his influence. Mr.

Crouch is a director in the Merchants National Bank of Lafayette. For the past fifteen years he has been secretary of the German Hanoverian and Oldenburg Coach Horse Association of America. In all these extensive and varied interests Mr. Crouch has shown himself to be a master of details, possessing rare executive ability and business acumen of a high order. With duties that would crush the ordinary man, he has his labors so systematized that he experiences little or no trouble in doing them. He is a vigorous as well as an independent thinker, a wide reader, and he has the courage of his convictions upon all subjects which he investigates. He is also strikingly original and fearless, having a keen discernment, prosecuting his researches after his own peculiar fashion, caring little for conventionalism or for the sanctity attaching to person or place by reason of artificial distinction, tradition or the accident of birth. He is essentially cosmopolitan in his ideas, a man of the people in all the term implies, and in the best sense of the word a representative type of that strong American manhood which commands and retains respect by reason of inherent merit, sound sense and correct conduct. In short, he is plain and unassuming, deeply enamored of his work, but in the midst of his numerous and pressing duties, he finds time to devote to other than his individual affairs, being interested in the community and its advancement and in all worthy enterprises for the good of his fellow-men. Fraternally he is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

The Crouch residence, one of the most attractive from an architectural viewpoint and most beautifully located in this part of the state, is frequently the mecca for the best society of Lafayette, and all who visit there find free hospitality and good cheer ever prevailing, the friends of this family being limited only by the limits of their acquaintance. Measured by the accepted standard of excellence, the career of Mr. Crouch, though strenuous, has been eminently honorable and useful, and his life fraught with great good to his fellows and to the world.

OLIVER P. TERRY, M. S., M. D.

Although young in years, the subject of this sketch has forged rapidly to the front in one of the most trying of the learned professions, and judging from the success he has achieved at the outset of his career his future will be replete with large efforts and great plans fulfilled, and he will doubt-

less be reckoned among the leading practitioners in a community noted for the high order of its medical talent.

Dr. Oliver P. Terry is a native of Tippecanoe county, having been born in West Lafayette, July 23, 1882, the son of Frank and Winnie (Perkins) Terry, an old and highly honored couple, their only child being Oliver P. Terry. He received every care and attention possible at their hands and was given an excellent education, having passed through the local public schools and the high school, after which he entered Purdue University in 1899 when only seventeen years of age, taking a four-years course and graduating from that institution with honor, taking the degree of Bachelor of Science. Having always been a very studious lad he mastered the subjects assigned him with ease and dispatch. He was also a student in Chicago University for one term. Having decided to make the medical profession his life work, he entered the St. Louis University School of Medicine in the fall of 1904, from which he graduated in 1906, receiving at the same time the degrees of Master of Science and Doctor of Medicine. He evinced an aptitude for this line of work and won the praise of his instructors and fellow students for his careful and painstaking efforts. Thus he was well equipped for his professional career when he took up the practice in 1907, his success being instantaneous.

Doctor Terry is not only a successful practitioner, but is also the possessor of innate qualities that fit him for an instructor of no ordinary ability and it is not too much to predict that in after years he will become known in more than a local way in this line of endeavor. These qualities were recognized by the board of the medical college in St. Louis where he was a pupil, for he was made assistant in physiology in that institution during the years 1904 and 1905, which position he filled to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. This was an excellent preliminary training in fitting him for the splendid position which he now occupies, instructor of physiology and anatomy in Purdue University. Owing to his thorough preparedness, his natural aptitude and his fidelity to duty he is discharging the duties of this position in a manner that reflects much credit upon himself and the institution.

The domestic life of Doctor Terry dates from June 25, 1907, when he was joined in the bonds of matrimony with Geraldine Drumbheller, a cultured and talented lady, the representative of an old family of the Mound City. She is a graduate of the high school and the Teachers' College of St. Louis.

In his fraternal relations, Doctor Terry is a member of the various fraternities of Purdue University. In politics he supports the Republican ticket. He is a member of the American Physiological Society; also the Tippecanoe county, the State and American Medical Societies, in all of which he takes an abiding interest. He is examiner for the North American Insurance Company. In his religious affiliations he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church of West Lafayette, and both he and Mrs. Terry are prominent in local social circles, being people of culture, intelligence and hospitality.

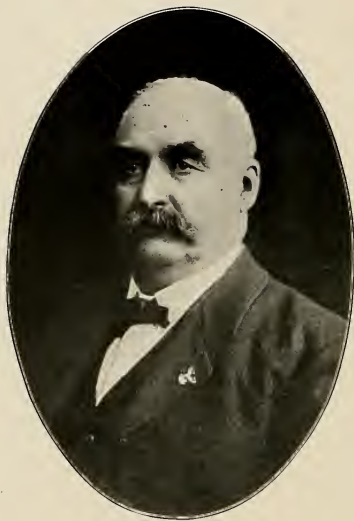
THOMAS M. MARKS.

It is a tradition of this family that three brothers came from Edinburgh, Scotland, before the Revolutionary war, one settling in Virginia, another in Kentucky and the third in Tennessee. Thomas Marks, son of Aaron, a descendant of the Kentucky pioneer, was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, May 15, 1807. In the spring of 1826 he came to Tippecanoe county, entered eighty acres of land in section 34, Wayne township, built a log cabin and then returned to Kentucky for his bride. This lady was Lydia Howey, member of one of the best families of Kentucky, whose representatives had distinguished themselves in the various wars. Her uncle, Maj. James Howey, was with General Jackson at New Orleans and did valuable work as a scout. After his marriage, Thomas Marks started on his wedding trip with an ox team and after a tedious journey over rough roads arrived at his destination October 26, 1826. He kept adding to his original eighty acres until he owned, in Tippecanoe and Fountain counties, about five thousand acres, besides land in Kansas, and was one of the largest land owners of his day in this section of Indiana. He was a thorough business man and aside from his extensive farming operations, a lender of large sums of money, being often employed as administrator to settle estates and act as guardian of minor children. His only office was that of township trustee, his politics being first Whig and then Republican. He was a member of the Baptist church, very active in its affairs and often in pioneer days the quarterly meeting was held in his large barn. He was liberal, progressive and enterprising and left a distinct impression in the community where he lived. He died September 14, 1876, and his wife on February 13, 1876, both being buried in the Marks cemetery, which is located on part of the land he first entered from the government. They had seven children, who reached ma-

turity, besides the eldest that died in infancy. Anna, the oldest daughter, married Daniel Crisman, but both are now dead. Jane, deceased, was the wife of Andrew J. Berryhill. Jacob died in February, 1908, leaving a widow and five children, the former since deceased. Aaron makes his home in Lafayette. Elizabeth, deceased wife of John Bowles. Lydia, wife of Marion Duncan, of Jackson township.

Thomas M. Marks, fifth of the above list, was born in Wayne township, Tippecanoe county, July 28, 1842. As he grew up on the farm he received a fairly good education in the district schools, supplemented by two terms at Greencastle Academy in 1859-60. Since engaging in business for himself, he has always lived on the farm at present occupied by himself, and his residence is only a short distance from the place of his birth. He has farmed extensively and with success, the only intermission being from 1896 to 1898, when he spent two years in Lafayette as a contractor in building the boulevard around the city. After taking possession of his land, he found it necessary to do a great deal of clearing, as it was largely covered by heavy forest. At present he owns some six hundred acres of land, of which the land entered by his father is a part. For years Mr. Marks was an extensive breeder of Poland China hogs and Shorthorn cattle, with fine horses on the side, and his name became widely known as the owner of first-class livestock. Feeling the need of rest, however, and being independent of hard work, he rented out his land some years ago and now lives in retirement.

October 1, 1868, Mr. Marks married Sarah E., eldest daughter of Daniel Lane, of Jackson township, by whom he has had ten children. Lydia, wife of John Fouts, resides in Wayne township. Cora married William Horn, of Jackson township. Jacob and Ellis are also residents of Jackson township, while Thomas is dead. Anna Caroline, wife of Edward Reeves, lives in Wayne township. Charles D. and Floyd are also residents of Wayne township, while Della is at home. Mr. Marks has always been an active Republican, and for twenty years served as a member of his party's central committee. He is a member of Shawnee Lodge, No. 129. Free and Accepted Masons, at Odell's Corners, and has held all the chairs, up to the worshipful master. His wife is a member of the United Brethren church, and the family enjoy high social standing in the county. In fact, no pioneer family and their descendants stand higher in Tippecanoe county than that of Marks, and Thomas M. ranks as one of its worthiest members. As developers and makers of the county, none have higher claims than they, and from the time of the settlement of the first pioneer, nearly eighty-four



WILLIAM H. BURKHALTER

years ago, up to the present time, the name of Marks has been highly respected, and those who bore it were always numbered among the county's best citizens. The good wishes of thousands of friends follow Thomas M. Marks in his retirement with fervent hopes for a long life and happiness.

WILLIAM HENRY BURKHALTER.

The history of Tippecanoe county is not a very old one. It is the record of the steady growth of a community planted in the wilderness within the last century and has reached its magnitude of today without other aids than those of industry. The people who redeemed its wilderness fastnesses were strong-armed sons of the soil who hesitated at no difficulty and for whom hardships had little to appal. The earliest pioneers finished their labor and passed from the scene, leaving the country to the possession of their descendants, who builded on the foundation which they laid so broad and deep. Among the latter class is the prominent retired farmer and enterprising citizen by whose name this article is introduced. The county was yet to some degree in the formative period when he came upon the scene, and he did much to assist in the development of the wonderful resources of a county that now occupies a proud position among the most progressive and enlightened sections of Indiana.

William H. Burkhalter was born in Clinton county, Indiana, on the 6th of September, 1841, and is a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Rycraft) Burkhalter. The subject is descended from sturdy German ancestry, his great-grandfather, Ullery Burkhalter, having emigrated from Germany in an early day and settled in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. He was by trade a saddler, but was also a successful agriculturist. He bought an entire section of land, which was densely covered with the primeval forest trees, but which, under his persistent labor, was cleared and made into a productive farm. He was a member of the German Reformed church and lived in the honor and respect of all who knew him to a venerable age.

Peter Burkhalter, the subject's grandfather, was born on the homestead in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and was brought up to the life of a farmer, in which he also was successful. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. Unfortunately for him, he went security for a county treasurer, who absconded and thereby Mr. Burkhalter suffered a loss of twenty thousand dollars, practically his entire wealth. His only worldly possessions left were five horses and a two-wheeled chaise and several other vehicles. In this con-

dition, he decided to cast his fortunes with the wonderful western country of which so many glowing accounts were being given. At any rate, the horses could be used for traveling, which was a considerable advantage. Carrying his purpose into effect, his first stop was in Darke county, Ohio, where he entered a quarter section of land, which he cleared and developed into a good home. While building the first log cabin here it was necessary for the family to be housed in a tent which was pitched under a large oak tree. During a terrible storm the tree fell and narrowly missed destroying the tent and its occupants. Peter Burkhalter died at the venerable age of eighty-one years. He was an active member of the German Reformed church and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. To his union with Miss Biery ten children were born, namely: Henry, Peter, Joseph, Eli, Ruben, Edward, George, Polly, Katie and Elizabeth, all of whom are deceased.

Edward Burkhalter, the subject's father, was brought to Indiana by his parents and took an active part in the development of the home farm. After attaining mature years he determined to make his own way in the world and he entered one hundred and seven acres of land in Ross township, Clinton county. He had just recently been married and was a poor man. An old friend of his, the venerable pioneer William Peter, got information to the effect that another man was intending to enter the land which had been selected by young Burkhalter, and, desiring the latter to get it, he went to him and advised him to proceed without delay to the land office at Crawfordsville in order to be ahead of his competitor. But Mr. Burkhalter was compelled to confess that he had no money with which to enter his land, and, therefore, was helpless. The old man, however, gave him the necessary amount and urged the young man to make all haste. This he did, starting at once and traveling as rapidly as possible. He was afoot and the night was extremely dark, nevertheless he made good time and by sunrise the next morning he presented himself at the land office and perfected his title to the land. He was none too soon, as the transaction had hardly been completed when the other man walked in for the purpose of entering the same land. The land was purchased at a cost of one dollar and a quarter per acre and proved to be excellent land. Mr. Burkhalter proceeded without delay to clear and improve the tract and eventually added to it ten acres more for a water right. In 1866 he moved over into Tippecanoe county, purchasing one hundred and thirty acres of improved land in Sheffield township. He later erected a house near Dayton and there made his home until his death, which occurred December 2, 1878, at the age of seventy years and twenty-one days. He was in politics a Whig, and after the dissolution of that party he became an ardent Republican.

About the time Mr. Burkhalter attained his majority he married Elizabeth Rycraft, a native of Butler county, Ohio, and the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lytle) Rycraft. Mr. Rycraft was a pioneer settler of Dayton, Ohio, and became a well-to-do farmer and distiller. To him and his wife were born nine children, namely: Elizabeth, John, George, Joseph, Squire, Harriet, Peggy Ann, Catherine and Mary. Mrs. Burkhalter died August 3, 1865, at the age of fifty-two years, six months and eighteen days. She had borne her husband the following children: Sarah A. is the widow of Jacob Kahl and lives in Dayton; Mary C. became the wife of Noth Swank and both are deceased; Elizabeth J. is the widow of Tilghman Paul and resides in Perry township; William H., the immediate subject of this sketch; Margaret became the wife of David Lecklider and both are deceased; Hattie married Joseph Roth and both are dead; Louisa is the wife of Jeremiah M. Deibert, of Dayton (see sketch elsewhere in this volume); Alice is the wife of Charles Kroll and resides in Frankfort, Indiana; Lydia is the wife of John S. Bush, of Dayton (whose sketch appears on another page); George lives in Arkansas; Solomon lives in Lafayette.

William H. Burkhalter received a good common school education and engaged in the vocation of farming until his enlistment for service during the Civil war. On December 11, 1863, he enlisted for three years, or as long as the war should last, and was assigned to the Tenth Indiana Volunteer Battery, under Capt. William Naylor. In March, 1864, he was transferred to the Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Battery, under Lieut. William Rippetow, and with this command he saw much heavy service. He participated in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, Buzzard Roost and Sand Mountain and also took part in Cook's raid in the rear of Atlanta. The battery was for a time at Atlanta, from whence it was sent to Calhoun, Georgia, and later to Nashville, Tennessee. Here the subject was transferred to the gunboat "Stone River," where he remained until the close of the war. He received an honorable discharge at Indianapolis on the 10th of July, 1865. He then returned home and again took up the more peaceful vocation of farming. For four years he managed the old homestead farm in Clinton county, and then came to Sheffield township, this county, and rented his uncle's farm. Subsequently he bought a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Perry township, where he lived until the spring of 1909, since which time he has resided in Dayton, though he still owns the farm.

On March 27, 1866, Mr. Burkhalter was married by Rev. Robert Baker to Polly Roth, a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Daniel Roth, at that time residing in Clinton county, Indiana. She died on

September 27, 1870, and on October 17, 1872, Mr. Burkhalter wedded Sovilla Idle, a native of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. To this union was born one child, Jennie, who is now the wife of Jackson Brady, of Battle Ground, this county. After the death of his second wife, Mr. Burkhalter married her sister, Mary Idle, who was born in Clinton county, Indiana, July 29, 1857, the daughter of Franklin and Sarah (Adams) Idle. Franklin Idle was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and was there married. Subsequently he removed to Clinton county, Indiana, north of Franklin, and later located in Ross township, that county, where he lived until his death, at the age of seventy years. He was a member of the German Baptist church, as is his widow, who still lives there. To William and Mary Burkhalter have been born six children, namely: Sovilla married Allen Smith, of St. Louis, Missouri, and they have two children, William H. and Wesley; Hattie is the wife of Otto Hinckle, of Elsen, Indiana, and is the mother of two children, Robert William and George; Jerome married Mabel Martin and operates his father's farm in Perry township; Mary resides in Lafayette; Lydia and Moorette are at home with their parents.

In politics the subject is a staunch Republican and while residing in Sheffield township was elected the township trustee, but he only served in the office one year, or until 1901, when he resigned and moved to his farm in Perry township. In 1900 he was elected to the office of county commissioner, in which position he served efficiently for over six years. Fraternally Mr. Burkhalter was made a Mason in the lodge at Dayton, of which he is still a member. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to Elliott Post at Dayton. He and his wife are faithful members of the German Reformed church at Oxford and give to the church a hearty and liberal support, as they do to all movements looking to the upbuilding of the best interests of the community.

DAVID PARKER SIMISON.

No man in Randolph township, Tippecanoe county, stands higher in the estimation of his fellow citizens than the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this sketch, owing to the fact that his life has been so modulated as to result in the accomplishment of good, not only for himself and family, but also the community at large.



DAVID PARKER SIMISON

David Parker Simison was born October 30, 1867, on his father's farm north of Romney in Randolph township, where during his boyhood days he attended the No. 2 district school for a short winter term, and attending the summer schools in Romney, from which he was graduated. In 1883 he entered DePauw University at Greencastle, where he was graduated with honors in June, 1889, after which he returned to the home farm and remained with his parents until 1894, in which year he secured a position in the grain elevator at Romney where he worked by the month for one year. Beginning in 1895, he took charge of the elevator, where he has ever since remained, now being part owner of the same with his brother, John F. An extensive business is carried on with the surrounding community. They also jointly own about two thousand acres of land in Tippecanoe and Montgomery counties, which is highly improved and very productive. David P. is also a stockholder and director in the Romney Bank, and the pronounced financial success he has achieved during his brief business career stamps him as one of the leading business men in his community.

The parents of David P. Simison, John and Eliza Simison, were too well known in this county to need extended mention here. Suffice it to say, that they played well their part in the development of Randolph township from the early days and gained a very wide circle of admiring friends, and, being hard workers and economical, they established a good home and gave their children every advantage. No more highly respected people ever lived in Randolph township.

David P. Simison was first married on February 19, 1896, in this county, to Mattie E. Stidham, who was born January 16, 1872, in Tippecanoe county, three and one-half miles south of Lafayette, on a farm. She was the daughter of Alexander and Ella (Killen) Stidham, both natives of Indiana. Mr. Simison's first wife was called to her rest on August 20, 1904, at the age of thirty-two years, and was buried in Romney cemetery. She was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. To this union two children were born, Charles Alexander and Wilbert Parker, both living at home. Mr. Simison married, on October 24, 1906, Alma Skinner, who was born March 1, 1876, in Tippecanoe county. She was the daughter of William H. and Mary (Alexander) Skinner, both natives of Indiana and both still living at this writing on a farm near Romney. Mr. Skinner was a soldier in the Union army. He and his wife are the parents of five children, four of whom grew to maturity, Mrs. David P. Simison being the third in order of birth. Mr. Simison and his second wife are the parents of one child, David S.

Like his father and brothers, David P. Simison has always been able to see with remarkable accuracy advantages ahead, and foresee the outcome of present transactions, always giving his closest attention to whatever he had in hand and managing his affairs in such a way as to reap splendid results. He has natural executive ability of a high order and has won a conspicuous place in his locality among the energetic and prosperous business men.

Mr. Simison has always been a stanch Republican, having taken quite an active interest in township and county affairs, his judicious counsel often being sought in the interest of his party. He has served as township trustee in Randolph township for a period of four years, from 1901 to 1905, to which office he was elected by a large majority and the duties of which he discharged to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

Fraternally Mr. Simison is a member of Lodge No. 441, Free and Accepted Masons, at Romney, where he has filled the chair as master, and has also been representative to the grand lodge of Masons of Indiana. Both he and Mrs. Simison are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Romney, both being very active in church work, and for the past three years Mr. Simison has been superintendent of the Sunday school, which position he now very creditably holds. They are pleasant people to know, and all who visit their beautiful home find free hospitality. There are no more highly esteemed people in Romney township.

PETER WEAVER.

The first settler of a county is always a notable character in local history. His cabin is pointed out as a landmark as long as it lasts, events are dated from his arrival and comparisons are always in order between conditions then prevailing and those of later days. To Peter Weaver falls the honor of being the first settler of Tippecanoe county. He came from Virginia, was the son of another Peter Weaver, whose ancestry originated in Germany, but little is known of the genealogy beyond this point. Peter Weaver, the second, married Martha, daughter of Henry Walker, an early settler of Virginia, of Scotch-English descent. In 1807 he brought his family to Indiana and settled in what is now Wayne county, three miles south of Richmond. Eventually he acquired a good estate, all of which was lost

by becoming bondsman for the sheriff. This reverse compelled him to begin life over again and he decided to seek an entirely different location. While serving as a lieutenant in a company of rangers during the war of 1812, he had visited the Wabash valley and was impressed with the fertility of the soil in the prairie section. So in 1822 he came to what is now Wayne township, Tippecanoe county, entered a tract of land adjoining Burnett's Reserve, and by the time of his death had entirely recouped his fortunes, though the building up of his new property cost him many a weary day's work and much anxious thought. He was one of the leading men of the county at that early day, served several years as county commissioner and was at the front in all movements to bring about a betterment of conditions. He died in March, 1863, when ninety-six years old, his wife preceding him to the grave many years, as her death occurred in 1825, when she was only forty-two. They had seven children, but the limitations of this biography confine mention to Patrick Henry Weaver, the eldest son. He was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1803, and was consequently only three years old when his parents came to Indiana. At the time of the settlement in Tippecanoe county he was nineteen years old and made a full hand on the farm for seven years or more before he began business for himself. January 26, 1829, he married Alice, daughter of William and Susan Dimmit, Tennesseans who settled in Wayne county, Indiana, in the early part of the last century. Mrs. Weaver was born after the settlement in Indiana, and in 1825 came with her parents to Tippecanoe county. After his marriage, Patrick Henry Weaver located on a tract of one hundred and sixty-two acres in Burnett Reserve, then unimproved, but destined in years to become one of the choice farms in this highly favored county. Mr. Weaver spent nearly seventy years, or two generations, on this place, and eventually owned five hundred acres, all of which showed his good judgment and skill as a farmer. He died October 16, 1890, after completing his eighty-seventh year, having outlived his wife, who passed away January 28, 1884, aged seventy-three years. They had eleven children, of whom the following is a full list: Milton W., born November 18, 1829; Susannah, born August 29, 1831, married Nimrod Lisbor; Martha, born March 2, 1833, married William Chalk; Harriet, born January 28, 1835, married Daniel Jackson; Theresa, born April 1, 1837, married J. Whither; Peter, born October 28, 1838; Elizabeth, born January 15, 1841, married Frank Spitzer; William, born December 30, 1842; Amanda, born December 26, 1844, married Davis Reese; Alice, born March 28, 1847, died in infancy; Marie J., born October 15, 1849, married Charles Tolliver.

Peter Weaver, sixth child of Patrick H., was born in Wayne township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and followed farming all his life. He was highly respected, just as the whole generation of Weavers have been, and he worthily kept up the honors of his family. He married Mary Coppy, by whom he had four children; Alonzo, a resident of Missouri; Flora, born in 1808 and died in 1881; Virgis, a resident of Wayne township; and Samuel W. The father died in 1904 and the mother, who was born in 1844, died in 1903. They are buried in the West Point cemetery by the side of their deceased daughter. Samuel W. Weaver, the youngest of their children, was born in Wayne township June 19, 1875. He has spent his whole life on a farm and was educated in the common schools; he owns one hundred and forty acres of land in Wayne township, devoted to general farming. He married Pearl Wagoner, by whom he has one child, Alvan. Mr. Weaver is a highly esteemed citizen, and is regarded as one of the county's substantial farmers.

SIMON PETER NEWHARD.

The subject of this review has passed practically his entire life in Tippecanoe county and is a worthy representative of one of its sterling families, as was also his father, now departed this life, and thus it becomes compatible that specific mention be made of both in this compilation.

Simon Peter Newhard is a native son of the old Keystone state, having been born, as were so many other residents of this county, near Allentown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. He was born on the 11th of October, 1859, and is a son of Aaron and Christina (Moyer) Newhard, natives also of Lehigh county, as were the subject's grandparents, Peter and Susan Newhard. Aaron Newhard was a successful farmer and in 1860 he came to Tippecanoe county and purchased a farm in the eastern part of Perry township, near the Clinton county line, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was an energetic man and an upright citizen and commanded universal respect from all who knew him. He was a firm believer in the platform of the Democratic party and gave it his support at the polls. After he had been here a few years, his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Newhard, came on from their Pennsylvania home and here remained until their deaths. Peter Newhard was born April 5, 1798, and died September 28, 1872, while his wife Susan, who was born January 21, 1805, died No-

vember 3, 1875. Their remains were laid to rest in beautiful Oxford cemetery, in Perry township, as were those of their son Aaron and his wife. Aaron, who was born January 13, 1825, died April 10, 1900, and his wife Christina, who was born February 12, 1824, died December 16, 1894. They were active members of the German Reformed church. To Aaron and Christina Newhard were born the following children: Abbie became the wife of Daniel Peters and both are deceased; Tilara is the wife of Manford Virgin, of Perry township; Catherine became the wife of Levi Moyer and they reside in Sheffield township; Frank died in early youth; Christina married Frank Sense and both are deceased; Simon Peter, the immediate subject of this sketch; Rosa, deceased; Martha, the wife of Thomas Smiley, of Lafayette; Oliver lives at Roseburg, Oregon; Preston resides in Clinton county, this state. Of these children, the first six named were born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and the others in Tippecanoe county.

Simon P. Newhard was only about six months old when his parents brought their family to their new western home and he has lived here constantly since. He remained under the parental roof during his boyhood and gave faithful attendance to the common schools. After his marriage, which occurred in 1884, he started out in life for himself, renting a farm in Perry township. Subsequently he bought and moved onto the fine farm which he now occupies. This farm, which consists of ninety-five acres, adjoins the town of Dayton on the south, and is considered one of the choicest pieces of farm land in the township. Here Mr. Newhard erected a splendid modern residence and has in many other ways brought the entire property up to a high standard of excellence.

In politics Mr. Newhard adheres to the faith of his fathers and gives to the party of Jefferson and Jackson an earnest support. His religious membership is with the Presbyterian church, to which his wife also belongs. Fraternally, he is a member of Dayton Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons, and Dayton Lodge, Knights of Pythias, while he and his wife belong to the order of the Eastern Star.

On February 2, 1884, Mr. Newhard was united in marriage with Marilla Baker, a daughter of Clark L. Baker, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. To them have been born five children, namely: Florence, Elda, Clarence, Stanley and Gordon. In every walk of life Mr. Newhard has lived up to the highest ideals and is well liked in the community in which he lives. He possesses splendid personal qualities and gives his support to every movement looking to the best interests of his community.

PROF. BURTON CROUSE SHARPE.

In one of the most exacting of all callings, the subject of this sketch has attained distinction, being recognized as one of the most successful teachers in the county of Tippecanoe. He is a well educated, symmetrically developed man, his work as an educator having brought him prominently to the notice of the public, the result of which is a demand for his services where a high standard of professional excellence is desired. He is a gentleman of splendid tastes and studious habits, keeps abreast the times in advanced educational methods and he stands well in the esteem of those who know him.

Burton C. Sharpe is a native son of Sheffield township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, having been born on a farm just northeast of the town of Dayton on the 8th of October, 1875. He is a son of Dr. Edward C. and Molly (Burton) Sharpe, the latter having died in 1877, when the subject was but two years old. Edward C. Sharpe was born near Lafayette, the son of Noah and Rebecca Sharpe. These parents were natives of the Old Dominion state, having removed to Tippecanoe county about 1848. They settled at Oakland Hill, near Lafayette, where they were successfully engaged in farming.

Edward C. Sharpe obtained a good education in the common schools, after which he entered and was graduated at the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Kentucky. He first entered upon the active practice of his profession in the village of Montmorenci, Tippecanoe county. A short time later he removed to Pleasant Green, Missouri, where he enjoyed a good practice and during which time he served as surgeon for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad. Subsequently he removed to Lisbon, Missouri, and soon afterward to Pleasant Hope and then to Levicks Mills, both in the same state. His last removal was to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he is now engaged in the active practice of his profession and enjoying a large practice.

As stated before, the subject of this sketch lost his mother by death when he was but two years old, after which sad event he was brought to Dayton and placed in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morris, with whom he lived five years, attending one term of school the meanwhile. He then joined his father at Pleasant Green, Missouri, where he attended school, as he did also at Lisbon and Pleasant Hope, where his father was also located at different times. At the last-named place he attended the Presbyterian Normal Academy, after which he returned to Dayton and engaged in farm

work in the summers and tending cattle in the winter. For this labor he received the compensation of eight dollars per month and board. This was a small wage, but he was determined to secure an education, and in this way he was enabled to pay his way through school. He graduated from the public schools at Dayton in 1893, and the following year he took a teacher's examination, in which he was successful in securing a one-year license. For five consecutive years he taught in the schools of Sheffield township, and he then took a term of work at the Terre Haute Normal School, after which he taught another term in the common schools. He then took a high school teacher's examination at Lafayette, in which he was successful in securing a certificate, and in 1900 he taught the first high school in Perry township, a position he retained for three years. He was then elected principal of the Dayton school, in which capacity he served one year, teaching in the grades the following year. The next year he became principal again, holding this position until the close of the school year of 1909, when he was elected principal of the high school at Stockwell, this county.

The work Professor Sharpe accomplished while in charge of the Dayton school was of a very definite nature and speaks volumes for his ability as an educator. When he took charge of the school it had no official standing among the high schools of the state, but in 1907 Professor Sharpe secured its certification, and, through his efforts, in 1908, it became a commissioned high school. The students who have graduated from this school have stood well in advanced educational institutions to which they have gone and the general advance made in the standing of the school and the standard of studies there have reflected the progressive ideas and administrative ability of him who for eight years was at its head. Pupils and patrons alike speak in the highest terms of the relations of Prof. Sharpe with his students, each one of whom was always the subject of his personal interest.

On February 19, 1895, Professor Sharpe was united in marriage with Sudie N. Dryer, and to them have been born three children, Brooke, Harriet and Portia. Professor and Mrs. Sharpe are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been the efficient chorister for a number of years, being also a teacher in the Sunday school. In politics he is a staunch Republican and takes a keen interest in the events of the day pertaining to public policies. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, having been raised to the degree of a Master Mason in Dayton Lodge, No. 103, of which he is the present worshipful master. He and his wife belong to the Order of the Eastern Star, which Mrs. Sharpe is now serving

as Ruth. In the Dayton Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Professor Sharpe has passed all the chairs and is now the keeper of records and seal.

In 1905 the subject entered into a partnership with Charles Morris, under the firm style of Sharpe & Morris, and conducted a grocery and meat market until the spring of 1909, when they sold out. Professor Sharpe is possessed of musical talent of a high order and has done much to advance the art in Dayton. He took a leading part in organizing the Dayton band, one of the best organizations of the kind in this locality. It is said he can play every instrument in the band, excepting the clarinet. He has taken a live interest in the improvement of the town and set a splendid example when he erected the fine cement residence in which he now lives. The house is modern in every respect and is comfortable and well arranged. Here the latch-string of hospitality ever hangs outside and a hearty and cordial welcome is given all comers. Professor and Mrs. Sharpe are popular in the social circles in which they move and are esteemed by all who know them.

MOSES A. LENTZ.

The name of Lentz has been for many years an honored and respected one in Tippecanoe county, and the gentleman of that name who is the immediate subject of this sketch is richly deserving of the universal respect and esteem which is accorded him in the community in which he lives. For many years one of the leading manufacturers at Dayton, his business finally swept away during a serious financial panic, and then, by dint of the most strenuous and determined efforts to recover his former position in the business world—all the while retaining the confidence of those who best knew him—such is a brief epitome of the career of the subject. Now, in the fullness of years, he is still to be found at the helm and is today considered one of the leading and representative citizens of his community.

Moses A. Lentz, who has been engaged in active business at Dayton, Tippecanoe county, longer than any other man, is a native of the old Keystone state, having been born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, on the 16th day of July, 1840. He is the son of William and Sarah (Baliet) Lentz, also natives of Pennsylvania and respected farming people of that section, but both now dead. The subject remained under the parental roof until nearly seventeen years old. The family was not well-to-do and the subject

was compelled to toil early and late on the farm, to the neglect of his education, so that at the age mentioned he had been able to attend the public schools only about twenty months altogether. At this time he became an apprentice in a wood-working and painting establishment. In this shop he worked for five years for his board and clothes, the only exception to this plan being that during three weeks each year he was permitted to go to the harvest field and earn what he could there, the money thus earned being the sum total of all that came into his hands during these five years. However, he paid strict attention to his duties and learned all he could about the business, so that at the expiration of his term of apprenticeship he was a well-finished workman. He then accepted a position in another shop in Unionville, Lehigh county, but, determined to start in business for himself, he came to Dayton, Indiana, in the fall of 1864 and opened a carriage shop. In the following March he returned to Pennsylvania and brought his family to the new western home. There was but a small settlement here at that time, but there was a large demand for vehicles throughout this western country. Mr. Lentz started out with ten employees, but was soon compelled to increase his force until, in 1872, he was employing thirty men. He took pride in the high quality of his output and the establishment gained a reputation that brought business to it from all sides. Up to 1873 the factory was located where the Dayton Hotel now stands, and in connection with the shop Mr. Lentz also conducted a livery business for five or six years.

The panic of 1873 found Mr. Lentz carrying a very heavy book account, and during those days he was compelled to extend a very heavy credit, with the result that he was unable to carry the burden, and during the following four years he lost about forty-five thousand dollars. It was a terrible loss, but Mr. Lentz and his good wife, undaunted by their misfortune, went bravely to work and from 1879 to 1882 they ran what was then known as the Lentz Hotel. Mrs. Lentz proved a good manager, and at the end of three years was able to show a balance on the right side of the ledger of over a thousand dollars. Mr. Lentz then went across Wild Cat creek and purchased forty acres of land for eight hundred dollars, on which he conducted farming operations for eleven years. In connection therewith he also ran a repair shop on the farm and was liberally patronized. In 1892 he sold the farm for eighteen hundred dollars and then found himself with a cash capital of three thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars. His thoughts were with his first love and he bought back the old carriage shop for seven

hundred dollars and their former residence across the street for eighteen hundred dollars. Once again embarking in the carriage business, he soon found his old trade coming back to him and he has ever since enjoyed a splendid business. In connection with the turning out of much new work, the establishment also does much repair work and blacksmithing. The firm name has been changed a number of times. A company was formed under the name of Lentz, Mathews & Company, but four years later it returned to the old style of M. A. Lentz, which it retained until 1896. In that year his son Roy became interested in the business, which was conducted under the name of M. A. Lentz & Son until 1906, when the subject again became the sole owner of the business, which is now run under his name alone.

Moses A. Lentz was married in Pennsylvania to Caroline Roth, a native of Lehigh county, that state. Mrs. Lentz proved a helpmeet to her husband in the fullest sense of the word and much of his success in life he attributes to her encouragement, wise advice and active assistance. Her death occurred in November, 1906, and the entire community sustained a distinct loss in her removal. She was a woman of many excellent qualities of head and heart and was loved by all who knew her. In her youth she was a member of the German Lutheran church, and after her removal to Dayton she became a member of the Reformed church. To Mr. and Mrs. Lentz were born three children, namely: Midina S. is the wife of Samuel P. Weaver and lives in Perry township, this county; Emma J. became the wife of Millard Edwards and resides in Sheffield township; Roy S. lives in Dayton. Mr. Lentz's second marriage was with Mrs. Laura L. Baer *nee* Muse. She is a lady of splendid attainments and is popular in the circles in which she moves. She is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star at Dayton and is also an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church here.

In politics Mr. Lentz is a staunch Republican, though he has never been an aspirant for public office. His fraternal relations have been with the Masonic order, holding membership in the blue lodge at Dayton, of which he was a trustee for a number of years, and with the chapter and commandery at Lafayette. He also belongs to the Eastern Star. Mr. Lentz is a member of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church at Dayton and otherwise takes an active part in advancing the interests of the church in the community. During his long and industrious career, Mr. Lentz has not only gained a strong position among his fellow business men, but as a man of force of character, upright and honest in his dealings with his fellow citizens, he has gained the esteem of all who know him.

RANDOLPH WIGGINS.

One of the well-known and influential citizens of Wabash township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, is Randolph Wiggins, who has spent his entire life here. He has always been actively interested in everything which tended to promote the development of this region, and has been confidently counted upon at all times to endorse progressive measures and to uphold every effort to advance the best interests of the community.

Mr. Wiggins, who owns a fine farm in sections 31 and 32, was born on the farm which he now owns and on which he resides, the date of his birth being July 23, 1848. His parents were Isaac B. and Mary (Marsteller) Wiggins. Isaac B. Wiggins was born on February 4, 1816, in Pickaway county, Ohio, and came with his parents to Tippecanoe county in 1829. They settled on the Wabash bottoms in section 27, Wabash township, where the father engaged in farming, in which he was fairly successful. The subject's paternal grandfather was Lemuel Wiggins, who also followed farming. He was the father of a large family. Isaac Wiggins gave much attention to stock raising, in which also he was successful. He was not a man who courted publicity, but was eminently public-spirited in his attitude toward public improvements, especially gravel roads. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religion he was a member of the Christian church, in which he took an active part. His early education, which was secured in the schools of his Ohio home, was somewhat limited, but he was keen mentally and exhibited a shrewdness and ability which put him on a par with others more fortunate in their schooling. When he came to Lafayette there had been but little improvement, the country being wild and covered with the primeval forests, excepting an occasional strip of prairie ground. At that time (1829) there was but one small brick store here, and the subject can remember when there was no business transacted above what is now Fifth street. Isaac Wiggins died on September 30, 1881. His marriage to Mary Marsteller occurred on November 28, 1839. She was born in May, 1816, in Licking county, Ohio, and was brought in an early day to Tippecanoe county, her family being among the pioneers of this section. The subject was one of six children, the others being Ruth, Charles, Marietta, Margaret E. and George B., all of whom are deceased. Mrs. Mary Wiggins departed this life on July 16, 1880.

Randolph Wiggins attended the common schools in his youth and secured a fair education for that day. He was reared to the life of a farmer and has followed that pursuit all his life. He owns now eighty-five acres in section 31, township 24, range 4 west, and one hundred and fifteen acres in section 32 adjoining. He has given considerable attention to the raising of livestock, in which he has been very successful, having on hand continually an average of about two hundred head of various kinds. He is progressive in his methods, giving proper attention to the rotation of crops and other elements of successful agriculture, and the present condition of his property indicates him to be a man of good taste and sound judgment. He is a man of splendid physique, standing but a fraction of an inch under six feet in stature. While Mr. Wiggins is public-spirited in his attitude toward those things which go to the betterment of the community, he is not a seeker after public office. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, believing that the temperance question is the most vital problem now before the American people, and in this movement he takes an active part. He and his wife are members of the Christian church at Pleasant Grove and take a leading part in the various activities of society.

On November 3, 1875, Mr. Wiggins married Sarah Emma Stanford, who was born June 19, 1854, the third of six children born to William and Elizabeth Ann (Swartz) Stanford. William Stanford was born in England February 8, 1826, and came to the United States in young manhood, locating in New Albany, Indiana, where he met and married Miss Swartz, the latter event occurring on February 14, 1850. Mrs. Sanford was born October 10, 1828. Her father was a successful farmer in Floyd and White counties and was also engaged in teaching in Floyd and Warren counties, being widely known and highly respected. To Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins have been born nine children, as follows: Mary Ellen, born November 22, 1878, died at the age of one year and five months; Charles, born May 22, 1880, is at home; Clara, born April 5, 1882, is the wife of Philip McKinnis and lives at Battle Ground, this county; Aaron, born January 6, 1884, died in infancy; Maud, born January 22, 1886, is the wife of Homer Roos, of Wabash township, and they have one child, Mary Emma; Netta Pearl, born February 10, 1888, at home; Rudolph, born September 11, 1889, at home; Everett, born February 8, 1892, died in infancy; Cora Blanche, born January 19, 1895, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins, who have been residents of this section of the country for many years, have always enjoyed the warm confidence of all who knew them, their sterling qualities of character commending them to the entire community.

MICHAEL RENTSCHLER.

Indiana has received her full share of the better class of German immigrants, regarded in all the states as the most desirable of any of the European people that come to us. Among those who came over during the decade succeeding the Civil war were Matthew and Christena (Cloughbaugh) Rentschler, who were born and married in Wurttemberg, Germany, and emigrated in 1874. After reaching New York they started as quickly as possible for Indiana, which had been decided on as their objective point, and in due time reached Lafayette, in which place, however, they resided only temporarily. After looking around a while they decided on a suitable tract of land in Tippecanoe county, of which they took possession and began to farm with the industry and painstaking care known only to this thrifty race. Mr. Rentschler died in 1886 and his wife on March 29, 1909, leaving behind them a host of friends and the good will of all. They were members of the German Lutheran church and people of high notions about everything, especially questions with a moral side to them. They had eight children, Mary, the eldest, is the wife of Frank Morris; Michael, the oldest son, is the subject of this sketch; John and Matthew, next in order, are unmarried; Fred married Emma Southworth, George took Lillian Shilling for his wife, and William and Anna are single.

Michael Rentschler, second of this family, was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, March 26, 1864, and hence was ten years old when his parents crossed the waters. He assisted his father with the farm work after settling in Tippecanoe county and as he grew up obtained a fair education both in German and English. After leaving school he worked by the month as a farm laborer, which occupation he followed until his marriage to Ida Jane McLaughlin, which occurred December 25, 1892. She was a daughter of William and Jane (Mattix) McLaughlin, deceased, and born August 13, 1873, in Fairfield township, Tippecanoe county. Her father was born in Ross county, Ohio, September 27, 1832, while his wife was a native of Jefferson county, Indiana. Of their four children two died in infancy and the survivors are William E., who married Bertha Wise and resides at Lafayette, and Mrs. Rentschler. After his marriage Mr. Rentschler lived on the old McLaughlin farm until March, 1908, when he bought the farm of eighty acres in the west half of the northwest quarter of section 36 in Washington township, where he has since resided. Grace Anna, their one child, born March 24, 1896, has gone through most of the common school

grades and is a bright and promising girl. The family are members of the English Lutheran church at Lafayette and Mr. Rentschler is a Republican in his political views. Mrs. Rentschler's mother died February 27, 1903, and her father June 6, 1905. The Rentschlers are fine samples of the German farming class, careful, hard-working, industrious and saving. They also show the national traits of sociability and hospitality, as all worthy persons who call are sure of a warm greeting and good treatment.

PROF. ERASTUS TEST, M. S., M. D.

Indiana has been especially honored in the high character and eminent attainment of her professional educators, among whom none are better known or hold more distinctive prestige than the distinguished scholar and professor whose name appears at the head of this article. For many years identified with one of the people's most sacred interests and a teacher in the especial field to which his talents have been devoted, he has labored long and earnestly to raise the standard of education in his beloved commonwealth. And in view of what he has so successfully achieved it is but just to claim for him a conspicuous place among the eminent men to whom the state is so greatly indebted for the high rank to which her system of common schools and various institutions of more advanced grade have attained.

Dr. Erastus Test, of the department of mathematics, Purdue University, is a native of Indiana and hails from the county of Wayne, where his birth occurred on November 12, 1836. His father, Samuel Test, Jr., was a native of New Jersey and originally a manufacturer of cotton and woolen goods, but later became a tiller of the soil, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Jones, was of Pennsylvania birth. These parents came west in an early day and for a number of years were honored residents of Wayne county, Indiana, where they reared their family of seven children, three of whom are still living. Dr. Test's childhood and youth were spent in his native county and his preliminary educational discipline under the direction of a private tutor was of such a character as to develop at quite an early age the lad's intellectual capabilities and to arouse in him a decided predilection for study and the acquirement of knowledge. In due time he was prepared for a higher course of training; accordingly in 1861 he matriculated at Earlham College, where he prosecuted his studies until completing the prescribed course, receiving from that institution, in 1863, the degree of Bachelor of

Science. Three years later his alma mater conferred upon him the Master's degree and in 1868 he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan. Having decided to make the medical profession his life work, he subsequently entered the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis where in 1873 he took for the second time the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the meantime he taught a private school in Richmond and in 1864 was elected principal of the high school of that city, which position he held with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public for one year.

In 1865 Doctor Test became professor of science in Earlham College, in which capacity he continued until 1875 when he severed his connection with the institution and during the three years ensuing practiced medicine at Dundee, Illinois. Later he went to Oregon, but after filling the chair of chemistry in the medical college of that state for one year, returned East and accepted the principalship of the Raisin Valley Seminary, near Adrian, Michigan, where he taught with marked success for a period of five years. In 1881 he founded the Central Academy at Plainfield, Indiana, which he began with very meager accommodations and a small attendance, but by the close of the second year a substantial brick building had been erected and furnished and the institution placed on a solid basis for effective work. Turning the above enterprise over to other management, the Doctor in 1883 was made instructor in the Richmond Normal School, which position he held until 1886, when he took charge of the Union high school at Westfield, where he labored with great acceptance until elected head of the preparatory department of Purdue University two years later.

When the above department was discontinued in 1894 Doctor Test was transferred to the department of mathematics, where he has since remained and where he has added continuously to his success and reputation as a teacher, also to his high personal standing, being one of the most popular members of the faculty and a general favorite with the hundreds of students who every year profit by his instruction.

As already indicated, Doctor Test has achieved enduring fame as an educator and his many years of distinguished service have brought him prominently to the front among the leading teachers of his own state and have given him an honorable reputation in educational circles throughout the entire country. Although well advanced in years, he is as fresh and alert physically and mentally as in the days of his prime and it is a fact worthy of note that he is now doing the most effective and acceptable work of his life, his intellectual faculties appearing to increase in strength and vigor and his manner of imparting instruction more efficient as he grows in age and experience.

Doctor Test was married, August 13, 1868, to Mary Taylor, of Morgan county, Indiana, daughter of Joseph N. and Phoebe G. Taylor; Mrs. Test was educated at Earlham College, graduating with the class of 1867, and is a lady of intelligence, culture and beautiful character. She has presented her husband with three sons, the oldest of whom, Dr. Frederick C. Test, whose birth occurred on June 14, 1869, is a prominent physician of Chicago where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. He is married and the father of two children, a son and a daughter. Charles Darwin and Louis Agassiz Test, twins, were born June 18, 1874, the former being professor of chemistry in the State School of Mines, at Golden, Colorado, while the latter is head of the department of chemistry in Occidental College, Los Angeles, California.

Politically, Doctor Test is pronounced in his allegiance to the Republican party, casting his first presidential ballot in 1860 for Lincoln and his last for Taft in 1908. He was reared under the auspices of the Society of Friends, to which society he and his wife still belong.

LOUIS CLAWSON.

Among the well-remembered citizens of Fairfield township, Tippecanoe county, who succeeded in leaving the indelible imprint of their strong personalities upon their neighbors, who established a good home for his family and then passed on to his reward on a higher plane of action in the undiscovered beyond, was Louis Clawson, who was born near Delphi, Carroll county, Indiana, February 28, 1854, and whose death occurred July 31, 1902, after a well-spent and useful life. He was the son of Abraham Clawson, a native of Greene county, Ohio. His mother was a Miss Nipper, born near Delphi, Indiana. Early in life they came to Colburn, Indiana, locating near that town, where Mrs. Abraham Clawson died, and it was there that Abraham married a second time, his last wife being Alice Liptrap, of Chillicothe, Ohio. She is still living near Boswell, Indiana. To Abraham Clawson and his first wife six children were born, only two of whom, George and Mary, are living, she is the wife of F. Loy, living east of Delphi, Indiana. Abraham Clawson devoted his life to farming and always made a comfortable living for himself and family.

Louis Clawson, of this review, was taught by Abraham Clawson to carry on general farming, consequently when he started in life for himself he was equipped for the struggle which he carried on so successfully. He



LOUIS CLAWSON



MRS. LOUIS CLAWSON

had remained at home assisting with the farm work, attending the common schools in the winter time, until he was twenty-three years of age. He came to Tippecanoe county in 1878 and he spent the remainder of his life here, achieving distinction as a progressive agriculturist and a public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Clawson was married on May 6, 1880, to Susan Lairy, of Lafayette, Indiana, daughter of Alexander and Mary Ann (Isley) Lairy, both natives of Ohio. Mr. Lairy came to this county with his parents in 1830, locating in Perry township, but after his marriage he moved to Fairfield township, where he engaged in farming. His wife was the daughter of Henry and Mary (Miller) Isley. The former died in 1863 and the latter in February, 1894. She married a second time, her last husband being Charles H. Grimes, a native of North Carolina, the wedding occurring in March, 1869. Mr. Grimes is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Lairy were the parents of six children, namely: Henry, Thomas and Elizabeth, all deceased; Robert, a carpenter and farmer, lives at Lafayette; Susan, who married Louis Clawson, of this review; Manson, a well-known physician of Lafayette.

One child was born to Charles H. Grimes and wife, the Rev. James Edward Grimes, a minister in the United Brethren church of Warsaw, Indiana.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Clawson, namely: Cora B. married Omar Enyart, of Rochester, Indiana, and they have one daughter, Lois; Pearl is the wife of John Wise, a farmer in Fairfield township, this county, and they have one child, Gladys Doris; Roy has always lived at home, and runs the farm; Robert is at home; the fifth child, Manson, died in infancy; Edith and Raymond are both living at home. Cora and Pearl were both educated in the common schools and graduated in the high school in May, 1897; then they took a course in the Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana; each has taught six terms, Cora having taught the Ford school in Tippecanoe township, also at Deer creek; Pearl taught one term in Perry township and five terms in Wea township; they are regarded as excellent instructors and both are favorites with a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

After his marriage, Mr. Clawson lived in Perry township for a short time, then moved to Fairfield township where he purchased forty-seven acres of land in section 12. He also operated very successfully a threshing machine which he owned for a period of twenty-six years. He was a man of thrift and great energy. When he purchased the farm in Fairfield town-

ship there was on it a log dwelling and a log stable. These in time gave way to a very substantial and comfortable home and an excellent barn, erecting the former in 1903 and the latter in 1892. He also made many other extensive improvements until this place ranks well in the forefront with other up-to-date farms of this township. He carried on general farming and was successful. He never aspired for public office, but was a strong Democrat. He was a faithful member of the Lutheran church. His death was deeply lamented by the entire community where he was well and favorably known. Mrs. Clawson is a highly educated woman, affable and neighborly, and she has a fine family, all being popular in this township and wherever they are known.

JOHN R. CUNNINGHAM.

The family of this name originated in Ireland. John R. Cunningham, who was a native of that country, remained there until early manhood and then emigrated with his wife Rebecca to the United States. He located on a farm in Clermont county, Ohio, when that section was wild and sparsely settled and made his living by farming in a small way until the war of 1812. He enlisted in one of the military companies recruited for that conflict and eventually found himself a part of the army of the ill-fated General Hull. After the surrender of that unfortunate officer at Detroit he escaped and fled to the forest, where he was nearly starved during his subsequent wanderings. Finally he and his companions reached a friendly neighborhood where they were fed and cared for until they had recuperated. After the cessation of hostilities, Mr. Cunningham returned to his home and resumed farming, but in 1824 decided to make his future residence in Indiana. Settling first in Dearborn county, he remained there until 1831, when he pushed farther west and became one of the first settlers of Washington township, in the county of Tippecanoe. He remained here until the close of his mortal career, leaving a number of descendants who have worthily borne his name. John Cunningham, his eldest son, was born in Darke county, Ohio, April 1, 1820, and hence was about eleven years old when his parents settled in Indiana. He grew up on his father's farm in Tippecanoe county and later became a prosperous farmer on his own account, and by the time of his death had accumulated two hundred and three acres of land in Tippecanoe township. He lived for a while at Battle Ground, was a member of the Christian church and a Democrat in politics. He married Salome Bemberder, by whom he had six children, Mary E., wife of J. O. Conley, of Tippe-

canoe township; John R.; Douglas A., a farmer of Iowa; Emma, and Ida, deceased.

John R. Cunningham, second of this family, was born in Tippecanoe township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, February 8, 1854. He remained at home, assisting with the farm work and occasionally attending school until he had completed his twenty-first year. He then went to Kansas and worked there for nine months as a farm laborer. December 5, 1883, he married Catherine, daughter of Isaac and Mary J. (Lawman) Yost, who was born November 16, 1858. Her father was a native of Darke county, Ohio, and her mother was born in Virginia, April 2, 1834. They came to Tippecanoe county in the fall of 1851, located in Perry township, but later removed to Dayton, where he died in March, 1888. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, with the dates of their respective births, are as follows: Lulu, September, 1883; Belva, January, 1885; Blanche, November, 1886; Mabel, July, 1888; Earl, March, 1890; Rudolph, June 18, 1893; Marie, November 13, 1895; Erma, May 30, 1899; Alfred J., August 17, 1903. Lulu, Belva, Blanche and Rudolph are graduates of the high school. When married, Mr. Cunningham had little with which to start life. However, he and his wife worked hard, as farmers and their wives can work, and at last their toil was measurably rewarded. At present they own two hundred and seventy-five acres of excellent and productive land, besides fifty-eight acres inherited from his father. He paid especial attention to livestock, raising good hogs and cattle, and it was to this feature of the farm that he was indebted for the best part of his income. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Cunningham made a venture in Kansas that proved rather disastrous. He was glad to get to what was then a much less promising agricultural state than now, and when he returned in 1888 he had to borrow money to pay the freight on his stock. This set-back compelled him to start life over again at the bottom, but pluck and labor conquered and he is now independent. Though he rents most of his farm, he still manages a part of the place in person, as he prefers to be busy as long as his health holds out. He is not only a good farmer and excellent business man, but he is valued as a neighbor and esteemed as a citizen.

JOHN C. BROMMER.

The family of this name descended from a line of German mechanics. Conrad Brommer, who was a shoemaker by trade, left the Fatherland in 1855 and reached New York city after a tedious voyage in the steerage.

Pushing west, he tarried a while in Philadelphia, from which city he came direct to Indiana and located in Lafayette about the year 1857. After working a while in a shoe factory, the German instinct for independence asserted itself and he started a shop of his own. It proved to be a wise move, as he prospered and in time found himself in good financial circumstances. He died May 28, 1897, but his wife, who was Christena Straub and a native of Germany, where he married her, makes her home with Jacob Wibers at Lafayette. Of their ten children, Mary, Ella, John C., Catherine, Amelia and Lorena are the only survivors, the two first named being residents of Indianapolis.

John C. Brommer, third of this family, was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, November 27, 1862. When thirteen years old he began to learn the candymaking trade with a concern in Lafayette, and remained until he mastered its intricacies. When fifteen years old he was fortunate in securing a position with Barney Spitznagle, present city treasurer of Lafayette, in the wholesale leather and saddlery business, which was destined to prove of great advantage in his subsequent career. In five years he had so mastered the details and become so proficient that he was offered the important trust of traveling salesman, and, though the firm changed names several times, he was continued in his place under all managements. He remained with them until January, 1909, a period of some twenty-five years, during which time he established a high reputation as a competent and reliable business man, of the highest integrity of character. After quitting the road he retired to his farm of one hundred and seven acres in Washington township, where he is taking life easy in the freedom and independence known only to the farmer.

May 26, 1887, Mr. Brommer married Blanche, daughter of John F. and Ellen C. (Rothrock) Isley, the former of English and the latter of German descent. Everton C., the only child by this union, born November 4, 1888, was graduated in the class of 1908 from Purdue University, having previously graduated from the Lafayette high school; he is now instructor in mechanics at Purdue. Mr. Brommer is a member of the German Reformed church, while his wife is a Methodist. In politics, while voting the Democratic ticket in state and national affairs, he carries his sovereignty under his hat when it comes to local politics, and casts an independent ballot. He is a member of Transitville Lodge, No. 425, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Brommer is a well informed business man and enjoys general esteem as a citizen.

HENRY MACAK.

Under this name we deal with a worthy family which came to us originally from one of the celebrated provinces of Austria. Frank Macak was born near Prague, July 4, 1825, and is now nearly eighty-five years old. He has had an adventurous and eccentric career. According to the laws of Austria every citizen must give up so many years to military duty, but after getting in Mr. Macak served ten years. Eventually wearying of uniforms, brass buttons and discipline, he decided to try his fortunes in the great republic beyond the seas. Accordingly, he took ship and landed at New York city in 1861. He remained in the great metropolis for many years, but had the "wanderlust" and could not resist the temptation to travel from place to place. Though a shoemaker by trade, he could not stick to the "last," but dabbled more or less in other lines of business, including farming on a small scale. He was very industrious and energetic and made much money, but he was of a generous disposition and found it hard to save up much. Still he has a small farm in Williams county, Ohio, though he resides in Toledo. His wife, Tracy Macak, was born in 1830, and during all these years shared the joys and sorrows of the man to whom she united her fortunes more than half a century ago, her death occurring September 10, 1909. Of the nine children of this venerable couple, three died in infancy, the survivors being Tena, John, Julia, Henry, Frank and Tracy.

Henry Macak, second to the youngest, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1867. He was reared on a farm and obtained a fair elementary education as he grew up in the common schools, supplemented by a short experience in the high school. March 15, 1888, when twenty-one years old, Mr. Macak came to Tippecanoe county with fifty cents in his pocket. He set to work without delay, holding down a job as section hand on the Wabash railroad for five years. From that work he saved about three hundred dollars, with which he embarked in farming. At present he owns sixty-eight acres of good land in Washington township, and altogether has been successful and prosperous in all his undertakings. Though a Democrat in politics, he was elected assessor by a majority of eighty in a township usually giving somewhere around thirty-five Republican. He served four years in this office and was elected trustee of Washington township for four years by a majority of sixty-one votes. These elections were an unusual tribute to his popularity entirely aside from party considerations.

March 17, 1888, Mr. Macak married Margaret J. Amstutz, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1900. The children were Tracy May and Clara

Belle, deceased; Isaac F., born January 17, 1890; Nellie Belle, born March 1, 1892, and Guy Edward, born March 27, 1894. The last two named are high school students. Mr. Macak is a member of Transitville Lodge, No. 425, Free and Accepted Masons, and was secretary for two years.

ALVIN CORNELIUS BAKER.

It is not an easy task to describe adequately a man who has led an eminently active and useful life and who has attained a position of relative distinction in the community with which his interests are allied. But biography finds its most perfect justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history. The subject of this sketch has for many years occupied a conspicuous place in local public affairs and has been unusually successful in business affairs. He enjoys as wide an acquaintance as probably any man in the county and the circle of his friends is as large as that of his acquaintances. His long official relations with the community have been eminently satisfactory and today few men enjoy to so large a degree the universal esteem of the people.

Alvin C. Baker, who has continuously since young manhood been identified with the undertaking business at Dayton, is a native of this place, his birth having occurred on the 17th of March, 1856. He is the son of Robert and Mary Jane (Slaven) Baker, the former of whom was born in Butler county, Ohio, the son of William Baker. The latter brought his family to Tippecanoe county in 1827 and in the same year he entered the first land east of Wild Cat creek in Sheffield township. He cleared the land, built a comfortable home for those days, and remained there until his death, twenty years later. Robert Baker, the subject's father, went into the undertaking business at Dayton, being the pioneer in this line of business here, and for over a half century he was the principal funeral director in this section of the county. He was public-spirited and took a keen interest in educational matters, serving efficiently as manager of the school board. In politics he was first a Whig, and later an ardent Republican. His religious connection was with the United Brethren church, of which body he was an ordained preacher. His ministerial circuit was a large one and his pastoral duties frequently kept him away from home for days at a time. He was a man of strong convictions and honest purpose and he enjoyed the respect of all who knew him.

Alvin Baker received a good education in the common schools and early took a deep interest in his father's business, becoming a valued assistant to him. On the completion of his schooling, he took an active part in the business, of which he eventually became the sole proprietor. To better qualify himself for his work, he attended and graduated from the Egyptian Embalming School and the Indiana Embalming School. He early realized that it was essential that he should keep closely in touch with the latest advances in methods in his business and he has ever been a close student of literature bearing on the preservation and handling of the dead. It has been said that he now enjoys the widest practice in his line in the county, his services being in demand all over this part of the state.

Mr. Baker has shown splendid business qualifications and has acquired the ownership of two hundred and twenty-three acres of splendid farming land in Sheffield and Wea townships, which has proven a wise investment. He has shown good judgment in the handling of this property and keeps everything on the place in first-class condition. He was also one of the organizers and is now a stockholder of the Mulberry National Bank, at Mulberry, Indiana, one of the thriving financial institutions of Clinton county. He is also an organizer and stockholder of the Tippecanoe Loan and Trust Company and a stockholder and director of the Farmers and Traders' Bank, both of Lafayette. As a further evidence of his standing as a man of sound business qualifications and sterling honesty, it may be noted that almost continuously since attaining his majority Mr. Baker has served as administrator or guardian for from one to three estates, in every instance discharging his duties to the entire satisfaction of both court and beneficiaries.

In 1899 Judge Taylor appointed Mr. Baker a member of the county council to represent the district composed of Washington, Perry, Sheffield and part of Lauramie townships. At the end of this term he was reappointed and was subsequently twice elected to the position, each time without opposition, thus serving eight years altogether, during four years of which time he served as president of the board. In 1906 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, taking his office on the first of January of the following year, and in the fall of 1908 he was re-elected to the position for a term of three years. He takes a deep interest in the affairs of the county and has given much attention especially to the improvement of the public highways, particularly as to culverts and bridges. Many of the small bridges and sluiceways, which characterized a number of the public roads and which were continually requiring repairs and attention, have been replaced by permanent concrete culverts, improving the highways in both appearance

and efficiency. The commissioners have also made some valuable and much-needed improvements in the county jail. Mr. Baker has given considerable time to public affairs, but his temperament is such that he will not be satisfied to be simply a public office-holder in name, but he has given to the county the same careful attention to its business affairs as he does to his own personal interests.

Fraternally, Mr. Baker is a member of Dayton Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he has served as treasurer. He was also a valued member of the building committee during the construction of the new Masonic building. He is a charter member of Sheffield Lodge, No. 414, Knights of Pythias, and has been honored with election to every office in the lodge, including that of chancellor commander. Mrs. Baker is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star at Dayton and the Daughters of Pocahontas at Lafayette.

On the 17th of March, 1887, Alvin C. Baker was united in marriage with Allie Parks, daughter of Charles and Margaret (Burntridger) Parks, and to this union have been born four children, Dwight R., Russell P., Otto and Margaret. The family attend and support the Presbyterian church at Dayton and are numbered among the most popular families of the community. In politics Mr. Baker is a staunch Republican.

A man of strong social instincts, Mr. Baker has won a host of warm personal friends and his record during his life in this community has given him an enviable standing. He gives a warm support to every movement looking to the improvement of the community or county and is counted among the county's leading citizens.

ANDREW BAUSMAN.

Year has been added to year and decade to decade until the aggregate of much more than half a century has been reached since the time when the subject of this sketch came as a lad to Tippecanoe county, of which his father was a pioneer. When the family took up their residence in Sheffield township this section was still in many respects a frontier region, awaiting the awakening touch of the sturdy pioneers who would still further transform its lands into rich and productive farms and beautiful homes, establish villages, churches and schools and various commercial and industrial enterprises and thus continue the inceptive work of reclaiming the country for

the uses of mankind. The natural advantages of this section attracted at an early day a superior class of settlers—a thrifty, industrious, progressive and law-abiding people, whose influence has given permanent direction to the work of development and material advancement. Of this type was the father of the subject of this sketch, who performed well his part in the development of this section of the state of Indiana.

George Bausman was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of October, 1812, and was the son of John Bausman, a native of Germany. He was reared on a farm and early became inured to the toil incident to farming in the early days. Upon attaining mature years he learned the trade of carpentering, which he followed for twenty-one years. At the age of twenty-one years he removed to Ohio, locating in Greene county, where he followed his trade and also farmed for a number of years. In the fall of 1850 he came to Sheffield township, Tippecanoe county, and purchased a farm, after which he returned to Ohio and brought his family to their new home, arriving here April 1, 1851. The farm, which was located in section 22, contained one hundred and fifty-one acres, and the only improvement contained thereon was a small log cabin. In this rude home the little family was installed and it was "home" in the fullest sense of the word. In 1858 the family moved into the fine brick house which had been built, the brick for which were all made and burned by the father and sons. Mr. Bausman added to his original holdings as he was able until eventually he owned four hundred and twenty-two acres.

While living in Ohio, George Bausman married Catherine Mitman, a daughter of Jacob Mitman. Her paternal grandfather Mitman was born in Germany and came to America in an early day, settling in Pennsylvania. During the Revolutionary war he was captured by Hessian soldiers and terribly tortured, both of his eyes being put out. Catherine Mitman was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1815, and in her youth accompanied her parents on their removal to Ohio, where she met and married George Bausman. The latter died January 15, 1871, his widow surviving him until June 11, 1877, and their remains lie in the Wyandott cemetery in this township. They were members of the Lutheran church and took an active part in its work, he being a member of the official board. In politics he was a Republican and stood high in the esteem of his neighbors. To George and Catherine Bausman were born the following children: Fiana, born December 23, 1841, died in May, 1851; Henry, born April 5, 1843, lives at Frankfort, Indiana; Charles, born November 16, 1844, died April 1, 1877; Andrew, subject of this sketch; Mary, born July 12, 1849, became the wife of William Cullom, and died in 1873; Catherine, born July 8, 1850, was

the wife of Casper Roush, but is now deceased; Sarah Elizabeth, born April 4, 1853, died September 11, 1853; Lily, born September 13, 1855, died January 23, 1856.

Andrew Bausman, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, was born in Greene county, Ohio, on the 10th of August, 1846, and in early boyhood accompanied his parents on their removal to Sheffield township, this county. He assisted his father on the farm during his youth and received such an education as could be secured in the common schools of that day. In 1882 he located on his present farm of one hundred and eighteen acres, on which he has made many substantial improvements and which he has developed into one of the most productive farms in this section of the county. Mr. Bausman now owns a total of four hundred and four acres in Sheffield township and also has one hundred and sixty acres in the state of Colorado. He gives his attention to general farming, with which he combines stock raising, which he has found a very profitable department of farm work. He is one of the best known farmers in this section of the county, not only because of the fact that he has accumulated a fair amount of this world's goods, but also because of the advanced and progressive methods adopted in his operations. He keeps in close touch with advances in the science of agriculture and is quick to adopt those ideas which appeal to him as being the best.

In 1876 Mr. Bausman was married to Martha J. Crowden, who was born in Sheffield township, and to them have been born the following children: Charles, who married Minnie Edwards and resides in this township, has three children, Emerson, Otis and Elsie; William lives at Marion, Indiana; Inda, who is the widow of Earl Peter, lives at home with her parents, and has one child, Earlna; George Elliott, Robert and Paul are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Bausman are members of the Presbyterian church at Dayton and take an active part in the church work. Mr. Bausman served as treasurer of the church for fifteen years and has served many years as trustee and is also an elder. In politics he is Republican and takes a live interest in current public events. He and his wife have a host of warm personal friends and are held in high esteem by all.

ALFRED NEVIN SNODDY.

Back to stanch old German and Scotch stock does Alfred N. Snoddy trace his lineage, and that in his character abide those sterling qualities which have ever marked the true types of these nations is manifest when

we come to consider the more salient points in his life history, which has been marked by consecutive industry and invincible spirit, eventuating in his securing a high place in the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen.

Adam Snoddy, the paternal great-grandfather of Alfred N., was a native of bonnie Scotland, but came to America in an early day. His son John, the subject's grandfather, was for many years a resident of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, where he was successfully engaged in farming. Here he passed the greater part of his life and died. During the war of the Revolution he took sides with the colonists and fought valiantly for their independence. He married a Miss Johnson and they became the parents of four children, namely: William J., Benjamin, John and Mary.

William J. Snoddy, father of Alfred N. Snoddy, was born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1792, and received as good an education as was possible to secure in the schools of that early day. He was reared to the life of a farmer and followed that occupation all his active days. In young manhood he went to Butler county, Ohio, and there, in 1827, married Mary B. Shrader, of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock, and who was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1801. They continued to reside in Butler county until 1834, when they moved to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, locating on land which he had entered in 1829. At the time of their removal, Mr. Snoddy also entered three hundred and twenty acres more, this including the land on which Alfred N. Snoddy now lives. This land Mr. Snoddy cleared and improved, erecting a good set of farm buildings and otherwise putting the place in good shape for successful farming, according to the standard of that day. He acquired other land from time to time as he was able, until eventually he owned a total of seven hundred acres.

William J. Snoddy was a man of strong intellect and because of his progressive methods and upright life he commanded the respect of all who knew him. Politically he was a Democrat until 1856, when he became a Know-Nothing, but still later joined the Republican party, of which he was ever afterward a staunch supporter. He was prominent in public affairs and in 1845 was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, and was twice re-elected to the office, a marked evidence of his popularity and the efficient manner in which he discharged the duties of the office. During his first term of office, the second court house was erected, the details of which were largely under his supervision. In 1855 Mr. Snoddy was elected to the office of county surveyor. In 1847 he had been elected a member of the lower house of the state legislature and served one term to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In religion he was a member of the Presby-

terian church and gave to that body an unreserved and hearty support, officiating as elder and contributing liberally of his means to the support of the church and the spread of the gospel. His first membership was with the church at Lafayette and it was necessary for him to ride horseback from his farm, but it is related that he missed but few meetings. William J. Snoddy died in March, 1866, at the age of seventy-four years, and his remains lie in the cemetery at Dayton.

Alfred Nevin Snoddy was born April 21, 1834, in Butler county, Ohio, and the same year was brought by his parents to the new home in Tippecanoe county. He first attended school under the instruction of his father, who was one of the first teachers in the township. He subsequently entered Hanover College, at Madison, Indiana, where he was graduated in 1855. The year following his graduation his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Science. During 1856-7 the subject studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Robert O'Ferrell, of Lafayette, and then matriculated in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, graduating in 1859 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then entered upon the active practice of his profession at Monroe, Indiana, in partnership with Dr. Moses Baker, under the style of Baker & Snoddy, which relation existed for four years. Then, on the death of his father, the Doctor relinquished his practice and returned to the home farm and took up the active management of the same, to which he has since devoted himself. He has given up active labor, being now practically retired, but he still keeps in close touch with business affairs and under his general oversight the property is kept up to the high standard set by his father. He now owns personally two hundred acres of the old place and has a very comfortable home, in which he takes a justifiable pride. He has in his possession the original sheepskin patent for the land, bearing the signature of Andrew Jackson, which has always remained in possession of the family.

On July 13, 1859, Alfred Snoddy was united in marriage with Margaret H. Seawright, a daughter of Hon. Wilson and Martha (Mitchell) Seawright. Her grandfather, Samuel Ramsey Seawright, was one of the first settlers in this part of the state and his remains now rest in beautiful Oxford cemetery. Mrs. Snoddy was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church and was loved by all who knew her. Her death occurred in 1892. To Mr. and Mrs. Snoddy were born the following children: William Wilson, born August 5, 1860, is deceased; Samuel Alfred, born February 11, 1862, resides at Lafayette; Charles Lewellyn, born June 7, 1865, lives at Terre Haute, Indiana; Martha Bell, born April 6, 1868, at home; Anna Lyle,

born June 8, 1872, died April 6, 1876; Edith Elda, born November 28, 1878, lives at Indianapolis.

In politics Mr. Snoddy is a staunch adherent of the Republican party and takes a healthy interest in public affairs. His religious belief is in harmony with the creed of the Presbyterian church, of which he has been an elder continuously since 1865. In every relation of life he has faithfully performed his part and in his last years he is enjoying the confidence and high regard of all who know him.

DAVID ELLIOTT.

The vicissitudes and conditions of pioneer life were not unknown to the subject of this sketch, and, though he has marked the intervening years with "ceaseless toil and endeavor," he has had the satisfaction of realizing that his efforts have been crowned with success, since he stands today as one of the prominent and prosperous farmers of Tippecanoe county and as one of its honored citizens.

David Elliott, who operates a fine farm of three hundred and eighty-four acres in Sheffield township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, was born in this township on the 22d of September, 1844. He is a son of Robert and Eliza (Roberts) Elliott, early pioneers of Tippecanoe county. Robert Elliott was a native of Perry county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Charles and ——— (Linn) Elliott. In 1829, shortly after their marriage, Robert Elliott and wife came to Tippecanoe county and entered land, being among that courageous and sturdy class who actually occupied the land before the white man's axe had been laid at the roots of the primeval trees. They were recognized as persons of sterling qualities and had a prominent part in the development of the section in which they settled. Both died and are buried in the Dayton cemetery. They were devoted members of the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Elliott was serving as an elder at the time of his death. He was in politics at first an old-line Whig, but on the formation of the Republican party he became identified therewith and was faithful in his allegiance. At the time of his death he was the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land, all of which he had cleared and developed from the state of wilderness in which it was first found. Robert and Eliza Elliott were the parents of the following children: Charles, who died in early youth; Mary, who married J. N. Fullinwider, is living near Crawfordsville, Mont-

gomery county, Indiana; one that died in infancy, unnamed; Martha, deceased; Scott served three years in the Union army during the Civil war and then re-enlisted in Company A, Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was killed in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864, his remains being buried at Dayton; William H. died in 1861; David is the immediate subject of this sketch. Robert Elliott was twice married, his second wife being Jane Wallace, who is deceased. There were no children of this second union.

David Elliott spent his boyhood days under the parental roof and has spent his entire life amid agricultural pursuits, in which he has achieved a distinctive success. His education was confined to what could be obtained in the schools of his boyhood days, which, in comparison with the schools of the twentieth century, were lacking in facilities and methods. He has, however, been a close reader and a keen observer of men and events, and is considered a well-informed man. He has made many permanent and substantial improvements on his home place, not the least of which is a splendid brick residence, modern in style and convenient in appointments. Mr. Elliott keeps in touch with every detail of the business and adopts modern methods and means in his farming operations. His farm comprises three hundred and eighty-four acres and is generally considered one of the best farms in this section of Tippecanoe county.

In 1875 Mr. Elliott married Alice L. Ritchey, a daughter of John and Mariah Ritchey, of Wea township, whose death occurred in 1906. She was a member of the Spring Grove Presbyterian church and hers was a beautiful character. Mr. Elliott is a member of the Spring Grove Presbyterian church and takes a live interest in all the activities of that society, being at present one of the elders. Because of his splendid personal qualities, Mr. Elliott is highly respected by all who know him. It is said of him that he will at any time go out of his way or put himself to almost any inconvenience to accommodate others. He has never been known to break his word and he enjoys the full confidence of his associates.

WILBER A. COCHEL.

The services to agriculture rendered by Purdue University are known only to the initiated. It is one of the great chain of colleges that grew out of the Morrill law, of the sixties, which, by donating funds for the establish-

ment of agricultural schools in the various states, laid the groundwork for the progress of agricultural science which has been so marked a feature of our national development during the last forty years. In co-operation with the great central department at Washington, Purdue and other schools of its kind have been gradually introducing improvements of most vital interest to all who till the ground and incidentally to every citizen of the country. Agricultural science is taught in many departments, each equipped with a competent corps of professors and all the mechanical appliances needful for prosecuting the work. The brightest minds, the best trained men, the very bone and sinew of the land, both physically and intellectually, are drawn on for the experimental work essential to producing the best results and no school of its class surpasses Purdue in the completeness, versatility and varied accomplishments of its faculty. Through Mr. Cochel we are introduced to that branch of agricultural science known as animal husbandry. It embraces all the details that enter into improvement of the livestock of the country. Best methods of breeding, natural and sexual selection as taught in the books of evolution, the art of feeding so as to produce the best results, diseases of animals and their cure—in fact everything that leads to making a better hog, sheep, horse, steer or cow comes under the general head of animal husbandry. A few biographical details concerning one of the youngest men engaged in this important line of investigation at Purdue will prove of interest to the general reader.

William H. and Charlotte (Calvin) Cochel, natives and residents for a long time of Mahoning county, Ohio, eventually removed to Missouri. The former was a farmer but carried on the business of a hardware and commission merchant in connection with his agricultural labors. Wilber A. Cochel, third in their family of nine children, was born at Tipton, Missouri, August 7, 1877, and as he grew up learned something of the routine of farm work by assisting his father at intervals. Meantime his academical education progressed in the common schools, followed by a term in the high school, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1893. Shortly afterwards he entered the University of Missouri and took the academic course, which was terminated by a degree in 1897. Mr. Cochel's first business venture was as a farmer and stock raiser, which he followed for five or six years, during which time he obtained considerable practical knowledge concerning the best methods of feeding stock for profit. Having acquired a fondness for this pursuit and feeling that he had a natural inclination for this business he determined to equip himself for its successful prosecution. With this end in view, he matriculated in the agricultural department of the University

of Missouri, applied himself assiduously to mastering the principles underlying the care, selection, breeding and feeding of livestock, and in 1905, after two years of hard study, he was made happy by receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. Almost immediately after his graduation, Mr. Cochel was offered and accepted the position of assistant in that department of the experiment station which deals especially with animal husbandry. At present he is an associate professor in the department and is regarded as one of Purdue's most promising young scientists. A valuable part of his work is embraced in his lectures before farmers' institutes, where he gives those interested the benefit of his knowledge, both theoretical and practical, in all that relates to the handling of livestock.

Professor Cochel is a member of the American Breeders' Association, the Indiana Live Stock Breeders' Association and is connected with the society whose object is to study the science of animal nutrition. On the fraternal and social side he is a member of the Masonic order and of the Sigma Xi college fraternity. October 1, 1908, Mr. Cochel married Miss Caroline, daughter of Dr. J. W. and Mary (Noble) Fahnestock, of Lafayette. Personally, Mr. Cochel impresses his acquaintances as a fine type of the robust American, capable of much hard labor, both physical and intellectual, methodical and studious in habit, an independent investigator, self-contained and possessed of a reserved force which guarantees more than is promised.

WILLIAM SANFORD WASHBURN.

No farmer in Tippecanoe county carries on his work in all its diversified lines with more careful discrimination and foresight that tends to definite success than William Sanford Washburn, the present well-known trustee of Perry township. He was born in Morgan county, Missouri, September 30, 1867, the son of Sidney A. and Amanda (Wilcoxson) Washburn, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Hendricks county, Indiana. Sidney A. Washburn went to Missouri early in life and participated in the development of the community where he settled. He got only a limited education, for conditions were primitive in that country and he had to assist with the work on the home place. His parents died there of cholera when he was quite a young man. When he reached manhood he married and continued to live on the old Missouri homestead until 1874, in which year he moved to Pittsfield, Illinois, where he died in 1877. He was a very industrious and

honorable man.' His widow married again, her second husband being John Meads. She died near Canton, Illinois, in 1880. To Mr. and Mrs. Sidney A. Washburn six children were born, named as follows: Cora, deceased; Mary married Marion Leek, of Warrensburg, Missouri; William Sanford, of this review; Roxie Alice married George Hudson and lives in Amo, Indiana; Lulu married George Shepherd, who died in 1903; she died February 28, 1909; Evelyn died in childhood. The Washburn family is of Scotch-Irish descent. Mrs. Sidney A. Washburn was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William S. Washburn attended the common schools at Hebron and Stilesville, Indiana, receiving a fairly good education. After his mother's death he went to live with an uncle, Prof. W. J. Wilcoxson, of Stilesville, with whom he lived for fourteen years. The subject was able to secure a good vocal and some instrumental training. In 1896 he went to Pulaski county, Indiana, and rented land one season, after which he came to Tippecanoe county and rented land in Tippecanoe township for three years.

The married life of Mr. Washburn began on December 8, 1898, when he espoused Emma Johnson, who was born in Tippecanoe township, this county, the daughter of Augustus and Anna (Johnson) Johnson, both natives of Sweden, the former having come to America in 1855 and the latter in 1870. He was first married to Martha Wolf, by which union three children were born, William, Charles and Ida. He also had three children by his second wife, namely: Mary, deceased; Emma, wife of Mr. Washburn; Ella, the widow of D. Rohrabough, is living at Radnor, Indiana. Two children have blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Washburn, namely: Frank, born August 7, 1900, and Mabel, born February 11, 1903.

In 1899 Mr. Washburn located in Washington township, Tippecanoe county, where he remained four years and then bought one hundred and thirty-nine acres in section 10, Perry township, where he now lives, which was known as the Zimmerman place, which was entered from the government by the Lisley family. One hundred and ten acres of this place are under cultivation, and many valuable improvements have been made on the place by its present owner, who is a progressive agriculturist in every sense of the word, carrying on diversified farming, raising much grain and stock, especially horses, cattle and hogs. He has a very attractively located home, good barn and plenty of farming implements. He started in life without money or influential friends to aid him, but he has been a hard worker and a good manager and has succeeded admirably well and is among the leading

young farmers of Perry township. In politics he is a Republican, and, as already stated, is trustee of his township, the duties of which office he very creditably fills. He is a strong temperance man. In his church relations he belongs to the Christian church, while his wife has her membership in the Methodist Episcopal.

LLEWELLYN V. LUDY.

George W. Ludy, father of him whose name appears at the head of this sketch, was a manufacturer of brick and tile, but after carrying on this business for a number of years is now living in retirement. He married Martha L. Wood and by this union there were two children, a son and a daughter. The latter, Nina E. Ludy, received a special education at the Terre Haute and Marion (Indiana) Normals, supplemented by a course in the Indianapolis University, and is now a teacher in the public schools of Hartford City.

Llewellyn V. Ludy, the only son, was born at Mill Grove, Indiana, January 26, 1875, and received the usual routine education in the common and graded schools of his native village. When he grew up strong enough he assisted his father in the brick and tile yard and this employment continued until the completion of his eighteenth year. In 1893 he entered Purdue University and took a preparatory course, after the completion of which he became a student in the department of mechanical engineering, finishing and graduating with the class of 1898, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science and, two years later, the degree of Mechanical Engineering. He was engaged at once by the University as assistant in the engineering and laboratory, and ever since has been a prominent factor in this important branch. In due time he was promoted to professor of mechanical engineering. The growth of this department has been great and rapid since Professor Ludy's advent and there are now associated with him seventeen professors and instructors.

Professor Ludy has gained favorable notice not only as a teacher but as a lecturer and writer of books on scientific subjects. Three of his contributions to the domain of applied science have attracted attention in the scientific world. His discussion of principles of the "Air Brake" and his two books on "Locomotive Boilers and Engines" rank high among railroad men. His papers contributed to scientific journals on "Tests of Automobiles," "Physical Tests of Cast Iron and Steel," and kindred subjects have marked him as a master in his special field. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Educa-

tion, the Indiana Academy of Sciences, and the Indiana Engineering Society. On the social side he is a Tau Beta Pi and a Sigma Xi of Purdue. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and his political convictions are in line with those of the Republican party. Professor Ludy is popular with all classes owing to his companionable disposition, easy address and genial manners.

MICHAEL JOSEPH GOLDEN.

The Golden's represent Irish blood filtrated through Canada and into the United States. Patrick E. Golden came from the old country during or shortly before the Civil war and located in Canada, as a farmer, later becoming a locomotive engineer on one of the dominion railroads. He married Helen Moran, also a native of Ireland, and reared a family of seven children, of whom four survive.

Michael Joseph Golden, the only living son, was born at Stratford, Canada, September 17, 1862, but went with his parents to Lawrence, Massachusetts, when seven years of age. He obtained a fair education in the local schools and when eighteen years old entered the School of Technology in Boston, where he spent two years in mastering the elementary principles of the mechanic arts. After this experience he obtained a position as book-keeper with a large manufacturing firm at Lawrence and devoted four years to this line of work. His technical education embraced a course in the Massachusetts Institute from 1881 to 1883, in the Institute of Drawing at Hyde Park, Massachusetts, the high school in 1883, and for completion of the work in each of these institutions he holds a degree representing his proficiency. In 1884 he came to Purdue University and began as an instructor in the engineering department when its equipment was scant and crude and only two others engaged in the work. These were Professor Goss, now of Champaign, Illinois, and Lieutenant Stahl of the United States navy. The machinery then in use was very meager and of inferior quality compared to that now doing the work of the department. The equipment at present is complete and of the most modern construction, Purdue being satisfied with nothing less than the best. There are now twenty-two teachers, including principals and assistants, and the entire skilled working force of instructors and builders amounts to seventy-one men. Twenty-two of Professor Golden's associates are experts in the trades with which their particular department has to do. He himself is one of the most accomplished teachers of

practical mechanics to be found in any school of technology. Not only has he been thoroughly educated in the theory of applied mechanics in its various branches, but he has added to the learning obtained from books the practical experience to be obtained only from actually doing the work. Professor Golden has held his present position as professor of practical mechanics at Purdue ever since 1890, and during these many years has wrought magical changes in this important branch of education at Lafayette's famous school. Bright young men have been sent out annually to all parts of the country thoroughly qualified to fill any and all positions in the mechanics arts taught at Purdue. They are not immature theorists possessed of a smattering of learning, but trained mechanics ready to take hold and go on with any work in their line entrusted to them. In other words, they do not have to go through a novitiate or apprenticeship, but are already accomplished journeymen, fit to take charge either as an individual mechanic or as a superintendent of other workmen. This is the value of an education at Purdue and in none of the many departments is it more strikingly demonstrated than in that presided over by Professor Golden.

Professor Golden believes in keeping abreast of the times and is up-to-date in all the discoveries and improvements affecting his special line of work. Hence we find him a member of the Indiana Academy of Sciences, the American Society of Mechanical Engineering, the Franklin Institute of Manual Training for Teachers. He is also connected with the Association of American Society of Naval Academy and Architects and Mechanical Engineers. Professor Golden was reared by Catholic parents and is a member of the Knights of Columbus. He is a man of sunny disposition, of optimistic temperament, a born student and investigator, never daunted by difficulties and does his work not only with ease but with an enthusiasm for it that is the best guarantee of success.

WILLIAM S. CAMPBELL, M. D.

The son of good old sturdy American stock and of a father who was the first white child born in Sugar Creek township, Montgomery county, Indiana, Dr. William S. Campbell, of Lafayette, Indiana, Tippecanoe county, came into the world blessed with enough grit and determination to succeed in life. He was born July 13, 1857, and is a son of Martin and Emeline (Cameron) Campbell. Charles Campbell, the grandfather, was also a pioneer citizen and a native of Ohio. He married Eliza Bowers, a native of

Ross county, Ohio. These two emigrated to Montgomery county, Indiana, where Charles Campbell entered land on the site where Colfax now stands. The land was then heavily wooded, but it was partially cleared and after ten years was sold. To the marriage were born the following children: Abraham; John, member of the Seventy-second Indiana Regiment, killed at Chickamauga; Elizabeth, dead; Susan, dead; Nancy, married Berry Revis. Mrs. Campbell married a second time and to this union two children were born: Charlotte, who lives in Nebraska, and James, who lives in Lafayette.

Martin Campbell was reared in Montgomery county, Indiana, and attended the common schools of that period. He is a hale and vigorous man and still survives, living at Clark's Hill at the age of eighty years. He married Emeline Cameron, whose people came from Pennsylvania. To them were born ten children, as follows: D. C. Campbell, a minister in the Dunkard church; Dr. William S.; Abner B., a farmer in California; Rose B., who married Ben Harter, of Chicago; Nancy J., widow of E. M. Wolfe, of McDale, California; Susan D., wife of Osborn J. Storms, of California; Robert M., physician of Lafayette, Indiana; Minerva E., wife of J. G. Cook, of California.

William S. Campbell was born and reared on a farm in Tippecanoe county. He received his education in the common schools until he was old enough to engage in teaching, giving his attention to this for eight terms. He later attended the State Normal School at Terre Haute, Indiana, and then decided to enter a medical school. He matriculated in Rush Medical College of Chicago, in 1883, and graduated in 1885. Following his graduation he located at West Point, Indiana, and practiced his profession there for twenty years. He removed to Lafayette in 1904 and has here continued his life work. Doctor Campbell is also an extensive landowner and possesses two hundred and fifty acres in Tippecanoe county and a quarter section in California in what is known as the fruit belt.

Doctor Campbell is the present health officer of Tippecanoe county and for eight years was examining surgeon for the pension bureau. He has always taken an active interest in politics, is a Republican and served as the county chairman of his party for one term. He was married in 1879 to Frances J. Storms, a native of Tippecanoe county. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are active in its work. Doctor Campbell is a member of the Masonic order and a past chancellor in the Knights of Pythias order. He has long been regarded as one of the leading citizens of Lafayette and a man of sterling worth and character as well as a physician of commanding prominence.

JAMES EARL McCABE, M. D.

The country physician, an institution of such importance in rural communities, is well represented at Buck Creek, the capital of Washington township, by Dr. James E. McCabe. He comes of an excellent lineage, has had a fine training and has, during his residence of six years in his present location, done much good work and won many friends. He is a son of Theodore McCabe, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1844, came west in early manhood, settled in White county, Indiana, and has "made good" as a useful citizen. At present he is a member of the board of commissioners of Tippecanoe county and an honored resident of West Lafayette. He married Elvora Kyle, by whom he had eight children: James E.; Alma, wife of Thomas S. McKinnis, of Lafayette; Winnie P., wife of George Glaze, of Dayton, Indiana; Floyd C., a graduate of Valparaiso College and druggist at Lafayette; William T., a teacher in the Tippecanoe county schools; Nettie May and Harry W., the latter a graduate of the West Lafayette high school and a teacher in the schools of this county; and June W.

James E. McCabe, the eldest of these children, was born in White county, Indiana, December 22, 1874. As he grew up his experiences were entirely rural, as he was reared on a farm and taught to do the work usually assigned to farm boys. He had ambitions, however, above being a drudge, or "hired hand," and made the best of his chances while attending the district schools. He graduated in the township high school, was for a while a student at DePauw University and taught four terms of school in Tippecanoe county. He had always had his eye on the medical profession as a calling that would suit his tastes and at length the opportunity opened for beginning his chosen career. In the fall of 1899 he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute in Cincinnati, Ohio, and took a full four-years course, which was completed in the spring of 1903. The first location selected was at Green Hill, in Warren county, Indiana, but in August, 1903, he came to Buck Creek, in Tippecanoe county, and soon gave evidence that he had the faculty of making friends as well as securing patients. In six years he has built up a fine practice, established himself in the confidence of the community, and is rapidly reaching the time when he will be ranked as one of the county's leading physicians. He possesses energy, talent, a good education, pleasing address and other elements that enter into the acquisition of success in all the walks of life. He is a member of the State Eclectic Medical Society and an interested student of medical progress wherever observable.

In October, 1904, Doctor McCabe married Ella M. McQueen, daughter of a farmer and a teacher in the Shelby township schools of Tippecanoe county. Their only child, Theodore E., was born October 25, 1906. The Doctor is a member of Transitville Lodge, No. 425, Free and Accepted Masons, Buck Creek Lodge, No. 407, Knights of Pythias, and has been through the chairs as well as a representative in the grand lodge of the latter. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, but he has no taste for what is called "practical politics" or any desire for office.

JOHN C. ECKHART.

The family of this name in Tippecanoe county originated in Germany. Balsar Eckhart emigrated to the United States about the beginning of the Civil war, made his way west and eventually located in Tippecanoe county where he has lived ever since. After reaching this section he met and, in 1862, married Louisa Snyder, also a native of Germany, with whom he located on a farm and has followed agricultural pursuits exclusively. John C. Eckhart, oldest of his eleven children, was born in Sheffield township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, March 21, 1863. As he grew up on the farm, he exhibited a natural aptitude for learning and made a creditable record in the district schools he attended. His ambition was to become a teacher and with this end in view he entered the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, in order to get the best possible instruction in pedagogics. Taking the scientific course, he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science and at the age of sixteen began teaching his first school, but meantime keeping up his studies. After an extensive experience in the district schools, mostly in Washington township, he at length reached the dignity of principal of the Buck Creek schools, which important position he filled for nine years. He also held the principalship of the schools at Colburn for seven years and gained the reputation of being one of the best educators of his age in the state. Being elected trustee of the township in 1900, he served until 1904, and during this time the Colburn high school building was erected, Mr. Eckhart superintending and taking great pride in its construction. For many years he held a state license to teach and also has a high school license. He is manager and principal owner of the J. C. Eckhart Telephone Company, which he organized in 1903, with headquarters at Buck Creek.

In 1886 Mr. Eckhart married Julia E. Kunkel, of Missouri, and by this union there have been three children, two sons and a daughter. Fred, born July 18, 1887, now with his father's telephone company, is a graduate of the Buck Creek high school. Nellie, the only daughter, was born October 4, 1889, and Carl, the youngest son, was born October 4, 1891. Mr. Eckhart is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and takes great interest in all of its affairs. He serves as one of the trustees and is superintendent of the Sunday school. For fifteen years he served as chairman of Buck Creek Memorial Association, and is a member of Lodge No. 497, Knights of Pythias, having passed all the chairs and served as representative to the grand lodge. In politics he is a Republican and a member of the county central committee from Washington township. Mr. Eckhart has led an active and useful life and has shown public spirit on all occasions and is deservedly esteemed as one of the township's most valuable citizens.

E. E. VAYOU.

The family of this name at Buck Creek boast of having Indian blood in their veins and are as proud of it as the Virginians of being descended from Pocahontas. Perhaps this accounts for their fighting qualities, as both father and son have honorable war records and have proven themselves patriots of the first order. Francisco Vayou served as a scout for General Scott, during the Mexican war and the traditions say he did good service. At the beginning of the Civil war his military instincts again asserted themselves and he hastened to enlist in Troop I, Second New York Cavalry, with which he went through all the hot campaigns in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. As he joined in August, 1861, and was not discharged until September 10, 1864, it will be seen that he devoted over three years to the service of the country. He was with his regiment in many battles and numerous skirmishes, during the arduous contests between the army of the Union and the powerful forces under General Lee. Included in the list are Rich Mountain, Winchester, Manassas, Antietam, Rappahannock Station, Culpeper, Cedar Mountain, second battle of Bull Run, and Brooklin Mill. He was wounded three or four times, but refused to give up and as soon as recovered was at the front again. This old warrior married Mrs. Esther (Daughty) Rexstraw, by whom he had two children, the eldest, named Frankie, dying in childhood.

E. E. Vayou, the only son and survivor, was born at Buck Creek, Indiana, September 2, 1877. He passed through the common schools with much credit, receiving the highest grades in his respective classes. After spending three years in the high school he was graduated in 1897 and soon thereafter had a chance to display the talent for war characteristic of his family. In 1898 he enlisted in Company A, Second Regiment United States Infantry, with which command he saw the hardest service of the Spanish-American war. They were sent to Tampa, Florida, from which port they sailed for Cuba, on June 8th, reaching the scene of activities on the 23d and 24th. On July 1st the Second Regiment participated with credit in the battle of San Juan Hill, the principal engagement of this war, and in this sanguinary setto Mr. Vayou was shot through the hip. This necessitated a trip to the hospital at Brooklyn, New York, where he remained for some time, and was discharged on January 19, 1899, at Camp Shipp, Anniston, Alabama. Returning to Buck Creek, he was appointed deputy postmaster, but after serving three years he took the civil service examination for appointment in the rural free delivery department. In 1902 he was appointed carrier of route 21, Buck Creek, and has since filled this position. He is a member of the Association of Spanish War Veterans, and gets fourteen dollars a month pension for his injuries in Cuba. He belongs to Wabash Lodge, No. 11, Improved Order of Red Men, at Lafayette, and holds the Haymaker's degree. In politics, Mr. Vayou is a Republican, and has served for several years as a member of the county central committee from Washington township.

BALSAR ECKHART.

A highly respected and eminently deserving representative of the German element in Tippecanoe county, which is so greatly indebted to this large class of industrious foreign-born citizens, is Balsar Eckhart, whose birth occurred in Germany on March 12, 1837, the son of Lewis and Mary E. (Wagoner) Eckhart. His parents never came to America, preferring to remain on their farm in the old country. They were the parents of eight children, two of whom came to the United States, John and Balsar; the former went to Wisconsin where he lived until his death, becoming a man of considerable wealth. Balsar was educated in the schools of his native country, working on his father's farm when not attending school, consequently he quite naturally chose farming as a profession. On May 14, 1858, he left his native country for the United States, and in the following July

landed in Lafayette, Indiana, his total capital being ten dollars. He began work in the harvest fields, hiring out on the farm by the month, working in the crops during the summer and chopping wood in the winter time, and making rails. He saved his money and soon had a foothold here.

Mr. Eckhart married Louisa Snyder, August 1, 1862. She was a native of Germany, having come to America when twelve years of age, with her parents. To Mr. and Mrs. Eckhart twelve children were born, among which number were two pairs of twins. Seven of these children are living at this writing, namely: John, William, G. G., Roman, Lucy, Rose and May. The first three named became teachers of local prominence; G. G. abandoned teaching and became a physician and surgeon, now engaged in the practice at Marion, Indiana, where he has attained more than a local reputation as a surgeon of great ability.

Balsar Eckhart's first wife died June 5, 1902, and on December 10, 1903, he was married to Mrs. Mary E. Hull, whose maiden name was Doctor. She was born August 13, 1848, in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Her father was a native of Germany, while her mother was born near Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Mr. Eckhart has prospered by reason of his close application to his chosen work, being known as one of the most progressive and painstaking farmers in Washington township, having secured by reason of his excellent management a very valuable farm of two hundred and thirty-four acres which is under a high state of improvement, well stocked and on it stand a modern and beautifully located dwelling, nicely furnished, and numerous substantial outbuildings. Mrs. Eckhart is also the owner of a very valuable tract of land, consisting of one hundred acres.

Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Eckhart are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Eckhart being a steward and one of the trustees of the same and he was for some time superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a liberal supporter of the church and he and his estimable wife are interested in whatever tends to upbuild the moral or religious status of the community. In politics, Mr. Eckhart is a Republican. No family in this township is held in higher favor owing to the fact the Eckharts are known to be scrupulously honest, public spirited, generous and obliging to all the deserving.

MICHAEL LEHNERT.

There are no more industrious or highly respected citizens in Washington township, Tippecanoe county, than Michael Lehnert and wife, the former a native of Prussia, Germany, where he was born on the 6th day of

January, 1832, and at an early age he attended the schools of his native country, where he applied himself in a most diligent manner and secured a good education, which has since been broadened and deepened by general reading, travel and contact with the world, so that his conversation is at once interesting and instructive. His father was very desirous that his son Michael should learn a useful trade, but he and his wife could not agree as to what it should be, Mrs. Lehnert proposing that he become a shoemaker, and he accordingly took up this line of work which he followed for a short time. He then turned his attention to the production of wine and the coo- perage business, a desire of his father. He learned to produce good wine from grapes, the country where he was reared abounding in fine vineyards, and he in due time became an expert at this, being able after three years' training and practice to produce the very best brand of wine of this nature. It being the custom of the German empire to compel all its young men who were physically able to serve a number of years in the army upon reaching the age of twenty, young Michael sought to avoid this, not caring to become a soldier. Having at that time relatives in Lafayette, Indiana, he began devising a plan to come to the United States, so on March 15, 1852, he, with three companions, embarked for the New World, landing in New York city May 11th of the same year. Starting west at once, he arrived in Lafayette, Indiana, on the 29th of that month, having a capital of about five dollars. He was acquainted with Peter Dienhart, who had preceded him to this country from the same province in Germany, and in him Mr. Lehnert had a true friend. The thing uppermost in the mind of the young German was to find employment whereby he could make a living and when he had looked over the local field, he decided to begin the cabinetmaker's trade, securing employment in this line with James Roberts, who conducted a shop where the government building is now located. Young Lehnert worked at this trade for a period of three years for which he received one hundred and forty dollars with board and washing, and at the expiration of the time stipulated he was employed at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per day and board. He became a very skilled workman, especially in the making of tables, and continued with Mr. Roberts until the latter quit business.

Mr. Lehnert was later employed by a Mr. Scudder in the same line of business and worked for him nearly two years, obtaining his wages by "piece work," finally becoming an expert and was able to command good wages, and he also worked for Joseph Shehan nearly two years. He then went to Jefferson City, Missouri, where he remained a year and a half working at his trade. Owing to the arrival of a sister from the old country, he

returned to Lafayette to join her. He decided that he had mastered this line of work and that he could do better by entering the business on his own account, so he established a shop at Delphi, Indiana, buying the stock of John Cullier, who agreed that he would never re-enter the business in Delphi, but he failed to keep this promise, for in a short time he established another shop there in partnership with a friend, who conspired to force Mr. Lehnert from the field, but the latter was made of sterner stuff than his two rivals in trade had anticipated, and by close application to business he soon built up a good trade, and after nearly forty years in the business found himself in possession of a very comfortable competency, all of which had been honestly earned.

Mr. Lehnert chose as his life companion Elizabeth Ruffing, a native of Germany, being two years old when brought to the United States by her parents. She has proven to be an excellent helpmeet all along life's uneven road. To this marriage three children were born, namely: Mary, who became a noted musician, especially skilled on the piano and violin, whose untimely death in young womanhood brought profound sorrow to all who knew her. Frank and Charles are the sons; they both seem to be the possessors of unusual business ability, and are managing successfully the home farm, consisting of three hundred and twenty acres, which is under a high state of improvement and cultivation. Frank is married, but Charles has remained single. Both received good educations. On this excellent place stand a commodious, comfortable and pleasantly located dwelling and numerous substantial outbuildings.

The Lehnerts are Catholics and faithful to the mother church, holding their membership with the congregation at Delphi. In politics, they all support Democratic principles. They are money-makers and public spirited, regarded as honest in all their dealings and they stand high in the business and social circles of Washington township.

ADAM W. ANDRE.

Before their marriage, Nicholas and Louisa (Weber) Andre were both natives of Rheinisch Bavaria, and each was brought to the United States by their respective parents during the late twenties. They were married in New York city, and in 1832 migrated to Pennsylvania, where they spent some time in Lehigh county. In 1850 they settled in Franklin county, Indiana, on forty acres of land, which they farmed for many years after the primitive

methods of the days. In 1874 they again moved their residence, locating at Connersville, Indiana, where they passed the rest of their lives. Mary, the youngest of their daughters, married John Miller, of Connersville. D. W., a son, is a resident of Connersville, and Edward lives at Indianapolis. James is a citizen of Tennessee. Louisa, who was the wife of Henry Young, is deceased, as is also William. Charles and James live in Tennessee.

Adam W. Andre, the eldest of the family, was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1834, attended the common schools of his neighborhood until sixteen years old, and then began to learn the cigarmaker's trade. He followed this calling for thirty years in his native state and after coming to Indiana, but eventually abandoned it to engage in farming and other work. He has a taste for politics and usually took an active part in campaigns on the Democratic side. November 6, 1868, he was elected coroner of Franklin county and served six years. At a later period he removed to Tippecanoe county, secured a body of land and engaged extensively in farming for many years, but feeling the need of rest he has lately retired from active business. He owns eighty acres of land in Washington township. In 1900 he was elected justice of the peace and since has devoted much of his time to the business of his office. He is well known over the county as Squire Andre and has the reputation of making an unusually good magistrate. He has tried many important cases, keeps well informed and is much sought after in the making of deeds, drawing up mortgages and soldiers' vouchers and other duties of a justice. His decisions have always been just and wise and when appeals were taken to higher courts he was usually sustained both as to facts and the law. In fact, Squire Andre is a man of superior judgment and good business qualifications, being in these respects an improvement over the average justice of the peace.

May 10, 1860, Mr. Andre married Mary A. Meckley, who was born in Preble county, Ohio, in 1839. They have five children. Iantha Indiana is the wife of W. H. Anderson. Flora A. married Joseph Shultz, of Lafayette. Lizzie Leora is the wife of Thomas Brown, of New York city. Sylvester M. lives in Chicago and Hattie is the wife of E. C. Bacon, of Boston, Massachusetts.

M. M. GRAY.

Originating in Scotland with Nathaniel Gray, represented in Virginia by Miles Gray, descended from the first immigrant, other members of the family eventually found their way to the west and founded the Tippecanoe

county branch. Miles grew to manhood in his native state and married a Miss Thornton, by whom he had four children, all now dead except J. M. Gray, who resides at Delphi, Indiana. John M. Gray, another of his sons, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1834, married Mary A. Huff in Washington township, where he became a successful farmer and stockraiser, with one hundred and twenty acres of land at the time of his death. He had six children: Ida J., wife of Allen Fattic, of Henry county, Indiana; W. P. B., a real estate dealer of Anderson, Indiana; D. M., a farmer of North Dakota; Alice E., wife of J. A. Orser, of Franklin, Indiana; M. M. and Catherine E., the latter the wife of Charles E. Schnepf, of Carroll county, Indiana.

M. M. Gray, fifth of this family, was born in Henry county, Indiana, July 8, 1872, and when about nine years old came with his father to Carroll county, where he worked on the farm and attended school during the winter months. He continued his studies in the high school at Delphi, and when twenty years old engaged in farming on rented land. He abandoned this pursuit to take charge of a hardware store at Colburn for J. C. Eckhart, with whom he remained two years. In 1901 he became a salesman for J. Crouch & Son, the largest importers of Belgian, Percheron and German coach horses in the United States. He travels in Canada and various parts of the United States where stock of this kind is in demand, and does a large business for the firm. J. Crouch & Son own five hundred and fifty acres of land on East Union street, Lafayette, where they accommodate their large herd of thoroughbred horses and they have a national reputation as breeders. Mr. Gray has a country home near Colburn and here he spends three months in each year as a dealer in buggies.

May 25, 1894, Mr. Gray married Effie Stair, who was the mother of two children. His second wife was Anna R. Sprott, of Lafayette, by whom there is no offspring. He is a member of Delphi Lodge, No. 80, Knights of Pythias, and in politics is a Republican. He is a reliable and painstaking business man, who enjoys the confidence of his employers as well as the public generally. A good judge of livestock, none know better their strong points and value, and it is his good judgment, combined with industry, that has gained him his success as a salesman.

JAMES D. BALL.

A checkered life was that of Gardner Ball, full of ups and downs, profits and losses, misfortune and good fortune,—in fact, all the happenings char-

acteristic of men's lives as they go through this world of conflict. Born in Ireland about 1834, he learned the trade of linen-weaving and when twenty years old emigrated to the United States. He reached the West a raw and inexperienced young man, traveled through Indiana to Perrysville, and when he reached that point found himself "broke." He had good legs, however, and used them to walk to Lafayette where he obtained employment with Tom McComb as clerk in his grocery store. He remained three years and during this time learned bookkeeping which enabled him to obtain employment in the Rogers warehouse as combined clerk and bookkeeper. Later he engaged as manager of a distillery at Lafayette owned by Peter Lamb, of Cincinnati, and utilized his wages to pay for a third interest. All went well until the establishment burned, when Mr. Ball lost all his savings. Not discouraged, however, he looked around for other employment and found it as weighmaster for Robert Morey, proprietor of the Wabash elevators. After working in this position for ten years he bought a third interest to be paid for out of his salary and for a while prospered greatly, but another reverse of fortune came and he lost all. His next service was with Armour & Company, Chicago, as accountant, and he remained with this firm for nineteen years. As old age approached he decided to quit active business and is now living in retirement in Chicago. He was married in Belfast, Ireland, to Susan Dunlop, and has five children living.

James D. Ball, one of his sons, was born at Lafayette, Indiana, December 28, 1856, and obtained his education in the common schools and a commercial college. He began working out for himself when about fifteen years old, among his employments being that of traveling salesman, which he followed for two years. He was also a grain buyer for Morey & Company, at Colburn, for some time. For twenty-one years he conducted a general retail store, beginning with a capital of two hundred and fifty dollars, but with the assistance of his wife and boy and by much hard work and good management he made a success of his business and eventually found himself well fixed financially. He has long been regarded as one of the local leaders of the Republican party, and served as member of the county central committee from Washington township. In 1895 he went into office as trustee of the township and served six years, during which time he built the Americus school at a cost of four thousand dollars. In 1900 he built the elevator at Colburn as manager of a stock company, and ranks as one of the community's best business men. He owns two hundred acres of land adjoining the Colburn corporation line, rides in a nice automobile and resides in a fine brick residence, being at present retired from active business. November 1,

1882, Mr. Ball married Nellie Obenchain, who was born in Buck Creek, October 25, 1859, and taught for some time in the district schools. Their only son, Raymond G., who was born in 1884, died in August, 1907, while a member of the sophomore class at Purdue. His death was a great blow to his parents and cast a shadow over their lives that can never be removed. Mr. Ball is a member of Delphi Lodge, No. 80, Knights of Pythias, and also of the Uniform Rank No. 86, at the same place.

THE STANFIELD FAMILY.

No family in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, has figured more prominently in the annals of this part of the state or borne a better name for both honor and industry. The numerous descendants of the old pioneers of this name seem to take a delight in so ordering their lives as to keep untarnished the escutcheon of their sterling forebears. We first hear of John Stanfield, Sr., who was born in North Carolina, August 10, 1796, the son of John and Rachael (Slatker) Stanfield. They came to Jackson county, Indiana, as early as 1816 when the country was a wilderness through which roamed the savage and numerous species of wild beasts. He devoted his life to farming, and he married Catherine Cox, who was born in February, 1800, in Knoxville, Tennessee, and to them thirteen children were born, namely: William, Rachel, Oliver, Julia Ann, Jeremiah, John, Lydia, Samuel, Joel, Carver, Catherine, Allen and William. Those living are Julia, in California; Lydia, in Iowa; Samuel, in Fowler, Indiana; Allen, in Ockley, Indiana. In 1829 John Stanfield came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and located in Washington township on a farm of one hundred and ninety-six acres, which was wild and uncultivated. He was one of the first settlers in his neighborhood. He cleared his land and in time became well known throughout the county. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics was a Republican, at one time serving as trustee of his township. John Stanfield, who married Catherine Cox, was a blacksmith by trade, which he followed for many years. It was in 1827 that he entered land in Washington township. In 1829 he returned to his childhood home and brought his family to this county. After living four years on his land here he sold it and bought land in section 31, Washington township, where he developed a good farm and had a comfortable home, in which he died in July, 1879, his widow having followed him to the silent land in February, 1880. He



SAMUEL B. STANFIELD AND FAMILY

came to this county a poor man, having only enough money with which to procure eighty acres of land which at that time required only a very small sum. He added to this as he prospered until he had a farm of six hundred acres. He was a Republican and a strong Union man, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Allen Stanfield was born September 2, 1826, in Tippecanoe county, Indiana. He was the son of John Stanfield, Sr., who married Catherine Cox. He was educated in the home schools, having remained on the home farm until he was twenty-two years of age when he went to Burlington, Indiana, where he remained sixteen years. In 1879 he went to Washington township, Tippecanoe county, where he purchased three hundred and thirty-seven acres of choice land. He was three times married, first to Hannah Dawson, by whom he had five children, namely: Sarah, who married Enoch Hickenbaugh, of Remington, Indiana; Buna Vista married John Aper, of Lafayette; John J. lives at Battle Ground, Tippecanoe county; Francis M. is deceased; William S. went into the United States army and was never again heard of. Matilda Furgerson was the name of Allen Stanfield's second wife, whose maiden name was Clevenger; two children were born of this union, Belle, deceased, and Samuel B., whose life record will be given at length in following paragraphs. Allen Stanfield's third wife was Mary Brown. He was a good manager and careful worker, and in politics he was a Republican. In 1902 he moved to Ockley, Indiana, and he is now living retired.

Samuel B. Stanfield was born in Washington township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, April 8, 1875. He received his education in the home schools and at Manchester, Indiana. When nine years of age his uncle, Joel Stanfield, adopted him and he lived with his uncle until his marriage, April 24, 1898, to Nora Bowyer, of Independence, Kansas, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Heffner) Bowyer, the former a native of Benton county, Indiana, and the latter of Iroquois county, Illinois. William Bowyer, the son of Isaac Bowyer, grew up and married in Benton county, and in 1869 he went to Kansas where he remained for a period of twenty years, then returned to Indiana, locating at Ockley, Carroll county, where he lived until 1908 when he located at Buck Creek, Tippecanoe county, this state, where he still resides. He is a farmer and stockraiser, a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In his family were seven children, namely: Charles, a broker living in Kansas City, Missouri; Henry, who was a barber, is deceased; Edward is a farmer in Washington township, this county; Fannie married John Ruckles and is living in Lafayette; Nellie

is deceased; Nora, wife of Samuel B. Stanfield; Fred, the youngest member of the family, is deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Stanfield two children have been born, Roscoe R., born October 11, 1900, and Olive L., born October 3, 1902.

After his marriage Mr. Stanfield lived in Washington township on the old homestead in section 31, where he remained until 1908, when he moved to his present place in section 6, Perry township, which is part of the old Stanfield property. He carries on general farming in such a way as to insure a comfortable living from year to year. He delights in fine livestock, especially horses, and he is known throughout this locality as a breeder of imported Belgian horses, being the owner of "Dezourise De Loyers," 3315; 29462, one of the best imported stallions in this country, weight two thousand and one hundred pounds. He is chestnut in color, was foaled April 29, 1902, and was imported by J. Crouch & Son. Mr. Stanfield also owns two imported mares, "Sarah De Voll," roan in color, No. 669; and "Comtesse De Fayat," bay in color, No. 649. The fine farm of Mr. Stanfield is widely known as "The Home of the Belgians." He has always been a farmer and is known to be a very progressive one. Although a loyal Republican, he has held no office, preferring to devote all his time to the management of his extensive affairs. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and in his church relations he belongs to the United Brethren church. In his daily life he maintains a strict integrity and is a worthy descendant of worthy ancestors.

REV. E. PARKER CONRAD.

The Lutheran pastor at Colburn, though a young man and a newcomer, has already "made good" not only with his parishioners but the populace at large. He came highly recommended and by his work soon showed that he was deserving of all the good words spoken for him. He is energetic, resourceful, courteous to all and a friend-maker. Already his charges have shown signs of improvement and in time there can be little doubt of greatly increased membership and influence. Tippecanoe county is indebted to the Old North state for this ministerial recruit, as his whole career was spent in the south before coming to Indiana. Rev. E. Parker Conrad was born in North Carolina, July 29, 1878, and thus will be seen to have hardly passed his thirty-second year. He is a son of George W. and Mary (Leonard) Conrad, who occupied a farm in the vicinity of Lexington. Here the future

minister was reared, learning all about farming as he grew up and attending the district schools at intervals. In 1896 he became a student of Lenoir College at Hickory, where he took the full course and was graduated in June, 1900, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His first business venture was as a teacher in the North Carolina schools, but this occupation was abandoned to make preparations for his career in the ministry. Entering the Lutheran Seminary at Chicago, he went through a three-years course, which was completed by graduation in the spring of 1904. In May of that year he was ordained by the North Carolina synod of the Lutheran church and given charge of a church of his denomination at Winston. He retained this pastorate until October, 1905, when he was transferred to the church at Colburn in Tippecanoe county, of which he has since had charge. Besides his main charge he serves the churches of St. John's, Bethel, Pettit and St. James at Darlington. Mr. Conrad has managed well, having succeeded in increasing the membership while keeping the finances in good order.

May 27, 1908, Mr. Conrad married Myrtle Graeber, of China Grove, North Carolina, whose birth occurred June 27, 1884. Mrs. Conrad is a lady of unusual accomplishments, having taken a course in elocution and besides ranks high socially, both in their original circle in North Carolina, as well as in their new home in Indiana.

ROBERT HENRY WAGONER, M. D.

The family of this name in Washington township originated in Germany, the founder being Joseph Wagoner, who was born in 1832, emigrated to Carroll county, Indiana, where he located on a farm in Clay township, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1896. He prospered as a farmer and obtained prominence in his community as a man of affairs. In religion he adhered to the tenets of the Dunkard church and his political convictions were in line with those of the Republican party. In 1851 he was married in Carroll county to Susan Wagoner, by whom he had nine children, all still living except Solomon, who died October 5, 1909, at the age of fifty-five years. Robert H. Wagoner, one of the four sons and the youngest of the family, was born in Carroll county, Indiana, November 22, 1875, and as he grew up obtained an unusually good education. After going through the grades in the district school, he became a student at the Delphi high school, from which he went to the Danville Normal School for a year's course and then spent two years at the State

Normal in Terre Haute. He taught for five years, but meantime had been making his preparations for a course in medicine, which at an early age had become his ambition. In 1898 he matriculated at the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, where he took a full four-years course and was graduated in 1903. In May of the same year he located at Colburn and has since been in active practice at that place. He has prospered and gained not only a fair share of this world's goods, but prominence and influence in his community. Always a Republican, he has figured as a local leader and is quite popular with the voters. In 1908 he was elected trustee of Washington township, and during his short incumbency has given satisfaction. The schools of the township are consolidated at Colburn, Buck Creek and Americus, and the plan has proven popular, as it is more efficient and economical than the old method of having so many scattered schools. Doctor Wagoner is a member of the county, state and national medical societies, and stands high in his profession. He belongs to Buck Creek Lodge, No. 497, Knights of Pythias, and is active in the affairs of this popular fraternity.

July 30, 1903, Doctor Wagoner married Cora, daughter of Levi Jett, and born at Columbus, Indiana, May 16, 1877. The only child of this union is Helen, born June 21, 1906. The family occupy a handsome residence in Colburn, where old-fashioned hospitality is dispensed to friends and all the social amenities enjoyed to the limit.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.

The name of Anderson was made famous at the inception of the Civil war by the heroic defender of Fort Sumter, the attack on whom by the rebellious Beauregard precipitated the most terrible conflict of modern times. A nephew of the Major Anderson who was forced to surrender to overwhelming numbers, but kept his flag flying as long as possible, is the ancestor of the family now so well known in Tippecanoe county. George W. Anderson, a native of northwestern Ohio, married Caroline J. Peret, and some time afterward decided to seek his fortunes in Indiana. It is recorded that he arrived in Washington township, Tippecanoe county, October 15, 1866, fifteen minutes after eight P. M., in a downpour of rain, and located on a farm not so well improved as we find it in these days of piping prosperity. In 1867 he went to Carroll county, where he resided three years, and then returned to Washington township, where he farmed for a while, and then settled in Buck Creek, which was the place of his abode until his death, on

May 13, 1907. He owned fifty-seven acres of land, was a devout Methodist, a loyal Republican, and a patriot worthy of the name of Anderson. Of his nine children, six survive: William H., Ira E., George S., Augustus S., Josephine and Jennie M. The mother is living at Buck Creek in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

William H. Anderson, eldest of the surviving children, was born in Hancock county, Indiana, March 1, 1855. He had little chance for an education as he grew up, but occasionally went to the district schools for short terms, making up for lost time by attending grammar school when nineteen years old. He had the true Anderson blood and even as a small boy his heart leaped at the sound of the martial music calling the patriots to arms. When only eleven years of age he ran away from home and tried to enlist as a drummer boy in the army, but was refused on account of his youth. The experience of those stirring times, however, implanted in his breast an undying love for "Old Glory" and he has ever since been a passionate upholder of the flag. When nineteen years of age he began the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. J. J. Peret, but after three years' trial he found the confinement would be fatal to his health, and decided to abandon his ambition. For nearly three years he clerked in a grocery store at Lafayette, in the employment of R. C. Shockey, was foreman on the Wabash railroad for some time, then a farmer, with an interest in the elevator at Buck Creek. He held the position of director and manager of this concern for two years, during which time he put up the building. In 1893 he bought a general store, but sold it in the summer of 1898 to go into business at Elston. Remaining there until 1902, he again disposed of his interests, went to Owen county and bought a farm, which he managed for a short time and removed to Palestine, Illinois, and bought a general store at that place. In the earlier months of 1904 he tried his hand at carpenter work, but in the fall of that year purchased his present store at Colburn, was appointed postmaster January 23, 1905, and has held the office since and now considers himself anchored for life.

October 17, 1882, Mr. Anderson married Iantha Indiana, daughter of Squire A. W. Andre and a native of Franklin, Indiana. Mr. Anderson is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has been a Sunday-school worker since his tenth year. He has served as superintendent, organized the class and in every way shown himself an enthusiast in the cause. He is a member of Transitville Masonic lodge and in politics has for years been an enthusiastic worker in the Republican party. He owns his store at Colburn, without incumbrance, and is popular both as a merchant and postmaster.

JOHN P. KILE.

John P. Kile is an American by adoption, having been born in Worms, Germany, February 8, 1840, the son of George and Elizabeth (Stein) Kile, both natives of Germany, whose ancestors figured prominently in their respective communities for many generations. John P. Kile is a member of a family of eight children, five daughters and three sons; with the exception of John P. and two sisters, who came to America, the family remained in the Fatherland. They were all trades people, artisans of skill and known as hard workers and successful. John P., as did also the rest of the family, attended school in Germany, receiving a fairly good education. When fifteen years of age he was seized with the wander spirit and his sister, Catherine, having come to America in 1846, he was fascinated by the stories she wrote home regarding our wonderful country. He left school and parental roof-tree to come to her and see for himself what conditions were like in the western republic. At a tender age he found himself in Lafayette, Indiana, and, fortunate for both himself and the community, he elected to remain here, eventually securing a good foothold and becoming prosperous. Catherine Kile died in Kansas in 1899.

John P. Kile first found employment in the dry goods store of a very estimable man, Giles F. Crary, with whom he was associated for many years, finally, after he had mastered this line of business, becoming Mr. Crary's partner, and for a period of thirty-three years Mr. Kile continued to serve the public in a very neatly-kept and well-stocked dry goods store on the south side of the public square, where Loeb & Hene's place of business is now located. During his long term of business as a merchant Mr. Kile won a reputation throughout Tippecanoe county for fair dealing and his store was always well patronized, and while he sold goods so as to realize a comfortable income, a legitimate profit, an honest reward for his labors, he was always desirous of pleasing his customers and giving them a square deal. Now in his declining years he is enjoying a well earned respite, with a clear conscience, knowing that his life has been led along honorable lines and in a manner that has brought harm to no one.

Mr. Kile was married in 1870 to Elizabeth Irvin Deardorf, a native of Pennsylvania, and after a mutually happy wedded life of twenty-one years, she was called to her rest on April 8, 1891. This union was without issue. Mrs. Kile was a graduate of the old Presbyterian church school. She was reared a Dunkard, but her parents finally became members of the Presby-

terian church. Mrs. Kile was a very industrious woman, both in the fields and in her home, and no small amount of her husband's success may be attributed to her wise counsel and encouragement. She was highly educated, refined, genial and a woman who was universally liked.

John P. Kile has been a staunch Republican all his life. He was reared in the faith of the German Reformed church. He is a liberal giver to benevolent work, and both church and the missionary cause has in him a worthy advocate: Mr. Kile contributed the funds for the founding and constructing of the Home Hospital in Lafayette, it being his desire that a Protestant institution of this nature should be maintained. Further reference is made to this worthy institution in Volume I of this work. Mr. Kile has found time during his very busy life to travel, especially in Europe, with which country he is familiar, and talks learnedly and interestingly of that country,—in fact, he is a most genial companion, kind, generous, courteous and broad-minded.

JOHN HARRISON SKINNER.

Dean of the school of agriculture in Purdue University was the high honor bestowed upon one of Indiana's most eminent and useful teachers of science as applied to the soil and its products. As agriculture is the most important of all the industries and its development the basis of national prosperity, it follows that those who teach it scientifically are benefactors of the human race and the true evangelists of progress. Too much praise, therefore, cannot be given such men as Professor Skinner, who devote their lives to the improvement and development of scientific agriculture. Endless work, unwearying patience, vast knowledge, both theoretical and practical, skill acquired by study and practice, besides natural adaptability, are required to achieve success in the special department of applied science, which is differentiated as animal husbandry, to which Professor Skinner has devoted his time and energy. Only those who have followed his career closely and kept in touch with his work could form an estimate of the value of such a man, the brief space allowed here admitting of only a skeleton outline. It may, however, stimulate closer inquiry, and those who make it will be amply rewarded by the rich store of knowledge afforded.

Professor Skinner's father, William Harrison Skinner, was a native of Franklin county, Indiana, but settled in Tippecanoe county in the sixties and followed farming as an occupation. In 1861 he enlisted in a company of

the Thirty-seventh Indiana Regiment and served three years. He is at present living on his farm near Romney, where he has lived for thirty-five years. He married Mary Alexander, a native of Greene county, Tennessee, by whom he had five children, three surviving; Mary A. Simison lives at Romney; Gertrude B. Wray at New Richmond, Indiana; Jessie dying while young; and George A. met death accidentally, at the age of forty-one, August, 1909, through contact with a live electric wire.

John Harrison Skinner, the other member of this family, was born at Romney, in Tippecanoe county, March 10, 1874. After the usual routine in the public schools he entered Purdue University in 1893 and completed the four-year course in 1897, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. For two and a half years following he managed his father's grain and stock farm, after which he returned to Purdue and began work in 1899 as assistant agriculturist in the experiment station, continuing until the fall of 1901, when he went to the University of Illinois as instructor in animal husbandry for a year. Returning to Purdue, he was made associate professor of animal husbandry, then professor of animal husbandry, and later promoted to dean of the school of agriculture in 1907. He is a member of the American Breeders' Association, the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science and secretary of the Indiana Live Stock Breeders' Association.

September 3, 1903, Professor Skinner married Mary E., daughter of Edwin W. and Anna (Webster) Throckmorton, of Romney. They have two children, John Harrison, Jr., born January 20, 1906, and Mary Elizabeth, born July 17, 1908. Mr. Skinner is a member of the Methodist church and is a Master Mason, belonging to Romney Lodge, No. 441, and Urbana Chapter, No. 80, Royal Arch Masons.

The following is a statement of degrees conferred, professional career, research work, publications, etc.:

Degree: Bachelor of Science, Purdue University, agricultural department, 1897.

Professional Experience: Assistant agriculturist Purdue experiment station, 1899-1901; instructor of animal husbandry, University of Illinois, 1901-1902; associate professor of animal husbandry, Purdue University, 1902-1906; professor of animal husbandry, Purdue University, 1906-1910; dean of the school of agriculture, Purdue University, 1907-1910; lecturer in Indiana Farmers' Institute, 1902-1910; expert judge of Cheviot sheep, St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904; expert judge of Rambouillet

sheep, International Livestock Show, 1906 and 1907; expert judge of Aberdeen Angus cattle, International Livestock Show, 1907.

Honors conferred: Captain in Purdue Cadet Corps, 1896 and 1897; secretary Indiana Livestock Breeders' Association; member American Breeders' Association.

Research Work: 1903, 1904, 1905, study of pork production, involving various breeds of hogs, including bacon types; 1902-1908, study of the value of soy beans on pork production; 1905-1906, relative value of protein in roughage and concentrates for fattening cattle; methods of utilization of corn and by-products; study of linseed meal and tankage as supplements to corn in pork production; 1906-1909, a study of the influence of age, length of feeding period and the use of silage on the efficiency of the ration and the profits in feeding beef cattle; comparative value of nitrogenous concentrates as supplements in steer feeding; the influence of different nutritive rations on the efficiency of rations in pork production; 1908 and 1909, a study of maintenance ration for brood sows; a study of maintenance ration for growing pigs; a study of maintenance ration for breeding ewes; a study of forage crops in pork production; a study of skim milk as a feed for pigs; a study of the comparison of hominy meal and corn meal for pigs.

Publications: Thirteenth annual report of the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station, published 1900, pages 89, 90, 91, "Sowing Clovers at Different Dates," pp. 92, 93, 94, "Forage Crops"; Bulletin No. 88, vol. II, Purdue Experiment Station, March, 1901, "Systems of Cropping With and Without Fertilization," in co-operation with Prof. W. C. Latta; Bulletin No. 108, Purdue Experiment Station, July, 1905, "Soy Beans, Middlings and Silage as Supplemental Feeds in Pork Production;" Bulletin No. 115, Purdue Experiment Station, December, 1906, "Steer Feeding;" Bulletin No. 129, Purdue Experiment Station, 1908, "Steer Feeding;" Bulletin No. 130, Purdue Experiment Station, 1908, "Results of Short vs. Long Feeding Period;" Circular No. 8, Purdue Experiment Station, October, 1907, "Beef Production;" Circular No. 12, Purdue Experiment Station, 1908, "Methods of Beef Production in Indiana;" Circular No. 14, Purdue Experiment Station, 1908, "Factors Influencing the Value and Cost of Feeders." The bulletins published from 1906 to 1909 have been gotten out jointly with W. A. Cochel, associate in animal husbandry.

Numerous articles have been contributed to the Breeders' Gazette, published by Sanders Publishing Company, Chicago, and other Indiana agricultural papers. Annual reports of the Indiana Livestock Breeders' Association from its organization to the present time have been published in the an-

nual reports of the Indiana state board of agriculture, beginning with report for 1903, Vol. 45.

Addresses: Addresses have been delivered before the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers (published in the proceedings of the eleventh annual meeting of American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers), Illinois Livestock Breeders' Association, Nebraska Livestock Breeders' Association, Ohio Livestock Breeders' Association, Indiana State Board of Agriculture, Indiana Swine Breeders, Indiana Shorthorn Breeders, Indiana Hereford Breeders, Indiana Corn Growers, and county farmers' institutes in many counties in Indiana. Several of these addresses have been published in reports of the Indiana state board of agriculture.

EDWARD ELMORE BAKER.

The agricultural interests of Tippecanoe county have no better representatives than its native-born citizens, many of whom are classed among its most practical, enterprising and successful farmers. One of the number is Mr. Baker, who is one of the prominent citizens of Sheffield township. Reared to a farming life, he has so applied his energies and ability as to attain a success worthy the name, while his present high standing in the community indicates the appreciation of his sterling character.

Edward E. Baker, who resides on a fine and productive farm located a half mile south of Dayton, was born in Perry township, this county, on January 18, 1867, and is a son of Clark L. and Martha Ann (Fickle) Baker. Clark L. Baker was born in Butler county, Ohio, November 1, 1835, and was a son of Ephraim J. and Rebecca (Hawthorne) Baker, who were married on December 24, 1834. Rebecca Hawthorne was a native of Warren county, Ohio, and was a daughter of Francis and Nancy Hawthorne, natives of Ireland. Ephraim J. Baker's father was Ephraim Baker, a native of New Jersey and of English and German descent. Ephraim J. Baker came with his parents to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1854, and located in Wabash township, where he resided until his death, which occurred on June 11, 1872. He was born July 6, 1810, in Butler county, Ohio, and he was a faithful member of the Baptist church, as was also his wife. Rebecca Hawthorne was of Scotch descent, her ancestors having left their native land because of religious troubles. Of the children born to this worthy couple, the subject's father, Clark L., was the eldest. When nineteen years

of age he accompanied his parents to Tippecanoe county and remained with them until he was twenty-three years old. He started life a poor boy, and, without the aid of wealth or influence, forged his way ahead and eventually became a well-to-do and influential citizen of the county, owning at the time of his death four hundred and thirty-five acres of as good land as could be found in this section. He resided on the one farm from 1859 up to the time of his death, which occurred August 28, 1892. He was prominent in the public affairs of his county and in 1878 was a representative to the state legislature, and to him belongs the distinction of having been the only Democrat ever sent to the legislature from Tippecanoe county. He also served several terms as trustee of Perry township. He and his wife were members of the Mt. Hope United Presbyterian church in Clinton county, of which he was an elder, and when this church society was dissolved they joined the Presbyterian church at Dayton, of which he was an elder for the long period of twenty-one years. These parents are buried in the Oxford cemetery in Perry township. On August 26, 1858, Clark L. Baker married Martha Ann Fickle, and to them were born ten children, of whom only two grew to mature years, Edward E., subject of this sketch, and Nancy Marilla, the wife of S. P. Newhard, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. The death of Martha A. (Fickle) Baker occurred on November 12, 1881. Clark L. Baker was a man of sterling qualities of character and always stood for the highest interests of the community. He enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him, and his death was generally regretted throughout the community.

Edward E. Baker received his education in the public schools of his home community. He lived with his father until the latter's death, at which time he bought the home farm of two hundred acres, which he operated until 1904, when he moved to his present farm. This place comprises one hundred and seven acres, to which the subject gives the closest attention, as he does also to the old home farm, which he still owns. He is progressive in his farming methods, keeping abreast the times in the latest advances in the science of agriculture, and hence he has been enabled to make a handsome profit from his land.

Politically, Mr. Baker is a staunch Democrat and takes a live interest in political matters, though he is not in any sense an aspirant for public office. In his fraternal relations, he is a member of Dayton Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons, and is also a member of the Dayton chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, of which Mrs. Baker was one of the charter members.

On the 26th of October, 1892, Mr. Baker married Amelia Hildebrandt, who was born in White county, Indiana, the daughter of August and Catherine (Myer) Hildebrandt. Her parents were both natives of Germany and married after they had separately emigrated to this country. At one time he owned part of the land where the Purdue University buildings now stand. To Mr. and Mrs. Baker have been born the following children: Ethel Katherine, Clark L. and Natalia Edith, all at home. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are among the popular members of the social circles of their community, and their latchstring ever hangs outward, their pleasant home being frequently the scene of social gatherings. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are members of the Dayton Presbyterian church, Mr. Baker having been an elder in same for the past fifteen years.

THOMAS ELLIS.

Tippecanoe county is characterized by her full share of the pioneer element who have done so much for the development of the county and the establishment of the institutions of civilization in this fertile and well-favored section. The biographical sketches in this volume are largely of this class of useful citizens and it is not in the least too early to record in print the principal items in the lives of these hard-working and honest people, giving honor to whom honor is due. They will soon be gone and the past can have no better history or memento than these records. Among these early pioneers of this county none had a greater part in its development than Thomas Ellis, whose death occurred many years ago, but who during his active years here was conspicuous because of his activity and the progressive and enterprising spirit displayed by him in local public affairs. No family stood higher in local public esteem, and the same may indeed be said of the present representatives of the family.

Thomas Ellis, who for many years was one of the most highly esteemed residents of Lauramie township, was born in Maryland on the 19th of February, 1792, and was the son of Rowland and Frances Ellis. Rowland Ellis was a valiant soldier for the colonies in the war of the Revolution. On January 22, 1818, Thomas Ellis married Elizabeth Stoner, their marriage taking place in Ohio, whither the former had gone in young manhood. Elizabeth was a daughter of Isaac and Barbara Stoner and was born March 31, 1796, of sturdy Pennsylvania-Dutch stock. When Mr. Ellis first went to Ohio he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land located in what is

now the heart of Cincinnati. On leaving his Maryland home he built a flatboat and floated down the Monongahela river to Pittsburg, thence down the Ohio to his new home. He was a cooper by trade, which occupation he followed together with farming operations, while at the same time his wife was an adept in making horse-hair sieves, for which she found a ready sale. After residing at this location for a time, Mr. Ellis sold his farm and moved to the vicinity of Columbus, Ohio, where he entered land and remained until 1828. In that year he came to Lauramie township, Tippecanoe county, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, a part of this land being now owned by his grandson, Thomas P. Ellis. Here he first built a log cabin, the common habitation of those days, and then went to work to clear the land and render it fit for cultivation. On the place were two splendid springs of water, near which were favorite camping grounds of the Indians. One day, while walking through the woods on other land nearby, he discovered another fine spring, the water of which was heavily saturated with sulphur, and, though the ground appeared to be practically worthless, he recognized the value of the spring. Soon afterwards he overheard a man say that he was going to enter this land. Mounting his horse, Mr. Ellis at once made a hurried ride to Crawfordsville and entered the land, eighty acres, which is now owned by another grandson, Reuben W. Ellis. By good management and a wise economy, Mr. Ellis became a well-to-do man, was widely known throughout the country and highly respected by all who knew him. He was a man of many fine personal qualities and had a well-earned reputation for honorable dealing. While a member of no church, he was nevertheless a believer in the creed of the Quakers, his wife being a Dunkard, as were the other members of her family. Mr. Ellis eventually settled on the eighty-acre tract he last entered and there he spent the remainder of his days. The old log cabin that he built in 1831 and the barn built the following year are still standing and are prized relics of the old pioneer days. The death of this honored old pioneer occurred on July 30, 1861, and that of his wife on March 4, 1874, and their remains now rest in the Concord cemetery.

Thomas and Elizabeth Ellis became the parents of the following children: John J., born July 18, 1819; Mahala, who was born August 4, 1820, married Joseph Fowler on August 23, 1838, and her death occurred July 13, 1862; Joseph, born September 16, 1821, died December 10, 1876; Hannah, born March 9, 1823, married Elisha F. O'Neill on June 7, 1840, and is now deceased; Mary Magdalena, born August 11, 1824, married Richard Gladden October 31, 1841, and her death occurred on December 10, 1845; Frances, born September 25, 1826, married Richard Gladden on November 8, 1846,

and her death occurred on October 4, 1877; Sarah, who was born August 14, 1828, married Solomon B. Russell March 25, 1847; he died April 21, 1847, and on July 9, 1848, she married Thomas H. O'Neill; she is now deceased; James, born December 20, 1830, died June 8, 1859; Barbara Ann, born September 13, 1832, married William Gladden, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Eliza Ann, born August 9, 1834, married Morris Peak on November 15, 1901; Nancy Ann, born April 2, 1837, married Moses Hanger and is now deceased; Elizabeth, born July 5, 1838, died March 9, 1862.

John J. Ellis, eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Ellis, was born in Ohio and received as good an education as was possible to secure in the common schools of that day. He assisted his father in clearing the various farms which he owned from time to time. He taught several terms of school in the old log school house which was located on his father's farm. Eventually, when the postoffice was established at Stockwell, he became a clerk in the office and the store in which it was located and which was owned by Reuben Baker. He was married, February 9, 1862, to Harriet Lambkin. The latter was born in county Kent, England, May 3, 1835, a daughter of William and Rachael Lambkin. She died June 14, 1878, while her husband survived her a number of years, dying on November 18, 1894. After their marriage, John and Harriet Ellis moved onto the old home farm, where they spent the remainder of their days. Mr. Ellis was a staunch Republican in politics. They were the parents of the following children: Mary Alice, born November 8, 1862, married Ennis Coe March 5, 1884, and they now reside at Stockwell; Martha Kate, born November 20, 1864, married John W. Skinner September 4, 1894, and they live at Stockwell; Reuben Wade, born June 23, 1867; a daughter, born December 29, 1868, died in infancy; William Jerome, born February 27, 1890, resides at Stockwell; Florence May.

Reuben Wade Ellis, the third child born to John and Harriet Ellis, was born, reared and educated in Lauramie township, and has always lived on the old home farm, being the third generation of the family to occupy the place. He was married November 20, 1895, to Rose A. Nalley, a native of Lafayette, Indiana. To this union have been born the following children: Harriet Marie, born January 21, 1897; Helen, born December 14, 1903; Florence Mildred, born June 21, 1906; Mary Etta and Martha Evelyn, twins, born April 23, 1908. In politics Mr. Ellis is a Republican and takes a commendable interest in public affairs, though not a seeker after public office. He gives his attention to general farming, and the present fine condition of

his premises indicate their owner to be a man of good judgment and wise discrimination. In addition to farming, Mr. Ellis also gives considerable attention to the handling of real estate, in which he has been successful. He is a man of splendid qualifications and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

B. F. FOTTERALL.

A man of wide business experience and unusual endowments in the world of commerce, in which he was long a very active and influential factor in the city of Lafayette and several other localities, was B. F. Fotterall, a man who won the admiration of all with whom he came in contact for his high sense of honor, his straightforward dealing with his fellowmen and his loyalty to home industries, and, although he has long since joined the great majority in the charnel house of destiny, he is well remembered and highly revered by a large circle of friends in this vicinity.

B. F. Fotterall was born in New York city July 31, 1825. His father dying when he was but a child, the responsibilities of life weighed upon his shoulders earlier than they should have done, but he was a lad of much grit and determination, and set out to make his own way in the great, cruel world, and it is useless to add that he succeeded admirably well. His mother, Ann C. (Letts) Fotterall, was also a native of the New England states, B. F. being her only child. When a young man he left New York city, believing that greater opportunities existed for him in the newer West than in the great metropolis. Finally making his way to Vicksburg, Mississippi, he there engaged in business. Returning to New York, he remained in his native city until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he again penetrated to the heart of the continent, this time locating at Dubuque, Iowa, in 1859, in which city he remained successfully engaged in business until 1870, when he removed to St. Louis, Missouri. There he remained a short time, then came to Lafayette, Indiana, where he began the manufacture of boots and shoes with the firm of A. G. Carney & Company. He acted in the capacity of a salesman for a short time, during which he succeeded in increasing the sales and prestige of the firm, then he went into business for himself, taking in a Mr. Parker and a Mr. Brown, the firm being known as Fotterall, Parker & Brown. They did a large business, largely due to the efficient management of Mr. Fotterall.

After a life of unusual activity and usefulness, B. F. Fottterall was called from his earthly labors July 21, 1893, leaving a neat competency to his faithful life companion, whom he married September 14, 1859, in Xenia, Ohio. To this union five children were born, all of whom died in infancy.

The father of Mrs. Emily Fottterall, Nicholas ———, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts. Her mother, Clarisse Kinney, was born in Glantonbury, Connecticut. Mrs. Emily Fottterall was born in Homer, New York, July 21, 1837, the youngest member of a family of thirteen children, and of this number she is the only one now living. Her mother lived to see ten of her children grow to maturity and marry. The mother of Mrs. Fottterall died at the age of seventy-four years and her father passed away at seventy-five years of age.

Mrs. Emily Fottterall is a faithful member of the Second Presbyterian church, with which she has been identified for the past forty-nine years. Mr. Fottterall was a Knight Templar Mason, as was Mrs. Fottterall's father and all her brothers. Mrs. Fottterall is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. Her home at No. 806 South street is always neatly kept and cozy, a place where her many friends delight to while the hours away, for there they always find hospitality and good cheer, for Mrs. Fottterall is an ideal hostess, being unusually alert both mentally and physically, and she is ready at repartee and interesting conversation. She is of an optimistic turn of mind as well as happy in disposition.

JOSEPH MADDEN.

It is eminently proper to mention in this work the name of Joseph Madden, whose splendid collection of Indian relics and early implements and weapons is now on exhibition at the Washington school, Lafayette. Joseph Madden was born in Pennsylvania, October 31, 1837, and in his boyhood he lived in the family of John Levering at Bryn Mawr. In 1849 he removed from Pennsylvania to Lockland, Ohio, and in 1850 he came with John Levering to the latter's farm, one mile and a half northeast of Romney. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted and became quartermaster sergeant of the Fortieth Indiana Regiment, remaining as such until the war closed. He began the collection of Indian relics and other curios soon after he came to Indiana, and for more than fifty years he kept adding to his collection, until it probably became the finest one in the state, especially of Indian arrow



Joseph Studden

heads. After his death, September 1, 1908, his collection of relics and curios remained in the old homestead until October 29, 1909, when, after long negotiations with the heirs of Joseph Madden, Mrs. Alva Somers and John Madden, the collection was secured for exhibition purposes by the Lafayette school board. A room at the Washington school building was fitted up and the collection installed as a museum of the early antiquities of this region, the same being labeled "The Joseph Madden Collection of Indiana Relics and Curios." Mr. Madden was a member of the Masonic order and of the Presbyterian church, both at Romney.

GEORGE W. LEE, M. D.

The father of this well-known physician was during his lifetime a distinguished and successful educator. Born in Monroe county, Indiana, the elder George W. Lee was a graduate of old Asbury University and for nine year from 1870 was a professor in the city schools of Greencastle. His brother, Thomas J. Lee, had conducted an academy at Loxa, Illinois, for some years, and when he died in the fall of 1888 he was succeeded by Prof. George W. Lee, who continued the work until 1894, and then moved the academy to Ashmore, in the same state, where he ended his useful career by a somewhat untimely death in April, 1897. In early manhood he had married Isabelle M. Cole, of Clark county, who died January 29, 1907, leaving two sons, Mordecai B., the eldest, a resident of Indianapolis, who is married and the father of four children.

George W. Lee, youngest of the sons, was born at Greencastle, Indiana, October 30, 1876, attended the city schools in boyhood and later studied under his father at the latter's academy in Illinois, where he was graduated in 1896. After his father's death he returned to Greencastle and took two years pre-medical course at DePauw University, then entered the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, in 1900, obtained his degree four years later and began practice at Mapleton. After a short stay at this point he went to Greenfield and had practiced there for some time when he received an urgent invitation from Dr. Warren R. King to join the medical staff at the Indiana State Soldiers' Home as assistant surgeon.

He decided to accept, entered upon active work at the Home on February 28, 1908, and has since continued on duty at that important state institution.

Doctor Lee has proven quite a popular acquisition to the Home and has become popular, both among the inmates and the governing forces. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Indiana State Medical Society, Tippecanoe County Medical Society, and holds the rank as captain and assistant surgeon of the Indiana National Guard. He is also a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Indiana Commandery; he is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 15, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 313, Battle Ground.

May 1, 1907, Doctor Lee married Jessie M., daughter of Mrs. Florence V. Jones, of Indianapolis, Indiana, by whom he has one child, Warren King, born December 22, 1908. Doctor Lee is very companionable, possessing a sunny disposition, easy address and the temperament that makes and holds friends. His convictions are deep, his mind clear and his whole character of the robust tinge which gives promise of good results. A close observer, quick to see and act, a good judge of human nature and a natural-born physician, he possesses all the elements of success. Full of sympathy for the distressed, his presence in the sick room is always assuring, and any pain inseparable from an operation is modified by his gentleness of manner. In a word, he is thoroughly competent and reliable, and, though modest in statement, there is an underlying firmness which prevents vacillation. As he has scarcely reached the prime of life, is full of vigor and energy, ambitious and optimistic, it is safe to predict that he will be heard from further among the physicians who are doing the great work of healing and curing for the population of Indiana.

HON. PETER PUTNAM GOLDSBERRY.

Few men of Tippecanoe county were as widely and favorably known as the late Peter P. Goldsberry, of Sheffield township. He was one of the strong and influential citizens whose lives have become an essential part of the history of this section, and for years his name was synonymous for all that constituted honorable and upright manhood. Tireless energy, keen perception and honesty of purpose, combined with everyday common sense, were among his chief characteristics, and while advancing individual success he also largely promoted the moral and material welfare of his community.

Peter Putnam Goldsberry, deceased, who for many years was an honored resident of Sheffield township, was born in Ross county, Ohio, on the

4th of April, 1813, and was a son of Thomas and Mary (Putnam) Goldsberry. Thomas Goldsberry was a native of the state of Virginia, but moved at an early date to the celebrated Western Reserve in Ohio, where he lived a number of years. In 1831 he moved to Wea township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where he died in middle life. His wife, who was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, lived to a ripe old age. To Thomas and Mary Goldsberry were born the following children: Thomas, Robert, Andrew, Jackson, Peter, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Matilda, Mary and Susan.

Peter Goldsberry accompanied his parents on their removal to the new home in Indiana, and here he obtained what education was possible in the primitive schools of that day. Shortly after attaining his majority he began the operation of a saw-mill near Wyandotte, which he ran for a time, and then for a few years he lived at Dayton. After his second marriage, in 1853, Mr. Goldsberry moved onto a farm in the south part of Sheffield township, where they continued to reside for twenty-five years. In 1878 they moved to a farm just south of Dayton, which he had purchased, and here he spent the remainder of his days. Though starting in life a poor boy, with no special advantages, his persistent industry brought its reward, and at the time of his death he was the owner of six hundred and fifty-four acres of land. The place on which he spent his last years was splendidly improved by him, the improvements including a fine large barn and a modern and commodious brick residence. It was often said of Peter Goldsberry that his word was as good as his bond, and this confidence in his integrity was never misplaced. He gave several years efficient service in his community as a justice of the peace and was widely known as "Squire" Goldsberry. In politics he was a Democrat of the Jacksonian school and staunchly defended the principles of his party. He was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature, in which he served two years, and gained a good record as a legislator. In his religious belief he was a Methodist Episcopal, and to this church he gave a generous support.

On August 28, 1832, Peter P. Goldsberry married Amelia Heaton, a native of Sheffield township and a daughter of William Heaton. The latter was one of the first settlers in this part of the county, having purchased his land of a Mr. McGeorge, who had bought about two thousand acres from the Indians. To Peter and Amelia Goldsberry were born seven children, of whom only three grew to maturity, namely: Robert, William and Julia, who is the wife of John George, of Clinton county, Indiana. She is now the only survivor of these children. Mrs. Amelia Goldsberry died on the 15th of July, 1852, and on August 29, 1853, Mr. Goldsberry married Margaret

Ann Rycraft. She was a native of Butler county, Ohio, born November 5, 1819, and a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Hoffman) Rycraft. Joseph Rycraft was a native of Virginia, and he and his sister Katie were left orphans in early childhood, being then reared by a family in Ohio. He was married in Butler county, Ohio, and for many years was a successful farmer there. He also kept a tavern at Oxford, Ohio, which was a popular stopping place for teamsters and drovers going to and from Cincinnati. In 1830 Mr. Rycraft moved to Dayton, Indiana, and shortly afterwards entered land in Sheffield township, which he partly cleared. Here he became quite well-to-do, and, besides his farm, he ran a distillery. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, under General Harrison, and it is thought he fought in the battle of Tippecanoe. Mrs. Rycraft died October 31, 1832, at the age of forty-two years, and was followed to the grave by her husband on June 29, 1836, at the age of fifty years. They were the parents of the following children: Harriet, born May 30, 1811; Elizabeth, born June 15, 1813; George H., born November 29, 1814; John H., born November 17, 1817; Margaret A., born November 5, 1819; Joseph H., born December 2, 1821; Catherine, born December 10, 1823; Mary A., born May 27, 1826; Squire L., born September 30, 1828. To Peter and Margaret Goldsberry were born children as follows: Mary became the wife of Henry Heaton Kirkpatrick, a grandson of old William Heaton; Peter, referred to in the following paragraph; Margaret A. is the wife of John Miller and they live in Wea township, this county; Randolph lives in Sheffield township. Peter P. Goldsberry died on the 9th day of May, 1891, and his wife on the 3d day of July, 1903, at the age of eighty-four years, and their remains, together with those of Mr. Goldsberry's first wife, lie in the Wyandotte cemetery.

Peter Goldsberry, son of the above Peter P. Goldsberry, was born in Sheffield township on March 12, 1856, and lived there with his parents until 1879, when he accompanied them to their new home just south of Dayton. In 1885 he returned to the farm of his childhood days, where he remained until his father's death, when he bought a farm nearer Dayton. Here he resided until 1906, when he purchased a fine residence property in the town of Dayton, and has since made this his home, practically retired from active life. He was a very successful agriculturist and gave unremitting attention to the details of his work, being considered one of the leading farmers of this section of the county. He enjoys a wide acquaintance and is favorably thought of by all who know him.

On February 18, 1885, Mr. Goldsberry married Lizzie A. Slayback, a daughter of Wilson T. and Molly (Vance) Slayback, who were early set-

tlers of Sheffield township, but are both now dead. Mr. and Mrs. Goldsberry are the parents of one child, Harry H., who is still at home. Politically, Mr. Goldsberry is a Democrat and in religion is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife also belongs.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

The family of this name in Tippecanoe county is descended from James Campbell, who came from Ireland at the beginning of the last century. Locating first in Virginia, he went at a later period to Belmont county, Ohio, where he died. His son Wesley, born in 1807, was seven years old when brought to the United States by his parents. In 1814 he accompanied the family to Ohio, and in 1828 was married in Belmont county to Christiana Moore, who was born in 1811, of English descent. Some years later he removed to Indiana and purchased two acres of land at Lafayette, just west of where the court house now stands. He was a boat plumber, but after working a few years at his trade he returned to his old home in Belmont county, Ohio; he moved to Hawkin, where he lived until he passed away. For four years he conducted a grocery store besides renting a large farm, and lived at this place until his death. Of his seven children, the three living are John, Ruth and Ephraim, the two last named being residents of Haydenville, Ohio.

John Campbell, the eldest of the surviving children, was born at Michigan City, Indiana, September 20, 1837. After he grew up he drove an ox team and did various kinds of farm work. September 20, 1860, he married Margaret Cramer, of Pickaway county, Ohio, who died in 1870, leaving two children, James and Ephraim, both of whom are farmers in Sheffield township, Tippecanoe county. February 28, 1871, Mr. Campbell married Mrs. Mary J. Barton, widow of Thomas Barton, of Montgomery county, Indiana, who died in 1866, leaving four children. Thomas Henry, the eldest, is a farmer in Tippecanoe county; Daniel Bonis and Mary Malindy were twins, the latter being dead, the former a farmer in Wea township; Martha Jane, the youngest, is the wife of Samuel J. Kurl, of Ladoga, Indiana. Mrs. Campbell, mother of this family, was the daughter of James and Melinda (Haller) Lane, of western Tennessee, who removed to Indiana in 1829, lived by farming and eventually died in Montgomery county. Their daughter Mary J.,

subsequently Mrs. Barton, was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, September 23, 1829. Her parents had eleven children, of whom five are now living. They are Mrs. Campbell; Adeline, a resident of Crawfordsville, Indiana; Melinda, of Waynetown, Indiana; George, of Crawfordsville; and Martha, of New Richmond, Indiana. After his first marriage, Mr. Campbell was located in Pickaway county, Ohio, for two years, but in 1862 came to Romney, Indiana, where he farmed for several years. Afterwards he lived at different places, including four years at Lafayette, worked on the railroad later at Romney and subsequently spent seven years at Kirkpatrick, in Montgomery county. October 28, 1902, he located in Wea township, where he has since lived. For several years he ran a threshing machine, and altogether has led a busy life in various occupations. February 6, 1865. Mr. Campbell enlisted in Company A, One Hundred Fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at Lafayette and was sent to Harper's Ferry. At that Virginian town he contracted the measles, which necessitated his being removed to Clearysville, and the result was a confinement of six weeks. After gaining sufficient strength he returned home and was discharged, but his health was so impaired by this sickness that he never fully recovered. As a result of the disability he was granted a pension of thirty dollars per month.

LOUIS BROWN.

The United States is greatly indebted to Wurttemberg, Germany, for the large number of thrifty, public-spirited and altogether desirable citizens she has sent to our shores, who have dispersed to all sections of this country, never failing to play well their parts in the business and civic affairs of their respective localities. One of this worthy number, Louis Brown, is a resident of Wea township, Tippecanoe county, where he has labored in a manner that has brought good to himself and also to the community. His birth occurred on September 25, 1832, at Ensberg, in the above-named province, the son of Louis and Margaret (Breni) Brown, both natives of that place. The father, who devoted his life to farming, died in 1851, having been survived by his widow until 1856. They were members of the Lutheran church and good honest people. Their family consisted of seven children, named as follows: Catherine, Johanna, Jacobena, Louis (of this review), John, Alexander and Charlie. Louis was the only member of this family who came to America,

for which country he set sail on July 3, 1853, from Havre, France, the voyage requiring twenty-eight days, the landing in the harbor of New York having been effected on August 28th following. Mr. Brown had obtained a fairly good education in the Lutheran schools of his native land, which was supplemented by habits of observation and home reading after he came to America. He first worked in Hoboken, New Jersey, on the old plank road, and later engaged in teaming. Having heard of the greater opportunities that existed in the Middle states, he started on a trip inland, in May, 1856, first stopping at Springfield, Ohio, where he worked in a brickyard for one year. He then came to Lafayette, Indiana, and worked at different things for a while and then turned his attention to farming. On December 19, 1858, he married Mary Grossohaus, also a native of Wurttemberg, Germany, where she was born January 4, 1840, the daughter of John and Katherine (Hole-swort) Grossohaus, natives of the same province. They were the parents of five children, namely: Margaret, Mary (wife of Mr. Brown), George, Christian and Jacob. They came to America in 1854 and settled four miles south of Lafayette, Indiana, where Mr. Grossohaus died at the age of sixty-five. They were members of the Lutheran church and very religious people.

After his marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Brown first rented land one-half mile west of where they now live, on which they remained for three years, then rented one hundred acres, belonging to Henry Earl. Having prospered by reason of hard work and economy, they purchased one hundred acres in 1862 and have remained on this place up to the present time, having, from time to time, added to his original tract until his splendid farm now consists of seven hundred and fifty acres. He has carried on general farming in a manner that has stamped him as fully abreast of the modern twentieth-century methods employed by our best agriculturists. He has kept his place well improved, well stocked and its value has steadily increased under his judicious management. He has a fine, commodious and beautiful home, which is always open to the numerous friends of the family. The place is also well equipped with barns, farming machinery and all that goes to make a modern country place complete and inviting to the eye.

To Mr. and Mrs. Louis Brown seven children have been born, namely: Mary, who has remained single and is living at home; Carrie is the wife of George Kidwell, a farmer in Wea township, and the mother of five children, Mary, Lizzie, Charlie, Everett and Belle; John Brown, who is a farmer in Wea township, married Josephine Boyer, who has borne him three children, John, William and Edna; Lizzie married Louis Hinkle, a farmer in Wea

township; Annie is living at home; Ella, who remained single, is deceased; Tillie is living at home. These children have all been well educated in the local schools and they stand high in the social life of the community. Mr. Brown and his family are members of the Lutheran church at Lafayette and they take much interest in church work. Although a loyal Republican, Mr. Brown has never aspired to public office.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown are deserving of a great deal of credit for what they have accomplished, having started in life without a dollar. They worked hard, saved what they earned and were good managers, consequently great success has attended their efforts. Mr. Brown is a man of rugged build, hardy, capable of performing a greater amount of work than the average man. He is kind to his family and neighbors and has innumerable friends.

MANNOW ALBERT DeLONG.

A descendant of sterling Pennsylvania ancestors is Mannow Albert DeLong, a prominent and influential farmer of Perry township, Tippecanoe county. He was born in Lehigh county, the old Keystone state, November 4, 1861, the son of Peter DeLong, who was born in the same locality, October 19, 1826. The latter was the son of Jonathan and Mary (Snible) DeLong, both natives of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, thus it will be seen that members of this family have for several generations been known in that county, where they have played a conspicuous part in the business and public life of the community. Peter DeLong was reared on a farm and when seventeen years of age he began working as a blacksmith, which trade he followed for three years. On September 14, 1852, he married Caroline Frey, a native of his own county, who was born November 10, 1828, the daughter of John and Mary (Housman) Frey. They became the parents of seven children, namely: Amanda married Monfort Paul, of Perry township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana; Frank, who married Lydia Hinselman, is living in Perry township; Levi, a carpenter and contractor, who married Rosie Swank, was killed in October, 1908; his widow resides at Pettit, Indiana; Rosa is deceased; she married first Peter Yundt, and secondly, Nathan Shankweiler; both he and Mr. Yundt are now deceased; Benjamin DeLong, who married Anna Stocks, is a farmer in Perry township; Mannow Albert, of this review; Mary married Charles Moyer, a farmer of Sheffield township. Death deprived Mr. and Mrs. Peter DeLong of six children.

Peter DeLong came to Indiana from his home in Pennsylvania in 1865, first settling in Clinton county, where he remained one year and then came to Tippecanoe county, locating in section 32, Perry township, where he secured eighty acres of land from Samuel Jackson; he later added to this until he had a fine farm of one hundred and eighty-five acres, a part of which was cleared. When he took possession of it there was an old frame house and stables on it. All of these gave way to modern buildings and up-to-date improvements in due course of time. He built his brick house in 1870, and carried on general farming. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the German Reformed church. As the name would indicate, the DeLong family is originally of French derivation, a member of this family having come to America and settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania, before the Revolutionary war. Christopher DeLong was the paternal grandfather of Peter DeLong. Jonathan DeLong, grandfather of Mannow A., had a family of thirteen children. The death of Peter DeLong occurred July 1, 1904. He started in life a poor boy, but he worked hard, managed well and reaped success, having been highly esteemed for his many manly qualities. His brothers and sisters were named as follows: Catherine, born August 27, 1819; Elizabeth, born May 3, 1821; Anna Maria, born December 28, 1822; John, born November 7, 1824; Peter, born October 19, 1826; Arma, born July 11, 1828; Reuben, born September 12, 1829; Lida, born November 10, 1831; Jonathan, born October 15, 1835; Sarah A., born May 4, 1838; Joseph, born July 11, 1842; Viania, born December 2, 1843.

Mannow Albert DeLong received his education in Dayton, Indiana. He remained at home until he was sixteen years of age (1888), when he went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he laid tile, having learned the tilesetter's trade. He returned to the farm in 1891 and remained with his father until the latter's death, since which time he has had charge of the farm, the affairs of which he has very ably conducted, displaying rare soundness of judgment and giving every evidence that he is a worthy son of a worthy sire, having become recognized as one of the leading farmers of the younger generation in Perry township. Besides carrying on general farming, he devotes much time to the raising of cattle, horses and hogs, from which no small part of his annual income is derived. He takes an interest in politics, and is president of the advisory board of Perry township. His labors are for the success of the Republican party. Mr. DeLong has remained single. He takes a delight in caring for his aged mother, who is hale and hearty and living on the old home place. She is a kind and generous lady and, with her son, shares the friendship of all their neighbors.

CHARLES W. OHL.

No farmer in Tippecanoe county better understands modern methods of agriculture than Charles W. Ohl, as his eminent success in this line would indicate to the contemplative mind. He was born in Clinton county, Indiana, May 15, 1872, the son of George Ohl, who was born in 1834 in Ashland county, Ohio. His mother was known in her maidenhood as Margaret Miller, a native of Clinton county, Indiana, her birth having occurred in 1837. The grandparents of Charles W. Ohl, John and Lydia (Wheir) Ohl, were natives of Ashland county, Ohio. They came by wagon to Indiana in the pioneer days and secured land one-half mile east of Mulberry. The country was very wild and they had their full share of hardships, but they cleared the land, made a good home and spent many prosperous years there, John Ohl dying on the place. Although he was a distiller early in his career, his latter years were given up to farming. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, namely: David, John, George, Lydia, Maria, Simon, deceased, and Mary. The last named and John are the only ones living at this writing. The maternal grandfather of Charles W. Ohl was Solomon Miller, who married Nellie Logan. They were both natives of Butler county, Ohio, and in a very early day they came by wagon over the old national road to Indiana and settled near Rossville, on the Burlington road, where they secured eighty acres of land on which they spent the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of the following children: Nan, living in Sedalia, Indiana; Margaret, mother of Charles W. Ohl, lives at Mulberry, Indiana; Seeth Miller lives at Anderson, Indiana.

George Ohl grew up in Clinton county, Indiana, where he attended the public schools and where he married. He prospered as a farmer, bought the old home place and spent his life there, becoming well known and influential by reason of his industrious and honorable life. His death occurred in November, 1905, and his widow is living the quiet evening of her life at Mulberry. He was a consistent member of the German Lutheran church, and although a loyal Democrat he preferred to spend his life at home rather than seeking public office. Mr. and Mrs. George Ohl were the parents of two children, Charles W., of this review, and Ada F., who married Henry Clasmyer, of Fostoria, Ohio.

Charles W. Ohl received his education in the home schools and at Frankfort, Indiana. He remained under the parental roof until 1900 when he came to Perry township, Tippecanoe county. He was married on February 5,

1894, to Alida C. Walter, who was born in Sheffield township, this county, the daughter of Cornelius and Susanna (Craig) Walter, natives of Butler county, Ohio. In 1847 Cornelius Walter came to Indiana with his parents, John and Catherine (Mohr) Walter, both of whom were natives of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and got land in Perry township. They were the parents of six children, some of whom are married and living. John Walter, Sr., settled in Perry township. The land had no improvements on it, but he cleared it and made a good home on the same, becoming well known in that community. John Walter's death occurred on this place in 1866. Mrs. Walter is also deceased.

Cornelius Walter received his education in the common schools and lived at home until his marriage. He became the owner of a good farm of one hundred and three acres in Sheffield township, and he made brick and built a fine dwelling-house on his place. He was a hard worker and cleared his land on which he made money rapidly. He retired in 1887 and moved to Mulberry, Indiana, where his widow is now living, his death having occurred in 1906. They were the parents of six children, namely: Charlie, Philip, Sarah, Dora, all deceased; William J. is a farmer in Perry township (see his sketch in this volume); Alida C., wife of Charles W. Ohl, was the youngest in order of birth. To Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Ohl the following children, seven in number, have been born: Erma A., Troy R., Cleo E., Russell J., Opal M., Morris E. and Gordon C.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Ohl lived in Clinton county, Indiana, on the old Ohl homestead until 1901, when they moved to Perry township, Tippecanoe county, locating in section 34 where they have since resided. He has devoted his life to farming with gratifying results. He carries on general farming and is making a good living besides laying by a competency. His place is well managed, kept clean and highly improved and well stocked. He is a member of the Lutheran church at Mulberry, Indiana, and he and his family stand high in the estimation of all their neighbors.

WILLIAM J. WALTER.

The family of this name originated in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, but representatives of it became pioneers in the west at what the local historians are fond of calling "an early day." We first hear of John and Catherine (Mohr) Walter, who married and reared a family of children in Pennsyl-

vania before they decided to emigrate to the west. Several of the children remained in the home state, but Cornelius accompanied his father and mother to Indiana in 1847, and with them located in Tippecanoe county, where his father bought land in Perry township. He found but few improvements on his new possessions, and faced the usual task of the pioneer in the shape of endless clearing, grubbing and fencing. He and his wife both died in 1866, within a few weeks of each other, and left their earthly possessions to the surviving children. Cornelius, who was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, had been the mainstay of his parents during their long journey to the west and in the subsequent battle with the wilderness. He was an obedient and industrious boy, helped in all the farm work and remained at home until the time came to embark in business on his own account. He married Susanah Craig, of Butler county, Ohio, and soon after bought a farm of one hundred and seven acres in Sheffield township. He made brick on the place out of which he constructed a fine residence for those days, improved the premises in many ways and carried on his agricultural work with success. In 1887 he retired and moved to Mulberry, Indiana, where he died in 1906. His widow still resides at Mulberry. Cornelius and wife had six children: Charles, Philip, Sarah, Dorra, William J., and Alida, the latter being now the wife of Charles W. Ohl, of Perry township.

William J. Walter, the only one of this family now living, was born in Perry township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, September 22, 1848, helping with the farm work and management. In 1882 he married Barbara Meisenholder, and this union resulted in the birth of ten children: Mary, Rosa (deceased), Abbie, Amelia, Sarah, Myrtle, Levi, Philip, Wilford and Maude. In 1901 Mr. Walter located on a farm known as the Starret place on section 35, of Perry township, where he has since resided. He carries on general farming, raising all the usual crops adapted to this latitude and a full complement of live stock, principally horses and hogs. He is a quiet, unobtrusive citizen, who enjoys the esteem of his neighbors and fulfills to the letter all the obligations resting upon an honest man.

ELMER RITCHEY WATERS.

Elmer Ritchey Waters was born September 10, 1870, in Piatt county, Illinois, the son of John Waters, who was born near Crane, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, March 28, 1836, and who, together with Thomas Waters, grand-

father of Elmer, of this review, have done something for the development of this locality from the pioneer days to the present-day prosperity. Thomas Waters was a native of Elkridge Landing, Maryland, now part of Baltimore, and came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1838. He married Elizabeth DeHart, born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1814. Both the paternal great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather were named Philip. They lived at Elkridge, Maryland. John Waters, father of Elmer, married Eliza E. Ritchey in January, 1868. She was the daughter of John Ritchey, who was born in 1805 in Ross county, Ohio. He married Maria Adams, who was born in 1810 in Chillicothe, Ohio. She was a descendant of John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts. John Ritchey came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1832, and settled in Wea township in section 27, in 1834. He was the son of George Ritchey. Maria (Adams) Ritchey was the daughter of Elisha Adams, who married Margaret McCune, of Virginia. Following are the children of Thomas and Elizabeth Waters: John, father of Elmer, of this review; Mary, who married George Shoemaker, is deceased, as is also Allen; Howard lives at Stockwell, Indiana. The DeHarts were natives of England; they came to America and settled in Virginia before the Revolutionary war; their ancestry is traceable as far back as 1700. The following children were born to John Ritchey and wife: Josephine married Joseph Gladden, and both are deceased; Margaret, who married J. Kelly O'Neal (deceased), is living in Lafayette, Indiana; Eugene B., who married Emma McCoy, is deceased, but his widow is living in Lafayette; Eliza E. was the mother of Elmer Waters; Alice, deceased, who married David Elliott near Crane Station; Keltie married John McCoy, of Lafayette.

The Ritchey family constituted an old clan in Scotland that was driven out and moved by Cromwell to the northern part of Ireland, later coming to America, settling in Virginia prior to the Revolutionary war. The McCune family was of Scotch-Irish descent. They came to Virginia, settling on the Wilderness road and conducted a tavern at which such noted characters as Henry Clay, David Crockett and many other noted men of that time stopped. The family later moved to Chillicothe, Ohio, and in 1834 came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, settling in Wea township, John Ritchey having first made the trip here in 1832 on horseback, carrying seven hundred dollars in his saddle-bags. Elmer Waters now owns the saddle-bags. In those days there were no safes, so when a guest stopped over night on his travels, he turned his saddle-bags over to the landlord, who threw them into a closet together with those of other travelers and in the morning each man sorted out his own saddle-bags. John Ritchey purchased twelve hundred acres of land in Wea

township with the seven hundred dollars he carried from his home in Virginia, and there, in section 27, he cleared the land and in time established a good home, spending the remainder of his life here.

Thomas Waters, in company with Peter Goldsberry, came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1835. They, with a man named Eaton in partnership, were hired by the United States government to supply meat for the Indians for one year. They did not secure land for some time, but hired to Simion Langlois, a half-breed Indian, for one season. He was the chief of the Pottowatomies. Waters was offered eighty acres of land, lying just east of Ninth and north of Main street in the present city of Lafayette, for the sum of four hundred dollars, but the soil was so poor that he refused the offer. He later purchased land on Wild Cat prairie near Crane Station (then called Culver), which is still in possession of the Waters family, being owned by John Waters and wife. He cleared this land and established his home here, but in 1837 moved to Clinton county. Four years later he returned to his home in this county and died at the age of forty-eight years. His wife, Elizabeth, who was a sister of Allen and Abner DeHart, died at the age of ninety years at Stockwell. An uncle of Thomas Waters, named Nicholas Waters, was a scout under Gen. William Henry Harrison during his Tippecanoe campaign, but he was not in the battle. He lived in Kentucky many years and was considered one of the fastest runners in the state, having run down a deer, it is said, on a bet, and killed it with his hunting knife.

One branch of the Waters family settled near Russiaville, Howard county. John Waters, father of Elmer, attended the district schools and was taught by Doctor Nevins, an old Scotch sea captain, who taught in DeHart's school, and who became a prominent banker at Thorntown. Mr. Waters received a good education for those days and he was enabled to teach school, which he did very successfully. He was twice married, first to ———— Kirkpatrick, who died in 1864. One son, George, was born to this union, who is now a wholesale fruit dealer in Crawfordsville, Indiana. He married Lide Reynolds and they have two children, Elsie and John. John Waters then married Eliza E. Ritchey, and in 1868 went to Monticello, Illinois, where he farmed for ten years, then came back to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and bought the Elihu Hollingsworth farm, near Farmers Institute, and with the exception of four years spent in West Lafayette, he has since made his home on this place. Although a loyal Republican, he has held no public office. He is a member of the Christian church. Elmer Waters, of this review, is the only child by John Waters and his second wife.

Elmer Waters was educated in the home schools, at Farmers Institute Academy and at Purdue University, graduating from the latter in 1891 and in 1892 taking a post-graduate course in civil engineering. On December 8, 1897, he was married to Sarah A. Welch, of Webster City, Iowa, the daughter of James and Susan (Shotwell) Welch, both natives of Wea Plains, the former a son of Dr. Turner Welch, of Ross county, Ohio, and one of the first settlers of Wayne township. He was a surgeon in the war of 1812, and he came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1828. He enjoyed an extensive practice, doing all his riding on horseback. Susan Shotwell is the daughter of Eden and Ann (Hass) Shotwell; they lived in Loda, Illinois. James Welch spent his boyhood on the home farm and attended the neighboring schools, having been taught by Moses Stevens. He helped organize the Farmers Institute Academy and also assisted in erecting the old log building for the same. He went to Loda, Illinois, in 1861, bought horses and mules for the United States government and he served in the secret service under Yates, later governor of Illinois. During the war he desired to harvest his crop of wheat, but could not get help, so he wrote to President Lincoln, asking him if he could get negroes to do his work. His request was granted and he induced a carload of negroes at Knoxville, Tennessee, to come and do the work. He was compelled to arm them in order that they might protect themselves, for attempts were made to kill them. Many attempts were made to kill him but were unsuccessful. Perhaps the narrowest was from Quantrell's guerrillas. Mr. Welch also assisted in putting down the "Knights of the Golden Circle." In 1873 he located near Holder, Illinois, and was an extensive breeder of Clydesdale horses, also of cattle. In 1887 he went to Webster City, Iowa, and engaged in the real estate business, settling five hundred families from Illinois and Indiana in that section. He became known as "Jim Welch" through central Iowa. He had considerable influence with the Illinois Central railroad over which he had passes. He was also interested in the corn canning business and held title to much Kansas and Texas lands. He assisted in breaking up "boot legging" in Iowa. He was always a Republican and a member of the Quaker church. His death occurred April 17, 1909. His family consisted of six children: Charles, who married Susan Brown, lives in Lafayette; Esther, who married Elvin Young, lives in Webster City, Iowa; George and Walter are deceased; Turner Welch, of Webster City, Iowa, married Jessie Medberry; Sarah A., wife of Elmer Waters. To Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Waters the following children have been born: Marie Welch, born April 10, 1899; Helen Ritchey, born September 24, 1903;

Dorothy Esther, born January 8, 1908. They are all bright and interesting children.

In January, 1891, Elmer Waters located at his present home at South Raub, Tippecanoe county, in section 31, where he owns one hundred and seventy-four acres of rich and highly improved land, on which he carries on general farming. He is agent for the Haynes automobile, of Kokomo, Indiana; he also represents the O'Neal Corrugated Culvert Company. He has been successful owing to his close application to business and his good management and he has a good home and a good yield from his farm.

Fraternally, Mr. Waters is a Mason, belonging to Romney Lodge, No. 449, and also the Lincoln Club of Lafayette.

A. W. SHOUP, M. D.

Among the men who have taken an active part in the affairs of Tippecanoe county and won a reputation for their interest in the welfare of the general public and a profession as well is Dr. A. W. Shoup, who is eminently deserving of the high esteem in which he is held. Born in the adjoining county of White, in the city of Monticello, Doctor Shoup is the son of Daniel and Caroline (Lamar) Shoup, a worthy old couple who moved to Tippecanoe county in 1863 and spent the remainder of their lives here, established a good home and won the confidence and respect of a wide circle of friends. Of their family of eight children Dr. A. W., of this review, was the oldest. He spent his early youth on the farm assisting with the work on the same and attending the district schools during the winter months. He applied himself very carefully to his work and was enabled to take up teaching, which profession he followed with much success in the schools of his home county during the next twelve years, his services being in great demand, for he was not only well qualified for this line of work from a text-book standpoint but also had all the other necessary qualifications for the successful teacher. All the while he was interested in scientific subjects, and his reading was wide in its scope. Feeling the need of a more thorough training in order to fit himself for the medical profession for which he had long had a predilection, he entered Purdue University at Lafayette, from which institution he was graduated in the summer of 1887, with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. For some time following his graduation he was engaged in the drug business in Lafayette, studying medicine in the meantime. Entering



A. W. SHOUP, M. D.

a medical college in Louisville, Kentucky, he finished the course in a very creditable manner in the spring of 1904. So well had he done his work in Purdue University that he was enabled to pass many of the examinations in the Louisville school without taking the subjects over again. Upon his graduation he located in the city of Terre Haute, where he built up a very good patronage, but believing that a more desirable field awaited him at Battle Ground he established an office here, and his success was instantaneous. He now has an excellent practice throughout this part of the county.

Doctor Shoup was first married in November, 1895, to Eugenia Van Dyke, of Kentucky. On account of the failing health of Mrs. Shoup, the Doctor was compelled to relinquish his practice here and locate in the South, consequently they moved to North Carolina; however, the change in climate did not result in the benefit to the health of Mrs. Shoup anticipated and she was called to her rest in 1900. To this union one son was born, Van Dyke Shoup, in 1896. Soon after the death of his wife the Doctor returned to Battle Ground and again took up his practice here, where he has since remained. The Doctor was again married on April 12, 1909, his last wife being known in her maidenhood as Hester Fowler. Mrs. Shoup has lived in Tippecanoe county all her life and has a large acquaintance.

Doctor Shoup is deeply enamored of his work and keeps abreast of the times in all scientific research bearing on the medical profession; he is a deep student not only in medical lines but in various lines of literature. He has long been active in the affairs of the Republican party.

JOSEPH JENNINGS MOREHOUSE.

One of the prominent and early settlers of Tippecanoe county is the gentleman of whom this sketch is penned. He is a practical, thorough-going farmer, understanding every department of the work connected with the proper supervision of a country home, and success has abundantly rewarded his persevering labors. Now, in his declining years, he may look backward over the pathway he has traversed and truly feel that his efforts have been blessed, while he can have few regrets for idle days and wasted moments.

Joseph J. Morehouse was born in Pine Village, Warren county, Indiana, on the 23d day of June, 1839, and is the son of Levi J. and Lucy (Kee) Morehouse. The subject's paternal grandfather was Amos Morehouse, who was born May 11, 1793, in the state of New Jersey. He moved from his native

state to Ohio, and subsequently, about 1830, came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana. He was by trade a brickmason and plasterer and in an early day he erected a brick house at the corner of Main and Third streets, Lafayette. On September 11, 1817, he married Rhoda Jennings and to them were born ten children, namely: Levi J. (the subject's father), Benjamin P., Easter, Morgan, Silas, James, Jacob, John, Elizabeth and Sarah. Of these, all are now dead but Jacob. Amos Morehouse died at the age of fifty-four years. His wife, Rhoda, was a native of Ohio, but in her youth she was brought to Tippecanoe county by her parents, who bought eight hundred acres of land. Mrs. Morehouse's ancestors, in both lines, were prominent in the early history of the county and were considered very wealthy for that day.

Levi J. Morehouse, who was born at New Carlisle, Ohio, March 10, 1819, attended school but a few days in his life, but was possessed of unusual mental ability and had the faculty of quickly grasping the essential points of anything to which his attention was called. He was heavily engaged in the livestock business during most of his active life. He started with comparatively nothing, but was successful in his dealings and at his death was considered very well-to-do. He was an active man in politics, being a radical Republican, but could never be induced to accept public office. In religion, he was a member of the Christian church for many years and was a generous supporter of that society, in which he took an active part, being almost constantly a member of the church official board. His death occurred in 1887. He had led what in these days would be called a strenuous life, as in his early days the country was but little improved. Lafayette was but a village and there was not a great demand for produce. Consequently, Mr. Morehouse hauled most of his produce to Chicago, by ox teams, generally bringing back a load of salt or some other desired merchandise. Most of his livestock was shipped to Buffalo, New York, and other eastern markets. Mr. Morehouse married, in this county, Lucy Kee, who was born in Ohio, March 10, 1819. She lived to be seventy-six years old. Her father, Caleb Kee, was one of Tippecanoe county's most prominent characters. He was present at General Hull's surrender at the battle of Detroit, during the war of 1812. He lived to the age of eighty-seven years. To Levi and Lucy Morehouse were born ten children, namely: Joseph J., the immediate subject of this sketch; Rachael, deceased; Silas A., who lives in Wabash township; Levi, deceased; Martena, deceased; Emma, John and Mary died in infancy; Tryphena, deceased; and Charles, who is living on the west side. Martena enlisted in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry at Lafayette in 1864, and contracted tuberculosis in the army.

Joseph J. Morehouse attended the common schools during his boyhood days and secured a fair education for that day. He became an assistant of his father in the livestock business as soon as old enough and for about twenty years was his active partner, the father attending to the buying, while the subject looked after the shipping. He has also given much attention to farming operations, in which he has been successful to an unusual degree, now owning land in sections 20, 26, 27, 23, 22 and 16, Wabash township.

In his stockraising, the subject has made a specialty of Berkshire hogs for nearly fifty years and during the past ten years has also given some special attention to Durham cattle, having been in the cattle business ever since boyhood. He is said to be an exceptionally good judge of cattle and hogs. His home, which is located in section 23, is considered one of the finest country homes in the township. He has in all his transactions been characterized and prompted by a spirit of fair dealing and his word has always been considered as good as his bond. He possesses a genial personality and his friends are in number as his acquaintances.

When twenty-two years old, Mr. Morehouse was united in marriage with Mary E. Marsteller, of Lafayette, who is deceased. She has been dead for about thirty years. She bore her husband three children, namely: William V., Estella E. and Harry S. On August 23, 1881, Mr. Morehouse married Nancy J. Plummer, a daughter of John and Mary Plummer, whose ancestry can be traced back to the Pilgrims of the early New England days, they having come over in the "Mayflower." She still possesses some relics of that far-away day, one of the most interesting being a string of beads which she believes has been in the family for four hundred and sixty-five years. Mrs. Morehouse was born in White county July 26, 1855, and her marriage to the subject occurred on August 23, 1881, in that county. To them have been born six children, four boys and two girls, as follows: Byron Jennings, born June 17, 1883; John L., born November 16, 1885; Joseph J., born September 14, 1887; Howard H., born February 14, 1890; Ruth L., born June 18, 1892; Lee Oata T., born November 5, 1895.

Politically, Mr. Morehouse has always rendered a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, though in principle he is now an ardent prohibitionist. He and his wife are earnest and faithful members of the Christian church and give that party a generous support. Mrs. Morehouse has in her possession a gun carried in the war of 1812 by John Ladd, and she also has a tea set that came from England on the "Mayflower." Uncle James Kee and Thomas Plummer helped move the Indians from the state of Indiana to Missouri.

FERDINAND CORTEZ JACKSON.

Clearly defined purpose and determined, persistent effort in the affairs of life will inevitably result in the attaining of a due measure of success, but in following out the career of one who has attained success by his own efforts there comes into view the intrinsic individuality which made such accomplishment possible, and thus there is granted an incentive and inspiration, while at the same time there is enkindled a feeling of respect and admiration. The qualities which have made Mr. Jackson one of the prominent and successful men of Tippecanoe county have also brought him the esteem of his fellow-citizens, for his career has been one of well-directed energy, strong determination and honorable methods.

Ferdinand C. Jackson was born in Carroll county, Missouri, on the 3d of April, 1846, and is a son of Philip and Hulda (McCleary) Jackson. Philip Jackson was a native of the state of Ohio, and his death occurred on May 19, 1852. He was brought to Tippecanoe county by his parents and his father died here in 1865. Philip spent his early years in Tippecanoe county and secured a fair education in the public schools. He learned the trade of carpenter at which he worked the greater part of the time. Some time after his marriage, and after the birth of his first child, the family moved to the state of Missouri, where he worked at his trade and also farmed to some extent. He was fairly successful in whatever he undertook and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His death occurred in 1852, and in 1855 his widow brought her family back to Tippecanoe county, where she spent her remaining days. Mrs. Jackson was a native of Ohio and came to Tippecanoe county in a very early day with her parents, who were numbered among the honored pioneers of this locality. To Philip and Hulda Jackson were born five children, namely: Isabel, who was born in Tippecanoe county, is deceased; Christopher C. lives in West Lafayette; the subject of this sketch is the next in the order of birth; Missouri Ann married a Mr. Hain and lives in West Lafayette; Margaret, who became the wife of a Mr. Albertson, resides in Lafayette.

Ferdinand Jackson was nine years of age when his mother brought her five children back to her old home in Tippecanoe county, and here he received a fair education in the common schools, considering his opportunity for attendance. He was compelled to take upon himself at an early age the burden of making his own living, having practically paid his own way since he was nine years old. At the age of twenty-one years, he married Marinda J. Hain.

Mrs. Jackson was born in Tippecanoe county on November 11, 1848, and is a daughter of Leonard Hain, who was a native of Ohio and an early settler in Tippecanoe county. To Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have been born seven children, as follows: Alice, born December 4, 1869, married Cassius Henderson, of Carroll county, Indiana, and is the mother of four children; Benjamin P., born July 25, 1871, and now living in Carroll county, married Mary Gosma, who has borne him one child; Willard L., of West Lafayette, was born June 13, 1874, married Daisy Eichinger and they have one child; Hattie May, born September 7, 1876, became the wife of Joseph Henderson, of Carroll county, and they have one child; Florinda Bell, born September 10, 1878, is the wife of R. Morehouse, of Carroll county, and they are the parents of four children; Thomas O., born November 5, 1883, is at home, as is Edward, who was born December 22, 1885.

Mr. Jackson has followed agricultural pursuits practically all his life and has been fairly successful in his efforts. He is the owner of a splendid farm in section 2, township 24, Wabash township, and here may be found evidences of the progressive methods followed by the owner of the land. The land was under cultivation when he came into possession of it, but practically all the improvements in the way of buildings have been placed upon it by Mr. Jackson. He has not confined his efforts to any special line of farming, but has raised all the crops common to this section of the country. In politics, Mr. Jackson is a Republican, and gives that party his earnest support. He is deeply interested in county and township affairs, but cares nothing for the honors of office. In religion, he is a member of the Free Baptist church in White county, to which he renders a generous support. In the broadest sense of the term he is a self-made man and is eminently deserving of the confidence and esteem which is freely accorded him in the community.

THOMAS JEFFERSON McCORMICK.

One of the native sons of Tippecanoe county who has here passed his entire life figures as the subject of this sketch, and it is not irrelevant to state that he is one of the most popular and highly esteemed citizens of Wabash township, where he is successfully engaged in farming, having a well improved and highly cultivated farm. As a member of one of the leading pioneer families there is here entered the record of the more salient features in his career.

Thomas Jefferson McCormick was born in Wabash township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on the 8th of April, 1858. His parents were James and Alcinda (Meekens) McCormick, the former of whom was born near Dayton, Ohio, January 17, 1822, and came to Tippecanoe county in 1826. His father, Philip McCormick, entered land here and built a log house where W. W. Young now resides. He cleared much of the land and put it in a fair way for future improvement. His holdings comprised an entire section of land at Jordan Grove and about nine hundred acres west of where Purdue University now stands. Philip McCormick was one of the first settlers in this county and erected the first hewed-log house in Lafayette. When he came here there was but one log house in Lafayette and the land in the vicinity was all wild and unimproved. James McCormick secured what education he could in the primitive schools of that day and added to his school knowledge by persistent reading, so that he was a very well informed man on general topics. He followed the pursuit of agriculture all his life and became one of the best known men in Tippecanoe county. He cared nothing for politics, though at the polls he supported the Republican ticket, as did all the male members of his family. He was the first "squire" in Tippecanoe county. Alcinda Meekens was born in Virginia, close to the coast, and from there she accompanied her family to Madison county, Indiana, and thence to Lafayette. Her father was the pioneer butcher of that place, her mother kept one of the first taverns and her brother ran a ferry, so all were prominent in the first days of that city. Alcinda was born on August 31, 1826, and died in February, 1891. To James and Alcinda McCormick were born twelve children, of whom five are living, namely: Fremont, Thomas J., Joseph Philip, Andrew J. and Ulysses Grant.

Thomas J. McCormick remained at home until 1882, securing in the meanwhile a good education in the common schools. He has followed in the footsteps of his father and has applied himself to agricultural pursuits, in which he has been fairly successful. His splendid farm is located in section 11, in addition to which he has forty acres of timber land in section 13. He is practical and progressive in his methods and the appearance of his place indicates him to be a man of splendid taste and good judgment.

In 1882 Mr. McCormick was united in marriage with Rosa Kurtz, who was born in Lafayette on January 23, 1861, the daughter of Daniel and Frederica (Phifer) Kurtz. These parents were both natives of Germany, coming to this country when young. Her mother was born about 1833 and died at the age of seventy-two years, while the father was born in 1831 and died at the comparatively early age of forty-eight years. They were the

parents of nine children, all of whom are still living. To Mr. and Mrs. McCormick have been born three children, namely: Florence E., born October 10, 1883, married Henry Ernest, by whom she has one child, and they reside in Wabash township; Stella, born December 6, 1886, married William A. Childres, who met his death in a railroad accident on the 9th of May, 1908, at Ball's Crossing; Harry S., born May 2, 1889, is still at home.

Mr. McCormick is a Republican in politics and served his township as road supervisor five years, giving the best of satisfaction. He is not affiliated with any church, but is a generous supporter of churches and benevolent movements generally. He is a man who has, because of his sterling qualities of character, won the respect of all who know him and his home is the center of a large social circle, he and his wife possessing that genial attitude which makes all comers to their home feel their welcome.

JOSEPH WOLF.

From the study of the life history of Joseph Wolf one may learn valuable lessons. The spirit of self-help is the source of all genuine worth in the individual and is the means of bringing to man success when he has no advantage of wealth or influence to aid him. It illustrates in no uncertain manner what it is possible to accomplish when perseverance and determination form the keynote to a man's life. Depending upon his own resources, looking for no outside aid or support, Mr. Wolf has risen to his present position in the agricultural circles of Tippecanoe county.

Joseph Wolf is a native son of Tippecanoe county, having been born on Hog-Points December 8, 1849, and is a son of Peter and Susana (Powell) Wolf. Peter Wolf was a native of Ohio, born January 4, 1816, and came to Tippecanoe county when in his fourteenth year, landing here on October 6, 1830. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Wolf, who had sixteen children, only six of whom lived to years of maturity. Philip Wolf was a farmer and was one of the first settlers in Tippecanoe county. Peter Wolf was compelled to earn his own living from early boyhood. For seven years he was employed in a gristmill at the modest wage of three dollars a month and he worked in the harvest field with a reap hook for thirty-seven and a half cents a day. There were no schools here then and he was not given the opportunity to secure much of an education. He was industrious and energetic and

his determination to succeed bore fruit, so that eventually he found himself in fairly comfortable circumstances. It is said he was the first man to sell fresh meat in Lafayette. He worked in a slaughterhouse, but frequently sold meat on his own account. He bought veal at one dollar and a half a head and made good money in the retailing of the meat. He paid eleven and a half dollars for the first cow and calf sold in Lafayette, which was considered a fair price, as cows generally sold for seven to nine dollars. Eventually Mr. Wolf turned his attention to farming, to which he applied himself for a while during the summers. He killed much wild game and the subject now has in his possession a rifle eighty-five years old which his father used on his hunting excursions. The subject also owns a pair of hames made by his father. Mr. Wolf cleared four acres of land, for which he received a yoke of calves, made rails for three and a half dollars a thousand and cut cordwood for twenty-five cents a cord, cutting more than one thousand cords. There is thus gained some idea of the conditions which confronted this worthy pioneer in his efforts to get ahead financially.

Susana (Powell) Wolf was born in 1825 and her death occurred in 1871, after a painful illness of fifteen years duration. Her parents were of English birth and she was but a child when the family came to Tippecanoe county. Peter Wolf died in 1896. During his last years he had been in sore straits financially, because of the long and painful illness of his wife, which called for constant financial expense, and, in addition, his son Philip had a sunstroke, which resulted in total blindness, and in the effort to restore sight to the afflicted man much money was spent. The marriage of Peter and Susana Wolf took place in 1847, and they became the parents of ten children, namely: Joseph, the subject of this sketch; Philip, deceased; one unnamed that died in infancy; John, of Shelby township, this county; George, of Wabash township; Anna, who married a Mr. Jarrell and lives in Shelby township; one that died in infancy unnamed; Charles, of Washington township; Minnie married a Mr. Bringham and lives in Washington state; Ellen married a Mr. Heffner and lives in Lafayette.

Joseph Wolf remained under the parental roof until after he had attained his majority, when he started out for himself. He had attended a few short terms in the subscription schools of the day, but his school education was limited. Being the eldest of the children, he was compelled most of the time to remain at home and assist in the arduous work of clearing the land and putting it in cultivation. His first independent start was as a farm hand, for which he received but modest wages. Fifty cents in cash was the

sum total of his capital when he left home. He was a faithful and steady worker and was exceedingly frugal of his means, so that as the months went by his cash capital gradually increased. Eventually he was enabled to buy a tract of land in section 16, Shelby township, for which he paid twenty dollars per acre. The same land is now worth easily one hundred and twenty-five dollars an acre. When he secured the land, it was practically all in timber.

This he cleared off, and tiled and ditched the land, so that it at length became one of the best and most productive tracts of land in that locality. The property is in a fine state of improvement and every detail of the work is under Mr. Wolf's personal supervision. Among other improvements, it may be noted that he has on the place twenty-six swinging gates and one hundred and sixty-five rods of ten-inch tile. The outbuildings are all well cared for and in all respects the place is one that its owner may well feel a pride in.

When Joseph Wolf was twenty-two years old he was married to Emma Dumas, who was a year and four months his junior in age. They kept house for the subject's father for about two years, when they moved to their own property. They became the parents of two children. One child died in infancy and the survivor is Ada May, who married Willard Lake; they live at Octagon, Indiana. On the 6th of December, 1876, Mr. Wolf married Luinda Ellen Tull, who was born in Tippecanoe county in 1852, the daughter of William Tull. The children born to this union are as follows: George E., who married Sadie Schwigler and resides in Wabash township, they being the parents of one child; Minnie is the wife of August Bramer, of Wabash township, and they have three children; Peter A. married Josie May Widmier, lives in Shelby township, and they have one child; Effie Ioma, who married George Wettschereck, of Wabash township, is the mother of two children; William J., at home; Charles Grover, at home; Raymond, at home; Luinda, deceased.

In politics, the subject is a Democrat and has served as supervisor of his township, though he is not in any sense an office seeker. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church in Wabash township, in which Mr. Wolf takes a very active part. Through the efforts of Mr. Wolf mostly, this church was built, and at the time the work was projected there was but five dollars in the treasury, but he pushed the project through to successful outcome. He has always been a liberal supporter of the church and, though not an educated man, he is a close reader and a deep thinker and is generally considered a well-informed man. He is public-spirited and took a prominent

part in securing the construction of many of the gravel roads of the community, donating himself a half-mile of road. When Mr. Wolf started out for himself he had nothing but a team and wagon, and a cow and calf, and the death of his first wife left him heavily in debt, but he has paid off every dollar of incumbrance and is now considered a well-to-do man, this situation being gained only through his own efforts. He is a man of many fine personal qualities of character and enjoys the warm regard of all who know him.

ERNST J. FLUEGEL, PH. D.

E. J. Fluegel, educator, and since 1899 head of the department of German in Purdue University, is a native of Germany, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, June 30, 1868. His father, Hon. Joseph Fluegel, by profession a lawyer and for a number of years a judge in his native land, achieved honorable distinction in the legal profession and wielded a wide influence as an official and public-spirited citizen. Hermione Damesburg, wife of Joseph Fluegel, was a native of Prussia, and bore her husband four children, three sons and one daughter, the subject of this sketch being the third in order of birth.

After attending the public schools of his native city until finishing the prescribed course of study, young Ernst obtained a knowledge of the higher branches of learning in a gymnasium, where he completed his preparation for a university training. Later he was graduated from the Universities of Strassburg and Berlin, and, in due time, prosecuted his studies and researches at the University of Bonn, from which, in 1892, he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Meantime, 1891, he became instructor of German in the gymnasium of Cologne and, the following year, accepted a position as tutor in the family of a distinguished German count, which he held from 1892 until 1896 inclusive, when he resigned the place and came to the United States to engage in educational work on this side of the water. The year following his arrival he became assistant in modern languages in Tuft's College, Massachusetts, where he taught with marked success until 1898 when he served his connection with that institution for the purpose of accepting the position of instructor in German in the University of Michigan.

Professor Fluegel remained but one year with the latter institution, when he resigned to take charge of the department of German in Purdue University, where he entered upon his studies in 1899 and where he has since at-

tained high standing as an instructor and a wide reputation among the leading educators of Indiana and throughout the central West. From 1902 to 1907 Professor Fluegel was dean of modern languages in the Winona Summer School and since 1908 is holding a similar position in the Summer School of Liberal Arts at Chautauqua, New York, his labors at both places being eminently satisfactory and adding to his already well-established reputation as one of the eminent instructors of his day. He was the first president of the modern language section of the Indiana State Teachers' Association, and the position which he now holds at Purdue requires the services of five assistants and is attended by seven hundred and sixty students, being one of the largest, as well as important departments of the university.

Professor Fluegel has always been a close and critical student and in addition to his regular professional duties has done a great deal of other educational work, including a number of able contributions to various educational periodicals, frequent addresses before state teachers' associations, and other assemblages, and he now has in preparation a technical German Reader, with notes and vocabulary, which will soon be in readiness for students. Although an educator and making his professional work paramount to every other consideration, the Professor is also an independent thinker and a broad-minded man of affairs, who keeps in touch with current events and has well defined opinions on all the great questions in which the people are interested. His readings and convictions have led him to support the Republican party, but he can hardly be called a politician, although well informed on the issues of the day and profoundly versed concerning the principles upon which men and parties are at variance. Religiously, the Presbyterian church holds his creed and since becoming a resident of Lafayette he has been a regular attendant of the second church of that denomination in the city, also a liberal contributor to its support.

On February 8, 1896, Professor Fluegel was united in marriage with Mary von Lilienron, daughter of William and Catherine von Lilienron, of Leipsic, Germany, the union being without issue. The Professor is a fine type of the accomplished and polished German gentleman, possessing a strong, compact frame, capable of withstanding the vast amount of physical and mental labor to which it has been subjected, and enabling him to discharge with comparative ease, duties and responsibilities which to many would prove onerous and burdensome. His address is pleasing and his manners easy and attractive and while moving among his fellows conscious of the dignity of his position, his modesty is becoming and his presence always a welcome addition to the social circles in which he moves.

JAMES CARTER.

Ohio has sent a large number of its representative citizens to her sister state on the west, and among this vast number none deserve more credit for what they have done in promoting the general interests of the communities where they have cast their lot in Hoosierdom than James Carter, a farmer in Jackson township, Tippecanoe county, who has gained prosperity through his own honest efforts in connection with the subsequent business prosperity following the early work of transforming the wilderness into fertile fields and happy homes. Mr. Carter's birth occurred in Ross county, Ohio, February 18, 1832, and it was there that he received this education, for the most part, in the old-time subscription schools, and he succeeded in gaining a good education for those times. He is the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Eyra) Carter, both relatives of Ohio, the former having the distinction of being the first white child born in Chillicothe, the date of his birth being 1804. His wife was born April 25, 1806. They grew up and married in Ross county, that state, and lived on a farm there. In the year 1853 Robert Carter rode on horseback to Indiana and bought two hundred and seven acres of land in Jackson township, for which he paid five dollars per acre. A large part of this land was heavily timbered. In 1855 he moved his family thereto, bringing them overland in covered wagons. That was in the late fall and eight days was required to make the trip, having encountered several snow storms. They erected a rude house and barn upon the land Mr. Carter had previously purchased, and in time had a comfortable home and a good income. Mr. Carter later purchased one hundred and twenty-seven acres additional at twenty-five dollars per acre, making him a total of three hundred and thirty-four acres of good land which he owned at the time of his death. His wife died December 28, 1868, when sixty-two years old, and is buried in the Salem cemetery. Her husband survived her a number of years, remarrying, his last wife being Sarah A. White, who is living in Lafayette.

To Robert Carter and his first wife six children were born, an equal number of boys and girls, four of whom grew to maturity, James of this review being the oldest in order of birth. The other children are, an infant died unnamed; Louise, Abner, Almira and Robert C. Besides James, Robert C. is the only other child living, and resides in Attica, Indiana, retired.

James Carter remained at home on the farm until his marriage, which occurred January 6, 1859, in Ross county, Ohio, to Kezia Wheeland, who

was born in Ross county, Ohio, April 25, 1839, the daughter of Peter and Catherine Wheeland, both natives of the Buckeye state, the father of Pennsylvania-Dutch descent. They later moved to Missouri, in which state their deaths occurred. They were the parents of twelve children, Mrs. James Carter being the eleventh in order of birth. Only one member of this large family is now living.

When James Carter married he came at once with his bride to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and began working land with his father on the shares. Having prospered, he later purchased two hundred acres, on which he now lives, a part being in this county and a part in Putnam county. He also owns eight hundred acres in New Madrid county, Missouri, near Portageville. He has made all the improvements on the land where he lives, having brought it up to the standard of modern twentieth-century farms in every respect. He has a beautiful and nicely furnished home in the midst of attractive surroundings, having all modern conveniences, and is well fixed to spend his declining years in quiet and ease, having been justly rewarded for his long life of honorable industry. He does not take the active interest in business affairs that he formerly did, but oversees his farm in a general way, carrying on farming in all its diversified phases in a masterly manner. For a number of years he bought hogs and sheep which he shipped to various markets. His land in Missouri is covered with timber in its original state, which he purchased for speculation purposes. Although seventy-seven years of age, he is hale and hearty, has an excellent memory and is an interesting conversationalist.

Mrs. Carter was called to her rest December 28, 1900, at the age of sixty-one years, and she is sleeping the sleep of the just in the Salem cemetery. She was a woman of fine Christian character and gracious personality that won hosts of friends.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Carter eight children were born, seven of whom grew to maturity, one dying in infancy, namely: Emma R., deceased; Eliza A.; Elizabeth R.; Peter died in infancy; Lettie M.; Amelia L., deceased; James E. and Robert N. Mr. Carter has eleven grandchildren living, namely: Grace M. Stephens, Jessie C. Stone, Charles F. Nuss, Harry Nuss, Cradle Nuss, Ernest Nuss, Irwin Carter, Ora Nuss, Cedric Carter, Byron Carter and Clara Carter. James Carter is the foster grandfather of Willie Foster, the adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. John Foster. He also has two great-grandchildren, Paul Whitehead and Dorothy Abel.

Among the interesting reminiscences of Mr. Carter is his talk on Abraham Lincoln, whom he knew well and with whom he frequently ate at

the same table before Mr. Lincoln became President. He was such an admirer of the Great Emancipator that, although he always believed in Democratic principles and is now a Democrat, he voted for Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Carter has never been an office-seeker; however, he has served very creditably several different times as supervisor of Jackson township. Mrs. Carter was a member of the Baptist church at the time of her death, and several members of Mr. Carter's family belong to both the Methodist Episcopal and the Christian churches. Although not allied with any particular church, Mr. Carter is a believer in revealed religion and a church-goer, a man who is known to be scrupulously honest in all his dealings with his fellowmen and whose charitable impulses have led him to many a worthy deed—in fact, all who know him are unstinted in their admiration of his worthy and exemplary life.

CALVIN LESLEY.

One of the well-known men of Perry township, Tippecanoe county, is Calvin Lesley, who has risen from discouraging environments to a position of influence by reason of his well-directed energy along worthy lines. He is a native of the community where he now lives, having first seen the light of day on October 1, 1852, the son of Daniel Lesley, who was born September 26, 1793, in Pennsylvania, the son of Jacob Lesley, also a native of the old Keystone state. Daniel Lesley had no chance to go to school, but he did not let this hinder him in his life work, for he succeeded without it. He had the distinction of serving in the war of 1812. He remained in his native state until 1826, when he went to Ohio, and about 1830 came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, having been preceded by two brothers, John and Andrew, in 1827. Daniel, a typical pioneer of the bravest and most sterling type, located in Perry township where he secured eighty acres of timbered land on which he put up a log cabin and started to make a home. His brother Andrew lived in section 1, Perry township. In 1867 Daniel Lesley went to Shelby county, Illinois, where he bought a farm, on which he died, July 7, 1883. He was twice married, first to Margaret Wyrick, a native of Pennsylvania, and secondly to Elizabeth Witte, who was born near Terre Haute, Indiana, of Scotch-Irish descent. The Lesleys were originally from Germany. Elizabeth (Witte) Lesley's death occurred in April, 1903. To Daniel Lesley and his first wife seven children were born, all now deceased. The following children were born to Daniel Lesley and his second wife; Mar-

garet married John Hudson, of Shelby county, Illinois; Calvin, subject of this review; Elzina married Jerry Underwood, of Shelby county, Illinois; George, who has remained single, lives in Shelby county, Illinois; Frances married Eli Francisco, and they live at Arkansas; Archibald married Ellen Oleigh, of Shelby county, Illinois.

Daniel Lesley devoted his life to farming. He was a Republican. He believed in education and tried to give his children every advantage possible. Calvin, of this review, attended the home schools, but was not able to get a very extensive text-book training. In 1867 he went to Shelby county, Illinois, but returned to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, the following year and worked for Seno Gunkle and his brother-in-law for ten years, and also farmed. In 1883 he bought his present farm in section 4, Perry township, first securing forty acres, to which he added land adjoining until he now has a fine farm of one hundred acres, a part of which is in Washington township, all in a good state of cultivation and so managed as to yield a comfortable income. He has lived on his present farm since 1884, and, having always been a farmer, he is well abreast of the times in this line. He has made all the improvements on his place. For three and one-half years he was connected with the elevator at Buck Creek. For a man who started in life poor, what Mr. Lesley has accomplished shows that he is made of sterner stuff than the average man.

On January 18, 1872, Mr. Lesley was married to Mary Crider, a native of Madison county, Indiana, a daughter of William and Nancy (Whitaker) Crider, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Ohio. They lived in Madison county, Indiana, and later came to Tippecanoe county, locating in Washington township. Mr. Crider died in 1860 and Mrs. Crider followed him to the grave in 1865. They were the parents of twelve children. Those living are James, of Washington township, this county; Mark, of Lafayette; Ellen, of Washington township; Mary, wife of Calvin Lesley of this review.

To Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Lesley eight children were born, namely: Charles D., an attorney at Dayton, Indiana; he was educated at Valparaiso University and also at the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, also studied at the Law School in Indianapolis. He was a teacher for fifteen years, and was very successful in that line, as he is now in law. He married Louise Church and they have two children, Pauline and Louis. Arthur E. Lesley was educated at Valparaiso University, and has taught for twelve years, at present being the efficient principal of the schools at West Point, this state; he married Alice Cole. Bruce S. Lesley married Lulu Nalley, and they are the parents of four children, Cecil V. (deceased), Helen A., Laura E.

and Robert B. Bruce S. Lesley is a farmer in Perry township. Curtis W. Lesley, a fireman on the Wabash railroad at Lafayette, married Nellie Blood, and they have two children, Mary A. and Alma. William C. has been teaching for the past six years in Washington township; he married Ethel Munea and they are the parents of three children, two of whom are deceased, the living child being Julia F. George L. died at the age of one year. Mary C. married Orville Spencer, who manages an elevator in Washington township. Oliver A., the youngest child, is still a member of the home circle.

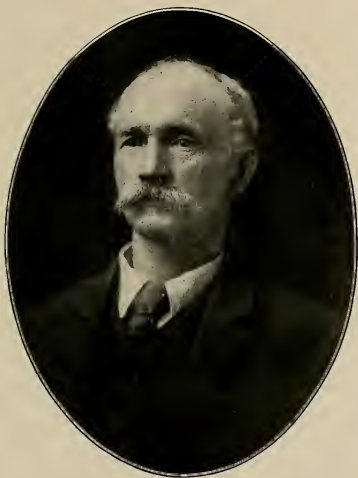
Mr. Lesley is deputy assessor of Perry township, and in his political affiliations he is a Republican. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Lodge No. 425, at Buck Creek, Indiana; he also belongs to Lodge No. 497, Knights of Pythias, at Buck Creek. He has given his children all a good education and the entire family ranks high in Perry township socially. Mrs. Lesley is a member of the United Brethren church, to which she gives her earnest support.

JOHN FLACK.

Among the names of prominent farmers of Tippecanoe township is found that of John Flack. Successful as a stockman, he has gained a wide acquaintance and has by his business foresight made for himself a fortune that indeed is not a small one. Coming in 1884 to Tippecanoe county from Fountain county, he settled in the township where he now resides. He purchased a farm of one hundred and forty acres, to which he has added until he now holds title to two hundred and sixty acres of the best land in the county, valued at one hundred dollars per acre.

Mr. Flack was born in county Cavan, Ireland, in February, 1849, the son of Samuel and Mary (Bell) Flack. Samuel Flack was an honest, hard-working man, and, hearing of the wider scope for activity in America, he decided to cast his lot in the new land. Accordingly, in 1863, he embarked. Not having the money to bring his family with him on the first trip he came to America alone and secured work first at Fort Schuyler. He later went to live at Shawnee Mound, in Tippecanoe county, and it was while working at this place that he sent for his family. Later they moved to the city of Lafayette.

When a young man, Samuel Flack had married in Ireland. His first wife dying, he remarried, and it was his second wife that came to America. By the first marriage four children were born, as follows: John, Mary Ann, Hugh and Maggie. In early life the daughter took up church work,



JOHN FLACK

decided to devote the remainder of her life to this work, and entered a convent in Pennsylvania, where she is now a Catholic sister. John and Hugh did farm work in Tippecanoe county, getting small monthly wages. Later they went to Fountain county to seek similar employment. John received fifty dollars in money for his first year's work and his employer furnished his clothing. He nurtured a desire to acquire greater learning, and while working on the farm he managed to get in three months in the country school. After the end of the first year his employer paid him eighteen dollars a month, and he continued to serve this man for ten years, at the end of which time the young man was ahead two thousand dollars. He then decided to begin life on his own responsibility. He bought a team and a few implements and began farming in Fountain county. He remained in that county for one year and then moved to Tippecanoe county, where he started on a small scale, but worked hard and finally has succeeded in gaining a competence.

It was in 1884 that Mr. Flack married Jennie Stewart, who was born and reared in Wisconsin. To them were born three children, as follows: Mary E., in October, 1889; Stewart, on February 28, 1891; and George W., February 22, 1894. Mary E. has successfully completed her common and high school courses, having graduated from the Battle Ground high school in 1909.

The personal side of Mr. Flack's life has been a pleasant and an upright one. He is a prominent member of the Battle Ground Methodist Episcopal church, being a trustee in the congregation. For twelve years he served as worshipful master of Battle Ground Lodge, No. 313, Free and Accepted Masons, and has also been chancellor commander of Tippecanoe Lodge, No. 273, Knights of Pythias, and he has represented both these lodges in the grand lodge.

In politics Mr. Flack is a staunch Republican, and has been active in the party life in the county, his counsel being always sought when a critical issue is at hand. He is one of the stable men of the county, his pleasant home being hospitable and comfortable. He owns a fine five-passenger Cameron automobile and he is a well-known figure, driving the elegant machine about the country.

FRANCIS MARION CONES, D. D.

Varied, useful and adventurous has been the career of the chaplain of the Soldiers' Home at Lafayette, who is spending the evening of his life in

comforting the ailing veterans and administering to their spiritual needs. His parents, Joseph and Nancy (Gregg) Cones, were natives of Kentucky, who became pioneers of Indiana at what the local historians call "in early days." We find them in Hancock county in the thirties, in Clinton county in the sixties, and subsequently in Boone county, the occupations of the father being farming and merchandising. He was born in 1805 and died in 1868, his wife's birth occurring in 1808, and her death in 1894. Francis Marion Cones, one of the seven brothers of the original family of ten children, was born at New Palestine, Hancock county, Indiana, November 17, 1836. His first school attendance was in the Clinton county public schools, followed by three years in the Thorntown Academy, from which he was graduated in 1860. Shortly after this the current of his life was broken by the great shock of the Civil war, which was destined to make and unmake many men and give an impress to the minds of millions that would endure to the end of their days. August 14, 1862, he entered as a private in Company I, Eighty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Captains Lambert and Carnahan and Colonels O. H. Hamilton and George F. Dick, who commanded the company and regiment at different times. His service was only of five months' duration, being cut short by ill health, caused by exposure while on duty, which compelled his discharge at Bowling Green, Kentucky. Returning north, Mr. Cones took up the profession of teaching, first at West Lafayette and later at other places. Subsequently he was elected a professor in the Thorntown Academy, and was there associated with John Clark Ridpath, the eminent scholar and historian. At a later period he went to Asbury University to take the classical course of study and had the honor of receiving his degree in 1872 from Bishop Thomas Bowman, the president, who still survives at the advanced age of ninety-two years. In this class were several persons noted subsequently as missionaries, viz.: Rev. John Blackstock and Rev. Howell Pyke, as also was Governor Buchtel, of Colorado. After leaving college, Mr. Cones traveled in the south for his health one year, later on taught for two years as principal in the Cookston Seminary at Parksville, Tennessee, and in 1875 entered the Holston conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, his first charge being at Leicester, North Carolina. After a year at this place he was transferred to Greenville, Tennessee, for a service of twelve months, after which he was elected professor of Latin in Holston Seminary at New Market, Tennessee, but only held this position a year before returning north to enter upon a number of pastoral charges, which, under the itinerant system of the Methodist church, lasted only for brief periods. Thus we find him at Asbury, Kentucky, for a year, and in charge of

a congregation near Newport for one year. Then followed two years devoted to a vice-principalship at Thorntown Academy, followed by a return south in 1882, to accept a conference pastoral appointment to Kingston, Tennessee. From there he was called home in Indiana by the sudden death of his brother, Doctor Cones, a practicing physician, and later spent one year each at Rossville, Whitestown, Clark's Hill and Remington, in all of these places having charge of important congregations. Returning south in 1898, he was appointed field agent at Sevierville, Tennessee, for a year for Murphy College. Next he was appointed pastor for a year at North Knoxville, Tennessee, and the next year at Elizabethton, Tennessee; then he was appointed assistant principal of Wesleyan Academy at Chemkey, Tennessee. In January, 1904, he was appointed chaplain of the State Soldiers' Home at Lafayette and has since so continued. He has written a unique history of Thorntown Academy, a denominational institution under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal church, located at Thorntown, Indiana. This school had a history of thirteen years and was deservedly popular. It filled a niche in the educational history of the state in the years when the funds for public school support were much limited. This institution was founded in 1855 and closed its work as a denominational school at the close of the academic year in 1868.

In 1897 Mr. Cones received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Harriman University in Tennessee, and in 1905 Taylor University, of Upland, Indiana, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. While residing at Thorntown he was chaplain, adjutant and post commander of Lookout Valley Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, department of Indiana, and is on the memorable list of pensioners, drawing twenty-four dollars a month. He is a member of Jasper Packard Post, No. 589, Grand Army of the Republic, located at the Soldiers' Home at Lafayette, Indiana, has charge of all the religious services and associations of this home, his duties being many and varied. He loves his work and is in close touch with all his people. Cheerful and optimistic in temperament, of deep convictions, and sincere in all his conduct, Doctor Cones is a fine type of the American pastor, as well as the American man and citizen.

LUTHER TULL.

An enumeration of those men of the present generation in Tippecanoe county who have won public recognition for themselves, and at the same time

have honored the locality to which they belong, would be incomplete were there failure to make mention of the one whose name forms the caption of this sketch, who is a substantial and highly respected citizen of Fairfield township. Luther Tull, one of the leading agriculturists of this county and one of the best known citizens of Fairfield township, was born in Washington township, this county, March 10, 1861, the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Brown) Tull, both natives of Ross county, Ohio. They came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, when young and here married. Isaac Tull was educated in the common schools. After his marriage he located in Washington township, Tippecanoe county, and in 1866 moved to Fairfield township, where he purchased thirty acres of partly improved land in section 2. There he developed a valuable farm and also found time to operate a threshing machine for many years, making a success of both and becoming well known throughout that part of the county. He was an active Republican, but was not a public man. He was highly respected and his death, which occurred January 22, 1871, was lamented by all his neighbors, as was also that of his wife in October, 1873. She was a member of the United Brethren church. Their family consisted of five children, namely: William, Charles, Louisa, all deceased; Luther, of this review; John, a farmer living near Delphi, Indiana.

Luther Tull had but little opportunity to attend school, but he made good use of what he did have. He lived with an uncle, John Wolf, at Colburn, Indiana, for three years, and he also lived with a Doctor Anderson for some time. On June 2, 1885, Mr. Tull was married to Catherine J. Ely, who was born in Fairfield township on the place where Luther Tull now lives. She is the daughter of Philip and Sarah (Buck) Ely, the former of Fairland township, this county, and the latter of Perry township. Philip Ely was the son of Henry and Mary (Isley) Ely. He was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1797, and was the son of Henry and Ann (Apple) Ely, of German extraction. His mother died when he was nine years old and his father again married. He went to Ohio in 1825 and the following year came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana. He married May Isley, of Montgomery county, Ohio. She was born July 9, 1810, and was the daughter of Daniel Isley. He settled on one hundred and sixty acres of land in Fairfield township, and died May 1, 1864, his widow surviving until July 10, 1887. They were members of the United Brethren church, and their family consisted of eleven children, of whom those living are James, a resident of Texas; Annie of Lafayette, Indiana; Sarah lived in Washington township, this county; Jennie lives in Michigan City, Indiana. The follow-

ing named children are deceased: Philip, John, Henry, Daniel, Jacob, Kate and Susan.

Sarah Buck was the daughter of Joseph Buck, born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1799. His father was John Joseph Buck, a native of the same state, of German ancestry. This family moved from Pennsylvania to Butler county, Ohio, in 1816, and Joseph Buck married Catherine Widnes. In 1829 they came to Tippecanoe county and settled in section 17, Perry township, securing one hundred and sixty acres of timber land, having entered this the year previous. He cleared the land, made a good home, dying there in 1865. He and his wife were members of the United Brethren church, and in politics he was a Democrat. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Daniel, deceased; Samuel lived in Perry township; Elizabeth and Eliza are both deceased; Susan married John Singley, of Fairfield township, where they now reside; Sarah first married Philip Ely, and then Allen Overley; she died August 22, 1901. Philip Ely died August 30, 1878, and Allen Overley died November 15, 1891. John is deceased, as is also the eighth child, Elias. Mrs. Joseph Buck died in 1846.

Following are the names of the children born to Philip Ely and wife: Catherine J., wife of Luther Tull, of this review, born March 30, 1861; Cornelius J., born December 27, 1865, died June 27, 1866; Sarah J., born February 24, 1871, died when two years old. Allen Overley and wife reared a son, George, now living in Lafayette, Indiana, employed in the Monon railroad shops. Philip Ely was educated in the common schools and he was always a farmer, a Democrat in politics and a very active member of the United Brethren church. He cleared a great deal of land and lived contentedly on his farm in Fairfield township.

To Mr. and Mrs. Luther Tull one daughter, Lida May, was born. She was educated in the home schools at Lafayette, with one year in high school and also a course in a business college. She is also a graduate in music, being a very skilled musician, and she has taught music very successfully. She is at this writing stenographer and bookkeeper for J. M. Miller, a real estate and insurance dealer in Lafayette.

Ever since their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Tull have lived on their present farm in Fairfield township. He has devoted his entire life to farming, with the result that he is regarded as one of the leading agriculturists in his community, carrying on general farming in a manner that shows him to be abreast of the times. Mr. and Mrs. Tull are members of the Baptist church of Lafayette, and they are popular both in the city and throughout Fairfield township.

JOSEPH WISE.

When Joseph Wise and his sister Catherine in childhood played about the old Wise homestead in Alsace-Lorraine, then a part of France, where the former was born June 14, 1840, they talked of a life of adventure and agreed that when they had grown older they would cross the great briny deep and with their own eyes see America, of which country they had heard so much. Their parents, John and Annie (Fry) Wise, both of whom were natives of Alsace where they spent their lives on a farm, both long since joining the phantom army in the silent land, did not encourage their children in this, to them, a very uncertain undertaking, especially to people of their tender years. But it was hard for them to properly care for their family of eight children, of whom only Joseph and his sister Annie, of France, are now living, and the old parents finally acquiesced in the plan to come to the New World, and thus with a blessing sent their two children out from the old roof-tree, bidding them God-speed on their long trip. Joseph was then (1859) nineteen years old, and he had a fairly good education, having attended the schools in his native community while not at work on the home farm assisting in the support of the family. He and Catherine boarded an old-fashioned sailing vessel, and, after a voyage of forty-two days, landed at the port of New York full of youthful ardor and hope. They soon made their way westward to Wayne county, Ohio, where their brother had already located, and with him Joseph remained two years and then came to Adams county, Indiana, where he was employed in clearing the then woody land for a period of two years. He then went to Benton county, Indiana, where he remained one year, then moved to Clinton county, later to Tippecanoe. Having saved his earnings, he was enabled to purchase eighty acres of land three miles east of Rossville, which was then covered with timber; but he set to work with a will to clear the land and establish a home, which he eventually did and has since enjoyed a comfortable income from his farming as a result of his habits of industry and his good management. In 1866 Mr. Wise disposed of this eighty-acre farm and purchased forty-five acres one mile north of Pettit, this county, and he lived on that place for twenty years, clearing and improving it, transforming it into a veritable garden. He added to this and finally owned eighty-five acres there. Selling this place in 1885, he bought where he now lives in section 1, Fairfield township, owning at this time one hundred and five acres, on which he has made many valuable improvements, having cleared twenty acres himself, and

he raises wheat, corn, hay and oats in abundance, doing a general farming business and is very comfortably situated, having a commodious dwelling and good outbuildings and plenty of stock on his place.

Mr. Wise was married January 1, 1865, to Margaret Ginder, a native of Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, and to this union eleven children have been born, namely: Samuel, a machinist employed in Mason City, Iowa, married Mary Freed and has four children; Benjamin is a farmer in Calhoun county, Iowa, married Ella King and has six children; Annie, the wife of Charles Hendrickson, of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, is the mother of four children; Caroline (deceased) married William Amstutz, lived in Perry township and had five children; Catherine is single and living at home; John, a farmer in Fairfield township, married Pearl Clawson and has two children; Bertha married Ed McLaughlin, of Lafayette, and has two children; Mattie married Lewis Beaver, of Fairfield township; Emma is the wife of Bert Jenkinson, of Lafayette; Daniel died when sixteen years of age.

Mr. Wise has never aspired to positions of public trust; however, he takes an interest in the public welfare. He is a member of the Mennonite church. He is a good sample of a truly self-made man and is deserving of much credit for what he has accomplished and the honorable life he has lived.

EDWARD HUBERTZ.

A native of Perry township, Tippecanoe county, and a man who has proven to be one of the most scientific and progressive agriculturists of the same since he has reached man's estate is Edward Hubertz, whose date of birth was August 28, 1877. A criterion of his business ability and his high standing in the community is found in the fact that he is the present assessor of his township. He is the son of Stephen and Margaret (Duffy) Hubertz, the former born in Germany, March 1, 1847, and came to America with his parents in 1854. They settled two miles east of Lafayette where they began farming, later purchasing land in section 3, Perry township. Their farm of eighty acres was all in timber, but Mr. Hubertz and his son cleared it and made a good home, and here the parents died. Their family consisted of four sons and two daughters, namely: Mathias, John, Kate, Mary, Stephen and William. Stephen Hubertz, father of Edward, was educated in the common schools. He remained at home taking care of his aged parents—in fact, he still lives on the old place in Perry township where he has suc-

ceeded as a farmer. He never aspired for public office, although he is an active Democrat. He is a member of the St. Lawrence Catholic church at Lafayette, Indiana. Their family consisted of six children, namely: John, who married Mary Alberts, is a farmer in Perry township; Dora is the wife of Charles Batta, of West Point, Indiana; Edward, of this review; Benjamin, a farmer in White county, Indiana, married Lena Batta; Margaret married Oliver Rusk, of Lafayette; Elizabeth is single and living at home.

Edward Hubertz received a fairly good education in the home schools, and remained under the parental roof-tree until he was twenty-four years old. On February 20, 1906, he married Catherine Batta, a native of Perry township, this county, the daughter of Nicholas and Celia (Youst) Batta, the former a native of Germany. Celia Youst also came from the Fatherland, having been born near Berlin. The father came to America in 1840 when seventeen years of age, accompanied by his parents who settled in Perry township and died there. In their family were twelve children, namely: Julia, William, Charles, George, John, Catherine, Mary, Magdaline, Bernard, Anthony, Rosie and Margaret. Nicholas Batta died September 11, 1904. He followed farming for the most part for a livelihood, his farm having been located in Shelby township. His widow still lives there. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hubertz, Margaret J., born December 11, 1907, and Laurretta Cecelia, born October 8, 1909.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hubertz went to White county, Indiana, locating in Round Grove township, where they remained for two years and then came to Perry township, Tippecanoe county, locating near Heath where they have since remained, living on the Lesley place ever since. Mr. Hubertz has devoted his life to farming with gratifying results. He carries on general farming, and also handles some good stock. He has become well known in this locality. In politics he is a Democrat, active in local affairs and he is now, as already stated, faithfully serving as township assessor. He is a member of the St. Lawrence Catholic church, and he is regarded as one of the leading young farmers of the township.

ANDREW J. DOWNS.

The family of this name comes from an early pioneer of Ross county, Ohio, and the name was familiar in that section during the formative period of the state. William Downs, a son of the first settler, was born in Ross county, was engaged in farming all his life and ended his days in his native



Andrew J. Lowers

place. He had fifteen children, a third of them daughters, and all lived to maturity. His son William married Rachael Green, born near Wheeling, Virginia, and with her he came to Indiana, in 1843, locating in Tippecanoe county. He met with fair success as a farmer for those days, and when the final summons came was the owner of one hundred and fifty acres of land. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his politics were first Whig and then Republican. Of his fifteen children seven lived to maturity. Ann is the widow of Edward Edmonds, of Dundee, Illinois; Sarah is dead. Allie, the widow of C. C. Moore, of Pond Grove, Warren county, Indiana; Eliza, the wife of John Robinson, Lincoln, Nebraska; Catherine is the widow of J. W. Jamison, of Lafayette.

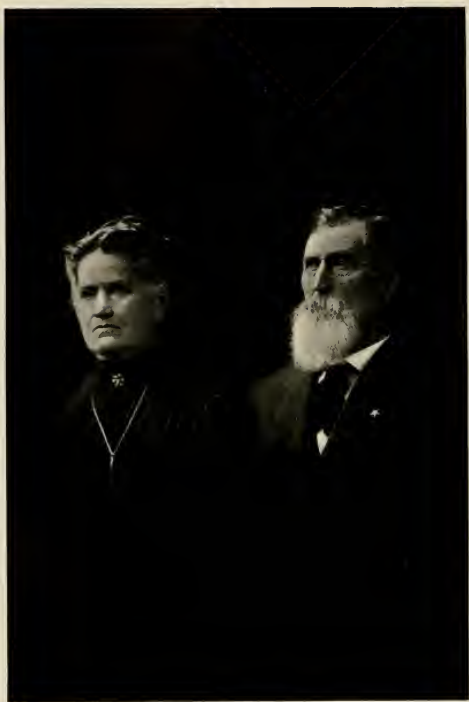
Andrew J. Downs, one of the survivors of this family, was born in Ross county, Ohio, September 2, 1835. He was about eight years old when his parents settled in Tippecanoe county, and as he grew up he helped on the farm after the manner of pioneer boys. In due time he became a farmer on his own account and has followed this occupation all his life, the only interruption being four years spent in the livery business at Lafayette. In 1857, Mr. Downs married Mary F. Tuttle, a native of Fountain county, Indiana, by whom he had eight children: Byron P. Downs, born in 1859, of Rensselaer, Indiana; Rachael, born in 1861, at home; William, of Lafayette, born in 1863, was in the Spanish-American war; Harry M., of Wea township, born September, 1865; Edward L., of Lafayette, born in 1867; and Clark B., of the Panhandle, Texas, born in 1870. The mother died February 27, 1900, and Mr. Downs was married September 11, 1901, to Sarah, daughter of Isaiah and Elizabeth Wharton, born March 20, 1859. The parents were natives of Ohio. Mrs. Downs was educated in the public schools of Greencastle, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Downs are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Battle Ground. He is past master of Battle Ground Lodge, No. 313, Free and Accepted Masons. His first presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont, in 1856, and he has been a consistent Republican ever since. He owns seventy-two and a half acres of land in section 3, of Tippecanoe township, manages his own farm and stands well with his neighbors. As a member of the pioneer families, he shares the credit due those who rescued Tippecanoe county from the wilderness, changed forests into farms, and started this section on its way to the highly developed agricultural region observable on all sides. It took a hard battle to do this, theirs was much suffering and privation, much sickness and death; but amidst it all the Downs family bravely bore their parts and deserve recognition among the "nation builders," as counties are formed of townships, states of counties and the union of states.

NOAH JUSTICE.

This is the name of a quiet and unobtrusive farmer who lives in Tippecanoe township on a highly improved farm, attends strictly to business, treats everybody right, asks no favors out of order and altogether makès a good citizen. He is the type of a class who own much of the best land in Indiana and by good management have made it highly productive. It is to them we owe the celebrity of the state in agriculture, and their descendants give promise of improving on their fathers as the result of the scientific training now in easy reach of all at Purdue University. The older generation, however, will always be entitled to much credit for what they have done as they had to bear the burden when farming was not so easy as now. The Justice family have long been identified with the development of Tippecanoe county. George K. Justice, now deceased, is well remembered by the older generation as a well-to-do farmer and all-around citizen. He married Martha Young, now deceased, by whom he had a number of children, of whom only four are living. Flora, the oldest, is the wife of Samuel Moore, of Ft. Morgan, Colorado; Rhoda married Freedom Clark, and George K. resides in Tippecanoe township.

Noah Justice, the other survivor, was born in Tippecanoe township, Tippecanoe county, November 2, 1864. As he grew up he learned all about farm work, but had little chance to go to school and consequently was a little short on book-learning when he reached his majority. This defect, however, he made up in after life by reading and observation, going to the best of schools—the Academy of Experience—and taking note of things as they actually happened. Such men are usually the best informed on the subjects which it is the most useful for them to know. He has made a success of his business, as any one can see who visits his pretty farm of one hundred acres in Tippecanoe township. Everything is in apple-pie order, the farming implements, the residence, the stock well stabled, the fences and outbuildings kept in repair. Besides his home place, Mr. Justice owns forty-one acres in partnership. He has also paid a good deal of attention to livestock and one can always find fat hogs, sleek horses, lowing herds and other animals around, always of the best breeds.

Mr. Justice married Anna Hurst, member of one of the old families of the county, and by this union there were six children, Rosela E., James E., Grace E., Flora, George and Noah. Mr. Justice is a member of the



MR. AND MRS. JAMES HURST

Home Insurance Lodge, and carries a life policy in the same. In politics he is a Republican, though never a seeker of office and has long been respected as one of the thrifty and well-to-do citizens of Tippecanoe township.

JAMES HURST.

The founder of the Hurst family in America was an Irish immigrant who married a French woman and was among the early settlers of Indiana. His son, Thomas A., born near Madisonville, Indiana, in 1822, went with his family to Fulton county in 1844. He located on new land and farmed until his death in 1868. Of his thirteen children, all grew to maturity, and six are still living. Four of the sons served most creditably as soldiers for the Union during the trying days of the Civil war. After the close of the war two sons enlisted in the regular army, their names being Allen and William, both now deceased. John A. was in an Illinois regiment. Stephen A. and Thomas J. were members of Company A, Twenty-sixth Indiana Regiment. James Hurst, the other Union soldier, was born in Fulton county, Indiana, February 26, 1847. When still a mere boy he enlisted, in February, 1864, in Company E, Eighty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he saw much hard service before the final muster-out. He was with Sherman in his celebrated campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, took part in the siege and fall of that stronghold, went on the famous "march to the sea" and witnessed the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina. Mr. Hurst is justly proud of his record as one of the defenders of his country, and receives an honorable pension of thirty dollars a month in recognition of his services. After leaving the army he returned to Fulton county, but soon removed to Tippecanoe which has ever since been the scene of his activities.

In 1867 Mr. Hurst married Nancy Freel, who was born in Tippecanoe county, December 28, 1846, and has spent all her life in her native neighborhood. Her father, Charles Freel, was a Union soldier in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and reached the rank of corporal. His son Charles was a member of Company D, Fortieth Indiana Regiment, and thus it will be seen that the Hurst family have an unusually creditable military record on both sides of the house. Mr. and Mrs. Hurst have had ten children, six living and four deceased; Fannie, the eldest, is the wife of James Bounty, of Lafayette; Anna married Noah Jus-

tice, Jr.; Charles and George are residents of Lafayette; Pearl is the wife of Ford Holsimer, of this county, and Ward is a farmer in Tippecanoe township. The family are members of the United Brethren church of Battle Ground, and Mr. Hurst belongs to John A. Logan Post, No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, at Lafayette. In politics he is a Democrat, but not an office seeker and in no sense of the word a politician. He has always been devoted to farming, likes his calling and has done well at the business, though it involved much hard work. He is a good citizen and good neighbor, with the result that he has many friends and is generally esteemed.

JOHN B. SWISHER.

The founders of the Indiana branch of the Swisher family were originally Pennsylvanians, but joined the western tide of emigration during the earlier half of the nineteenth century. Samuel Swisher when a young man emigrated to Ohio and located in Champaign county, where he met Philadelphia Dickey, patriotically named after the city of her birth. They were married and not a great while after crossed the line into Indiana, where they found a home in 1842, in a county seat. Here they occupied a farm, made their living in the manner customary in those early days and finally completed the period of existence allotted to them in the unobtrusive way characteristic of tillers of the soil. The father died August 12, 1877, and his wife May 18, 1900, at Monon, White county. Their children were Levi, a Union soldier; Nathan, who was killed at Kingston, North Carolina, during the Civil war; John B., Lydia, Harriet, Perry and Ida.

John B. Swisher, third in the above list, was born on his father's farm, in Jasper county, Indiana, January 7, 1850. He remained under the parental roof until he was fourteen years old, and at this tender age went forth to fight the battles of life with a firm, resolute heart and determination to win. Hiring by the month as a farm hand, he held to this hard job until he could do better, and in time was able to improve his fortunes. He came to Tippecanoe county, in October, 1866, and has remained a resident ever since. May 2, 1878, he married Emma F., daughter of Stephen A. and Mary W. (Dawson) Hurst. The father was born near Martinsville, Indiana, December 28, 1834, and his wife in Tippecanoe county, October 28, 1839. They had children, Emma, Harry, Orry, Mary J. Mrs. Swisher was born March 8, 1859, on the old homestead known as the Dawson farm, it being one of the

noted places of that part of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Swisher have one child, Fred C., born October 1, 1879. He was married to Hazel Hoover on March 4, 1909, and they live at Battle Ground. Mrs. Swisher is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and of Rebekah Lodge, No. 368, in which she has passed all the chairs and represented the order in the grand lodge. Mr. Swisher is a member of Battle Ground Lodge, No. 6590, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Tecumseh Encampment, No. 292. He is also a member of Rebekah Lodge, No. 368, has passed all the chairs in subordinate and encampment and represented both in the grand lodge. In politics he is a Republican, being the first of his family to vote that ticket. He and his wife own eighty-five acres of land in Tippecanoe township, which he cultivates with success, and he is also manager and one of the directors of the Battle Ground Telephone Company. He was injured some time ago by the falling of a tree, but his general health remains good. He is regarded as one of the best citizens in his township and has the esteem of all.

WILLIAM A. AMSTUTZ.

Reared to the sturdy discipline of the homestead farm, during all the succeeding years of his life William A. Amstutz has not wavered in his allegiance to the great basic art of agriculture. To the public schools he is indebted for the early education privileges which were his, and he duly availed himself of the same, while he has effectively broadened his knowledge through active association with men and affairs in practical business life which has placed him well in the front rank of citizens of Perry township, Tippecanoe county. His birth occurred in Adams county, Indiana, January 8, 1869, the son of Jacob, who was born near Bluffton, Ohio. The latter married Barbara Staffon, a native of Germany. She came to America in 1854 when eleven years of age and located in Adams county, Indiana, where she married Jacob Amstutz, who grew to maturity in his native community in Ohio and came to Adams county, Indiana, when a young man. He purchased eighty acres of wild land, which he cleared and improved. In 1876 he left that locality and came to Tippecanoe county, locating in Perry township, where he got forty acres in section 16, later adding another forty. On this place there stood an old log house and a stable built after the same fashion, but these gave way in time as he prospered to more modern and commodious buildings and the place was put under excellent improvements, hav-

ing built his home in 1888 and his barn in 1891. He was a first-class farmer and prospered. His death occurred in March, 1908; his widow still lives on the place. She is a member of the Mennonite church, as was also her husband. Their happy home was blessed by the birth of eight children, five of whom are living at this writing, namely: Emma, who has remained single, is a member of the home circle; William A., of this review; Sarah married Raymond Watkins, of Perry-township; Mary married David Sutter of Perry township; Henry married Anna Spitznagle, and he is farming in Wea township.

William A. Amstutz was reared in the faith of the Mennonites—in fact, he attended a school under the auspices of this denomination. He assisted with the work on the home place until his marriage, December 31, 1891, to Caroline Wise, who was born in Perry township, the daughter of Joseph Wise, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. William A. Amstutz, as follows: Edith, Earl, Matilda, Everett and Luella. Mrs. Amstutz died January 4, 1909.

After his marriage, Mr. Amstutz lived in Mulberry, Indiana, for one year and then worked his father's place for one year. Then he purchased ninety-five acres where he now lives in Perry township, it being a well improved and highly productive place. On it stands an excellent and comfortable home, erected in 1906, and a good barn, built in 1903—in fact, all the up-to-date improvements one sees on this place now were made by Mr. Amstutz. He carries on general farming, paying especial attention to the raising of wheat, oats, corn and hay. He takes a great deal of interest in livestock and some excellent breeds are always to be found on his farm, such as shorthorn cattle, draft horses and Poland-China hogs. He has operated a corn shredder for a number of years.

Mr. Amstutz can claim all the honor accorded him for what he has accomplished, for he started in life with nothing, but he is now one of the substantial men of his community, as a result of his close application to duty and his persistency. He and his wife are members of the Mennonite church.

SAMUEL BUCK.

This venerable citizen of Perry township is one of the honored and interesting pioneers of Tippecanoe county, and he has been a very active man in the development of this locality, having witnessed the wonderful growth

of the country from its wild woods and rude huts to one of the most fertile and thriving sections of the state. Samuel Buck was born in Perry township, this county, March 8, 1834, the son of Joseph Buck, who was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1799. The father of the latter was John Christopher Buck, a native of the old Keystone state, whose ancestors were of German origin. Joseph Buck was seventeen years old when his father went to Butler county, Ohio, and there married Catherine Widner. They remained in that state until 1829 and then came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and settled in section 17, Perry township, where he secured one hundred and sixty acres of land which he had entered the year previous. Here he developed a good farm by dint of hard toil and lived on the same until his death, in September, 1865. He was a rugged and honest man, highly esteemed, a member of the United Brethren church and a Democrat. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, namely: Daniel, Samuel, Elizabeth, Eliza, Susan, Sarah, John and Elias. Two of them are now living, Samuel, of this review, and Sarah, widow of John Singerly, of Fairfield township. The wife of Joseph Buck passed to her rest in 1846.

The education of Samuel Buck was obtained in the rude log cabins of the early days, equipped with puncheon seats and greased paper for window panes; his schooling was limited. He worked on the home place helping clear and ditch the same during his boyhood. He was first married in July, 1864, to Ellen Smither, who died in 1870, after becoming the mother of the following children: John, who has remained single, is living with his father; Rufina Alice is deceased. The second marriage of Samuel Buck was solemnized on June 10, 1875, to Elizabeth Belcoma, widow of Jacob Belcoma, a native of Holland, who died in 1870. Elizabeth Palmer was born in 1849 at Mecklenburg, Germany. By her second husband, the subject, she became the mother of two children, the first, an infant son, dying unnamed; Minnie, the second child, is still a member of the family circle. By her first marriage to Mr. Belcoma, Mrs. Buck had two children, namely: William Belcoma, who lives at Battle Ground, Indiana, and Mary the wife of Daniel Gushwa, of Fairfield township.

Mr. Buck has devoted his life to the tilling of the soil and now in the evening of his life he finds himself surrounded by plenty as the result of his earlier years of toil. He has a neat little place and a good home. He has long been a Democrat, but has never aspired to public office, preferring to lead a quiet home life and devote his attention to his farming. He is a member of the United Brethren church. Useless to say that he is well known throughout the county and has hosts of warm friends here, for his life has been honorable in every respect.

CHARLES H. CLEAVER.

The Cleaver family were originally from Maryland. We first hear of Ann Cleaver, a widow and nine children, six boys and three girls. The oldest child, Mahlon, came to Indiana in 1827, locating in Perry township, Tippecanoe county, on the north fork of Wild Cat creek, where he erected a saw-mill and operated the same for years. In 1828 the mother and the balance of the children joined him, settling in the same vicinity where the older son and brother had located, and this was known for years as the Cleaver settlement. The brothers were named as follows: Mahlon, Charles, Sewell, Chalkley, Isaac and Joseph, and the sisters bore these names, Lydia, Annaretta and Louisa. Isaac and Joseph died when they were young men in the prime of life, neither having ever been married. Charles married a lady by the name of Madden, of Baltimore, Maryland; she was the mother of C. O. Cleaver, who is now seventy-four years old and acting as police magistrate of Milford, Illinois. Sewell Cleaver married a Miss Davis, of Lafayette, Indiana. Chalkley married a Miss Larry, of Perry township, this county. Annaretta married John McCurdy, who settled on the middle fork of Wild Cat creek where he built and operated a saw-mill, near where Monitor is now located in Perry township. He later moved to Delphi, Carroll county, Indiana, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and where he lost his first wife by death. Several years afterwards he married his first wife's sister, Lydia, with whom he lived until his death. Louisa, the youngest sister, married David Cleaver and with him emigrated to Illinois and settled near Milford, Iroquois county, where they engaged in farming and stock raising and where they both died. Mahlon Cleaver never married. He died at the age of seventy-six years, being the last one of that branch of the family tree to answer the "last roll-call." He took, educated and cared for C. O. Cleaver after the death of the latter's parents. Of the second generation of the Cleaver family there are but four left, namely: William F. Cleaver, of Burlington, Indiana; Rev. Isaac S. Cleaver, of Elkhart, Indiana. They are sons of Sewell and Martha Cleaver. Mrs. Louisa Cleaver, of Lafayette, is the daughter of Chalkley and Nancy Cleaver. Charles Oscar Cleaver, of Milford, Illinois, is the son of Charles and Ann Cleaver. All the ancestors of this family from the paternal grandmother down are buried in the old family burying ground on the old homestead, near the site of the saw-mill operated in the long-ago by Mahlon Cleaver in Perry township, Tippecanoe county.

Charles H. Cleaver, whose name introduces this review, was born in Perry township, Tippecanoe county, July 31, 1876, the son of Mahlon and Mary Eliza Cleaver, the former a native of Perry township, the latter of the state of Ohio. Mahlon Cleaver, father of the subject, was the son of Chalkley Cleaver, who married Nancy Larry Chalkley. Chalkley Cleaver came to Tippecanoe county in 1828 and settled in Perry township, where he got wild land which he cleared and on which he made a home and where he died. He and his wife were the parents of three sons and one daughter. Mahlon Cleaver had only a limited education in the home schools. He lived at home and finally purchased the home place, and died there July 31, 1884, his wife having preceded him to the grave in June, 1883. He was always a farmer and a Republican in politics. To them eleven children were born, namely: Electa married A. E. Rickert, of Stanley, Wisconsin; Alice is single and living in Lafayette, Indiana; Elby married Stella Buck; they are both deceased; Edward married May Cockrell, and he is living on a farm in Huntington county, Indiana; Blanche died in infancy; Mordecai and Howard; the former is deceased, and the latter is a farmer in Washington township; he married Flora Spidle; Charles H., subject of this review; Jesse married Bertha Healey and is living in Perry township; Nellie married Claude Lesley, deceased, but she is living in Lafayette.

Charles H. Cleaver had little chance to attend school. He worked among strangers until he was twenty-one years old. His marriage occurred December 28, 1896, when he espoused Fannie V. Newhouser, of Clinton county, Indiana, the daughter of Peter and Mary Ehrsmann, both natives of Germany. They first came to Adams and later to Clinton county, Indiana, where they engaged in farming; both are now deceased.

Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Cleaver, namely: Floyd L., born May 15, 1900; Clyde L., born March 17, 1905. After his marriage, Mr. Cleaver located in Clinton county, Indiana, where he remained for four years. He had seventy-six acres of land which he sold and then came to Perry township, where he got eighty acres in section 3, known as the Seyers farm. In 1908 he built his fine modern eight-room, two-story house, with a slate roof and everything quite up-to-date. He built an excellent barn in 1900, renewed his fences and made many other changes which have greatly enhanced the value and appearance of the place. All his place, with the exception of five acres in woods, is under a high state of cultivation. He is a breeder of thoroughbred Duroc Jersey swine; he also raises Shetland ponies, horses and mules. His annual sales are always profitable

and made with no trouble owing to the fine quality of his stock. He has exhibited his fine stock in both this and Clinton counties where his stock is always greatly admired. In politics he is strongly Republican. His wife is a member of the Missionary church. Although Mr. Cleaver started in life poor, he has been very successful and is now one of the leading young farmers of his township, his fine place being widely known as Clover Leaf Stock Farm.

JOHN C. F. REDINBO.

The Redinbos were originally Pennsylvanians who migrated to Ohio when that state was still young, engaged in farming and finally ended their days in the Buckeye commonwealth. Adam and Sarah (Shankland) Redinbo, who were the pioneers and founders of the family in the west, had six children, whose descendants are found in various portions of the West. James was the eldest. Elizabeth, the second child, died many years ago. Lucy is a resident of Delphos, Ohio. Sarah lives in Newport, Kentucky. Charlotte, who married M. E. Meyers, is dead, and John, the youngest, is a citizen of Delphos, Ohio. James grew up in Ohio, learned the carpenter's trade and worked at it for thirty years. When twenty-three years old he married Julia Ann Prichard, of Butler county, Ohio, came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1837, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Perry township in 1856. It was wild, heavily timbered and practically unimproved, the only buildings being a decayed log cabin and broken-down stable. His first wife died in 1856 and on August 22d of the following year he married Mary, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Russell) Collins, of Butler county, Ohio. The two children by the first union were Robert and Martha. The former served in the cavalry three years, and after the war lived in Tippecanoe county, where he died in 1893. The daughter married Daniel Beens, of Webster county, Missouri. James Redinbo's children by his second marriage were five in number. Sarah, the eldest, married John Smith, of Lafayette, and has five children, Edgar, Albert, Clarence, Harry and Elden. The second of James Redinbo's last children was John C. F.; the third was Lincoln, who married Minnie Birn, now deceased, and died in 1899. Laura, the fourth child, married John Davis, of Tippecanoe county. Manson, the youngest, married Jessie Birn, and is a farmer in Webster county, Missouri. In 1870 James Redinbo engaged in the milling busi-

ness at Monitor, Indiana, with Fritz Brothers, and continued in this line for seven years. After he obtained his farm he built the house and barn himself, being an expert carpenter, and made many other improvements on the place. He was active in politics, first as a Whig, and then Republican, but later as a Democrat, beginning with the support of Greeley, but the only office he held was that of justice of the peace, in which he served eight years. He was a member of the Masonic lodge at Dayton, Indiana, and took much interest in fraternity affairs. He and his second wife, who died in 1892, were members of the Universalist church, and at one time he was quite prominent and influential in the county. Being born January 22, 1813, and dying in October, 1896, it will be seen that he had reached the venerable age of eighty-three.

John C. F. Redinbo, the second child by the second marriage, was born on his father's farm in Perry township, and got his education in the local schools and business college at Lafayette. September 29, 1892, he married Catherine, daughter of Anselm and Barbara (Killian) Behringer, of Perry township. The parents were Germans, who came to this country more than half a century ago, and settled in Tippecanoe county on a farm where both of them died. Mr. Redinbo has five children; Leonard C., Ansie, George, Barbara and Lawrence. He owns eighty acres of the old homestead farm and has earned a wide reputation as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle, though he also carries on general farming. He served as trustee of Perry township from 1900 to 1905, and helped build the Monitor high school. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Dayton, Indiana, and of the Modern Woodmen Camp, No. 4107, at Monitor. His wife is a member of St. Lawrence Catholic church at Lafayette, and Mr. Redinbo is esteemed in the county as one of its best informed farmers.

WILLIAM McCORMICK.

Owen McCormick and Margaret Culligan were young Irish people, who were reared near Dublin. Like most of the population of Ireland, they were poor and their chief ambition was to emigrate to America, of which they had heard so much and which was regarded as an earthly paradise. Their wishes were gratified as they eventually found themselves in the land of promise, though they came over at different times. During the temporary sojourn in New York, Owen and Margaret again met, renewed their acquaintance, fell

in love with each other and married. There was not much in the East for poor Irish immigrants at that time, the western fever was at its height, and soon we find our friends making their way to the vast regions beyond the Alleghanies. Indiana in those days was much-sought territory. Owen McCormick thought favorably of it and decided to seek a home in one of its rich agricultural sections. Lauramie township, in Tippecanoe county, was picked out for a location, but after residing there several years he bought forty acres of land in section 16, of Perry township. It was cheap, but very wild, and Mr. McCormick had to put in many a hard blow getting rid of the heavy timber. By great industry and good management he prospered fairly well and from time to time was enabled to buy more land until his holdings eventually amounted to two hundred and seventy acres. Much of this he cleared, while also making many expensive improvements, and before his death, in December, 1905, had become to be regarded as one of the prosperous farmers of the county. His Irish wife proved a faithful assistant during all these years and did her full share in helping on the general prosperity, up to the time of her death, in January, 1893. They were members of St. Mary's Catholic church, of correct life in every way and highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. This worthy couple had seven children. Mary, the eldest, married William Burns, of Ft. Wayne, Indiana. Thomas, the oldest son, is a retired farmer at Lafayette. John is a farmer in Perry township. Owen, now dead, carried on farming during his lifetime both in Perry township and Illinois. Margaret married Joseph Kirchoff, of Perry township; and Lizzie is the wife of Christian Benner, of Benton county, Indiana.

William McCormick, the sixth child, was born in Lauramie township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, September 5, 1866. He remained at home until twenty-five years of age and then began to think of the most important step in a young man's life. October 15, 1890, he married Lena, daughter of Anselm and Barbara (Killian) Behringer, all of Perry township. The parents, both of whom are now dead, were natives of Germany, but came over many years ago and settled in Tippecanoe county and became prosperous by farming in Perry township. Mr. McCormick has four children, Clara, Paulina, Thomas and Frank. In 1887 he began business on his own account by renting a piece of land which he farmed for a while, and in 1907 bought eighty-five acres of the old homestead, most of which is in a good state of cultivation. He is a member of the St. Lawrence Catholic church at Lafayette, and one of the leaders among the younger generation of farmers.

OWEN McCORMICK.

No man who has lived in Perry township, Tippecanoe county, of recent years stamped his individuality more indelibly upon the citizens with whom he mingled than did the late Owen McCormick. This was due to a number of direct reasons and not because of any imaginative characteristics, because he was a man who could be trusted in all the relations of life, honest, sincere and always thoughtful of the welfare of others, kind and generous to his family and ever ready to lend his support to any cause looking to the upbuilding of his community whether materially or morally. Mr. McCormick, like many another thrifty citizen of this country, was foreign born, having first seen the light of day near the far-famed city of Dublin, Ireland, in the year 1830. There he grew to manhood and received some early schooling. On November 15, 1850, he was united in marriage with Margaret Culligan, a native of the same place. Believing that the great republic across the sea held greater advantages for them than could be found at home, they accordingly, after a tedious voyage in an old-fashioned sailing vessel, landed in the harbor of New York city, and spent the two subsequent years in New Jersey where they farmed. Then, in 1854, they migrated to the great middle West, locating at New Richmond, Indiana, later locating in Lauramie township, Tippecanoe county, finally coming to Perry township, where Mr. McCormick bought a small fruit farm. Being a man of excellent judgment and a hard worker he added to this until he had a most excellent farm of three hundred acres. He cleared a great deal of this and made many extensive and substantial improvements and soon had a good income from year to year by reason of his able management of the farm. He became well known in this vicinity and all who knew him liked him for his many amiable qualities. His death occurred on December 7, 1905, having been preceded to the "silent halls of death" by his wife on January 3, 1902. In politics the former was a Democrat, and he belonged to St. Mary's Catholic church. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Mary, who married William Barnes, of Ft. Wayne, Indiana; Thomas lives in Lafayette; John is a farmer in Perry township; Margaret is the wife of Joseph Kirckhoff, of Perry township; William is a farmer in Perry township; Elizabeth, who married Christian Benner, lives at Earl Park, Indiana; Charles is deceased, as is also Owen, the eighth child. These children were all educated in the common schools of their home district and are fairly well situated in reference to this world's affairs, all reflecting in their daily lives the wholesome home atmosphere in which they were reared.

JOHN H. EHRESMAN.

The family of this name in Perry township is of German origin. Jacob and Catherine Ehresman came to the United States in 1839 from Hesse-Darmstadt, taking eighty days to make the voyage in a sailing vessel. After a very rough passage they landed at Boston, shortly afterward coming to Butler county, Ohio, and later removing to Clinton county, Indiana, where they eventually died. Jacob was a weaver by trade, but lived on and worked a farm. He had five children, Jacobena (deceased), Christian, Catherine (deceased), Mary (deceased) and Fannie, of Adams county, Indiana. Christian Ehresman, the second child, was born in Germany, October 15, 1832, educated in the German and English schools and remained at home until his marriage. This event occurred December 10, 1857, and his wife was Mary Saltzman, born in Butler county, Ohio, her parents being Christian and Mary (Imhoff) Saltzman, the former of Alsace-Lorraine and the latter of Hesse-Darmstadt. The former's parents were pioneers of Butler county and died there many years ago. Mary (Imhoff) Saltzman came with a brother and sister to America and settled in Butler county. In 1850 the Saltzmans came to Clinton county, and four years later settled in Perry township, Tippecanoe county. Entering a lot of improved land, a home was built, improvements made and farming conducted after the manner of those times. After his wife's death Christian lived with his children two years and then went to Kansas where he died. His children were Magdaline, who resides in Perry township; Mary, wife of Christian Ehresman; Catherine, of Pawnee county, Kansas; Elizabeth, deceased; Annie, a resident of Gibson City, Illinois, and John, deceased. Christian Ehresman and wife had ten children, as follows: Jacob, a farmer in Clinton county, married Jacobena Imhoff, and died in 1904, leaving four children, Elmer, Essie, Elson and Ernest; Christian H., a farmer in Clinton county, married Alice Widener and has six children, Rose, Charlie, Dorothea, Laura, Virlie and Inez; Daniel died unmarried at the age of twenty-seven; Henry, a farmer and ex-trustee of Perry township, married Catherine Ehresman and has five children, Olivia, Laura, Willie, Ralph and Floyd; John H., subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, wife of Charles Beeker, of Allen county, Indiana, has six children, Laura, Emanuel, Alvin, Amelia, Alma and Irwin; Gideon, a farmer in Allen county, Indiana, married Emma Steinman and has one son, Russell V; Mary, wife of Henry Becker, of Allen county, has three children, Esther, Elma and Elsa; William died young; Emanuel,

a carpenter in business at Sand Point, Idaho, married Elsie Rapp and has one child, Mary.

John H. Ehresman, fifth in the list of this family, was born in Perry township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, June 19, 1868. Besides attendance in the district schools he was at Purdue University from 1893 to 1896, studying mechanical engineering. After leaving college he engaged in farming, spent the year 1908 in California as a rancher and later took to southern Texas and Colorado. Since his father's death, February 1, 1907, he and his mother have lived together in Perry township. His parents had bought sixty acres of land in section 22, on which an old log cabin and stable were the only buildings. The father made some brick and put up a fine home, at the same time erecting a barn and making other improvements. In 1894 he bought the small place where John H. and his mother live, and there spent the rest of his days. He was a member of the Mennonite church, well known throughout the county and much esteemed. John H. Ehresman owns forty acres and has for several years devoted his time to farming and ranks as a leader among the progressive farmers of Perry township.

ALLEN A. YOST.

Among the men of Perry township, Tippecanoe county, who have appreciated present-day opportunities right here at home and have profited by their ingenuity and persistency in their own environment is Allen A. Yost, who was born August 13, 1857, in Perry township, the son of William H. Yost, who was born in 1826 in Preble county, Ohio, and whose death occurred in 1893. He married, in 1855, Mary Mikesell, a native of Perry township, this county. Jacob Yost, grandfather of Allen A., was a native of Preble county, Ohio. He came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1840, locating in Perry township when this locality was all in woods and settlements were scattering. By profession he was a distiller, and he lived here until his death. Allen A. Yost's grandfather, Andrew Mikesell, married Catherine Weaver; they were both natives of Ohio, but came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in a very early day, locating in Perry township, where they both died, having cleared land and made a good home. They became the parents of the following children: Elizabeth lives in Carroll county, Indiana; Susanna, of Purimont, Indiana; Abbie, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Kate, of Lafayette, Indiana; Mary, mother of Allen A. Yost, of this review; David died

during the war between the states while on duty in Missouri; John, who was also a Union soldier, died in Tennessee. The following children were born to Jacob Yost and wife: William H., Isaac P., James and Jacob, all deceased; George W. is living in Perry township; John is deceased; David is living at Monitor, Indiana; Mary died in Cass county, Indiana.

William H. Yost, father of Allen A., had only a limited schooling. He engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil at Monitor, Indiana, and he was also a skilled sawyer and worked in various saw-mills, and also operated several saw-mills himself after his marriage. He bought forty acres of land in Perry township which was partly cleared. In 1863 he purchased eighty acres in section 24, where his widow and Allen A. now reside. There was a small clearing on the place and he lived here, improving his farm until his death, leaving a fine place to his widow and their children. In politics he was a Democrat and a member of the Dunkard church. To Mr. and Mrs. William H. Yost eight children were born, namely: Allen A., subject of this review; Caroline E., wife of J. C. Jester, of Lafayette; Andrew J., a barber, is single and lives with Allen A.; Rachael A. married Charles C. Seabaun, a druggist of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mary C. married Samuel Utley, and she died in November, 1908; William H. is deceased, as is also Fara Estelle, the youngest born.

Allen A. Yost attended the home schools and worked on the home place for five years. On September 2, 1907, he married Ida May Clendenning, a native of Clinton county, Indiana, and the daughter of Robert and Temperance R. (Goble) Clendenning, the former a native of Butler county, Ohio, and the latter of Clinton county, Indiana. Mr. Clendenning came to Indiana when a boy, and he is still living on a farm in Clinton county. His wife died forty-one years ago. Mr. Clendenning is an extensive stock dealer and raiser.

To Mr. and Mrs. Allen A. Yost five children have been born, named as follows: Frances M., Mary Ann Margaret, Allen A., Jr., Luella June and Susie Belle. They are all interesting children and are receiving every attention at the hands of their fond parents.

Mr. Yost has been a stock dealer and breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs, also draft horses, having achieved quite a reputation with his excellent breeds of stock. He is also in the dairy business and finds a ready market for his products. He conducts a model little dairy and all his stock is first-class and finds a ready sale when he cares to dispose of any. He is regarded as one of the best judges of livestock in the township. In his political relations he votes with the Democrats, and he and his estimable

wife are members of the Reformed church at Mulberry, Indiana. Mr. Yost keeps well posted on current events and especially on all things relating to farming and dairying, at which he is succeeding in a way that stamps him as one of the leading farmers of this locality.

WILLIAM G. MASTERS.

James and Mary (Johnson) Masters were Ohioans, and after the former's death his widow and children came to Indiana in 1834 and settled in Perry township, Tippecanoe county. She bought forty acres in section 14, put up a log cabin and long before her death, January 4, 1874, had the pleasure of knowing that early trials had resulted in a comfortable home. As she was born April 1, 1797, she was about seventy-seven years of age when called to her final rest. Her children were as follows: Mary, born in 1818, died in infancy; Ann, wife of William Burgeon, was born September 25, 1819, and died in 1889. Sarah, wife of William Y. Sense, was born April 22, 1822, and died in 1859. James, the fourth child, died in 1824. Samuel was born in Butler county, Ohio, August 13, 1826. William, born October 30, 1828, died in 1846. John, who married Mary Johnson, was born September 9, 1830, and died in Livingston county, Illinois, January 15, 1906. Samuel Masters came to Tippecanoe county with his mother in 1834; May 13, 1860, he married Eliza Jane, daughter of George and Catherine Young Sense, who were Virginians, the former born April 23, 1789, and the latter September 17, 1787. They were married March 17, 1811. Their children were Mary, deceased, born September 17, 1813; David, born March 24, 1817, and died in Perry township; Inlyam, born February 7, 1819; William, born December 13, 1821, died at Milford, Illinois; Eleanor, born September 22, 1824, died in Tippecanoe county; Eliza Jane, who became Mrs. Masters, was born March 16, 1831, died November 11, 1907. Her husband died October, 1898. After his marriage Samuel Masters located on the place that has been known as the Masters homestead. He owned one hundred and forty acres of land, much of which he cleared and improved. He became prosperous as a farmer and raiser of various kinds of livestock. He had two children, a son and a daughter. Martha V., who was born March 29, 1870, married William Clark Murphy, a farmer of Perry township.

William G. Masters, the only living son and eldest child, was born in Perry township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, November 3, 1867. From the

time he could handle a hoe he has been a farmer and, all his neighbors say, a good farmer. He has always remained on the old family homestead, has lived a quiet and industrious life and has prospered in his business. He has long been recognized as one of the progressive farmers and prominent citizens of the county, none being more highly esteemed. In 1907 he built his beautiful eleven-room, two-story house, with all the modern improvements. A fine barn, in keeping with the surroundings, was erected in 1905, and numerous other improvements have been made, making this farm up-to-date in every respect. Mr. Masters bought the old homestead in 1899, has in all one hundred and thirty-five acres and one hundred and fifteen of these are under cultivation. He carries on diversified farming, raising all the crops suitable to this climate and keeping the proper amount of livestock for such a farm as he owns.

November 3, 1891, Mr. Masters married Emma G., daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Ely) Buck, of Perry township. The father, who died June 5, 1905, was a native of Perry township, and his wife, who now resides near Buck Creek, was born in Franklin township. Mrs. Masters is a model citizen in every respect, a member of the United Brethren church, highly respected throughout the county and esteemed by all who know her.

JAMES D. LEWIS.

The genial and neighborly owner of Walnut Hill Stock Farm, James D. Lewis, is one of Perry township's best known and substantial citizens, a man who, while advancing his own interests, does not lose sight of his obligation to the community at large. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, October 18, 1853, the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Brochius) Lewis, both natives of the same county in which the subject was born. The Lewis family is of Welsh extraction, an uncle of Robert Lewis having come to this country from Wales in a very early day and located in Kentucky. Robert Lewis's father, Joseph Lewis, located in Butler county, Ohio, during the pioneer days, and his son Andrew remained on the old home place on Indian creek. The Brochius family were of German stock. The maternal grandfather of James D. Lewis was Daniel Brochius who lived in Butler county, Ohio, a cabinetmaker by trade, who also followed farming, and he died in that county.

Robert Lewis, father of James D., of this review, was educated in the common schools and lived at home until his marriage. He was not a robust man and while somewhat handicapped on account of ill health, he made a success of his life work. In 1862 he went to California, where he received much benefit physically, but feeling that his country needed his assistance when the great rebellion broke out, he returned to Ohio and enlisted in Company K, of an Ohio regiment of volunteers. Very much to his regret, he did not get to see much active service, having contracted rheumatism, consequently he was discharged for disability. He then came to Clinton county, Indiana, locating near Rossville. He operated a saw-mill there for a time, also one in Carroll county, near Lexington, Indiana, on Wild Cat Creek; later he managed a grist-mill with equal success. In 1875 he came to Colburn, Indiana, and purchased the Emete steam mill and was there two years; he sold this and moved to Monitor, Tippecanoe county, locating on the Payne farm. After remaining one year on the place he went into the grocery business at Buck Creek, later sold his stock of goods and resumed farming in Washington township. He later purchased the Perimont mill, then bought a farm in Perry township, this county. He was a good manager and a man who stood high in the estimation of all who knew him. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. His death occurred in 1893, having been survived by his widow until January 2, 1905. They were the parents of six children, named as follows: Daniel is an engineer living at Deadwood, South Dakota; James D., of this review; Martha married Henry Munea and died in 1882; Margaret married Frank Retterath, of Newton county, this state; Isabelle married John Lyons; Rebecca married Albert Ulery, of White Water, Wisconsin.

James D. Lewis had little chance to attend school. He remained at home until he was twenty-four years old, and on March 25, 1877, he chose as a life partner the representative of an old and honored family in the person of Eliza Gates, of Washington township, Tippecanoe county, the daughter of Peter and Hester Ann (Doty) Gates, the latter a native of Lafayette, having been born where the court house now stands. She is the daughter of Benjamin Doty, who was the owner of eleven acres of land where the court house was built in Lafayette, having located there in 1822.

After his marriage Mr. Lewis lived in Washington township, this county, one mile west of Colburn, where he remained one season, then went to Monitor, Indiana, where he engaged in farming until the spring of 1882 when he moved west of Colburn, where he remained for two years. He then moved to Perry township on a farm and after working there for one year he

bought forty acres where he now lives in section 2, Perry township. He cut logs and built a cabin and began making a home in true pioneer style, and, being a hard worker, it is useless to add that he has succeeded admirably well, having now a very productive farm of eighty-eight acres and an excellent dwelling and plenty of farming machinery. All of his farm is under cultivation but ten acres. It was in 1903 that he built his beautiful home, and in 1904 that the old log barn was replaced by a modern one,—in short, his place, while not so large as some, is one of the most attractive and fertile in Perry township. Since 1903 Mr. Lewis has been a breeder of Berkshire hogs and Shropshire sheep, and everybody who sees his fine stock admires them greatly. His farm is located ten miles east of Lafayette on the Heath pike.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis the following children have been born: Hollis C., born July 17, 1878; after graduating in the home schools he took a course in Purdue University, from which he was graduated in 1903 from the agriculture department. He took up civil engineering and was employed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company in construction work and bridge building for a period of five years. On March 24, 1909, he married Ada Jeffers, of Keokuk, Iowa. On March 28, 1909, he bought eighty-two and one-half acres of land in section 2, Perry township, where he now lives, the farm having long been known as the Gibson place. Clifford B. Lewis, the second son of James D. Lewis, was born August 22, 1882, and was educated in the home schools, after which he began teaching which he followed for six years, but is now farming in Perry township; he married Martha Buck. Maud May, the subject's third child, was born May 15, 1889, attended the home schools, later Valparaiso University, from which he was graduated in 1909. She is a teacher in Perry township.

Although James D. Lewis started in life a poor boy, and has received no outside aid, he has succeeded, now having a good farm and an excellent income.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN.

It is interesting to study the life record of such a man as John Zimmerman, owing to the fact that he began life under none too favorable auspices, and in battling his own way through the world he has not only succeeded remarkably well in the temporal things of life, but has done a great amount of good to his fellowmen and is therefore deserving of the high esteem in

which he is held by all who know him and that includes everyone in Perry township, if not the major portion of the residents of Tippecanoe county. He was born in old Alsace-Lorraine, now a part of Germany. No man could have better ancestry, many of their commendable traits being noticeable in the subject, who is wearing the mantle that has descended to his shoulders with becoming dignity. His paternal grandfather went from Germany to Alsace, France, during the revolutionary troubles in the latter country, and there his son, John Zimmerman, father of the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, was born, reared and married, his wife being known in her maidenhood as Magdalena Slegel, also a native of Alsace. By a previous marriage to Christian Shurk she had two children, Joseph and Nicholas, both now deceased. John Zimmerman, senior, was a farmer and a man of influence in his community. His death occurred in 1846 and that of his wife a few months later in 1847. They were members of the Amish church, and they spent their lives in Germany. John Zimmerman, of this review, was the only child by his mother's second marriage. After the death of his parents he went to live with an uncle with whom he remained one year, and when only sixteen years of age he gratified an all-absorbing desire to come to America, setting sail from Havre, France, in an old-fashioned sailing vessel, the voyage requiring forty-two days, the harbor at New York finally being reached in June, 1849. Making his way westward, young Zimmerman, with little means but plenty of courage and youthful exuberance, made his way to Wayne county, Ohio. In Butler county of the latter state he found his uncle, Nicholas Roth, with whom he worked on the farm for a while, remaining in Butler county for one year. In 1851 he went to Henry county, Iowa, visiting at Mount Pleasant and at Keokuk. After three years spent in this country he returned to the Fatherland and spent the three years following there. During that time he came into possession of a part of his father's estate.

The chapter in the life of Mr. Zimmerman bearing on his marriage began October 16, 1852, when he espoused Magdalena Slegel, a native of Alsace, where her birth occurred August 10, 1832, the daughter of Joseph and Magdalena (Smith) Slegel. The former, also a native of Alsace, was a prosperous farmer, and in 1853 he and his family accompanied John Zimmerman to America. Mr. Slegel settling in Davis county, Iowa, where he bought eighty acres of land which he developed. He died when about sixty-two years old.

Mr. Zimmerman also purchased eighty acres of land in Davis county, Iowa. It was wild prairie land, but after being improved was very valuable.

He lived here until 1863 when he went to Hickory county, Missouri. Here he also purchased eighty acres of land which was rough and the country lacked public improvements, but after seven years there Mr. Zimmerman, in 1872, came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, locating in Perry township where he rented for five years, then bought his present farm in section 10 known as the Fisher place, owning at this time two hundred and twenty-four acres. He prospered and in 1888 built his fine brick dwelling-house, which is in the midst of attractive grounds, and everything about the place is in keeping with its ornate setting. He made the brick on his farm. In 1890 he built his barn, which is one of the best in the township, and he has made all the improvements on this place,—in short, his place is one of the most attractive and valuable in Perry township and none is better managed.

Although well qualified for positions of public trust, Mr. Zimmerman has never aspired to public office. He is a member of the Amish church, and has been a minister in the church of this creed for over a quarter of a century, but of late years has done little preaching. He is an excellent scholar, having been educated in both the German and French languages, having attended in his youth a college at Montpelier, France. He has a good library, including a very highly prized old German Bible, printed in Zurich, Switzerland, by Christopher Froschouer in 1536, one of the first Bibles printed, and it is believed to be one of the oldest Bibles in America.

Mrs. John Zimmerman passed to her rest January 16, 1888, after becoming the mother of fourteen children, namely: Josephine, who was born in Germany, married Christian Garber, living in this state; Nicholas, who was born in mid-ocean and was named for the vessel on which the family sailed, is deceased; Leah is deceased; Annie married Simeon Roth, of Allen county, Indiana; Mary married Joseph Goldsmith, of Fort Wayne, Indiana; Kate, who has remained single, is living at home; Joseph is also single and living at home; Lizzie, who married Simeon Roth, is deceased; John, who married Ruth Goldsmith, lives at Harlan, Indiana, where he is engaged in the hardware business; Lydia married C. Goldsmith and is living at Fort Wayne; Rosa is deceased; Lillie, who married Daniel Shubeck, is deceased; Sarah is also deceased; Benjamin, a farmer in Tippecanoe county, has remained unmarried. These children have all received good educations in the home schools. Lena, Annie, Mary, Kate, Joseph, Lizzie and John were born in Iowa; Lydia, Rosa, Lillie, Sarah and Benjamin were born in Missouri. In 1884 Joseph, the son of the subject, bought one hundred and fifty-three acres in sections 9 and 10, Perry township, Tippecanoe county, known as the Cleaver farm. He has always been a farmer and a good one, too; however,

he spent two years in the hardware business with his brother, John, at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

John Zimmerman is a man whom it is a delight to meet, for he is a scholarly, refined, honest and courteous gentleman, and he holds high rank with the people of Tippecanoe county.

WALTER C. ROSSER.

Among the representative agriculturists and public-spirited men of Tippecanoe county who, while advancing their own interests, have not neglected their duty to the community at large is Walter C. Rosser, the present efficient trustee of Tippecanoe township. He has many of the fine traits, especially in a business way, of his father, long one of the best known business men of this county, who through his own indomitable efforts became the owner of property rated at one time at one hundred thousand dollars; so, for many reasons, this family is deserving of conspicuous mention in the historical annals of Tippecanoe county.

John Rosser, father of Walter C., was a Welshman, having been born in Wales, October 25, 1818, and he was brought to America when less than a year old. In 1820 he was brought by his parents to Springfield, Ohio, where he grew to maturity, attended the common schools and was apprenticed to a bookbinder to learn the trade, at which he worked faithfully until he had mastered the business, and then he ran away and went to New Orleans to do for himself. Not liking the climate and trade conditions in the southern state, he returned to Springfield. Coming to Lafayette, Indiana, in 1845, he went into the bookbinding and printing business, at which he prospered, having mastered his trade well and was a business man by nature. He soon became known not only as a faithful business man, but also as a public-spirited citizen of strict integrity. As already intimated, he became well-to-do, one of the leading business men of Lafayette in his day. He married Alice A. Casad on October 26, 1848. They resided in Lafayette until 1863 when Mr. Rosser purchased a farm on which he established a comfortable and attractive country home, but he continued in business in Lafayette. Taking an active interest in the welfare of the county and being also interested in politics, he was soon slated by the political leaders for public office, and although a very busy man, he accepted the nomination for representative from Tippecanoe county. He was elected in 1867 and made a very commendable

record which received the approval of his constituents in every respect. After an influential, active and well-spent life, John Rosser was called from his earthly labors on March 24, 1903, having been preceded to the silent land by his faithful life companion March 13, 1897. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom Walter C. is the only one living.

Walter C. Rosser received a good education, having attended the common schools and he also attended a business college. Deciding, upon completing his school work, that the life of an agriculturist offered the greatest attractions for him, he began farm work, which he has since followed with very gratifying results, at present owning an attractive and productive farm of two hundred acres in section 27, Tippecanoe township, where he carries on general farming and stockraising in a manner that stamps him as one of the leading farmers of the county. He has raised an extraordinary fine grade of hogs for years which never fail to find ready sales.

Mr. Rosser was united in marriage with Virginia Nelson, a member of an old and highly respected family of Tippecanoe township, where she was born, just north of the Soldiers' Home. She passed through the common schools. Two children have brightened the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Rosser, namely: John, who was born December 2, 1899, and Mary B., born March 17, 1902.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosser are members of the Christian church, and Mr. Rosser is a charter member of and past chancellor commander of Battle Ground Lodge, No. 273, Knights of Pythias. He is prominent in the political circles of Tippecanoe county, having been elected trustee of the township where he resides in 1908. He has served as a member of the county central committee, being a member from Tippecanoe township, and he looks to the interest of the public with the same careful consideration as he does his own business affairs, consequently he is well and favorably known to the people of his and adjoining townships.

THE LAFAYETTE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

located at Nos. 401-403 North Fourth street, was founded in the year 1904 by Miss Lena M. Baer. It is the purpose of this conservatory to send forth artists and teachers whose work in any special line shall rest upon a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the principles underlying the arts and their relations to life. It is the aim of the conservatory to furnish opportunity

for thorough training to those who wish to become professional musicians, also to provide for the general student a means of practical acquaintance with musical arts.

The Lafayette Conservatory of Music receives pupils of all ages, from six years upward. It is held that children should receive instruction as early as possible, in order to accomplish in life all to which innate talent entitles them, which instruction should be given by competent teachers, for without a good foundation no high degree of art or knowledge can be obtained. Careful study of the rules of technique and theory, intellectual training by which the student learns to grasp the spirit of composition, both modern and classic, is the object of the intermediate and normal department.

The element of temperament and individuality—in short, the personal equation—enters so much more largely into the study of music than into the pursuit of any other branch of either art or literature, that it is impossible to lay out any definite and absolute curriculum of works to be studied by each and every student. Any teacher or institution that attempts to definitely establish such a course ignores the intensely subjective nature of music as an art, and is in danger of failing of its highest significance and possibilities. The science of musical pedagogy is becoming more and more subjective each year. The old-fashioned endless practice of dry technical exercise is rapidly being supplanted by the more rapid and far more certain acquisition of technique through a higher recognition of mental and muscular functions.

The growth of this institution has been most encouraging to its promoters, and already its influence for creating higher and better standards of art and culture have been felt. The officers of the institution follow: Lena M. Baer, president; Miss Alma E. Crowden, vice-president; Miss Susan K. Baer, secretary and treasurer.

Miss Crowden, the vice-president, was the first student of the conservatory to finish the artist's course. A number of students have been graduated from the normal departments and are filling positions as instructors. Students' recitals are held frequently at the conservatory which are of great benefit to the student. The annual recitals are held in June, at which time diplomas are awarded.

Through the efforts of Miss Baer, the directress, a number of the foremost artists and musical organizations have appeared before the public. It is the aim of the conservatory to present at least four celebrated artists during the academic year. These concerts will be held at the Dryfus and may

be attended by the general public. Season tickets are procurable at a reasonable price and a special rate is made to all students of music, whether connected with the conservatory or not. The following artists have appeared: Course of 1907-1908—Charles W. Clark, baritone; Olive Mead quartette; Rudolph Ganz, Swiss pianist; Herr Ferdinand Schafer, violinist; Tilla Parsons, reader; Douglass Boxall, pianist; Christian F. Martens, baritone. Course of 1908-1909—George Hamlin, tenor; Theodore Bohlmann, pianist; Marion Green Concert Company; Steindel Trio.

The piano department of this conservatory is deserving of special notice. Miss Lena M. Baer, who is a teacher in this department, is widely known as an able and successful instructor, having spent a number of years in the study of piano at St. Mary's Academy in Lafayette, Miss Clara Baur's Conservatory of Music in Cincinnati, and the Indianapolis Conservatory of Music. Her special aim is to send out students as teachers, and, in fact, all who pass through the institution to be well qualified. She is assisted in this department by Miss Stella M. Gause, who has been a member of the faculty for a period of four years. Two most important additions to the faculty were Herr Ferdinand Schafer and Christian Frederick Martens. Herr Schafer, who has charge of the violin department, is a native of Germany, a concert violinist of international reputation, formerly taught in the Royal Conservatory at Leipzig and is conductor of the Schafer Symphony Orchestra of Indianapolis. Mr. Martens, who is at the head of the vocal department, is a native of Norway and is widely known as a master of the voice and an accomplished singer. The other members of the faculty are well qualified for the work to which they have been assigned, and hundreds of pupils are being benefitted by this praiseworthy institution annually.

PROF. CHARLES FRANCIS HARDING.

The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch is professor of electrical engineering and director of the electrical laboratory of Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. He is a native of New England and combines many of the characteristics which have long distinguished the people of that section of the Union. His parents, Charles Theodore Harding and Ellen M. Lane, were born in Massachusetts, the former in the town of Millis, the latter in Ashburnham. He is the only child born of their marriage, his birth occurring in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, September 11, 1881. He received his

primary education in the public schools of his native town, completing the prescribed course and graduating from the high school in 1898. He then entered the Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Worcester, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated four years later, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in electrical engineering, and in 1902 accepted a position with the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, New York, where he remained for some time in the testing department. During his connection with the above named company he was made electrical engineer of the Worcester & Southbridge Street Railway Company, which position he held two years, when he resigned to engage with the D. & W. Fuse Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, where for a period of one year he had charge of the electrical engineering department, carrying on design and original research work.

At the expiration of the time indicated, Professor Harding left the employ of the last-named company and became manager of the publication department of the electrical works at Fort Wayne, Indiana; but after nearly a year in that city resigned for the purpose of accepting the position of assistant professor of electrical engineering at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, where, in addition to his professional duties, he did post-graduate work during his connection with the institution. From Ithaca, Professor Harding went to Boston, Massachusetts, where for two years he was electrical engineer for the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, during which time he was also associated with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, of that city, making rapid advancement in his profession the meanwhile and acquiring much more than local repute as an electrical engineer.

In 1908 Professor Harding severed his connections with the two Boston companies and on March 15th of that year became professor of electrical engineering at the head of the school of electrical engineering of Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, and director of the laboratory, which position he still holds.

Professor Harding is a close student and avails himself of every opportunity to keep in touch with the trend of professional thought and scientific investigation and discovery. To these ends he holds membership with the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, Indiana Academy of Science, Indiana Engineering Society, and he is an associate member of the American Street and Interurban Railway Association. He is a charter member of the Purdue chapter of the honorary fraternity of Sigma Xi.

Professor Harding was married on July 14, 1903, to Mabelle C. Brooks, a native of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and the daughter of Howard W. and

Celia M. (Warner) Brooks, the father a merchant of that town for many years and a citizen of influence and high social standing. Mrs. Harding was educated in her native state, graduating from the high school of Fitchburg when young.

In his political affiliations, Professor Harding is a Republican. He was reared a Congregationalist, a religious body to which his parents and many of his antecedents belonged, but he is now a member of the Second Presbyterian church of Lafayette, as is also his wife.

Professor Harding is well grounded in his profession, keeping abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to electrical engineering, and possesses the happy faculty of imparting his ideas and theories in a lucid and comprehensible manner.

JOHN C. BARTHOLOMEW.

There is no nation that has contributed to the complex make-up of our American social fabric an element of more sterling worth and of greater value in supporting and fostering our national institutions than has England. A man who may well look with pride on his English ancestry is the subject of this review, who is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Tippecanoe county, where he has passed his entire life and where he is personally recognized as a representative citizen, having attained a high degree of success through his operations in connection with agriculture.

John C. Bartholomew, who for sixty-six years has resided in Lauramie township, was born in this township on the 3d of September, 1843, and is a son of William and Rebecca (Chandler) Bartholomew. William Bartholomew was born October 29, 1813, in the parish of Mardon, county of Kent, England, about twelve miles southeast of Maidstone, the market town, and fifty miles southeast of London. He was the first child born to William and Philadelphia (Moon) Bartholomew, the former having been the first child born to Thomas Bartholomew and wife, whose maiden name was Hiskmott. Thomas Bartholomew died at the age of eighty-four years, while his wife was sixty years old at the time of her death. Grandfather William Bartholomew died about the year 1840, at the age of about fifty-six years, his wife having died in the fall of 1837, at the age of fifty years.

William Bartholomew, the subject's father, was married in 1837 to Rebecca Chandler, and three children were born to them in England. In the

latter part of October, 1841, they sailed for America, leaving the St. Catharine's dock, London, bound for the port of New York. They were passengers on the old sailing vessel "St. James," one of the regular line of sailing vessels running between those two ports. They had a very tempestuous voyage of forty-six days, adverse winds and storms driving the vessel far out of its course. They were so far behind their schedule time that a sister ship, which left London ten days after they did, reached New York and was on the return trip before they reached port. They arrived in New York city on December 10, 1841, and they at once took boat passage up the Hudson river to Albany. Thence they went by rail to Canastota, where Mr. Bartholomew left his wife and children at a hotel and started out into the adjoining country in search of work and shelter for his family. Some three miles from the town he met a gentleman who offered him work and a house for his family, and still further evidenced his kindness of heart by sending his son and a team for the family. The family were located in a little village called Quality Hill and here they made their home until April of the following year, when they again took up their way westward. They went to Buffalo by rail, beyond which point there were then no railroads, and they proceeded from there to Cleveland by lake boat, thence through the Ohio canal to Portsmouth on the Ohio river. Down the Ohio river to Evansville, they proceeded up the Wabash river to Attica, then by wagon across the country to the town of Monroe, where for a few days they stopped with William Oyler. Mr. Bartholomew at this time purchased eighty acres of land just south of the village of Stockwell (at that time known as Baker's Corners), Lauramie township, and here he spent the remainder of his life. His wife had been in poor health for a number of years and her death occurred on the 9th of October, 1847. She was the mother of the following children: William, born January 21, 1838; Thomas J., born August 17, 1839; Walter D., born January 3, 1841; John C., born September 3, 1843; and Aldred, born October 27, 1845. Of these, William lives at Colfax, Indiana, and the last two in Lauramie township. On February 4, 1849, Mr. Bartholomew married Mrs. Amanda Patton, and to this union was born one son, Edmond T., on January 19, 1850, his death occurring on October 28, 1865.

William Bartholomew joined the Methodist Episcopal church in the winter of 1851 and was ever afterward a faithful member of this society, serving as trustee and steward for many years. In politics he was an ardent Republican. He spent his whole life in the development of his farm, and at one time was the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land. His

death occurred on July 28, 1897, and his wife passed away on February 20, 1896, both being buried in the cemetery at Stockwell.

John C. Bartholomew was reared in this township and, as before stated, has lived here all his life. He attended the common schools in his early boyhood, and in the sixties attended Stockwell Collegiate Institute, obtaining a fair education. The farm which he now owns consists of one hundred and seventy-five acres. The original eighty acres first bought by his father after his arrival here was divided between the subject and Aldred, his brother, the subject's home being located on his share of this tract, and the same has been maintained at the highest standard of excellence, being considered one of the best farms in this section of the township. Mr. Bartholomew is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of his township and has an enviable reputation as a man of sterling worth.

On the 22d of December, 1870, the subject married Lula E. Brown, who was born near Fry's Hill, Kentucky, the daughter of Milton and Eliza (Willhoit) Brown. Her parents spent their last years in Stockwell. They were faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were held in high esteem by those who knew them. Both are now deceased. To the subject and his wife were born the following children: Ferris Milton, of this township, married Jessie Mabel Claypool and they have three children, Lula Olive, Jessie Margaret and Dorothy Helen; William Carrol married Grace Arnold and they reside in Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee and she a member of the board of stewards. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

PROF. E. A. TOWER.

Prof. E. A. Tower, present head of the Battle Ground schools, is essentially a school man. From the time he completed his common school education he has devoted his time to teaching. Later, realizing the need of a broader training, he entered the State Normal School at Terre Haute, where he made a good record. As the head of the Battle Ground schools he has proved that he is capable of effective work. He took charge of the schools when but a three-years course was offered; now the school has four years' work, and is on the list of accredited schools in the state. It will be ready for a commission in 1909.

Mr. Tower is a native of Crawford county, Indiana, where he was born May 25, 1862. He is the son of Ambrose and Mary J. (Totten) Tower. The grandfather, Cotton Tower, was a native of the state of New York. In early life he went to Kentucky, and later came to Indiana, settling in Crawford county, where he farmed. Ambrose Tower, father of the subject, was born while Cotton Tower lived in Kentucky. He came to Indiana with his parents and worked on his father's farm. He had a liking for the teacher's profession and acquired an education sufficient to fit him to teach in the public schools of Crawford county.

Prof. E. A. Tower was reared on the home farm in Crawford county. He worked industriously on the farm in the summer time, and in the winter attended the public schools at Leavenworth, Indiana. He showed unusual ability in his studies in common schools, and as soon as he had graduated he began teaching. After teaching two or three terms he decided to further equip himself for his profession, and he entered the State Normal in 1884. He took work every other year until 1892, when he was graduated. He worked in the summer time and taught in the winter, and thus earned enough in the alternate years to pay his expenses while in college. Upon his graduation from this institution he was elected principal of the Prairie Creek high school, a position which he held three years. He then acted as principal of the Montmorenci high school for three years more, filling the position with credit. It was in 1901 that he was elected superintendent of the Battle Ground schools. His best work has been done at Battle Ground. He is a lover of his profession, and teaches English and history.

Mrs. Tower is a cultured woman, who is in sympathy with the work her husband is so successfully carrying forward. She has been a teacher and has studied at the State Normal, and also at Purdue University. Her maiden name was Carrie Van Natta, and she was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Van Natta, having been born in Tippecanoe county, December 15, 1862.

Besides being interested in the profession of a teacher, Mr. Tower is a devotee of farm life. He owns two hundred acres in sections 7 and 8, ranges 24 north and 3 west, and to these broad acres he gives his personal attention. He loves livestock, and takes a great interest in studying the latest methods of tilling the soil.

Mr. and Mrs. Tower are prominent members of the Battle Ground Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Tower is a trustee of the congregation. For the past nine years he has been superintendent of the Sunday school.

ORA E. THROCKMORTON, M. D.

Success was not thrust upon Doctor Throckmorton—a fact that may be true with some men—but he was compelled to work hard for it, having started in life under no favorable environment. He was, however, endowed by nature with indomitable courage and indefatigable zeal, consequently he has forged to the front in one of the most exacting of professions, occupying today a dignified position among his fellowmen.

Dr. O. E. Throckmorton was born in Johnson county, Indiana, June 28, 1867, the son of J. H. and Sarah (Taylor) Throckmorton. The Throckmorton family was conspicuous in this section of the Hoosier state in its earliest epoch. Samuel Throckmorton, grandfather of the Doctor, was born in New Jersey, and he was but six years old when brought by his parents to Franklin county, Indiana. His son, J. H., father of the Doctor, was born in Johnson county, where he was later married. He still resides there, being regarded as a man of integrity and industry. His wife was Sarah Taylor, to whom he was married April 6, 1862. She passed to her rest on April 6, 1909. To them the following children were born: Carrie, who died in infancy; Sarah, wife of C. A. Vandivire, of Johnson county; and Doctor O. E., of this review.

Doctor Throckmorton was reared on the home farm, which he worked during the summer months, building up a splendid physique which has stood him well in hand for his subsequent career. Being ambitious to learn, he attended the neighboring schools during the winter months and gained a good education, having passed through the common schools at a very early age. He then took up farming, but, believing that his true calling was in another direction, he saved what money he could from his farm work in order to defray the expense of a higher education, so he entered Miami School of Medicine, where he remained one year, when his means were exhausted; then he returned to the farm to begin saving money for another year's work in school. At that time he was joined in marriage with Effie Palmer, in the year 1893. Mrs. Throckmorton was educated in the common schools of Johnson county, the home of her childhood, and where her family were long well established among the leading citizens. She was always a woman of great determination and courage and no little of the success achieved by the Doctor has been due to her encouragement and judicious counsel, for she gave him every assistance in securing his medical training. After getting together sufficient means, Doctor Throckmorton entered the Central College

of Medicine in Indianapolis, where he made a very commendable record and from which institution he was graduated in 1897. He located at Kennard, Henry county, and had a good patronage during his stay there of two years. He then went to Battle Ground, where he is now located and where he finds himself a very busy man attending to his numerous patients throughout this portion of the county. He has a good home and thirty-six acres of land in Tippecanoe township. His residence in Battle Ground is one of the most attractive and beautifully located in this part of the county, and it is known as a place of hospitality and refinement.

To the Doctor and wife one winsome daughter has been born, Esther F., whose date of birth occurred in November, 1894. She graduated from the Battle Ground schools in 1909, having made a good record for studiousness and deportment.

Doctor Throckmorton has long taken an interest in fraternal work, being a member of Battle Ground Lodge, No. 313, Free and Accepted Masons; also the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 659, at Battle Ground; and Tippecanoe Lodge, No. 273, Knights of Pythias. In the Odd Fellows lodge he is past noble grand, and served two terms as deputy grand master. He is also a member of Tecumseh Encampment, No. 292. He is a Republican in politics and is a member of the pension board in Tippecanoe county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Throckmorton enjoy the friendship of a wide acquaintance in this county.

MILTON BUCK.

Of those who have seen the wonderful development of Tippecanoe county from the swamps and primeval forests and who have played well their part in the great undertaking, none deserve special mention in a historical work better than Milton Buck, whose conversation is at once instructive and interesting as he recalls the pioneer days, the times when there were only log school houses, with puncheon floors and greased paper for window panes, the long miles of endless woods, large numbers of deer and other wild animals which haunted the forests at that remote period, and of the days when civilization first attempted to reclaim these lands, turning them into fine farms, where plenty and happiness now abound. He was born near the picturesque spot where Indian creek empties its waters into the turbid Wabash river, in Shelby township, Tippecanoe county, November 28, 1837. He was the son of M. and Mary (Beauchamp) Buck, typical old-type pioneers,

fearless and noble. David Buck, grandfather of Milton, was a native of Virginia, who emigrated to the Buckeye state early in life and there married, and there it was that the father of Milton Buck was born and when he reached man's estate married Mary Beauchamp. They emigrated from their native state to Indiana, settling in Tippecanoe county as early as the twenties. They were frugal and soon had a home in the midst of the forest, becoming prosperous in time, owning several fine farms, amounting in all to nearly eight hundred acres. They were the parents of fourteen children, eight of whom grew to maturity, as follows: John, Aaron, Washington, Milton, Amazire, David A., Alexander and Newton. Four are living at this writing, David A., Alexander, George Washington and Milton.

Having been reared on the farm, Milton Buck took quite naturally to this line of work. Early in boyhood he learned to swing the ax, helping to clear, improve and cultivate his father's farm in Shelby township. He had little opportunity to attend school, but got what education he could from the old log school house. When eighteen years of age he went to live with an older brother, John, on whose farm he worked until his brother's death, two years later. He had accumulated some money and decided to invest in a farm. Since then his progress has been steady and he is now the owner of nearly four hundred acres of land besides his property in Battle Ground. His farm is highly improved and very productive, showing that a man of excellent judgment has had its management in hand. He keeps some good stock and has a comfortable and commodious home, surrounded by excellent outbuildings. He is a cattle raiser besides a general farmer, having made the major portion of his competency in that way. He frequently buys and ships stock to market.

In February, 1862, Mr. Buck married Hester A. Foster, daughter of Jeremiah B. and Elizabeth (Johnson) Foster, prosperous farmers of Warren county, this state. Mrs. Buck was born in that county in December, 1841, and reared on a farm, receiving her education in the district schools. She has been faithful in all life's walks and is a woman of gracious personality. To this marriage twelve children were born, eight of whom grew to maturity and six of whom are living at this writing, namely: Anna, wife of William Bratz, living in Texas; J. B., who married Alice Hawkins, is a prominent farmer of Tippecanoe county; Dr. George H., a practicing physician in Burrough, Carroll county, who married Helen Justice; E. O. married Ella Franklin and is now living in Warren county, this state; Charles L., who married Edna Lemon, is now farming; Daisy is still a member of the family circle.



J. C. Sterrett

Mr. and Mrs. Buck have long been prominent in the affairs of the Methodist church, holding membership in their old home church in Warren county. Politically, Mrs. Buck has been a supporter of the principles laid down by the Democratic party since his mature years. He and his good wife are widely known for their hospitality, no worthy person ever having left their door unfed, and their high standing among the people of Tippecanoe county shows well how their lives have been spent, for they are appreciated for their wholesome lives in every respect, to society, to the church and to the state. Milton Buck is a man who never used an oath in all his life.

JOSEPH C. STERRETT.

Samuel Sterrett, grandfather of the gentleman whose life record we here take under review, was born in Ireland, and while still an energetic lad, after studying conditions at home and listening to the fascinating stories of free America, conceived the idea of coming here, with the result that while yet a single man he got together enough money to pay his passage across the Atlantic, and thus established the Sterrett family in the New World, descendants of which have played well their parts in various walks of life. He married here, his first wife being a Miss Porter, and after their marriage, which occurred in the East, they migrated west, settling in Wayne county, Indiana, where the wife died, and where Samuel Sterrett married his second wife, known in her maidenhood as Mary Russell. By the first wife five children, four daughters and one son, were born, but there were no children by the second wife. One son, Alexander, father of the gentleman whose name heads this review, and his brother Joseph came to Laporte county, Indiana, in 1830, where Alexander died. He had married Tersey McClain, and to them was born Joseph C. Sterrett, of this review, March 20, 1841, who, when his father died, went to live with his grandparents, who had then moved to Tippecanoe county from Wayne county, Joseph C. remaining with them until he was ten years of age when Samuel Sterrett, his grandfather, died; then a bachelor uncle took him, on whose farm he worked and attended the neighboring schools, receiving a somewhat limited, but serviceable education.

When the great war between the states began, Joseph C. Sterrett sympathized with the Union cause, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company F, Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the

close of the war in a manner that stamped him as a true American soldier. He was in the Army of the West under General Sherman, and took part in the Atlanta campaign, having been at the fall of that stronghold; he was with this army when it went to Rome, Georgia, and was also on the famous march to the sea, seeing the fall of Savannah. He was never wounded, but had some narrow escapes. He is now remembered by his government with a substantial pension.

Owing to the fact that the military chapter in the life of Mr. Sterrett is one of the most important as well as interesting, it is deemed advisable here to subjoin a complete history of the company in which he served. Company F, Ninety-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was mustered for three years' service, from August 17 to 22, 1862, in Tippecanoe county, those composing the company being from the following towns or vicinity: Brookston, Battle Ground, Lafayette, Monticello, Crown Point, Winamac, Pittsburg, Transitville, Westville and one from Indianapolis, by far the largest number being from Brookston. The official report of Adjutant-General Terrill shows that Joseph C. Sterrett enlisted at Battle Ground on August 22, 1862, and for gallant service was promoted to corporal and was mustered out with the company on June 5, 1865. He saw some hard service in many trying campaigns and battles, serving with his company in western Tennessee in 1862 and 1863, against Vicksburg in 1863, in the relief of Chattanooga in 1863, in the pursuit of Bragg in 1863, in East Tennessee in 1863 and 1864. Of this company the following died while in the service: John P. Russell, Thomas H. Calvin, Alexander Herron, Adam Kions, Ephriam Lonan, Archibald McLean, William Shaw and Hallett Barber. Nathaniel Matthews and Lemuel E. Newell were drowned near Helena, Arkansas, and notwithstanding the many engagements in which the company participated only two were killed; they were John W. Hughes, at Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864, and Andrew J. Herrington at Chattanooga, Tennessee, January 5, 1865.

Following is the complete roster of this company: William Kent, first sergeant, was promoted to second lieutenant; sergeants—John F. Ramey, promoted to first lieutenant; John C. Klepinger, John S. Davenport, Thomas J. Thompson; corporals—Patrick Sullivan, Maly T. Ramey, William Best, John W. McClure, William Beeker, John D. Myers; musicians—John P. Russell and William Lockwood; wagoner—Lemuel Burson; privates—Joseph K. Austin, Jesse Ault, John Bunnell, John J. Barnes, Arthur J. Brackney, David Buckman, Levi C. Bryant, John S. Critchfield, Levi P. Cunningham, Waywood Cottenham, Robert G. Collins, Thomas H. Calvin, Hiram

B. Clegg, George W. Dyer, William G. Downs, Jacob H. Downs, Clark S. Davenport, Job Eldridge, Francis M. Fierce, Stephen B. Gould, Mark Geater, Adolphus German, John W. Hughes, Louis House, Alexander Herron, Samuel Irwin, Frederick Jennings, John W. Jeanes, John Kenney, Adam Kions, David C. Little, Ephriam Loman, John S. Little, Archibald McLean, Nathaniel Matthews, George P. Metz, Michael Miller, Thomas McCartha, William Myers, William Maxson, Lemuel E. Newell, William M. Nelson, William Overhaults, James M. Pengry, David Platt, William Rarden, John W. Rush, Ebenezer Riley, William Rush, George W. Smith, Isaac Smith, William F. Smith, Edward W. Spears, Christian Summerstate, John Sayers, George A. Stewart, Joseph C. Sterrett, William Shaw, Moses F. Shaw, William T. Simms, Greenberry Smith, John Sherman, Richard Striker, George A. Stevenson, Francis Trainer, Nicholas Vincent, Henry V. Walker, Wesley Walden; recruits—Samuel Arnold, Hallett Barber, Henry Goldsberry, Andrew J. Herrington, James K. Lee and Nelson G. Smith.

At the close of the war Mr. Sterrett returned to Tippecanoe county and began farming, which he has since continued in a most successful manner, having developed an excellent farm which has yielded an excellent income from year to year, his farm of four hundred and twenty-eight acres in Tippecanoe township being one of the model farms of this highly favored section of the Hoosier state. He has a modern, commodious and nicely furnished dwelling, large substantial barns and outbuildings, and general farming and stock raising is carried on extensively, showing that Mr. Sterrett is a man of sound judgment, and up-to-date business principles are employed in all his affairs. He is deserving of much credit for what he has accomplished when we consider that he first started farming on a small interest in sixty acres, then bought forty-six acres adjoining, then forty acres, then thirty-nine acres, then eighty-eight acres, then two hundred acres. The rest of this fine farm he has made unaided. His land is conservatively worth one hundred dollars per acre. No small part of his competence has been secured by raising hogs and cattle.

Mr. Sterrett's happy domestic life began April 15, 1866, when he chose as a life partner Orlena Beeker, a descendant of John Beeker, who came to Tippecanoe township, this county, as early as 1827, and, like many pioneers of that time, succeeded in getting a good start in the then new commonwealth of Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Sterrett eight children have been born, namely: Clinton, Dosia, Cora, Sumner, Osa and Oda (twins), Carl and Macy. These children have been given good educations and are fairly well started in the battle of life.

In his fraternal relations, Mr. Sterrett is a member of Battle Ground Lodge, No. 313, Free and Accepted Masons, being past master of the same. He is religiously inclined and is a stanch member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Battle Ground, Indiana. Although a Democrat all his life, he has not sought public office, merely preferring to attend to his private affairs and to cast his vote for the men he believes to be best fitted to serve the people, consequently he is independent in local politics. Any movement having for its object the betterment of his township and county in any form has in Mr. Sterrett a loyal supporter and advocate.

THE FOWLER FAMILY.

Moses Fowler, the head of the family of which this memoir treats, was unlike the man who slips noiselessly through life, touching here and there only the lesser interests of the community, and after a quiet, unobserved career, steps from the scenes of his activity, to be missed by only his immediate family. In the case of Mr. Fowler, his intense nature caused his influence to be felt along almost every avenue of enterprise and legitimate industry within the extensive scope in which he was a masterly operator for a long period of time, thus connecting himself with men of achievement who "do things" for their day and generation, and whose memory is long cherished for the lasting results which their minds and hands have worthily wrought.

Mr. Fowler was the son of Samuel and Mary (Rogers) Fowler, who were descendants of the old Revolutionary stock, and were both reared in Virginia, inheriting the patriotic pride of the Old Dominion commonwealth. The father was a soldier in the Revolutionary struggle, and both parents removed to Ohio before the birth of their son. Moses, the chief subject of this biographical memoir, was born near Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio, April 30, 1815, and remained on his father's farm until sixteen years of age, assisting his father summers and attending school during the winter months. He next went to Circleville to learn the trade of a tanner, under the direction of James Bell, who owned an extensive tannery at that point. After serving two years, Mr. Bell was so impressed with the young man's ability and business foresight that he wanted him as a partner in the business, but this offer young Fowler respectfully declined, preferring a clerkship which was tendered him in a dry goods store belonging to an excellent business man at Adelphi, Ross county. There he remained about three years, mastering the business and saving his earnings. The spring of 1839 marked

a new era in the life of Mr. Fowler, who was then twenty-four years of age, in the prime of his young manhood and entering the doorway of an eventful life. At that date he, in company with John Purdue (founder of Purdue University in later years), removed to Lafayette, Indiana, where they established a store of their own. The only capital Mr. Fowler then possessed (and a part of that was borrowed) was seven hundred dollars. During the five years following the foundations of the future fortunes of both these young men were laid. At the termination of this partnership, Mr. Fowler embarked in a similar business on his own account, in his own room, on what is now the corner of Main and Second streets, Lafayette. So great was his success that at the end of a half dozen years he was able to close out his store and become an equal partner with William F. Reynolds and Robert Stockwell, under the firm name of Reynolds, Fowler & Stockwell, in the wholesale grocery business, which at that date required no little capital. Mr. Fowler managed the business largely, and purchased the great bulk of the goods. For seven years this firm conducted the leading wholesale grocery house in Indiana. Although Lafayette was then but a small village, it was the terminus of the Wabash & Erie Canal, as well as at the head of navigation on the Wabash river. They had a trade extending over a radius of more than one hundred miles. So prodigious was their trade that they frequently chartered a whole fleet of steamboats to transport their southern supplies, including sugars, syrups, molasses, coffee, rice, etc., from New Orleans. The Wabash river then allowed steamboats of the largest magnitude to ply its waters as high up as Lafayette. Many times from six to eight of these boats might have been seen unloading at the Lafayette wharf. With large sales and good profits, Mr. Fowler, at the end of a few years, had accumulated a handsome competency and retired from this line of business. However, he had not ended his career as a business factor in Indiana, for he had really but laid his foundation deep and strong for his future operations.

Two years after his arrival in Lafayette, Mr. Fowler was made one of the directors of the old Indiana State Bank, which position he held until the bank closed up its business. Subsequently, and after the organization of the Bank of the State, Hon. Hugh McCullough, supervisor of all the banks in the series throughout the entire state, selected Mr. Fowler to organize the branch at Lafayette, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars. The stock was speedily taken and he was made president of this branch. This system of banking in Indiana existed eight years, during which time Mr. Fowler was a delegate to the Bank Board, which held its sessions at Indianapolis and which had charge of all the banks of the branch character

within the state. With one exception, the Lafayette branch was the most successful of all these banking houses. It was finally wound up to the profit and entire satisfaction of all concerned.

In 1865 Mr. Fowler secured a charter from the United States government to organize the National State Bank of Lafayette, with a capital of six hundred thousand dollars, and of which he was made president. This was even a greater bank and succeeded far beyond the operations of the former bank which he had been at the head of. The charter of this bank expired in January, 1885.

Thus Mr. Fowler had been in one way or another connected with the banking business for about thirty years, and desired to retire from the cares and perplexities of the business which had grown to such magnitude, but when this desire was made known to those with whom he had long been associated, they stoutly protested and wanted him to organize a new banking house in Lafayette. Chiefly to gratify his old stockholders, he consented to do so. He was finally led to this step, at the instance of his old-time cashier, Brown Brockenbrough. He organized the National Fowler Bank of Lafayette, a small national bank of only one hundred thousand dollars capital, the stock of which he chiefly held himself. But instead of reducing his business and accompanying cares, he in reality increased it. His honor as a banker was everywhere known; no one cared what the advertised cash capital of the new bank might be so long as he was at its head. Deposits soon reached the million dollar mark, a sum equal to all other national banks in Lafayette. Its growth and financial success and profits was indeed phenomenal. Had he left no other monument to his great business ability than this banking concern it were sufficient to preserve his name in the minds of the coming generations.

But not alone in the roll of a banker did this man succeed. In 1861—the first year of the Civil war period—he organized the firm of Culbertson, Blair & Company, of Chicago, of which he became a member. This was a firm engaged extensively in the slaughter of cattle and hogs, doing a general meat packing business. It was next to the largest plant in that line of business in the entire West. After eight years, Mr. Fowler withdrew from the firm, selling his share for a quarter of a million dollars. But his business tact and tendency still urged him on in the direction of other large conquests. The next speculation was the purchase of large tracts of unimproved lands, in company with Adam Earl, Esq. Their plan was to put large droves of cattle on these lands, and after partly subduing the land then make farming tracts of it. These lands were located in Benton county, Indiana. After twelve thousand acres had been purchased, under the first arrangement, Mr.

Fowler preferring to be sole owner in the business, conducted it on his own account, he having divided the former lands with his partner. He continued to purchase lands in this county, until he owned in his own right, and in the very heart of the rich county, twenty thousand acres. After having thus secured these lands, he set about the building of a railroad through the same, which line of highway should connect his interests with the great cities of Chicago and Cincinnati, his lands being one hundred miles southeast of Chicago. He had already had some railroad experience, having been one of the directors of the Cincinnati & Lafayette Railway Company. This knowledge was now to serve him a good turn. He, with two other men, organized a company and constructed the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad, since known as the Kankakee Short Line, being the most important link in the "Big Four" system between Chicago and Cincinnati. The next stroke of business diplomacy was to move the county seat from Oxford to the town of Fowler, in the center of the county where his landed estate was situated. This was soon accomplished, Mr. Fowler donating forty thousand dollars to Benton county for court house purposes and additional grounds for buildings. By this improvement, including the construction of the railroad, Benton county was made a county of value and importance, while up to the day of this transformation it had been one of the most valueless, back-woods districts within Indiana. He verily made the waste places blossom like the rose.

Besides the lands already specified in the narrative, Mr. Fowler owned immense tracts in Warren county, adjoining; also in White county. In the two counties he owned fully twenty-five thousand acres of land. In 1886 these lands were valued at an average of fifty dollars per acre. For more than a decade he, with William S. VanNatta, business manager, was engaged in the cattle business on these lands. The droves contained two thousand head of fine cattle, which eventually found their way to the markets of Chicago and the far East. Among these cattle were to be found about five hundred head of the finest Herefords in the United States. On these broad acres Mr. Fowler had about ten thousand acres planted annually to corn, oats and other crops. His pastures were carpeted with as fine a growth of blue grass as ever graced the soil of the famous Kentucky blue grass district. It will go almost without saying that Mr. Fowler became one of, if not altogether, the wealthiest citizen of Indiana.

With all of his immense business operations, Mr. Fowler never shirked his obligations as a loyal citizen of the county, state and nation. In his politics, he was originally a Whig, tried and true in principle. When the Re-

publican party was formed he became one of its pioneer members and, while never allowing his name to be up for public office, he ever aided the cause of the political party of his choice. In the dark days of the great Rebellion he aided his country mightily by both means and personal influence. Too old to enter the ranks of the Union army himself, he sent a substitute who carried the musket three and more long years. Gov. Levi P. Morton found in him a wise counsellor and confiding friend. While a man of affairs and largely absorbed, it might seem, with secular matters, yet he ever did his duty as a Christian gentleman, he having been connected with the Presbyterian church from his early manhood. In Lafayette he was a worthy member of the Second Presbyterian church and for almost thirty years was a trustee in that church. He was also a trustee of the Wabash College for a quarter of a century. He, with a few men, donated bank stock to the sum of thirty thousand dollars to be used for the support of this institution.

Mr. Fowler was married in 1843 to Eliza Hawkins, daughter of James and Susannah (Jones) Hawkins. Mrs. Fowler's paternal grandfather was Benjamin Hawkins, of English ancestry. James Hawkins moved to Ohio from South Carolina, with his parents, who located in Butler county when he was a mere lad. The date of his birth was January 8, 1788. The date of his death was December, 1850, his widow surviving him five years. Politically he was a Whig, and in religious faith both he and his good wife were members of the society of Friends. He became a pioneer in Tippecanoe county in 1829. He was the father of eleven children, Mrs. Fowler being one of the daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Moses Fowler were the parents of five children—three daughters and two sons. Two died in infancy. They were as follows: Annis, who married Fred S. Chase (eldest son of H. W. Chase, of Lafayette), a graduate of Yale College and an attorney of Lafayette. This daughter, Mrs. Chase, died about 1885, leaving a son whom, in honor of her father, she named Fowler. The other daughter, Ophelia, married Charles H. Duleme, of Cincinnati, now dead. The son, James Fowler, after he obtained his education, was associated with his father in business. More concerning the son will appear elsewhere in this work.

Pre-eminently a self-made man, Moses Fowler forged his way steadily to the front rank of industrial men of his times. He had but a limited education, no money with which to commence his operations, but did possess that peculiar genius for accumulating wealth that is seldom surpassed in this country. His judgment was of the best; his acts were always on a "square deal" basis, and among his traits of noble manhood may be enumerated these—honesty, industry, courage, energy, and by the preservation of

his self-control and the observance of a courteous manner under all circumstances he was enabled to attain the height of business standards, finally being crowned with ultimate success, and enjoyed an exalted power of influence.

Strange as it may seem, in all of his eventful career he never gave a mortgage on any of his property, save in a case or two where it was given as a matter of form in purchasing some tracts of land. Again, he never had but two suits at law, and then he was made the defendant and won his judgment against the parties for the plaintiffs in such action. This is all in contrast to such other men who do a large business on borrowed capital, and are made parties to numerous suits at law, by reason of their over-reaching and questionable methods of transacting business with their fellow men.

Not only did he make money fast during the latter years of his business career, but he used wealth for the good of his family and the great busy world of men and women less fortunate than himself. Finally the end came and this good man and public benefactor passed to his rest on August 19, 1889. He left a widow and two children, and not only they but the whole state of Indiana mourned his loss. He had reached the advanced age of seventy-five years. His was truly an eventful life and a praiseworthy career, of which the world has none too many.

JAMES M. FOWLER.

In a work of the province assigned to the one at hand, having to do with the representative citizens of Tippecanoe county, James M. Fowler, a well known banker of Lafayette, is most consistently accorded recognition, for as the worthy son of a worthy sire he has played well his part in the development of the interests of this locality. He was born in this city October 7, 1844, the only son of Moses and Eliza (Hawkins) Fowler, who for many decades were among the best known people of this locality and whose praiseworthy lives are given proper notice on other pages of this work.

James M. Fowler had the advantages of a common-school education and one year at Wabash College, receiving a very serviceable text-book training which has subsequently been augmented by extensive miscellaneous reading and travel and by contact with the business world. When the Civil

war began he proved his loyalty to the Union cause by offering his services to the government, going to the front in an Indiana regiment.

When eighteen years of age Mr. Fowler began his eminently successful business career by working for the wholesale grocery house of Earl & Hatcher, but not finding this line of merchandising exactly to his tastes, he became a partner in the wholesale dry goods business of Dodge, Curtis & Company in 1867, from which he retired in 1884 to enter the National State Bank of Lafayette, of which his father was president. He at once showed his adaptability for the banking business. In 1885, the charter having expired, the bank was reorganized under the name of the National Fowler Bank. In 1889, when his father died, Mr. Fowler was made president of the institution, which position he has continued to occupy, fulfilling the duties of the same with a fidelity of purpose that has stamped him as a financier of more than ordinary executive capacity and business acumen, Mr. Fowler having followed in the footsteps of his father as a safe, conservative and successful banker. He has many other business interests which claim his attention, but he manages large affairs with perfect ease and success, owing to the splendid system of his methods. He has large land interests in Benton county, Indiana, near Fowler. He is also largely interested in business matters in Chicago, and he easily takes front rank among those men of large affairs in northern Indiana.

Never active in politics, Mr. Fowler is, nevertheless, a stanch Republican and he takes an abiding interest in political and other questions of national and local import which are occupying the attention of the thoughtful and public-spirited citizens throughout the land; in fact, any movement or enterprise which has for its object the betterment of the community at large. He takes just pride in the fact that he never "speculates," never borrows, or gives mortgages on his property. He has served as a trustee of the Lafayette Savings Bank for several years. He has served for many years as a trustee of the Second Presbyterian church, of which his family are members. He has always been a good friend to Purdue University in West Lafayette, and has been treasurer of that institution for the past twenty years. When his mother gave seventy thousand dollars to erect Eliza Fowler Hall he completed the building by adding a fine pipe organ and later had the hall handsomely decorated.

Mr. Fowler was married at Tiffin, Ohio, June 3, 1875, to Eva Hedges Gross, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hedges) Gross. She is a talented and cultured lady, the representative of a prominent family. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler's pleasant home has been blessed by the birth of four children, three sons and a daughter, the oldest son dying in infancy. The oldest living son,

Cecil G. Fowler, was married in 1902 at Watseka, Illinois, to Louise Campbell, and they are the parents of one child, James M. Fowler, the third, who was born April 14, 1909. Mr. Fowler's second son is James M. Fowler, Jr., and his daughter is Elizabeth Fowler, both unmarried. These children have received every advantage from an educational standpoint and they all give promise of successful and happy futures.

Personally Mr. Fowler is plain and unassuming, a man of genial address and courteous demeanor, making and holding friends readily. He wields a wide influence among those with whom his lot has been cast, ever having the affairs of his county at heart and doing what he could to aid in its development, whether in material, educational, civic or religious matters. A high purpose, vigorous prosecution of business, fidelity to duty and a just regard for the rights of others are some of the means by which he has made himself useful, and he has kept untarnished the bright escutcheon of an honored family name.

HENRY HEATH VINTON.

No member of the Tippecanoe county bar is more highly esteemed among his professional associates and no citizen of the county enjoys a greater measure of respect among the people generally than the gentleman whose name appears above, who is rendering efficient service as judge of the superior court of Tippecanoe county.

Henry H. Vinton is a native son of Tippecanoe county, having been born at Lafayette on November 30, 1864, and is a son of David Perrine and Elizabeth Catherine Vinton. He was reared under the parental roof and received his elementary education in the public schools of Lafayette, later becoming a student in Purdue University, where he was graduated in 1885. Having decided upon the legal profession as his life work, the subject read law in the office of Coffroth & Stuart at Lafayette in 1885-86, and during 1886-87 he attended the Columbia Law School. In the latter year he was admitted to the Tippecanoe county bar, and he practiced law in this city in partnership with his father, David P. Vinton, from 1889 until the latter's death, and from that time until February, 1901, he was associated in the practice with Edgar D. Randolph. In 1898 Mr. Vinton was appointed referee in bankruptcy by Hon. John H. Baker, United States district judge for the district of Indiana. He was appointed judge of the superior court of Tippecanoe county by Governor Winfield T. Durbin on February 8, 1901. At the regular election in

November, 1902, he was elected to this position, and so eminently satisfactory were the services rendered by him on the bench that he was re-elected in November, 1908.

On June 13, 1888, Judge Vinton was united in marriage to Mabel Levering, and they have one child, a daughter, Katherine Levering Vinton.

COL. RICHARD M. SMOCK.

An honored veteran of the late Civil war and, since the close of that struggle, called to fill various positions of trust, Col. Richard M. Smock, late commandant of the Indiana State Soldiers' Home at Lafayette, has been much before the public and today few men in Indiana are so widely known or as highly esteemed. His life, a very strenuous one, has been largely devoted to the public good and among the state's distinguished men his name will always be accorded a conspicuous place. The Smock family is of Dutch origin and was first represented in America as long ago as 1654 by certain immigrants, who settled in Long Island, who figured prominently in the development and subsequent history of that part of York state. Subsequently, the descendants of those early comers migrated to other parts, some moving to New Jersey and others to Pennsylvania, and later the family name became familiar on the frontier of Kentucky, especially in the county of Mercer, where the subject's grandfather, John Smock, settled while the country was still in the throes of warfare with the Indians. John Smock was married in his native state of Pennsylvania, October 21, 1786, to Ann Vanarsdalen, whose father, Simon Vanarsdalen, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. It was shortly after this marriage that the young couple joined the tide of emigration to the rich alluvial valleys of Kentucky, but which proved to them, as it had proved to many others, to be "the dark and bloody ground," as they shared all the vicissitudes and hardships of pioneer life and were not exempt from the dangers to which not a few of their friends and companions succumbed. Among the children of John and Ann Smock was a son by the name of Isaac, whose birth occurred in Mercer county, but who removed in 1827 to Marion county, Indiana, locating about six miles south of Indianapolis on a farm which he made his home during the remainder of his life. When a young man, he married Ann T. Smock of Shelby county, Kentucky, but then a resident of Marion county, Indiana, who bore him eleven children, of whom five sons and one daughter are living, viz.: William C., a lawyer of Indianapolis; Colonel R. M., the second in order of birth; Charles E., a bookkeeper for a

business firm in Indianapolis; Fred L., a retired farmer, and John M., a farmer living on the family homestead, one hundred and seventeen acres, which he owns. The daughter is the widow of the late Dr. Charles M. Gravis, who died recently in Martinsville, Indiana. Isaac Smock was a farmer by occupation and a man of sturdy character and excellent repute. He lived to be seventy-eight years old, his wife surviving him some years and dying at the age of eighty-five.

Richard M. Smock was born April 2, 1841, and spent his childhood and youth on the family homestead in Marion county, attending such schools in the meantime as the county afforded and obtaining his first knowledge of practical affairs by laboring in the fields. His early life was without incident worthy of note and until attaining his majority he assisted his father in cultivating the crops, ministering to his parents' comfort with filial devotion and under all circumstances proving a true and loyal son.

Meanwhile the struggle over the extension of slavery was approaching and, being a reader and close observer, the subject perceived the ominous indications of the troublous times, which in the no distant future would deluge the country with fraternal blood. Sometime after the war cloud gathered and burst, young Smock put aside all personal considerations and, with an earnest desire to be of service to his country, enlisted on July 19, 1862, at Indianapolis, in Company G, Seventieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Benjamin Harrison, and in due time was at the front, where he shared with his comrades the fortunes and vicissitudes of war in a number of campaigns and battles. On June 16, 1864, he was wounded on the skirmish line at Lost Mountains, Georgia, and, being disabled for further field duty, he was furloughed home and placed on detached service. He continued in the latter capacity until his discharge June 30, 1865, after which he returned home and in the following November entered the county clerk's office at Indianapolis, where he held a deputyship for a period of nineteen years, during which time he discharged his duties with a credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his several superiors. Retiring from the clerk's office at the expiration of the period indicated, Mr. Smock, in 1884, was elected justice of the peace of Center township, which included the city of Indianapolis, and served as such until 1892, having been re-elected in the meantime.

In April, 1893, Colonel Smock was appointed assistant adjutant general of the Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, filling the position for ten years.

In the month of April, 1903, Colonel Smock was appointed commandant of the Indiana State Soldiers' Home at Lafayette, an important and responsible position, which he filled with ability, for a period of six years, discharg-

ing the duties incumbent upon him acceptably to the members of the institution and to the state and proving a capable, impartial and painstaking official. The Home is one of the largest State institutions for dependent soldiers and their wives in the United States and the first in which provisions were made for the support of wives and destitute soldiers' widows. Under the wise and judicious administration of Colonel Smock, the Home was made to answer the purposes for which intended and the spirit of harmony and accord which obtained between officials and members and among the latter, was largely due to the measures which he inaugurated and the firm but kindly manner in which all the regulations were enforced. At the expiration of his period of service, the Colonel retired from the institution, with the confidence and good will of the many old veterans who received such consideration at his hands and he will ever live in their affections and memories as a friend who was always true and loyal to their interests and who hesitated not to make any reasonable sacrifice to promote their comfort and welfare.

As commandant, Colonel Smock was commissioned with the rank of colonel by Governor Durbin, the second time by Governor Hanly, both bearing testimony to his standing as a capable, faithful and judicious officer and to his fitness for a branch of service which has always demanded a superior order of talent. He has discharged worthily every trust that was reposed in him, honored every station to which called, and as a soldier or civilian, in public or in private life, his record is without a stain and his character above reproach.

The Colonel has been twice married, the first time on December 21, 1865, to Jane E. Johnson, of Battle Ground, Tippecanoe county, who died after eight years of mutually happy wedded experience, the union resulting in two children: Ferdinand C., an architect and builder of Indianapolis, and Hanford E., principal bookkeeper for the E. C. Atkins Co., saw manufacturers of that city. On November 5, 1874, Colonel Smock was united in the bonds of wedlock with Frances E. Fisher, of Carroll county, near Delphi, Indiana, who has been his faithful companion and helpmate from that time to the present, one child having been born of the marriage, a daughter by the name of Helen G., whose untimely death on May 15, 1905, at the age of twenty-eight years, was profoundly mourned, not only by her parents and immediate relatives, but by the large circle of friends in the city, by whom she was so greatly beloved and esteemed.

Mrs. Smock is a daughter of Robert and Ann (Walters) Fisher, the father a native of Franklin county, Indiana, the mother born near the city of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Both were among the pioneers of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, coming to this part of Indiana in the early twenties and settling near what is known as Jewettspport, thence removing to Carroll county,

where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Smock was largely reared and educated in Carroll county, finishing her intellectual discipline at the Battle Ground Collegiate Institute, which ceased to exist some years ago, but which for awhile was one of the most popular educational institutions in this part of the state. She has two brothers living, Robert D. Fisher, of Indianapolis, and Charles A., a physician of Pittsburg, Kansas, and at the present time mayor of that town.

Colonel Smock is a member of the Masonic fraternity and past master of the Ancient Landmarks Lodge, No. 319, being the third oldest living past master of his lodge. He is also an active and influential worker in the Grand Army of the Republic, both in the local post, with which he is identified, and in the affairs of the order throughout the state, being a regular attendant of the state and national encampments and a prominent figure in the deliberations of these bodies. Religiously, he holds to the Presbyterian creed and, with his wife, belongs to the Tabernacle church of that denomination in Indianapolis, being liberal in its material support, also to other enterprises having for their object the moral and spiritual good of his fellowmen. A Republican in politics, well versed on the issues of the day and thoroughly grounded in the principles of his party, he is not a partisan in the ordinary sense of the term, neither has he been an aspirant for office or leadership.

The character and position of Colonel Smock illustrates most happily, for the purposes of this work, the fact that if a young man be possessed of the proper attributes of mind and heart, he can attain to a position of unmistakable precedence and gain for himself a place among the men who are foremost factors in shaping the destinies of the state and nation. His career, both civil and military, proves that the only true success in life is that which is accomplished by personal effort and strict regard for duty. It also proves that the road to success is open to all young men who have the courage to tread its pathway and the record of such a man will serve as an inspiration to the youth of this and future generations and teach by incontrovertible facts that success is ambition's legitimate answer.

THE WABASH VALLEY S. D. A. SANITARIUM AND MISSIONARY TRAINING SCHOOL.

Attractively located on the banks of the beautiful Wabash river, famous in song, story and Indian tradition, is the noted and praiseworthy institution under the auspices of the Seventh-day Adventists, an institution utilizing all

measures included under the term physiological therapeutics and one in which the city of Lafayette and the county of Tippecanoe may well be proud. It is located very conveniently three miles north of the city and may be reached by a trolley ride of less than fifteen minutes. The buildings are on the eastern slope of the banks of the river, amid groves, parks and flower gardens, and overlooking the beautiful valley. Nature has done more toward beautifying the location than is possible for human art and skill to do in centuries. The ever sparkling spring water, the eight acres of well-kept lawn, the constantly flowing river with its unsurpassed facilities for boating and bathing, and the almost unbroken chain of wooded hills rising to a height of several hundred feet, offering a splendid view of nature's panorama, make an ideal place for both health and scenery. The equipment of the sanitarium could not be better, modern, new, thoroughly prepared for work in a scientific and up-to-date manner. The commodious halls, lounging and reading rooms on each floor are very inviting, as is also the large veranda space. The parlor and dining room are airy and comfortable almost to luxury, and the treatment rooms are perfectly sanitary. The stairways are wide and easy of access, a good electric elevator has been installed, and the building is steam heated and lighted with electricity. A general air of harmony, good will and home comfort prevails and according to patients who have been here, they soon forget that they are sick and find themselves members of an exceedingly happy family.

One of the essential features of the institution is its instructive and educational features, where the patient is impressed with the importance of living in harmony with the health laws of nature; that correct living is indispensable in order to maintain soundness of mind and body; that man cannot defy nature's laws with impunity. Lectures are given by the physicians on general topics of health, which are always both instructive and entertaining. Instruction is also given in the art of cooking.

Among the most important facilities offered by the sanitarium are its extensive treatment rooms which are equipped for the employment of all recognized hydrotherapeutic measures, most important of which are the famous electric light baths, electric hydric baths, salt glows, fomentations, packs, etc. Special attention is given to massage, which is administered in the most thorough and scientific manner. The electric department employs the following currents: static, faradic, galvanic and sinusoidal, also a complete X-ray outfit. All forms of disease are treated, except such as, by their nature, would prove detrimental to the interests of the other patients and guests, as serious mental disorders, infectious and contagious diseases. Invalids considered incurable under less favorable conditions, frequently find relief or

permanent help by the various improved methods of treatment provided by the sanitarium.

Dietetics as a remedial measure is of great importance, and this subject receives special attention at the Wabash Valley Sanitarium. The culinary department is carefully supervised, and, as elsewhere in the institution, the laws of simplicity and actual needs of the system are taken as a guide in the selection and preparation of a natural, wholesome and nutritious diet. Tea, coffee and flesh-foods are not found on the sanitarium tables, their place being supplied with healthful foods, which are made so inviting that those foods and beverages which are frequently responsible for the disease from which the patient suffers are no longer desired.

The following daily program is carried out here in a most systematic manner: 6:00 to 6:30 A. M., rising, morning tonic bath; 7:15 to 7:30 A. M., morning worship in the parlor; 7:30 to 8:15, breakfast; 8:15 to 8:30 A. M., breathing exercises; 9:00 to 12:00 A. M., treatment and consultation; 12:00 to 12:45 P. M., rest hour; 1:00 to 2:00 P. M., dinner; 3:00 to 5:00 P. M., treatment and consultation; 6:00 to 6:30 P. M., lunch; 6:00 to 7:00 P. M., gymnastics; 7:15 to 8:00 P. M., lectures, entertainments, etc.; 9:00, retiring; 9:30, lights out.

Connected with the sanitarium is a scientific laboratory where bacteriological, microscopical and chemical work is carried on according to the latest and most approved scientific methods. In this laboratory examinations are made of the blood, urine, contents of the stomach, sputum, etc., which are an important aid in the diagnosing of diseases and the proper prescribing for the same. Special laboratory research is made in every case to determine the exact nature of the disease. No better equipped laboratory can be found in the state.

Believing that many of the readers of this work will have more than a passing interest in this descriptive article of this wonderful institution, the following rates will be added. They include for the week, board, room, medical attention and regular treatments consisting of morning spray, general treatment in forenoon, and a light supplementary treatment in the afternoon or evening, for six days in the week. Office treatment and pharmacy supplies extra. The entrance examination fee includes complete physical examination, and chemical and microscopical examination of the blood and urine. In special cases gastric and sputum analyses are made. Single room, fifteen to thirty dollars; suite of rooms, twenty-five to fifty dollars; board and room without treatment, ten to twenty dollars; transients, per day, two to

three dollars; entrance examination, five to ten dollars; office treatments, fifty cents to two dollars; day or night nurse, fifteen to twenty dollars.

These paragraphs can only give the reader an idea of what he may expect in this meritorious sanitarium in a general way. To be fully appreciated, one must make a visit to it and see what great results are being accomplished here. It would, indeed, be a difficult matter to find a better equipped, more admirably located and withal more desirable sanitarium than this. Over seventy other sister institutions are to be found throughout the United States, Europe, Africa, Australia and Japan, all under the general supervision of, and safeguarded by, the Seventh-day Adventist denomination, and are therefore all conducted on the same general principles, and are a great blessing to the localities where they are located.

The Wabash Valley Sanitarium Missionary Training School is conducted in connection with the sanitarium proper. It has sent out large numbers of thoroughly equipped and well prepared men and women for this line of work, and wonderful results have been achieved by them in many lands and climes, the laudable work they are doing receiving the hearty approbation of all who are acquainted with the same. Lafayette and Tippecanoe county should, indeed, be proud of this institution which would be a credit to any locality in the United States.

The object of the school is to train missionaries to assist in spreading the gospel message, and those having other objects in view are not welcomed. The candidate for a scholarship here must come properly recommended, his age must range from nineteen to thirty-five years, he must be in good health, have a good common school education, be possessed of a physical and mental adaptability to the work of nursing, and an intelligent consecration to missionary work. All pupils are given a four-months probationary ticket of admission, after which a permanent ticket is given if conduct, ability and health have proven satisfactory, but the faculty reserves the right of dismissal at any time upon just provocation. The course is three years in length, each year of which is divided into two semesters. At the end of each subject an examination is given by the instructor, and a general examination is given by the faculty at the end of each semester. Upon the completion of the entire course and passing a satisfactory examination, a diploma will be awarded to all those who have shown evidence of the genuineness of their missionary calling.

Following is a schedule of classes: First year, first semester, sixteen weeks—physiology and anatomy, fifty hours; principles of medical and missionary work, fifty hours; culinary science, twenty hours, referring only to

regular class work. In addition eight weeks' practical work in the kitchen is required of each student, the final grade given including both the theoretical and practical work. Domestic economics, fifteen hours; social purity, ten hours. Second semester, thirty-four weeks—Bible, Old Testament history, sixty-five hours; practical hydrotherapy, fifty hours; practical massage, twenty-five hours; practical nursing, twenty-five hours; medical dietetics, twenty hours; physical culture, twenty hours; electricity, ten hours. Second year, first semester, twenty-five weeks—Bible doctrines, twenty-five hours; principles of nursing, twenty-five hours; theoretical hydrotherapy, fifty hours; theoretical massage, fifteen hours; electricity, ten hours; fevers and contagious diseases, twenty hours. Second semester, twenty-five weeks—Bible doctrines, twenty-five hours; obstetrics, twenty hours; surgical nursing, twenty-five hours; bandaging, fifteen hours; operating drill, ten hours; manual Swedish movement, fifteen hours; nervous and mental diseases, fifteen hours; physical culture, twenty hours. Third year, first semester, twenty-five weeks—Bible, gospel studies, thirty-five hours; general diseases, fifty hours; children's diseases, twenty-five hours; gynecology and genito-urinary diseases, twenty hours; accidents and emergencies, fifteen hours. Second semester, twenty-five weeks—Bible, gospel studies continued, forty hours; materia medica, forty-five hours; general hygiene, twenty-five hours; laboratory work, fifteen hours; physical culture, twenty hours; clinics, reviews.

The expenses in the school are reasonable, a rate of only one dollar per week being charged, which entitles students to the classes of each of the school years, and room and board are furnished at three dollars per week, books and uniforms, twenty-five dollars per year. The sanitarium will provide work sufficient to meet the above expenses. The rules of the Missionary Training School are not rigid, but such as any clean, high-minded person always observes in every walk of life.

The present faculty of this excellent school is composed of the medical superintendent, physicians and graduated nurses who are in charge of different departments of the work. The curriculum is thorough, as may be seen from the foregoing list of studies.

This institution was erected in 1907, although a similar work had been carried forward on a smaller scale for two years prior to this. The promoters of this grand institution and those who composed the board of directors when the present site was secured and the buildings erected, were Elder W. J. Stone of Indianapolis, President of the Indiana Conference of Seventh Day Adventists; Dr. W. W. Worcester, who has been medical superintendent up to the present time; T. A. Goodwin, of Indianapolis; Elder C. J. Buhalts,

who is located at Lafayette, and W. P. Cunningham, of Middletown, Ind. These men are to be highly congratulated upon their splendid achievement.

Elder W. J. Stone, whose labors in behalf of this institution have been of a definite and potential character, has long been recognized as one of the leading members of his church, whose advice and counsel in all matters of moment have been considered invaluable. A theologian of widely recognized ability, he has occupied the best pulpits of his church in this section of the country, being a forceful and eloquent speaker and a faithful and efficient pastor. As president of the Indiana conference of the Seventh Day Adventist church, he rendered effective service in advancing the interests of that body. A man of genial disposition and pleasing address, Elder Stone enjoys a wide acquaintance and a large circle of warm friends.

JOHN K. McMILLIN.

A splendid type of the early Virginian, noted alike in song and story, a type of genuine chivalry now almost passed away in this country, was John K. McMillin, who was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, near King's Cove, September 27, 1807, the son of Andrew and Nancy (King) McMillin. His grandfather, Hugh McMillin, was of Scotch-Irish descent, having come to this country from Scotland, settling in Raleigh county, North Carolina, later moving to Spartanburg, South Carolina, where Andrew McMillin was born. To Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McMillin eight children were born, an equal number of boys and girls, namely: Andrew, Robert, Hugh, William, Anna, Mary and two daughters whose names are not given, each of whom married men named McClure. Andrew McMillin married Nancy King, whose ancestors were natives of England. Her grandfather came to America just before the breaking out of the Revolutionary war in 1776 and settled at King's Cove, Virginia. He was killed by the Indians in the troublous days of the Revolution. His son, James King, was the father of Nancy King and three sons, Elijah, Isaac and John. After his marriage to Nancy King near King's Cove, Virginia, Andrew McMillin settled on a farm in Spartanburg county, South Carolina, near the Packet river. Leaving South Carolina, he moved to Virginia, in which state John King McMillin was born. Later this family moved to Claiborne county, Tennessee, at the head of the Old Town creek, ten miles west of Cumberland Gap. After a residence there of seven or eight years, the McMillins returned to Virginia. Their family consisted of eight children: Jane, who married

John Montgomery, lived and died near Sugar Grove, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and James Montgomery, a son, lives at the same place. Martha married Robert Sayers, lived at Wheeler's Grove, and his son, William Sayers, now lives in West Lafayette. A son, Robert, settled at Shawnee Mound, this county, where he spent the remainder of his life, and of his family, A. B. and Calvin, lived in West Lafayette and Pickney near Romney. Susan married Thomas Baker and lives in Fairbury, Illinois. Sarah married Frank Lane, of Milford, Illinois. Nancy Ann married R. Belcher and died in Trenton, Missouri. William Pinckney entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and was a missionary to California in 1849, having died there in that year. He was unmarried. Mary married Eli Hicks and lived and died in Missouri. Elizabeth married S. Kirkpatrick, settled in Iowa, and died there. Andrew McMillin died in South Carolina, although his home and his family were in Virginia. The family moved from that state to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1830, bringing with them a capital of only fifty dollars. They settled on the Wheeler Grove farm, stopping at the home of A. Kirkpatrick while they built a double log cabin. This farm of two hundred and eighty acres is known as the Sayers farm, near Sugar Grove. Here Nancy (King) McMillin died.

John K. McMillin, subject of this review, received a good education and taught school for some time, thereby becoming able to purchase four hundred acres of land, known as the Shull and Price land. He disposed of this and purchased two hundred acres at four dollars per acre, north of Sugar Grove. He was a good manager and prospered, adding to his original purchase from time to time until he had a large and well improved farm.

On January 16, 1838, John K. McMillin married Sarah A. Stafford, daughter of James Stafford, of near Newton, Fountain county, Indiana. She was born in Highland county, Ohio, and her mother's maiden name was Nickle. To this union were born eight children, namely: Nancy Ann, who married John Loftand October 17, 1860, died in Crawfordsville, Indiana, April 13, 1869, leaving a husband and four children. Susan Nickle died at the old home at the age of nineteen years. Mary Z. died in childhood. Martha J. is the wife of Abraham Meharry, of near Tolono, Illinois, at whose home her father died. Sarah E. is the wife of F. A. Insley, of Portland, Oregon. William B. is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church at New Whatcom, Washington. He married Araetta A. Downs, of Long Island, New York. John Stafford married Lou Hielt, daughter of John Hielt, of Sugar Grove, this county, and they live at Roche Harbor, Washington. Addie E. is the wife of Barney Simison, of West Lafayette (see his sketch). It

was in 1878 that the parents of these children moved to Tippecanoe county. On February 23, 1885, while living at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Meharry, of Tolono, Illinois, Mrs. John McMillin passed to her rest, after a beautiful Christian life. John K. McMillin was converted to the Christian faith in boyhood while living in Virginia, and all through his long and singularly useful life he regarded his Bible as a companion, becoming very familiar with its contents and he was an exponent of its sublime truths, his walk before his fellowmen being exemplary in every respect. In politics he was a Republican. While he took no great amount of interest in politics, he twice served as commissioner of Tippecanoe county in a very able manner. His lamented death occurred on Tuesday night, November 10, 1896, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, one month and twelve days. His funeral at Trinity church on the afternoon of the following Saturday was very largely attended, for he had long been held in high favor by a vast coterie of friends and neighbors as a result of his pleasing personality and his upright life.

BARNEY SIMISON.

The record of the gentleman whose name appears above is that of a man who has worked his way from a modest beginning to a place of influence and financial ease, whose life has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance, and the notably systematic and honorable methods he has followed have won him the unbounded confidence and regard of the citizens of Tippecanoe county where he has labored to so goodly ends, not only for himself, but for the community at large.

Barney Simison, a leading farmer and citizen of Randolph township, was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1856, the son of Parker and Esther (McKean) Simison, the former a native of New Garden, Ohio, where his birth occurred in July, 1828, and the latter a native of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, where her birth occurred on June 16, 1829. Parker Simison came to Pennsylvania in an early day when he was yet a young man and took up farming, also engaging in the milling business, at which he continued in a most successful manner, building up an extensive patronage and laying by quite a competency until his death, in the spring of 1905, at the age of seventy-seven years, finding at last a resting place in Fair Oaks cemetery at New Wilmington. His widow survived him three years, remaining in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, being summoned to her reward on November

21, 1008, having reached the age of seventy-nine years. She is buried beside her husband in Fair Oaks cemetery. They were married in Lawrence county and spent most of their lives there, establishing a good home and becoming the parents of ten children, an equal number of boys and girls, all of whom grew to maturity, six of them living in 1909. Barney is the third child in order of birth, the other children being Mary Evelyn, William E., Margaret A., David D., Jennie E., Patrick R., Emma, Carrie M. and Jackson G. Those deceased are Jennie, Margaret, Emma and Patrick R.

Barney Simison entered the graded common schools of his native community and received a fairly good education. He remained with his parents in their Pennsylvania home until after he had attained his majority, when, seized with the western fever, as was many another young man of the Keystone state, he set out for Indiana and located in Tippecanoe county where he soon got a start, for he was a young man of thrift and good judgment. On November 9, 1886, he was united in marriage with Adda E. McMillin, a native of Jackson township, this county, her birth occurring near Sugar Grove, January 7, 1861. She is the daughter of John K. and Sarah E. (Stafford) McMillin. (For full record of the McMillin family see sketch of John K. McMillin.)

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Barney Simison, in a short time, returned to Pennsylvania, where they remained for a period of two years, then returned to Indiana, Mr. Simison renting a farm in Jackson township, Tippecanoe county, upon which they lived for seven years. They then moved to Lafayette where Mr. Simison engaged in various mercantile enterprises for a period of two years and then bought the farm where he now resides in Randolph township, near Romney. General farming is carried on successfully, the place having been carefully tilled and well improved so that it is one of the valuable farms of the township. On it stand a modern and commodious dwelling and substantial outbuildings.. Mr. Simison pays considerable attention to handling stock, especially feeding lambs for the Chicago market. He buys principally western lambs. He has topped the market each time he has been there for six years, or ever since he has been feeding and shipping lambs. This farm comprises one hundred and three acres, a cursory glance over which is enough to convince the stranger that its owner is a progressive agriculturist, for everything about the place denotes thrift and good management.

Mr. Simison has never aspired to public office, although he has been frequently solicited by his friends and neighbors to serve them in some capacity.

He is a Republican and has several times served as delegate to Republican county conventions. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, belonging to New Richmond Lodge No. 288, in which he has passed all the chairs. Mr. and Mrs. Simison are members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Romney where they are active in all lines of church work, and in which Mr. Simison is now steward and a member of the board of trustees, which offices he has held for several years, carefully looking after the interests of the local congregation.

Mr. and Mrs. Simison are the parents of two interesting children, a son and a daughter, Edna Glen, born September 10, 1889, and Frank McMillin, born November 23, 1891; they are both members of the home circle. Edna Glen married C. Lewis Green, of Attica, Indiana, a young attorney.

AUGUST G. FELDT.

None of the countries of the world have sent emigrants to the United States that are more appreciated than those that come from Sweden. Their national traits are sobriety, industry, singular self-possession and self-control and much of the admired quality of common sense. Usually they prefer agriculture, but they are successful in all the trades and professions, their strong qualities always winning out. Tippecanoe county has obtained some of the desirable accessions to our citizenship and none more highly esteemed than the Feldt family. John and Mary Johnsdatter Feldt were both natives of Sweden where they were married and lived during the most of their lives. John was a blacksmith and mechanic and served in the regular army of his country for thirty years, during which time three different kings were on the throne. Being discharged in 1869, he came to this country and remained one of its esteemed citizens until his death. He had six children. John and the second child, unnamed, are dead. Charles is a farmer and carpenter in Wea township. Albert is a farmer in Perry township and Augustine is dead.

August G. Feldt, the fourth child, was born in Sweden October 6, 1850, and at the age of twelve years began to work out for a living. He served three years as an apprentice to the shoemaker's trade, finally mastered it and followed it for a livelihood for some time. In 1868 he and his brother Charles came to the United States and secured employment in different lines that kept the wolf from the door until they could do better. August farmed for three years and then rented for twenty-five years the Parker farm in

Perry township which he managed for twenty-five years. In 1895 he bought eighty acres in Perry township, known as the Wallon farm, and under his energetic management this place has been wonderfully improved during the last fifteen years. The first year of his occupancy was spent in building a handsome residence and since then two barns and other outbuildings have been erected. Being a skillful mechanic he did most of the designing and building himself. Mr. Field married Mary J. Mangason, of Perry township, by whom he has had four children; Agnes died in infancy. Harry Albert, who remains at home, has spent his life as a farmer. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Dayton Lodge No. 758, and Knights of Pythias, Sheffield Lodge No. 414. Hattie Alfreda and Edith Blanche are two younger children. They are all well educated and all still remain under the parental roof. Mr. Feldt has proven himself to be a good farmer and has profited by the years of experience he has had in the business. He carries on diversified farming, raising the cereal crops and all kinds of livestock. He is also an expert carpenter and blacksmith and during the past twenty years has done much work at these trades. He was for twenty-five years owner and manager of a threshing machine, and with his many activities has been a very busy man. Elected assessor of Perry township in 1897 he served five years acceptably to his constituents, and has always taken much interest in township affairs. He is a member of the Lutheran church and highly respected all over the county. He came over a very poor boy and has worked very hard, but by pluck and much perseverance has won success.

LEWIS S. GRUBB.

The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, the well-known ex-trustee and assessor of Tippecanoe township, Tippecanoe county, is entitled to hold high rank among the modern agriculturists of this favored section of the great Hoosier commonwealth. He is of sterling Ohio parentage, he himself being a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born near Chillicothe, that state, April 3, 1850. The year following, his parents, John and Louisa (Foust) Grubb, emigrated from their native state to Montgomery county, Indiana, and later, in 1866, came to Tippecanoe county. John Grubb was an honest, plain tiller of the soil and a man whom his neighbors trusted and liked and he succeeded in getting hold of an excellent farm. At an early age his son, Lewis S., showed that he had an inclination to follow the hon-

orable pursuit of the husbandman and during the summer months he assisted with the work on his father's place, attending the district schools in the winter, and received a fairly good common school education. However, he soon turned all his energies to learning the best and most improved methods of agriculture with the result that he has always been considered one of the leading farmers in his neighborhood, the early training he received under his father having stood him well in hand during his subsequent career, until today he is not only one of the leading farmers of Tippecanoe township, but also a leading factor in the affairs of the community.

When he had reached maturity and had gotten fairly well launched in life he chose as a helpmeet Margaret A. Patterson, who was born February 26, 1855, the daughter of Lewis Patterson. She, having been reared on the farm, has always been interested in agriculture, hence through the happy years of his married life Lewis S. Grubb has had a faithful companion. The early education which Mrs. Grubb received has enabled her to watch closely the training of her children, and their success in school work as pupils and as teachers may be largely attributed to her careful supervision. The names of these children are Anna, born August 21, 1876, who is now the wife of Frank Sowders, a resident of Tippecanoe township. She is a graduate of the common and high schools of Battle Ground, and she was for some time a very successful teacher in the schools of Tippecanoe county. Nellie was born April 13, 1880. She, too, passed through the common schools and graduated from the high school at Battle Ground. She is now the wife of Ray Stewart, being very comfortably located at Brookston, White county, Indiana. Maggie, who is now Mrs. Harry Martin, a prosperous farmer of this county, was born July 22, 1882.

Mr. Grubb's well improved and highly productive farm lies in section 15, Tippecanoe township, and consists of one hundred acres. He has a good house, barn and such other buildings and farming machinery as his needs require. He keeps various kinds of stock and poultry.

In church affairs Mr. and Mrs. Grubb are well known in the local congregation of the United Brethren denomination at Liberty chapel, both having been members at that place for many years, Mr. Grubb being one of the trustees of the same. In his fraternal relations he belongs to Battle Ground Lodge No. 313, Free and Accepted Masons, also Tippecanoe Lodge No. 273, Knights of Pythias. He has long taken an active interest in political affairs, and was elected township trustee in the fall of 1904, having very ably held that office for four years; he also served five years in a very satisfactory manner as assessor of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Grubb have always held high rank in their community.

WILLIAM F. GREENBURG.

A self-made and successful citizen of Jackson township, Tippecanoe county, who has, by a life of straightforward industry and uprightness won the confidence and respect of all with whom he has come into contact, is William F. Greenburg, who belongs to that large class of foreign-born citizens who have done so much for the upbuilding of the great Republic of the west. He was born in Prussia, northern Germany, April 4, 1841, spending his childhood in his native community, not far from the city of Berlin, receiving there some education, which, however, was not very extensive, but practical. Being of poor parentage, he worked as a shepherd in order to pay for his own schooling, but such admirable grit was bound to win some time, and the abundant success that has crowned his efforts during his manhood years is substantial proof that Mr. Greenburg has innate qualities that cannot well fail in the race for the goal—success, which all men seek one way or another. He is the son of William and Lottie (Kruger) Greenburg, both natives of Germany, both having followed the humble calling of a shepherd—plain, honest people. The mother died in 1863 when fifty-five years of age, her husband surviving her for several years. He came with his six children to the United States, landing in New York harbor on June 9, 1865, after a tedious voyage of six weeks' duration, the trip having been made in an old-fashioned sailing vessel, carrying both passengers and freight, and the ship was many times blown out of its course by violent storms. The family did not tarry in New York, but at once started for what to them was the distant west, Lafayette, Indiana. This being at the close of the Civil war, it was a serious matter to secure transportation, owing to the great number of soldiers returning to their homes and prisoners of war being transported from place to place, the trip from New York to Lafayette requiring about a week. The family came to Jackson township, settling on rented ground near Sugar Grove church, where the father lived until his death, February 16, 1874, at the age of seventy years, having been born January 3, 1804.

To Mr. and Mrs. Willim Greenburg eight children were born, all of whom grew to maturity, and, with one exception, all living at this writing. They were named as follows: Frederick, Charles, John, William F., Albertena, Whilimena, August (deceased), and Gusta.

William F. Greenburg remained at home assisting his father with the farm work until his marriage, which occurred May 15, 1873, in Tippecanoe county to Emily Staeffen. She was born in Neuhauff, Prussia, October 7,

1846, the daughter of John and Caroline Staeffen, both natives of Prussia, where the latter died. In 1873 Mr. Staeffen brought his two daughters to the United States and settled on a farm in Tippecanoe county, where Mr. Staeffen's death occurred October 26, 1874, at the age of seventy-three years. They were the parents of four children, all daughters, the wife of Mr. Greenburg being the youngest in order of birth. Their names are: Wilamina, Augusta, Lena and Emily. Wilamina and Lena still reside in Germany; Augusta is the wife of Albert Detthenner and resides on a farm in Jackson township, this county.

For a time after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. William F. Greenburg lived on a farm which they rented. In 1899 they purchased one hundred and twenty acres, having prospered and laid by a competency by their judicious management and hard work. They still reside on this place, which is one of the most productive and best improved in Jackson township. He has erected a modern, comfortable and nicely arranged house and good outbuildings and has been very successful since moving on his present farm on which he conducts a general line of farming in a manner that stamps him as fully abreast of the times in every respect regarding agricultural matters. He also makes a specialty of breeding high grade hogs and sheep for the market, always finding a ready sale for his stock—in fact, they usually bring top prices and are eagerly sought for.

Mr. and Mrs. Greenburg are the parents of nine children, namely: Carrie married Arthur Anderson and resides on a farm in Tippecanoe county, being the parents of one child, Walter. Benjamin married Etta Finnegan. They reside in Nebraska and have one son, Platt. Laura is the wife of Darwin Lane. They reside on a farm in Montgomery county and are the parents of two children, Edna and Howard. Otto married Lola Clark. They reside in Tippecanoe county and are the parents of one child, Rex William. Minnie is the wife of Edward Berryhill, residing in this county. Julius, Lillian May, Anna May and Harry are single and living at home with their parents.

Mr. Greenburg is a Republican and for some time he has taken much interest in local political affairs. He is a loyal supporter of the temperance cause, taking an active part in the local option movement. He has served as petit juror many times, but has never aspired to public office, although he has frequently been solicited for various positions of public trust. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Wingate, Montgomery county, just across the line from Jackson township; also belongs to Starlight Lodge No. 365, in the work of which he has long been faithful and

prominent, having passed all the chairs in this order. He and his family were formerly members of the German Lutheran church in Germany, but since coming to the United States this family has been associated with the Methodist Episcopal church, holding their membership with the congregation at Shawnee Mound, near their home in Jackson township, and they are all very active in church work. This family bears an excellent reputation and all its members are favorably known throughout the township.

MORAINÉ MCCOY.

Although yet a man young in years, the gentleman whose life record is herein outlined has stamped his individuality upon the locality where he resides in no uncertain manner, being an excellent representative of that type of the much heralded American business man—the type that does things—Mr. McCoy being a worthy descendant of a long line of honorable and influential ancestors.

Moraine McCoy, better known as “Rainey” McCoy, was born in Wea township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, June 11, 1879, the son of John McCoy, a native of Ross county, Ohio; the latter a son of Joseph McCoy, and he was the son of James McCoy, the latter being a son of Joseph McCoy, a Kentuckian and a pioneer in Ross county, Ohio. He had the distinction of serving with his brother, Alexander, in the war of 1812. They were both captured by the Indians near Sandusky, Ohio. Alex was held by the Indians five years and was finally traded for a barrel of whisky. Joseph was only held a short time and was released. Alexander was never married, but Joseph was the father of two sons and two daughters. He was the owner of a farm of three hundred acres. His son, James, and family constituted the second settlers in Ross county, Ohio. He married Kate Anderson, and their children were: Joseph, James, John, William and Maria. James McCoy settled on the old homestead in Ross county, Ohio, and he was an elder in the Presbyterian church. He died at the age of sixty-seven years. His son, Joseph, was born in 1820, educated in the home schools, and adopted farming as his vocation. He married Nancy Dawley, daughter of Moses and Mary (Cook) Dawley, natives of Baltimore, Maryland, and also pioneers of Ross county, Ohio. His children were: James, Nancy and John. After his marriage Joseph McCoy settled one mile from the old homestead and devoted his life to farming, becoming comparatively well-to-do. He life.

and his wife were the parents of seven children, namely: Emma, who married E. B. Ritchey; John, of Lafayette, and father of Moraine McCoy of this review; James, of Stockwell, Indiana; Kittie is single and is living in Ross county, Ohio, with her mother; Maria married John N. Ray, of Wea township; George died when young; Lucy married Stanton Morrow, who lives in Ross county, Ohio. Joseph McCoy was a Republican in politics and a member of the Presbyterian church. He had trying experiences during the Civil war, having been in the army that encountered Morgan, the famous Confederate leader, on his northern raid. He was twice wounded by bullets and was captured by the guerrillas, but was released after a short time. After a successful life as a farmer, he died in 1892, at the age of seventy-three years. His widow still lives on the old home place at the advanced age of eighty-three years. John McCoy, the father of Moraine McCoy, married Keltie Ritchey of Wea township, this county. She was the daughter of John and Maria L. (Adams) Ritchey, natives of Pickaway county, Ohio, who came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in an early day, settling in Wea township, where they developed a farm on which they both died. John Ritchey was also an extensive raiser of mules and horses. They were the parents of the following children: Josephus, deceased; Margaret; Alice, deceased; Keltie; Benjamin, deceased; Eliza, Robert, deceased.

John McCoy was educated in the common schools. He came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1859, locating in Wea township. His sister married Benjamin Ritchey, who was with John Hay for several years, and he secured forty acres of land in section 34, Wea township. It was wild land, but he cleared it and made a good home. He later moved to section 21, where he purchased sixty-eight acres and was there until 1882. He bought one hundred and four acres, part of Ritchey's estate, and he lived on that place until 1904. He is now living retired in Lafayette, Indiana. He was a very successful farmer. Although an active Republican, he never aspired to public office. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, having been a member of the church practically all his life.

To Mr. and Mrs. John McCoy six children were born, namely: A daughter who died in infancy, unnamed; Moraine, of this review; Joseph, married Edna Sale, of Champaign county, Illinois; he is an architect in St. Paul, Minnesota; they are the parents of one daughter, Josephine; Joseph McCoy graduated from the University of Illinois in 1906. The fourth child of Mr. and Mrs. John McCoy was a daughter who died in infancy; Nettie Eldora graduated from the high school in Lafayette, spent one year at Ferry Hall, Illinois, and married Cripps Moore and lives in West Lafayette. Eugene Ritchey, the youngest child, died in infancy.

Moraine McCoy was educated in the home schools, having graduated from the local high school in Lafayette in 1899. He lived with his parents until his marriage on September 7, 1904, to Mary Esther Ray, of Randolph township, this county, daughter of Elias Ray, a prominent agriculturist and stock man (see his sketch in this work). Mrs. McCoy was educated in the common schools of Randolph township and later took a course in St. Mary's Academy at Terre Haute, where she remained for five years, from 1894 to 1899. Being artistic by nature, and having developed her esthetic qualities, she is able to do some very fine painting and decorating, as well as fancy work of all kinds. She is a woman of pleasing personality, cultured and affable.

To Mr. and Mrs. Moraine McCoy three children have been born, namely: Elias Ray, born May 22, 1905; John Ritchey, born April 21, 1907; Mary Eleanor, born March 4, 1909. They are bright and interesting children, adding sunshine to the pleasant, modern and attractive home of Mr. McCoy.

Mr. McCoy carries on general farming in a manner that stamps him as fully abreast of the present day methods of agriculture. He handles large numbers of mules and large quantities of grain, and he is very successful at whatever he directs his attention. He lives on the old place in section 27, Wea township, which is well improved in every respect. In politics he is a Republican, and is an elder in the Spring Grove Presbyterian church, Wea township. He is regarded by his neighbors as a model young man in every respect and he is one of the leading citizens of the township, he and his estimable wife having won hosts of warm friends here by reason of their integrity, hospitality and generosity.

THE GLADDEN FAMILY.

England has sent her proportion of citizens to the new world and they have become valued residents of the communities with which their lots have been cast. They have ever been valiant people, fearless in defense of what they believe to be right, industrious, persevering and reliable, and the characteristics of the race have been found in the members of the Gladden family, of whom Walter Owen Gladden, of Lauramie township, Tippecanoe county, is a worthy representative. He is well known as an enterprising and progressive citizen of the township, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits, his well-directed efforts bringing to him gratifying success in his undertakings.

The Gladdens are of English descent and there the family, after a time-

honored custom of that country, lived on leased land for generation after generation, it being customary to lease large tracts of land for periods of ninety-nine years. Richard Gladden, the first of the name to come to America, was a native of Leeds, and was but sixteen years old when he determined to try his fortune in the New World. He was accompanied on the journey by an older sister, who married a Mr. Ingram, whose family were land-leasers like the Gladdens. It was some time prior to the outbreak of the war of the Revolution when Richard Gladden came to this country and at the opening of hostilities he espoused the cause of the colonists, serving as a soldier against the mother country for six years. On one occasion, while working in a field, a party of British soldiers approached, and the officer in command, after calling him a rebel and other offensive epithets, ordered him to take down the fence bars that they might pass through. Believing that, under the circumstances, "discretion was the better part of valor," he complied with the request.

Having mastered the trade of miller, Richard Gladden gave it his sole attention for a number of years. He was noted for his skill in dressing buhrs and his services were in demand far and near. For that day, he possessed a good education and stood high in the community. Subsequently Mr. Gladden moved to Ohio, locating in Montgomery county, fifteen miles west of Dayton, where he entered and improved one hundred and twenty-five acres of land. He also operated a grist and flour mill in Perry township, that county, a number of years. He died there at the age of about eighty-nine years. He was twice married, both wives being natives of Virginia. The result of the first union was a son, James. The second wife, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Hiatt, bore him two children, Joseph and William. James and Joseph were drummer boys with a Virginia regiment during the war of 1812.

William Gladden, the youngest son of Richard and Catherine Gladden, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1795, and soon after the war of 1812 moved to Ohio with his parents. He assisted his father on the farm and in the mill, and in the meantime received a limited education in the common schools of the period. On reaching manhood he applied himself to agricultural pursuits, in which he was successful. He settled on a small farm in Perry township, Montgomery county, which had been entered by his father, and for eight years he operated that farm. He then moved to Preble county, the same state, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he cleared and lived on until 1834. He was then persuaded to come to Lauramie township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, by his brother Joseph, who had previously settled here and who returned to Ohio and assisted in bringing

the family on. The trip was made with a two-horse wagon, the men sleeping out of doors at night, while the women obtained shelter in the hospitable homes along the route. William Gladden located on a quarter section of land four miles southeast of Lafayette, on Wild Cat Prairie. The place had to some extent been improved by its former owner and on it stood a one-story house, which the family occupied. During the following year Mr. Gladden contracted malarial fever, then so prevalent in this state, and died in August, at the early age of forty years. He was survived about five years by his widow. The latter, in her maidenhood, bore the name of Magdalena Yost, a daughter of Anthony and Catherine (Brock) Yost. Mr. Yost was born in Germany and came to Virginia when a child, subsequently settling in Montgomery county, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Gladden were born the following children: Elizabeth, Richard, John, Joseph, William, Harrison, Jacob W., who now lives in Kansas, Catherine who is now Mrs. Warwick of Battle Ground, this county. In politics Mr. Gladden was a Democrat and stood high in the respect of his acquaintances wherever he had lived. While a resident of Montgomery county, Ohio, he served as a justice of the peace and was also captain of a company of state militia. His widow was a member of the German Baptist church.

William, the sixth child in order of birth of William and Magdalena Gladden, was born in Preble county, Ohio, September 23, 1823, and came to Tippecanoe county with his parents in 1834. He was but twelve years old when bereft of his father and five years later his mother died, consequently early in life he was compelled to shift for himself in a large measure. He secured what education he could in the common schools, and achieved special success in mathematics, in which it was said he was never "stuck" on a problem. About 1849 he bought eighty acres of timber land, on which he built a log cabin. In this they lived until 1862, when they built a frame house, which still stands. He made a distinct success of agriculture and brought his farm up to a high standard of excellence. At the time of Morgan's raid, during the Civil war, he left his wheat, which he was about to cut, and went to Indianapolis and offered his services to assist in the capture of the noted guerrilla. He was too late to be of service, but in the meantime a neighbor, a Mr. Connell, had cut his wheat for him.

On November 1, 1849, Mr. Gladden married Barbara A. Ellis, a daughter of Thomas Ellis, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. To them were born two children, Walter Owen, and Ellis Fremont, who was born November 30, 1855, and died September 24, 1893. William Gladden was a strong Republican in politics. His death occurred on May 5, 1896, while

his wife passed away September 25, 1893, and both are buried in the Concord cemetery.

Walter Owen Gladden was born October 11, 1853, and secured a fair education in the common schools. He was for a time engaged in teaching school, but after his marriage he went to Illinois, locating on farming land near Rossville, where he remained until 1895, when he returned to his present farm in Lauramie township. He owns eighty acres of land here, three hundred and sixty acres near Juddville, eighty acres in Illinois and also a tract in California. In 1901 Mr. Gladden erected the beautiful house in which he now resides, and he has in many ways beautified and improved his property, until today it is considered one of the best farms in this township.

On December 29, 1875, Mr. Gladden married Uszas Hunter, a native of Warren county, Indiana, and a daughter of John P. Hunter, one of the pioneers of that county. Both of her parents are living, being upwards of ninety years of age. Being denied any children of his own, Mr. Gladden has been the foster father of two girls whom he took to raise, the first one in 1898 and the second in 1906. After seeing his own country, he made a trip abroad, visiting Jerusalem, Jericho and Bethlehem and most of the foreign countries. Mr. and Mrs. Gladden are popular among their acquaintances and because of their many sterling qualities of character they enjoy the confidence and respect of all.

A. M. MAYFIELD, M. D.

Dr. A. M. Mayfield was born in Clark county, Indiana, in the year 1871, the son of William H. and Julia M. (Fitspatrick) Mayfield. The father of the Doctor, a native of Kentucky, of German lineage, came to Indiana when a boy and settled in Washington county, moving to Clark county in the sixties, where he remained the balance of his life, dying when fifty-six years of age. He was a man of much sterling worth and made a success as an agriculturist. In his family were six children, all boys. An older brother of Doctor Mayfield was a soldier in the Civil war, having served gallantly through that sanguinary struggle. Mrs. William H. Mayfield lived to be sixty-one years old. She had one brother who was a captain in the Union army during the Civil war and who is now a physician in Kansas City, Missouri.

The early education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the public schools of Clark county, having spent his summer months working on

the home farm. He attended the teachers' institute one year, after which he taught school during the winter months, continuing to attend the institutes during the summer months, having kept up this method until he began the study of medicine. He was successful as a teacher, but he decided that his true calling was in another direction and, entering the work with his accustomed energy, made rapid progress. He was then twenty-two years of age. He attended the Kentucky Medical College at Louisville, from which he graduated in 1894 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, having made a very commendable record in the same. Since that year he has been engaged in general practice, first for one and one-half years at Chestnut Hill, Indiana; later at Salem, Washington county, for three years; then he came to Montmorenci, this county, where he actively engaged in his profession.

The domestic chapter in the life of Doctor Mayfield began in 1896 when he was joined in wedlock with Cora C. Smith, daughter of W. A. Smith, who was of German extraction. Mrs. Mayfield's father served in the Federal army, Company C, Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and he still bears the scar of one wound. He is now a member of Dr. Mayfield's household. One child, a son named Ambrose Richter, has been born to the Doctor and wife, the date of his birth being December 23, 1907.

The Doctor's father and mother were always devout members of the Christian church, William H. Mayfield having been a deacon in the same. Mrs. Mayfield's people also belonged to the same church, and both the Doctor and his wife are members of this congregation.

Doctor Mayfield in his political relations is a Democrat, and in his fraternal relations he is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, also the Court of Honor.

REV. SILAS O. GOODRICH.

Rev. Silas O. Goodrich is a native of Steuben county, Indiana, born April 22, 1880. He is the son of George B. and Maggie J. (Twiford) Goodrich, both of Irish descent. Upon coming to this country the Goodrich family settled in the state of New York, but the birthplace of George B. Goodrich was Steuben county, Indiana. George B. Goodrich is a licensed veterinary surgeon and has been in the practice in Steuben county, this state, for many years, during which time he has built up an extensive patronage and has been very successful in his work. To George B. Goodrich

and wife five sons and one daughter have been born, all of whom received a fairly serviceable education in the common schools.

Rev. Silas O. Goodrich received his primary education in the district schools of Steuben county, Indiana, having completed the common-school course in 1896, where he received sufficient education to enable him to teach in the common schools, attending school during vacation months at the Tri-State Normal at Angola, Indiana. He was principal of the Pleasant Lake school for one year, made an excellent record as a teacher, and if he had chosen to remain in that profession he would have, no doubt, achieved a wide reputation as an educator. Turning his attention to the life insurance business, he became general agent for the John Hancock Life Insurance Company. He was then only twenty years of age, but he proved to this company that he possessed the right qualifications in this line of work, and he was placed in charge of four counties, remaining with the company two years, and giving entire satisfaction.

Feeling impressed that he was called to spread the gospel of the Master, he left the allurements of the successes in material things and was licensed to preach in the United Brethren church when nineteen years of age, having taken regular work in connection with his teaching. He also took a veterinary correspondence course, given by a Detroit (Michigan) school, graduating April 8, 1908; also graduated from the Veterinary Science Association on May 2, 1908, at London, Ontario.

Rev. Silas O. Goodrich was sent to Colburn, Indiana, in 1903, as a regular United Brethren minister, filling regular appointments at Colburn, Buck Creek, Ockley and Fairview. He is now completing his sixth year in this work.

Reverend Goodrich was married to Imogene Philips, a native of La-Grange county, Indiana. After passing through the common schools she attended the Angola Normal School, and is a woman of marked intellectual attainments as well as of refined personality. To this union two children have been born, namely: Clela A. and Pearl I.

Reverend Goodrich is a member of the Transitville Lodge, No. 425, Free and Accepted Masons; Buck Creek Lodge, No. 497, Knights of Pythias; the Uniform Rank at Delphi, being chaplain of the Eighth Regiment of this order. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of Gleaners. In politics he is a Republican.

As might naturally be expected, Reverend Goodrich is a lover of horses and other livestock, and he is something of a horse trainer, being an excellent judge of this animal. He and his estimable wife are held in the highest esteem by members of the congregations which they seek to serve.

CHARLES B. STUART.

Charles Benedict Stuart was born in Logansport, Indiana, April 21, 1851, and died February 20, 1899, at his home in Lafayette, Indiana. He was a son of Hon. William Z. Stuart, the distinguished lawyer and jurist, whose name stands pre-eminent in the judicial history of the state of Indiana, and Sarah Scribner Benedict, of Verona, New York. Judge William Z. Stuart was a native of Dedham, Massachusetts, a suburb of Boston, born December 25, 1811. His parents were Dr. James and Nancy (Allison) Stuart, Scotch Presbyterians, who emigrated from Aberdeen to America. Charles B. Stuart's elementary education was obtained in the Logansport schools, then preparing for college at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts, he entered Amherst College and graduated in the class of '73 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then attended Columbia Law School in New York, graduating therefrom with high honors in 1876. It was Mr. Stuart's intention to practice law in New York City and make that city his residence.

On the death of Judge Stuart, May 7, 1876, Charles B. was appointed on the legal staff of the Wabash Railroad Company, a responsible position which his father had held for eighteen years, and to him was intrusted the duty of looking after the interests of this great corporation in Indiana. He devoted his life to this duty, making the welfare of the road his study by day and by night. He brought all his energies to the protection of the company's interests, as it was the nature of the man to do well whatever he undertook. The legal affairs of the road were so well managed that he continued in the capacity of legal counsel up to the time of his death, nearly a quarter of a century. He had a wide reputation of being one of the best corporation lawyers in the state.

Mr. Stuart opened his law office in Lafayette, Indiana, on January 2, 1877, having moved it from Logansport. In 1882 his brother, William V. Stuart, became associated with him. After the dissolution of the firm of Coffroth & Stuart the firm was, on January 21, 1890, composed of the Stuart Brothers, Charles B., Thomas A. and William V. Soon death broke the link and bore to the grave Thomas Arthur, then in the prime of life. On August 23, 1892, Hon. E. P. Hammond became associated in the firm, and the law firm of Stuart Brothers & Hammond was as familiar to the court records of Indiana, and in the United States courts, as any in the West. Mr. Stuart, in conjunction with his father-in-law, Mr. Adams Earl, be-

came deeply interested in the importation and breeding of Hereford cattle soon after the breed first came into prominent notice in the West, and to the very last was one of the leading supporters of that breed as well as one of the most powerful single factors in the business affairs of the American Hereford Breeders' Association.

The great importation of English royal winners and high class breeding animals brought out by the firm of Earl & Stuart when they visited England in 1880 has always been regarded as one of the most valuable shipments of "white-faces" ever made by one man or firm at one time from Herefordshire herds. Upon that great foundation was built up at their beautiful Shadeland farm, four miles from Lafayette, one of the most celebrated collections of cattle the world has ever known.

Mr. Stuart had a genius for mastering the details of any subject to which he gave his attention. He became not only an expert judge of Herefords, but as a student of blood-lines and combinations he was confessedly one of the best informed men on either side of the Atlantic. When abroad recently (1895) he again visited many of the noted herds of Herefords in the old world. Almost the last act of his life was the purchase of two fine specimens of Herefords to head his stock farm on the Wea.

Mr. Stuart was greatly interested in Lafayette. Anything that would push forward this city had his cordial support, both in influence and purse. He was one of the organizers of the Lafayette Club; was one of the originators of the Merchants National Bank, in which he was a stockholder and director; his influence and money aided in bringing natural gas to Lafayette; he was an earnest supporter of the Monon shops project, now the pride of the city; took an active part in the county fair for years, and was one of the board of directors; was a director of the Belt Road enterprise; was for fifteen years a trustee of Purdue University, and for ten years president of the board. He always took a great interest in Purdue. It was the child of his mature years, and he saw its rapid progress with all the pleasure that a fond parent sees the growth of a favorite son. He gave his time liberally to the cause of education, and his influence was ever on the side of the right and against the wrong. He was a man of action rather than words. His opinion on all public questions was freely expressed, but his differences with men and measures were so courteous that one always left him with the feeling that his positions were the result of mature thought and not of haste. Politically he was a Democrat—a Gold Democrat—and that party had no truer supporter. Possessed of great influence, he never sought preferment himself. He was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Mr. Cleveland at St. Louis.

December 20, 1876, Mr. Stuart married Alice J. Earl, daughter of the late Adams Earl and Martha J. Hawkins, of Lafayette, Indiana, who survives him. Socially he was the prince of hosts. His friends were welcome at all times and his nature was so genial and hospitable that it was always a pleasure to be in his company. He was devoted to his home, and here, after the labors of the day, he loved to spend his leisure hours. Most happily married, surrounded by those he loved, he was the ideal husband and son.

When such a man dies the community suffers an irreparable loss. His industry and business sagacity placed him beyond the reach of want, and he was looking forward to years of unalloyed happiness with those who were near and dear to him. His life was an example to the youth of Lafayette, and those who follow in his footsteps closely will leave behind a name that will live and be forever cherished in the hearts of all.

From an editorial which appeared in the *Lafayette Sunday Leader* at the time of Mr. Stuart's death we quote the following:

"It is seldom that the press is called upon to chronicle the passing away of one who was so universally loved and honored, and whose death so saddens an entire community, as is the case with Charles B. Stuart. He was a man largely interested in the affairs of **our** city. He was identified with its growth and progress. He was an active factor in promoting its interests. A man of clear, keen penetration, he seemed to grasp the situation at a glance, and time verified the soundness of his judgment. If Charles Stuart had an enemy on earth the fact is not known. He was a man of the strictest honor. He made no promises that he did not fulfill to the letter. He was a man of clean speech; the coarse jest had for him no charm. He was a man whose invariable custom was to speak well of all men, or not at all. His life was an open book with no dark pages; there were no shadows on his name or on his conduct. The writer was privileged to enjoy his friendship for a long term of years. During those years there is not recalled a single unkind utterance he ever made concerning any human being. His record as a son, husband, brother, citizen, friend and business man is an enviable one. In the midst of his legal battles, many of them necessarily fierce, in the social circle, in the office, on the street or at his fire-side, his greeting was always cordial, his welcome sincere. In his death the bar has lost a conscientious pleader; the community an upright citizen; his family a devoted husband and brother; humanity a noble, pure-minded representative."

THEODORE McCABE.

Among those men of Tippecanoe county who, by the mere force of their personality, have forced their way to the front rank of that class of citizens who may justly be termed progressive, is Theodore McCabe, at present county commissioner, and a well-known citizen who has taken an abiding interest in the welfare of the community at large while advancing his own interests, thereby winning the esteem of all classes. He was born in Hocking county, Ohio, November 29, 1844, the son of Ezra and Adelia (Dillon) McCabe. Grandfather McCabe was born in Virginia and is remembered as a fine old Southern gentleman. The paternal great-grandfather was born in Ireland. The grandfather came from Virginia to Pickaway county, Ohio, where the family resided the rest of their lives. They are described as hardy pioneers, honest and hard workers, and many of their sterling traits have descended to the present generation of this name. Ezra McCabe married Adelia Dillon in Ohio and they emigrated to Indiana in 1854, settling in Washington township, Tippecanoe county, where they remained one year, then lived in Wea and Randolph townships. They developed a good farm from primitive conditions and spent the remainder of their lives here, the father dying in 1888 and the mother surviving until 1906. They were the parents of ten children, four of whom are living in 1909, namely: David is a resident of Randolph township; John, of White county, this state; Rebecca, who became the wife of Jasper Kious, lives in Momence, Illinois; and Theodore, of this review.

Theodore McCabe was nine years old when he was brought by his parents to Tippecanoe county. He was reared on the home farm and educated in the district schools, being the youngest of the sons born to his parents. He remained on the farm with his father, assisting with the various duties there until his marriage, on February 25, 1874, to Ella F. Kyle, who was born in Romney, this county, the daughter of James H. and Mary E. Kyle, a prominent family of that locality. She received a common school education.

Mr. McCabe started in life under very unfavorable circumstances, having very little capital, but he was possessed of the true grit that has characterized all men who have risen from humble environment to positions of responsibility and worth. He soon had a foothold and eminent success has attended his efforts, being now the owner of one of the finest farms in this favored section of the Hoosier state, consisting of two hundred and twenty acres in Shelby township. He accumulated his present handsome

competency by judicious and skillful farming and stockraising. His farm has been improved and cultivated in such a manner as to render it equal to any in the county, and it is a very attractive place on which stands a beautiful and modern farm house, surrounded by commodious and substantial outbuildings, good orchards and gardens, and all necessary farming implements. Mr. McCabe also owns one acre of land in West Lafayette; besides this property he owns stock in the Merchants' National Bank of Lafayette.

Mr. and Mrs. McCabe are the parents of the following children: James Earl, born December 22, 1874, is a graduate of the Cincinnati Medical College and is engaged in successful practice at Buck Creek; Alma E., born August 9, 1876, is the wife of Thomas McKinnis, of Lafayette; Floyd C., born August 1, 1878, graduated in pharmacy at the Valparaiso University; Winnie P., born October 5, 1880, is the wife of George Glaze, of Dayton, this county; William T., born May 2, 1885, graduated from the Lafayette high school and is a teacher by profession; Nettie May, born October 13, 1888; Harry W., born December 9, 1889, is a graduate of the local high school; Juanita, born July 25, 1896.

In his fraternal relations Mr. McCabe is a member of the Montmorenci Lodge, No. 534, Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a loyal Republican and he has long taken an active part in local politics, his counsel often being sought during campaigns, and he loses no opportunity to aid any worthy cause whether political or otherwise. As a reward for his valuable services in this direction and as a tribute to his genuine worth, he was elected commissioner from district No. 2 in 1905, and is very ably discharging the duties of the same at this writing, giving entire satisfaction to all concerned, irrespective of party ties. He has been instrumental in repairing many of the main bridges and erecting substantial concrete bridges. Since Mr. McCabe became a member of the board a splendid bridge over the Wabash river has been built at Granville, connecting Wayne and Shelby townships. It is a steel structure with a concrete floor, and was completed in 1908. It is beautiful in design and a most serviceable and substantial one.

HARRY B. LYMAN.

Harry B. Lyman has well earned the honor to be addressed as one of the progressive, public-spirited men of Tippecanoe county, a worthy descendant of an influential family, the exemplary reputation of which has been unas-

sailable for several generations or since the first member of the family became known in this locality. He was born in Lafayette September 24, 1868, the son of Edwin and Clarissa H. (Lewis) Lyman. He grew to maturity in this city and attended the public schools and the business college here, receiving a very serviceable education. He early in life conceived the idea of becoming a merchant, and, accordingly, after he had finished schooling he engaged in the grocery business for a short time, but the business in which his father was engaged, that of coal and building material, seemed to offer greater advantages. He entered his father's office and gradually mastered the details of the business; and for a period of ten years prior to his father's death he practically managed the same. Edwin B. Lyman died in November, 1898, and then his son, Harry B., succeeded to the business. The latter's mother also died in 1898, the final summons coming for her in March of that year.

In addition to the extensive business which Mr. Lyman conducts in Lafayette, he owns over seven hundred acres of as fine farming land as Tippecanoe county can boast. It is very productive and well improved, being under a high state of cultivation. His valuable landed estates claim a large part of Mr. Lyman's attention, for he delights in overseeing agricultural work, and especially stock raising; for the past twelve or fifteen years he has been a breeder and importer of pure bred Percheron horses. They are of such fine quality that they are in great demand and sales are easily effected, Mr. Lyman being extensively known for the fine stock he handles. He is regarded as an extraordinary good judge of horses and his interest in them has done much to stimulate a general interest in good horses throughout the county.

Mr. Lyman is a director of the City National Bank of Lafayette, also a director in the State Bank at Oxford. He is president of the Tippecanoe County Agricultural Association, and much of the large success of the same is due to his enterprise and judicious counsel. He is treasurer of the Lafayette school board; also treasurer of the Lafayette Sales Company, and vice-president of the National Builders Supply Association, an organization of about sixteen hundred members. In all of the above-named enterprises Mr. Lyman is a moving force and he has his business so systematized that although the volume of the same would be sufficient to crush most men, he manages it all with ease and dispatch, being a man of keen discernment, quick of decision and able to see with remarkable accuracy the outcome of present transactions. His judgment is seldom at fault and he easily ranks among the

leading business men in a community noted for the high order of its citizenship.

Mr. Lyman was married to Theresa E. Schele, of Lafayette, on October 14, 1901. She is an accomplished and cultured lady and the representative of an old and influential family. This union has resulted in the birth of one son, George Edwin Lyman, a bright and interesting lad, whose birth occurred June 3, 1903.

Mr. Lyman has a modern, attractive and beautifully located home in Lafayette, but, as already intimated, much of his time is spent at his country estates, one farm lying seven miles northeast of Lafayette where his horses are kept and the other nine miles east of the city.

Personally, Mr. Lyman is a pleasant man to know, unassuming, approachable, genial and a good mixer, consequently he is popular with all classes.

EDWIN B. LYMAN.

The late Edwin B. Lyman, of Lafayette, Indiana, was a native of New England, having been born in Franklin county (now Lamoille), Vermont, July 26, 1828, the son of Simeon and Emma (Potter) Lyman, the former a native of Vermont, of Welsh descent, and the latter a native of Connecticut and of French descent. Edwin B. Lyman lived in Vermont until he was fourteen years of age when he removed with his parents to Orleans county, New York, and in 1851 his parents emigrated to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and made their home in Lafayette where the father died in 1854. during the cholera epidemic, his widow surviving until 1857. Edwin B. Lyman was reared on a farm, and he made his home with his grandparents for two years after his parents came to Tippecanoe county, following them here in April, 1853, coming from Toledo on the canal. Starting in business here, he launched in the lumber trade with J. K. Snyder, a brother-in-law, with whom he was associated for about eight years. He was married in Lafayette in 1857 to Laura A. Cook, who was born in Orleans county, New York, and who died in 1861. In January, 1863, Mr. Lyman was married to Clara H. Lewis, a native of Indiana, born at North Bend. To this union three children were born, of whom only one is now living, Harry B. Lyman, a detailed sketch of whom appears on another page of this work.

Mr. Lyman commenced the burning of lime in Lafayette in 1861 and in 1870 he added coal business, building up an extensive trade in each. He

also became the owner of a fine farm in Shelby township on which he kept considerable livestock. He made a success of farming and stock raising and became fairly well-to-do during the latter part of his life.

In politics, Mr. Lyman was a Republican, and his religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian denomination, having been a deacon in the local congregation for many years and interested in all phases of church work. He was truly a good man and one in whom all who knew him reposed the utmost confidence, and he was influential in his vicinity, his advice being sought along many lines.

REV. JOHN W. T. MACMULLAN.

Few men in this part of Indiana achieved greater distinction as a minister of the Gospel and also in military circles during the great war between the states than he whose life record is outlined in the following paragraphs, a man of remarkable force of character, a born leader of men, standing pre-eminently among his contemporaries and winning their hearty commendation and applause—one of nature's noblemen. Rev. John W. T. MacMullan was a descendant of distinguished ancestors, having been born in Orange (now Madison), Virginia, January 31, 1826, the son of William MacMullan, a native of the same place as that of the subject. He was a minister of much power in his day, in the Methodist Episcopal church. Grandfather MacMullan was a slave owner, but William MacMullan and his brother left Virginia on account of this question, as they did not indorse such an institution. They came to Indiana and settled about nine miles west of Connersville. This was as early as 1836. They made the trip overland in covered wagons. In William's family there were six children. He died the following year and the mother had the rearing of the little ones. She was a woman of heroic mould and succeeded in this very admirably, making a living in the midst of the then wilderness. There was an equal number of boys and girls, of whom John W. T. was the oldest child, and he survived the other children. His education was obtained in the common schools, but not being satisfied with what learning he obtained there, he continued to study and mastered Latin, Greek and Hebrew, having been aided by a private teacher from Indianapolis. He followed in the footsteps of his father and became a minister, having been licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church in the Northeast conference of Indiana, but in 1861 he was transferred to the Northwest conference of Indiana. He was presiding elder

of four different districts in this state, and was known far and near as a very able pulpit orator, also speaking on many public occasions during the days of the Civil war. A man of commanding appearance, six feet tall, weighing one hundred and seventy pounds, keen, steady hazel eyes, dark beard and a military bearing, strong and powerful of frame. He was an excellent singer, had a full, persuasive voice, and his discourses were smooth in vocabulary, pathetic and elegant. While he was modest in his home life, always very quiet, he was often as a lion aroused on public occasions, at such times having magnetic influence over his audiences. Being a patriotic man, he enlisted his service in behalf of the Union in 1861 and so meritorious were his services that he soon rose to the rank of colonel of the Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Rev. Frank Hardy, of the Rock River conference, was his lieutenant-colonel, and Henry Elliott, his adjutant, the latter living at New Castle, Indiana. The Reverend MacMullan raised four regiments for the Federal army. He was always ready to do his duty, no matter how dangerous or arduous, and he was beloved by every man in his regiments.

Rev. John W. T. MacMullan was first married to Sarah Doddridge, a descendant of a famous old English family whose lineage is traceable for over one thousand years, many distinguished members of which were known in the earlier annals of the family. To this union six children, four sons and two daughters, were born, namely: James W. MacMullan, deceased; Wilbur H., and Carrie Belle, the last named also deceased. Wilbur H. has always cared for his step-mother, having never married. He farms very successfully her home farm of three hundred and twenty acres, four miles north of Lafayette. He was educated in the local city schools.

The second marriage of Rev. John W. T. MacMullan was solemnized with Hannah Heath, June 16, 1863. She was born in Lafayette on Main street, June 16, 1840, the daughter of Robert and Mary (Emerson) Heath, the former a native of Ohio, whose parents came to Indiana June 30, 1826, at which time the hamlet of Lafayette consisted of only seventeen cabins. The elder Heath purchased two lots on the north side of the public square for the sum of four hundred dollars. To Reverend MacMullan and his second wife five children were born, three boys and two girls, the sons all being deceased at this writing. These children were named, Robert, born August 7, 1864, died April 15, 1906; Henry K., born June 7, 1867, died August 19, 1870; Alfred H., born February 12, 1870, died October 11, 1894; Lucy Vinton is the wife of E. C. Wagoner, of Chicago, and the mother of one son, Robert, born September 9, 1907. Mr. Wagoner is in

the water-distilling business, at which he is very successful. His wife is a very talented and cultured lady. Mary Heath MacMullan was born March 10, 1878. Her education was obtained in the private schools of Lafayette. She is a constant student of high-class literature and she has pronounced literary ability, and she is a member of the leading literary clubs of the city. She makes her home with her mother. The latter is a member of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church. She is a woman of pleasing personality and is popular in all circles in Lafayette.

The death of the distinguished divine, Rev. John W. T. MacMullan, which occurred on October 18, 1906, caused general sorrow and regret, and his taking off was felt as a personal loss all over northwestern Indiana where he had labored to so goodly ends and reared a monument in the affections of the people that will outlast time.

ASA C. BALS.

A man possessing unusual force of intellect and a character against which there was no suspicion of evil was the late Asa C. Bals, who for many years was popular with a large circle of friends in Lafayette. He was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, July 9, 1864, the son of Charles and Mary (Levi) Bals, the former a well-known railroad man for several years. They were the parents of two children, Asa C. being three years old when his mother died, consequently he was reared by his uncle at Colfax, Clinton county, Indiana, with whom he remained, receiving the best of care and attention until he was fifteen years old. He was then taken to another uncle living in Tippecanoe county and he there made his home until he reached the age of twenty-one years. Being a studious lad, he made rapid progress in attaining an education; after completing the work in the common schools, he attended the university at Valparaiso, Indiana, from 1883 to 1885, in which institution he made a brilliant record.

Mr. Bals was united in marriage with Lottie Esper, the adopted daughter of Jacob and Eleanor Esper, of Lafayette. Mrs. Bals was born in Lafayette. She received her primary education in the public schools of her native city, also received special normal training and kindergarten work, preparatory to a career as teacher which she has since followed with uniform success, her services being in great demand in Tippecanoe county. She is at this writing teaching in the city schools of Lafayette, being regarded as one

of the most efficient in the city, possessing not only a profound knowledge of text-books but also the many innate qualities that go to make up the successful teacher, thereby being popular with both pupil and patron. She has now been engaged in teaching for a period of eighteen years. That she is a woman of remarkable individuality, strength of both body and mind and of no mean executive ability is shown by the fact that she has kept up her teaching and attended to the many household duties which has fallen to her lot during the past fifteen years, for after the death of her lamented husband in 1889 she was left to care for her mother, who was an invalid, also her aged father, but she performed this service very ably and faithfully. She owns a neat and comfortable home at No. 1407 Greenbush street, Lafayette. At the time of this publication she is teaching in the Linwood schools of this city. She is a lady of vivacious manners, showing excellent breeding and that she has been reared in a wholesome home atmosphere. As might be expected, she is an animated conversationalist, leaving the impression of a woman well fitted for a successful public reader. She attends the Methodist Episcopal church, and she is held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances owing to her intellectual attainments, her affable disposition and her kindness of heart.

ENOCH FRANCIS HAYWOOD.

Earnest labor, unabating perseverance, good management and a laudable ambition to succeed and to assist others at the same time—these are the elements that brought Enoch F. Haywood prosperity and won for him the good will and respect of all with whom he has come into contact. A native of Jackson township, Tippecanoe county, where he first saw the light of day near Sugar Grove, September 9, 1847, he has spent the major part of his life in his native locality and is, therefore, well known here. He is the son of Henry and Martha Haywood, highly respected citizens here in the early days. He grew to maturity on a farm near his birthplace, to which farm his parents moved when he was six months old, and there he lived all his life until 1904. Being familiar with farming and stock raising from early life, he quite naturally took to those lines. On April 27, 1867, he married Margaret Peed, a native of Jackson township, this county, born and reared near Shawnee Mound, the daughter of William and Matilda (Hardsock) Peed, her father having come here from Kentucky in the early days.

To Mr. and Mrs. Haywood eight children were born, two of whom are deceased, Henry and George both dying in early childhood; those living are Edward, Martha, Ella, Charles, Emma J. and Margaret Frances. Edward lives in Randolph township, this county, is married and has two children. Martha married George Shelby and lives near Raub, this county (see sketch of George Shelby in this volume). Ella married Allen O'Dell, a native of Jackson township, now a practicing physician in Indianapolis; they have one son. Charles lives on the old home place where his father was reared; he is also engaged in the grain business at New Richmond; married and has four children; his wife was formerly Henrietta Raub, daughter of Edward Raub, of Raub's Station. Emma J. is at home with her parents. Margaret Frances married John Brown, of Memphis, Tennessee, a graduate of Purdue University; they live in Memphis, Tennessee; he is a civil engineer, and they are the parents of one little daughter.

Mr. Haywood began married life in an humble way, living in a log cabin on his father's farm, their first home being in marked contrast to the fine residence they now occupy. Mr. Haywood first farmed on rented land and, being a good manager, he soon had a start, working early and late in order to get a foothold; he also traded in cattle and hogs. About five years after he was married he bought one hundred and twenty acres of good land, formerly owned by Benjamin Ray. Although the land was very rich, it was somewhat swampy and partly covered with willows. By hard work, grubbing, tiling and ditching, he transformed this into one of the best farms in the township. He was active in securing the Haywood ditch through that locality which proved of incalculable good to every one living near it. He continued buying more land from time to time, until at present he is the owner of fourteen hundred acres, all but eighty acres being within the limits of Tippecanoe county. It is all well improved and of great value in the aggregate. All this he has made unaided, by his own thrift and industry and able management.

In April, 1904, Mr. Haywood moved to Lafayette where he remained two years; in 1906 he purchased a beautiful, modern and attractively located home at No. 610 South Ninth street, where he now resides, which place is often the center of interest for the best society in the city.

When the American National Bank was organized, Mr. Haywood became its vice-president. In June, 1909, he disposed of his stock and became identified with the City National Bank. He still continued farming and is probably as extensive a buyer of cattle as any man in the county, no small part of his handsome income being derived from this source.

Fraternally, Mr. Haywood belongs to the Masonic lodge at Romney, also the Elks, and one would judge from his daily life that he believes in exemplifying their sublime principles in his relations with his fellowmen. Politically he is a Democrat and has long taken considerable interest in local affairs. He very ably served as trustee of Jackson township for a period of seven and one-half years. A criterion of his excellent standing among his friends and acquaintances is shown by the fact that he was the first Democrat ever elected to that office, and so faithfully did he discharge the duties of the same that he was re-elected. He was nominated for the office of county commissioner by the Democrats, but the county was nominally over sixteen hundred Republican; however, he was so popular and made such an excellent race that he came within sixty-two votes of being elected.

The career of Mr. Haywood has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world, for he has ever conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor and integrity. His devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in his fellow men.

BENNETT FORESMAN.

To indulge in prolix encomium of a life which was one of distinctive modesty and unpretentiousness would be most incongruous, and yet in reviewing the career of the late Bennett Foresman, who was long one of the progressive agriculturists of Tippecanoe county, and who held a position of unequivocal confidence and esteem in the community where he labored to so goodly ends, feelings of admiration are prompted, for he always looked to the general good of his fellowmen while advancing the interests of his own household, ever discharging his duties, whether private or public, in a most conscientious manner, thereby winning the admiration and confidence of all who knew him.

Bennett Foresman was born June 16, 1840, in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and he spent his days in his native community. He was the son of Philip and Elizabeth (Bennett) Foresman, the latter a native of Ohio. Philip Foresman was a successful business man, having devoted most of his life to the milling industry, having purchased the Slaton farm where he erected a mill that was patronized throughout this part of the county. His death occurred there.

Bennett Foresman received a fairly good common school education in the district schools and assisted with the work his father had in hand until

he reached maturity, when he took up farming, which vocation he made his life work, useless to say with pronounced success, for Bennett Foresman was a man of untiring energy as well as good business judgment and he always made a comfortable living. Having been an ardent worker in the Democratic ranks, he was singled out by the party leaders for positions of public trust, and he was elected county treasurer on that ticket, which position he held with credit and in such a manner that everyone concerned afforded him praise, whether of his political faith or that of the opposition.

In 1864 Mr. Foresman was united in marriage with Mary G. Groce, who was born in Ross county Ohio, July 26, 1842, the daughter of John and Ellen (Graham) Groce, in whose family there were four children, three daughters and one son, all living at this writing. Mr. and Mrs. John Groce were people of high standing in their community and were always known as hard workers.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Foresman two sons were born, namely: John P., whose date of birth occurred October 3, 1866, was educated at Purdue University and the city schools of Lafayette, having made a splendid record for scholarship; he married Clara Kurtz, of Lafayette, and he is at this writing the efficient county auditor. He lives on the Wea Plains, is married and has three children. William Bennett Foresman, the second child, was born August 3, 1873, married Mary Heston and he is engaged very successfully in the elevator and grain business in Lafayette.

Bennett Foresman showed his patriotism during the Civil war by enlisting in the sixty-day service during the Morgan raid, where he took active participation in thwarting the plans of a northern invasion by that daring leader. Mr. Foresman's death occurred in 1900.

Mrs. Mary G. Foresman lives in a very comfortable and nicely appointed home at No. 511 South Ninth street, Lafayette. She is now in her sixty-seventh year, but is hale and hearty and takes a delight in her beautiful home where she is often hostess to her many friends. She is a faithful member of the Second Presbyterian church.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

A well known and progressive citizen of Lafayette is Robert Williams, of the real estate, loan and brokerage firm of Haywood & Williams, born in Marshall county, Indiana, September 26, 1843, the son of Robert and Nancy

(Gear) Williams, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia, both families having been early settlers in Marshall county, Indiana, where the parents of the subject were reared and married. The father was a farmer and came to Tippecanoe county in 1844, settling in Washington township where he entered land. He worked on the state dam when the Wabash and Erie canal was building, contracting a severe cold while thus engaged which resulted in his death; his widow surviving a number of years, re-married, her last husband being a Mr. Dawson. She died in Marshall county at the age of eighty-four years. By her first marriage to a man named Lions, she became the mother of two children; her second marriage, to Robert Williams, resulted in the birth of several children, only two of whom are living at this writing, Robert, subject of this review, being the youngest. He was one year old when his parents brought him to Tippecanoe county. He was reared on a farm and received a common school education, spending one year in high school after the close of the Civil war, his education having been interrupted by that conflict. On July 6, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Seventy-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served three years, or until the close of the war. He was in Wilder's brigade, and was in many hard-fought engagements. After the battle of Chickamauga, where he was number two on the skirmish line, he was detailed as division scout and served as such until General Wilson took command of the corps, when he became scout of his corps, serving very creditably as such until the close of the war. He was hit twice by spent balls and he had a horse shot from under him at Pulaski, Tennessee, but otherwise came out unscathed. He has several valuable and interesting relics of the war. He returned home and bought a boat on the canal and for seven years operated boats on the Wabash and Erie canal. Among the boats he owned during that time were the "Portland," "Highland Chief" and "Clara Lewis." He was engaged in the local trade, with headquarters principally in Lafayette; he was one of the last men to operate boats on the canal in 1875, before it was abandoned, and he talks interestingly of those old days.

Mr. Williams then turned his attention to farming in Washington township, Tippecanoe county, where he had previously purchased eighty acres, and he bought and sold land for many years, becoming prosperous, for he was a good trader and made few mistakes in his transactions; he is still the owner of one hundred and twelve acres of very valuable and highly improved land in Washington township. In 1903 he retired and moved to Lafayette where he owns a good house and other valuable property. He recently launched into the real estate and loan business under the firm name of Hay-

wood & Williams, as already intimated, and they have built up a very satisfactory patronage.

On April 9, 1868, Mr. Williams was married to Mary Miller, who was born in Tippecanoe county, June 15, 1850, the daughter of Samuel and Emeline (Bennett) Miller, a family that ranked high in their community. Mrs. Williams received a fairly good education in the public schools of her native community. Her father was a merchant at Buck Creek, this county, where he enjoyed a very good trade.

To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Miller eight children were born, six daughters and two sons, five of whom are still living. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Williams, as follows: James died when eight months old; Edith died when six years old; Mabel was born August 24, 1878, and was educated in the common schools at Buck Creek, also at Lafayette. She married Marcus Blinn, February 21, 1898. He is manager of the telephone exchange at Fowler, Benton county, Indiana, but they make their home with Mr. and Mrs. Williams at No. 1903 North Thirteenth street, Lafayette, where they have a neat and comfortable home. Mr. and Mrs. Blinn are the parents of two children, Mary, born November 29, 1900, and Mildred, born October 25, 1904, both bright and interesting.

The members of this family belong to the Methodist church. Mrs. Williams is distinctively a home woman, greatly interested in the rearing of her two grandchildren. She has always been a very frugal and neighborly woman.

In politics Mr. Williams is a Republican, and while a resident of Washington township he was justice of the peace for a period of fifteen years, a criterion of his high standing in the community. He was at one time candidate for the nomination for sheriff. He is a member of the Union Veteran Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic.

DUNCAN ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An important manufacturing concern of Lafayette, Indiana, whose influence is far-reaching and which would be a credit to any community is the Duncan Electric Manufacturing Company, which was organized in 1901 for the purpose of manufacturing electric meters, transformers and many other electrical instruments and appliances. The company was organized by Marshall F. Holmes, of the American Smelting and Refining Company;

George L. Cragg, and Thomas Duncan, an electrical engineer, all of Chicago. The Lafayette Commercial Club acted with wise foresight when it succeeded in securing this company for Lafayette. They began in a modest way in a part of a building at Third and Mechanic streets. But in a short time the business had grown to such proportions as to warrant using the entire building. However this was only a beginning. More space was soon needed and another building was rented, and still the business of the firm grew, reaching out to remote sections. In 1909 preparations were started for erecting a new building one hundred and thirteen feet wide by one hundred and thirty feet long, five stories in height, all of modern construction. In eight years' time the business has increased ten times in volume compared to that of the first year. Meters made by this company here are now in use in every state in the Union, being used by electric lighting companies, street railway companies, and large apartments and office buildings that generate their own electricity.

It has been said that an institution is a lengthened shadow of a man, and we are always ready to read with avidity of those who project and control large concerns. The man whose ingenuity and foresight promulgated the Duncan Electric Manufacturing Company is Thomas Duncan, who owned all the patents under which the products of this concern are made, and he has had the active management of the factory ever since the company was organized.

Thomas Duncan was born December 26, 1865, at Girvan, Ayreshire, Scotland, and in that beautiful land of heath and heather, of bluebell and mountain gorse, he grew to maturity, attending there the public schools and the high school, receiving a very serviceable education and remaining under his parental roof-tree until he was eighteen years of age. In 1883 he came to the United States, and, remaining in New England until 1886, he worked at the drug business. In the last mentioned year he made what proved to be a very important change and engaged in manufacturing incandescent lamps at Boston, Massachusetts. The following year he came West and managed the incandescent electric lamp works of the Ft. Wayne Electric Company, a very important position for so young a man. In 1889 he went to Lynn, Massachusetts, and began the manufacture of electric meters, but in 1890 he returned to the Ft. Wayne Electric Company and established a meter factory for that concern. Here he remained until 1899, when he resigned to go to Chicago, where he became connected with Seemens & Halske Electric Company of America, manufacturers of all kinds of electric apparatus. In this company, Mr. Duncan has charge of manufacturing electric meters of his own inven-

tion. In 1901 the Seemens & Halske Company was purchased by the electric trust, and Mr. Duncan with Marshall F. Holmes and George L. Cragg formed the Duncan Electric Manufacturing Company.

Records show that it is, indeed, rare that an inventor has any marked business or executive ability, but Mr. Duncan seems to be one of the exceptions to this rule. From the time he reached manhood he has been in positions where he had the direction and control of others, always proving his ability to direct men in a manner that the greatest results would be accomplished. The rapid growth of the present establishment shows his caliber as a business man, which is second to none. Naturally he is a very busy man, but the superb system he employs in all his affairs makes his work easy, and he accomplishes a great amount as the sum total of a day's activity. At the same time he keeps abreast of modern thought by diligent study along lines of invention, and keeps up his own work of invention, now having over two hundred patents for inventions in the field of electricity. His name has become far-famed to electrical workers and he is turning his talents to good account and will doubtless rank very high among the world's beneficiaries.

WILLIAM D. BYERS.

No man in Jackson township, Tippecanoe county, is deserving of more credit for what he has accomplished than William D. Byers, who has devoted his busy life to farming, having maintained his home here all his life, where he has prospered and has done much for the upbuilding of the community at large, and as a result of his honorable record, his public spirit and his genial manners, he has won a position of honor and trust in this county which will be permanent. His birth occurred in New York city on March 6, 1854, and he was less than one year old when the family came to Tippecanoe county. He was educated here in the common schools, first attending the Locust Grove school and later the Center school; also for a few terms he studied at the town schools of Odell in that township, where he passed what is now known as the eighth grade. He is the son of Joseph and Isabelle (Strong) Byers, the former born in Ireland, January 1, 1833, where he remained until twenty-two years old. His parents died in Ireland. On February 24, 1855, while yet a resident of the Emerald Isle, he married Isabelle Strong. They immediately started for the United States and stopped in New York city, where Mr. Byers secured employment as clerk in a dry goods store, where he remained

for one year, and in the spring of 1856 he and his wife came to Indiana, having since resided in Tippecanoe county. Mr. Byers, having been thrifty, accumulated much land, now owning a fine farm of three hundred acres. He has now reached the age of seventy-six years, but he has not been able to do much work for several years. He resides in Lafayette in the winter time and on his farm during the summer, with his son, William D. of this review. The wife of Joseph Byers passed away in June, 1905, and is sleeping the sleep of the just in Wheeler cemetery, Jackson township. To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Byers two children were born, William D. and Mary J., the latter dying in July, 1907, and was buried beside her mother in Wheeler cemetery. She was the wife of Harrison B. Wallace and the mother of two daughters, Elsie and Lauretta.

Joseph Byers was the youngest in order of birth in a family of seven children, all of whom grew to maturity except the only daughter, who died in early childhood. Thomas Byers, an older brother of Joseph's, also came to the United States. He is living in Lafayette; the balance of the family remained in Ireland.

William D. Byers spent his early days on the farm with his parents, assisting with the various duties about the place. On December 24, 1878, he was married in Tippecanoe county to Elizabeth Ward, a native of this county and the daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth Ward, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Southern parentage, having been born in Louisiana. They were married in Indiana, where they reared their children, the mother dying when Mrs. Byers was young, and she was buried at Attica. Her husband survived but a few years, when he, too, crossed "over the river," and is buried at Bethel, Fountain county, Indiana. They were the parents of three children, Mrs. Byers being the second in order of birth. Mary and Margaret were the other children, the last named being the only one now living; she is the wife of William Mitchell, living in Montgomery county. Mary died in the West and is buried in Washington. Mrs. William D. Byers passed to her rest on March 21, 1895, when thirty-eight years of age, and she is buried in Wheeler cemetery. To Mr. Byers and his first wife four children were born, three boys and one girl, only two of whom are now living, namely: Willa Edna, born October 23, 1882, died December 19, 1900; Clifford Ward, born July 29, 1884, is living at home and farming with his father; Orrin J., born April 23, 1890, is attending high school in Lafayette; William Roy, born April 23, 1893, died May 26, 1902.

On June 30, 1900, Mr. Byers married Ella Wilson, a native of Jackson township, this county, the daughter of Stephen and Anna (Menaugh) Wilson,

both natives of Indiana, and they still reside on a farm in Jackson township. They are the parents of five children, all now living, Mrs. Byers being the second in order of birth.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Byers belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 228, at New Richmond, Indiana. He has always been a Republican, having long taken an active part in local affairs, being a staunch supporter of the temperance question and the county local option law. He has never aspired to office holding, although he has been many times solicited by his friends and neighbors to serve them in various capacities, for he has unquestioned ability that would enable him to make a splendid public servant, but he prefers to devote his attention to his farm, which is one of the best improved in the township and one of the most valuable. He is a modern, up-to-date farmer and is also a good judge of livestock, no small part of his annual income being derived from this source. However, in the spring of 1909 he took time from his affairs to assist in circulating a local option petition for the election in Tippecanoe county. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Odell, this county. Mr. Byers takes a great deal of interest in church affairs, having served as steward and on the board of trustees for many years past, holding these offices at this time. All his family are very attentive to church duties, and are liberal contributors to the support of the same.

Mr. Byers is deserving of much credit for the honorable and successful life he has led, and he stands today as a leader in his township, a man of sterling character and sound judgment whom it is a pleasure to know, and no family in the county stands higher than that bearing his name.

DAVID SLIPHER.

No history of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, would be complete if a chronicle giving in detail the interesting career of David Slipher and his family should be omitted, for he belonged to that class of sterling pioneers to whom the present generation owes its prosperity, Mr. Slipher having performed well his part in the clearing and development of this locality, reclaiming it from the dense wilderness infested with wild beasts and wilder men to what it is today—one of the choicest districts in one of the greatest commonwealths of the bright constellation of Union stars. He was indeed a grand old man who won the confidence and esteem of all who knew him, performing with a free

good will whatever fell to his hands, and then, placing implicit faith in the Good Shepherd, who never yet has led one of his flock astray, he followed Him into the Silent Land, leaving behind him a goodly competence for his family, also that which they should prize still more highly—a good name.

David Slipher, who spent the latter part of his life as a retired farmer, was born in Butler county, Ohio, April 28, 1814, the son of Stephen Slipher, born in old Virginia, in July, 1779. David's mother was known in her maidenhood as Elizabeth Flenner, a native of Maryland, born there in 1780, and after a long and beautiful life, passed to her rest, June 8, 1856, leaving five children, thirty-nine grandchildren and thirteen great-grandchildren. Stephen Slipher came to Clinton county, Indiana, in 1828 and entered land in section 8, Ross township, the present site of Madison, the patent for which land becoming the property of David, his son. It bore the signature of President Andrew Jackson. These papers are now in the possession of Mrs. Martha E. Brand, of Lafayette. It was in 1851 that Stephen Slipher came to Tippecanoe county, his death occurring in Madison township, April 7, 1868, at the home of his son, David, and he sleeps the sleep that knows no waking, in Fair Haven cemetery.

David Slipher first came to Clinton county, Indiana, in 1831, and his final settlement was made there in 1842 on the land entered by his father in 1828. His oldest brother, Daniel, came to Clinton county in 1830 and lived there until his death, in February, 1878, at the age of seventy-six years, having been born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1802. Martin Baum, an uncle of Daniel and David, had the distinction of building the first brick house in Cincinnati. He was a land agent and an Indian trader. The paternal great-grandfather of David Slipher came from Germany and settled in Virginia in the colonial days. From the Fatherland also came David's maternal great-grandfather. He settled in Maryland, near Hagerstown. David's maternal grandfather, Rudolph Flenner, died in Butler county, Ohio, as did also his wife, Magdalena, her death occurring on December 30, 1818, at the age of seventy-four.

Descendants of Stephen Slipher delight to tell of the pioneer days when that heroic old "first settler" left his boyhood home in Ohio and came overland to Indiana, accompanied by his family, in the coldest winter ever experienced in Indiana, that of 1832-1833. It required two ox teams to haul their household plunder, the father hauling one load, then returning to Butler county. The family moved into a newly constructed log house, having neither floor nor doors, upon their arrival in Clinton county. The rude hut was without chimney or fire-place, there being a number of cobble-stones piled in one end of the cabin on which to cook a meal and to warm by. This was a difficult thing

to do, owing to the very rigid weather that prevailed, the winter having come on too soon to permit the building of a chimney or the daubing of the cracks between the logs, but finally this family built the first brick chimney ever seen in the county. The winter of 1842 to 1843 was also one of the worst in the history of this section of the middle West. It was then that David Slipher drove from Butler county, Ohio, to Clinton county, Indiana, in a "jumper," trading his good horse for a poor one, receiving sixty dollars "to boot." He purchased a buggy with the money and drove to his new home in the vehicle, fording the swollen streams with great difficulty and danger.

David Slipher was the first man to carry the "Gunter's chain" in the surveying of Clinton county, with Isaac D. Armstrong, who surveyed the land his father entered in 1828. David's first log house cost thirty dollars to build and roof, and his first baby, Elizabeth, was rocked in a sap-trough. He had two hundred dollars when he came to his new home, and was considered very well fixed compared to his neighbors. But while the people of those times were poor there were no paupers, for all were hard workers, and Mr. Slipher often declared that the first year spent in the new country was the happiest of his life, declaring that the freedom and good will existing among his neighbors, the willingness to assist each other in all difficulties being enough to bring tears to the eyes and joy to the heart, for all were considered on an equality, there being no aristocracy of wealth, no jealousy or covetousness.

Mr. Slipher told many interesting tales of those days, among which was the hunting in the winter of 1838, when a deep snow fell, then a sleet, forming a crust. Mr. Slipher was one of a band of hunters who caught deer by the scores, for the animals would break through the crust of snow, thus permitting the dogs to capture them, the crust being sufficient to hold the dogs up. A sled load of deer skins were procured during one hunt. Stephen Slipher, who was a very far-seeing man for those times, entered one thousand, four hundred and forty acres of land, a one-fourth section for each of his children, as follows: Daniel; Mary, married D. C. Clark and died in 1862; Isaac, father of Mrs. Rev. E. R. Johnson; Phillip, father of Mrs. Amanda Mattox; Emily, wife of Simeon Bryan; David and Mrs. Susanna Earhart; Elizabeth and Stephen died in infancy. The father of these children died in 1868, at the age of eighty-nine years, having been preceded to the grave by his wife in 1856.

On March 1, 1838, David Slipher married Mary Scott, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Mills) Scott. She was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1809, and was reared to womanhood in Butler county, Ohio; where she was taken by her parents when eight months of age. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, but moved to Grant county, Wisconsin, where

he died in 1845, when about seventy-five years old. Mrs. Slipher's mother was born in Virginia, and she died in Butler county, Ohio, at the age of seventy years.

To Mr. and Mrs. David Slipher nine children were born; all lived to maturity, namely: Elizabeth married David Bolyard; Martha E. married the late John W. Brand (deceased). Mrs. Brand lives in a cozy and neatly kept home at No. 1444 South street with her daughter, Mrs. Kosta Slayback, but she still retains her farm near Dayton, this county. Mary E., who became the wife of Monroe Moyer, died in Perry township, Tippecanoe county, February 21, 1872, and she is buried in Fair Haven cemetery. Louisa M., the wife of William Peter, lives in Madison township; Isaac N. married Jane Jones, and they are living in Missouri; Stephen was born August 11, 1846, married Mary Ohl, and died December 2, 1866; David C. married Hannah App; S. Emeline is the wife of Franklin Burkhalter, living in Clinton county; William Irving married Ella J. Frankenfield; he is a merchant in Clinton county.

David Slipher was a very progressive farmer for his day, and in connection with his extensive farming interests, in 1862 he purchased the first steam threshing-machine in Tippecanoe county. He moved it from farm to farm by ox teams. The death of this useful and influential man occurred in March, 1906, having lived to be nearly ninety-two years old. For many years prior to his death he was an ardent temperance man, advocating strict abstinence. He was a stanch Methodist. He was a man of sterling qualities and strong convictions and was universally loved, as was also his faithful life companion, "Aunt Polly," as she was familiarly known, who also reached the remarkable age of ninety-one years.

David Slipher was elected county commissioner and held the office for a period of nine years. He served also as township trustee and justice of the peace, performing his duties in a most conscientious and able manner.

Mrs. Martha E. Brand, before referred to in this sketch, is the widow of the late Rev. J. W. Brand, a man greatly beloved by all who knew him and who was a power for good during the course of his very noble career, his death having occurred June 12, 1886. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, and he came to Tippecanoe county when eight years of age. It was in 1861 that he was united in marriage with Martha E. Slipher. They lived in Thortown, Indiana, for fourteen years, later made their home in Lafayette for several years, also lived two years in Dayton. While in Thortown, Mr. Brand united with the Methodist Episcopal church and in 1880 he was licensed as an evangelistic worker, after which time he was engaged in various places as an evangelist. His untimely death, occurring when he was forty-seven years

old, was keenly felt by all who knew him. He left a devoted wife, son and daughter, an aged mother and one brother, besides hosts of loyal friends, to mourn their untimely and irreparable loss.

Mrs. Brand is a woman of gracious personality, of high intellectual attainments, and she was the source of a great deal of help and inspiration to her talented husband. She is affable, of pleasing address, refined and kind-hearted, always ready to assist others—a true Christian lady who numbers her friends only by the limits of her acquaintance.

A WOODEN RAILROAD.

The following interesting reminiscence has been contributed by one familiar with the facts, but was received too late to be inserted in its proper place in the first volume of this work.

In about 1855-56 a wooden railroad was built in Tippecanoe county. Starting at West Lafayette, the road ran alongside the highway leading by the water tank, thence to the "Two-mile" saw mill, and on out the old plank road to what is now known as Klondike. Here the road went in a northerly direction around the burying ground, then turned up towards Mr. Harvey's place, and stopped. The original intention had been to run the road to Oxford, but it was completed only to the Four-mile brickyard. The idea was originated by the late Henry L. Ellsworth, who thought to haul lumber to Oxford and then load up with corn for the return trip. Mules were used as the motive power, and the rails were of wood, four by four inches in size, the material being sawed out at the Ellsworth sawmill, four miles from Lafayette. It is stated that Thomas Murdock, at the age of thirteen years, was employed in the grading of the road, receiving eight dollars a month as wages. The road was operated intermittently for about a year, and then passed into disuse.

OTTO F. HUNZIKER

was born in Zurich, Switzerland, December 25, 1873. His parents were Dr. Karl Otto and Louise (Puekofer) Hunziker. Dr. Karl Otto Hunziker died in 1908. He was professor of history and pedagogy at the University

of Zurich, and was recognized as one of the foremost educators of his time in that country.

O. F. Hunziker was fond of the dairy cow and her product from his childhood up, and devoted much of the leisure time of his earlier years to work on dairy farms. He graduated from the Agricultural College, Strickhof, near Zurich, in 1892, and spent the succeeding year on a dairy in French Switzerland. In the spring of 1893 he came to the United States, where he worked on a dairy farm in Attleboro, Massachusetts, for nearly two years. He then took a business course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Providence, Rhode Island, from which college he graduated in 1896. From 1896 to 1898 he held positions in bookkeeping with several commercial houses in Providence, Rhode Island.

Mr. Hunziker entered Cornell University in 1898 and graduated from that institution in 1900, specializing in dairying. He received the degree of Master in the Science of Agriculture at Cornell in 1901. He was dairy bacteriologist of the New York Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station and assistant in pathological bacteriology in the New York State Veterinary College in 1902. In the fall of 1902 he took the position of milk expert with the Scranton Condensed Milk Company at Ellicottville, New York. He was with this company in the capacity of milk expert, division foreman, factory superintendent, bacteriologist and chemist, respectively, until his call from Purdue in 1905. His position at Purdue is that of professor of dairy husbandry and chief of the dairy department. Professor Hunziker was married in 1905 to Florence Belle Burne, of Ellicottville, New York. Children, Thelma Belle, Florence Louise and Karl Otto. The subject is a member of the State Dairy Association, the Official Dairy Instructors' Association, Indiana Academy of Science, the Cornell Chapter of the Sigma Xi, and of the Gamma Alpha Societies.



