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Mrs Thomas A Hendricks

A POPULAR
INDIANA COLLECTION

HISTORY OF INDIANA.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

MRS. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS

ILLUSTRATED

INDIANAPOLIS
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1891

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DEDICATED
TO THE
YOUNG PEOPLE
OF
INDIANA

Mrs Thomas A Hendricks

INTRODUCTION.

This book is intended to be, in the fullest degree, what its title indicates—a “Popular History of Indiana”—not only in the sense of being a work for popular reading, but also in the sense of being a history of the people of Indiana, rather than a mere record of military and political events. That a real necessity exists for such a work will, I think, be conceded by all. This book is not claimed to be the result of original research, or an effort of profound scholarship. But the aim has been to present an accurate and impartial account of the origin and development of the great commonwealth which occupies so proud a position before the world. Several pens have co-operated in the preparation of this book, which has been a labor of love, and I take pleasure in being the medium through which it is offered to the public.

MRS. THOS. A. HENDRICKS.



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CHAPTER I.

EARLY HISTORY OF INDIANA.

INDIANA THE HOME OF SAVAGE TRIBES—EARLY EFFORTS OF MISSIONARY EXPLORERS—BREBOEUF AND DANIEL—ALLOUEZ AND DABLON—MARTYRDOM OF BREBOEUF—MARQUETTE AND JOLIET EXPLORE THE MISSISSIPPI—VARIED AND DEVOTED SERVICES TO THE INDIANS—ULTIMATE DEATH OF THE BRAVE AND SAINTLY MARQUETTE.

We have all read with a great deal of interest of Stanley's adventures in the Dark Continent. He has told us of the pathless forests he explored, of the great rivers he discovered, of the savage peoples he found, and we wonder at the story, and admire the heroic bravery and tireless perseverance of the explorer.

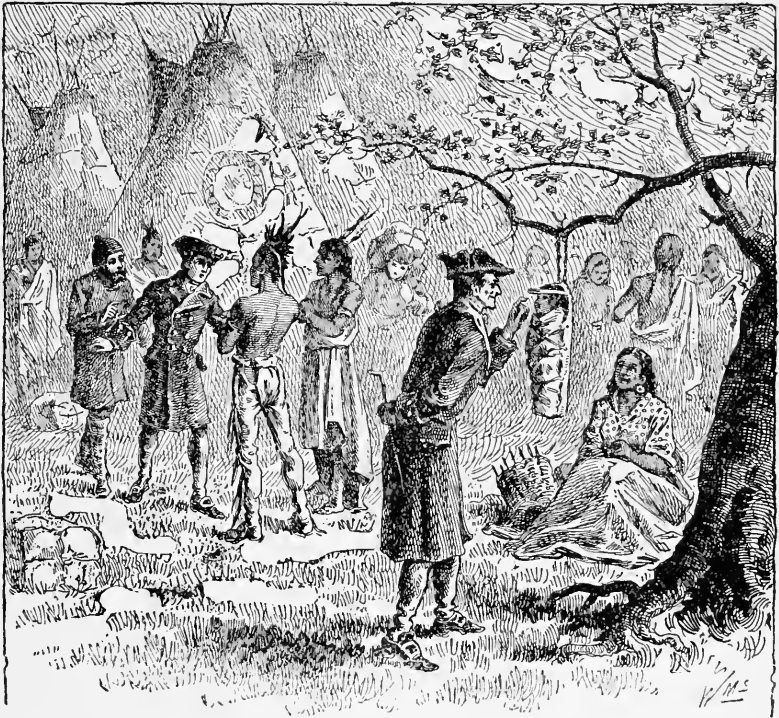
But doubtless the accounts of the New World, which the early explorers carried back to the old nations of Europe, produced even greater astonishment in the minds of the people, and aroused a more general spirit of adventure.

It is difficult for us to realize that this very region, now occupied by the prosperous cities and towns and cultivated fields and farms of Indiana, was peopled only a little over two hundred years ago by a race of savages, who were not only wild rovers of the forest, unskilled in aught save warfare, but many of whom were actually cannibals, as we shall see later on.

At that time the country west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio river was not of course divided into States as it is now, but was a vast unbroken wilderness. The immense forests, the boundless prairies, the grand rivers were still to the white man a locked treasure land, from which, however, in future years the wealth of soil and commerce was destined to pour forth; but not into the laps of those who first braved the privations and hardships of life among savages in a trackless forest. All honor to the brave and heroic men who were first to find the path through the wilderness, and to follow the mighty rivers in their courses to the sea. And who were they? None other than the earnest, zealous missionaries of the cross of Jesus Christ, who have ever been the vanguard of advancing civilization.

As early as 1634 the Jesuit missionaries, Breboeuf and Daniel, founded a mission station near a bay of Lake Huron, where they are said "to have daily rung a bell calling the natives of the region to prayer, and performed all those kindly offices which were calculated to secure the confidence and affection of the tribes on the lake shores." In 1665 Father Allouez visited the tribes on the southern border of Lake Superior. Three years later he was joined by Dablon and Marquette, the latter, one of the most illustrious of the Jesuit missionaries. During the five succeeding years they dwelt among the tribes found between Lake Michigan and Lake Superior, exploring the country, learning the language of the natives, and fulfilling with unselfish devotion and untiring zeal the duties of their noble calling. They convinced

the savages, by their many acts of kindness, of their unselfish motives in coming among them. It is related that some of the tribes were so friendly with Father Allouez that at times they sought him so often that he scarcely found time to sleep. In after years, when explorers and traders came among the



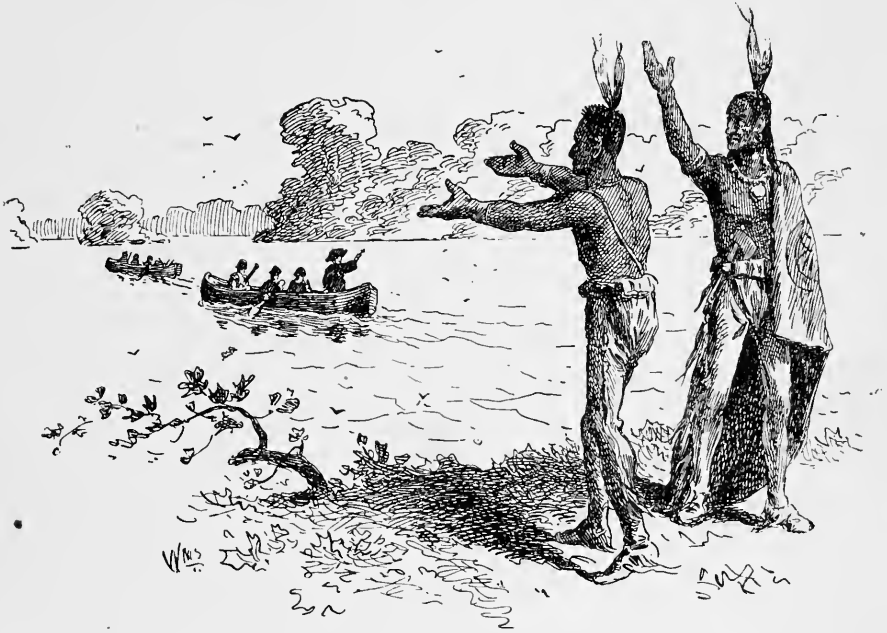
EARLY EXPLORERS AND TRADERS.

Indians, these missionaries were often able to soothe and subdue the ferocious temper of the natives, and prevent very serious trouble with the whites. They were not, however, always successful in these efforts, and many, even of the

missionaries themselves, suffered the cruellest tortures at the hands of those for whose welfare they had labored. The missionary Breboeuf, who was slowly and horribly tortured to death, met his fate with such sublime fortitude that after he was dead and cut to pieces the savages tore out his heart, and drank of his blood, hoping thereby to imbibe some of his brave spirit. Marquette and Dablon established the posts of Mackinaw, St. Mary and Green Bay, and during the years 1670, 1671 and 1672 Fathers Allouez and Dablon explored portions of Wisconsin and northern Illinois, and probably visited that part of Indiana lying north of the Kankakee river. "Soldiers and fur traders followed where these pioneers of the church led the way. Forts were built here and there, and the cabins of settlers clustered around the mission houses."

Fabulous stories of a great river far to the west, whose course was north and south, having been told the French by the Indians, Count de Frontenac, who was then governor of Canada, was very anxious to have this river found. Marquette was also desirous of visiting the tribes which dwelt to the farther west, and, being in every way well qualified, was the one chosen for the undertaking. So on the thirteenth day of May, 1673, James Marquette and M. Joliet, a French trader, accompanied by five other Frenchmen and a few Indian guides, left Mackinaw, and in two frail Indian canoes reached the Mississippi river, entering it through the Wisconsin river, having walked across the portage lying between that river and the Fox, a distance of three miles, carrying their canoes with them. The Indians whom they met on the shores of the Wis-

consin river near its mouth tried to persuade them not to go on, telling them they would encounter many dangers and fierce hostile tribes. The guides also refused to go farther, but Marquette and his French companions had no thought of turning back. So down the beautiful stream they floated, surprised and enchanted by the lovely scenery along its banks; saluted



SO DOWN THE BEAUTIFUL STREAM THEY FLOATED.

at times by high, bold rocky bluffs on either shore, and again greeted by smiling prairies arrayed in their beautiful spring garb of green. On, on these intrepid men floated, the first white men ever to drift down the mighty stream. They met no sign of humankind until they reached what is now the

lower boundary of Iowa, where fourteen miles inland they found the tribe of the Illinois. The name in the native language signifies "men." This tribe received them kindly and gave them the "pipe of peace," which assisted them in securing kind treatment from the fierce tribes they met farther down the river.

And still on, on they floated with the current of the stream, past the great rivers now known as the Missouri and the Ohio, down to the mouth of the Arkansas, where they turned back, and after pursuing their journey as far north as the mouth of the Illinois river, entered it, and by way of Lake Michigan reached Green Bay in September of the same year.

Father Marquette was not a strong man, and the fatigue and exposure of the long and hazardous trip seriously injured his health. He lingered, however, for two years teaching, preaching and laboring for the good of the Indians, and peacefully died about Easter, 1675, surrounded by devoted and faithful followers.

The reader may ask, what all this story has to do with the history of Indiana. It is, in reality, the beginning of that history. The discovery and exploration of the Mississippi river was the first step toward establishing communications between the great northern lakes and the Gulf of Mexico or, as it was supposed to be then, the south sea, where it was hoped a way would be found to India and Japan. For these countries were the goals which beckoned the early explorers ever onward and westward. And not many years later the most direct route between the lakes and the Mississippi river



INDIAN ENCAMPMENT.

was found to be through what is now Indiana, by way of the Maumee river from Lake Erie, then by portage to the head of Little river, then down the Wabash into the Ohio, and thence to the Mississippi.

CHAPTER II.

EXPLORATIONS OF LA SALLE.

LA SALLE EXPLORES THE OHIO RIVER—BUILDS THE FIRST FORT ON THE ILLINOIS RIVER—CALLS IT "BROKEN-HEART"—PROCEEDS TO THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI—REARS THE STANDARD OF LOUIS AND CLAIMS THE LAND FOR FRANCE—MARQUETTE'S MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI—LA SALLE AMBITIOUS TO FOUND A COLONY—THE GREAT EXPLORER FOULLY MURDERED.

At this time, the latter part of the seventeenth century there lived in Canada a fearless and enterprising young, Frenchman, Robert Cavelier de La Salle. He was the commandant at Fort Frontenac, and a large tract of land around the fort had been given him by the French government as a reward for the useful services he had rendered in dealing with the Indians. His trade with the Iroquois, with whom he was on friendly terms for several years, but who were afterward for a time his enemies, was highly successful. But La Salle was of a restless, daring nature, and longed for adventure. Accounts of the mighty river to the west had often been given him by the Indians, and he longed to go and seek it. But after he had read Marquette's glowing description of his voyage down the stream, La Salle's desire for an extended and thorough exploration of the river was fully aroused, and he resolved to devote his life to the accomplishment of this object. He had, in the year 1669, with a party of fourteen

men, visited the lower boundary of Indiana in an attempt to explore the Ohio river. It is also very probable that during the years 1671 and 1672 La Salle had passed through the northwestern portion of the state. In 1679 and 1680 he made an effort to explore Illinois and the Mississippi river, but after many disasters he returned to Canada, walking most of the way, suffering no doubt many times from hunger and exposure. During this expedition La Salle built on the Illinois river a fort near where Peoria is now located, and named it *Creve Cœur* (broken heart), expressing probably his bitter disappointment at not being able to continue his journey.

La Salle's courage and perseverance, however, were by no means exhausted, and again with a small exploring party he made his way back to the Illinois river, and reached the great Mississippi he had so many years longed to visit, in the year 1682. And now once more the white man floated down the mighty stream, and, like those who had preceded him, was enchanted with the beautiful valley through which it flows. Here and there were found Indian villages on the banks. Some of the tribes were friendly, offering the "pipe of peace," while others were hostile, but all alike yielded to the indomitable courage and resolute will of the brave, young explorer. It has been said of La Salle that "he exercised over the savage mind remarkable power." Certain it is, as he himself wrote in April, 1683, that "with twenty-two Frenchmen he had obliged more than forty villages (Indian) to apply to him for peace."

Upon reaching the mouth of the Mississippi the persevering explorer and his companions "erected a column and a cross, attaching thereto the arms of France, with the following inscription: 'Louis the Great, King of France and Navarre reigns—the 9th of April, 1682.' All being under arms, after chanting the *Te Deum*, they fired their muskets in honor of the event, and made the air reverberate with the shouts of 'Long live the King,' at once taking formal possession of the entire country, to which they gave the name of Louisiana, in honor of their king." Louis XIV. of France.

Soon afterward La Salle returned to Canada, and thence went to France, where he was received with much honor at court. The accounts of his discoveries and those of Marquette and Joliet were received with great delight. The year previous (1681) Marquette's map, which is said to be "unquestionably the first ever published of the Mississippi," was issued in Paris. It was impossible to make it without having seen the principal objects represented. "The five great rivers, Arkansas, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois and Wisconsin, in regard to their relative positions and general courses, are placed with a considerable degree of accuracy."

One who had become so famous naturally had enemies jealous of his achievements and popularity. But notwithstanding their attempts to defeat his projects, La Salle succeeded in organizing an expedition for the planting of a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi. He was accompanied by soldiers and settlers, and anticipated the accomplishment of great things for himself and his country. The commander of the

vessel which was to bear them to their new possessions is believed, however, to have been in sympathy with La Salle's enemies, and, instead of landing his passengers where La Salle



FATHER ANASTASE REARED A CROSS ABOVE THE REMAINS.

desired, carried them to the shores of Texas. Here one misfortune followed another until, after two years of fruitless effort to establish a colony, La Salle started for Canada, but on his way was treacherously murdered by one of his own men. The Jesuit, Father Anastase, was near him at the time, and expected the same fate, but was spared.

La Salle survived about an hour after he was shot, and, though not able to speak, pressed the hand of the good father, who afterward dug the grave, tenderly buried the brave leader and erected a cross over his remains. Father Anastase said of him: "He

La Salle survived about an hour after he was shot, and, though not able to

who, during a period of twenty years, had softened the fierce temper of a vast number of savage natives, was massacred by his own people, whom he had loaded with benefits. He died in the vigor of life, in the midst of his career and his labors without the consolation of having seen their results." The territory which La Salle took possession of in the name of his king was for many years called New France, and was the subject of many disputes and battles between the French and English.

It is supposed that during the visit of La Salle to Indiana in 1680 he erected a small stockade on the bank of the St. Joseph river, near the site of the present city of Fort Wayne. This is, however, doubted by some very good authorities. But we are assured that "during the winter of 1682-83 La Salle was all through Indiana and Illinois, urging the tribes to unite and join him at Fort St. Louis"; and also that his usual route from Canada to the Illinois lay through the northern part of Indiana, following the St. Joseph and Kankakee rivers and crossing the portage at the site of South Bend.

These facts entitle Robert Cavelier de La Salle to the honor of having been the first white man to traverse, to any extent, the territory of our noble state.

CHAPTER III.

LIFE AND MANNERS OF THE INDIANS.

THE MIAMIS, OUBACHI AND PIANKESHAW—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SONS OF THE FOREST—FIRMLY WEDDED TO THEIR WILD, FREE LIFE—SUMMER IN THE WIGWAM AND BY THE STREAM—CRUDE DOMESTIC HABITS—THE WOMEN TOIL—THE BRAVES HUNT, OR FISH, OR FIGHT—WINTER IN THE WOODS.

Now that we have glanced at the traces of the first white man who visited this region, let us turn our attention for a little while to the red man who then inhabited it. Since the disappearance of the mound-builder from the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers the Indians had undoubtedly held undisputed possession of the land, and surely cannot be blamed for resisting with tomahawk and war-club the encroachments of a new race upon their native soil.

We can almost see the grim, fierce, savage faces peering forth from the dense shadows of the forest, or glaring from the birch-bark canoe as it glides down the current of a stream—a picture familiar enough indeed to the first white man who ventured to come among them.

Friendly and hospitable these red men were to many of the white intruders, and they did many acts of kindness to the "pale faces."

The tribes which dwelt within the limits of the present state of Indiana were the Miamis or Twightwees, the Oubachi

(Wabash) and the Piankeshaws. These tribes were members of the great Algonquin family, one of the eight primitive peoples found in North America. The Miamis lived in northern Indiana, and their most important village was located at the head of the Maumee river and called Kekionga, which in English means a blackberry patch, and signified, in the language of the Miamis, antiquity. The Oubachi lived near the river now bearing their name, and their villages called Wea were near the site of Ouiatanon, while the villages of the Piankeshaws were near where Vincennes now stands. Bancroft, the great historian, says that "in the latter part of the seventeenth century the Miamis were the most powerful confederacy of the west, and their influence extended to the Mississippi." They have been described as fine looking, with long straight hair falling over their ears; good warriors and fond of instruction. In after years they adapted themselves more readily to many habits of the white man than did most of the other tribes. As a people, however, the American Indians have proved the most difficult to civilize or Christianize of any of the races of humankind. The hunt, the chase, the wild free life of the forest and the prairie are their delights, and comparatively few have ever accepted a different mode of life.

As a race, they are superior intellectually to any other, excepting the Caucasian, although their mental faculties are not so well balanced as those of many lower races. They are sullen, serious and free from levity. Even in their social pastimes (for they have them) we find little of that jollity

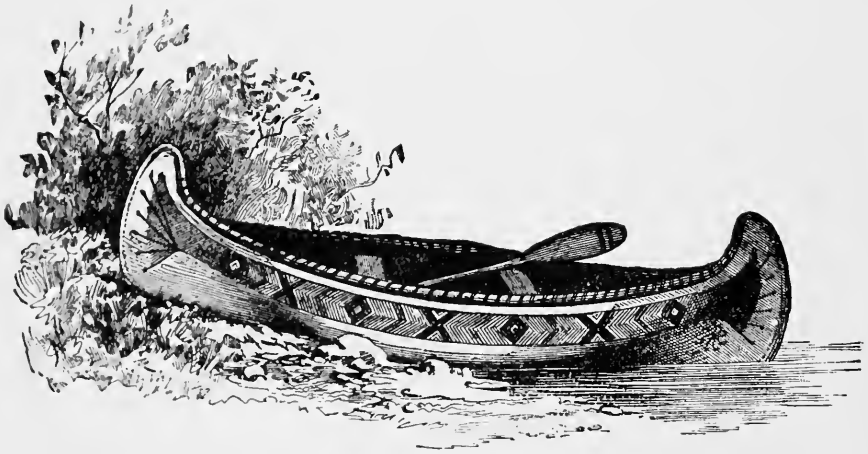
which existed in the social pleasures of our very remote ancestors when they gathered together in the wilds of Britain many, many centuries ago.



FREE LIFE OF THE FOREST.

Through the summer months the Indians lived mostly in their villages, which were composed of a number of wigwams clustered together near the bank of a stream. These wig-

wigwams were tents made of bark or skins of animals supported by poles. Around them patches of ground were cleared, and corn, beans, squash, Indian cucumbers, pumpkins, melons and tobacco were raised. But these fields were not tilled by the men, as we should naturally suppose, but by the women or "squaws." And not with hoe, or spade, or rake, or other sharp implement were they cultivated, but with the sharp bones of animals, or tortoise shells, or flat stones. The work of



INDIAN CANOE.

husbandry was thus very much harder for the Indians than for the whites. Later on, after the white traders came among them, the Indians exchanged their furs for hoes and other garden implements. Thus the women toiled in the fields as well as in the wigwams, for of course they had all the cooking to do, and, though this was done in the rudest possible way, it included jerking the deer, bear and buffalo meat, drying the

wild fruits and gathering the wood for the fires. The only manual labor the men ever did was to make bows and arrows and tomahawks and war-clubs for the fight, and canoes, which were either made of logs slowly burned out and then smoothed with sharp shells, or of birch bark, which the women sewed together with long, strong threads which they peeled from the roots of trees.

So their summers passed, the women toiling willingly for their braves, who would have forfeited the esteem and affection of the dusky matrons had they stooped to menial labor, and the braves themselves gambling, fishing or fighting a hostile tribe, or devoting themselves to their toilets—painting, tattooing and otherwise decorating their bodies.

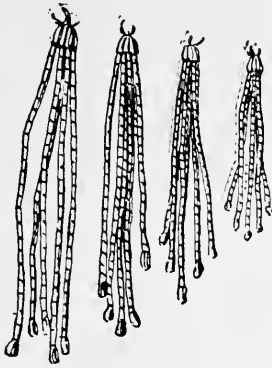
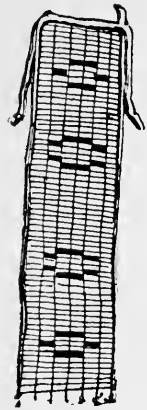
But when the leaves began to change their color to the tints of autumn, and the birds to turn southward in their flight—for the Indians, it must be remembered, had no other way of computing time than to follow the hands of nature's timepiece—they left their villages for the hunting grounds. Then it became the duty of the women to carry the heavy luggage. Their mode of proceeding has thus been described: "The master of the family, as a general thing, came leisurely bearing a gun, and perhaps a lance, in his hand. The woman followed with the mats and poles and wild rice, and not infrequently the household dog perched on the top of all. If there is a horse or pony in the list of family possessions the man rides, the squaw trudges after. This unequal division of labor is the result of no want of kind, affectionate feeling on the part of the husband. It is rather the instinct of the sex to

assert its superiority of position and importance when a proper occasion offers. When out of the reach of observation, and in no danger of compromising his own dignity, the husband is willing enough to relieve his spouse from the burden that custom imposes on her." Thus their winters were spent in hunting the deer, the otter, the bear and the buffalo, all of which abounded in our forests. And when they were admonished by budding trees and flowers and green grass and the return of singing birds that spring had come, they gathered again in their villages.

These villages were divided into families, each of which had its chief, the family life usually being independent in its domestic management. Each village had its head chief or sachem, but he did not possess absolute authority. If any important question was to be decided a council of chiefs was called, and the opinions of each were listened to with great respect, approval being expressed by low grunts; but never was a speaker rudely interrupted. Many of the Indians were very eloquent and fond of using figurative language. "To make war was to raise the hatchet; to make peace was to take hold of the chain of friendship; to deliberate was to kindle the council fire; a state of war was typified by a black cloud; a state of peace by bright sunshine." Famous among them for oratory were Little Turtle, a Miami chief, and Tecumseh, the great Shawnee warrior and leader.

The Indians dressed in the skins of wild animals, which they embroidered in a rude way with beads made of shells. They were fond of decorations, and used the beaks and

feathers of birds and the teeth and claws of animals for such purposes. The seashell beads they wrought into bracelets, necklaces and belts. These latter were called wampum belts



WAMPUM.

and were used in their councils as pledges, or exchanged with each other when treaties were made. "These belts were carefully preserved as a substitute for written records"; and "they were often worked in hieroglyphics, expressing the meaning they were designed to preserve. Thus at a treaty of peace the principal

belt often bore the figure of an Indian and a white man holding a chain between them."

CHAPTER IV.

SUPERSTITIONS OF THE INDIANS.

GODS AND GODDESSES ABOUND—VAGUE DREAMS OF A FUTURE LIFE—WILD BARBARIC DANCES—THE TERRIBLE WAR DANCE—METHODS WITH THE CHILDREN—INDIAN LULLABYS—CANNIBALISM—THE SITE OF FORT WAYNE THE SCENE OF MANY DIABOLICAL ORGIES AMONG THE MAN-EATERS.

The religious belief of the Indians was full of superstitions. They revered and worshiped the Great Spirit. To them "the sun was a god, and the moon a goddess," and a "spirit was embodied in every mountain, lake and cataract." They also believed in an Evil Spirit, and in a life after death, and that all good warriors went to what was heaven to them—the "Happy Hunting Ground." The Indians were fond of games, especially those of chance. The little boys played ball, flew kites, and indulged in many of the games so greatly enjoyed by civilized children to-day, such as hide-and-seek, tag, and hunt the moccasin (instead of the slipper). The girls too, it is said, had their dolls, and probably, in making clothes for them of little animal skins, learned the art of embroidering with beads and porcupine quills from their mothers.

The Indians were fond of wild, barbaric dances, and indulged in a great variety of them. They had the corn-planting dance, which of course took place in the spring, and was a solemn affair, for its object was to secure the favor of

the Great Spirit, that their crops might be bountiful. The beggar dance was one seldom indulged in by the Miamis. The one who gave this dance sought for gifts and favors from the spectators. Then there was the replacement dance, which was given after a death. Before the dance a game of chance was played, and he who won the game became heir to the possessions of the deceased, after which all joined in a merry



INDIAN DANCE.

dance. The complimentary dance was given in honor of a medicine-man, after he had, as was believed, effected some cure. But, as is well known, the war dance was the one in which they took the greatest delight, as it is with their descendants of to-day. Before engaging in this dance, the Indian warriors would chant the wild war song, then, "painted and blackened, with the feathers of the eagle, hawk or other

bird as a crown above their heads, or long, black, coarse hair streaming wildly back over their shoulders, or cut close to their skulls, leaving only a top-lock," and the scalps they had previously taken dangling from their belts, would majestically stride through the dance, "around the midnight campfires or through the streets of their villages."

The calumet, or peace-pipe, was emblematic of friendly feelings, and when presented to a stranger or former enemy was a sufficient assurance of good will and protection. It was held sacred by all Indian tribes.

The Indian mother was very fond of her little ones. When they were infants she wrapped them in warm, furry skins of wild animals. And is it not possible that, in this habit of the wild Indian mother, the nursery rhyme so familiar to us all,

Bye o' baby bunting,
 Papa's gone a-hunting
 To get a little rabbit-skin
 To wrap the baby bunting in,



THE CALUMET.

had its origin? Certain it is that the rhyme most aptly applies. Another nursery song, so pretty and popular, might also have been suggested by the habit the Indian mother had of placing her infant in a little birch-bark cradle, carefully adorned with feathers and beads and fragrant grasses, and then hanging the cradle to the bough of a tree, where the breezes gently lulled these babies, who were most truly children of nature, to sleep. And the Indian mother, if she had but known the refrain, could have most appropriately sung:

Rock a bye, baby, on the tree top,
 When the wind blows the cradle will rock;
 When the bough bends the cradle will fall,
 And down will come baby, and cradle, and all.

Sometimes the little creatures, strapped to a flat piece of wood, were hung from the bough of a tree, without being placed in a cradle, and were often so carried on the mother's back. Indeed, soon after they were born, they were strapped to a flat piece of wood, and spent most of their babyhood in this position, which probably is one reason why they were, when grown, so straight.



PAPPOOSE.

A touching little story is told of an Indian mother, who was seen by a white woman approaching the bank of a river with a little child in her arms, and seemingly in great distress. The white woman,

wondering what the cause of the trouble could be, and desirous of giving any assistance in her power, as quickly as



THE INDIAN MOTHER AND HER DYING CHILD.

possible joined the Indian woman, who said "that she had

only a little while before noticed that her child was dying," and she had hastened to the river to baptize it. "If the little papoosa die," said she, "before it is put in the water, it can only see the spirits about it; it can't go up where the Great Spirit is." The white woman gave the needed assistance, and the child died soon afterward, but the mother was comforted.

When a child was born, or when the first tooth made its appearance, there was a celebration; also, when the young Indian brave returned from his first successful hunt.

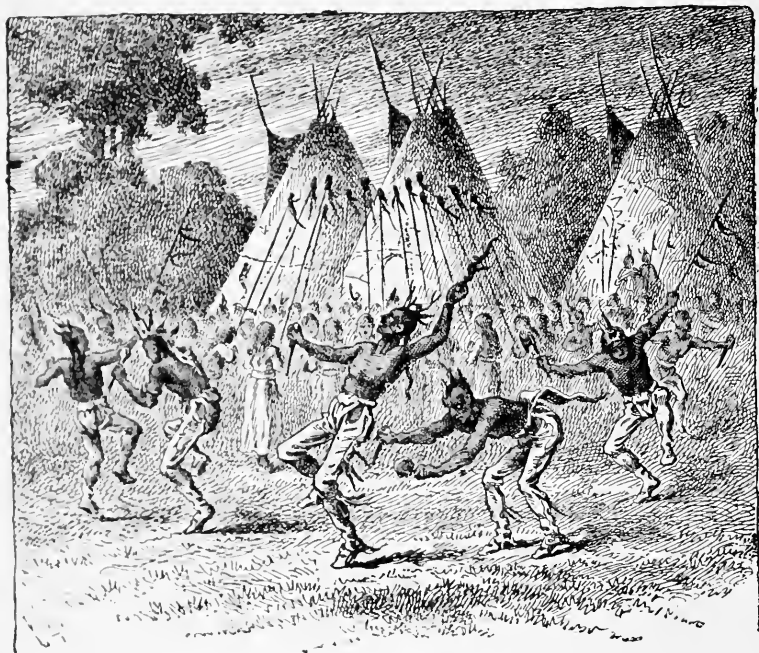
But from this picture of some of the pleasanter features of their domestic life, we must now turn to a custom, most horrible and revolting to think upon, which existed among the Miamis—that of cannibalism. Revenge and a Spartan-like endurance of suffering are leading traits of the Indian character. No matter how terrible his suffering, the Indian would think himself degraded if he manifested it, and is seldom known to shed a tear or utter a complaint. But if he is able to endure the cruelest tortures, he is just as capable of inflicting them upon others.

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The institution of cannibalism dated back to a remote period, and was not given up until after the year 1812. It was first established by the Miamis as a means of terrifying their enemies, and was confined to what was called the "man-eating society." The duty, or privilege, whichever they thought it, was restricted to one family, and was transmitted from one generation to another. The obligation was sanctioned by religion, and could not be avoided. It compelled those who rested under it to eat the flesh of the prisoners

delivered to them, after first burning the poor victims to death.

“The extreme point of land just below the mouth of the St. Joseph river (near the present city of Fort Wayne) is



SCALP DANCE.

said to have been the accustomed place for burning prisoners.

* * * And the records of human depravity furnish no more terrible examples of cruelty” than were furnished on this spot. The prisoners, who had been captured and reserved for this horrible rite, were bound to stakes, then slowly burned to death. They were then devoured by the savage, blood-

thirsty fiends in the presence of the whole tribe, who had assembled to witness the awful spectacle. The last poor victim sacrificed in this way, at this place, is said to have been a young American from Kentucky, who had been captured in the latter part of the Revolutionary war. That the now quiet, peaceful banks of the St. Joseph river were ever witnesses to such scenes of savage cruelty is, indeed, hard to realize.

CHAPTER V.

FIRST MILITARY POSTS OF INDIANA.

THE WHITE MAN MAKES A HOME IN THE WEST—THE PEACE OF RYSWICK—OUIATANON, VINCENNES, MIAMI—OUIATANON, A FUR-TRADING CENTER—THE HOME OF THE FIRST SOLDIERS AND MERCHANTS IN INDIANA—IN 1635 THE VILLAGE OF VINCENNES ESTABLISHED—MIAMI, "BEAUTIFUL FOR SITUATION," OVERLOOKING THE THREE RIVERS—THE OLD APPLE TREE STILL BEARING FRUIT.

But the native tribes were no longer to inhabit western wilds alone. The white man had found a pathway through the forests and over the prairies, and the two races were destined henceforth to share them with each other. This they did for many years, sometimes peaceably, but more often as enemies. Through the right of discovery and exploration the French now claimed the territory, of which La Salle had taken possession in the name of his king.

In the old world the leading nations were at war over political questions. France and England were powerful rivals for supremacy on sea and land, and were ever finding new cause for contention. On the new continent England attempted little else between the years of 1691 and 1696 than the protection of her colonies lying east of the Alleghany mountains. In 1697 a treaty was signed by France, Spain and England, known in history as the Peace of Ryswick. By this treaty

there was assigned to France "the whole coast and adjacent islands from Maine to beyond Labrador and Hudson's bay, besides Canada and the Mississippi valley. The boundary lines were left as subjects for wrangling," and this for years was a sufficient cause for many a bloody battle between the two great nations.

For over a century the black war cloud hung over the new world. France and England jealously watched each other's acquisitions of new territory and not only contended between themselves, but incited the native tribes to fight each other. The English, French, Indians and finally the Americans, were involved in these contests, and only for short intervals of time did peace rest upon the beautiful new land, so coveted and fought for by foreign powers. They contended not only for territory, but for the control of fisheries on the eastern coast and the fur trade of the interior. The eighteenth century saw the birth of the grandest nation on God's earth, but it was baptized with the blood of many a noble hero and many an Indian brave.

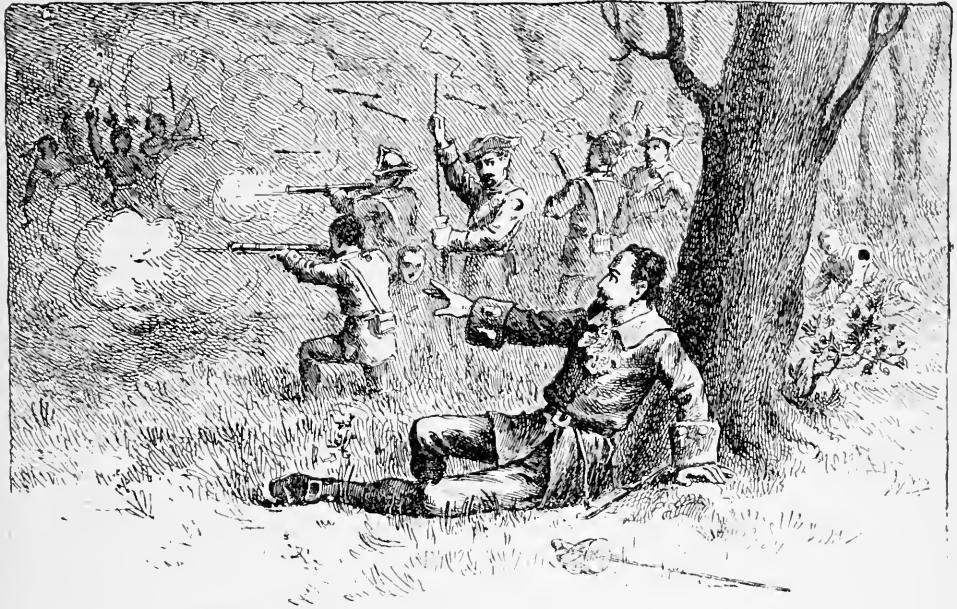
The first military posts established within the present limits of the state of Indiana were Forts Ouiatanon, Vincennes and Miami. These were built with others in the west for the purpose of strengthening the claim the French had made to this territory and to protect intercourse between the French settlements around the lakes and those of the lower Mississippi, where d'Ibberville—more successful in his efforts than La Salle—had planted French colonies.

Fort Ouiatanon was the first of the three posts established

in Indiana, for most conclusive evidence has been furnished that this post was built in 1720, seven years previous to the one at the present site of Vincennes. The exact location of Fort Ouiatanon has been disputed, but very lately strong proof has been furnished by Prof. Craig of Purdue University and others that it was about four miles southwest of Lafayette, on the only prominence on the north side of the Wabash that juts into the river in its vicinity. Among the proofs which fix the exact site of this post is the fact that many relics have been found in the location, indicating the presence of French soldiers and Jesuit priests at some former time. Among these were the fragment of cloth from a French uniform of the kind worn by the soldiers stationed at the fort, and the iron head of a halberd with the spear point and ax edge and point. Two flat silver crosses with the double cross arm, such as were used by the Jesuit priests, with the letters "I" and "S" decipherable on them, a part probably of the inscription "I. H. S.," were also found. These, together with a small silver plate, bore the word "Montreal," indicating that they came from the north rather than from the south. Copper earrings, a copper kettle and two or three fragments of armor, parts of the cuirass, were also in the collection.

Ouiatanon was not only a military post, but for many years a trading point of great importance. In 1760 its business in fur trading amounted to from \$35,000 to \$40,000. Here also the transfer of merchandise was made from the small canoes which floated down the river from Kekionga to the larger canoes and piroques which passed down the broader,

deeper stream to the Ohio. This river was named by the French La Belle Revierre, and for many years was known as Beautiful River on account of the beautiful banks on either side. The post of Ouiatanon consisted of only about a dozen cabins and a stockade, and here dwelt our first soldiers and



DEATH OF VINCENNES.

merchants. This having been without doubt the first post established in the present territory of Indiana, and the point where the commercial life of our state began, its site is an important and interesting spot historically.

The most probable date of the establishment of the post of Vincennes is 1727. Monsieur Vincennes, a French officer,

with a few soldiers, built a little palisade fort at the Indian village lowest on the river Wabash, and for many years it was known as Poste du Oubache, but its name was afterward changed to Vincennes in honor of its first commandant, Sieur de Vincennes. He was a brave and capable officer, and remained in command of the post until 1736, when he was killed in a fight with the Indians. After being mortally wounded "he ceased not until his last breath to exhort the men to behave worthy of their religion and their country." "Be that his epitaph," says Dunn, the accomplished historian of Indiana, "and be it a matter of pride to Indiana that her first ruler was so brave a man and so true."

Louis St. Ange was the successor of Vincennes and remained in command of the post during the time of the French occupation of this territory. Though not an educated man he proved a wise and judicious ruler, and was much honored and beloved by the settlement which grew up around the post. For if Ouiatanon is entitled to the honor of being the first military and fur-trading post established in Indiana, Vincennes can unquestionably claim the honor of being the first permanent European village, since during the years 1634 and 1635 a number of French families gathered around the post, built their cabins, kindled their hearthstone fires, cleared and cultivated the fields and introduced into the very heart of the wild and seemingly interminable forests the habits and customs of foreign life. During the entire French occupation of the state "Vincennes was the only post that could be considered a town." "In 1769 there were sixty-six heads of families at this

settlement, with fifty women and 150 children; while at Fort Ouiatanon, near Lafayette, there were only twelve heads of families, and at Fort Miami, now Fort Wayne, there were but nine."

In the year 1734 Monsieur de Vincennes is said to have visited the point where the junction of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's forms the Maumee, and there built a fort, referring afterward to the locality as the "key to the northwest." Kekionga, the favorite village of the Miamis, was situated at this point, and was "their chosen central home. Here the tribes gathered in council for war or peace." That it was regarded by the Indians as a most important and desirable location was shown by the vigilance with which they ever defended it. Their appeal at the Greenville treaty in 1795,

after their country had been conquered, for permission to still occupy this spot was made by Little Turtle, a Miami chief, and was eloquent and touching. The site of the old fort was a beautiful one, overlooking as it did the junction of the three rivers, and its location was connected with most of the important events which occurred in the northwest during its early history.



THE OLD APPLE TREE.

Around the posts were gathered many of the huts and wigwams of the Miamis, and in the midst of them stood an old apple tree, which Chief Richardville, who was about eighty years old when he died in 1841, used to say was a bearing fruit tree when he was a little boy. The tree is still living, and it is thought that its age must now be 175 years. In one of the huts near this tree this celebrated chief was born, and "out of this tree an Indian, during the siege of 1812, was shot by one of the soldiers from the fort, a distance of many hundred yards. * * * In an exulting spirit one of the besiegers was in the habit of climbing the tree each day for several days, and, throwing his arms much like the rooster his wings, would utter a noisy cry like this fowl when crowing, which was finally answered by the crack of a rifle from the fort, and the Indian was seen to fall."

Of the three French posts so early established in our state, Forts Ouiatanon and Miami were under the government of Canada, and Vincennes was subject to Louisiana or New France. The boundary line between the two provinces was not well defined, but on the Wabash it was placed at the "site of the present city of Terre Haute."

CHAPTER VI.

THE EARLY FRENCH SETTLERS.

NEW FRANCE GROWS SLOWLY—CRUDE METHODS OF AGRICULTURE—LOVE OF FLOWERS—HARDY LIFE AND HOMELY FARE—LIMITED AMUSEMENTS—DANCING IN GREAT FAVOR—"BAREFOOTED WAGONS"—INDIANS HELD AS SLAVES—THE ROMANTIC "VOYAGEURS"—THEIR WILD FREE LIFE—FRENCH AND INDIANS ON FRIENDLY TERMS.

The French settlement of the Mississippi valley did not increase rapidly. The population of New France, more than half a century after the first attempt at colonization by La Salle, "did not exceed 5,000 whites and half that number of blacks." During this same time, England's colonies on the Atlantic coast had grown rapidly, and were fast developing into a young nation.

Around the military posts so widely scattered through French territory a few families had gathered, and into these villages we will now go for a time, and learn a little of the ways and habits of our early French residents. Their homes were at first made somewhat after the manner of the Indian wigwams, with poles and skins of animals, but later on were made of logs, the spaces between the logs being filled with mud, and the roofs thatched with branches of trees and dried leaves or straw. These afterward became more pretentious, having several large rooms with cellars and garrets in which

were dormer windows. Agriculture and fur trading were the chief pursuits. After the French settler had cleared a patch of ground around his rude home, he raised vegetables, grain and tobacco to supply himself and family through the winter, and besides every fall sent "barges loaded with flour, pork, tallow, hides and leather down the Mississippi to New Orleans, from which point the cargoes were reshipped to France and the West Indies. In return came sugar, metal goods and European fabrics." The agricultural implements in use were very primitive, though an improvement on those of the Indians. Besides a rudely made plow, the only other implement was "a heavy iron hoe with a long shank." There were water mills among them, where their grain was ground, which "was transported almost altogether in bags made of elk skins." They plowed with oxen, horses seldom being used. The furniture of their houses was of course very rude and rough, the chief luxury in which they indulged being the feather bed, in which, with the soft pillows and gaily-colored patchwork quilt, the housewives took especial pride. For these French prized comfort, neither did their native love of beauty leave them in this western wilderness, for around the rude and rustic huts, in addition to their gardens of vegetables and in bright and beautiful contrast to the dark green of the towering forest, they cultivated flowers, which budded and blossomed and made glad their hearts, and reminded them of the fair garden spot of the sunny France they loved so well.

The early French settler lived a careless, free-and-easy life, and gave little thought to the future. "He lived happily

in the midst of poverty, content if he could but gain the means to fill his tobacco pouch and decorate the cap of his lady love with a ribbon." The women were generally handsome and



COSTUMES OF EARLY FRENCH SETTLERS.

dressed gaily; they "wore a gaudy petticoat reaching to the ankles, and above this a habit or skirt reaching to the knees, with large straw hats in summer and fur caps or bonnets in winter." They were "very fond of adorning their heads, the hair of which was always curled and powdered and ornamented with glittering bodkins or aigrettes." "The peasant or farmer wore a coarse blue surtout, fastened around the waist with a red strap or sash, and on his head a red cap," with a tassel in the center. This suit was for dress occasions, the sash being replaced in the working day costumes by a leather girdle or belt, and the head covered with a gaily-colored knotted handkerchief. The priests of course wore their long black gowns, with cords around their waists, from which hung the silver

crucifix, much as the priest of to-day. The French soldier wore a uniform of "white, faced with blue, red, yellow or violet," that of the officer being brightly trimmed in gold lace, while the English soldier furnished a conspicuous target in his bright red uniform.

The religion of these early settlers was that of their native country—Roman Catholic. Their amusements must have been very limited, and no doubt partook largely of such as the forests and the streams could offer. Hunting, and perhaps skating in the winter, fishing and picnic parties in the summer, when "buoyant and gay, they made the wilderness ring with merriment," were popular recreations. Dancing, however, was, as it always is with the French under all conditions, a favorite pastime. Mardi Gras was annually celebrated. "The evening passed in entertainment at the house of some one of the wealthier citizens. Cooking pancakes, such as we call 'flap-jacks,' was made an amusement in which all the guests took part, the sport consisting in the rivalry of tossing and turning them. The one who tossed them highest and landed them safely again in the long-handled skillet received the compliments of all, while laughter and ridicule were the lot of the unskillful. When cooked, the cakes were piled up on plates, with maple sugar, to form the chief dish for supper. After the feast came dancing until midnight, when the guests bade farewell to worldly gayeties till Lent was over."

The only vehicles found in these settlements were two-wheeled carts without ironwork of any kind. They answered

the purpose of both wagon and carriage. They had no seats, but when used for the latter a buffalo robe was thrown over the rough bed of the box-like structure. They were sometimes called "barefooted wagons" by the Americans.

It is hard to realize that the institution of slavery once flourished on the soil of Indiana, as it did at this period, surviving until the early years of the present century. In the early French settlements both negroes and Indians were held in bondage. That Indians were kept in servitude seems strange when such friendly relations existed between them and the French. But it sometimes happened that a victorious tribe, after taking a number of prisoners from the tribes it had conquered, would sell them as slaves to the whites. These Indian slaves were called Panis, and were more frequently found in the northern than in the southern settlements. The laws governing this system of slavery were comparatively mild. "Slaves were required to be baptized and educated in the Catholic religion. They were not allowed to work on Sundays or holy days. Their masters were required to furnish them a regular amount of food and clothing, fixed by public officers, and to support them in sickness and old age." The punishment of slaves was also restricted by law. It was the mildest form of slavery that ever existed in North America. But the institution did not die when French rule ceased. It continued until after Indiana had become a state.

The most conspicuous and romantic characters of those days were perhaps the *coureurs de bois* or *voyageurs*, or forest rangers. They were daring, reckless and immoral. They

ignored all civil, religious or military authority and indulged in all sorts of wild carousal and dissipation. They wore a

“blanket coat or a frock of smoked deer-skin, carried a rifle on the shoulder and a knife and tomahawk in the belt.” They conducted the traffic in furs between the Indians and settlers, carrying with them for trading purposes “blankets, red cloth, guns and hatchets, liquor, tobacco, paint, beads and hawk’s bells.” They penetrated into every part of the forest where there was an Indian who had a skin to trade, and paddled their light canoes over the streams, camping at night



COUREUR DES BOIS.

near a river or spring, when “a pile of evergreen boughs formed their bed and the saddle or knapsack a pillow.” A day’s rations were a “quart of hulled corn and a pint of bear’s grease, though at a later period the voyageurs sometimes revelled in bean or pea soup flavored with a piece of salt pork and sea biscuit.” We doubt not, however, that they often added to this plain fare a haunch of venison or a fish contributed by forest or stream. Their mode of life was much more like the Indian’s than the

white man's, yet all classes of French treated with respect the opinions, beliefs and customs of the red men, adapting themselves to their strange characters and wild ways. They lived with them on terms of friendly intercourse, often joining with them in their barbaric feasts and wild dances, and many a dusky maiden became a white man's bride.

While in command of the posts it was the habit of the French to supply the surrounding Indians with guns, ammunition and clothing. When the chiefs visited the forts, they were often received with every attention of honor. The firing of cannon and the roll of the drum announced their approach. These attentions, of course, greatly pleased the Indian warriors and gratified their pride. So it is not strange, as we shall see, that they became in later years the warm friends and firm allies of the French and joined them in resisting the encroachments of the English.

CHAPTER VII.

THE ENGLISH AND THE BATTLE OF QUEBEC.

AN INDIAN PLOT TO DESTROY THE FRENCH—THE PLOT REVEALED—FORT MIAMI BURNED—THE ENGLISH APPEAR UPON THE SCENE—WASHINGTON HAS A MESSAGE FOR THE FRENCH—THEY ARE ORDERED TO EVACUATE ALL POSTS SOUTH OF LAKE ERIE—BATTLE OF QUEBEC—TREATY OF PEACE, 1763—INDIANS ANGERED AT THE DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH.

Having won the friendship of the red man, the French lived in peaceful security with the tribes around them until the year 1747. At this time Nicholas, a Huron chief, who has been described as a "wily fellow full of savage cruelty," planned a conspiracy to attack and destroy all the French in the country. The English fur traders had been made welcome to his villages and kindly treated. These traders no doubt incited Nicholas to greater enmity against the French, who had in some way aroused the ill humor of this chief. All the western tribes, "excepting those in the Illinois country," entered into this conspiracy. Each tribe was to seize and destroy the French in its part of the country. This plot was revealed by a squaw, who, having climbed into the garret of the house where the council was being held, overheard the plans of the Indians and told them to a Jesuit priest. He at once notified the French commandant at Detroit. But the plot was not discovered in time to prevent the Indians from

burning Fort Miami to the ground, the garrison being captured by the Miamis. In the following year (1748) the post was,



BURNING OF FORT MIAMI.

however, rebuilt by Lieut. Du-brusson and, Nicholas and his followers having sued for peace, France again controlled the line of stockade posts between Canada and the Mississippi. During this same year "an association called the Ohio Land Company was formed by the English with the view of making settlements beyond the Alleghanies." For English pluck and English enterprise had been looking over the peaks of those eastern mountains and had seen and coveted the rich fertile valley which lay beyond them.

The French of course claimed that the English had no right to send fur traders to this territory or plant colonies in it. Captain de Celeron, a French officer, sent the following

however, rebuilt by Lieut. Du-brusson and, Nicholas and his followers having sued for peace, France again controlled the line of stockade posts between Canada and the Mississippi. During this same year "an association called the Ohio Land Company was formed by the English with the view

message to the Governor of Pennsylvania: "That if any English traders should thereafter make their appearance on the Ohio river they would be treated without any delicacy." This message did not, however, in the least alarm the English, nor prevent their continuing to make inroads upon the territory claimed by the French. And for several years both nations, while infringing on each other's lands, established many new military posts for future defense, and courted the friendship and following of the Indians. In these efforts the French were

more successful, for the haughty warriors did not forget the kind and courteous way in which the French had ever treated them.

In 1753 Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, learning of what he considered the presuming steps the French were taking in the Ohio valley, sent George Washington, then, though



WASHINGTON VISITS THE FRENCH COMMANDANT.

but twenty years old, adjutant-general of the Virginia militia, to order the immediate evacuation of the frontier posts the French had built south of Lake Erie and in the Ohio valley. The young messenger is said to have walked the entire way, a distance of 400 miles, and received as an answer from the commanding officer at Le Bœuf, Legardeur de St. Pierre, "that his orders were to hold possession of the country; and that he would do it to the best of his ability." This message was duly carried back by Washington and hostilities began the following spring between the two countries, fleets being sent over from both France and England. But it is not our purpose to follow this war in all its bloody details, but to pass on at once to its close, for it is only then that it comes within the scope of this narrative.

The decisive battle was fought at Quebec in September, 1759. There General Wolfe, the commander of the British forces, fell mortally wounded. After receiving the fatal shot he heard an officer near by exclaim, "Oh, how they run!" He opened his eyes and said, "Who run?" "The enemy, sir," replied the officer; "they give way everywhere." Then after giving an order to be sent to one of his regiments, General Wolfe continued, "Now God be praised; I will die in peace." Montcalm, the commander of the French forces, also received a mortal wound and died during the battle, after exclaiming: "I am happy that I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec." The battle was over and "that point was forever wrested from the power of the French," for the victory was won by the British.

In 1763, a treaty of peace having been made between the two countries, France surrendered all her possessions in North America to the British, excepting those immediately around the mouth of the Mississippi. At the time of the surrender Major Robert Rogers of the English army was sent to take command of the western posts, and not long afterward British soldiers were ordered to take possession of Forts Miami and Ouiatanon, and Indiana passed forever from under French rule. But on account of the hostilities of the Indians, the English could not reach all the posts that were included in the capitulation, and so had to leave them for some time in the hands of the French. Among these posts was Vincennes, which St. Ange did not leave until May, 1764.

That the French should thus be forced to leave the country greatly surprised and enraged the Indians, for they had had such boundless faith in the power of their French father, as they called the French monarch across the sea, that they could not understand how it was possible that he would thus allow his subjects to be conquered. The red men saw with sorrow and bitterness the departure of their French allies, and received the English with distrust, and indeed with defiance.

CHAPTER VIII.

PONTIAC AND THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

PONTIAC THE "KING OF THE FOREST"—A BITTER FOE OF THE ENGLISH—UNWISE POLICY OF THE BRITISH—THE NATIVE TRIBES CONSPIRE TO DESTROY THE MILITARY POSTS AND EXTERMINATE THE ENGLISH—PONTIAC AND THE BLOODY BELTS—POSTS CAPTURED—ENSIGN HOLMES AND THE TREACHEROUS SQUAW—TREATY OF PEACE AT DETROIT—PONTIAC ASSASSINATED.

A bold, determined, lordly figure now appears in the picture of the past in the form of the Indian chieftain, Pontiac. He was of the Ottawa tribe and lived near Detroit. He was called the "King of the Forest," and his fame and influence extended from the Atlantic to the Mississippi and from the lakes to the gulf. We meet with him just when Major Robert Rogers came to Detroit to take command of the western posts. Pontiac, hearing of the coming of the victorious English, visited the British officer and said to him: "How have you dared to enter my country without my leave?" "I come," replied the English agent, "with no design against the Indians, but to remove the French out of your country and to give the wampum of peace."

But Pontiac returned a belt, which arrested the march of the party until his leave should be granted. "The next day the chief sent presents of bags and parched corn, and at a

second meeting smoked the calumet with the leader, inviting him to pass onward unmolested, with an escort of warriors to assist in driving his herd of oxen along the shore."

Although Pontiac gave this outward assent to the

entrance of the English into his country, he was not at all pleased with it. And he soon began with crafty cunning and strong, resolute will to unite the different Indian nations in a desperate and powerful resistance to the English invasion. In this same year, 1763, "the English government, apportioning out her new acquisitions with separate governments, set apart the valley of the Ohio and adjacent region as an Indian domain, and by proclamation strictly forbade the intrusion of settlers thereon." But this amounted to no more than similar orders from our own government have



PONTIAC.

in later years. The Indians felt that such restrictions were tyrannical and that their freedom and liberties were interfered with. Besides this, their pride was constantly being humiliated. Instead of being received at the military posts with the honors they had been accustomed to have from the French, they had cold looks and harsh words from the officers and sometimes blows from the brutal soldiers. "The Indians also missed the trinkets, clothing and ammunition the French had been accustomed to give them. But, even worse than this, the Indians were often sorely punished when they violated treaties, which they really did not understand when signing them."

The English, now that their French foes were conquered, no longer felt the need of the natives as allies, so they did not even treat them as well as they had formerly done. They showed them no courtesy and bestowed upon them no gifts or favors. So it was not strange that even hostile tribes were willing to bury the hatchet and join together in the great conspiracy of Pontiac. The French settlers and fur traders of course favored this uprising of the Indians against the English, and told them their "Great French Father was only asleep, and would soon awaken, when he would send many boats and men across the water to help them." Pontiac distributed war belts among the tribes and sent by messengers a speech which was attentively listened to in the councils of the braves and fired the savage hearts to deeds of bloodshed and cruelty. Pontiac's plan was to attack all the western posts held by the English simultaneously. It was the greatest Indian conspiracy ever formed.

With long hair flowing over his shoulder, a crest of hawks' and eagles' feathers round his head, his body brightly decorated with the war paint, Pontiac led his warriors through the war dance, grasped tomahawk and war knife and was soon ready for the first attack, which was to be made at Detroit. Forts Miami and Ouiatanon had now been occupied by the English for over two years. It is not possible, I suppose, for us to even imagine the complete loneliness and dreariness of life in one of these outlying forts. Shut in by an unbroken forest, infested only with wild animals and wilder savages, cut off from communication with the world beyond, except as the lawless fur traders occasionally visited the Indian villages near by, how dreary must have been the twilight hour, how long the cold winter night and how solitary even the bright summer days!

Through the commander at Fort Miami, Ensign Holmes, the positive proof of Pontiac's conspiracy was made known. An Indian, who had found in Holmes a friend, came one day in the spring of 1763 and told him "that the warriors of one of the villages near by had recently received a bloody belt, with a speech pressing them to kill him (Holmes) and demolish the fort there and which," whispered the friendly Indian, "the warriors were then making preparations to do."

Ensign Holmes soon afterward sent the following letter to Major Gladwyn, commanding the fort of Detroit:

"FORT MIAMI'S, March 30, 1763.

"Since my last letter to you, wherein I acquainted you of the Bloody Belt being in this village, I have made all the

search I could about it, and have found it out to be true: whereon I assembled all the Chiefs of this Nation, and after a long and troublesome spell with them I Obtained the Belt, with a speech, as you will Receive Enclosed. This Affair is very timely Stopt, and I hope the News of a Peace will put a Stop to any further Troubles with these Indians, who are the Principle Ones of Setting Mischief on Foot. I send you the Belt with this Packet, which I hope you will Forward to the General."

Notwithstanding this warning the Indians succeeded in



THE OJIBNA GIRL AND MAJOR GLADWYN.

capturing all of the posts except Detroit. The latter post was saved from falling into the hands of the Indians by a beautiful Ojibna girl, who went to see Major Gladwyn, of whom she was very fond, ostensibly to present him with an embroidered pair of moccasins, but in reality to disclose the plot which Pontiac and his warriors intended to carry out the next day. They were to enter the fort, as it would seem, for

friendly council and to smoke the pipe of peace, but hidden beneath their blankets they were to carry shotguns and at a signal from Pontiac were to fall upon the soldiers, kill the officers and take the fort. Being foiled in this plot, Pontiac and his warriors began a long and determined siege of Detroit which, however, failed.

Fort Miami was treacherously taken on May 27, when a young squaw, in whom Ensign Holmes had perfect confidence, called on him and asked him to visit a sick woman in a hut not far from the fort. Holmes followed without suspicion of evil, but was soon shot down by Indians concealed near by. The sergeant, thoughtlessly going out of the fort to see the cause of the shots, was captured by the savages. A Canadian then came forth from among them and told the soldiers still in the fort that, if they would at once surrender, their lives should be saved; if not, all would be killed without mercy. It was useless for them to resist, so they opened the gates of the garrison to the Indians, who took possession, and English control was lost for a time.

It was the intention of the Indians to surprise Fort Ouia-tanon and kill the garrison on the night of May 31, but two Canadian fur traders persuaded them to use milder measures. So the commander, Lieutenant Jenkins, on the next morning being asked to call at one of the cabins, did so, without thinking of danger, and was at once made a prisoner. The fort was taken and all the soldiers captured, but, so the account runs, were kindly treated by the Indians. For the two following years the entire Ohio valley was under the rule of Pontiac.

But after his vain attempts to capture Fort Detroit, and after being told that he need no longer expect aid from the French father, a treaty of peace having been signed between France and England, Pontiac withdrew, with many of his chiefs, to the bank of the Maumee river.

In the spring of 1765 Colonel Crogham was sent to effect, if possible, a treaty of peace between the English and the hostile tribes. He came down the Ohio river in May, but had scarcely reached the mouth of the Wabash when he and his party were attacked by the Kickapoo Indians. Several were killed in the encounter, and Crogham, with the others remaining, were made prisoners. They were carried to Vincennes, where friendly Indians secured for them freedom and kind treatment. Crogham then went to Fort Ouiatanon where he arranged for a council of peace and started for Fort Chartres in the Illinois country. But soon meeting Pontiac, with many of his chiefs and warriors, they all returned to Ouiatanon, where a great council was held and arrangements were made for the treaty of peace which was afterward consummated at Detroit. At the council held at Ouiatanon, Pontiac "complained that the French had deceived him" and said that he would war against the English no longer. The great chieftain kept his promise, gave up fighting for hunting, and finally left his old home on the banks of the Maumee, a few miles from Fort Miami, and lived in the Illinois country. There, opposite the present city of St. Louis, in 1769 he was treacherously murdered by an Indian of the Kaskaskia tribe. Some accounts say that the assassin was hired to kill Pontiac

by an Englishman, who agreed to give him a barrel of whisky and something else for the bloody deed.



DEATH OF PONTIAC.

St. Ange, whom we remember to have last met as commander of the post of Vincennes, was at this time the commandant at St. Louis. When he heard of the death of

Pontiac he sent across the river for the body "and buried it with honors of war at St. Louis." Parkman says of this great Ottawa chieftain: "The American forest never produced a man more shrewd, politic and ambitious."

CHAPTER IX.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK, THE "HANNIBAL OF THE WEST."

EASTERN PIONEERS SETTLE IN INDIANA—INDIANS BECOME JEALOUS, BLOOD-THIRSTY, CRUEL—PATHETIC STORIES—GEORGE ROGERS CLARK—PATRICK HENRY'S ORDER—THE BRITISH FORT AT KASKASKIA—FORCED MARCHES IN BITTER, CRUEL WEATHER—CLARK'S LETTER TO GOVERNOR HAMILTON—SAD END OF A BRAVE CAREER.

After the close of Pontiac's war, the treaty of peace having been made between England and the tribes of the northwest, the forts were again garrisoned by British soldiers.

Many adventurous settlers now began crossing the Alleghanies and seeking homes in the western wilderness. They would leave the eastern settlements in small bands, then after going into the interior would separate from each other and settle far apart. A story is told of one pioneer who left his clearing and started farther west because another had settled so near him that he could hear the report of his rifle; and of another, that on noticing, through the valley around him, "smoke curling in the distance, he went fifteen miles to discover its source and, finding newcomers there, quit the country in disgust." Deprived of all the restraining and helpful influences of civilized life, surrounded only by wild animals and Indians, it is not strange that it has been said of these hardy men, "wild as untamed nature, they could scream with the

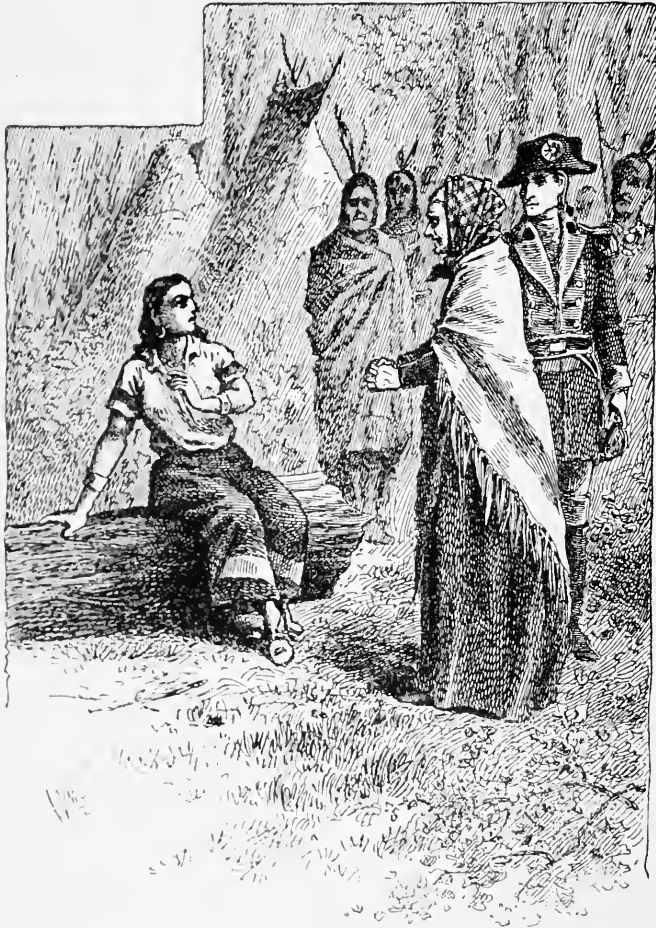
panther, howl with the wolf, whoop with the Indian and fight all creation."

Of an entirely different nature from the Frenchmen, these pioneers from the colonial settlements could not readily make friends of the red men, but came into the wilderness prepared to fight their way, despising alike privation, hardship and savage cruelty. "Each settler claimed for himself 300 acres of ground and the privilege of taking 1,000 more contiguous to his clearing."

But while there were men who thus dwelt as far apart as possible, there were others who brought their families and, building their cabins near each other, formed little settlements. These settlements were in constant danger of being destroyed by bands of Indians, who prowled through the forests and came stealthily upon them. Often most terrible massacres would occur. Sometimes whole families would be driven out into the cold, while all that they had struggled so hard to obtain would be destroyed by fire; some would be killed, others narrowly escape the tomahawk and scalping knife and still others, perhaps of the same family, taken as prisoners, would be led through long, wearisome marches to Indian villages. Many touching stories have been told of scenes that occurred when families were reunited, perhaps after years of separation, during which time their fate was unknown to each other.

During General Boquet's campaign against the Indians many white prisoners were brought or escaped to his camp. An old woman who, nine years before, during the French and Indian war, had lost her grandchild, thought perhaps here she

would find her. "All her other relatives had died under the knife." So she came to the camp, "and, searching with



THE OLD SONG.

trembling eagerness each face, she at last recognized the altered features of her child. But the girl had forgotten her

native tongue, and returned no answer and made no sign." The old woman groaned and complained bitterly that the daughter she had so often sung to sleep on her knees had forgotten her in her old age. Soldiers and officers were alike overcome. "Sing," said Boquet to the old lady; "sing the song you used to sing." As the low trembling tones began to ascend the wild girl gave one sudden start, then listening for a moment longer, her frame shaking like an ague, she burst into a flood of passionate tears. She was indeed the lost child. All else had been effaced from her memory save the recollection of that sweet song of her infancy. She had heard it in her dreams. Even the Indians who witnessed the scene, though "their temperament was iron," and they were said "to have held such expressions of the heart in contempt," were overcome with emotion.

But after the great war with England had begun and the young colonies on the east were making their bold stand for independence, the lot of the western frontiersmen became even more perilous than before. British troops were overrunning the Atlantic coast and British troops stationed at the frontier posts in the west, on the Wabash, the Maumee and at Kaskaskia, were "inciting the Indians to deeds of rapine and murder." From these posts arms and ammunition were distributed to the savages and the attacks on the settlements became more frequent and terrible.

For the conquests of these western posts and deliverance in these troublous times from British rule and for the saving to the United States of all the vast region of country

afterward known as the Northwest Territory, not only is Indiana but the whole entire country indebted to General George

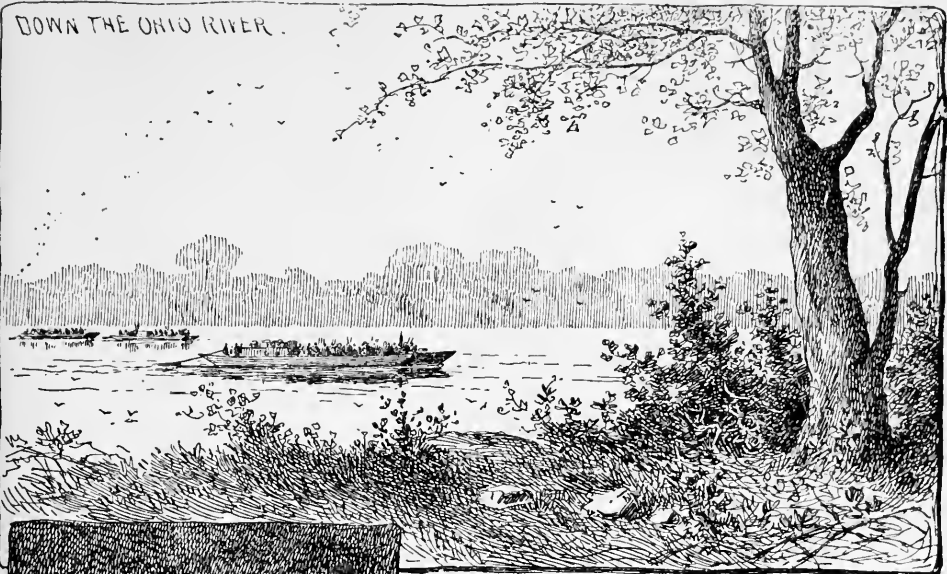


GENERAL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

Rogers Clark more than to any other one man. He has been called the "Hannibal of the West" and in his bold, daring and determined perseverance he most certainly bore a strong resemblance to the great Carthaginian. Neither recognized any obstacle that could not be overcome, be they the Alps of Italy or the swamps of the wilderness.

Clark was a Virginian by birth, but had lived many years in Kentucky and spent much time among the western tribes. He "felt sure that if the British could be successfully driven from the northwest there would be very little trouble with the Indians." Patrick Henry was governor of Virginia and to him Clark went with a plan for capturing the British frontier posts. To this plan the governor readily assented, as he himself had felt greatly concerned over the hazardous position of these frontiersmen.

On January 2, 1778, Governor Henry directed Clark, then lieutenant-colonel, "to proceed with all convenient speed to



GENERAL CLARK'S EXPEDITION.



raise seven companies of soldiers, to consist of fifty men each, officered in the usual manner and armed most properly for the enterprise, and with that force to attack the British fort at Kaskaskia." Clark was also instructed to treat the French settlers living around the post kindly, as they were thought to feel friendly toward the Americans. And such was afterward found to be the case. Clark did

not succeed in raising more than 170 men, but with them he floated in boats down the Ohio river to the mouth of the Tennessee, where he sank the boats to prevent discovery and marched with his men through the swamp and forests, 150 miles, until on the night of July 4, 1778, he reached Kaskaskia. Here, through strategy and diplomacy, Clark won a bloodless victory. The inhabitants of the village as well as the Indians had been told most horrible stories of the cruelty and brutality of the "Long Knives," as the American soldiers were called by them. And when they found that they were not only to be left unharmed but also to be received and protected as citizens of the United States, their surprise and joy were unbounded. "They adorned the streets with flowers and pavilions of different colors, completing their happiness by singing," etc.

Detroit, Kaskaskia and Vincennes were considered the three most important posts then held by the British on the frontier.

Kaskaskia was taken and Clark resolved that Vincennes must next be captured. This was accomplished through the aid of M. Gibault, the priest of Kaskaskia, and Dr. LaFonte, who, fearing for the welfare of their French friends in Vincennes, if Clark and his army attacked the post, offered to go and persuade the garrison to yield without resistance. This was done, another bloodless victory was achieved and the American flag was unfurled for the first time above Indiana soil. The fort, after its capture, was called Patrick Henry and Captain Helm was placed in command and made superintendent

of Indian affairs on the Wabash. Friendly relations were soon established with the surrounding tribes of Indians and not long afterward the settlements of the Wabash and upper Mississippi were organized with the "County of Illinois" and were subject to American control, Colonel John Todd being appointed civil commander.

However, Vincennes was not destined to long remain in possession of the Americans. The British governor at Detroit, Henry Hamilton, hearing of its capture, immediately determined upon its recovery, so with a mixed army of Canadians, British regulars and Indians he left Detroit and, by way of Fort Miami, reached the Wabash and on December 15 attacked the fort, intending to destroy the entire American garrison. But Captain Helm stood heroically at his post and, with match in hand beside a loaded cannon, threatened "to blow to atoms" the first who dared to approach. At this the Indians fled to the woods and Hamilton, supposing from Helm's defiant manner that the post must be well garrisoned, thought best to concede to it the honors of war if it would surrender. What must have been the astonishment of Hamilton and his force of 480 men when Captain Helm and one private marched out of the fort!

It was impossible for Clark to rest with Vincennes again in British hands. The following February he leaves Kaskaskia, having previously started a boat by river laden with cannon and provisions and with his little band, so true and tried, begins the toilsome march. It is in the dead of winter, but instead of snow and frost there is rain, and the swamps

are almost impassable. Many nights they cannot find dry ground on which to camp. The streams are swollen, the boat fails to meet them at the appointed time and place and their provisions become exhausted. But on they march, faint and weary but resolute, through "water that is at places deep as to their necks," and, carrying their rifles above their heads, they at last camp on a little knoll, but before them stretches a marshy plain which they must cross before Vincennes can be reached. The weather turns cold and their clothes freeze on them, and the plain is covered with water, but into it Clark plunges, breaking the ice over the surface, and the men, inspired by his spirit, follow. "Many would reach the shore," says Clark, "and fall with their bodies half in the water, not being able to support themselves without it." Finally, reaching an eminence, they build fires, capture food from some Indians and, thus made comparatively comfortable, are ready for an attack upon the post. Clark realizes the many disadvantages of his position, but determines to capture the post by means of pure bravado. He accordingly, after a little skirmish has taken place between the troops, sends the following note to Governor Hamilton, the commander of the post:

"SIR: In order to save yourself from the impending storm that now threatens you, I order you immediately to surrender yourself with all your garrison, stores, etc., etc., for, if I am obliged to storm, you may depend on such treatment as is justly due a murderer. Beware of destroying stores of any kind, or any papers or letters that are in your posses-

sion, or hurting one house in town, for, by heavens! if you do there shall be no mercy shown you. G. R. CLARK.

“To Governor Hamilton.”

This was answered by Hamilton and the battle was renewed, but Clark soon had the satisfaction of dictating to the British commander and Vincennes again passed into American hands. Governor Hamilton, Major Hay and several others were sent as prisoners to Virginia, where they were kept in confinement for a time as punishment for having instigated, as was believed, Indian massacres, but were finally released on Washington's recommendation.

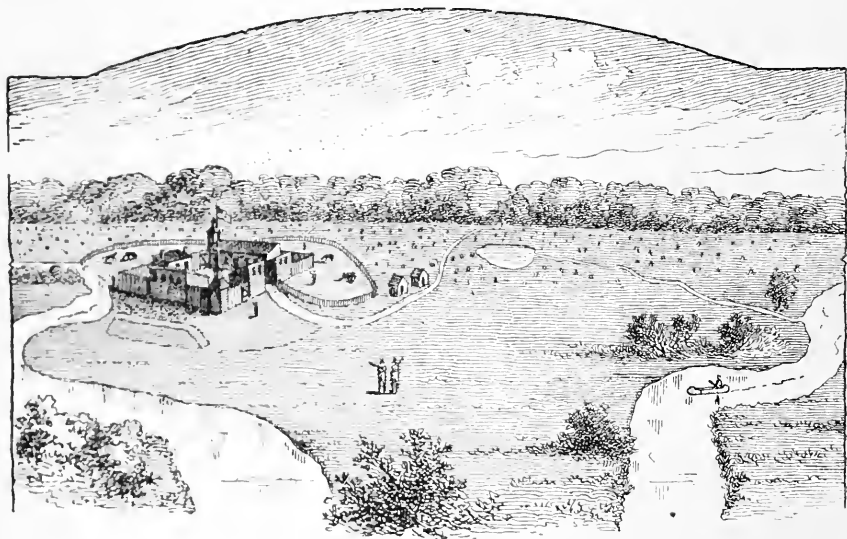
Clark's brilliant and invaluable services were never properly requited nor even acknowledged, as they should have been, by the government. During a temporary season of peace on the frontier he was dismissed from the military service. Disheartened and dejected, he fell a victim to drink. His health became shattered and he was a sufferer many years, dying at the home of his sister near Louisville in February, 1818. He was a man of real genius and lofty patriotism and merited a better fate.

CHAPTER X.

GENERAL WAYNE AND THE INDIANS.

THE TERRIBLE YEAR 1782—COLONEL CRAWFORD BURNED AT THE STAKE—
INCREASE OF SETTLERS AROUSES THE ANGER OF THE INDIANS—TROOPS
SENT OUT—"CHIEF-WHO-NEVER-SLEEPS" SENDS A MESSAGE TO THE
INDIANS—BATTLE OF AUGUST 20, 1794—GREAT COUNCIL OF 1795—LITTLE
TURTLE'S ELOQUENCE—FORT WAYNE NAMED IN HONOR OF THE GREAT
GENERAL.

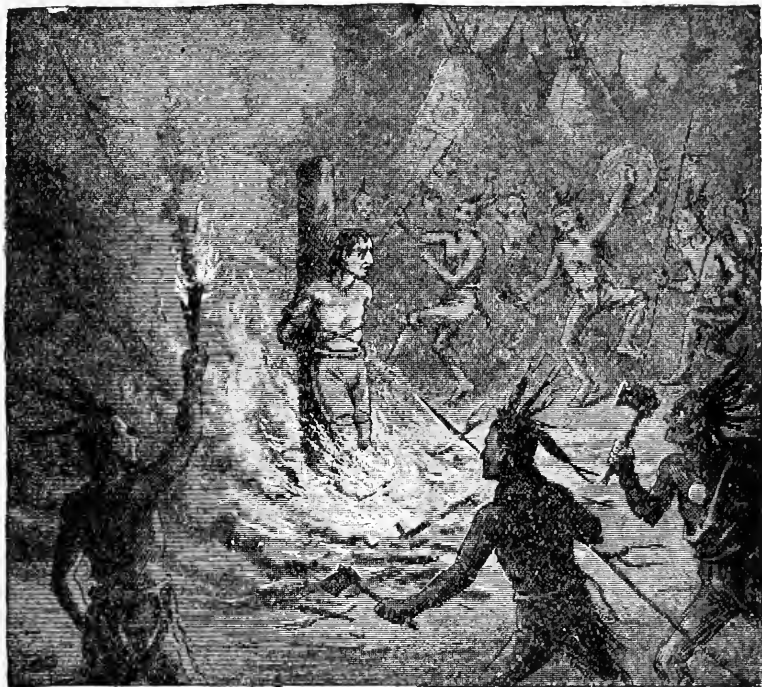
After Vincennes had been recaptured by General Clark,



FORT WAYNE IN 1794.

the British made no further attempt to take any of the western

posts. And after the close of the Revolutionary war, when the treaty of peace was signed between England and the new nation, the United States, in 1783, all of the territory lying northwest of the Ohio river was ceded to the United States by Virginia. The British retained the post at Detroit for several



COLONEL CRAWFORD BURNED AT THE STAKE.

years, where they continued to give the Indians more or less encouragement in their resistance to the coming of American settlers.

During the period of the Revolutionary war the village of Kekionga was held by the British and Indians. It was the

seat of an official for Indian affairs and was held as an important trading post. After Clark had recaptured Vincennes he made plans to possess both this point and Detroit, but was not able to carry them out. An expedition was formed, however, by one LaBalme, who, inspired by Clark's wonderful success, thought to accomplish a similar achievement in the capture of Kekionga and Detroit. With a small force, which he succeeded in raising at Kaskaskia, LaBalme took the village of Kekionga by surprise in the summer of 1780. The inhabitants fled in dismay, but as soon as they discovered the paucity of LaBalme's following, the Indian warriors of the

vicinity, led by their chief, Little Turtle, fell upon them and massacred the entire party.

The year 1782, it is said, was the "most terrible ever known on the western frontier." It was during this year that some of the most shocking massacres occurred. Colonel Crawford with a force of 480 men was defeated, the colonel taken prisoner, and, after being tortured in ways too revolting to even describe, was burned at the stake. It was also during this year that Girty, more



SIMON GIRTY.

fiend than man, led an army of Indians to victory. But following these bloody events came a season of comparative

freedom from Indian hostilities, during which every effort was made by the government to conclude treaties with the tribes of the northwest. But as the Indian saw the tide of immigration from the east increasing, new forts being established and substantial towns building within his domains, he became more determined than ever not to yield his claims and refused to enter into negotiations for the surrender of his lands or the security of the white settlers.

In consequence of this unsettled and unsafe condition of affairs the government, in 1790, decided to send a detachment of regular troops under General Harmar to the northwest, with instructions to march against the Indian villages and inflict upon them such chastisement as would protect the settlements from further depredations. This campaign ended in utter defeat, the final desperate engagement being fought with the Indians at their village of Omi on the banks of the Maumee river, about twelve miles west of Fort Wayne, in October, 1790.

It is said that "as early as 1785 Washington had been impressed with the superior advantages of the Miami villages at the confluence of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers for the erection of a fort, and it now became the paramount purpose, during 1791, to build this fort and establish a chain of military posts from Fort Washington, located near the present site of Cincinnati, to the head of the Maumee." With this object in view, General St. Clair was placed in command of the forces in the west after Harmar's defeat, and with large reinforcements it was hoped he would be able to repress the

savages and protect the white settlements. Before entering into any private warfare with the tribes Generals Scott and Wilkinson conducted a successful campaign against the Indians in the southern portion of the state, destroying many fields of corn and burning a number of villages, among them the Ouiatanon towns.

St. Clair's campaign, however, proved more disastrous than Harmar's, and left the Indian problem in very much the same condition in which the government to-day finds it—perplexing and hard to solve. But it was necessary to afford relief and protection to the western settlements, so as soon as practicable the forces were reorganized and placed under command of General Anthony Wayne. This valiant soldier

had won great distinction in the Revolutionary war by his many deeds of valor and his wise management of troops at critical times. He was given the sobriquet of "Mad Anthony" on account of his daring spirit, but he had great sagacity and prudence, and, during his campaigns against the Indians, always endeavored to enter into reasonable and generous treaties with them be-

fore giving them battle. The Indians called him "Black Snake" on account of his watchfulness; also the "Chief-who-never-sleeps." In June of 1792 General Wayne organized his



Anthony Wayne

army at Pittsburg, but thought it wise to devote several months to drilling and disciplining it before moving into the Indian country, so that it was not until Christmas of 1793 that he reached the spot where St. Clair had met such a ter-



SCENE OF ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT.

rible defeat. Here a stockade post was built and aptly named Fort Recovery. Six hundred skulls were found on this spot, a ghastly testimony to the carnage enacted there two years before.

General Wayne continued his march into the heart of the Indian country, but before attempting to capture the point where the Miami villages were located, he thought best to offer the tribes a last opportunity to enter into a treaty of peace. In a report to the secretary of war General Wayne, after stating that he had given the Indians such opportunity, said: "But, should war be their choice, their blood be upon their own heads. America shall no longer be insulted with impunity. To an all-powerful and just God I therefore commit myself and gallant army." In the address he sent to the tribes General Wayne kindly entreated them to lay down their arms and "experience the kindness and friendship of the United States of America and the invaluable blessings of peace and tranquility."

In a council of the confederate tribes, Little Turtle made every effort to induce them to accept General Wayne's offers of peace, but some of the chiefs accusing him of cowardice he said no more, but sorrowfully led his warriors forth to battle. On August 20, 1794, on the bank of the Maumee, near Presque Isle, about two miles south of the site of Maumee City, the two armies met. The engagement was quick and decisive, General Wayne gaining a complete victory over the savages, who wildly fled in every direction. Not only were the armies of the two races led by notable warriors in this engagement—Wayne and Little Turtle—but they were assisted by those who, in after years, became conspicuous figures in the history of the northwest. William Henry Harrison, at that time a lieutenant, was General Wayne's aid-de-camp and Tecumseh,

the famous Shawnee chief, fought bravely in Little Turtle's band.

A few days after the victory General Wayne proceeded with his troops to the Miami villages, where he built the fort so long projected. This important post was completed October 22, 1794, and placed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamtramck, who, after firing fifteen rounds of cannon, named it Fort Wayne, in honor of the great soldier. On the ninety-third anniversary of this victory, which had given Americans the final and complete control of the Indians in this disputed portion of the country, a suitable celebration was held in the city built on the same site and bearing the same name as the post. A worthy citizen, Henry M. Williams, inclosed the grounds with an iron fence and erected a lofty ship's mast, from which floats the stars and stripes.



LITTLE TURTLE.

In the year following General Wayne's important victory over the Indians, 1795, a council of all the tribes of the northwest was held at Greenville and a final treaty of peace agreed upon. There it was that Little Turtle, who "was the master spirit on the part of the Indians," made his eloquent appeal for the privilege

of still holding the glorious gate at Fort Wayne. He had been the leader of the savage warriors when Harmar and St.

Clair met with such overwhelming defeats. Although conquered in warfare by General Wayne, Little Turtle, who has



THE FIRST TEMPERANCE SOCIETY IN AMERICA.

been called "the gentleman of his race," met him in the council with dignity and calmness. At the end of the council, which

lasted from June 16 to August 7, he withdrew with courtesy, expressing satisfaction with the treaty and friendship for the government and asking that he might be informed of any measures which the great council of the Fifteen Fires, as the fifteen states were called by the natives, might adopt, in which the interest of their children should be concerned. Ever after he remained the firm friend of the whites, locating with his tribe on the banks of the Maumee and the Wabash, where he used his influence over them for their moral advancement. To him the honor must be given of forming one of the first temperance societies in America, for he pleaded with his people with all the power of his native eloquence to let the "accursed fire-water," with which the white man tempted them, alone. He enforced his teachings with his own example of total abstinence. Yielding to his persuasions, his braves pledged themselves to abstain entirely from the use of spirits, and during the life of their noble chief the pledges were almost universally kept.

Little Turtle, brave in war and wise in peace, died at the "old orchard" near Fort Wayne on July 14, 1812. At this spot he was buried with all the honors accorded a white warrior. In the grave beside his body were placed his implements of war and a sword and medal presented him by General Washington.

"Plaudits and thanks, public and private, were showered" upon General Wayne after his success in the west and he was appointed sole commissioner to treat with the northwest Indians and receiver of the military posts given up by the

British. But he did not long fill these positions, as in December, 1796, he died, after a brief illness, and was buried at the foot of the flag-staff of the garrison at Erie. His body was reinterred by his son in 1809 in the family cemetery in Chester county, Pa., where a monument was erected to his memory by the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati.

HISTORY OF INDIANA.



MAP OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

CHAPTER XI.

TECUMSEH AND THE GREAT COUNCIL.

PESHKEWAH, CHIEF OF THE MIAMIS—FIFTEEN YEARS OF PEACE—TECUMSEH, CHIEF OF THE "ARABS OF THE WILDERNESS"—A SECOND PONTIAC—WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON—PLOTS TO CAPTURE THE FORTS—THE GREAT COUNCIL OF 1810—TECUMSEH'S SPEECH—"THE ONE-EYED PROPHET"—THE BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

We shall leave for another chapter the account of many important events which took place between the years 1787 and 1812, in connection with the settlement of this portion of country, which in 1787 had been organized into the Northwest territory, and the formation of its government, and shall continue to follow the trail of the Indian until it is forever effaced by advancing civilization.

After the death of Little Turtle, Peshkewah, or John B. Richardville, as he was better known by the whites, became the chief of the Miamis. His father was a Frenchman and his mother a chieftainess. He lived for many years in a large, comfortable brick house, on the banks of the St. Mary's river, about four miles from Fort Wayne, and adopted many of the customs and habits of the white man. He showed great business capacity in the management of the affairs of his people, always securing for them the best terms possible from the government. A little incident which occurred when he was a

young man and before he had been installed as chief (although he had been designated as such) proved him to be of a kind nature. A white prisoner had been bound to the stake to be burned. Richardville's mother, who had great influence with the tribe, had made every effort to have him released, but had failed. Just as the Indians were ready to light the torch Richardville rushed into the circle of savages, cut the cords that bound the white man, and the prisoner, through the aid of the chieftainess, made his escape. "Many years afterward the chief, on a journey to Washington, D. C., stopped at a town in Ohio. A man approached him, throwing his arms around his neck in grateful embrace. It was the rescued prisoner." Richardville at his death, which took place in 1841, left an estate valued at half a million dollars. His remains rest in the Catholic cemetery at Fort Wayne.

For about fifteen years after the tribes had signed the treaty of peace at Greenville they lived and hunted on the lands allotted them by the government, received the annuities promised them and gave little annoyance to the pioneers. That so many of the pale-faces should seek homes in the west greatly astonished the wild hunters of the forest and, as the tide of immigration increased and more land was demanded of them, they became restive and anxious



TECUMSEH.

lest they should forever be driven from their favorite hunting grounds and the homes and the graves of their ancestors.

Tecumseh, whose name signifies "Shooting Star," a chief of the Shawnees, who have been called "the Arabs of the wilderness," was especially enraged over the last land grant, made at Fort Wayne in 1803. This chief possessed an influence not only over his own tribe but over all the tribes of the west, "which no other prophet, warrior or priest ever held on this continent." Tecumseh rose far above his fellow-savages in intellectual ability and in generous, noble traits of disposition, and the fact that he was true and loyal to his own people should, of course, increase our admiration for his character. He was a true "child of the woods." The comforts of civilized life had no attraction for him, as he believed they were obtained at the expense of too much drudgery. Tecumseh, like Pontiac, planned a confederacy of all the western tribes and determined to drive the American forever from their country. He understood that there would soon be war between England and the United States and felt that he could surely depend upon British aid.

General William Henry Harrison, governor of Indiana territory, lived at Vincennes, the capital of the territory. Reports reached him that Tecumseh was uniting the tribes in a plot to capture the posts—Detroit, Fort Dearborn (the present site of Chicago), Vincennes and St. Louis—so he at once sent messengers to the chief and arranged for a council.

On August 12, 1810, Tecumseh, with 400 warriors, passed down the Wabash and encamped near Vincennes. The council

was held in the grove adjoining the governor's residence. Here Governor Harrison, attended by judges of the superior court, several army officers and a number of citizens, received the great



GOV. HARRISON'S COUNCIL WITH TECUMSEH.

chief, who came to the council accompanied by about twenty of his braves. "Tall, athletic and manly, dignified, but graceful." Tecumseh approached the governor, who, through the in-

terpreter, asked the chief to come forward and take a seat, saying that "it was the wish of their great father, the President of the United States, that he should do so."

Tecumseh paused for a moment; then, raising his tall figure to its greatest height and fixing his eyes first upon the governor and then upon the skies above, lifted his arm and, with a voice indicating great contempt for the idea that the President of the United States was his father, replied, "My father? The sun is my father, the earth is my mother, and on her bosom I will recline." So saying, he stretched himself on the green lawn. During the council Tecumseh became so excited and indignant as he recounted the wrongs of the red man that, after Governor Harrison had made some remarks in regard to the last purchase of lands from the Indians, the chief turned to the interpreter with the exclamation, "Tell him he lies!" Governor Harrison then said he would hold no further council that day.

Other meetings followed this, however, during which Tecumseh claimed that no tribe had a right to sign away its lands without the consent and approval of the entire confederacy of Indian tribes. He declared that no objection should be made to such an alliance when the "Seventeen Fires" (seventeen states) were joined together in a like confederacy.

Governor Harrison said that he would make known these views to the President, to which Tecumseh replied: "Well, as the great chief is to determine the matter, I hope the Great Spirit will put sense enough into his head to induce him to give up the land. It is true he is so far off he will not be injured by

the war. He may sit still in his town and drink his wine while you and I are left to fight it out," which indeed they did within the next few years.

After this many "talks" were held, but no agreement was reached, and Governor Harrison finally said "that the right of the United States would be supported by the sword," if need be. "So be it," was the stern and haughty reply of the Shawnee chieftain, and soon afterward he drifted down the rivers in his birch-bark canoe to visit the tribes in the southwest and to persuade them to join in the great uprising. He told them that when the proper time came he would stamp his

foot and the whole continent would tremble. It so happened that soon after his return to the north there was a dreadful earthquake.

When Tecumseh went south he left the affairs of the north in the hands of his brother, the "One-Eyed Prophet," who was a medicine man and had great influence over the tribes on account of sorceries and incantations he

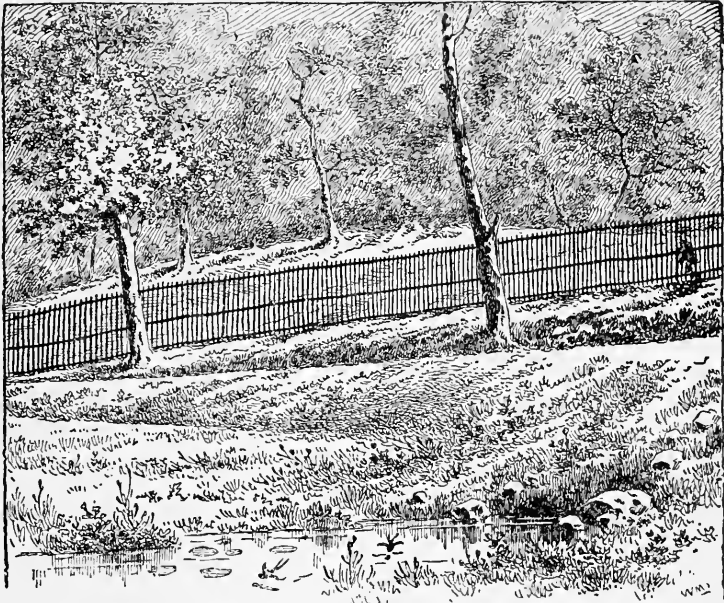


THE ONE EYED PROPHET.

successfully practiced. On leaving, Tecumseh charged his brother to preserve friendly relations with the whites and not on any account to allow an outbreak of hostilities during his

absence, but to strengthen their cause by inducing other tribes to unite with them in the effort to drive the white people from the Wabash and Illinois country.

Tecumseh left feeling confident that his instructions would be carried out. But a number of whites having been murdered by the Indians, and reports having reached the governor of an



TIPPECANOE BATTLEGROUND AS IT LOOKS TO-DAY.

uprising of many of the tribes led by the Prophet, and rumors of the proposed massacre at Vincennes, Governor Harrison marched with a force of about 800 men to the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, where Prophet's town was located, a few miles from the present site of Lafayette. Before attacking the Indians the governor sent messengers to the Prophet and

offered him an opportunity of entering into a treaty of peace. These messengers the Indians tried to capture. By daylight of the following morning, November 7, 1811, the battle was raging. The Indians fought with more than their usual bravery and energy, but were completely routed. The defeat of the Prophet was overwhelming, his power was broken and Tecumseh's grand plan of the confederacy of the tribes forever destroyed. When this great chief returned from the south and found his hopes ruined by this untimely battle, his disappointment and rage were so great that he threatened to kill the Prophet and never indeed forgave him.



BATTLE SCARRED OAK OF TIPPECANOE.

CHAPTER XII.

TECUMSEH AND THE BRITISH FORCES.

WAR DECLARED AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN—TECUMSEH AND HIS BRAVES JOIN THE ENGLISH—BATTLE OF THE THAMES—TECUMSEH KILLED—QUAINT STORY OF TECUMSEH—THE YOUNG MAN AND THE OXEN—END OF THE INDIAN DANGERS—THE INDIAN MUST "MOVE ON."

The following year, 1812, war was declared between Great Britain and the United States. Tecumseh, with a large following of Indians, joined the British forces against the Americans and was soon made a brigadier-general in the British army. During the early part of this war the British and Indian forces were victorious in most of the engagements. They captured Detroit, threatened Fort Wayne and defeated the Americans at Frenchtown, where, after the surrender to the British, most of those taken prisoners were massacred by the Indians. These disasters were followed by another defeat of the American forces at Fort Meigs. But in September, 1813, Commodore Perry gained his great naval victory over the British in Lake Erie, and General Harrison, having been appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in the west and northwest, invaded Canada.

On October 5 the great battle of the Thames was fought not many miles from Detroit. In this battle Tecumseh was killed and the power of the Indians and British in the North-

west territory was forever destroyed. A great chieftain had fallen. He was not only a devoted patriot and brave warrior,



BATTLE OF THE THAMES.

but his mode of warfare was noble and chivalrous. Unlike most of his race, he never stooped to the use of artful and cunning measures to accomplish his purposes.

Of many anecdotes illustrating his nobility of character we shall give but one. After one of the victories won by the British and Indians, the country having been pillaged of



TECUMSEH BUYS THE FARMER'S OXEN.

almost everything by the invading armies, it transpired that an old man who was lame had managed to conceal a pair of oxen, with which his son was able to make a scanty living for the

family. But one day while the man was at labor with the oxen Tecumseh, meeting him in the road, said: "My friend, I must have those oxen. My young men are very hungry; they have had nothing to eat. We must have the oxen."

The son told the chief that if he took the oxen his father would starve to death.

"Well," said Tecumseh, "we are the conquerors and everything we want is ours. I must have the oxen. My people must not starve, but I will not be so mean as to rob you of them. I will pay you \$100 for them and that is far more than they are worth."

Tecumseh got a white man to write an order on the British agent, Colonel Elliot. The oxen were killed, large fires built and the forest warriors were soon feasting on their flesh. But when the order was presented to Colonel Elliot he refused to honor it. The young man sorrowfully returned to Tecumseh who said: "He won't pay it, will he? Stay all night and to-morrow we will go and see." The next morning the two went to the British agent, to whom Tecumseh said: "Do you refuse to pay for the oxen I bought?"

"Yes," said the colonel.

"I bought them," said the chief, "for my young men were very hungry. I promised to pay for them and they shall be paid for. I have always heard the white nations went to war with each other and not with peaceful individuals; that they did not rob and plunder poor people. I will not."

"Well," said the colonel, "I will not pay for them."

"You can do as you please," said the chief; "but before Tecumseh and his warriors came to fight the battles of the

great king they had enough to eat, for which they had only to thank the Master of Life and their good rifles. Their hunting grounds supplied them with food enough; to them they can return." The colonel knew that the withdrawal of the Indian warriors from the British forces would be disastrous, so he yielded to Tecumseh, saying: "Well, if I must pay, I will."

"Give me hard money," said the chief, "not rag money." Tecumseh handed the hundred dollars in coin to the young man and then demanded "one dollar more" from the colonel, and, giving that also to the young man, said: "Take that; it will pay for the time you have lost in getting your money."

Tecumseh never allowed the massacre of prisoners, a custom usual in Indian warfare. The question as to who killed the noble chieftain has been much discussed, but to Colonel R. M. Johnson the deed is usually ascribed.

In the death of Tecumseh "the hope of the prairie and lake tribes became extinct." "The danger to the settlements was over." The calumet was again smoked, and friendly relations were soon established between the two races which were never again seriously interrupted in Indiana. The treaties made in later years provided for further purchase of their lands and the removal of many of the tribes to lands beyond the Mississippi. And so, like "poor Joe," the Indian has ever since been compelled to "move on" by a force stronger and more powerful than any London police—the force and power of a mighty civilization, which now began to throw out branches in every direction from the roots which had been planted in the midst of danger and peril and hardship.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE BEGINNINGS OF GOVERNMENT.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY—A VAST REGION DEDICATED TO FREEDOM—THE FIRST TIDE OF IMMIGRATION—DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY—WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON GOVERNOR OF INDIANA—BITTER CONTEST OVER SLAVERY—LAND SPECULATION AND JOBBERY—THE FIRST CRIMINAL CODE—INDIAN TROUBLES—AARON BURR IN INDIANA.

George Rogers Clark's victories in the west brought the territory north of the Ohio river, between the western boundary of Pennsylvania and the Mississippi river, into the possession of Virginia. The inhabitants, who were mostly French, took the oath of allegiance to Virginia, and the assembly of that state erected the conquered country into the county of Illinois. The limits of this territory were not, however, well defined, and when the confederation was in process of formation considerable difficulty was caused by the conflicting claims of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia and the Carolinas to the lands between the mountains and the Mississippi river. All of these states, under their charters, extended to the Pacific, or to the Mississippi after that river had been fixed as the British western boundary. In 1780 Virginia offered to cede to the United States all claim to the territory northwest of the Ohio upon certain conditions, which were not, however, agreed to. Four years later these conditions were withdrawn by Virginia,

and her offer, as modified, was accepted by Congress. Mr. Jefferson, then a member of that body from Virginia, reported, as chairman of a committee, a plan for the government of the entire western region. This contemplated the division of this territory into seventeen states, with a proviso, that, "after the year 1800 there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said states other than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." This proviso was stricken out and the plan adopted. In 1786, however, it was modified by Congress so as to reduce the number of states to five or three. In the following year the "ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio" was finally adopted. This ordinance was reported by a committee, of which Nathan Dane of Massachusetts was chairman. The passage of this ordinance, which received the unanimous vote of the eight states at the time represented in Congress, was an historical event which ranks second in importance only to the adoption of the Federal constitution. The Northwest territory was the first territory organized by the United States. Vital principles were formally recognized in this famous instrument, which have brought untold blessings to the people of this great region and of the entire country. Under the English law the property of the father descended to the eldest son. This kept the great estates intact and perpetuated inequalities of fortune. This law, which was in force in some of the older states, was discarded in the new territory. The ordinance contained a proviso that the estates of all persons dying in the territory with-

out wills should be divided equally among their children or next of kin in like degree. The ordinance gave perpetual guarantees to the inhabitants of the territory of perfect religious freedom, of trial by jury, of the writ of habeas corpus, and all the other rights of civil liberty. It stipulated that education should be encouraged, and that good faith and humanity should be exercised toward the Indians. The anti-slavery proviso, first proposed by Jefferson, was inserted in the ordinance, to take effect at once; but provision was made for the return to their owners of fugitives from slavery. Provision was made for the future division of the territory into three or five states, at the pleasure of the Congress. Each state was to be admitted into the Union as soon as it contained 60,000 free inhabitants, or sooner in the discretion of Congress. These states were to have the same rights and privileges as the original states and were to assume the same obligations, including their share of the burdens of the general government. The governor and all executive and military officers were to be chosen by Congress. They were to adopt and publish civil and criminal laws, selected from the laws of the states, which were to be in force unless disapproved by Congress. As soon as the territory should have 5,000 inhabitants, however, the legislative power was to be transferred to a General Assembly, elected in part by the people, whose acts, if in harmony with the ordinance and approved by the governor, were to be valid and binding. A delegate to Congress, with the right of debating, but not of voting, was to be chosen by this General Assembly.

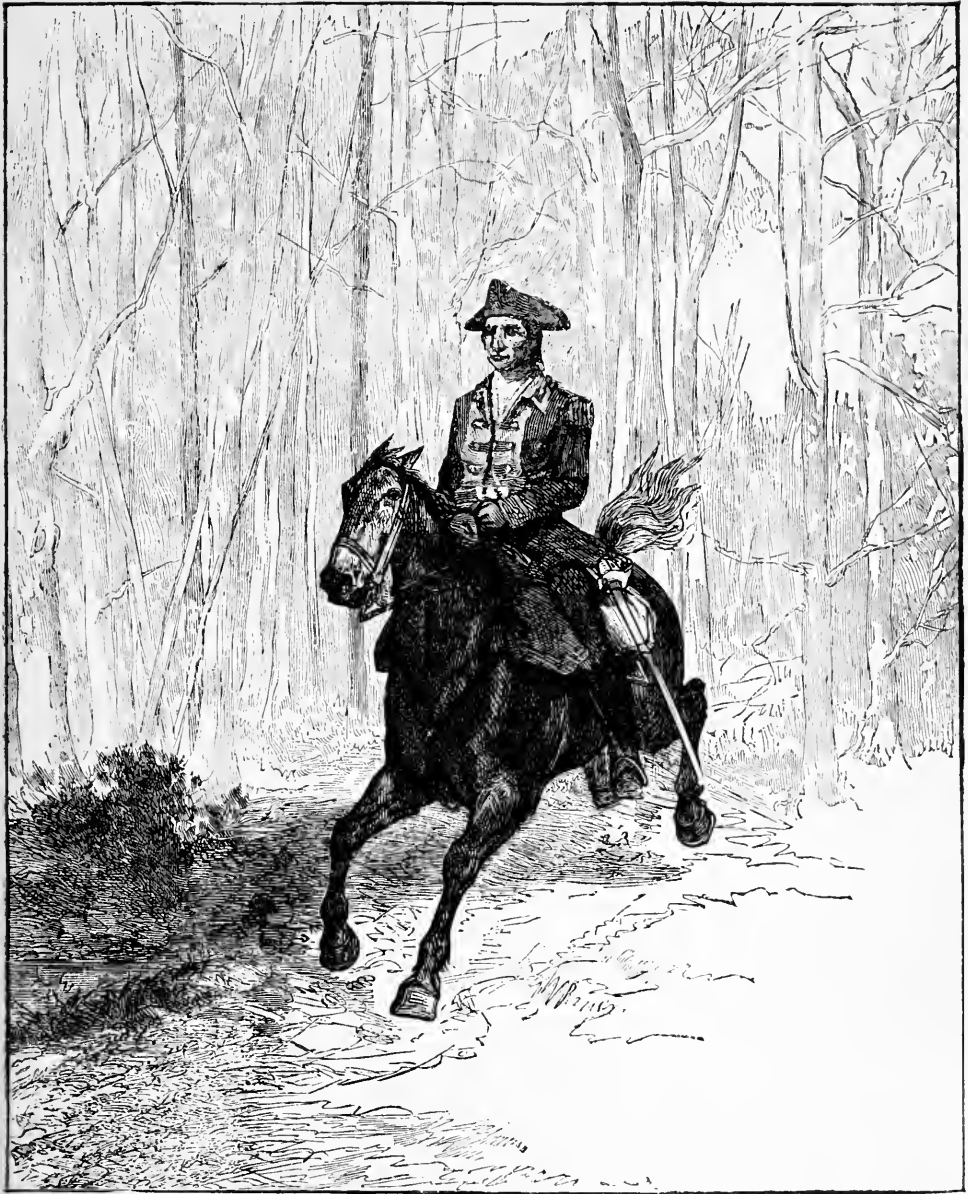
These were the leading features of this great ordinance, which forever dedicated to civilization, to religious liberty and to political freedom, a fertile territory with an area of about 250,000 miles, which to-day (1891) contains a population of nearly 14,000,000. The precedents established in this ordinance have been followed in the organization of all the territories.

The capital of the new territory was located at Marietta, on the Ohio river. The town was named for the French queen, Marie Antoinette. The territory embraced the vast region in which now are included the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, and a small part of Minnesota. General Arthur St. Clair was appointed governor and Winthrop Sargent secretary. General St. Clair was a native of Scotland, of noble birth. Inheriting a fortune, he had received a university education, and having purchased a commission in an English regiment, had come to this country in 1757 with Admiral Boscawen's fleet. He had served under General Wolfe at Quebec and in 1762 had resigned from the British service. In 1764 he had settled in Ligonier county, Pa., where he had remained, filling important official positions from time to time, until 1775, when he had been made a colonel of militia. His services during the revolutionary war had been distinguished. He had been court-martialled indeed for an apparent failure in his duty at Ticonderoga, but had been acquitted with the highest honor. He had served on the court-martial which had condemned Major Andre and had been a delegate to the continental congress. He was a brave, high-minded and

accomplished man, although his administration as governor was not popular. He was removed by President Jefferson in 1802 and spent the remainder of his life in poverty, dying at Greensburg, Pa, in 1818, at the age of eighty-four.

For several years after the organization of the Northwest territory it was the scene of constant and bloody Indian warfare, of which the story has been told in previous chapters. Notwithstanding the disturbed condition of affairs, however, there was a considerable influx of settlers from the east. Before the arrival of Governor St. Clair a temporary government was established at Marietta. The governor reached there on July 21, 1787. Four days later the first law, which was "for regulating and establishing the militia," was promulgated. On September 2 the first court was held with impressive ceremonies. From 1790 to 1795 the governor and judges published sixty-four statutes. In 1798, the population of the territory having reached 5,000, the election of a general assembly was ordered. This body organized at Cincinnati on September 24, 1799. General William Henry Harrison was elected a delegate to Congress. The legislature at the first session passed forty-eight acts, of which eleven were vetoed by the governor. The most important among the new laws related to the sale of public lands, the administration of justice, taxation and the militia.

In 1800, the Northwest territory was divided into the territories of Ohio and Indiana. The former comprised the region embraced within the limits of the present state of Ohio; the latter comprised the remainder of the original territory, or



GENERAL ST. CLAIR

what now constitutes the states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and a small part of Minnesota. The seat of govern-

ment was fixed at Vincennes and General Harrison was made governor. His commission was dated 1801, although the act creating Indiana territory had taken effect July 4, 1800. John Gibson was made secretary and William Clarke, Henry Vanderburg and John Griffin judges. The territorial act was brief, providing simply for a division of the original territory and the crea-



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

tion of an additional government "in all respects similar" to the government created by the ordinance of 1787. It stipulated, however, that a legislature should be chosen as soon as a majority of the freeholders of Indiana territory signified a desire for one. The civilized population of the new territory was estimated at 4,875.

General Harrison reached Vincennes January 10, 1801, and assumed the reins of government which had been temporarily held by John Gibson, the secretary. On the 12th, the governor and judges went into session and adjourned on the 26th, having adopted seven laws and three resolutions.

At an election held in Indiana territory September 11,

1804, a majority of 138 was recorded in favor of organizing a general assembly. Early in the following year a house of representatives was elected. The upper house or council of five was selected by President Jefferson through Governor Harrison from ten names submitted by the house of representatives and on July 29, 1805, the first general assembly of Indiana territory met at Vincennes. A few days before this the territory of Michigan had been detached from Indiana. From that time until February 3, 1809, when the territory of Illinois was organized, Indiana consisted of all the original Northwest territory except Ohio and Michigan. The separation of Illinois from Indiana in 1809 reduced the latter to the dimensions of the present state, which has an area of 36,350 miles.

The territorial history of Indiana was eventful. The Indian and slavery questions were all-absorbing. Notwithstanding the prohibition of 1787, negroes were held, to some extent, in slavery. There was a strong and persistent movement in favor of the suspension of the anti-slavery provision of the ordinance of 1787, in so far as it applied to Indiana. In December, 1802, a convention, which had been elected by the people, met at Vincennes to consider this matter. Governor Harrison presided. The convention prepared a memorial to Congress, which was signed by the delegates and other citizens, in favor of such an amendment to the ordinance of 1787 as would permit the admission of slaves into Indiana territory for a period of ten years. Congress refused to change the ordinance. The matter was repeatedly brought before that body. There was a considerable opposition to the change among the people of

Indiana, which manifested itself in public meetings, resolutions, memorials to Congress, etc. Feeling ran high throughout the state. The effort to introduce slavery into Indiana was finally defeated in 1807 when the matter was before Congress for the last time.

Between 1800 and 1805 there was considerable immigration from the east. Land speculation was rife, and there was a good deal of official rascality in connection with it, which Governor Harrison exposed in reports to President Jefferson. Great confusion existed in land titles, arising from the conflicting grants which had been made by the French, the English, Indian treaties, etc. From 1804 to 1810 a commission created by Congress was engaged in the examination of titles and claims. They confirmed a large number and rejected a large number, and their decisions, ratified by Congress, are the foundation of most land titles in Indiana to-day.

In his message to the first legislature, Governor Harrison urged the passage of a law to prohibit the sale of spirits to the Indians. He drew a vivid picture of scenes which were then familiar in Indiana. "You have seen our towns crowded with drunken savages; our streets flowing with their blood; their arms and clothing bartered for the liquor that destroys them, and their miserable women and children enduring all the extremities of cold and hunger. So destructive has the progress of intemperance been among them that whole villages have been swept away."

The legislature met annually and passed laws covering a wide range of subjects.

In 1807 the laws then in force were revised and codified. The work of revision was done by John Rice Jones and John Johnson. The laws were published at Vincennes by Messrs. Stout and Smoot, printers to the territory. The criminal code made four offenses capital—treason, murder, arson and horse stealing. A number of offenses were punishable, in whole or in part, by whipping—among them burglary, robbery, larceny, hog-stealing, bigamy and “disobedience by children or servants.” Forgery was punishable by fine, disfranchisement and “standing in the pillory.”

Between 1805 and 1807 the movements of Aaron Burr created much commotion in Indiana. He was organizing an expedition supposed to be of a treasonable character and was in close correspondence with some of the leading men of the territory. He visited Jeffersonville, Vincennes and other points and enlisted a number of inhabitants in his enterprise. But his projects came to naught. In 1807 he was arrested in Mississippi and brought to trial for treason. His expedition had, however, been abandoned before his arrest.

CHAPTER XIV.

LATER TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA INSIST UPON GOVERNING THEMSELVES—RAPID GROWTH OF POPULATION—THE EARLY GOVERNORS—JENNINGS, THE ANTI-SLAVERY LEADER—GIBSON'S ROMANTIC CAREER—REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL TO CORYDON—THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1816—INDIANA ADMITTED AS A STATE.

Under the ordinance of 1787, which was continued in force by the act of 1800 creating the territory of Indiana, the appointment of territorial governors, secretaries and judges was conferred upon the president, "by and with the advice and consent of the senate." Until a legislature was elected the governor and judges, or a majority of them, were to have the right of adopting civil and criminal laws subject to rejection by Congress. A legislature was to be established only when demanded by a majority of the freeholders of the territory. No one could sit in the legislative council unless possessed of 500 acres of land, or in the house of representatives unless possessed of 200 acres. The members of the council were appointed by the president from among persons nominated by the house of representatives. Among the qualifications of electors of members of the latter body was the ownership of fifty acres of land. The governor had the appointment of all militia officers and of the county officers and justices of the

peace. He also had the exclusive power to divide the territory into districts, to apportion representatives, to veto any bill passed by the general assembly, and to convene, prorogue and dissolve that body at his pleasure. The people of the infant territory were restive under these restrictions upon their privileges as citizens. Scarcely had the territory been organized when a strong movement for an extension of the suffrage developed. The legislature of 1807 attempted to enlarge the suffrage, and Congress, in the following year, did, in some degree, modify the qualifications of electors. In 1809 Congress conferred upon the qualified voters of the territory the right to elect the legislative council and a delegate to Congress, and two years later it abolished the property qualifications of voters by extending "the right of voting for members of the general assembly and for a territorial delegate to Congress to every free white male person who had attained the age of twenty-one years, and who, having paid a county or territorial tax," had been a resident of the territory for one year.

The first general assembly elected Benjamin Parke, an able and worthy man, as delegate to Congress. Mr. Parke was a native of New Jersey and had come to Indiana in 1801. In 1808 he resigned his place in Congress to take a seat on the supreme bench of the territory. Jesse B. Thomas, then speaker of the Indiana house of representatives, succeeded Judge Parke as delegate to Congress. On May 22, 1809, the first popular election of a delegate was held. Jonathan Jennings, who was a conspicuous figure in the early history of Indiana, and to whom, more than to any other man, the preservation of the territory

from the blight of slavery was due, was elected over Thomas Randolph by a small majority. The total vote polled was 911. Jonathan Jennings was born in New Jersey in 1784. His father was a Presbyterian minister. He passed his childhood and early youth in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he received an excellent education. He removed to Indiana territory when a very young man and was appointed clerk of the first territorial



GOV. JONATHAN JENNINGS

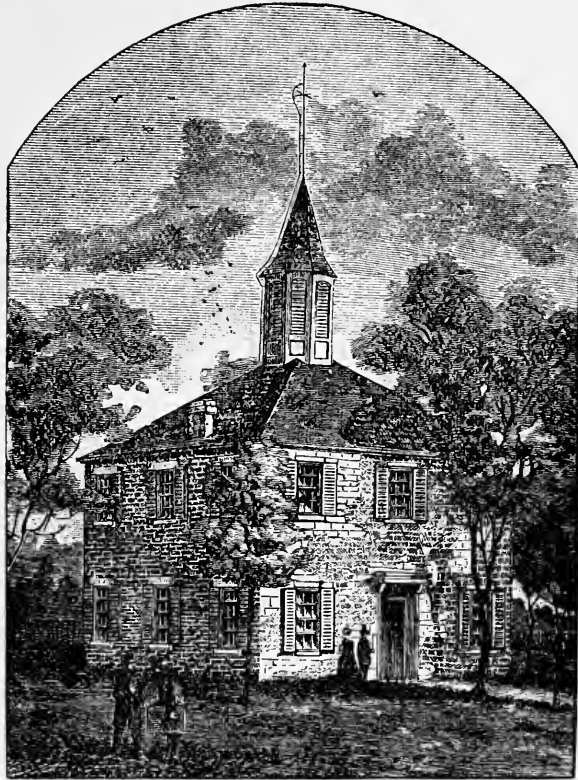
legislature. He was a determined anti-slavery man. In the congressional campaign of 1809 the issue was the slavery question. A strong party led by Governor Harrison was striving to have the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the territory, amended or repealed. Jennings and his followers earnestly resisted this movement. At that time, notwith-

standing the law, negroes were freely bought and sold in Indiana. The contest was extremely bitter. Jennings, who was a very young man, was opposed by most of the leading men in the territory. His election was contested by his opponent, but Congress admitted him.

In 1810, the population of the territory had grown to 24,250. For several years following, the tide of immigration from the east was checked by Indian troubles in the territory and the disturbed condition of the country caused by the war with Great Britain, which was declared on June 18, 1812. Governor Harrison, then fresh from his triumph at Tippecanoe, was called again into the military service. In August he was

appointed a major-general of the Kentucky militia, and in the following autumn was made commander of the army operating against the British in the northwest. The duties of governor then devolved for a time upon John Gibson, who was one of the most unique and interesting characters of the day. He was over seventy years of age, having been born in Lancaster, Pa., in 1740. He had had an adventurous career. In early life he had taken part in an expedition against the Indians in Pennsylvania. For a number of years he had lived at Fort Pitt (now Pittsburg) where he was an Indian trader. At one time he was captured by the Indians and condemned, with a number of other white men, to be burned at the stake. An old squaw, who had conceived a fondness for him, rescued him from this terrible fate and adopted him as her son. For a number of years he lived among the Indians, adopting their customs and learning their language. He pined for civilization, however, and at the first opportunity made his escape and returned to Fort Pitt. He served as colonel of a regiment in the Revolutionary war and for a time was in command of the western frontier. In 1788 he was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of Pennsylvania. In 1800 he was appointed secretary of Indiana territory and organized its government. It is said that his knowledge of the Indian character and language enabled him to prevent an outbreak at the famous conference between Harrison and Tecumseh. He had a marked influence with the Indians, among whom he was known as "Horsehead." He served the territory for one year both as governor and secretary. He died in 1822 near Pittsburg.

The legislature of 1813 passed a number of important laws, one of which provided for the removal of the territorial capital from Vincennes to Corydon, Harrison county. During that year the settlers were thrown into a panic by Indian depreda-



FIRST CAPITOL AT CORYDON.

tions. The Indians, incited by emissaries of the British, frequently attacked the settlements, stealing horses, killing men and women and committing other outrages. Between February and July, fourteen or fifteen white persons were killed by

the savages and a large number wounded. Acting-Governor Gibson called into the service of the United States sixteen companies of territorial militia for the purpose of protecting the settlers against the hostile savages. Several companies of mounted rangers also took the field. They numbered about one hundred each. "Each man," says Dillon, "was armed with a rifle and a large knife and many of the rangers carried tomahawks. No uniforms were required to be worn by these troops, but the men generally wore hunting shirts, some of which were made of linsey and others of linen. The discipline that was required in the ranger service was not so strict as that which was observed in the regular service, but more strict than that of the militia companies. Each ranger carried his own supply of provisions, consisting of flour or corn-meal, bacon, etc. Their orders of march and encampment were generally determined by the character of the country over which they passed. Through heavily timbered districts they marched in single file. Those who marched in front on one day were thrown in the rear on the succeeding day. The horses in the rear of the line of march always suffered more from fatigue than those in front, because in passing over fallen trees, ravines, gullies or any other obstructions each horse, after the first, would lose some distance which he was forced to regain by increased speed; and in a troop of 100 the horse that passed last over any such obstruction would be compelled to gallop a considerable distance in order to maintain his proper place in the file." It was not until 1814 that the territory became quiet and peaceful.

On February 27, 1813, President Madison nominated Thomas Posey, then a United States senator from Tennessee, as governor of Indiana territory. He was confirmed on March



GOVERNOR THOMAS POSEY.

3 and assumed his duties in the following May. Posey was born on the banks of the Potomac July 9, 1750. His parents were poor and his early advantages very limited. In 1774 he joined Dunmore's expedition against the Indians. He fought in the Revolutionary war and was one of General Wayne's ablest lieutenants in his Indian campaign. Returning from the military service with the rank of major-general he located in Tennessee. After the admission of Indiana as a state he was defeated for governor by John Jennings and was appointed an Indian agent for Illinois territory, but died soon after reaching Shawneetown, March 19, 1818. He is described as a tall, athletic, handsome man, graceful and easy in manner. He was a devout member of the Presbyterian church and a man of uprightness and considerable ability.

The territorial general assembly met for the first time at Corydon in 1813. Among the important acts passed was one to prevent duelling. It required every public official in the service of the territory, either civil or military, and every attorney-at-law, to take the following oath: "That he or they (as the case may be) has neither directly nor indirectly given, accepted or knowingly carried a challenge to any person or persons, to fight in single combat or otherwise, with any

deadly weapon, either in or out of this territory, since February 15, 1814; and that he or they will neither directly nor indirectly give, accept or knowingly carry a challenge to any person or persons, to fight in single combat or otherwise, with any deadly weapon, either in or out of this territory during their continuance in office."

In 1815 a census was taken of the territory, which showed a total free white population of 63,897. The act organizing Indiana territory provided that whenever the free white population of Indiana exceeded 60,000 it should be admitted into the Union as a state. In December, 1815, the territorial legislature adopted a memorial to Congress, praying that body to order an election of delegates to a convention for the purpose of determining whether it was expedient to form a constitution or provide for the holding of another convention for that purpose. The memorial contained this language: "And whereas the inhabitants of this territory are principally composed of emigrants from every part of the Union, and as various in their customs and sentiments as in their persons, we think it prudent, at this time, to express to the general government our attachment to the fundamental principles of legislation prescribed by Congress in their ordinance for the government of this territory, particularly as respects personal freedom and involuntary servitude, and hope they may be continued as the basis of the constitution." A bill to enable the people of Indiana territory to form a constitution and state government was reported by a committee of which Mr. Jennings was chairman. This bill became a law April 19,

1816. Under its provisions a convention was chosen, which was in session at Corydon from June 10 to June 29, 1816, and which framed the constitution under which the people of Indiana lived in peace and prosperity for thirty-five years.

Jonathan Jennings was chairman of the convention and William Hendricks secretary. The convention had a membership of forty-three. "They were mostly," says Dillon, "clear-minded, unpretending men of common sense, whose patriotism was unquestionable and whose morals were fair." The constitution embraced a bill of rights of twenty-four sections, containing all the guarantees of religious and civil liberty deemed essential to the full protection of the individual in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The legislature was constituted of a senate and house of representatives. Senators were to be chosen for three years; representatives for one year. The legislature was to meet annually on the first Monday in December. The governor was to be elected for three years. He was given the pardoning power, the appointment of supreme judges and other officials (with the approval of the senate) and the veto power, which, however, could be overruled by a majority of each branch of the legislature. The judges of the supreme court were to hold seven years. The circuit courts were to consist of a president, appointed by the general assembly, and two associate judges, elected by the people. All white male citizens of the United States, who had resided in the state one year, were made voters. The constitution provided a method for its amendment, with this condition: "But as the holding of any part of the human creation in

slavery, or involuntary servitude, can only originate in usurpation and tyranny, no alteration of this constitution shall ever take place so as to introduce slavery or involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." The constitution made it the duty of the legislature to establish a system of popular education and institutions for the shelter and care of the unfortunate. The propositions and conditions embraced in the enabling act of Congress, relating to boundaries, the donation of government lands for school purposes and for a seat of government, etc., were formally ratified and accepted by the convention.

The constitution was not submitted to the people for ratification, but went into effect at once. It was the product of wisdom and patriotism. It embodied all the essential principles of free government and was in every way well designed to meet the necessities of the people by and for whom it was framed.

CHAPTER XV.

PAST AND PRESENT COMPARED AND CONTRASTED.

IMMIGRATION OF NEW ENGLANDERS AFTER 1814—POETIC PICTURE OF A GREAT COMMONWEALTH—TRANSPORTATION BEFORE THE DAYS OF RAILROADS—NO ROADS—MRS. MORSS TELLS HER EXPERIENCES—CABINS OF THE PIONEERS—FEW AMUSEMENTS—DANCES—QUILTING BEES—DRESS OF THE OLD DAYS—THE BEAU OF THE PERIOD.

After final peace was made with the tribes of the northwest in 1814 another wave of immigration, greater than any which had preceded it, swept over the new states and territories. The wide prairies and magnificent forests of the rich valley attracted people from all the eastern states, but especially from rocky, rugged New England. These New Englanders transplanted well, and here in the broad west their strong and robust traits of character, cribbed and confined in their mountain homes, expanded and developed into a nobler type of manhood, if our vanity may be pardoned for saying so. The advantages of education and refined society were by no means disregarded by these people, but in many instances they had to be sacrificed that the foundation of the future great commonwealths might be laid. The privations endured, the obstacles overcome, and the wise and judicious laws enacted, prove the founders of this new commonwealth to have been men of force, enterprise and foresight.

“What constitutes a state?

Not high-raised battlement or labored mound,

Thick wall or moated gate;

Not cities proud with spires and turret crown'd—

No; men, high-minded men,

With powers as high above dull brutes endued

In forest, brake, or den,

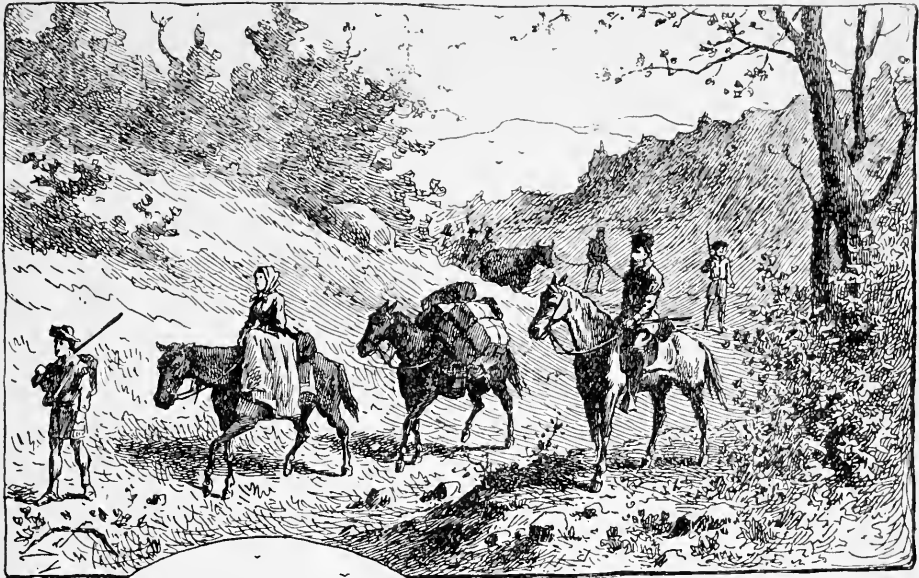
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;

Men who their duties know,

But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain.”

Settling in a new, wild region in the early part of this nineteenth century was very different from settling in a new part of the country to-day. In the first place, there were no railroads to carry the pioneer to his destination, and weeks were occupied in making the trip. And how did the pioneer travel, do you ask? Well, unless he wished to locate on the banks of the Ohio river, where steamboats began running as early as 1812—the first one being called the “Orleans”—he had to travel in ways that would seem to us now a great trial of patience. They nevertheless had some fascinations and advantages that we must forego as we are hurried from point to point in luxurious railway carriages. Hundreds came west on horseback, bringing with them, besides the horses they rode, others called pack-horses, which carried on their backs the goods of the owner. Hundreds of others came in pirogues and flatboats. The former were canoes split through the center, with a board inserted; the latter were large and flat and propelled by poles. The travelers usually camped out at night or stopped at the log-cabin of some settler who had already established himself in the wilderness.

Mrs. Susan A. Morss, mother of the editor of the Indian-



EMIGRATING WEST.

apolis *Sentinel*, who is (1891), at the age of seventy-six, blessed with a vigorous mind and a retentive memory, is fond of relating her adventures en route to Indiana in the year 1832. She left her birthplace in western New York, when quite a young girl, with her family. They traveled to Dayton, Ohio, a distance of several hundred miles, in a sleigh. A few years later they journeyed

from Dayton to Logansport, Indiana, in a carriage. There were literally no roads—merely openings through the forests. The mud was often so deep that the wheels sank to the hubs, and had to be pried out with rails. At Logansport the carriage was abandoned, and the travelers continued their journey to Fort Wayne on horseback. They spent three nights at the cabins which were scattered at wide intervals along the road. Repeatedly they were obliged to sleep in the same room with Indians, who lay stretched upon the floor—or ground—with their heads to the fire. Several nights they passed in Indian wigwams, where they were most hospitably treated, the Indians appearing honored and gratified to entertain them. Mrs. Morss' experience was that of all who came to Indiana in the days of its infancy and early youth as a state.

• If these pioneers wished to become farmers—as most of them did—they were obliged to make a clearing in the forests before they could plant their crops. In many of the log cabins greased paper answered the purpose of glass for windows, while at night the only light was obtained from a wick burned in a saucer of grease called a “dip.” Even in the houses of the settlements the best artificial light was that of a tallow candle. Ingenuity was often greatly taxed in making the rude, rough furniture for their homes. Cradles were sometimes made by sawing and splitting a hollow tree, and rude stools took the place of chairs. They raised their own flax and wool and did their own spinning and weaving. Their fare was of the coarsest. Corn-bread and pork were the staples of their diet, but vegetables of their own raising were soon added. One

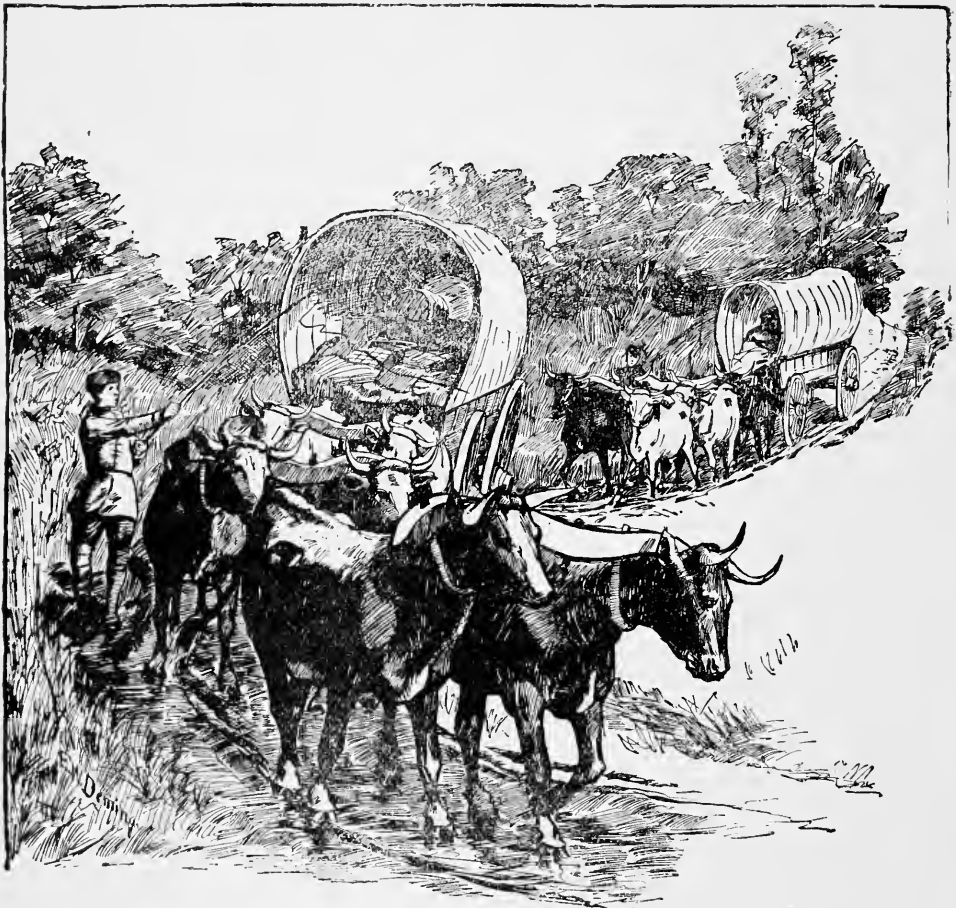
luxury they had, however, which excites our envy, and that was unadulterated maple-sugar and syrup. Stoves were unknown, the huge fireplace serving the purpose of both heating and cooking. A few indulged in the extra convenience of what was called a Dutch oven, which has never been equaled by any invention for baking bread, pies and cakes.

The children of the backwoodsmen never wore stockings or shoes, except in the severest winter weather. They usually slept in the garret, which they reached by means of a ladder, and so well ventilated were these sleeping apartments that the children often watched from their beds the stars in the heavens through the chinks in the roof.

The new-comer found in the settlements more French and Indians than Americans. A number of log cabins grouped together formed a town. Even the governor's mansion was a log cabin. It was not many years, however, before an occasional brick house appeared, as brick kilns were among the first manufacturing concerns established.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch says in his interesting autobiographical work, "Men and Measures of Half a Century," when referring to one of these cabins—the home of Major Samuel Lewis of Fort Wayne: "It was a double log cabin, the latch-string of which was always out, a cabin which was rendered charming in summer by the beauty and odors of the honeysuckle and climbing roses which covered its walls, and in winter by the cheerful blaze in its ample fireplace."

Cozy comfort was indeed found in many of these rustic homes. After the large Pennsylvania wagons found their way



PENNSYLVANIA WAGONS.

across the mountains and into the valley, and supplanted the pack-horses for carrying goods, "store furniture" was introduced in the settlements. Solid mahogany stands and tables were not unknown, and ingrain carpets covered the floors of the more pretentious parlors.

The mail was carried on horseback. Judge Samuel Hanna of Fort Wayne, afterward one of the most prominent men in the state, was among those who acted in the capacity of mail-carrier. The postage on a letter was twenty cents and envelopes were unknown. Letters were folded and sealed together with sealing-wax. Some writer has said that social life had then its golden period. "It was never more free from the deceptions, hollow appearances, and evils of an older country." Many of the most prominent families in the political and social life of the state to-day were among the leaders then. There were, of course, no theatres or operas to attend, but dancing was a favorite amusement, and "balls" were given, to which the prominent people from all over the state were invited. Young ladies would send "east to Dayton or Cincinnati" for the dresses to be worn on these occasions, and the couples who carried off the honors of the evening were those who "led off," or "opened the ball." A quilting was a popular social pastime. At these affairs the invited lady guests worked faithfully all day on the quilt, vying with each other in the dexterous use of the needle. A toothsome dinner was always served on these occasions by the hostess. The "men folk" joined the circle in the evening, when refreshments were served and dancing and other social amusements were engaged in.

The most striking feature of the ladies' dress was the puffs worn at the top of the sleeves, which were so large that a small-sized pillow—the kind used at that time—was frequently



A LADY OF PIONEER DAYS.

stuffed into each to make it stand out and up. The hair was combed straight back from the forehead, the more fashionable wearing a bunch of false curls on either side. The dresses were very short-waisted, and were always cut low in the neck, a cape, or "inside handkerchief," being indispensable for completing the toilet. The long, black-lace veils fell over the face, and reached almost to the knees. The muffs carried were so large that one could almost make a lap-robe out of the fur contained in them.

When the beau of the period made his appearance on notable occasions his costume was not unlike that of the society young man of to-day, only he was made even more irresistible by the addition of the fine cambric ruffled shirt bosom and handsomely brocaded vest, features of evening dress in which most pride was taken.

It is difficult to reconcile the way the children were then dressed with the tradition that our fathers and mothers

possessed a remarkable share of good, sound sense. The warm, high-neck, long-sleeve underclothing, now considered so indispensable throughout the cold season to a child's health and comfort, was then unknown. Besides this, the little girls' dresses were made low in the neck, and with short sleeves. To be sure, over the dress a long-sleeve gingham apron was commonly worn, a little fancy woolen sacque taking its place for dress occasions. The children of to-day should certainly develop into a more robust and healthy generation if there is any merit in current sanitary teachings.

CHAPTER XVI.

COMMUNISM IN INDIANA.

THE FAMOUS EXPERIMENT AT NEW HARMONIE—WHAT GEORGE RAPP AND HIS PARTY OF GERMAN EMIGRANTS ACCOMPLISHED IN TWENTY-ONE YEARS—ADVENT OF THE OWENS—ROBERT OWEN PUTS HIS PHILANTHROPIC THEORIES IN PRACTICE—A QUEER LITTLE COMMUNITY AND ITS BRIEF BUT INSTRUCTIVE HISTORY.

Among the early settlements of Indiana was one in the southern part of the state, well deserving of a chapter by itself because of its peculiar character.

As early as 1813 George Rapp, an ecclesiastic, or preacher, with a party of German emigrants, purchased 30,000 acres near the lower Wabash river, about fifteen miles from the town of Mt. Vernon on the Ohio. Here they built a village of about 160 houses, and began in a characteristically industrious way to cultivate the ground around them. They established their little community in accordance with the teachings and examples of the early Christians, as they understood them.

There was no "mine" nor "thine," but all things were "held in common." There was no marrying or giving in marriage, as they believed in and practiced celibacy. It was, in fact, a miniature monarchy, the leader, Rapp, having absolute power, his word being law. The little town was called

Harmonie, as the inhabitants were supposed to dwell in perfect agreement with each other.

For twenty-one years this singular little community continued to live under the rules and conditions established by its founders. Financially the experiment was a success, for at the time of the immigration to this country, their property only averaged twenty-five dollars a person, while in 1825 each inhabitant was worth two thousand dollars. At this time the wealth of Indiana, outside of this community, was estimated to average one hundred and fifty dollars to each inhabitant. But in other respects the undertaking proved a failure. The contentment and satisfaction anticipated were not realized.

In Glasgow, Scotland, there was living in these years a manufacturer by the name of Robert Owen, who was deeply



Robert Owen.

interested in solving the problem, then, as now, a pressing one, of the relations between capital and labor. He had a large reputation as a philanthropist, and had adopted many beneficent measures for the comfort and welfare of the employes in his extensive mills. So renowned became these mills at New Lanark, on account of the reformatory meas-

ures thus introduced, that they were daily visited by travelers from all parts of Great Britain, including even members of the royal family. To Robert Owen, in the winter of 1825,

came an agent, offering this large tract of land in southern Indiana, including the village already built. The price at which it was offered was \$200,000.

Robert Owen's brain was full of theories, which he believed, if carried out, would settle the vexed labor problem, and place society on a basis of "equality and fraternity." His greatest ambition was for a "vast theatre on which to try his plans of social reform." Feeling that the possession of this property in a new land would afford him the long desired opportunity, he made the purchase and at once came to Indiana. His son, Robert Daie Owen, who needs no introduction to the people of our state, as he afterward became famous as an author, scientist and statesman, joined him in 1826. The son, then a young man, was favorably impressed with the New World, finding many things to admire in the natural scenery, and much to enjoy in the way of romantic adventure. The village, which was named by his father New Harmonie, he describes as picturesque and "literally embowered in trees, rows of black locusts marking the street lines." Most of the houses were made of logs, although the thrifty Germans had built a few of brick. They had also built a church, a steam mill and a woolen factory.

Upon Robert Owen's arrival at the scene of his new philanthropic experiment, the people were organized into a co-operative association. An executive committee was appointed whose duty it was "to estimate the value of each person's services and give all persons employed respectively credit for the amount, to be drawn out by them in produce or store goods."

But very soon after the arrival of Robert Dale Owen, the Harmonites, on advice of the elder Owen, formed themselves into a community of equality, in which all property was to be held in common. The new constitution provided that "all members according to their ages, not according to the natural value of their services, were to be furnished, as near as could be, with similar food, clothing and education, and as soon as practicable, live in similar houses, and in all respects be accommodated alike." The real estate was to be held in perpetual trust for the use of the community. The power of making laws was given to the assembly, which consisted of all the adult members of the community. Three evenings each week the inhabitants were to meet together, devoting one evening to the discussion of "subjects connected with the welfare of the society, another to a vocal and instrumental concert, and another to a public ball." All who wished to become members were admitted, without regard to character or intelligence, and herein, as Robert Dale Owen afterward thought, lay one of the causes of failure. The community naturally attracted curious and eccentric people; but men of scientific and literary ability were also found in the strange little village. M. Lesseur lived at the place many years, and Thomas Say prepared his handsome work on American Entomology in New Harmonie, dying there in 1834.

One of the first pursuits in which Robert Dale Owen engaged was that of teaching school, and one of the first things he did was to abolish flogging, of which he afterward spoke as a "degraded relic of barbarism, then countenanced in England.

alike in army, navy, and some of the most accredited seminaries." Among the young people there was a pleasant, wholesome freedom. They called each other by their Christian names and lived together as brothers and sisters.

But the existence of the community as a co-operative association, based on the principles of equality in all things, was destined to be brief. In a little over a year its death knell was sounded, the experiment being abandoned as a failure.

That this was the result is not strange, for, as Robert Dale Owen said, when reviewing the enterprise many years afterward, "no industrial experiment can succeed which proposes equal remuneration to all men—the diligent and the dila- tory, the skilled artisan and the common laborer, the genius and the drudge."

This undertaking proved a disastrous one to Robert Owen, his losses amounting to about two hundred thousand dollars. After its collapse he paid every farthing of the debts incurred by the community, including some in which it was involved by rascals, for which he was neither legally nor morally respon- sible. To aid him in the work of liquidation his two sons transferred to him their interest in the mills at Glasgow, in con- sideration of which the father conveyed to them property in Indiana valued at thirty thousand dollars. He returned to Scotland, but never ceased to advocate his pet theories, nor to make experiments, appearing in Liverpool at the Social Science association as enthusiastic as ever in their behalf in 1858, which was the year of his death.

CHAPTER XVII.

FROM JENNINGS TO WRIGHT.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE STATE UNDER THE FIRST CONSTITUTION—A SUCCESSION OF STRONG GOVERNORS—PERIODS OF RAPID GROWTH AND SHARP REACTION—BEGINNINGS OF THE FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM—THE ERA OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—HOW INDIANA LOST HER CREDIT AND HOW SHE REGAINED IT.

The first election in the State of Indiana was held in August, 1816. Jonathan Jennings was elected governor over Thomas Posey. The total vote for governor was 9,145, of which Jennings received 5,211. Christopher Harrison was elected lieutenant-governor, and William Hendricks representative in Congress. A legislature, composed of ten senators and twenty-nine representatives, was also elected. The first general assembly convened at Corydon, November 4, 1816. John Paul was chosen president pro tem of the senate, and Isaac Blackford was made speaker of the house of representatives. Three days after the assembling of the legislature the governor and lieutenant-governor were inducted into office. Governor Jennings in his inaugural address outlined a wise and statesman-like policy for the new government. On December 11, by a joint resolution of Congress, Indiana was formally admitted into the Union as a state. James Noble and Walter Taylor were elected United States sena-

tors; Robert A. New, secretary of state; William H. Lilly, auditor of public accounts, and Daniel C. Lane, treasurer of state. The general assembly, after a busy and profitable session, adjourned January 3, 1817.

For several years after the admission of Indiana as a state she enjoyed a fair measure of prosperity. The establishment of the state government, the restoration of peace with Great Britain, and the disappearance of Indian troubles, gave a powerful impetus to immigration, and the settlement of the state proceeded rapidly. The free white population increased from 63,897 in December, 1815, to 147,178 when the census was taken in 1820. "The inhabitants of the new state," says Dillon, "began to open new farms, to found new settlements, to plant new orchards, to erect school-houses and churches, to build hamlets and towns, and to engage, with some degree of ardor, in the various peaceful pursuits of civilized life. A sense of security pervaded the minds of the people. The hostile Indian tribes, having been overpowered, humbled and impoverished, no longer excited the fears of the pioneer settlers, who dwelt in safety in their plain log-cabin homes, and cultivated their small fields without the protection of armed sentinels. The numerous temporary forts and block houses, which were no longer required as places of refuge for the pioneers, were either converted into dwelling-houses or suffered to fall into ruins."

But the difficulties and embarrassments which attended upon the new government were numerous. The people were poor, and the collection of the revenue necessary for the estab-

lishment and support of the government involved great hardships which were not always patiently borne. Schools were to be provided, public buildings erected, the credit of the state builded up, roads constructed and all the varied requirements of a new commonwealth "in the wilderness" fulfilled. The responsibilities which rested upon Governor Jennings and his associates in the government were indeed heavy.

Under an act of Congress, passed in 1785, and the Ordinance of 1787, a thirty-sixth part of the lands in the Northwest Territory was set aside for the support of a system of popular education. During the territorial period of Indiana the first steps were taken toward the establishment of free schools and a university, but little real progress was made in that direction. The state constitution made it the duty of the general assembly, "as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law for a general system of education ascending in a regular gradation from township schools to a state university, wherein tuition shall be gratis, and equally open to all." Governor Jennings in his first message to the legislature dwelt upon the importance of establishing, at the earliest possible moment, a system of free schools. The early legislatures gave considerable attention to the subject, but it was not until 1822 that the first general school law was passed. From that time until the present moment, the educational interests of the state have been jealously guarded by the successive administrations and legislatures. A sketch of their development is given in another chapter.

During Governor Jennings' administration projects of

internal improvement were agitated, but in the then straitened condition of public finances it was impossible to undertake them.

Governor Jennings was re-elected in 1819. At the conclusion of his second term he was chosen to Congress, where he served eight years. Defeated for a fifth term by General John Carr, he was appointed by President Jackson, in 1832, a member of an Indian commission. He died in 1834 on his farm near Charlestown. His last years were clouded by poverty and neglect, resulting partly from intemperate habits into which he had fallen during his residence in Washington. His remains were carried in a common farm wagon to their last resting place, followed by a few friends. He was one of the greatest men who ever lived in Indiana. The people of this state owe him a debt of gratitude and his memory lasting honor. "The making and putting into motion the machinery of a new state requires ability of a high order. Jonathan Jennings proved himself equal to the task. The state machinery started off without impediment, and ran without friction. It did its work well, for it was guided by a master hand. Governor Jennings was a man of polished manners. He was always gentle and kind to those about him. He was not an orator, but could tell what he knew in a pleasing way. He wrote well; he fought slavery to the death when it sought to fasten itself upon Indiana territory; he helped secure for her sons and daughters the best portion of her rich and fertile lands, and yet he sleeps the long sleep without a stone to mark his resting place."

A succession of strong men—men of intellect, force of character and rugged patriotism—followed Jonathan Jennings in the governor's chair. The first of these was William Hendricks, a man of great ability and high character. Born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1783, he received a common school education, and removed to Indiana in 1814, being one of the first settlers of Madison. He was secretary of the constitutional convention of 1816, and was the sole representative of Indiana in Congress from 1816 until 1822, when he resigned to take the governor's office. He found the finances of the state in a demoralized condition, and his administration was beset with many difficulties. It was, nevertheless, eminently successful. Before his term expired he was elected a senator in Congress, serving two terms with great distinction, and retiring in 1837. He died at Madison in 1850. He was an uncle of Vice-President Hendricks.



RATCLIFFE BOONE.

The unexpired term of Mr. Hendricks as governor was served out by Ratcliffe Boone, the lieutenant-governor, a man of mark at that time in Indiana.

James B. Ray served as governor from 1825 to 1831. He was a native of Kentucky, and had served several terms in the legislature. His two administrations covered a period of marvelous growth in Indiana. When he assumed the office the population of the state had reached 250,000. A year before he retired, it had grown to 343,391. During his service as gov-

error the finances of the state were put upon a sounder basis, the manufacturing interests were developed, and a long forward step was taken in the march of progress. Governor Ray died in Cincinnati in 1848 at the age of fifty-four.

Noah Noble's two administrations as governor, extending from 1831 to 1837, marked an epoch in the history of Indiana. It was during the first year of his service that the state embarked in the construction of an extensive system of internal improvements, an undertaking which was followed with very important results, and which eventually involved the state in serious financial complications. While Mr.



GOV. JAMES B. RAY.



GOV. NOAH NOBLE.

Noble was governor the work of digging the Wabash and Erie Canal was begun, and carried a long way toward completion; the Michigan road was constructed; the capitol was built at Indianapolis, and the first session of the legislature held therein (December, 1835); a number of railway corporations were chartered, and some of them began the work of construction; a controversy with Michigan over the boundary line between the states was settled in favor of Indiana; the state bank was re-organized and launched upon a successful career. There were some untoward events, also, during these six years. A general failure of crops in 1832 caused much distress. In the

same year cholera ravaged the settlements along the Ohio, and during the Black Hawk war several invading parties entered the state from Illinois, committing serious depredations.

David Wallace became governor in 1837. He found the state deeply embarrassed by the obligations that had been incurred in the construction of internal improvements. In 1838, when the legislature assembled, Governor Wallace declared that there had never been a period in the history of the state "that more urgently called for the exercise of all the soundest and best attributes of grave and patriotic legislators than the present." The internal improvement bonds then amounted to \$3,827,000, upon which the annual interest charge was \$191,350. Governor Wallace maintained his faith in the internal improvement policy to the end, but was compelled to leave to his successor, Samuel Bigger, a legacy of public debt which was most unwelcome. Governor Wallace was a man of strong qualities, and left his imprint upon the history of his state and country. Born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1799, he came to Indiana with his family in 1817, was graduated from the West Point Academy in 1821, was professor of mathematics in that institution two years, practiced law at Brookville, and served several terms in the legislature and one term as lieutenant-governor. He went to Congress for a single term in 1840, and while a



GOV. DAVID WALLACE.

member of that body gave the casting vote in favor of an appropriation to develop S. F. B. Morse's magnetic telegraph, which cost him his re-election. He died in Indianapolis in 1859, having served the last three years of his life as judge of the Marion court of common pleas.

Samuel Bigger was governor from 1840 to 1843. These were dark days for Indiana. The state treasury was literally bankrupted by the internal improvement schemes. The



GOV. SAMUEL BIGGER.

“system” embraced ten different public works, the most important being the Wabash and Erie Canal. The total length of the work projected was 1,160 miles, of which about 140 miles had been fully completed in 1839, when operations were partially suspended. In his first message to the legislature, Governor Bigger declared that, while it would be impossible to carry out the works as originally contemplated, it would be ruinous to abandon them entirely. In 1841 the state defaulted in the interest on the internal improvement bonds, and her credit received a shock from which it did not entirely recover for many years. The state debt amounted to \$18,469,146. Only 281 miles of roads and canals, out of a projected total of 1,289 miles, had been completed. The amount expended had been \$8,164,528, out of an estimated cost of \$19,914,424.

Governor Bigger's successor was James Whitcomb, one of the ablest men that ever filled the chief magistrate's chair

of Indiana or any other state. He was a wise statesman and a sound political economist, and proved fully equal to the great emergency which confronted him. He devised and carried out measures which redeemed, so far as it was possible, the credit of the state. Under these measures the creditors eventually took the public works in settlement of their claims. Governor Whitcomb had, as a member of the state senate, in 1830 and 1833, warned the people of the consequences which would follow the internal improvement craze—consequences from which, as governor, he did so much to save them. He was re-elected in 1846, but before his term expired was chosen United States senator. He died in New York in 1852, at the age of fifty-seven, when he had served but little more than half his term as senator. He was one of the most eminent men of his generation, and his services to his state were beyond computation.



GOV. JAMES WHITCOMB.

Lieutenant-Governor Paris C. Dunning acted as governor during the remnant of Governor Whitcomb's term. In 1849 Joseph A. Wright, one of the most distinguished men in our history, became governor. He served two terms, during which the state made unexampled material progress. The work of railroad and highway building was prosecuted with



PARIS C. DUNNING.

great energy, and the state grew in population and wealth at a rate never equalled before or since. Governor Wright's administration was wise and progressive. His career was a notable one. He was born of humble parentage in Washington, Pa., in 1810. When a child he came to Indiana. He struggled hard to obtain an education. He paid his tuition in the state university by acting as janitor, while he supplied himself with clothing and books by gathering and selling nuts. In 1829 he began the practice of law at Rockville. Before his election as governor he had served in both branches of the legislature, and had represented his district in Congress. In 1857 President Buchanan appointed him minister to Prussia. In 1862, shortly after his return to this country, he was appointed United States senator to succeed Jesse D. Bright, in which capacity he served nearly two years. In 1863 President Lincoln appointed him commissioner to the Hamburg exposition, and in 1865 he was again made minister to Prussia. He died at Berlin in 1867.



GOV. JOS. A. WRIGHT

CHAPTER XVIII.

PROGRESS IN MATERIAL GREATNESS.

THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL—AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE—ITS BEGINNINGS AND ITS ENDING—THE ADVENT OF THE FIRST PACKET CELEBRATED WITH GREAT REJOICINGS—THE INDIANA STATE BANK—SKETCH OF A NOTABLE INSTITUTION.

In the last chapter mention was made of the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and some account was given of the financial difficulties into which that enterprise, and other undertakings of internal improvement, plunged the state. This canal, while it did not fully realize the hopes of its projectors, certainly proved a very important factor in the early development of the state. The need of better transportation than that afforded by pack-horses and flat-boats on the rivers was greatly felt. The fertile fields became very productive, and the farmers of northern Indiana required better markets than were afforded by the few straggling villages accessible to them. J. P. Dunn, in his history of Indiana, gives the following record, which he found in the Canadian archives: "Between the Miami (Maumee) and the Oubache (Wabash) there are beaver dams which, when water is low, passengers break down to raise it, and by that means pass easier than they otherwise would. When they are gone the beavers come and mend the breach; for this reason they have been

hitherto sacred, as neither Indian nor white people hunt them." Here, then, says Dunn, "was the first Wabash canal in full operation, with beavers for keepers of the locks, serving the public without money and without price." Whether nature's workmen suggested the benefits and importance of such a work we know not; probably no such suggestion was needed. Be that as it may, the project of building a water-way to connect the lakes with the Gulf of Mexico soon engaged the attention of the ablest men in Ohio and Indiana. They anticipated that with the completion of this enterprise a new era of commercial activity and prosperity would begin. And this anticipation was finally realized, though not until after years of patient perseverance in the prosecution of the work.

On January 21, 1822, a bill was passed in the Ohio legislature "authorizing an examination into the practicability of connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio river by a canal." Through the agency of congressmen from Indiana a survey of the canal was decided upon, and begun under the auspices of the general government in 1826. The surveyors were, however, soon prostrated by illness. Colonel Shriver, the leader of the engineer corps, dying in the old barracks at Fort Wayne. His successor, Colonel Asa Moore, also fell a victim to disease, after continuing the work until 1828. The survey was finally completed by Colonel Howard Stansbury.

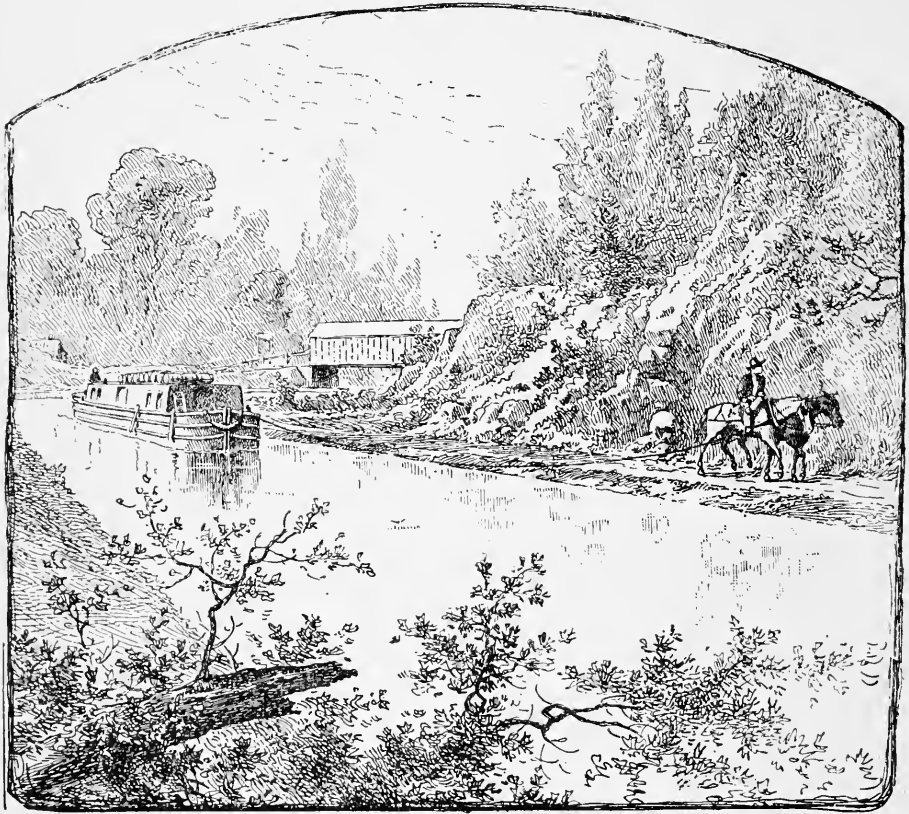
Congress passed an act, approved March 2, 1827, "to grant a certain quantity of land to the State of Indiana for

the purpose of aiding said state in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Wabash river with those of Lake Erie." This grant was accepted at a session of the Indiana legislature held in 1828, and Samuel Hanna, David Burr and Robert John were appointed a board of commissioners to have charge of the enterprise.

This generous grant of land to Indiana by the general government of the United States "was the first of any magnitude made for the promotion of public works" in this country, and comprised 349,261 acres of land lying east of the Tippecanoe river.

In 1832 Jesse L. Williams, of Fort Wayne, was appointed chief engineer, which position he ably filled until after the completion of the canal. The formal beginning of the work, which took place February 22 of that year, was attended with appropriate ceremonies. In the entire northern portion of the state only one village was then to be found. That was Fort Wayne, which contained not over 400 inhabitants. At this place gathered representatives from the entire country side, who, together with the citizens, met at Masonic Hall. Henry Rudisill was made chairman of the meeting, and David H. Colerick secretary. Forming into a procession, they marched to a point across the St. Mary's river, where the assembly was addressed by Charles W. Ewing, an eloquent orator, and J. Vigus, who, after referring to the obstacles and difficulties which had been met and overcome, closed by saying: "I am now about to commence the Wabash and Erie Canal in the name and by the authority of the

State of Indiana." He then "struck the long suspended blow." Samuel Hanna and Captain Murray next aided in breaking the ground, which was followed by a general dig-



VIEW ON THE CANAL.

ging of the earth by those present; and the construction of the water-way, which was destined to play such an important part in the development of the state, had begun. The division of the canal connecting the Wabash and the

Maumee rivers was completed in 1835. On July 4 of that year the first packet, which was named the "Indiana," and commanded by Captain Oliver Fairfield, passed through it, and an enthusiastic celebration was held at Fort Wayne. In the procession formed on this occasion were thirty-three young ladies, representing the different states and territories. They wore white dresses and green sashes, and each one carried a flag, bearing the name of the state or territory she represented. After marching to the public square a dinner was served, and an able address delivered by Hugh McCulloch, afterwards secretary of the treasury. A ball in the evening, at the "public house," kept by Zenas Henderson, completed the day's festivities. Two years later the young lady, whose trip to the west has already been noted, took her wedding trip on this "first packet," having been married a day previous to the one at first appointed for the ceremony, in order to leave on this boat.

In the summer of 1843 the great water-way was finished and in navigable order. Again Fort Wayne was made the scene of a great celebration, which took place on the day usually chosen for such occasions—the Fourth of July. Both states, Ohio and Indiana, were represented in a large concourse of people, which gathered in what was long known as "Ewing's Grove," where, after music and banqueting, General Lewis Cass delivered an "able and classic oration."

In this same year a line of packets was established, which made regular trips between Toledo and Lafayette. There was also one steam propeller called the "Niagara."

These packets were models of comfort, and, although their rate of speed averaged but from seventy-five to one hundred miles in twenty-four hours, we cannot wonder that their advent was the cause of great rejoicing when we remember their predecessors, the pack-horse and the flat-boat.

The arrival of a packet at the dock was announced by the playing of a violin and a clarionet by two of the employes.

This great enterprise, born in the days of heroic effort and sturdy perseverance of pioneer life, developed into a channel of great utility and mighty importance. It served its day and generation well, but it was in due time superseded by an agent of a higher order—the railroad. Its mission fulfilled, it has become a thing of the past. But a few years ago it was ignominiously consigned to oblivion, and now lives only in the recollection of the people.

This seems a fitting point to introduce a brief sketch of the Indiana State Bank, which, like the canal, played an important part in our early history as a state. It was, during its entire career, in every way an honor to those who conducted its affairs, and a just cause of pride to the people of Indiana. For most of the facts connected with its history we are indebted to the account given by Ex-Secretary Hugh McCulloch in his work, "Men and Measures of Half a Century," to which we have before referred.

The State Bank of Indiana received its charter from the legislature during the winter of 1833 and 1834, and, says McCulloch, "in nothing was the wisdom, the practical good

sense, of the representatives of the people of Indiana in the legislative assembly more strikingly exhibited than in the charter of this bank." It could, indeed, hardly have met the needs of the people better than it did, so well adapted was it to the times.

It was a bank of branches, the number being limited to thirteen, which were located in the principal towns throughout the state. The capital of each branch was \$160,000, one-half of which the state provided, the aggregate capital being over \$2,000,000. The state was represented in the management of the bank by five directors, who were elected by the legislature, as was also the president, who, *ex-officio*, was a member of the board. The other directors were chosen by the branches, each branch being represented by one director. This board possessed almost absolute authority over the branches. If a branch was not properly managed the board could suspend it, or, if through its mismanagement the other branches were liable to be injured, it could close it altogether. There was, however, but one branch suspended during the entire existence of the bank, and that only for a short time. Each branch was held responsible for the debts of every other branch, but retained its own profits. This responsibility insured a careful supervision of the affairs of the several branches. A semi-annual investigation by the president into the condition of each branch was required. These examinations were always very thorough, and, as the officers of the branches never knew when they were to take place, no especial preparation could be made for them.

Money was at first loaned by the bank on real estate security, and during a part of the time there was considerable land speculation, but the affairs of the bank were so well conducted that not a dollar was ever lost on these loans, though they reached millions. But after the great financial crash of 1837 the loans were principally made on "bills of exchange, based upon produce shipped to eastern or southern markets." And as outlets for the plentiful produce of the fertile young state were what was most needed at that time, the bank, no doubt, performed a great service in furnishing the money to enable the producer to reach these markets.

It was the privilege of the branches to "issue circulating notes to twice the amount of their capitals." These notes were obtained from the officers of the bank. The directors of the bank never declared dividends on the capital of the branches unless they had been actually earned. Thus wisely and cautiously managed, it is not strange that the bank took high rank among the financial institutions of the country, and was able to weather the financial storm of 1837, which ruined so many banking houses all over the country. In that year it suspended specie payment. Although this was not actually necessary, it was considered the better policy under the circumstances. Ex-Secretary McCulloch says he had been a banker for fourteen years before he saw a dollar in gold, silver being used exclusively through the west for metallic currency. He also says "there was never a more wholesome business done between banks and their customers than was done by the State Bank of Indiana through a large part of its career."

And when its charter expired in 1857, so great had been its success that the profit on the share which the state had furnished amounted to "nearly three millions of dollars," which was used as the foundation for the existing school fund. The stockholders in the different branches reaped equally large profits on their investment.

Two years following the retirement of the bank from active business were spent in settling up its affairs, and even at the end of that time many of its notes were still in circulation. But in order that no shadow of a cloud should be left on the fair name the State Bank had gained, arrangements were made with several responsible men to redeem these notes when presented. So no note-holder ever suffered loss.

The first president of the bank was Samuel Merrill, who was followed by James Morrison. Among the directors were Lanier, Fletcher, Blanchard, Dunning, Fitch, Ball, Rathbone, Ross, Burkham, Orr, Rector and Chapin, while the cashier was James M. Ray.

Quarterly meetings of the directors were held at Indianapolis, at which time they carried with them large sums of money. In those days, it must be remembered, there were no express companies. The directors usually traveled to and from Indianapolis alone on horseback, and were often three days on the way, both going and coming, stopping at night at taverns or cabins. They were well-known through the state, and it was also known that they carried with them in their saddlebags, at such times, thousands of dollars. That none of them

were ever robbed speaks volumes for the honesty of the young, sparsely-settled state.

An incident, illustrating the temptation to which those who carried the money in this way were themselves exposed, may be of interest. Just previous to his death D. D. Pratt, of Logans-



THE TEMPTATION.

port, at one time United States senator from Indiana, was dictating his "Personal Recollections" for publication. He related how, in 1833, he carried from Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis \$20,000 in a pair of saddle-bags. When he had reached the brow of the hill overlooking the Ohio river the temptation came to him to appropriate the money then in his possession. The Ohio river at that time was "the great artery of com-

merce before a railroad had been built west of Massachusetts," and he had but to sell his horse and go aboard one of the steamers on the river, when he would be "absolutely beyond the reach of pursuit." There was no telegraph in those days, and there were no extradition treaties requiring foreign governments to return criminals. We give the rest of the story in Mr. Pratt's own beautiful language: "The world was before me, and at the age of twenty-one, with feeble ties connecting me with those left behind, I was in possession of a fortune for those early days. I recall the fact that this thought was a tenant of my mind for a moment, and for a moment only. Bless God, it found no hospitable lodgment any longer. And what think you, gentle reader, were the associate thoughts that came to my rescue? Away over rivers and mountains, a thousand miles distant, in an humble farm-house on a beach, an aged mother reading to her boy from the oracles of God."

"At this point," says the narrative, "his voice choked and his emotions overcame him. He said, 'we will finish this another time, Julia; read over what you have written.' He put his head back on his chair, and in a moment afterward died without a struggle or a groan. The action of the heart, excited no doubt by the emotion, ceased."

During the existence of the State Bank no other banking charter could be obtained in Indiana. It had exclusive banking privileges in the state, hence was a monopoly. After a brief trial of what was called the free-banking system, which proved a complete failure, a new charter was obtained in many respects similar to the previous one. The new bank, founded upon this

charter, was called the "Bank of the State of Indiana," but the state was not a stockholder. The branches numbered twenty instead of thirteen. The authorized capital was \$6,000,000, and the president was selected by the directors. The bank began active business on January 1, 1857, under most promising circumstances, and was favored with the able management of Mr. Hugh McCulloch, who was chosen its president. But in that same year it encountered a severe financial panic, which it passed through successfully, and continued to do an honorable and prosperous business until 1863. In that year it went into liquidation, owing to the tax of 10 per cent. imposed by Congress upon the notes of all banks excepting National banks.

CHAPTER XIX.

“A GRAND NATIONAL FROLIC.”

THE EVER-MEMORABLE “LOG CABIN AND HARD CIDER CAMPAIGN” OF 1840—INDIANA ABLAZE WITH ENTHUSIASM—THE GREAT WHIG “RALLIES”—SINGING HARRISON INTO THE WHITE HOUSE—THE MEXICAN WAR AND INDIANA'S PART THEREIN.

For several years previous to the great financial crisis of 1837, to which reference has been made in previous chapters, there had been great apparent prosperity throughout the entire country; and, as is pretty sure to be the case when crops are abundant and work and money plenty, people went heavily into debt, and engaged extensively in speculations.

The currency had been inflated, and it is thought by many able financiers that the principal factor in hastening the inevitable disaster was the veto of the bill for the re-charter of the Bank of the United States by President Jackson in 1832. At the time the re-action came, after the years of wild speculation and debt-making, Martin Van Buren was so unfortunate as to be president of the United States. The masses were disposed to cast the blame of their misfortunes upon his administration. All classes suffered in this disaster. In New York City alone the failures amounted to \$100,000,000. But the laboring man and the farmer suffered the most. Factories and stores closed, banks suspended, and eight of

the states became bankrupt. Prices fell. A dollar could buy a great deal, but the dollars were scarce. In Indianapolis, it is said, oats sold for six cents a bushel, chickens fifty cents a dozen and eggs three cents a dozen. Work was of course hard to get, and thousands were destitute.

Hoping to change the times by changing the party in power, many old Democrats joined the Whig party. The political campaign of 1840, the first after the great financial crisis, was one of the most notable in the history of our country. None, probably, ever furnished so many amusing incidents and features.

George W. Julian, in his "Political Recollections," describes it as "a grand national frolic, in which the imprisoned mirth and fun of the people found such jubilant and uproarious expression that anything like calmness of judgment or real seriousness of purpose was out of the question in the Whig camp."

In 1839 the Democrats chose Martin Van Buren again for the first place on their ticket, and Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, for the second. At the national convention of the Whigs, which was held in Harrisburg, Pa., William Henry Harrison was nominated for president and John Tyler for vice-president.

Although General Harrison was a native of Virginia, his entire public career had been associated with the west. As a young man he had been aide-de-camp to General Wayne. When Indiana territory was formed he was made its first governor, and afterwards represented it in Congress. He had

served as superintendent of Indian affairs, and, during the war of 1812 with England, had been commander-in-chief of the western army. His renowned victories over the Indians on the banks of the Tippecanoe, and the combined British and Indian forces on the Thames in Canada, had made him a popular military hero. In 1816 he had been elected to Congress from Ohio, and in 1824 had become a member of the United States Senate. After this long public career he had withdrawn to private life for a time, but in 1836 had been nominated by the Whig party for president of the United States. He was defeated by Martin Van Buren, the Democratic candidate.

General Harrison was greatly esteemed in those early days in the west as a scholar and an honest man. He was closely watched by enemies in his administration of Indian affairs, and, though charges of fraudulent dealings were brought against him, they were disproved. He was an ardent and zealous worker in the cause of public education, and gave his aid and influence to the support of a state university, as well as to the establishment of schools of lower grades.

During the early part of the campaign of 1840 a correspondent of an eastern newspaper referred to General Harrison as a man whose greatest capacity for happiness was satisfied when he could live in a log cabin and have an abundance of hard cider to drink. This proved the key-note of the campaign, for the poorer classes inferred from that remark that there were some who thought the president must

be chosen from the aristocratic class, and must be a man who lived in a grand house, and drank fine wines. Log cabins, built after the rude frontier style and ornamented with coon-skins, were built and called "wigwams," and were used for the meeting places of the Whig rallies and conventions. A plentiful supply of cider was always found at these places, and was frequently drunk out of gourds. Small log cabins made of poles were always most prominent features in the processions.

The campaign was rightfully named the "log-cabin and hard-cider campaign." Enthusiastic rallies were held throughout the west, where banquets were served, speeches were made and songs sung.

Among the most prominent Democratic speakers in Indiana were Edward A. Hannegan and James Kennedy. The most popular Whig orators were Richard W. Thompson, Caleb B. Smith and Henry S. Lane. At a rally held at South Bend, after the procession had marched, the bands had played, and the log cabins and mottoes had been displayed, the delegations from the neighboring towns assembled at a banquet. The rude way in which it was served was made to contrast as strongly as possible with the elegant repasts supposed to be served at the president's table. The dinner was given by the farmers. The chickens, beef, pork and bread were cut up before the guests were called, and every man used his fingers and jack-knife; and instead of high-priced wines, the log-cabin boys drank water or cider out of tin cups.

An immense mass meeting was held on the Tippecanoe battle-ground, where James Brooks talked to the assembled thousands from the top of a large log cabin. To this rally George W. Julian rode 150 miles on horseback through mud and swamps. Cider was sent in large quantities up the Wabash, and generously dealt out to the crowd.

At another mass meeting held in the southern part of the state, where there were fully 15,000 people, a grotesque-



THE OLD-TIMER AT THE CAMPAIGN
RALLY.

looking character came on to the platform where General Harrison was to speak. The general arose and met him cordially, giving him a seat by his side, where, on a bench hewn out of a log, "the most venerable and respectable persons" of the vicinity were seated. This singular-looking man had driven a long ox-team to the rally, hauling a number of passengers. He wore "knee breeches, and imitation silver buckles upon his shoes, with stockings exposed

and a hunting shirt," and had on his head, "a coon-skin cap, which was dressed with a coon's tail hanging down, his long hair being in a bag or queue."

Singing was a prominent feature of this campaign, largely contributing to the general joyousness and hilarity. The following verses are specimens of the doggerel which

was set to music and sung with boisterous enthusiasm at many a Whig rally:

“The times are bad and want curing;
They are getting past all enduring;
Let us turn out Martin Van Buren,
And put in old Tippecanoe.
The best thing we can do,
Is to put in old Tippecanoe.

“It’s a business we all can take part in,
So let us give notice to Martin
That he must get ready for sartin,
For we’ll put in old Tippecanoe.
The best thing we can do,
Is to put in old Tippecanoe.

“We’ve had of their humbugs a plenty;
For now all our pockets are empty;
We’ve a dollar now where we had plenty,
So we’ll put in old Tippecanoe.
The best thing we can do,
Is to put in old Tippecanoe.”

Another song, suggested by the election returns from Maine, became at once very popular. One verse will be sufficient to indicate its style:

“Oh, have you heard the news from Maine,
Maine, Maine, all honest and true?
Seventeen thousand is the tune
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too,
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too,
And with them we’ll beat little Van.
Van, Van is a used up man,
And with them we’ll beat little Van.”

When the campaign resulted in the election of William Henry Harrison to the presidency the west was again wild, but in a different sense from what it had ever been before. After Harrison's death, occurring as it did but one month after his inaugural, John Tyler became president. But he failed to carry out the policy of his party, and grew very unpopular. During his administration an event of great importance took place—the annexation of Texas—which brought with it into the Union its old quarrel with Mexico. Since Texas had freed itself from Mexican rule, the boundary line between the two countries had never been agreed upon. American citizens living in Texas had not been honorably and justly treated by the Mexicans, and, as the country changed governments so frequently, in consequence of the sudden and fierce revolutions which were constantly taking place there, the United States could not obtain satisfaction for the injury done her citizens. These disputes and troubles led to the war with Mexico, which began in 1846. James K. Polk was then president, having been elected in 1844 over Henry Clay.

A proclamation was at once issued by Governor Whitcomb, calling for volunteers to fill Indiana's quota. The people promptly responded, and three regiments were at once sent to the mouth of the Rio Grande, where they remained about a year, suffering greatly from the effects of the unhealthy climate. The second year of the war two other regiments accompanied General Scott in his march upon the City of Mexico. These five regiments were Indiana's con-

tribution to the Mexican war, which ended in 1848, and rendered important services. Colonels James P. Drake of Marion county, Joseph Lane of Vanderburgh, James H. Lane of Dearborn, Ebenezer Dumont of Dearborn and James H. Lane were the respective commanders. The latter commanded the Third regiment until it was mustered out, after a year's service, when he became colonel of the Fifth regiment. Colonel Drake was promoted to brigadier and Henry S. Lane, afterward governor and United States senator, became colonel. "Joe" Lane was made a brigadier-general and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel William A. Bowles of Orange county. The charge of cowardice at Buena Vista was made against him, but it was not sustained. Jefferson Davis, then a colonel, afterward president of the Southern Confederacy, was active in pressing the accusation. Colonel Bowles and his troops were the victims of mistaken orders, but Indiana bore the stigma until it was wiped out by the valor of her sons in the great civil war. Gen. "Joe" Lane, after an honorable career in Indiana, removed to Oregon, became United States senator, and was the nominee for vice-president on the Breckenridge Democratic ticket in 1860.

Colonel "Jim" Lane, when his regiment was mustered out, re-organized another regiment, and went with it to Mexico. Soon after arriving there he was promoted to a brigadiership, and his father-in-law, Daniel Baldrige, succeeded him as colonel. Lane fought gallantly through the war, and after his return home was elected lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Governor Whitcomb. When the Kansas trouble broke

out he went there, assisted in making it free territory, was elected United States senator, and finally committed suicide.

Three Indiana colonels lost their lives at Buena Vista—Walker of Evansville, Knider of Indianapolis and Taggart of Logansport.

CHAPTER XX.

A NURSERY OF GREAT MEN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S YOUTHFUL EXPERIENCES IN INDIANA—HARDSHIPS OF HIS EARLY LIFE—BEGINNINGS OF HUGH McCULLOCH'S GREAT CAREER—HOW HENRY WARD BEECHER ELECTRIFIED THE STATE WITH HIS ELOQUENCE—TEN YEARS OF NOBLE ACHIEVEMENT—BISHOP SIMPSON'S WORK IN INDIANA.

As we thread our way through the events occurring previous to the year 1840 we find scattered through the state men whose names in after years were numbered among the most illustrious of our land, forming a galaxy of brain and power at that time dim, but destined in the future to shine forth upon the nation in brilliance and grandeur. Some reflected lustre upon the political pathway; some distinguished themselves as financiers, and still others illuminated the theological, literary and scientific world.

And now let us turn back for a moment to the year 1816, the year that Indiana became a state. Making our way with difficulty to the southern portion, to what is now Spencer county, we reach a little clearing, where we find what was known in those days, as a "half-faced camp;" that is, a cabin inclosed on three sides and open on the fourth. In this camp, or "about the place somewhar'," we find a little boy about eight years old, of muscular frame and sad countenance, bare-foot, of course, and coarsely and shabbily dressed. He goes

by the name of Abe, and has come with his father and mother and sister from Kentucky.

The child's father was a rough, shiftless man, and his mother, from whom he is said to have inherited his mental power, died two years after their removal to Indiana.

Actual suffering must have been endured by this family in this half-faced camp, in which they lived one year, when they built a rough log cabin, inclosed on all sides, but in which there was neither floor, door, nor window. In this, no doubt, the family was more comfortable, but it was not until after the death of the mother and the father had married again that there was anything like home comfort for the poor children.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN AS A STUDENT.

The stepmother was not only the owner of a few household goods of her own, such as "one fine bureau, one table, one set of chairs, one large clothes chest, cooking utensils, knives, forks, bedding and other articles," which she brought with her to this cabin in the wilderness, but she was also possessed of what is even of greater value—a kind and generous heart and good judgment—and was a thrifty housewife. Her mother heart warmed

toward her poor, little, destitute children; and, dressing them cleanly and comfortably, and taking great interest in their training, she soon won their deepest respect and warmest love. This was the first turning point in little Abe's life, and the first feelings of self-respect were no doubt stirred in his heart when he found himself surrounded by these improved conditions.

During the years that this boy was a resident of our state his time was mostly employed in doing such work on a farm as a boy can do, but all the "schooling" he ever received was in the rough backwoods of the "Hoosier State," where the highest qualifications required of a teacher were "readin', writin' and cipherin' to the rule of three."

It was not long before young Abe learned all that could be taught him at the schools. But he was fond of reading and borrowed all the books in the settlement, which comprised "Æsop's Fables," "Robinson Crusoe," "The Pilgrim's Progress," a "History of the United States," and a "Life of Washington." From these he made a great many extracts, copying passages that especially pleased him into a copy-book. There was one book he could not borrow, however, and that was a copy of the Statutes of Indiana, so every spare hour he could get he ran over to the house of the neighbor who was the fortunate owner of the valuable book, and studied it.

The boy's entire sojourn in our state, which continued until he was twenty-one years of age—when, in 1830, he went with his father to Macon, Illinois—was indeed full of hard-



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



ships, toil and privation. But the stepmother's kind treatment and unselfish interest in his welfare did much to mitigate them. And it was to her the famous President Lincoln—whom you have no doubt long ere this recognized in the little Abe—referred when he alluded to his “saintly mother” and his “angel of a mother.”

His own mother's grave is in a small meadow near the little village of Lincoln in this state. A plain marble slab has been there erected by Mr. Clem Studebaker of South Bend, on which is the following inscription:

NANCY HANKS LINCOLN,
Mother of President Lincoln,
Died October 5, A. D. 1818, aged thirty-five years.
Erected by a friend of her Martyred Son.

The mother's remains were borne to this grave in a two-wheeled cart, drawn by a yoke of oxen.

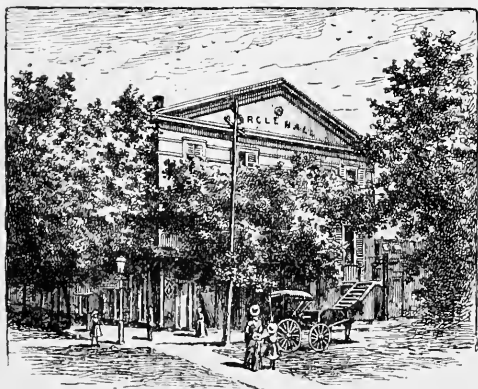
In 1833 we find a young man wending his way from his New England home in search of a promising location in the west in which to establish himself in the legal profession. He first stops in Madison, Indiana, for a few weeks, and then proceeds to Indianapolis, which he describes as being at that time more “utterly forlorn” than any of the other new western towns he visits.

The young lawyer decided to seek further before locating, and exchanging his trunk for a pair of saddle-bags, made the journey from Indianapolis to Fort Wayne in the usual way—on horseback. He found this village quite as uninviting as others through which he had passed, except that its site was higher. But he chose the place for his future home, and

opening a little office, began the practice of the law, which he soon abandoned, and engaged in the banking business, becoming one of the directors of the State Bank in 1836, and president of the State Bank of Indiana in 1856.

In 1863, during the administration of President Lincoln, Hugh McCulloch—for our young lawyer was none other than he—was made the first comptroller of the currency. And a few days after Lincoln's second inauguration, in 1865, he was appointed secretary of the treasury. This office he most ably filled through Johnson's administration, when he went to London, and there engaged in the banking business for several years. In 1884 Mr. McCulloch was again called upon to fill the treasury department, which he did for several months, under President Arthur. He ranks as one of the greatest financiers and political economists the country has produced.

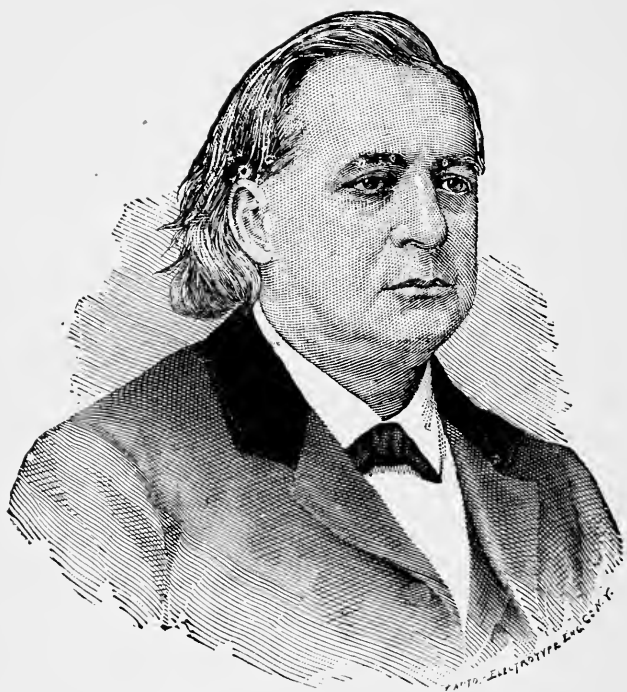
In 1837 there came to Lawrenceburg direct from a theological seminary a young divine, whose moral teachings, broad philanthropy and brilliant oratory were revelations to



CIRCLE HALL, BEECHER'S FIRST CHURCH.

its people, and sources of pride and congratulation years afterward, when the name of Henry Ward Beecher was in the zenith of its glory and popularity. Here he remained two years, when he went to Indianapolis to take charge of the first





Henry Ward Beecher.

“New School” Presbyterian church organized in that city. From a membership of a dozen it grew, through the magnetic power and intense earnestness of the young clergyman, to be one of the largest churches in the city. His labors during the ten years he spent in this field were enormous, and would have no doubt broken down a man of less physical endurance. He preached regularly three times a week, delivered courses of lectures to young men, engaged in benevolent and missionary work throughout the state, and edited a weekly horticultural paper, besides milking his cow, grooming and feeding his horse, sawing his wood, and “with his own hands making the best and largest garden in the city.”

The beautiful lawns, so much admired now in Indianapolis, are largely the results of the teachings and example of Henry Ward Beecher during the early years of the city's growth. His library at that time was extremely limited. He was then, as always, a student of men, rather than of books. The church where this distinguished pulpit orator attracted his large audiences, for he was then considered one of the ablest preachers in the west, is still standing on the Circle.

In 1847 Mr. Beecher accepted a call to the Plymouth Congregational Church in Brooklyn, where his methods, so different from any then known in the east, led to his being called a western orator. May not the free, expanding life then found in Indiana have contributed to the formation of his broad views? Indeed, he himself acknowledged this to have been the case fifty years later, when relating some of his personal history before the board of London Congregational ministers.

The year, 1839, was indeed an eventful one in the religious development of the state, for not only did Henry Ward Beecher begin his labors in Indiana at that time, but a young professor, whose name is known over two continents, was called to fill the position of president of what was then known as Asbury University, but has been since re-christened De Pauw. Though of unprepossessing appearance, he had only to preach his first sermon to establish himself in the high appreciation of the people. The university he found in a most deplorable condition financially, and the village of Greencastle possessing all the unattractive characteristics of a rough pioneer settlement. The church building of the Methodist Society was unfinished. "It had a single aisle, with movable benches. The men and women sat apart. It was not uncom-



BISHOP SIMPSON.

mon for the women to come to church in their sun-bonnets, which they took off during service. While the people were both respectable and pious, society was in almost every sense in a very primitive condition." This was the picture Bishop Simpson himself drew of the field of his youthful labors. The situation demanded heroic measures. Matthew Simpson proved the man for the emergency. He soon acquired an extraordinary power over the Methodists

throughout the state and enlisted them heartily in the building up of this seat of learning.

Bishop Simpson was but twenty-seven years of age when he assumed the responsibilities of president of a college, which had no endowment, whose professors were paid in scrip issued by the college, and whose first sessions were held at the "destrict schoolhouse, and then in the county seminary." "All over Indiana he went like a hero," stirring up the hearts of the fathers to send their boys to this college and to give of even their limited means for its support. He was an inspiration and power in the pulpit, genial, brilliant and magnetic in social intercourse, and eminently qualified as a teacher, reaching the hearts and minds of the boys in his charge as few are ever able to do. He befriended and assisted the needy, who were struggling for an education, and aided the ambitious. He did more perhaps than any other one man ever did in Indiana, which was but just emerging from its log-cabin stage, to inspire ambition for the acquisition of learning and the pursuit of the higher branches of knowledge.

In this state, it is claimed, Bishop Simpson "matured as a preacher." But his health becoming impaired, he resigned the position of president in 1848, and accepted the editorial chair of the *Western Christian Advocate*, which position he soon exchanged for the office of bishop. His subsequent career was full of distinction, and he was known as one of the two or three most eminent divines and pulpit orators of his time. He died in 1884 full of years and honors.

CHAPTER XXI.

AN IMPORTANT EPOCH.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1851—A NOTABLE CONVENTION—COLFAX, HENDRICKS AND ENGLISH AMONG ITS MEMBERS—A GALAXY OF FAMOUS INDIANIANS—ASHBEL P. WILLARD—JOSEPH G. MARSHALL, "THE SLEEPING LION"—EDWARD A. HANNEGAN, CALEB B. SMITH AND HENRY S. LANE—JESSE D. BRIGHT, ONE OF THE GREATEST OF PARTY LEADERS—THE CAREER OF OLIVER P. MORTON.

In 1851 a new constitution was adopted. For several years there had been a very general feeling that the state had, in some directions, outgrown the old constitution. However well adapted the latter was to the condition and the wants of the people at the time it was made, it was, in some respects, not suited to their circumstances after the great changes which had been wrought by the introduction of the telegraph, the railway and other modern inventions. A convention was therefore called to frame a new constitution, which assembled at Indianapolis, and which included among its members many men who were then, or afterwards became, distinguished. George Whitfield Carr presided over this convention, and its principal secretary was William H. English, a native of Indiana, who afterward served with great distinction in Congress (1853 to 1861,) and who was the Democratic candidate for vice-president on the ticket with General Han-

cock in 1880. Two men who subsequently became vice-presidents of the United States—Schuyler Colfax and Thomas A. Hendricks—also sat in this convention. The greater part of the old constitution was re-enacted, although new wordings were introduced into nearly every section. The bill of rights was increased from twenty-four to thirty-five sections. The prohibition of slavery was renewed in somewhat different language. In the existing constitution it is as follows:

“There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude within the state otherwise than for the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. No indenture of any negro or mulatto, made or executed out of the bounds of the state, shall be valid within the state.”

The new constitution greatly increased the number of elective officers. The supreme judges were made elective, their terms reduced from seven years to six years, and their number limited to five. The old circuit courts, which consisted of a presiding judge, appointed by the governor, and two associate judges, elected by the people, were abolished. It was provided that every circuit should be presided over by one judge, elected by the people for a term of six years. Annual sessions of the legislature were discontinued. The general assembly was made to consist of a senate of not to exceed fifty members, and a house of representatives of not to exceed one hundred members; senators to be elected for four years and representatives for two years; the legislature to meet in January of every alternate year, and to remain in session no longer than sixty-one days. Special sessions,

to be called by the governor, were limited to forty days. The passage of local or special laws on a great number of specified subjects was absolutely forbidden; and it was provided that "in all other cases, where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general, and of uniform operation throughout the state." This important provision was adopted to cure an evil which had become very serious under the old constitution—that of special or local legislation. The terms of the governor and lieutenant-governor were extended to four years, and the former was made ineligible for "more than four years in any period of eight years." The veto power was left as before—in the hands of the governor, subject to be overruled by a majority of each house of the legislature. Liberal provision was made for a permanent school fund. This constitution was ratified at a popular election by a large majority. It was subsequently (1873) amended so as to forever prohibit the assumption by the state of the Wabash and Erie Canal debt, for which the canal had been accepted by the creditors in full payment.



GOV. ASHBEL P. WILLARD.

In 1856 Ashbel P. Willard was elected governor. He was a man of robust intellect and great force of character, whose administration was vigorous and successful. He is remembered as the most effective "stump" orator ever heard in Indiana. He died at St. Paul, Minn., a few months before the expiration of his

term, and Lieutenant-Governor Abram A. Hammond acted as governor until January 1861, when Henry S. Lane succeeded him. Mr. Lane was elected to the United States Senate a day or two after he became governor, and Oliver P. Morton took the chair of state.

This seems a fitting point to say a few words of a number of men who were conspicuous in the affairs of Indiana before the war period, but whom the scope of our narrative has not brought into these pages.

Isaac Blackford, Charles Dewey, Isaac Howk and Jeremiah Sullivan were among those who gave renown to the bench and bar of Indiana in its earlier years as a state. Blackford's reports rank as legal classics, and are still "an acknowledged authority in all the courts of the Union." One of the most picturesque characters and most brilliant intellects in our history was Joseph G. Marshall, a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Madison, Indiana, for many years. He was a great lawyer and a great orator, and it has been truly



GOV. HENRY S. LANE.



ABRAM A. HAMMOND.

said that "Indiana never had the equal of Joseph G. Marshall in breadth and strength of intellect. He was called 'the sleeping lion,' and when fully aroused he was a lion indeed. On such occasions his oratory was like the hurricane that sweeps

everything before it." Mr. Marshall was the Whig candidate for governor in 1846, but was defeated. He was elected to the state senate in 1850, and in 1852 was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. He died at Louisville in 1855, at the age of fifty-five.



JOS. G. MARSHALL.

Edward A. Hannegan was a scholar, an orator and a wit. In the memorable campaign of 1840 he electrified the people of Indiana with his eloquence, and in the United States Senate he won an enduring fame as a debater. His career was cut short by premature death. George G. Dunn took high rank at home and in Congress as a man of ability, as did William McKee Dunn who subsequently became judge-advocate-general

of the United States army. John Pettit, who served in the United States Senate from 1853 to 1857, and was afterward a member of the supreme bench of the state, and Graham N. Fitch, who was a senator of the United States from 1857 to 1861, were men of fine abilities. Mr. Fitch is still living (1891) at Logansport in honorable and dignified retirement. Caleb B. Smith was eminent as a Whig,



GRAHAM N. FITCH.

and afterward as a Republican, leader. He was a famous

stump orator, served two terms in Congress, and was President Lincoln's first secretary of the interior. Henry S. Lane was one of the most eloquent and persuasive public speakers who ever lived in Indiana. His power over popular audiences is a lively tradition throughout the west. He was a member of Congress three terms, was elected governor in 1860, and served in the United States Senate from 1861 to 1867.

It remains to speak of one man, who, for twenty years before the war, occupied a commanding position in the public life of Indiana, and who has had few superiors anywhere in the art of party leadership. Jesse D. Bright was born in Norwich, N. Y., in 1812, but when a child came with his family to Madison, where his youth was passed. He was of robust constitution, fond of out-door sports, excelled as a wrestler, and had great powers of physical endurance. He was self-confident, ambitious, liberally endowed with brains, but of limited education. He was a lawyer by profession, and was successively probate judge, state senator and lieutenant-governor. While serving in that capacity he was elected to the United States Senate, and was the youngest man who, at the time, had ever taken a seat in that body. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1850 and again in 1856. On the death of Vice-President King in 1853 he was made president pro tem of the Senate, which position he filled four years. He declined a place in President Buchanan's cabinet. After sixteen years' service in the Senate he was expelled from that body because he had written a letter to Jefferson Davis which was considered treasonable in its character. Mr. Bright maintained that the

letter was not written with any bad motive. After his expulsion from the Senate, he sought a re-election to that body, failing in which he removed to Kentucky, where he served two terms in the legislature. He died in Baltimore in 1874.

With the change of party control in Indiana, wrought by the election of 1860, and the bursting of the war-cloud upon the country, new men came to the front. The days of Bright and Wright as great political factors were passed. The era of Hendricks and of Morton had arrived. The former was the acknowledged leader of his party in 1860, and continued so until his death, a quarter of a century later. The latter, from 1861 until his death in 1877, held undisputed sway in the Republican party.

Oliver P. Morton was a native of Wayne county, in this state, where he was born in 1823. His father was of English descent. His mother died while he was a little child, and he grew up under the care of relations in Indiana and Ohio. His opportunities for gaining an education were limited, and as a youth he displayed few of those qualities which made him famous in after years. Four years of his boyhood were devoted to learning the hatter's trade, but in 1843 he became a student at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, where he remained two years. He then began the study of law. In 1847 he was admitted to the bar. For a brief period he served as a circuit judge. Until 1854 he was identified with the Democratic party, having cast his first vote for James K. Polk. But in that year he helped to organize the Republican party, being one of three delegates sent



O. P. Morton

to the convention at Pittsburg in 1856. The same year he received the Republican nomination for governor, but was defeated by Ashbel P. Willard. Four years later he was elected lieutenant-governor by the Republicans on the ticket headed by Henry S. Lane. He acted as governor during the term for which Mr. Lane had been elected, and in 1864 was elected to that office over Joseph E. McDonald, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Morton's administration, of which the principal events will be recorded in the chapter devoted to the civil war, was a memorable one. It covered an historic period in our history as a state and as a nation. Governor Morton very soon won a national reputation as a man of rare executive ability, indomitable will, and great fertility of resources. He became the acknowledged autocrat of his party in Indiana, and his supremacy therein was not challenged while he lived. In 1867 Governor Morton was elected to the United States Senate. He took a leading position in that body from the first, and retained it to the end. In 1873 he was re-elected, and in 1876 was a prominent candidate for the republican nomination for president. He died at Richmond, Indiana, in 1877, and was buried in Crown Hill cemetery, Indianapolis. Governor Morton was a man of intellectual power, and of strong individuality. He rendered his state and his party important services, and as a political leader has had few equals in our history.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE GREAT CIVIL WAR.

INDIANA PLAYS A CONSPICUOUS AND NOBLE PART—A GRAND UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE WITHOUT REGARD TO PARTY—THE STAIN OF BUENA VISTA FOREVER EFFACED—INDIANA TROOPS AT THE FRONT EVERYWHERE—THEIR SPLENDID VALOR SHOWN ON MANY BATTLE FIELDS—JOHN MORGAN'S MEMORABLE RAID.

Probably the worst calamity that ever befalls a nation is civil war.

Upon the subject of slavery the sentiment of the country had always been divided; and many exciting discussions and angry debates had taken place in the halls of Congress in regard to this institution. For many years the dark clouds of fraternal strife had been gathering from different sections, which finally, in the spring of 1861, burst upon the country.

Then it was that the North and the South arrayed themselves against each other in a fierce conflict, which, it was at first thought, would only be of a few months' duration, but which lasted for four years. These years seemed very long—the longest, perhaps, the nation had ever known—bringing with them, as they did, so much of suffering, and sorrow, and woe throughout the length and breadth of the land. Party prejudice became very strong all over the North, and many harsh

things were said and done that would not have been in peaceful times.

In March, 1861, Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated president and Hannibal Hamlin vice-president of the United States. Previous to that time, and soon after their election, seven southern states had withdrawn from the Union and established a government which was called the Southern Confederacy. The national government, considering this an act of rebellion, called for troops with which to quell it. President Lincoln issued a proclamation on April 15 for 75,000 men for a service of three months. But before the order had reached Indianapolis Governor Morton had telegraphed to Washington, offering 10,000 men to the government for its use in the war which he saw was imminent.

So Indiana was the first state to tender troops for the conflict; and Indianapolis, which was made the rendezvous for the soldiery, soon assumed much the appearance of a campground, and the old state-house that of headquarters of a military department.

The first quota which Indiana filled was six regiments for three months. No fewer than 30,000 men tendered their services in response to a call for 6,000 volunteers. Lewis Wallace of Crawfordsville, who had served in the Mexican war, was appointed adjutant-general of the state. Thomas A. Morris, of Indianapolis, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, was appointed quartermaster-general, and Isaiah Mansur, of the same city, a prominent merchant, was made commissary-general.

The state had sent five regiments to the Mexican war, so the new regiments were numbered beginning with the sixth, and were commanded as follows: Sixth regiment, by Colonel Thomas T. Crittenden; Seventh regiment, by Colonel Ebenezer Dumont; Eighth regiment, by Colonel William P. Benton; Ninth regiment, by Colonel Robert H. Milroy; Tenth regiment, by Colonel Joseph J. Reynolds; Eleventh regiment, by Colonel Lewis Wallace.

These regiments constituted the First brigade, Indiana volunteers, under the following brigade officers: Thomas A. Morris, brigadier-general; John Love, major and brigadier inspector; Milo S. Hascall, captain and aide-de-camp. This brigade was at once ordered to western Virginia, where it assisted in winning the first victories of the war.

The second call for men was made by the president, May 16, 1861, and was for 42,000 men for three years' service. Indiana's share was four regiments, which she promptly furnished.

In 1862 both political parties held conventions at Indianapolis, Thomas A. Hendricks presiding at the Democratic convention and Governor Morton at the Republican. The sentiment expressed in both these meetings showed a willingness and determination to make every sacrifice "to the end that the rebellion should be suppressed, the supremacy of the constitution maintained, and the Union under it preserved." It was but natural that the parties differed as regards the methods and measures to be adopted.

Calls for men followed at varying intervals; to all of

which Indiana responded, until she had sent 208,367 of her sons to the battle-fields of the great civil war—some there to die, others to perish in prison, and still others to return to their homes and loved ones when the war should be over.

In one of Governor Morton's messages he said: "Without distinction of party, condition, or occupation, men have rallied around the national standard, and in every part of the state may be heard the sound of martial music, and witnessed the mustering of companies into the field."

Camp grounds were scattered throughout the state, where regiments of soldiers were drilled and held in readiness to answer orders to the front. In almost every corps of the army Indiana troops were to be found. They were more widely scattered, it is said, than those of any other state. In 1862 they took part in the battles of Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing, in Tennessee; they were with General McClellan and his successors in western Virginia, engaging in most of the battles on the Potomac; they fought at Bull Run, and shared in the victories won by General Lyon in the southwest; they were to be found with Sigel in his "masterly retreat;" under Mulligan they assisted in the defense of Lexington, and were in considerable numbers in Fremont's army when he went in pursuit of Price, taking part in most of the engagements in Missouri.

The affair at Buena Vista had always rested as a stain upon the courage of Indiana. So, when the civil war broke out, it was the especial ambition of many of the soldiers to retrieve the state's reputation, which they determined to do by

deeds of valor and bravery. One regiment, the Eleventh, when mustered into service "took a solemn oath to remember Buena Vista." It is needless to add that the stain was truly and forever effaced.

The horrors of the most terrible war of modern times were upon us, but Indiana not only sent her soldiers promptly and in large numbers to the front, but did what she could to alleviate their sufferings and hardships on battle-field and camping-ground. The women of the state organized relief societies, and made and collected many articles for the comfort and relief of the soldiers which the United States government did not provide—such as extra woolen blankets, woolen shirts, socks, and mittens, dainties for the sick, and linen bandages and lint for the wounded.

A soldiers' home was established at Indianapolis, and a "ladies' home" where the wives and families of soldiers in need of temporary aid were cared for. At Knightstown an orphans' home was maintained for the support and education of soldiers' orphaned children.

Kentucky being somewhat infested with bands of guerillas, which were liable at any time to cross the Ohio river and ravage the southern portion of the state, the Indiana Legion was formed for the purpose of protecting it from such invasion. In 1863 two such incursions occurred. The first was of slight importance. A small force of the Second Kentucky cavalry, crossing the Ohio river at Leavenworth, plundered the stores and citizens of the place, and of Corydon and Paoli, before they were driven back.

During the same summer General John Morgan succeeded in crossing the river at Brandenburg. He ferried his force, which has been variously estimated at from 2,200 to 4,000 cavalymen, with ten guns, across the river on steamboats which he captured, and which he burned immediately after using.

The news that the famous "rebel raider" was in our state naturally produced a terrible excitement. In less than forty-eight hours after Governor Morton's official notice and call for troops had been made nearly 65,000 men were gathering from all parts of the state to offer their services. All was bustle, confusion and excitement. Brigadier-General Carrington was ordered to organize and muster in the forces. Major-General Lewis Wallace was detailed by the War Department to assist in the defense of the state. Brigadier-General Milo S. Hascall, then on his way to the front, was ordered by General Burnside to return, and was given the command of the defenses of Indiana. Major-General John L. Mansfield was ordered with the militia to New Albany. Neighboring states were prompt in offering assistance, which was accepted. Within three days there were organized, armed and ready for action 30,000 men.

Since the famous battle of Tippecanoe no military conflict had occurred within the limits of our state, and the fear of such a calamity filled the citizens with alarm. Morgan, after crossing the Ohio river, dashed through the southern portion of the state, hotly pursued by our troops. He did not stop to fight, but passing through Corydon, Greenville and Palmyra, reached

Salem, where he captured 350 home guards, tore up the railroad and burned the town; then on to Lexington, and north and east toward Madison and Vernon, engaging in a few light skirmishes, and destroying the railroads in every direction. Reaching Versailles, Morgan gathered together his detached forces as well as possible, and, closely pursued by the Indiana Legion, made his escape into Ohio. He moved north and east of Cincinnati, but did not attack the city. For about 160 miles General Morgan continued his flight, eluding his pursuers in many critical moments, but was finally captured near New Lisbon, Ohio.

During this famous raid General Morgan destroyed considerable property, but much of the plundering was done in a reckless fashion, which was ludicrous. Families fled terror-stricken into the woods at the approach of his band. One of Morgan's men afterwards said that they found "larders unlocked, fires on the hearths, bread half made up, and the chickens parading about the doors with a confidence that was touching, but misplaced."

The spring of 1865 witnessed the closing events of the war. On April 5 Lee surrendered to Grant, and, soon after, Johnston to Sherman. The soldiers returned to their homes, and peace again settled over the land which had been so terribly stricken by the ravages and devastation of a civil war.

"The drum beat and the call to arms
Were heard no more;
Nor groans of wounded, dying men,
Nor cannon's roar.

“ Brave hearts had even weary grown
Of so much woe—
Of shedding blood, where brothers were
Each other's foe.

“ The camp-fire and the battle-field
Were of the past;
The prayed-for, hoped-for dawn of peace
Had come at last.”

(A. L. d 1.)

CHAPTER XXIII.

INDIANA IN THE UNION ARMY.

GEN. A. E. BURNSIDE—MANŒUVERS OF GENERAL WALLACE—CAREER OF JEFFERSON C. DAVIS—ROBERT HUSTON MILROY—ADVENTURES OF A. D. STREIGHT—GRESHAM AS A GENERAL—OTHER HISTORICAL INDIVIDUALS.

No state had greater cause to feel proud of her soldiers than Indiana, for none fought more bravely, but their services were but meagerly acknowledged in the way of promotions, as the laurel wreath of fame was placed on few brows.

Perhaps the most distinguished of Indiana's soldier-sons was General Burnside, whom she claims by right of birth. His



A. E. Burnside
pertaining to the subject he

native place was Liberty, where, on May 23, 1824, he was born in a rude log cabin. He attended the village schools until about seventeen years of age. After learning the tailor's trade, he became a partner in the firm of "Myers & Burnside, Merchant Tailors." General Burnside early manifested an interest in military affairs, and read all the books to the subject he could obtain. The story is told

that one day Caleb B. Smith, then congressman from the district, called at the tailor shop to have his coat repaired. He found the young tailor, Ambrose Burnside, "with a copy of 'Cooper's Tactics' propped up against the goose and kept open with a pair of shears, so that he could study and work at the same time. Some conversation followed, and the congressman was so impressed by the intelligence and fine appearance of the young man that he sought his appointment as a cadet at the military academy." This effort failed, but young Burnside succeeded in entering the class of 1847, at which time McClellan, Hancock, and "Stonewall" Jackson were cadets at the academy. After graduating from West Point, Burnside was sent to Mexico as second lieutenant of the Third artillery.

But the war with that country was nearly over, and he was soon ordered to the Indian frontier. Having invented a breech-loading rifle, he resigned his commission, that he might superintend its manufacture. At the breaking out of the civil war, Burnside responded to the first call for men, and was given command of the First regiment of detached militia from Rhode Island. He commanded a division in the battle of Bull Run, and after his first term of service expired, was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers. In the fall of 1861, he organized the famous Burnside expedition, of which the war records say: "Defeat never befell it. Its experience was a succession of honorable victories." He was afterward assigned to the army of the Potomac, took part in the battle of Antietam, and was soon after placed in chief command of that great army. But, the Federal troops suffering a terrible loss in

the engagement before Richmond, he was relieved of the command, and transferred to the department of the Ohio. In 1864 Burnside was again attached to the army of the Potomac, under General Grant, and led his corps through the battles of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor, and in the encounters before Petersburg. General Meade preferred charges against General Burnside for disobedience during these last engagements, and ordered a court martial for his trial, but the order was disapproved by General Grant. In 1865 he resigned from the army, and in 1866 was elected governor of Rhode Island, serving three successive terms. In 1875 he was elected to the United States Senate from that state, in which body he served until his death in 1881.

At the beginning of the war Lew Wallace was appointed adjutant-general of Indiana, but soon withdrew from this position and became colonel of the Eleventh Indiana volunteers. He was a strict disciplinarian; so much so, indeed, that his soldiers and officers at first bitterly complained. They afterward became reconciled to the rigid discipline, however, and the regiment highly distinguished itself.

Upon Wallace's arrival in Virginia, he immediately planned an expedition for his regiment, and assisted in the surprise and capture of Romney. Here fell the first Indiana soldier, William T. Girard. This surprise was so skillfully managed that General Wallace was commended in special orders by General Scott.

His three months' term of service having expired, Gen. Wallace immediately offered himself for further service, and

was sent to Paducah, Kentucky. In September of 1861 he became a brigadier-general. In the capture of Fort Donelson, where General Wallace was in command of a division of Grant's army, he displayed such heroic courage as he led his brave men up a cannon-crowned hill, reaching the summit midst the loud cheering of comrades in the rear, that he soon received an acknowledgement in the form of a commission as major-general. After the surrender of the fort General Wallace was the first Federal officer of high rank to enter; and he breakfasted with General Buckner, who had been in command of the Confederate forces, and was an old acquaintance of Wallace's. In the battle of Shiloh, a misunderstanding of orders occurring, Wallace did not arrive in time to take part during the first day, but with his troops rendered valiant aid on the second day of the fight.

After the surrender of Memphis, General Wallace was placed in command of the city for a short time. When Cincinnati was threatened by General Edmond Kirby Smith, its defense was intrusted to Wallace, and successfully conducted. Cincinnati was not captured. In July, 1864, he was defeated at the battle of Monocacy, and subsequently relieved of his command by order of General Halleck, but afterward reinstated by General Grant, who commended him for the service rendered in detaining the enemy. In 1865 (at the close of the war) General Wallace was mustered out of volunteer service, and returned to his home at Crawfordsville, to enter upon a brilliant public and literary career.

Another Indiana soldier who became prominent was

Jefferson C. Davis, who was born in Clark county, March 2, 1828. He left school at the age of eighteen, to enlist in Colonel Lane's regiment for service in the war with Mexico. For bravery at the battle of Buena Vista, he was commissioned second lieutenant of the First artillery. He served several years on the frontier, and in 1858 was placed in command of the garrison in Fort Sumter, S. C., where he was stationed at the time of the bombardment in 1861, and "was on the ramparts when the first shell of the rebellion exploded over the fort." He was promoted to a captaincy in the regular army, and became colonel of the Twenty-second Indiana volunteers. He served with General Fremont in Missouri, and commanded a brigade under Pope when Price's army was pursued through that state. At Millford he assisted in capturing a superior force of the enemy, for which act he was made a brigadier-general. In the battle of Pea Ridge, he held a point most exposed, and rendered other valiant services in that hard-fought and hard-won battle. Davis took part in the siege of Corinth, was assigned to the army of the Tennessee, and while stationed at Louisville met and killed General William Nelson in the hall of a Louisville hotel, in retaliation, as was claimed, for personal insult and harsh treatment. General Davis was arrested, but never brought to trial. At Stone river he fought with his usual valor, at the head of his division, and was afterward made major-general. In Sherman's march through Georgia, his division became the advance, and displayed the heroism which had before characterized it. At the close of the war he was appointed colonel of the Twenty-third United States infantry,

and made a brevet major-general. He died at Chicago in 1879.

Robert Huston Milroy was made colonel of the Ninth Indiana volunteers at the beginning of the civil war, having served as captain in the First Indiana volunteers in the Mexican war. Milroy was born in Washington county, June 11, 1816, and was a lawyer by profession. He was a member of the convention which framed the state constitution in 1851. After serving under Generals McClellan and Rosecrans in western Virginia, he was made brigadier-general in 1862, and in 1863 received his commission as major-general. For three days General Milroy resisted Lee's entire army near Winchester, W. Va. But his ammunition becoming exhausted, he cut his way out, suffering the loss of large forces. This action was made the subject of investigation.

The name of A. D. Streight, colonel of the Fifty-first regiment, became quite famous, not only on account of the bravery displayed in the expedition he led into western Georgia, but for the way in which he made his escape from Libby Prison. With his force he had been taken prisoner by General Forrest and sent to Libby Prison in Richmond. Captain Anderson of the same regiment was also imprisoned here for eight months, but escaped. Colonel Streight failed in a first attempt, and, being recaptured, was confined in the cellar. He and other prisoners began cutting a tunnel from this cellar, which they finished after three weeks' of hard night work. One hundred and nine prisoners succeeded in squeezing through this tunnel, which was sixty feet long. Colonel Streight, who was among

them, organized the movement. After being concealed eight days in Richmond he made his way to Washington, reaching there March 1, 1864.

Thomas A. Morris, a West Point graduate, was the first brigadier-general appointed from Indiana. General Morris commanded the Federal troops at Phillippi, June 2, 1861, where he surprised and put to flight the enemy. The success of the campaign in western Virginia, during the first months of the war, was very largely due to his skill and prudence. General Morris, at the expiration of his term of service, retired to civil life, making no effort to obtain the recognition from the government his services deserved. His friends were indignant that the honors of the victories were not even divided with him, and after considerable effort, succeeded in procuring for him a commission as major-general, but General Morris declined it.

In response to the first call for men, Mahlon D. Manson enlisted as a private, although he had served as a captain in the Fifth Indiana volunteers during the war with Mexico. He was very soon made colonel of the Tenth Indiana volunteers, and took part in the early campaign in Virginia. In the engagement at Mill Springs, Ky., which occurred in January, 1862, Manson showed such skill and bravery that in the following March he received a



M. D. MANSON.

commission as brigadier-general. The following August he was in command of the Federal troops at Richmond, Ky., where he was wounded, and taken prisoner, but he was exchanged the next December. He took a prominent part in the defense of the state during the Morgan raid. He assisted in the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., was appointed to the head of the Twenty-third army corps, and participated in a number of engagements in that state, being so severely wounded in the battle of Resaca that he was obliged to resign. Since the war, General Manson has served in Congress, and held important state and federal offices.

Walter Q. Gresham is a native of Indiana, having been born in Harrison county. At the beginning of the war he was in the legislature, but resigned in August, 1861, to become



lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana volunteers, being promoted to the colonelcy of the Fifty-third regiment the following December. General Gresham was with General Sherman at the siege of Vicksburg, and at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain was in command of a division. After the fall of Vicksburg he was appointed brigadier-general, and subsequently brevetted major-general. During the Atlanta campaign he was severely

wounded, and was unable to participate in further active

service. But General Gresham's fame does not rest alone on his military career. He is better known as an able lawyer and statesman. He has rendered distinguished service on the bench, and has filled two cabinet positions—those of postmaster-general and secretary of the treasury, in President Arthur's cabinet.

There are many other names well deserving a place on Indiana's roll of honor, but the limits of this volume will not permit more than a passing notice.

Alvin P. Hovey and James Clifford Veatch, both natives of Indiana, were, during the first summer of the war, made colonels of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth regiments respectively. After the battle of Shiloh, in which they took active part, they were appointed brigadier-generals. For a short time General Hovey was in command of Memphis, after its surrender, when he required all male residents of the city, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, to take the oath of allegiance. Five thousand who refused to do so, he exiled from the city. This measure subjected General Hovey to severe censure. He was subsequently in command of the eastern district of Arkansas, and took part in the battle of Vicksburg. After he resigned in 1865 he was appointed minister to Peru, in 1886 was elected to Congress, and in 1888 was made governor of the state. General Veatch participated in the capture of Fort Donelson, in the sieges of Corinth, Vicksburg and Mobile, and in the Atlanta campaign. Both officers received the brevet of major-general. General Veatch was afterward an adjutant-general of the state and collector of internal revenue.

James Richard Slack, a lawyer by profession in Huntington, of which place he was a resident many years, was appointed colonel of the Forty-seventh regiment in September, 1861. His first service was in Kentucky, under General Buell. Most of the engagements in which General Slack participated, were in Missouri, where he fought under General Pope. In December of 1864 he was commissioned brigadier-general. In March, 1865, he was breveted major-general, and mustered out of the service in January, 1866, resuming the practice of the law at his old home. He became judge of the twenty-eighth (judicial) circuit. He died suddenly in Chicago in 1886.

CHAPTER XXIV.

RECENT POLITICAL HISTORY.

THE MARCH OF EVENTS SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE CIVIL WAR—THE MEMORABLE CAMPAIGNS OF '76, '80, '84 AND '88—INDIANA'S PART IN NATIONAL POLITICS—SCHUYLER COLFAX, WILLIAM H. ENGLISH AND THOMAS A. HENDRICKS—BENJAMIN HARRISON'S NOMINATION AND ELECTION AS PRESIDENT—ADMINISTRATIONS OF BAKER, HENDRICKS, WILLIAMS, PORTER, GRAY AND HOVEY—LATTER-DAY GIANTS.

When Governor Morton was elected to the Senate in 1867 Conrad Baker, being lieutenant-governor, became acting governor. He was a man of sterling qualities, and his adminis-

tration, which covered a period of fierce political strife, was successful and popular. In 1868 Mr. Baker was nominated by the Republicans for governor, and was elected after an exciting campaign. In the same year an Indianian, who had made his mark in national politics—Schuyler Colfax—was elected to the vice-presidency. He was the first resident of this state to be honored with a place on the national ticket



SCHUYLER COLFAX.

of either of the great parties. Mr. Colfax had lived in Indiana since 1836, when, as a lad of thirteen, he came to the state with his parents from New York City, where he was born. He lived at New Carlisle for a time, then for several years on a farm, and at the age of eighteen removed to South Bend, where he kept his residence until his death. Before he reached his majority he displayed a marked fondness for politics, held several clerical positions in the legislature, and was in demand as a stump speaker. At the age of twenty-two he became editor and one of the proprietors of the *St. Joseph Valley Register*, a newspaper which he conducted with much ability for many years. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention, which, in 1848, nominated Zachary Taylor for president, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1851, in which body he was conspicuous for his advocacy of three negative propositions which prevailed—"No slavery, no imprisonment for debt, no divorce by the legislature." In 1855 he entered Congress as a Whig, and served continuously in that body, the last three terms as speaker, until his election to the vice-presidency in 1868. He failed of a renomination in 1872, and retired permanently to private life. During the remaining years of his life he devoted himself to writing and lecturing. Mr. Colfax possessed many elements of popularity. He was engaging in his manners, and had a rare faculty of making and keeping friends. He was a polished and graceful public speaker, and an accomplished parliamentarian. Mr. Hendricks said of him: "He was as handsome a young man as I have ever

known, open in his deportment and obliging. He was a rapid and accurate writer, and he spoke with great beauty and fluency. But his industry and public spirit, no less than his exquisite social qualities, endeared him to the people among whom he lived." Mr. Colfax died in 1885.

During Governor Baker's administration the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States were ratified by the legislature. There was a heated partisan struggle over the latter. The Democrats and many conservative Republicans regarded it as premature—a view which Governor Morton had himself entertained when it was first proposed, a few months before. The Democrats opposed it earnestly in the legislature of 1869, because the people of the state had not had an opportunity to express themselves on the question, as it had not been an issue in the campaign of 1868. The Republicans in the legislature, however, were unanimous in its support, and the Democratic senators and members finally resigned in a body in order to prevent its ratification. Writs were issued for a special election to fill the vacancies created by this action. A special session of the legislature was convened. When the amendment was brought up, the Democratic senators and members again resigned, but the presiding officers of the senate and the house ignored their action. The resolution to ratify the amendment was voted for in both houses by all the Repub-

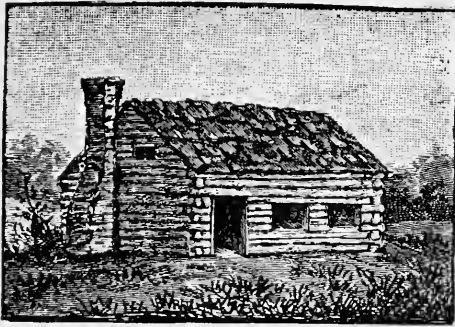


GOV. CONRAD BAKER.

lican members, and declared adopted. In 1870 the Democrats carried the legislature, and an effort was made to reconsider the ratifying resolution. This was done in the senate, but before the house had an opportunity to concur the thirty-six Republican members of that body resigned. The ratifying resolution was held to be valid, notwithstanding the irregularity of the proceedings attending its adoption.

Mr. Hendricks became governor in 1873. He had then been the leader of his party in Indiana for a number of years, and had long enjoyed a national reputation.

Thomas A. Hendricks' ancestry was of Scotch and Dutch origin. As early as 1749 the name of Hendricks was con-



HENDRICKS' BIRTHPLACE.

spicuous in the Province of Pennsylvania. After it became a state Abraham Hendricks, the grandfather of the late vice-president, was for many years a prominent member of the legislature.

John Hendricks married Jane Thompson, and soon after-

ward removed to a farm near Zanesville, Ohio, where, in a little log cabin, two sons were born, the younger, Thomas A., on September 7, 1819. When he was six months old the family moved to Madison, Ind., the home of William Hendricks, of whom the reader has been told. John Hendricks, the father of Thomas, was known as the founder of Shelbyville, to which place he removed after a two years' residence in Madison.



Thomas A. Hendricks



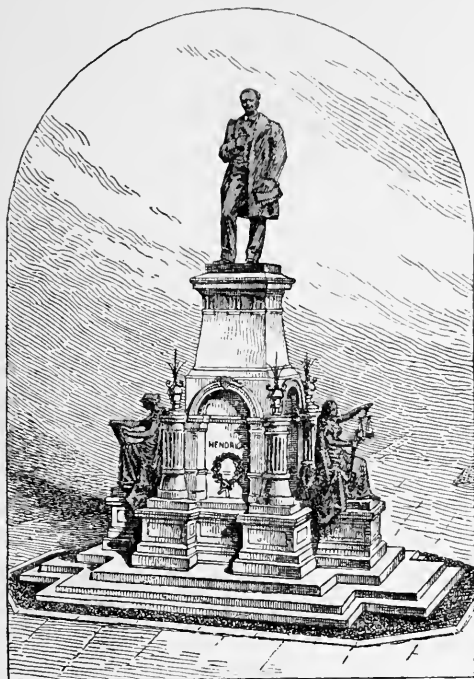
After living in a log cabin here for a short time Major Hendricks—for by this title he was generally known—built a large, substantial brick residence, which, during the many years it served as a family homestead, became famous through southern Indiana for the generous and refined hospitality extended to the frequent and numerous guests. The atmosphere of this home, where Thomas A. Hendricks spent his childhood and youth, was pervaded by strong religious influences and social refinement. The strength of his mind was early shown. When a boy but nine years old he took opposite views from those of his father in politics, calling himself a Jackson man and a Democrat, while his father was a supporter of Adams. His first school days were spent in a little log cabin. After he had exhausted the educational privileges of Shelby county, he became a student at Hanover, from which college he received his diploma in 1841.

Upon completing his college course, Mr. Hendricks chose the law for his profession, and after a thorough course of reading and study, was admitted to the bar. The first political campaign in which he was a candidate occurred in 1848, when he was elected as representative in the legislature, receiving more than his party vote. In 1850 Mr. Hendricks was chosen a member of the constitutional convention, serving on two committees. His colleague from Shelby county was over seventy years of age, while Mr. Hendricks was but thirty-one. Of this convention he was a strong and capable member, early becoming a leader, to whose judgment and opinion many deferred. In 1851, Mr. Hendricks was elected to Congress, at which time his career

in national politics began. After serving two terms he returned to his home in Shelbyville and resumed the practice of law, but was soon appointed by President Pierce commissioner of the general land office, a position entirely unsought and even unthought of. This office he filled four years with great credit. In 1860 his party nominated him for governor, but the opposing candidate, Henry S. Lane, was elected. That same year, he removed from Shelbyville to Indianapolis, where he continued the practice of the law.

From 1863 to 1869 Mr. Hendricks was a member of the United States Senate. He was the acknowledged leader of his party in that body from the moment he entered it until he left it. In 1868 he was a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for president. The same year he was again nominated for governor, but was defeated by Conrad Baker, who was afterward his law partner. In 1872 Mr. Hendricks was elected governor. At the Democratic national conventions of 1868 and 1876 he had a strong support for the presidential nomination. In the latter year he was nominated for vice-president on the ticket with Samuel J. Tilden of New York. At the election Tilden and Hendricks received a large majority of the popular vote, but the result in the electoral colleges was disputed, and after a heated controversy, the decision, by a commission created for that purpose, went against the Democratic candidates. In 1884 Mr. Hendricks was again nominated by his party for the vice-presidency. The ticket—Cleveland and Hendricks—was elected, and on March 4 1885, Mr. Hendricks was inducted into office. His death occurred

suddenly, at Indianapolis, on November 25, 1885, and was deeply mourned by the country. Mr. Hendricks' remains lie in Crown Hill cemetery, but a few feet from the tomb of his old political adversary, Governor Morton. An imposing monument



HENDRICKS' MONUMENT.

has been erected to his memory on the state-house grounds. Among the many tributes paid to his memory is the following, by Hugh McCulloch:

“Pure in character, faithful to duty, courteous in manners, he was highly respected even by the senators from whom in politics he radically differed. Upon the stump he did not excite the enthusiasm of the crowd, nor did he attempt it. His aim was to convince and to win. Intelli-

gible, earnest, sincere, he rarely failed to impress his own convictions on those who listened to him. Without being an orator, he was one of the most effective speakers of the day. As a lawyer he stood high, both as counsellor and advocate. His two nominations for vice-president were evidences of the hold which he had upon the confidence and respect of his party. Fortunate was it for the

Democracy that his name was upon the ticket with President Cleveland, and it was his great popularity that insured its success in Indiana and strengthened it in other states. His death was a severe loss, not only to his political friends, but to the whole country."

In his inaugural address as governor in 1873, Mr. Hendricks made an earnest appeal for the reform of the abuses which had crept into popular elections. Some of his recommendations were embodied into laws by the legislature of that year, but it was not until several years after his death that such a radical measure of ballot reform as he would have desired became a law. In his final message Governor Hendricks strongly urged the erection of a new state house, which was decided upon two years later.

In 1875, for the second time, an Indianian was called to the responsible position of speaker of the National house of representatives. The honor was conferred upon Michael C. Kerr, an Indiana Democrat, who had served ten years in Congress, and was known to the entire country as an able statesman and a pure man. Mr. Kerr died a few months after he became speaker, at the age of forty-nine.

In 1876 the political campaign in Indiana was intensely interesting. Tilden and Hendricks carried the state, and James D. Williams, a sturdy representative of the farming element, who from the



MICHAEL C. KERR

attire he had always worn, was known far and wide as "Blue Jeans Williams," was elected governor over Benjamin Harrison. Governor Williams had served the people faithfully in both houses and in the halls of Congress, and had been actively

identified for a long period with the agricultural interests of the state. He enjoyed a unique popularity. During his administration the great labor strikes of 1877 occurred, and produced for a few days a very critical situation in Indiana. But happily the emergency passed without any loss of life, or destruction of property in Indiana, although in other states there was much violence and bloodshed and millions of



GOV. JAS. D. WILLIAMS.

dollars worth of property was destroyed. While Mr. Williams was governor the act providing for the erection of the new state house was passed. Governor Williams died shortly before the expiration of his term at the age of seventy-two, and Isaac P. Gray became acting governor.

In 1880, when Indiana was again represented on a national ticket in the person of William H. English, the Democratic can-



W. H. English

didate for vice-president, Albert G. Porter was elected governor on the Republican ticket. Governor Porter was a man of marked ability, and had been conspicuous in the public affairs of the state for many years. He held a high position at the bar, and had served with distinction with Congress.



GOV. ALBERT G. PORTER.

His administration as governor was comparatively uneventful. He was subsequently appointed minister to Italy by President Harrison.

Isaac P. Gray, who was elected governor in 1884, had at that time become widely known as a skillful and aggressive party leader. As governor he showed executive ability of a high order and made

so strong an impression upon his party that he proved a formidable candidate for its vice-presidential nomination in 1888. The campaign of that year was perhaps the most intense and exciting in the history of Indiana, although political contests in this state had been for many years—and especially since Indiana had become a “pivot” in national politics—noted for their heat and bitterness. The nomination of General Harrison for the presidency by the Republicans, however, added an element of personal interest



GOV. ISAAC P. GRAY.

and "state pride" to this campaign, which had not been present in previous campaigns. The state was canvassed as never before; every vote was struggled for on both sides, as if the result of the contest depended upon it alone; and for months every city, town and village—every hamlet and farmhouse in the state—was a center of the most intense political activity. General Harrison carried the state by the very narrow plurality of 2,348 in a total vote of 536,875, and the victory was celebrated by his supporters for days and nights after the result became known with the wildest demonstrations of joy. He was the first Indianian ever elected to the presidency—indeed, the first ever nominated for that office by a national convention.

General Harrison came of a family which had been conspicuous in our national history from early days. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, was one of the signers of the declaration of independence; his grandfather, William Henry Harrison, the first governor of Indiana and the hero of Tippecanoe, was the ninth president of the United States; his father, John Scott Harrison, served two terms in Congress from Ohio. Benjamin Harrison was born at North Bend, Ohio, in 1833; was educated at Oxford, Ohio, and read law at Cincinnati. In 1854 he took up his residence in Indianapolis, and his first earnings were made as crier of the federal court. In 1860 he was elected on the Republican ticket as reporter of the supreme court. When the war broke out, however, he organized a regiment, the Seventh Indiana, of which he was appointed colonel, and went to the front.



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

He led his regiment in the battle of Resaca, took part in the Atlanta campaign, was in command for a time of a brigade at Nashville, and served under General Sherman in North Carolina. In recognition of his services he was made a brevet brigadier-general in 1865. After the war he resumed the practice of the law, and speedily reached a place in the front rank of his profession. In 1876 he was the Republican candidate for governor, and in 1881 was elected to the United States Senate, where he served one term. He was a member of the Mississippi river commission for several years.



GOV. ALVIN P. HOVEY.

On the same day that General Harrison was elected president General Alvin P. Hovey was elected governor of Indiana. Doubtless the most important event that has occurred in Indiana during his incumbency was the enactment, by the legislature of 1889, of a law establishing the Australian election system, with some modifications. Indiana was the

second state in the Union to adopt this system, which has proved an unqualified success.

This work has assumed, in some proportions, a biographical character. The writer felt that some knowledge of the antecedents and the characters of the men who did so much to mold the destinies of this great commonwealth, in addition to that which would be imparted by a narrative of the events which are recorded in these pages, would be of interest and value to the reader. Some reserve has been exer-

cised in speaking of living men, however, for reasons which will be obvious. Little more has been said of them than seemed necessary to fix their



DANIEL W. VOORHEES.



DAVID TURPIE.

relations to current events. A history of Indiana to the present time would, however, be mani-

festly deficient which did not contain some mention of such men as Daniel W. Voorhees, Joseph E. McDonald, David Turpie, William S. Holman, George W. Julian, Richard W. Thompson and William E. Niblack. Mr. Voorhees, who has served longer in the Senate than any of his predecessors from Indiana, having been appointed in 1877 to



JOSEPH E. M'DONALD.

succeed Senator Morton, and elected for full terms in 1879, 1885 and 1891, has from early manhood possessed a national reputation as an orator and an advocate. In the Senate he has



WILLIAM S. HOLMAN.

been a conspicuous figure, and few men of his time have enjoyed a larger personal popularity. Joseph E. McDonald served with distinction in both houses of Congress, was the Democratic nominee for governor of Indiana in 1864, and in 1884 was a prominent candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. He had been for many years, one of the most eminent lawyers in the United States, and took high rank as a statesman and a party leader. He died while these pages were going through the press (1891) at the age of 72. David Turpie was a member of the United States Senate in 1863, and in 1887 was elected to that body for a full term after a memorable party contest. He is a man of rare scholarly attainments, and is famous as a lawyer

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GEORGE W. JULIAN.

and an orator. Judge William S. Holman has served in Congress more years than any other representative ever elected from Indiana, and has long enjoyed the honorable title of the "watch-dog of the treasury," conferred upon him by common



R. W. Thompson.

consent, in recognition of his earnest and persistent efforts to protect the people against schemes of jobbery and plunder. George W. Julian served six terms in Congress. He was one of the leading spirits in the great anti-slavery movement, and was the "free soil" candidate for vice-president in 1852 on the ticket with Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts. For intellectual power and eloquence of speech he has had few superiors among his contemporaries. Richard W. Thompson, the "old man eloquent," has exercised a potent sway with his silvery tongue over three generations of Indiana voters. He served in Congress two terms, was one of the founders of the Republican party, was secretary of the navy in the cabinet

and an orator. Judge William S. Holman has served in Congress more years than any other representative ever elected from Indiana, and has long enjoyed the honorable title of the "watch-dog of the treasury," conferred upon him by common



HUGH M'ULLOCH.



WILLIAM E. NIBLACK.

of President Hayes, and was subsequently president of the Panama Canal Company. William E. Niblack served several terms in Congress, and with great distinction, and for a long period on the supreme bench of Indiana. His rank as a statesman and as a jurist is very high.

“No state,” says Hugh McCulloch, very truly, “has been more prolific of superior men than Indiana; few have been as well represented in Congress.”

CHAPTER XXV.

RECORD OF MATERIAL PROGRESS.

THE GREAT RAILROAD SYSTEM OF INDIANA—ITS ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT—THE FIRST RAILROAD IN THE STATE—HOW THE ADVENT OF THE IRON HORSE WAS CELEBRATED—INTRODUCTION OF THE TELEGRAPH—INDIANA'S WONDERFUL RESOURCES—NATURAL GAS—GREAT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

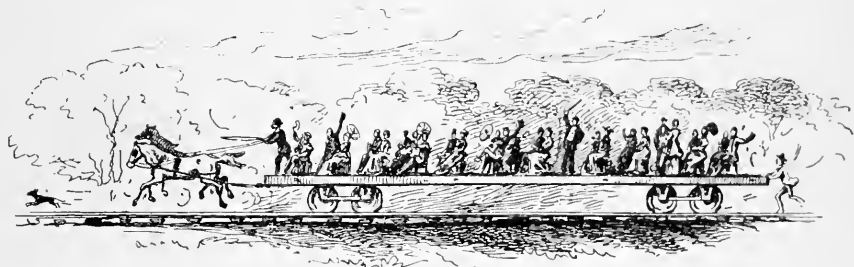
After the close of the civil war, commercial life became very active in Indiana, and an era of growth and prosperity set in. New industries and manufactures were started, and towns, which had been little more than villages, fast developed into cities, and introduced many improvements in the way of paving and lighting streets, building street-car lines, erecting public buildings, etc.

The population, which in 1816, when Indiana was admitted as a state, was not over 70,000, in 1870 was 1,680,637. In 1890 the census returns gave it as 2,192,404.

The rapid material growth and development of the state was due more to the building of railroads than to any other one cause. The first railroad built in Indiana was that between Madison and Indianapolis, which was completed in the year 1847. In 1830 six railroads—the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis, Madison and Indianapolis, New Albany, Salem and Indianapolis, Harrison and Indianapolis, Lafayette and Indian-

apolis, and the Ohio and Indianapolis—were projected. The charters for five of these were signed on February 2, 1832, by Governor Noble. They were private enterprises, and were not carried out for a number of years, but on some the surveys were made, a little grading done and a few embankments thrown up, and in later years railroads were built on all these lines.

The Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis railroad was to have a capital stock of \$500,000, and the incorporators were Nicholas McCarty and William Blythe, of Indianapolis; John



THE FIRST RAILROAD IN INDIANA.

Walker and Major John Hendricks (father of Thomas A. Hendricks), of Shelbyville; G. H. Dunn and Henry A. Reid, of Ripley county, and Nathan D. Gallion and James Freeman, of Decatur.

In those early days there were men who earnestly and seriously objected to the building of railroads, sincerely and anxiously fearing that the roads would ruin the cities by taking away their trade. A few sages shook their heads and said: "These steam-car men will ruin the whole country. There will be no more use for horses and wagons." But, fortunately,

there were others of a more enterprising and progressive spirit, who were confident that the roads would prove a great benefit to the state. One of the leaders of this class was John Walker, who declared that he would have a part of the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis railroad in running order by July 4, 1836. The day arrived and he had kept his word, though people listened in vain for the screech of the locomotive.

“There was a road one and one-quarter miles long, but the rails were of wood. The express car, mail car, baggage car, smoking car, ladies’ car, dining car, Pullman’s palace car and all the rest were in one, and John Walker had it made in Shelbyville. The locomotives (there were two of them) had each four legs, and were very fond of corn and oats. There was to be a picnic at the other end of the line, with plenty of good things to eat and drink—with good music, good speeches, pretty girls, strong and handsome boys, and all the old settlers of the country and surrounding regions. The fare was only a shilling. . . . The morning of the Fourth was bright and beautiful. . . . A Union Pacific train could not have carried all who assembled at the railroad. The locomotives switched—their tails—awhile. The conductor collected the fare from ‘the fair.’ The belles rang out their peals of merry laughter, and the train ‘pulled out’ on its journey. All day it ran, and away into the night. Nobody who was at that picnic will ever forget it, and men will talk of it so long as they talk of anything.

“Men shall hear of Walker’s railroad
For a hundred year.”

In this same year, 1836, the state took hold of the Madison and Indianapolis railroad, and in 1839 it was completed to Vernon, a distance of twenty miles, and operated until 1842, when it was sold to the Madison and Indianapolis railroad company. This company completed the road gradually, first to Scipio, then to Clifty Creek, then to Columbus, then to Edinburg, then to Greenwood, and finally, in October, 1847, to Indianapolis.

During its existence, or until it was sold to the Jeffersonville road, the presidents were Nathan B. Palmer, Samuel Merrill, John Brough, E. W. K. Ellis and F. O. J. Smith.

The road was a paying investment, having for several years a monopoly of the railroad business of the state. "No road in any state ever paid so well," we are told. Its approach to the capital was watched with eager delight, and a meeting of the citizens was called to make arrangements for giving the iron horse, which was destined to so completely revolutionize social and industrial conditions, an appropriate and enthusiastic welcome into the city.

The eventful day arrived and on the forenoon of October 1 the last spike was driven, and two large excursion trains arrived from the south. The first screeches and puffs of the locomotive, and the thunderings of the noisy trains, as they dashed into the city, were greeted with cheers long and loud by the large and enthusiastic crowd which had assembled. From the top of a car Governor Whitcomb delivered an appropriate address. An immense procession was formed, which was joined by the entire troupe of Spalding's

circus, which was in the city at the time, and in which was a famous bugler, Ned Kendall, and a cavalry company from the country. At night there were fireworks, illuminations and general rejoicings. And as the iron horse found his way into various towns and cities throughout the state, he was welcomed with similar demonstrations of delight.

The year following the completion of the first railroad, the telegraph was introduced into the state. The first dispatches were sent from Indianapolis to Richmond on May 12, and on the twenty-fourth of that month the Indianapolis *Sentinel* published newspaper dispatches for the first time. It was the first paper in the state to use the telegraph for news purposes.

But to return to the era following the civil war. The railroad system, whose beginning we have turned aside to trace, now spreads like a network over the state, creating numerous markets for agricultural and manufactured products. In 1891 there were over six thousand miles of railroad in Indiana.

Between 1865 and 1873 "money" was plenty, speculation was rife, real estate obtained fictitious values, and in due time the inevitable reaction followed. In 1873 a great financial panic swept over the country. Factories closed, railroad building stopped, banks failed, money became scarce, and millions of people were without employment. For six years the entire country suffered from the effects of this financial disaster. But gradually all branches of business revived, and again our state went forward in the work of developing her natural resources,

and establishing and increasing her manufacturing and commercial interests.

The natural resources of Indiana are by no means small. In her forests alone there has been, and still is, a mine of wealth. One-half of all the walnut timber used in the entire United States has been supplied by the grand old forests of Indiana. This useful and beautiful wood has been so lavishly used that the supply is rapidly becoming exhausted, but there still remains an abundance of other hard woods, such as oak, hickory and hard maple.

The soil of the valleys, which are chiefly drained by the Wabash river and its tributaries, is wonderfully rich and fertile, producing a great variety of crops. Agriculture is consequently the leading industry of the state. Maize, flax, tobacco and fruits of various kinds are cultivated, and the beautiful hills on the Ohio river are covered with vineyards. But corn and wheat are the great staples of the state. Indiana was in 1880 the second wheat-producing state in the Union, and is now only surpassed by Illinois and the Dakotas.

The state also has mineral resources of great value. It is the fourth coal-producing state in the Union. There are 7,770 square miles of coal lands, portions of which, in the southern districts, furnish an excellent quality of cannel coal. There are also many quarries of fine building stone, covering an area of more than 200 square miles, and some iron mines.

To Edward T. Cox, who was appointed state geologist in 1869, Indiana is largely indebted for the knowledge and utilization of her mineral deposits.

But in 1886 a hitherto unsuspected resource was discovered, which gave a new impetus to manufacturing enterprises, and has proved a most desirable feature in the domestic economy and comfort of the inhabitants. The first natural gas company was incorporated March 5, 1886, and by the end of the year 1887 about 200 companies had been organized. At this time (1891) there are over 790 gas wells in operation, and twenty-one cities and towns are supplying natural gas to 136 manufacturing enterprises. This does not include a large number of towns which use it only for heating and lighting purposes. Many new factories have been established as a result of this discovery. The cheapness, as well as convenience, of natural gas make it an object to manufacturers to locate their establishments within the gas territory, which embraces some twenty-three counties, covering an area of 8,654 square miles. The following counties are either in whole or in part within the limits of the natural gas district: Hamilton, Wabash, Tipton, Madison, Grant, Delaware, Randolph, Blackford, Jay, Wayne, Franklin, Dearborn, Henry, Hancock, Decatur, Marion, Rush, De Kalb, Shelby, Jennings, Harrison, Howard, Miami.

The extensive mineral resources of the state, supplemented by abundant facilities for transportation, have made Indiana the seat of important manufacturing interests. There are wagon works, car wheel shops, woolen mills, electrical works, iron foundries, oil mills, furniture factories, glass works, paper mills, implement factories, etc. The output of the manufacturing factories exceeds \$100,000,000 in value annually. The Stude-

baker wagon works at South Bend, the De Pauw plate glass works at New Albany, and the railroad car wheel shops at Fort Wayne, owned by John Bass, are the largest concerns of their kind in the world.

CHAPTER XXVI.

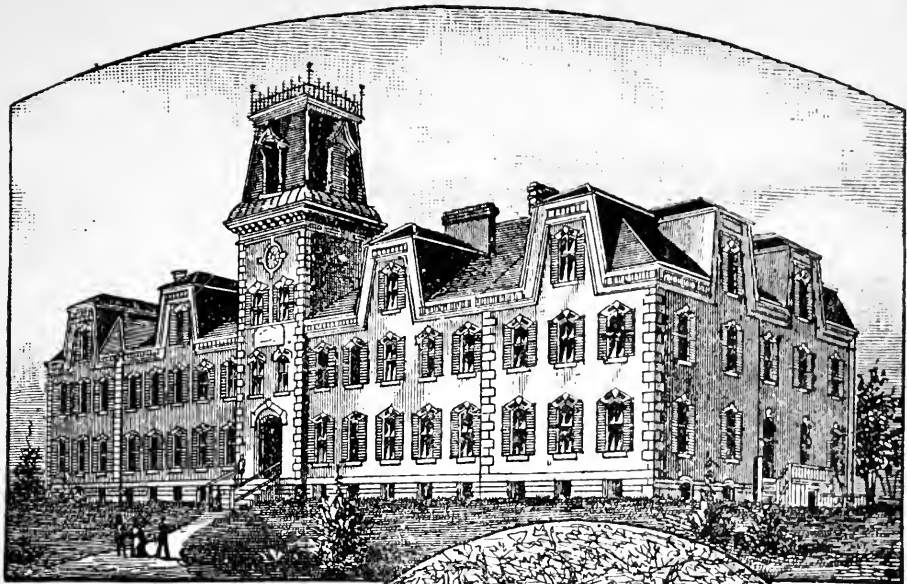
EDUCATION IN INDIANA.

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM—THE LOG SCHOOLHOUSES OF PIONEER DAYS—GROWTH OF THE SCHOOL FUND, NOW THE LARGEST IN THE COUNTRY—THE ACADEMIES, SEMINARIES AND COLLEGES OF THE STATE—THE WONDERS WROUGHT IN HALF A CENTURY.

Now that we have sketched the leading events in the history of our state from the time when we found it but a part of a dense, vast forest—unbroken, except by Indian footprints—and have also taken a glimpse of her natural resources, and reviewed her material progress, let us survey briefly her intellectual and religious development.

There was a day, perhaps—so we have been told—when there was no honor attached to being a native-born Hoosier. But that time has passed, and Indiana stands to-day in the front rank of states, as regards her schools, her philanthropies, and her literary activities.

And first let us glance at her schools. Provision for popular education was made in the constitution adopted when Indiana became a state. But few results were realized for many years. With the exception of a few district schools, which were widely scattered, and the founding in 1820 of the Indiana Seminary (which in 1828 became Indiana College)



THE SCHOOLHOUSE— OLD AND NEW.

nothing was done toward the establishment of an educational system until after the adoption of the constitution of 1851.

The district school-houses of the early days corresponded with the homes of the settlers. They were built, of course, of rough logs, "the floors laid with puncheon, the doors made of clap-boards hung on wooden hinges, the chimneys built of cat-an-clay, with back wall and jambs. The seats and writing tables were also made of puncheon, and the windows were covered with greased paper instead of glass. The furniture consisted of a splint-bottom chair for the teacher, a water bucket, gourd, and some pegs in the wall on which to hang hats, cloaks and dinner baskets." The qualifications required of a teacher were exceedingly meager.

On June 4, 1852, "an act to provide for a general and uniform system of public schools" was passed by the legislature, but owing to the fact that it did not make provision for the necessary officers to manage the system, it was not put into operation until April, 1853, at which time the necessary change was made.

This system is the one used in most of the states, and includes ungraded schools for the counties, which are divided into school districts, and graded and high schools for the towns and cities.

After completing the course in the high school, a scholar is admitted to the State University without examination, the certificate from the high school being sufficient.

The first state superintendent of public schools was William C. Larrabee, who served two full terms in that

capacity, and had much to do with introducing the present system.

The permanent school fund of Indiana is larger than that of any other state in the Union, being now about \$10,000,000.

The State University had its beginning in the State Seminary in 1820, but was not open for the reception of students until May 1, 1824, when ten scholars were received. The first professor was Baynard A. Hall, and it is said he was the first man in the state who could read Greek. In 1828 the school was chartered as a college, and Andrew Wylie, D. D., was made its first president.

Dr. David H. Maxwell, for many years president of the board of trustees, has been called the father of this institution, as he was a most untiring and energetic worker in its establishment. In 1838 it received its charter as a university. It is situated at Bloomington, and the value of its buildings and grounds is estimated at \$200,000. Being under control of the state it is of course non-sectarian.

An educational institution of high repute is the State Normal School at Terre Haute, which began its career in 1870. In this school there is taught not only the elementary course, but an advanced course, which includes all the subjects taught in the high schools. Teachers completing this course are prepared for positions in these schools. French and German are given special attention. The new school building is one of the finest in the state, and cost \$150,000. At Valparaiso is located the Northern Indiana Normal School, which was organized in 1873, but this is a private enterprise.

Another institution supported by the state is the Agricultural College at Lafayette. This is connected with Purdue University, but is a part of the state public school system.

In addition to the excellent advantages afforded the children by the public school system there are nineteen universities and colleges in operation. In several of these the tuition is free. Some are non-sectarian, but most of them are denominational, the different denominations providing such schools for the purpose of educating the young in their respective doctrines. The Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Lutheran, Baptist, Christian, United Brethren and Roman Catholic denominations are represented in these seats of learning.

The oldest denominational college in the state is Hanover, which was founded by the Presbyterians in 1827, and chartered



HANOVER COLLEGE, 1837.

in 1833. The school was opened with six scholars, in a little log cabin. It is picturesquely situated on the bank of the Ohio at Hanover, a pretty village not far from Madison. The grounds cover about 200 acres, and their value, with that of the buildings and apparatus, is estimated at about \$145,000. The faculty numbers thir-

teen, and the libraries contain from 10,000 to 12,000 volumes.

Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, received a charter in 1834, the year following Hanover. Its first school was convened in December, 1833. Its faculty numbers sixteen, and the value of its real estate, buildings, apparatus and books is about \$320,000. These are exclusive of endowments and special funds. Wabash has the largest college library in the state, consisting of about 33,000 volumes.

De Pauw University, formerly known as Asbury, was organized in 1837, though in 1832 it had opened its doors to the young people as a seminary. Its location is near Greencastle. With the early life of this college we have become somewhat acquainted through its first president, Bishop Simpson. When he became its president, in 1839, the number of professors, including himself, was four; the students numbered eleven; the sessions were held in a small rented building of two rooms, and there was no endowment. The experience of the Rev. T. A. Goodwin, of Indianapolis, the first graduate from this school, when he journeyed from his home to Greencastle, will serve as an illustration of the obstacles and hardships endured by students of those days, when, on the "royal road to learning," or, in other words, when going from their homes to the few scattered schools through the state. In the "Life of Bishop Simpson" we find the following reminiscence:

"I left Brookville Wednesday at noon, expecting to reach Greencastle by Friday night. The first seventeen miles were traveled in a two-horse coach. It had been raining for two weeks. There were no turnpikes then in Indiana. We were six hours in reaching Bulltown. From that place to Indian-

apolis the coach that had been running three times a week had been taken off on account of bad roads, and a two-horse wagon, without cover or springs, had been substituted. In this, before daylight, we started, hoping to make Indianapolis, fifty-three miles distant, before the stage west should leave at ten that night. But we failed. It rained all day, and Rush county roads were at their worst. The corduroy was afloat in many places, and the creeks, and rivers, unbridged, were bank-full. Night overtook us about ten miles from Indianapolis, and it was dark as pitch. About eight o'clock our wagon broke down, six miles from Indianapolis, in the middle of a mud-hole. We were half a mile from any house and without a particle of light. We soon discovered that the wagon could go no further. There were three of us—the driver, an agent of the stage line, and myself. The only baggage was my trunk and the mail pouch. After considering the situation, it was determined that the driver should ride one horse, without a saddle of course, and carry my trunk before him; the stage agent should ride the other, and carry the mail pouch before him and me behind him. By this conveyance I made my first entrance into Indianapolis, about eleven o'clock, the first Thursday night of November, 1837. The town was fast asleep, and hence our procession down Washington street, single file, the driver in the lead, with my trunk before him, created no marked sensation, and no mention of it was made in the city papers next morning. As the stage for St. Louis had been gone an hour or more, nothing could be done but to wait a day." This Mr. Goodwin

did, and finished the journey under equally disagreeable and uncomfortable conditions, reaching Greencastle four days after leaving home. The struggling little school to which he made this memorable journey now has a faculty of over fifty members, an attendance of over a thousand students, a library of 11,000 volumes, and a large endowment, \$240,000 of which was given at one time by Washington C. De Pauw, of New Albany, whose name the university now bears. The value of the grounds, buildings and equipments is estimated at about \$210,000.

One of the largest educational institutions in the state is Notre Dame, a Roman Catholic university. It was founded by the Very Reverend Edward Sorin, superior general of the congregation of the Holy Cross, in 1842, and received its charter in 1844. In 1879 many of its buildings were destroyed by fire, since which time about \$750,000 have been expended for buildings and improvements. The value of the buildings and equipments is now estimated at \$1,000,000, while the grounds are worth \$100,000. The university is located at South Bend, and has a faculty of forty-nine members, between 600 and 700 students, and a library of over 25,000 volumes.

About one mile from Notre Dame University is situated the St. Mary's Academy for girls. Its site was selected by the founder of Notre Dame, and is on the beautiful banks of the St. Joseph's river. The school was established in 1855, has commodious buildings, and is well equipped for instruction in the various branches of an English and classical education.

Butler University is situated about four miles from

Indianapolis, at Irvington, and is open to all without distinction of race, color or sex. It was chartered in 1850, but was not prepared to receive students until 1855. For many years it was known as the Northwestern Christian University, but in 1877 it took its present name, in honor of Ovid Butler, who gave more largely of his time and thought and money to its upbuilding than did any other person. Its chair of English literature was filled for many years by Miss Catherine Merrill, a noble woman whose name is a household word throughout Indiana. The value of the grounds and buildings is about \$125,000. The library contains about 6,000 volumes, and the faculty comprises thirteen members, besides four tutors. The attendance averages nearly 250.

One of the most prominent educational institutions in the state is Purdue University at Lafayette. It had its origin in an act of Congress, passed in July, 1862, but not until 1875 was its career of usefulness begun, when sixty students were admitted to its privileges. This number has increased to 500, and there is an endowment fund of \$340,000. John Purdue, of Lafayette, for whom the university is named, contributed \$150,000 of this amount. Purdue is an industrial school, and includes the departments of agriculture, mechanics, mining and engineering, industrial art, and military science.

At Terre Haute is located a school unique in its character, as it is the only school in the west which provides facilities for the advanced courses in mechanical engineering. This school is called the Rose Polytechnic Institute, and was organ-

ized in 1875. It has a productive fund of at least \$500,000, the gift of Chauncey Rose, who previously erected the buildings, and equipped the college entirely at his own expense. He was one of the greatest benefactors Indiana has ever had, his gifts to the Providence Hospital, the Free Dispensary, the Rose Orphan Asylum, and other worthy objects in Terre Haute and its vicinity, amounting to over \$1,000,000.

About four miles from Terre Haute is located St. Mary's Academic Institute, a Roman Catholic seminary for girls. It was founded in 1840 by the Sisters of Providence from Ruille, France, and is said to have one of the finest academic buildings in the United States.

One of the largest and best equipped colleges under the supervision of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States, is Concordia College, located at Fort Wayne. It was organized in 1839 and chartered in 1848; has extensive grounds and buildings, a fine library and large faculty, and is doing a great work.

In addition to the colleges and schools named in the foregoing, are many other worthy institutions of learning, which are doing their part to keep Indiana in the future in the front rank of civilization.

In 1889 there were 9,928 school buildings in Indiana, of which fifteen were of log, eighty-five of stone, 3,691 of brick, and 6,137 of frame. The total enrollment in the free schools was 514,463.

With all these facilities for acquiring, not only a public school education, but for following advanced courses of instruc-

tion; with halls of learning so free and accessible, it is not strange that Indiana is so rapidly becoming famous as a center of great literary activity.

A half century has worked wonders in the intellectual as well as in the material development of Indiana. In 1841 one-seventh of the adults of Indiana could neither read nor write. Now the percentage of illiteracy is among the lowest in the United States, while Indiana's capital is recognized as the literary center of the west.

CHAPTER XXVII.

INDIANA'S LITERARY HISTORY.

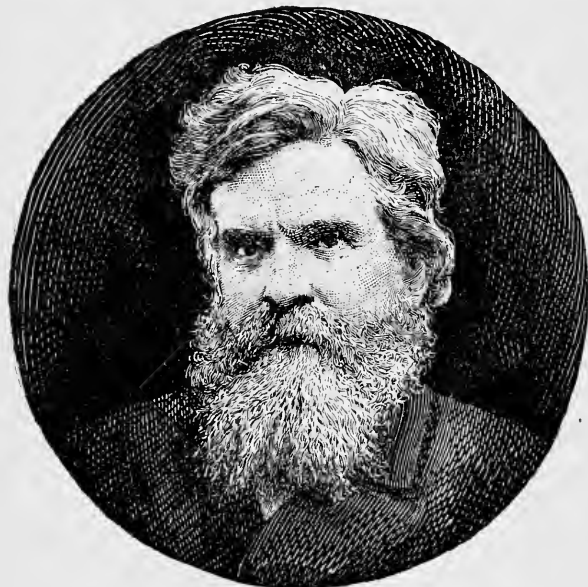
A RECORD OF NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS IN FICTION, POETRY, HISTORY AND BELLE LETTERS—LEW WALLACE AND HIS MASTERPIECE, "BEN HUR"—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, THE "HOOSIER POET"—MAURICE THOMPSON, A MANY-SIDED GENIUS—THE EGGLESTONS, JOAQUIN MILLER AND OTHER CELEBRATED INDIANA WRITERS.

"People that are busy in cutting down forests and building new towns have no time to write books or paint pictures." These achievements must come in the later years of a state's history, after much of the drudgery of laying the foundation of a new commonwealth has been done. For such work brave, enterprising and progressive citizens are needed, and able, far-seeing statesmen. These the state was fortunate in possessing when they were most needed. But of late years a new luster has been shed upon the name of Indiana from the departments of literature and science.

Lew Wallace, Maurice Thompson, James Whitcomb Riley, Sarah T. Bolton, David Kirkwood and the Owens are names that any state might be proud to own. We can also justly claim the Egglestons and Joaquin Miller, for they are native-born Hoosiers.

The little village of Vevay is the birthplace of the Eggleston brothers, and here Edward lived until manhood, when he

became a Methodist clergyman. On account of ill health he went to Minnesota. At thirty he entered upon his literary career, and was associated with various newspapers and magazines in different parts of the country. For several years he was literary editor of the *New York Independent*, becoming its



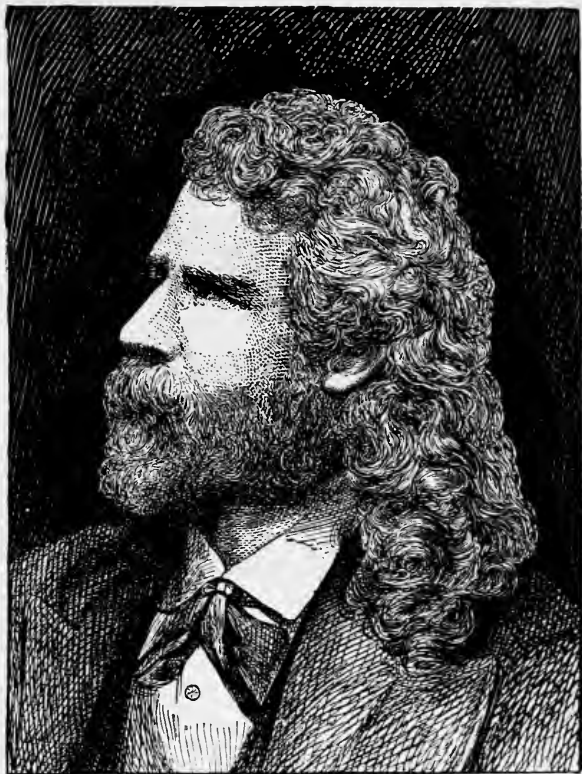
EDWARD EGGLESTON.

managing editor when Theodore Tilton withdrew. Subsequently Mr. Eggleston was editor of *Hearth and Home*, and for several years pastor of the Church of Christian Endeavor in Brooklyn. But failing health obliged him to give up pastoral work, which he did in

1879, going to his home—Owl's Nest on Lake George—and devoting himself to literature. Not only are we interested in the author because he is one of Indiana's sons, but because we find in several of his works vivid pictures of early life in the Hoosier state. "The Circuit Rider" and "The Hoosier School Master" are among his best-known works, both of which portray life in the pioneer days of Indiana. Edward Eggleston has contributed largely to the enjoyment and profit

of young people in "School-master's Stories for Boys and Girls," "The Hoosier Schoolboy," and a juvenile "History of the United States."

George Cary Eggleston spent his early life in Indiana, and



*Yours,
Hoag Miller*

was a student at De Pauw university. Subsequently going to Virginia, he entered the Confederate army, serving as a private

during the civil war. At its close he became a journalist, and succeeded his brother as editor of *Hearth and Home*. He has been a prolific magazine writer. On the list of his published books appear a number for young people, among them "Captain Sam," "The Big Brother," "The Signal Boys," and "The Wreck of the Red-Bird."

The name of Joaquin Miller is universally associated with the Rocky Mountain region, where most of his life has been spent. Many of his poems are vivid pictures of the rough, wild and romantic life of the miners' camps of those rugged mountains, and the cattle ranches of the western plains. But he was born in the Wabash district of this state, where he lived until about thirteen years of age.

Some one has said that "Indiana has had the honor of producing the author of the greatest novel of the latter half of the nineteenth century." The novel referred to is "Ben Hur."



The versatility of Lew Wallace's genius is quite phenomenal. Distinguished as a soldier and a diplomat, excelling as an artist, his greatest fame has been won in literature. His native place is Brookville, Franklin county, where he was born April 10, 1827. His mother was the daughter of the eminent Judge Test. She died when Wallace was ten years of age. As a child

Lew Wallace.

Lew Wallace was somewhat intractable. The restraints and routine of the school-room were very distasteful to him. His father, Governor David Wallace, used to say that he had "paid Lewis' tuition for fourteen years, and he had never gone to school one." He was for a brief period an attendant at Wabash College, Crawfordsville. His talent for sketching was very pronounced, and while a child he indulged freely in "clever caricatures of his school-master and school-mates on scraps of paper, bits of wood, and the fly-leaves of his otherwise unused school-books. He wore in those days a white oil-cloth cap, and when taken to church against his will, embellished the crown of it with faithful sketches of the preacher and of members of the congregation whose peculiarities happened to attract his attention." Beautiful oil paintings in the possession of friends, and a realistic picture called "The Dead Line," hanging in the armory of the Terre Haute Light Guards, attest his talent as an artist. But it was not in this field that his laurels were to be won.

In boyhood his health was delicate, and he was sent into the country, where he closely studied nature and read a great many books. He passed most of his time in fishing, reading and dreaming, finding in his books and his fertile imagination a companionship which he usually preferred to that of boy friends. When war was declared with Mexico Lew Wallace was but nineteen years of age, and was reading law in Indianapolis. He enlisted in our army, and was soon appointed a first lieutenant. His military career has been traced in another chapter. While serving in Mexico, he saw many remains of

the ancient civilization of that country, which kindled his imagination and suggested to his mind the romance which was afterward embodied in "The Fair God," his first notable literary production. But twenty years passed before the book was completed, during which time there were seven years that the manuscript was untouched.

It was also while in Mexico that Lew Wallace learned, through a comrade, of Sarah Elston of Crawfordsville, who became his wife. She has also gained some repute as a writer, and, being a lover of books and literary pursuits, she has proved a congenial and helpful companion to her husband.

During the administration of President Hayes, General Wallace was appointed governor of New Mexico. During his residence in Santa Fe, in the old palace of the Pueblos, he finished writing "Ben Hur." When General Garfield became president, he appointed General Wallace minister to Turkey, where he became a great favorite with the Sultan. After a change of administration General Wallace returned to this country, since which time he has devoted himself to literary pursuits.

As we enter the realm of poetry, such a chorus of songsters greet us that it is with difficulty we are able to choose those most worthy of notice in this little volume. We have many sweet singers, who have only local reputations, whose heart melodies are chaste and beautiful. They have contributed to newspaper and magazine literature, but have never preserved their work in permanent form.

Before the forests were felled, they were musical with the melody of birds, whose voices now are hushed forever. But in those early days were other singers, the echoes of whose thoughts and inspiration still reach us. Among them was Sarah T. Bolton, whose name is perhaps more widely known than that of any other Indiana verse writer. She has been



SARAH T. BOLTON.

aptly called the "poetess of Indiana." She was born in Kentucky in 1814, but came to this state when a little girl, and it has been her home ever since. She spent several years abroad, accompanying her husband, the late Nathaniel Bolton, an accomplished and scholarly man, who was consul to Geneva, Switzerland, for several years. Previous to that time they

suffered many reverses, and for several years had a hard struggle with poverty. She is now in the decline of life, but her muse is young and vigorous, and still pours forth the music of her soul. Her poems have been collected and published in a finely-illustrated volume. Her poem "Indiana" is a noble tribute to a noble commonwealth.

Louisa M. Chitwood, who was born and educated at Mt. Carmel, did not live to fulfill the brilliant promise of her early life, as she died at the age of twenty-three. But such was the merit of her poems that George D. Prentice, her friend and admirer, collected them after her death, and published them

in a little volume. The "Graves of the Flowers" is one of her sweetest, tenderest songs.

Judge Biddle, of Logansport, has been prominent as a lawyer, has written treatises on scientific subjects, and has also contributed to the poetical literature of the state. He is a native of Ohio, but removed to Logansport in youth, engaging in the practice of the law.

Although John B. Dillon wrote a number of excellent poems—that entitled "The Burial of the Beautiful" being the first to attract attention—he is much better known as an historian. The first history of our state was his production. Dillon was a Virginian by birth, a printer by trade, and a self-educated man. For many years he was state librarian, and afterward secretary of the State Historical Society.

Lee O. Harris has written much over the *nom de plume* of Larry O'Hannegan. Many of his poems have appeared in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. He has been a writer since boyhood. In 1880 he founded the *Home and School Visitor*. Harris is also the author of an admirable prose work, entitled "The Man Who Tramps."

With the literary development of the state, the name of Richard Lew Dawson has been prominently connected. The call for the organization of the Western Association of Writers in 1886 was issued by him. This was the first organization of the kind in the United States. Although engaged in commercial pursuits, he finds time to write poems, sketches and plays. He made the acquaintance of the reading public through the columns of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. His style

is lyrical and humorous. Many of his best poems are written in Hoosier dialect.

A volume of poems of rare merit, entitled "Rosemary Leaves," is the product of Mrs. D. M. Jordan's pen. She is a humorous as well as a pathetic writer. Her home is Richmond, where, for more than ten years, she was one of the editors of the Richmond *Independent*.

Benjamin S. Parker is the author of a volume of poems, entitled "A Cabin in the Clearing," which contains many creditable verses, some of them picturing with fidelity and sympathy certain picturesque and dramatic phases of pioneer life in Indiana.

But the most truly popular poet of Indiana is James Whitcomb Riley, whose fame is not bounded by the limits even of our own land, but has extended beyond the seas. He has been called "the leader of contemporary writers of American verse," and is familiarly known as the "Hoosier poet." He was born in Greenfield about 1852, and his father was an attorney. Riley left school at an early age, preferring a wandering life of adventure and change to the routine of a school-room. He supported himself by painting signs, and his name can still be seen on some of the Green-



JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

field signs. While following this business he would sometimes

feign blindness that he might obtain more patronage. Tiring of this vagabond life, Riley became a member of a theatrical troupe, recast several plays, and improvised songs.

About 1875 he began contributing dialect verses to the Indianapolis *Journal*, which were reproduced in eastern papers, and soon won for him a wide reputation. Among his published volumes are "The Boss Girl and Other Sketches," "Character Sketches and Poems," "Afterwhiles," "Pipes o' Pan and Tewksbury," and "Rhymes for Childhood." This last title indicates a line of work in which the poet has won special renown—the delineation of juvenile character. He is a man of rare genius, and his fame is a source of pride to every Indianian.

Among the literary men of the state, Maurice Thompson fills a conspicuous place, but he is such a many-sided genius that we hardly know where to class him.

He has been called the "poet naturalist of the west," and it has been said of him, "that he sees as a naturalist, imagines as a poet, and paints as an artist."



MAURICE THOMPSON.

The study of nature has been a life-long pleasure for him, as, even when a boy, it was his chief delight. With the nature and habits of bird life Maurice Thompson has gained an intimate acquaintance, and in this department of science none rank higher

in the state. He is a native Indianian, but early removed with his parents to the south, living several years in Georgia. He was carefully educated by private tutors, and served through the civil war in the Confederate army. At the close of the war he returned to Indiana, became a civil engineer, then a lawyer, served in the legislature, and subsequently became state geologist and chief of the department of natural history, in which capacity he rendered important services. A long list of published volumes attests his industry and his versatility. Among them are "Sylvan Secrets," "Hoosier Mosaics," "The Witchery of Archery," "The Boys' Book of Sports," "By-Ways and Bird Notes," "A Fortnight of Folly," and "The Story of Louisiana," in the "Commonwealth Series." He is also literary editor of the *New York Independent*. His home is at Crawfordsville.

John Clark Ridpath was born in Putnam county, April 26, 1840. He was not satisfied with an education obtained from the county schools alone, and, teaching for a while to enable him to pursue a college course, he entered De Pauw University, where he graduated with the highest honors of his class. He was subsequently made professor of English literature at De Pauw, and afterward became its vice-president. From the University of Syracuse, N. Y., Professor Ridpath received the degree of LL.D. He is the author of several standard school histories, a "Monograph on Alexander Hamilton," a "History of Texas," a "Cyclopædia of Universal History," and a number of other works, being a prolific as well as a popular writer.

J. P. Dunn, secretary of the Indiana Historical Society, is the author of the "History of Indiana," in the commonwealth series, and "Massacres of the Mountains." Both works are recognized as authorities upon their respective subjects, and embody the fruits of original research, while their literary merits are exceptional.

There are still other writers who are well known, but to whom Indiana is not generally supposed to have any claim. Among them are Mrs. Rose Hartwick Thorpe, the author of "Curfew Must not Ring To-night," who was born at Mishawaka, in this state; Mrs. Rebecca Ruter Springer, whose native place is Indianapolis; Mrs. Alice Williams Brotherton, born at Cambridge; and Mrs. Constance Faunt Le Roy Runcie, a musical composer as well as a verse writer, who is a native of Indianapolis, and a grand-daughter of Robert Dale Owen, and Colonel John Hay, whose name is so familiar to the reading public as one of the writers of "The Life of Lincoln," published in the *Century Magazine*, and also as the writer of "Little Breeches" and other verse. Colonel Hay was born in Salem.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

INDIANA'S WORK IN SCIENCE.

A RECORD OF NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT—THE FRUITFUL LABORS OF THREE DISTINGUISHED BROTHERS, ROBERT DALE OWEN, DAVID DALE OWEN AND RICHARD OWEN—KIRKWOOD, THE EMINENT ASTRONOMER; JORDAN, AN AUTHORITY ON NATURAL HISTORY, AND COULTER, THE BOTANIST—AN ARRAY OF GREAT NAMES.

On the long list of Indiana's distinguished literary and scientific men appear the names of three brothers—Robert Dale Owen, celebrated as a progressive and able politician, as well as a prolific writer, and David Dale and Richard Owen, eminent in the world of science.

The three brothers were natives of Scotland. Having prepared for college they were sent to Hafwyl, near Berne, Switzerland. During the years 1827 and 1828 they became citizens of the United States, following their father to New Harmonie.

In 1835 Robert Dale Owen was elected to the state legislature, where he served three terms. It was largely due to his efforts, while a member of that body, that one-half of that part of the surplus revenue of the United States that had been appropriated to Indiana was set apart for the support of public schools. He also introduced the bill giving married women the right to hold property. In 1843 Robert

Dale Owen was elected to Congress by the Democrats. He represented his district in that body two terms. He introduced the bill which provided for the organization of the Smithsonian Institution, and was made chairman of the select committee on that subject, having as a colleague John Quincy Adams. He was afterward appointed one of the regents of the Smithsonian, as well as chairman of its building committee. He was a leading member of the convention which remodeled the state constitution in 1851. In the same year he again became a member of the legislature, and in 1855 was appointed minister to the Neapolitan government, having acted as charge d'affaires at Naples for two years.

A letter written by Robert Dale Owen to President Lincoln during the civil war, advocating as it did the emancipation of the slaves "as a measure sanctioned alike by the laws of war and by the dictates of humanity," had, so Salmon P. Chase said, "more effect in deciding the president to make the proclamation than all the other communications combined." A number of Mr. Owen's addresses on political subjects were published in pamphlet form, and widely circulated by leagues of eastern cities. A discussion with Horace Greeley on the subject of divorce, published in the *New York Tribune*, and afterward put in pamphlet form, had a circulation of 60,000 copies. But it was not alone on political questions that Robert Dale Owen's pen was employed. His published works cover a wide range. Among them are "Moral Physiology," "Discussion with Origen Bachelor on the Personality of God and the Authority of the Bible,"

“Pocahontas—A Drama,” “Hints on Public Architecture,” “Footprints on the Boundary of Another World,” “Beyond the Breakers,” “Debatable Land Between this World and the Next,” and “Threading My Way,” an autobiography. Mr. Owen was a spiritualist and the last three works named pertain to that subject. He died at his summer home on Lake George, N. Y., June, 1877. He bore the title of LL. D., conferred upon him by the State University in 1872.

David Dale Owen was an eminent geologist. After devoting several years, both in this country and Europe, to the study of geology and natural history, he was employed in 1837 by the legislature of Indiana to conduct a geological survey of the state. In 1839 he was appointed geologist by the United States government, with instructions to examine the mineral lands of Iowa. This was one of the first geological investigations conducted by the national government. In 1849 he was similarly employed in Minnesota, \$40,000 being appropriated for the work by the government. The results of these examinations were published after each exploration.

The geological examinations of David Dale Owen were rendered more thorough and satisfactory by the fact of his being able as a chemist to analyze minerals and waters. He was also a naturalist and artist, and accompanied his reports with descriptions of fossils new to science, and sketches of scenery, rock strata, etc., and maps. After serving the states of Kentucky and Arkansas as state geologist, he was, in 1859, appointed to the same position in Indiana; but dying at his

home in New Harmonie in 1860, his brother Richard was chosen to fill his place. The laboratory and museum of David Dale Owen was considered one of the best in the country. His collection of specimens was purchased by the State University at a cost of \$20,000.

Richard Owen, also an eminent geologist, was the author of a "Key to the Geology of the Globe," and of many instructive scientific articles published in magazines. His numerous reports, especially those relating to the geological surveys of Indiana, Minnesota, New Mexico, Arizona and North Carolina are of great value and interest to the world of science. In the Mexican war he served as captain of the Sixteenth United States infantry, and was a lieutenant-colonel of volunteers in the civil war. While professor of natural sciences in the Western Military Institute of Kentucky he received the degree of M.D. from a Nashville medical college. Richard Owen served for a short time as state geologist of Indiana, but most of his service to the state was rendered while acting as professor in Indiana University—first of natural philosophy and chemistry, and later of natural science and chemistry. After being thus connected with the university for fifteen years he resigned, and devoted his time to scientific research and investigation. In 1871 he was made LL.D. by Wabash College. He was considered the greatest authority on the subject of earthquakes. Accidentally taking a dose of poison, while engaged in chemical experiments in his laboratory, he died from its effects March 25, 1890, at his home in New Harmonie.

During the lifetime of these remarkable brothers, this

village was considered the "Mecca for all scientific travelers in America." Few ever came to this country from abroad who did not wend their way to the home of this celebrated group.

Of the living scientists, Drs. Kirkwood and Jordan and Professor Coulter are the most distinguished. Their fame is not bounded by the limits of the state, but extends through the scientific circles of the world. David Kirkwood's birth-place was Bladenburg, Md. In early life his educational advantages were limited, but he was a natural student, and in 1856, such were his scholarly attainments, that he was called to fill the chair of mathematics in Indiana University. This position he occupied until 1886, with the exception of two years, during which time he served Washington and Jefferson College, Pa., in the same capacity. While there the degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by that college, and that of LL.D. by the University of Pennsylvania. The stars and the planets have been his favorite study, and he has solved many of the mysteries of the heavens. Professor Kirkwood has contributed a large number of able papers on astronomical subjects to the scientific journals of this country and Europe. In 1886 he resigned his position in Indiana University, and three years later removed to Riverside, Cal., making that the home of his declining years.

Professor David Starr Jordan, while a boy, was very fond of studying nature, early in life becoming a botanist. It was to develop and gratify this taste that he entered upon a college course at Cornell University, where, in 1872, he graduated with the degree of M.S. In after years he received from the

Indiana Medical College the degree of M.D.; from Butler University that of Ph.D., and from Cornell University that of LL.D. From the time that he completed his college course he was associated with various schools and universities as instructor in natural sciences. For four years he was professor of biology in Butler University, and for six years occupied the same chair in the Indiana University, becoming president of the latter January 1, 1885. Professor Jordan has visited Europe four times for study in the London and Paris museums, and has been engaged in many of the investigations made by the United States government in the interest of science. The fish of North America have been the subjects of his special study, and over 250 papers regarding them have been published from his pen. A large manual bearing the title, "Fishes of North America," is also his work. Professor Jordan is now president of the great Leland Stanford, Jr., University of California, which has an endowment of \$20,000,000.

Professor John M. Coulter has devoted a great deal of time to the floral kingdom, and is our leading botanist. He has been called "the most celebrated Chinaman in North America," as he was born in China, though of American parents. Professor Coulter was educated at Hanover and Harvard, is editor of the *Botanical Gazette*, and has published "Manual of Botany of the Rocky Mountains," and other works on the subject of flowers. In 1891 he succeeded Professor Jordan as president of Indiana University.

A large group of scientists are engaged in the study of our minerals, our birds, our flora, and even our rep-

tiles. A passing notice of those best known may not be uninteresting.

B. W. Euermann, professor of natural science in the State Normal School, has made a careful study of bird life and bird nature, and has written much on the subject. Professor Amos W. Butler is the author of many scientific articles on the same little creatures, and has also written on fishes. Professor O. P. Hay, of Butler University, has made reptiles a special study, and has written much on that subject, as well as on others of a scientific nature. Dr. A. J. Phinney, of Muncie, has given special study to Indiana's natural gas fields, and is a leading authority regarding them, as is Professor S. S. Gorby, the state geologist. Professor John Collett is considered an authority on geology, and Dr. Thomas C. Van Nuys, of Bloomington, has made important contributions to medical literature. George K. Greene, of New Albany, a prominent naturalist, has devoted his efforts to the development of the fossil coral beds at the falls of the Ohio. He rendered valuable service in identifying and labeling the fossils for the State Museum. His own collection of fossil corals is said to be the finest in the west.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE PULPIT AND PRESS.

THE BEGINNINGS OF RELIGIOUS EFFORT IN INDIANA—SPLENDID LABORS AND HEROIC SACRIFICES OF THE JESUIT PRIESTS—WORSHIP IN THE FORESTS—THE FIRST CHURCH BUILDING IN INDIANA—LIFE OF THE PIONEER PREACHERS—PETER CARTWRIGHT—EARLIEST PROTESTANT SERMON PREACHED IN THE STATE—ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF INDIANA.

The Jesuit fathers were the first to give utterance to the truths of the Christian religion in the vast wilds of the Mississippi valley, and the native barbaric tribes were the first listeners. Over the mighty rivers and broad lakes, into the lonely forests and boundless prairies, these consecrated teachers came with their precious message. They were inspired alone by the lofty ambition of winning and saving souls. Bancroft has said: "Religious enthusiasm colonized New England, and religious enthusiasm founded Montreal, made a conquest of the wilderness on the upper lakes, and explored the Mississippi."

In the early part of the seventeenth century Roman Catholic missions were established in the French territory of America, Quebec being made the center of operations. Fathers Brocbeuf, Daniel and Lallemand were probably the first to traverse the unexplored region of the northern lakes, where, pleading with and preaching to many, they established one or

two missions among the Indians along the shores. The horrible ways in which these missionaries were tortured to death, as before said, were too revolting to describe.

In 1665 Claude Allouez, who has been called the "Apostle of the West," began his labors in the lake district, and continued them for thirty years. In 1668 the famous James Marquette came to this region, and soon founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie. In the following year he made the discovery of the great "Father of Waters," and in 1671, so successful had been his labors among the Hurons, that he built for them a chapel at St. Ignatius.

During his voyage in 1669 Marquette had promised the Kaskaskia Indians, a friendly tribe he had found on the banks of the Illinois river, that he would return and preach to them. Though sick and exhausted from hardship and exposure, he traveled many weary months to redeem the promise, reaching the Kaskaskia village in April, 1675. He began his work immediately by erecting an altar and celebrating the feast of Easter. The good priest very soon after this entered into his reward.

In the year 1712 we find in the Illinois country three missions—those of Kaskaskia, St. Joseph's and Peoria. In that same year it is supposed that Father Mermet was sent from Kaskaskia to Vincennes as a visiting missionary. With the first French troops sent among the Weas or Piankeshaws, near Lafayette, was also most probably a missionary.

Judge Law, in his address on Vincennes, says that he had seen "a manuscript in Indian and French of the ritual and

prayers of the Roman Catholic church, made by Jesuits at Ouiatenon, and a conversational dictionary in the Miami language made at a very early period, while the Jesuit fathers were stationed among the Indians on the upper Wabash."

Two permanent missions were in existence in 1750 within the limits of what is now our state—one at Vincennes under Father Sebastian Louis Meurin, the resident priest, the other at Ouiatenon under Father Pierre du Jaunay.

After France had surrendered her North American possessions to England, the organization of Jesuit missions in that territory was abandoned. Many of the fathers remained, however, as secular priests in their former mission stations. The results of the labors of "these patient, toiling, dying sons of Loyola, scattered through rigorous, barbarous and far-reaching wilds," like the results of all religious effort, cannot be justly estimated in this world. Of the Indian converts some were most exemplary, and remained faithful to the end, a few adopting even the European dress and habits of life, while others returned to their pagan beliefs and practices.

The first church building erected within the territory now comprising Indiana, of which we find any record, was at Vincennes, before the year 1749, but just when erected is not known. No church records previous to April of that year are preserved.

"The first entry is a certificatè of marriage between Julien Trattier, of Montreal, Canada, and Josette Marie, the daughter of a Frenchman and an Indian woman." During that year other entries were made of Indian baptisms.

The style of architecture of this little chapel was of course

very primitive. It was about sixty feet long and twenty feet wide, and was "built of upright posts, chunked and daubed with a rough coat of cement on the outside." It was surmounted by a small belfry, in which hung "an equally small bell," now used in the large and handsome cathedral which has taken its place. This little log chapel was dedicated to St. Francis Xavier, its patron saint.

Of the priests who at different times officiated at its altar, three have been made bishops in the Roman Catholic church of America—Benedict Joseph Flaget, bishop of Bardstown and Louisville; Archbishop Blanc, of New Orleans; Bishop Charbat, coadjutor-bishop of Bardstown and Louisville, and Jean Jean was appointed bishop of New Orleans, but declined to accept. Since the cathedral was built, two other priests have been made bishops from this church—Celestine de la Hailandiere, consecrated bishop of Vincennes in 1839, and Augustus M. Martin, made bishop of Natchitoches, Louisiana, in 1853. From the diocese of Vincennes, which for many years comprised the entire state, but in 1857 was divided, the diocese of Fort Wayne extending over the northern portion, two other bishops have been consecrated—Maurice de St. Palais, made bishop of Vincennes in 1848, and Martin Martz, consecrated bishop of Sioux Falls in 1880. From the diocese of Fort Wayne Father Joseph Rademacher has gone forth as the bishop of Nashville.

The little log chapel has been called the "Alma Mater of the Roman Catholic church in Indiana," which now comprises numerous thriving and prosperous congregations, has many

handsome cathedrals and churches, and maintains a large number of educational and benevolent institutions.

The first missionary work done by the Protestants among the Indians in the northwest was begun by Christian Frederick Past, a Moravian, who crossed the Alleghany river in 1761, and with Heckewelder settled among the Delawares in what is now Ohio. A terrible butchery of Indians by a band of white desperadoes occurring in their vicinity—the worst on record—the influence and labors of these missionaries were interrupted for a few years. They were resumed, however, and, having been joined by Zeisberger, these noble men laid the foundations of the town of Guadenhutten, a settlement of Moravians and Indians. With the early white settlers in the territory of the northwest came the pioneer preachers. They, of course, shared in the hardships, trials, and privations of the early settlers, but their lot was even harder, from the fact that they were obliged to travel continually through a sparsely-settled country, carrying the gospel message to the widely-scattered settlements, and finding their way through the pathless forests by means of Indian trails and marked trees. One writer thus describes their mode of traveling: “Sleeping in the woods or on the open prairies on their saddle blankets, cooking their coarse meals by the way, fording streams on horseback with saddle-bags and blankets lifted to their shoulders, exposed without shelter to storms, and drying their garments and blankets by camp-fires, when no friendly cabin could be found. . . . In a few years they became sallow, weather-beaten and toil-worn.” And “often prostrated by fevers and wasted by malaria the years of

pioneer service with many were few and severe." One good old veteran in writing to a friend said: "My horse's joints are now skinned to his hock-joints, and I have rheumatism in all



THE PIONEER PREACHER.

my joints. . . . What I have suffered in body and mind my pen is not able to communicate to you; but this I can say, while my body is wet with the water and chilled with cold, my

soul is filled with heavenly fire, and I can say with St. Paul: 'But none of these things move me.'"

In comparing the features of the new and the old, of the now and the then, no contrasts are more strongly marked than those we find in the manner of religious worship.

Now—the Gothic temples, many of them poems of architecture, with their spires pointing heavenward, typifying the uplifting truth taught within their walls; the softly-carpeted aisles, the luxuriously-cushioned pews, the richly-frescoed walls, the roll and peal of the grand organ as it wafts the soul upward on its majestic strains; and over all these artistic and luxurious surroundings, the soft poetic light streaming through the stained windows, which at night are made brilliant by floods of gas or electric light.

Then—the small, low, rude log structure; the rough, unfinished walls; the bare floors, the hard benches for seats, frequently with no backs; the windows, often of greased paper; many destitute of stoves, even in coldest weather, the aged and infirm carrying with them little foot-stoves to be used during service; the hymns "lined" by the preacher, but joined in with a hearty will by the devout congregation; and at night a few tallow candles dispelling a little of the darkness.

But there was a time when even these facilities for religious worship were not enjoyed, for the "log cabin, the fort and the forest were the first meeting-houses."

The "groves were God's first temples," and in these temples of nature stumps of trees often served for pulpits, and the spreading branches of the primeval forests afforded the only

shelter. The people would assemble from far and near, coming in large wagons, in which the women slept at night, for sometimes these meetings would continue several days and even weeks. They brought their food, which was mostly prepared beforehand. At night fires blazing here and there dispelled the darkness. These meetings were called camp-meetings, and after a time large sheds were provided to protect the crowds which assembled, and platforms took the place of stumps for pulpits.

In these religious meetings, ministers of different denominations united in conducting the service. All were men of great zeal, and many had intellectual power. They labored among the "rough, reckless, degraded" characters, always found in a newly-settled country, with an energy and perseverance that laid the foundations broad and deep for the Protestant edifice in Indiana.



PETER CARTWRIGHT.

The first Protestant sermon preached in Indiana is traditionally ascribed to Peter Cartwright, who, it is said, delivered it on the banks of the Ohio in 1804. But as itinerant preachers were working in the state in 1802, the tradition is not very reliable. Cartwright, at any rate, has the distinction of forming the first

Methodist society in Indiana, which began its operations in Gassaway, Clark county, in 1810.

Peter Cartwright was a zealous, but eccentric, man. His circuit extended from the Kentucky district across the Ohio, into what was known as Clark's Grant, now in the eastern part of Indiana. In his autobiography he says: "In those days, when a Methodist felt himself called upon to preach, instead of hunting up a biblical institute, he hunted up a hardy pony or a horse and some traveling apparatus, and with his library always at hand [in his saddle-bags], namely, Bible, hymn-book and discipline, he started."

Among the itinerants whose names are still remembered for their fiery eloquence and untiring labors were William Winans, who was known as the "forest Demosthenes;" James Havens, sometimes called "Old Sorrel;" Armstrong, Russell Bigelow, Edwin Ray, and John Strange, powerful in song as well as sermon.

For many years Edward R. Ames was also an itinerant preacher in Indiana, first coming to the state in 1828. He labored in Vincennes, New Albany and Jeffersonville, and for several years was pastor of Wesley chapel in Indianapolis. After Bishop Simpson resigned the presidency of Asbury University, it was offered to Ames, but he declined it. Mr. Ames was made bishop at the general conference held at Boston in 1852, at which time the honor was also bestowed on Simpson. Previous to that, in 1840, Ames had been made secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, and subsequently rode about 25,000 miles through the south and west.

In the same year (1802) that the Methodists began working

in Indiana, the Baptists entered the state, soon organizing several small societies in the vicinity of Whitewater river. These increased in seven years to nine churches, with 380 members, which were organized into an association.

The first missionaries sent into Indiana by the Presbyterians were Rev. Thomas Williamson, in 1805, and Rev. Samuel Holt, in 1806. In the latter year the first church organization was effected in Vincennes, Rev. Samuel B. Robinson acting as pastor. The first resident Presbyterian minister in the state was, however, Rev. Samuel Thornton Scott of Kentucky.

In 1821 the Friends organized a society, and the Congregationalists in 1835. In the latter year the Episcopal church began its work in the state, organizing two churches, one at New Albany, the other at Madison, the first rectors being Ashabel Steele and F. B. Nash. Bishop Jackson Kemper was consecrated in 1835 as bishop of Missouri and Indiana, but Bishop George Upfold was made the first bishop of the organized diocese of Indiana, December 16, 1849. He was succeeded in 1873 by Bishop Joseph C. Talbot, who died in 1883, when the sacred office was conferred upon Bishop David B. Knickerbacker.

These are but glimpses of the beginnings. To-day statistics show that Indiana has a larger number of church buildings in proportion to the population than any other state in the Union, excepting Massachusetts.

The three most potent agencies in the education of a people are the school, the pulpit and the press. These go hand in

hand in the intellectual and moral training of the human race.

In the same year that tradition gives to Peter Cartwright the distinction of preaching the first Protestant sermon in Indiana, the first newspaper was started in Vincennes, then the capital of the territory. Elihu Stout, a Kentuckian, has the honor of being the pioneer in Indiana journalism. He came on horseback to Vincennes in April, 1804, having purchased at Frankfort press and type, which were sent in boats, rowed by hand, to the settlement. These materials did not arrive until some time in June, and on July 4, following, the first issue of the *Indiana Gazette* greeted the little village. This paper was regularly published for eighteen months, when the establishment was destroyed by fire. Undaunted by this misfortune, Mr. Stout again obtained the needed printing materials, and resumed the publication of the paper, which he named in this venture the *Western Sun*. He persevered in this commendable enterprise in the face of many obstacles. Most of the inhabitants of Vincennes were French, and could not read the English language, hence gave the paper no support. But this was the only paper in the entire territory, or what is now four large states, and no doubt was a very welcome visitor to many a lonely cabin in the great western wilds. The materials necessary for carrying on this pioneer printing establishment had to be carried from Georgetown, Ky., the nearest point where they could be obtained. Mr. Stout himself usually brought them, using three horses for the purpose, one of which he rode, the other two he used as pack-horses, carrying on their backs the

needed articles. He continued the publication of this paper until 1845, when, being appointed postmaster, he sold the business to others.

Another pioneer in newspaper work in Indiana was John W. Osborn, who came to Vincennes in 1819, and edited the *Western Sun* for about a year. In 1823 he founded Terre Haute's first newspaper. In 1834 he began the publication of a paper at Greencastle, which he called the *Ploughboy*, and also started the first temperance paper in the west—the *Temperance Advocate*. In 1838 he established, at Indianapolis, the *Indiana Farmer*, and during the early part of the civil war the *Stars and Stripes* at Sullivan.

Among the oldest newspapers of the state is the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, which was established in 1821, the year the city was laid out. It was edited and published by George Smith and Nathaniel Bolton. The former was a peculiar character, who wore a "queue carefully tied with an eel-skin string." The latter was at one time state librarian, and subsequently consul to Geneva, Switzerland, and was the husband of Sarah T. Bolton, the Indiana poetess. The paper was christened the Indianapolis *Gazette*, and its first office was in a log cabin. We are told that the paper "appeared as it had a chance, and its ink was a compound of tar." Between January and May seven numbers were issued, but after that it was able to make a regular weekly appearance. In 1830 the *Indiana Democrat* was founded, and soon absorbed the *Gazette*. In 1841 it passed again under different management, and was called the *Indiana Sentinel*. That year it began making its appearance semi-

weekly, and daily through the meeting of the legislature. But not until April, 1851, did it begin the publication of regular daily issues, which appeared under the name of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. A little over a year after this paper had been established, the *Western Censor and Emigrants' Guide* made its appearance, which name was changed in 1825 to the *Indiana Journal*.

Among the oldest papers in the state is the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, which came into existence in 1833, Thomas Tiger and S. V. B. Noel being its founders.

Again we have only glimpses of the beginnings. There are now 651 newspapers and periodicals published in Indiana, which have an aggregate circulation of 872,500.

CHAPTER XXX.

INDIANA AS IT IS.

A BRIEF SURVEY OF A GREAT COMMONWEALTH—INDIANAPOLIS, THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—A BEAUTIFUL, PROSPEROUS AND PROGRESSIVE CITY—ITS PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS—THE THREE FRENCH FORTS SUPPLANTED BY THE CITIES OF LAFAYETTE, VINCENNES AND FORT WAYNE—MATERIAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS NOW AND IN THE EARLY DAYS—A CONTRAST.

To Indianapolis, the capital of the state, is attached no early historic interest, but the city stands to-day pre-eminently above the other cities as regards population, commercial importance and intellectual achievement. It was first settled in March, 1819, by John Pogue, a blacksmith, and a year later fifteen families had gathered together and formed a little community. In 1821 the little settlement was chosen as the capital of the state, on account of its being geographically near the center. The legislature of that year gave it the name it now bears, which was suggested by Jeremiah Sullivan, of Jefferson county. It also set apart the present court house square, upon which to build a two-story brick court house, which should be used by the state, federal and county courts, and by the legislature for fifty years, or until a state house was built.

It was not, however, until the year 1824 that the seat of government was removed from Corydon. The documents of

the offices, and the moneys, were stored in a heavy wagon, and so conveyed by Samuel Merrill, the state treasurer. He was accompanied by a number of officers and citizens. They could travel only at the rate of twelve or thirteen miles a day, camping out in the wilderness at night. Arriving in Indianapolis, the precious freight was placed in a small brick building until the court house should be completed. At the time of this removal William Hendricks was governor.

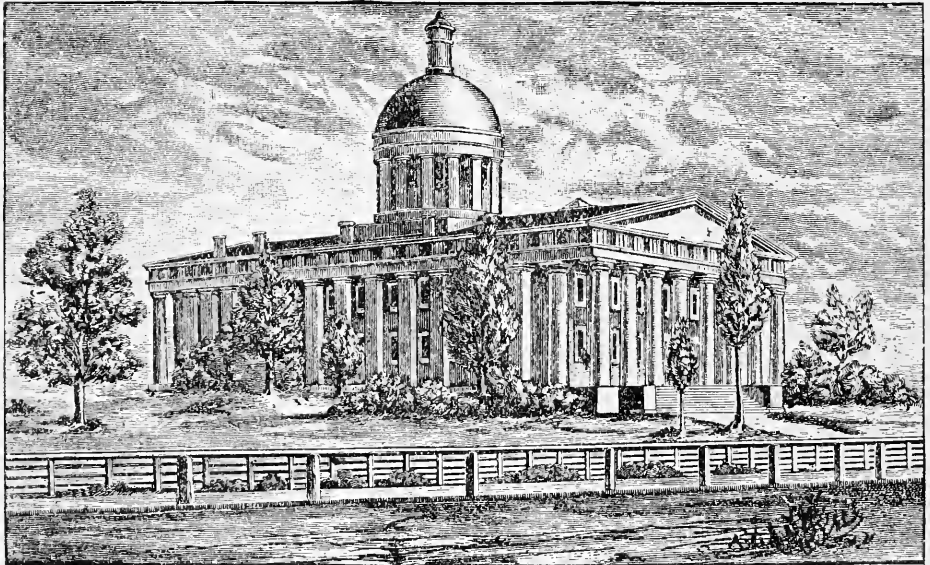
The first marriage that occurred in Indianapolis is worthy of notice, inasmuch as the groom, Jeremiah Johnson, walked sixty miles to Connersville to procure the license, and then had to wait several weeks for the arrival of a preacher before the ceremony, which made Jane Reagan his wife, could take place. This was in 1821. The town was chartered as a city in 1847. Indianapolis is regularly and beautifully laid out—probably in conformity with the plans seen by Ex-Secretary McCulloch, which he admired on paper, but to which he failed to find any resemblance in the actual appearance of the town when he first visited it in 1833. He says: “It had been selected for the capital, not because there was anything attractive in the situation, but because it was near the geographical center of the state. The parks, in which were the state house and court house, had been enclosed with posts and rail fences, but nothing had been done to the streets except to remove the stumps from two or three of those most used. . . . There were no sidewalks, and the streets most in use, after every rain, and for a good part of the year, were knee-deep with mud.” No town in the state was more inaccessible until after the railroads were

built, for, with the exception of two wagon roads—one leading from Madison, the other from Terre Haute—it could only be reached by foot travelers or those on horseback, and then a great part of the year through deepest mud.

Indianapolis is fortunate in the possession of the desirable features of both village and city. The streets are so wide and so densely shaded, the lawns so large and so beautifully adorned with flowers and trees that it is difficult to realize that one is in a city of over 100,000 inhabitants, until assured of the fact by the presence of all modern improvements and costly and handsome public buildings. The spacious lawns and wide streets, the large area over which the population is scattered, compensate in a measure for the scarcity of large public parks, and afford an abundance of fresh air and facilities for out-door recreations, so desirable for the health of a community.

Indianapolis has been given the name Railroad City, on account of its being the terminus of so many lines. Seventeen distinct lines of railroads enter the city. The street railway system is exceptionally complete and convenient, furnishing transportation to every part of the city. The manufactories are the most extensive and varied in Indiana. Educational privileges are provided in thirty ward schools, two high schools, numerous kindergartens, two classical schools, business colleges, medical colleges, and a number of denominational schools. The free city circulating library of 40,000 volumes, the county library of 3,600 volumes, and the general library of the state, which contains 18,500 volumes, supply the citizens with abundant reading matter.

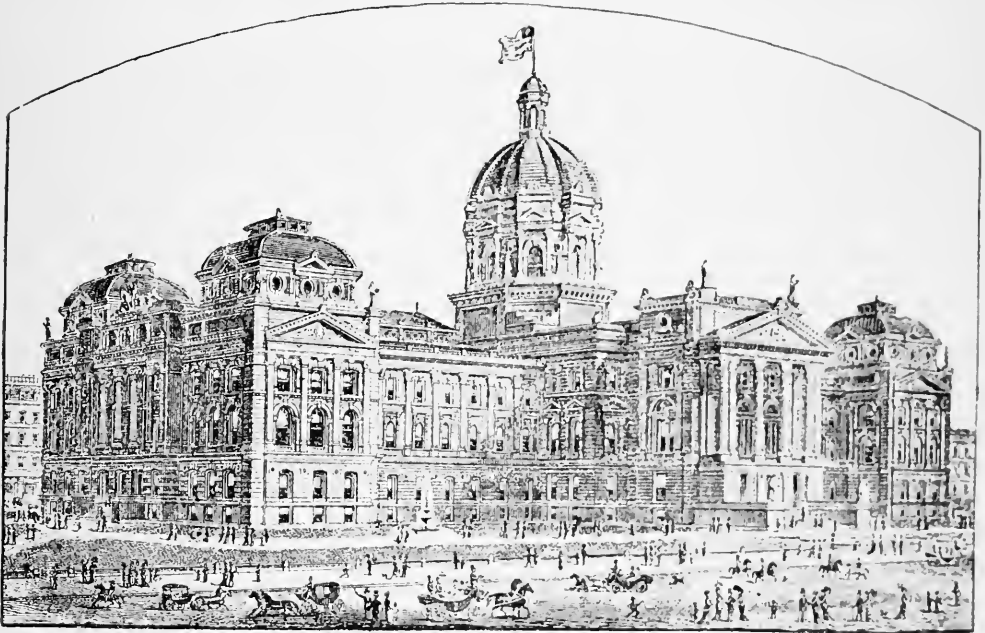
The public buildings in Indianapolis are among the finest in the United States. Besides various beautiful churches and opera houses, there are the county court house, a massive stone structure which cost \$1,800,000; Tomlinson hall, with a seating capacity of 5,000; a handsome \$1,000,000 union railway station, and one of the most imposing and most tasteful capitol buildings in the country.



OLD STATE HOUSE.

The building of the first state house was begun in 1832, and finished in 1835. It was of the Doric style of architecture, and cost \$58,000. The senate chamber accomodated fifty members; there were rooms for the supreme court and state library; twelve committee rooms, and a hall for one hundred representatives.

The state had long outgrown these provisions when, on March 14, 1877, the legislature passed an act providing for the erection of a new state house, appropriating for the purpose \$2,000,000. The state house commissioners first appointed were John Love and Thomas A. Morris, of Indianapolis; Isaac

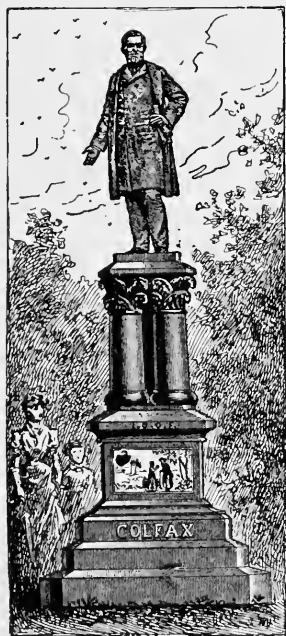


PRESENT STATE HOUSE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

D. G. Nelson, of Fort Wayne, and William R. McKeen, of Terre Haute. This board elected W. C. Tarkington secretary, who served but a few months, when the position was filled by Robert P. Haynes, followed in 1878 by John M. Godown, of Fort Wayne. The building was begun in October, 1878, and completed in the fall of 1888. The stone, wood, brick and con-

crete used in the construction were furnished by the quarries, forests and factories of the state. The solidity of the construction, the symmetry of its proportions, and the artistic furnishings of both exterior and interior render it a remarkably handsome and attractive structure, and one of which Indiana may indeed feel proud.

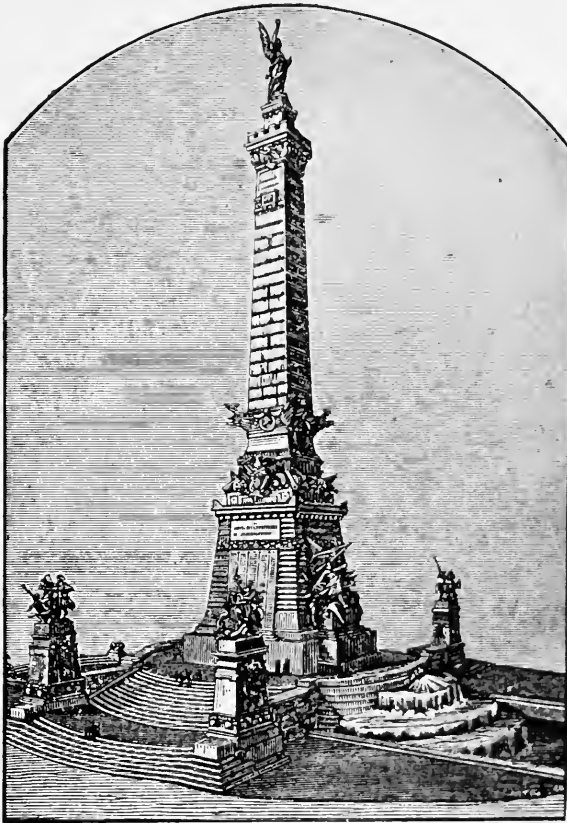
In the square adjoining the state house is a handsome granite monument, surmounted by a bronze statue of Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks. The entire monument, including the statue, is thirty-eight feet six inches high, and at the sides of the pedestal are two seated allegorical figures, representing History and Justice.



In University Park there is a statue of Vice-President Colfax, erected by the Odd Fellows of the state, and in Circle Park is one of Governor Morton. In this last named park a handsome and imposing monument is being erected (1891) to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of Indiana. When completed this will be the grandest monument of its kind in the country, and will be the equal of many of the most famous in Europe. It will cost about \$350,000.

Four of the leading charitable institutions of the state are found in Indianapolis. The State Institute for the Blind was founded in 1847. The buildings cost \$800,000,

and the grounds comprise eight acres. The Central Hospital for the Insane was built in 1848, and has twice been enlarged, at an aggregate cost of \$350,000. The Institution for the



SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Deaf and Dumb was established in 1848, and the buildings have cost \$220,000. The Woman's Prison and Girl's Reformatory, established in 1869, is an important institution, and the first of its kind opened in the United States. The

buildings are commodious and the grounds extensive, and the institution has proved of great benefit to the state.

Besides these state institutions there are numerous private and church charities which consider and provide relief for every condition of human suffering. There is no city in the country that has a better organized system of charities than Indianapolis, which comprises in its management eighteen distinct organizations.

Early in our history our attention was directed to three important points in Indiana—the three French forts. We remember these as being composed of stockades, around which clustered a few log cabins and Indian wigwams, inhabited by French settlers and Indians.

As we again look upon the sites of these forts in the year 1890, we fail to recognize our early friends, as we find ourselves in the midst of thriving, prosperous, handsomely-built cities with every modern improvement. Fort Ouiatenon we remember as the first post established, though it never developed into a city. But only a few miles from its site the beautiful little city of Lafayette has grown up. It contains a population of over 16,000, and the country around it, which is highly cultivated and productive, is thickly settled. The farmers are prosperous and intelligent. The city is well built, is lighted by gas and electricity, and has water works, street railways, a telephone exchange, and a public library of over 9,000 volumes. It is the seat of Purdue University, and has a fine system of public schools. The citizens take especial pride in making their homes handsome and attractive, some of the residences

being unsurpassed by any in the state, while the church edifices and public halls are modern and costly. Lafayette has many prosperous manufacturing establishments, and is an important jobbing and distributing center.

Where Post St. Vincent, or, as it was at first known, "poste du Oubache," once sheltered and harbored the little French garrison, commanded by brave and noble officers; where General Clark, so fearless and resolute, gained a foothold for American control in the northwest; where Captain Helm so bravely and heroically held, with one private, the fort for hours against an assault of a large British force; where the first white settlement in Indiana, and one of the first in the west, which could be called a town, was founded, we find the handsome little city of Vincennes, containing about 12,000 people. The streets are wide and beautifully shaded, the business blocks substantially built, and the public buildings highly creditable to a city of its size, the court house having cost \$300,000, and one of the thirteen public halls \$75,000. There are many handsome homes, and the city, in addition to all modern improvements, is fortunate in the possession of three parks. Fine educational advantages are afforded by St. Rose's Academy and Vincennes University in addition to those of the public schools. The city is situated in the midst of a rich agricultural district, and being located on the Wabash river, which is navigable from this point to the Ohio, has fine shipping facilities, and affords cheap freight rates on manufactured goods. Four railroads pass through the city.

At the point so long held by the Indians—so bravely and

persistently defended by them—the favorite resort of the tribes of the northwest, where their chief villages, those of Kekionga were situated; the point which General Washington considered the most important for the American forces to hold, and where, after General Wayne's victories over the Indians, a post was built and named for him; the point which was held successively by four different nations—the French, English, Indians and Americans—is now the site of the city of Fort Wayne, an important commercial and manufacturing center. Where once the feasts of cannibals were held, 37,000 people are now engaged in the employments and pursuits of modern life. Passing through, or terminating in the city, are six important railroads. Its business prosperity rests upon its extensive manufacturing interests. The number of employes in the various mills and factories is about 5,000. Fort Wayne has an excellent system of water works, an efficient fire department, and fire-alarm telegraph, and all other modern improvements. The streets are prettily shaded and well kept, and many of the residences are elegant and commodious. The city boasts of many fine educational institutions. In addition to twelve fine public school buildings are the Concordia College, Taylor University, Westminster Seminary, a college of medicine, a business college, two musical conservatories, and several other private and denominational schools. A few miles northeast of the city is located the Academy of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart. And very lately has been established east of the city the Home for Feeble-Minded Children, a very extensive and beneficent state institution.

Second in size only to Indianapolis is Evansville, which contains over 50,000 inhabitants. It was named for General Evans, one of its founders. It is one of the most enterprising and progressive cities of the state. Picturesquely located on the hills overlooking the Ohio river, with lines of steamboats leaving daily for points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and with five lines of railroads, the transportation facilities leave little to be desired. Rich and inexhaustible supplies of coal and iron are found in the neighborhood of the city, and mining forms one of the principal industries. It is surrounded also by one of the finest grain and meat-producing sections of the state. Evansville has large and important manufacturing establishments. The lumber interest is of commanding importance. The county buildings are new and imposing, and the business blocks substantial and handsome, while many beautiful homes and church edifices adorn the city. Among the various modern improvements are thirty-six miles of street railway. Fifteen public schools, two business colleges, and several denominational schools provide the youth with educational advantages. Three public libraries and an art gallery minister to the literary and artistic tastes of the inhabitants. The Southern Hospital for the Insane, an important state institution, is located at Evansville.

Another flourishing city is Terre Haute, which is situated on the high banks of the Wabash river. It was laid out in 1816 by the Terre Haute Company. In 1853 it was incorporated as a city, and since 1870 its growth has been remarkable. The country adjoining Terre Haute is very fertile, and has con-

tributed largely to the prosperity of the city. It has a number of extensive and successful manufactories, and is a leading railroad center. Some of the largest wholesale houses of the state are found here. Terre Haute is a wealthy, handsomely-built city, and has a population exceeding 30,000. The schools are numerous and well equipped. The State Normal School is located at this point, and the Terre Haute School of Industrial Science.

Of the remaining cities of the state we can but briefly mention the most important—New Albany, where so much steamboat building is carried on, and where the largest plate glass works in the world are situated; Richmond, the home of a large Quaker element, and noted for the refinement and culture of its people; Logansport, enterprising and progressive, and the location of the Northern Hospital for the Insane; South Bend, bright, energetic and attractive, where the largest wagon works in the world are located; Madison, a city of beautiful homes; Michigan City, the only lake port, and the location of the Northern prison; Jeffersonville, a lively manufacturing city, and the seat of the Southern prison. There are also the four wide-awake and prosperous cities of the gas fields—Anderson, Muncie, Marion and Kokomo—which doubled in population between 1880 and 1890, and which apparently have a great future before them. Besides these, there are numerous pretty towns of from 2,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, dotted over the state, possessing many modern improvements, well supplied with churches and schools, and containing an alert, active and progressive population.

As we consider the present domestic and social condition of the inhabitants, not only of our larger towns and cities, but of the rural districts as well, we can but contrast them with those of fifty and sixty years ago.

The fields were then cultivated entirely by hand, requiring weeks to do what now is accomplished in a few hours by machinery. The spinning, weaving, and stitch, stitch, stitching of the long seams, which then occupied so much of woman's time, are now likewise done by the factories and the sewing machine. The rude log-cabin has made way for the mansion of brick and stone, or the pretty, comfortable frame cottage. Instead of bare floors or rag-carpets, we tread on soft carpeting. In the place of the tallow candle, we illuminate our homes with a flood of gas or electric light. The plain furniture, which barely sufficed to provide comfort, is now supplanted by that which is luxurious and artistic. With books we are almost surfeited, while the few volumes found in the pioneer home were deemed its treasures. Rare and beautiful pictures look down upon us from our walls, supplanting the strings of dried apples hanging from the ceiling, and the gun at the side of the door kept for use in case of an Indian attack. And few homes are, to-day, considered complete without a piano or musical instrument of some kind. In place of the long horse-back jaunts, requiring two and three weeks to go from the central part of the state to either the northern or southern extremities, we are swiftly carried in luxurious cars from point to point. We use the telegraph more freely than our fathers did

the mails; and the telephone seems now an indispensable adjunct to business life. The educational facilities, so crude and limited in those early days, are now superior and abundant.

This glimpse of the state's present condition reveals a picture of prosperity and great possibilities. We now bid farewell to the history of Indiana, and to the youth of the state, with the earnest hope that they with whose future its destiny rests, will ever lead her onward and upward in the noble and honorable career upon which she has been so grandly started.

INDIANA OFFICIAL REGISTER.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS.

Arthur St. Clair, Governor Northwest Territory.
John Gibson, from 1800 to January 10, 1801.
William H. Harrison, from 1801 to 1812.
Thomas Posey, from 1812 to 1816.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATE.

Jonathan Jennings, from 1816 to 1822.
Ratliffe Boone, from September 12 to December 5, 1822.
William Hendricks, from 1822 to 1825.
James B. Ray (acting), February 12 to December 11, 1825.
James B. Ray, from 1825 to 1831.
Noah Noble, from 1831 to 1837.
David Wallace, from 1837 to 1840.
Samuel Bigger, from 1840 to 1843.
James Whitcomb, from 1843 to 1848.
Paris C. Dunning (acting), from 1848 to 1849.
Joseph A. Wright, from 1849 to 1857.

Ashbel P. Willard, from 1857 to 1860.
 Abram A. Hammond (acting), from 1860 to 1861.
 Henry S. Lane, from January 14 to January 16, 1861.
 Oliver P. Morton (acting), from 1861 to 1865.
 Oliver P. Morton, from 1865 to 1867.
 Conrad Baker (acting), from 1867 to 1869.
 Conrad Baker, from 1869 to 1873.
 Thomas A. Hendricks, from 1873 to 1877.
 James D. Williams, from 1877 to 1880.
 Isaac P. Gray (acting), from 1880 to 1881.
 Albert G. Porter, from 1881 to 1885.
 Isaac P. Gray, from 1885 to 1889.
 Alvin P. Hovey, from 1889 to ——.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

Christopher Harrison, from 1816 to 1819.
 Ratliffe Boone, from 1819 to 1825.
 John H. Thompson, from 1825 to 1828.
 Milton Stapp, from 1828 to 1831.
 David Wallace, from 1831 to 1837.
 David Hillis, from 1837 to 1840.
 Samuel Hall, from 1840 to 1843.
 Jesse D. Bright, from 1843 to 1845.
 Godlove S. Orth (acting), 1845.
 James G. Reed (acting), 1846.
 Paris C. Dunning, from 1846 to 1848.
 James G. Reed (acting), 1849.
 James H. Lane, from 1849 to 1852.

Ashbel P. Willard, from 1852 to 1857.
 Abram A. Hammond, from 1857 to 1860.
 John R. Cravens (acting), from 1859 to 1863.
 Paris C. Dunning (acting), 1863 to 1865.
 Conrad Baker, from 1865 to 1867
 Will Cumback (acting), from 1867 to 1869.
 Will Cumback, from 1869 to 1873.
 Leonidas Sexton, from 1873 to 1877.
 Isaac P. Gray, from 1877 to 1880.
 Frederick W. Viehe (acting), 1881.
 Thomas Hanna, from 1881 to 1885.
 Mahlon D. Manson, from 1885 to 1886.
 Robert S. Robertson, from 1887 to 1889.*
 Ira J. Chase, from 1889 to —.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

James Scott, from 1816 to 1831.
 John Johnson, from 1816 to 1817.
 Jesse L. Holman, from 1816 to 1831.
 Isaac Blackford, from 1817 to 1853.
 Stephen C. Stephens, from 1831 to 1836.
 John T. McKinney, from 1831 to 1837.
 Charles Dewey, from 1836 to 1847.
 Jeremiah Sullivan, from 1837 to 1846.
 Samuel E. Perkins, from 1846 to 1865.
 Thomas L. Smith, from 1847 to 1853.

* Title contested, and A. G. Smith, President of the Senate, presided over that body.

- Andrew Davison, from 1853 to 1865.
William Z. Stuart, from 1853 to 1857.
Addison L. Roache, from 1853 to 1854.
Alvin P. Hovey (appointed), from — to 1854.
Samuel B. Gookins, from 1854 to 1857.
James L. Worden (appointed), from 1858 to 1865.
James M. Hanna (appointed), from 1858 to 1865.
Charles A. Ray, from 1865 to 1871.
Jehu T. Elliot, from 1865 to 1871.
James S. Frazer, from 1865 to 1871.
Robert S. Gregory, from 1865 to 1871.
James L. Worden, from 1871 to 1882.
Alexander C. Downey, from 1871 to 1877.
Samuel A. Buskirk, from 1871 to 1877.
John Pettit, from 1871 to 1877.
Andrew L. Osborne, from 1872 to 1874.
Horace P. Biddle, from 1874 to 1880.
William E. Niblack, from 1877 to 1889.
George V. Howk, from 1877 to 1889.
Samuel E. Perkins, from 1877 to 1879.
John T. Scott, from 1879 to 1880.
William A. Woods, from 1881 to 1883.
Byron K. Elliott, from 1881 to —.
William H. Coombs, from December 2, 1882, to 1883.
Edwin P. Hammond, 1883.
Allen Zollars, from 1883 to 1889.
Joseph A. S. Mitchell, from 1885 to 1890.
Walter Olds, from 1889 to —.
John D. Berkshire, from 1889 to 1891.
Silas D. Coffey, from 1889 to —.
John J. Miller (appointed), from 1891 to —.
R. Wes. McBride (appointed), from 1890 to —.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

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- James Noble, from 1816 to 1831.
Walter Taylor, from 1816 to 1825.
William Hendricks, from 1825 to 1837.
Robert Hanna (appointed), 1831.
John Tipton, from 1831 to 1839.
Oliver H. Smith, from 1837 to 1843.
Albert S. White, from 1839 to 1845.
Edward A. Hannegan, from 1843 to 1849.
Jesse D. Bright, from 1845 to 1861.
James Whitcomb, from 1849 to 1852.
Charles W. Cathcart (appointed), from 1852 to 1853.
John Pettit, from 1853 to 1857.
Graham N. Fitch, from 1857 to 1861.
Joseph A. Wright (appointed), from 1861 to 1863.
Henry S. Lane, from 1861 to 1867.
David Turpie, 1863.
Thomas A. Hendricks, from 1863 to 1869.
Oliver P. Morton, from 1867 to 1877.
Daniel D. Pratt, from 1869 to 1875.
Joseph E. McDonald, from 1875 to 1881.
Daniel W. Voorhees (appointed), from 1877 to 1879.
Daniel W. Voorhees, from 1879 to —.
Benjamin Harrison, from 1881 to 1887.
David Turpie, from 1887 to —.

POPULATION OF INDIANA

[Census of 1890.]

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

Adams	20,181	Jefferson.....	24,597
Allen.....	66,689	Jennings.....	14,603
Bartholomew.....	23,867	Johnson.....	19,561
Benton.....	11,903	Knox.....	28,044
Blackford.....	10,461	Kosciusko.....	28,645
Boone.....	26,572	Lagrange.....	15,615
Brown.....	10,308	Lake.....	23,886
Carroll.....	20,021	Laporte.....	34,445
Cass.....	31,152	Lawrence.....	19,792
Clark.....	30,259	Madison.....	36,487
Clay.....	30,536	Marion.....	141,156
Clinton.....	27,370	Marshall.....	23,818
Crawford.....	13,941	Martin.....	13,973
Daviess.....	26,227	Miami.....	25,823
Dearborn.....	23,364	Monroe.....	17,673
Decatur.....	19,277	Montgomery.....	28,025
Dekalb.....	24,307	Morgan.....	18,643
Delaware.....	30,131	Newton.....	8,803
Dubois.....	20,253	Noble.....	23,359
Elkhart.....	39,201	Ohio.....	4,955
Fayette.....	12,630	Orange.....	14,673
Floyd.....	29,458	Owen.....	15,040
Fountain.....	19,558	Parke.....	20,296
Franklin.....	18,366	Perry.....	18,240
Fulton.....	16,746	Pike.....	18,544
Gibson.....	24,920	Porter.....	18,052
Grant.....	31,493	Posey.....	21,529
Greene.....	24,379	Pulaski.....	11,233
Hamilton.....	26,123	Putnam.....	22,335
Hancock.....	17,829	Randolph.....	28,085
Harrison.....	20,786	Ripley.....	19,350
Hendricks.....	21,498	Rush.....	19,034
Henry.....	23,879	Saint Joseph.....	42,457
Howard.....	26,126	Scott.....	7,833
Huntington.....	27,644	Shelby.....	25,454
Jackson.....	24,139	Spencer.....	22,060
Jasper.....	11,185	Starke.....	7,339
Jay.....	23,473	Steuben.....	14,473

Sullivan	21,877	Wabash	27,126
Switzerland	12,514	Warren	10,955
Tippecanoe	35,078	Warrick	21,161
Tipton	18,157	Washington	18,619
Union	7,006	Wayne	37,628
Vanderburg	59,809	Wells	21,514
Vermilion	13,154	White	15,671
Vigo	50,195	Whitley	17,768

Population of the State 1890, 2, 192, 191.

The population of the thirty-seven cities, having 4,000 or more inhabitants, in the order of their rank, is as follows:

CITIES.	COUNTIES.	1890.	CITIES.	COUNTIES.	1890.
Indianapolis	Marion	105,436	Laporte	Laporte	7,126
Evansville	Vanderburg	59,756	Peru	Miami	7,028
Fort Wayne	Allen	35,393	Columbus	Bartholomew	6,719
Terre Haute	Vigo	30,217	Crawfordsville	Montgomery	6,089
South Bend	Saint Joseph	21,819	Washington	Daviess	6,064
New Albany	Floyd	21,059	Goshen	Elkhart	6,033
Richmond	Wayne	16,608	Frankfort	Clinton	5,919
Lafayette	Tippecanoe	16,243	Brazil	Clay	5,905
Logansport	Cass	13,328	Shelbyville	Shelby	5,451
Elkhart	Elkhart	11,360	Hammond	Lake	5,428
Muncie	Delaware	11,345	Seymour	Jackson	5,337
Michigan City	Laporte	10,776	Wabash	Wabash	5,105
Anderson	Madison	10,741	Valparaiso	Porter	5,000
Jeffersonville	Clark	10,666	Mount Vernon	Posey	4,705
Madison	Jefferson	8,936	Connersville	Fayette	4,548
Vincennes	Knox	8,853	Greencastle	Putnam	4,360
Marion	Grant	8,769	Lawrenceburg	Dearborn	4,274
Kokomo	Howard	8,261	Bloomington	Monroe	4,018
Huntington	Huntington	7,323			

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