



GENEALOGY
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A PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL
RECORD
OF
BOONE AND CLINTON
COUNTIES, IND.,

CONTAINING BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF MANY

Prominent and Representative Citizens,

TOGETHER WITH BIOGRAPHIES AND PORTRAITS OF ALL THE

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND BIOGRAPHIES OF THE

GOVERNORS OF INDIANA.

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PREFACE.

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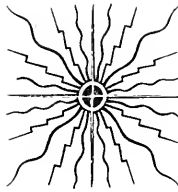
IN placing this Portrait and Biographical Record before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out in full every promise made in their Prospectus. They point with pride to the elegance of the binding of the volume, and to the beauty of its typography; to the superiority of the paper on which the work is printed, and to the truthfulness depicted by its portraits, and to the high class of art in which they are finished. The few typographical errors contained within its covers are such as will occur in any volume on its first publication, and they are so trivial as to hardly merit even a passing notice. Each and every biographical sketch has been submitted for correction and approval to the person for whom it was written, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Differences in the spelling of surnames of members of the same family are due to the mutations of time, or residence in different locations, and in some instances these discrepancies have been explained—in others, no explanation has been made. The publishers would here avail themselves of the opportunity to thank the citizens of the two counties for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking, and for the many services rendered in assisting in the gaining of necessary information.

Confident that our efforts to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

A. W. BOWEN & CO., *Publishers.*

FEBRUARY, 1895.



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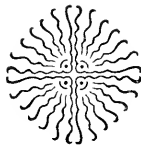
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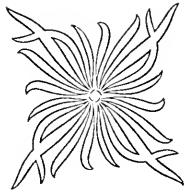
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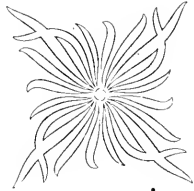


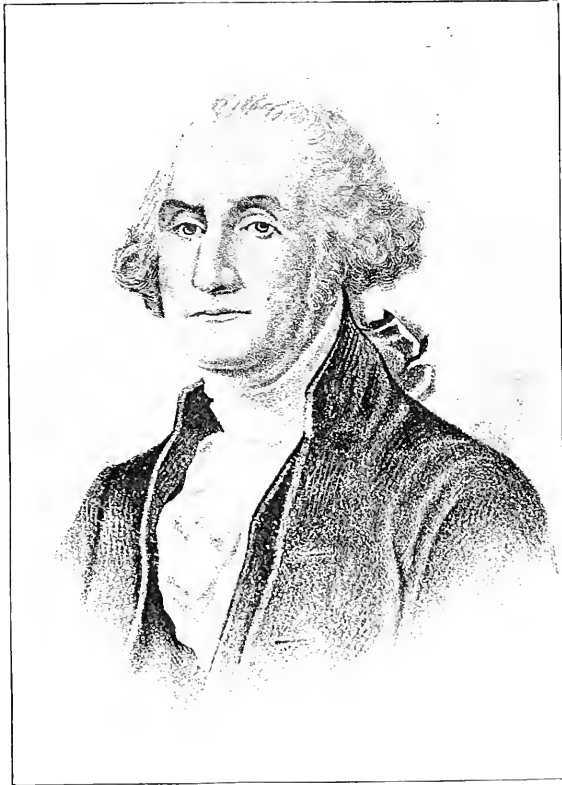




PRESIDENTS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.







GEORGE WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

GEORGE WASHINGTON was born in Westmoreland county, Va., February 22, 1732. His parents were Augustine and Mary (Ball) Washington. His great-grandfather, John Washington, came from England to Virginia about 1657, and became a prosperous planter. He had two sons, Lawrence and John. The former married Mildred Warner and had three children, John, Augustine and Mildred. The father of George, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, two of whom, Lawrence and Augustine, reached maturity. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John Augustine, Charles and Mildred.

Augustine Washington, the father of George, died in 1743, leaving a large landed property. To his eldest son, Lawrence, he bequeathed an estate on the Potomac, afterward known as Mount Vernon, and to George he left the parental residence. George received only such education as the neighborhood schools afforded, save for a short time after he left school, when he received private instructions in mathematics.

He was an acknowledged leader among his companions, and was early noted for that nobleness of character, fairness and veracity which characterized his whole life.

When George was fourteen years old he had

a desire to go to sea, and a midshipman's warrant was secured for him, but through the opposition of his mother the idea was abandoned. Two years later he was appointed surveyor to the estate of Lord Fairfax. In this business he spent three years. In 1751, though only nineteen years of age, he was appointed adjutant with the rank of major in the Virginia militia, then being trained for active service against the French and Indians. Soon after this he sailed to the West Indies with his brother Lawrence, who went there to restore his health. They soon returned, and in the summer of 1752 Lawrence died, leaving a large fortune to an infant daughter, who did not long survive him. On her demise the estate of Mount Vernon was given to George.

Upon the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie, as lieutenant-governor of Virginia, in 1752, the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four military districts, of which the northern was assigned to Washington as adjutant-general. Shortly after this a very perilous mission was assigned him. This was to proceed to the French post near Lake Erie in northwestern Pennsylvania. The distance to be traversed was between 500 and 600 miles. Winter was at hand, and the journey was to be made without military escort, through a territory occupied by Indians. The trip was a perilous one, and several times he came near

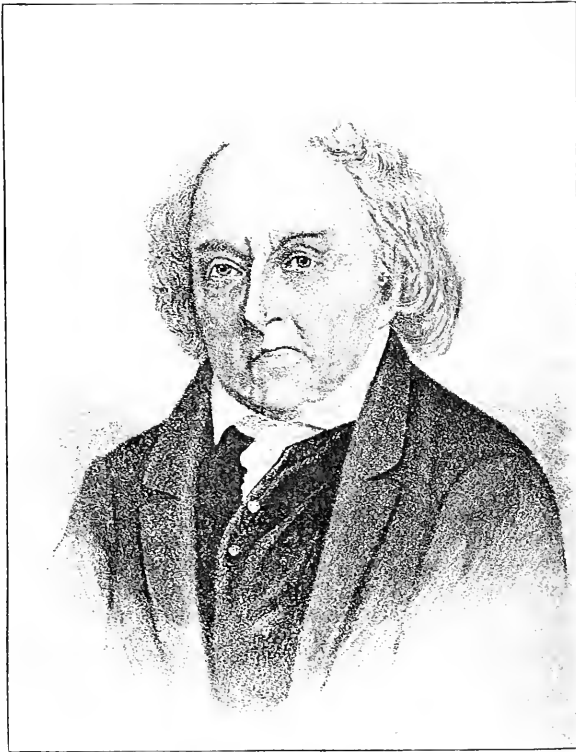
losing his life, yet he returned in safety and furnished a full and useful report of his expedition. A regiment of 300 men was raised in Virginia and put in command of Col. Joshua Fry, and Major Washington was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. Active war was then begun against the French and Indians, in which Washington took a most important part. In the memorable event of July 9, 1755, known as Braddock's defeat, Washington was almost the only officer of distinction who escaped from the calamities of the day with life and honor. The other aids of Braddock were disabled early in the action, and Washington alone was left in that capacity on the field. In a letter to his brother he says: "I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me, yet I escaped unhurt, though death was leveling my companions on every side." An Indian sharpshooter said he was not born to be killed by a bullet, for he had taken direct aim at him several times, and failed to hit him. After having been five years in the military service, he took advantage of the fall of Fort Duquesne and the expulsion of the French from the valley of the Ohio, to resign his commission. Soon after he entered the legislature, where, although not a leader, he took an active and important part. January 17, 1759, he married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, the wealthy widow of John Parke Custis.

When the British parliament had closed the port of Boston, the cry went up throughout the provinces that "The cause of Boston is the cause of us all." It was then, at the suggestion of Virginia, that a congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties, peaceably if possible. To this congress Col. Washington was sent as a delegate. On May 10, 1775, the congress re-assembled, when the hostile intentions of Eng-

land were plainly apparent. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the first acts of this congress was the election of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This high and responsible office was conferred upon Washington, who was still a member of the congress. He accepted it on June 19, but upon the express condition that he receive no salary. He would keep an exact account of expenses and expect congress to pay them and nothing more. The war was conducted by him under every possible disadvantage, and while his forces often met with reverses, yet he overcame every obstacle, and after seven years of heroic devotion and matchless skill, he gained liberty for the greatest nation of earth. On December 23, 1783, Washington resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the army to the continental congress sitting at Annapolis, and retired immediately to Mount Vernon.

In February, 1789, Washington was unanimously elected president. In his presidential career he was subject to the peculiar trials incidental to a new government; trials from lack of confidence on the part of other governments; trials for the want of harmony between the different sections of our own country; trials from the impoverished condition of the country, owing to the war and want of credit; trials from the beginnings of party strife.

At the expiration of his first term he was unanimously re-elected. At the end of this term many were anxious that he be re-elected, but he absolutely refused a third nomination. On the fourth of March, 1797, he returned to his home, hoping to pass there his few remaining years free from the annoyance of public life. Later in the year, however, his repose seemed likely to be interrupted by war with France. At the prospect of such a war he was again urged to take command of the armies. He chose his subordinate officers and left to



JOHN ADAMS.

them the charge of matters in the field, which he superintended from his home. In accepting the command he made the reservation that he was not to be in the field until it was necessary. In the midst of these preparations his life was suddenly cut off. December 12, he took a severe cold from a ride in the rain, which, settling in his throat, produced inflammation, and terminated fatally on the night of the 14th. On the 18th his body was borne with military honors to its final resting place, and interred in the family vault at Mount Vernon.

The person of Washington was unusually tall, erect and well proportioned. His features were of a beautiful symmetry. He commanded respect without any appearance of haughtiness, and was ever serious without being dull.

JOHN ADAMS, the second president and the first vice-president of the United States, was born in Braintree, now Quincy, Mass., and about ten miles from Boston, October 19, 1735. His great-grandfather, Henry Adams, emigrated from England about 1640, with a family of eight sons, and settled at Braintree. The parents of John were John and Susannah (Boylston) Adams. His father was a farmer of limited means, to which he added the business of shoemaking. He gave his eldest son, John, a classical education at Harvard college. John graduated in 1755, and at once took charge of the school in Worcester, Mass. This he found but a "school of affliction," from which he endeavored to gain relief by devoting himself, in addition, to the study of law. For this purpose he placed himself under the tuition of the only lawyer in the town. He was well fitted for the legal profession, possessing a clear, sonorous voice, being ready and fluent of speech, and having quick perceptive

powers. In 1764 he married Abigail Smith, a daughter of a minister, and a lady of superior intelligence. Shortly after his marriage (1765) the attempt of parliamentary taxation turned him from law to politics. He took initial steps toward holding a town meeting, and the resolutions he offered on the subject became very popular throughout the province, and were adopted word for word by over forty different towns. He moved to Boston in 1768, and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause, and was chosen a member of the general court (the legislature) in 1770.

Mr. Adams was chosen one of the first delegates from Massachusetts to the first continental congress, which met in 1774. Here he distinguished himself by his capacity for business and for debate, and advocated the movement for independence against the majority of the members. In May, 1776, he moved and carried a resolution in congress that the colonies should assume the duties of self-government. He was a prominent member of the committee of five appointed June 11, to prepare a declaration of independence. This article was drawn by Jefferson, but on Adams devolved the task of battling it through congress in a three days' debate.

On the day after the Declaration of Independence was passed, he wrote a letter to his wife which, as we read it now, seems to have been dictated by the spirit of prophecy. "Yesterday," he says, "the greatest question was decided that ever was debated in America; and greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, 'that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states.' The 4th of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations,

as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward for ever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood and treasure, that it will cost to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these states; yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means; and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not."

In November, 1777, Mr. Adams was appointed a delegate to France to co-operate with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, who were then in Paris, in the endeavor to obtain assistance in arms and money from the French government. He left France June 17, 1779. In September of the same year he was again chosen to go to Paris, and there hold himself in readiness to negotiate a treaty of peace and of commerce with Great Britain, as soon as the British cabinet might be found willing to listen to such proposals. He sailed for France in November, from there he went to Holland, where he negotiated important loans and formed important commercial treaties.

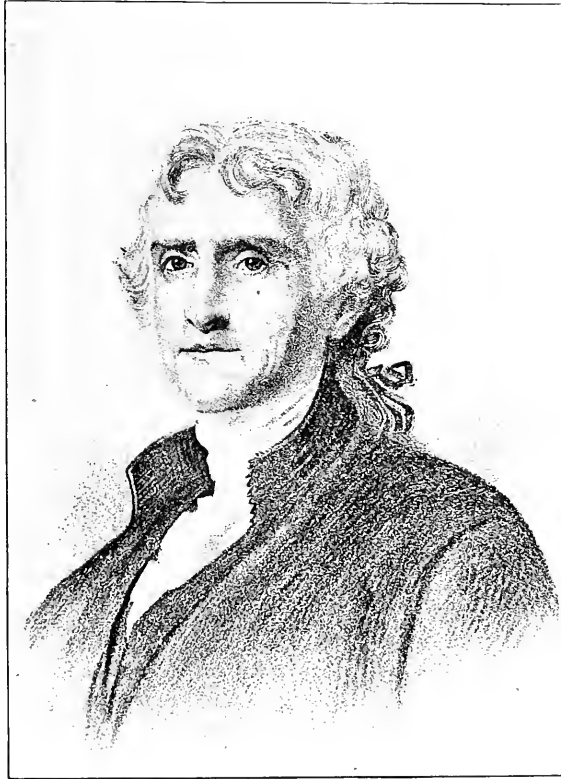
Finally a treaty of peace with England was signed January 21, 1783. The re-action from the excitement, toil and anxiety through which Mr. Adams had passed threw him into a fever. After suffering from a continued fever and becoming feeble and emaciated he was advised to go to England to drink the waters of Bath. While in England, still drooping and desponding, he received dispatches from his own government urging the necessity of his going to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. It was winter, his health

was delicate, yet he immediately set out, and through storm, on sea, on horseback and foot, he made the trip.

February 24, 1785, congress appointed Mr. Adams envoy to the court of St. James. Here he met face to face the king of England, who had so long regarded him as a traitor. As England did not condescend to appoint a minister to the United States, and as Mr. Adams felt that he was accomplishing but little, he sought permission to return to his own country, where he arrived in June 1788.

When Washington was first chosen president, John Adams, rendered illustrious by his signal services at home and abroad, was chosen vice president. Again at the second election of Washington as president, Adams was chosen vice president. In 1796, Washington retired from public life, and Mr Adams was elected president, though not without much opposition. Serving in this office four years, he was succeeded by Mr. Jefferson, his opponent in politics.

While Mr. Adams was vice president the great French revolution shook the continent of Europe, and it was upon this point which he was at issue with the majority of his countrymen led by Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Adams felt no sympathy with the French people in their struggle, for he had no confidence in their power of self-government, and he utterly abhorred the class of atheist philosophers who he claimed caused it. On the other hand Jefferson's sympathies were strongly enlisted in behalf of the French people. Hence originated the alienation between these distinguished men, and two powerful parties were thus soon organized, Adams at the head of the one whose sympathies were with England, and Jefferson led the other in sympathy with France. In 1824, his cup of happiness was filled to the brim, by seeing his son elevated to the highest station in the gift of the people.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The 4th of July, 1826, which completed the half century since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, arrived, and there were but three of the signers of that immortal instrument left upon the earth to hail its morning light. And, as it is well known, on that day two of these finished their earthly pilgrimage, a coincidence so remarkable as to seem miraculous. For a few days before Mr. Adams had been rapidly failing, and, on the 4th, he found himself too weak to rise from his bed. On being requested to name a toast for the customary celebration of the day, he exclaimed "INDEPENDENCE FOREVER." When the day was ushered in, by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannons, he was asked by one of his attendants if he knew what day it was? He replied, "Oh, yes; it is the glorious Fourth of July—God bless it—God bless you all." In the course of the day he said, "It is a great and glorious day." The last words he uttered were "Jefferson survives." But he had, at one o'clock, resigned his spirit into the hands of his God. The personal appearance and manners of Mr. Adams were not particularly prepossessing. His face, as his portrait manifests, was intellectual and expressive, but his figure was low and ungraceful, and his manners were frequently abrupt and uncourteous.

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THOMAS JEFFERSON, third president of the United States, was born April 2, 1743, at Shadwell, Albemarle county, Va. His parents were Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, the former a native of Wales, and the latter born in London. To them were born six daughters and two sons, of whom Thomas was the eldest. When fourteen years of age his father died. He received a most liberal education, having been kept diligently at school from the time

he was five years of age. In 1760 he entered William and Mary college. Williamsburg was then the seat of the colonial court, and it was the abode of fashion and splendor. Young Jefferson, who was then seventeen years old, lived somewhat expensively, keeping fine horses, and was much caressed by gay society, yet he was earnestly devoted to his studies, and irrefragable in his morals. In the second year of his college course, moved by some unexplained inward impulse, he discarded his horses, society, and even his favorite violin, to which he had previously given much time. He often devoted fifteen hours a day to hard study, allowing himself for exercise only a run in the evening twilight of a mile out of the city and back again. He thus attained very high intellectual culture, and excellence in philosophy and the languages. The most difficult Latin and Greek authors he read with facility.

Immediately upon leaving college he began the study of law. For the short time he continued in the practice of his profession he rose rapidly and distinguished himself by his energy and acuteness as a lawyer. But the times called for greater action. The policy of England had awakened the spirit of resistance of the American colonies, and the enlarged views which Jefferson had ever entertained soon led him into active political life. In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia house of burgesses. In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a very beautiful, wealthy and highly accomplished young widow.

Upon Mr. Jefferson's large estate at Shadwell, there was a majestic swell of land, called Monticello, which commanded a prospect of wonderful extent and beauty. This spot Mr. Jefferson selected for his new home; and here he reared a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture, which, next to Mount Vernon, became the most distinguished resort in our land.

In 1775 he was sent to the colonial congress, where, though a silent member, his abilities as a writer and a reasoner soon became known, and he was placed upon a number of important committees, and was chairman of the one appointed for the drawing up of a declaration of independence. This committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. Jefferson, as chairman, was appointed to draw up the paper. Franklin and Adams suggested a few verbal changes before it was submitted to congress. On June 28, a few slight changes were made in it by congress, and it was passed and signed July 4, 1776. What must have been the feelings of that man—what the emotions that swelled his breast—who was charged with the preparation of that declaration, which, while it made known the wrongs of America, was also to publish her to the world, free, sovereign and independent!

In 1779 Mr. Jefferson was elected successor to Patrick Henry, as governor of Virginia. At one time the British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello, to capture the governor. Scarcely five minutes elapsed after the hurried escape of Mr. Jefferson and his family ere his mansion was in possession of the British troops. His wife's health, never very good, was much injured by this excitement and in the summer of 1782 she died.

Mr. Jefferson was elected to congress in 1783. Two years later he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to France. Returning to the United States in September, 1789, he became secretary of state in Washington's cabinet. This position he resigned January 1, 1794. In 1797, he was chosen vice president and four years later was elected president over Mr. Adams, with Aaron Burr as vice president. In 1804 he was re-elected with wonderful unanimity, and George Clinton, vice president.

The early part of Mr. Jefferson's second administration was disturbed by an event which threatened the tranquility and peace of the Union; this was the conspiracy of Aaron Burr. Defeated in the late election to the vice presidency, and led on by an unprincipled ambition, this extraordinary man formed the plan of a military expedition into the Spanish territories on our southwestern frontier, for the purpose of forming there a new republic.

In 1809, at the expiration of the second term for which Mr. Jefferson had been elected, he determined to retire from political life. For a period of nearly forty years, he had been continually before the public, and all that time had been employed in offices of the greatest trust and responsibility. Having thus devoted the best part of his life to the service of his country, he now felt desirous of that rest which his declining years required, and upon the organization of the new administration, in March, 1809, he bade farewell forever to public life, and retired to Monticello.

The 4th of July, 1826, being the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, great preparations were made in every part of the Union for its celebration, as the nation's jubilee, and the citizens of Washington, to add to the solemnity of the occasion, invited Mr. Jefferson, as the framer, and one of the few surviving signers of the Declaration, to participate in their festivities. But an illness, which had been of several week's duration, and had been continually increasing, compelled him to decline the invitation.

On the 2d of July, the disease under which he was laboring left him, but in such a reduced state that his medical attendants entertained no hope of his recovery. From this time he was perfectly sensible that his last hour was at hand. On the next day, which was Monday, he asked, of those around him, the day of the month, and on being told that



JAMES MADISON.

it was the 3d of July, he expressed the earnest wish that he might be permitted to breathe the air of the fiftieth anniversary. His prayer was heard—that day, whose dawn was hailed with such rapture through our land, burst upon his eyes, and then they were closed forever. And what a noble consummation of a noble life! To die on that day,—the birth of a nation—the day which his own name and own act had rendered glorious; to die amidst the rejoicings and festivities of a whole nation, who looked up to him, as the author, under God, of their greatest blessings, was all that was wanting to fill up the record of his life. Almost at the same hour of his death, the kindred spirit of the venerable Adams, as if to bear him company, left the scene of his earthly honors.

In person Mr. Jefferson was tall and thin, rather above six feet in height, but well formed; his eyes were light, his hair, originally red, in after life became white and silvery; his complexion was fair, his forehead broad, and his whole countenance intelligent and thoughtful. He possessed great fortitude of mind as well as personal courage; and his command of temper was such that his oldest and most intimate friends never recollected to have seen him in a passion. His manners, though dignified, were simple and unaffected, and his hospitality was so unbounded that all found at his house a ready welcome. In conversation he was fluent, eloquent and enthusiastic; and his language was remarkably pure and correct. He was a finished classical scholar, and in his writings is discernable the care with which he formed his style upon the best models of antiquity.

JAMES MADISON, fourth president of the United States, was born March 16, 1751, and died at his home in Virginia, June 28, 1836. He was the last of the founders of the Constitution of the United

States to be called to his eternal reward. The Madison family were among the early emigrants to the New World, landing upon the shores of the Chesapeake but fifteen years after the settlement of Jamestown. The father of James Madison was an opulent planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," Orange county, Va. The mansion was situated in the midst of scenery highly picturesque and romantic, on the west side of Southwest Mountain, at the foot of Blue Ridge. It was but twenty-five miles from the home of Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men from their early youth until death.

The early education of Mr. Madison was conducted mostly at home under a private tutor. At the age of eighteen he was sent to Princeton college, in New Jersey. Here he applied himself to study with the most imprudent zeal, allowing himself for months but three hours' sleep out of the twenty-four. His health thus became so seriously impaired that he never recovered any vigor of constitution. He graduated in 1771, when a feeble boy, but with a character of utmost purity, and with a mind highly disciplined and richly stored with learning.

Returning to Virginia, he commenced the study of law and a course of extensive and systematic reading. This educational course, the spirit of the times in which he lived, all combined to inspire him with a strong love of liberty, and to train him for his life-work of a statesman.

In the spring of 1776, when twenty-five years of age, he was elected a member of the Virginia convention, to frame the constitution of the state. The next year (1777) he was a candidate for the general assembly. He refused to treat the whisky-loving voters, and consequently lost his election; but those who had

witnessed the talent, energy and public spirit of the modest young man, enlisted themselves in his behalf and he was appointed to the executive council.

Both Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson were governors of Virginia while Mr. Madison remained member of the council; and their appreciation of his intellectual, social and moral worth, contributed not a little to his subsequent eminence. In the year 1780, he was elected a member of the continental congress. Here he met the most illustrious men in our land, and he was immediately assigned to one of the most conspicuous positions among them. For three years Mr. Madison continued in congress, one of its most active and influential members. In the year 1784, his term having expired, he was elected a member of the Virginia legislature.

No man felt more deeply than Mr. Madison the utter inefficiency of the old confederacy, with no national government, with no power to form treaties which would be binding, or to enforce law. There was not any state more prominent than Virginia in the declaration, that an efficient national government must be formed. In January, 1786, Mr. Madison carried a resolution through the general assembly of Virginia, inviting the other states to appoint commissioners to meet in convention at Annapolis to discuss the subject. Five states only were represented. The convention, however, issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the states to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draft a constitution for the United States, to take the place of that confederate league. The delegates met at the time appointed. Every state but Rhode Island was represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention; and the present constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was, perhaps, no mind and no pen more active in

framing this immortal document than the mind and pen of James Madison.

The constitution, adopted by a vote of 81 to 79, was to be presented to the several states for acceptance. But grave solicitude was felt. Should it be rejected we should be left but a conglomeration of independent states, with but little power at home and little respect abroad. Mr. Madison was selected by the convention to draw up an address to the people of the United States, expounding the principles of the constitution, and urging its adoption. There was great opposition to it at first, but it at length triumphed over all, and went into effect in 1789.

Mr. Madison was elected to the house of representatives in the first congress, and soon became the avowed leader of the republican party. While in New York attending congress, he met Mrs. Todd, a young widow of remarkable power of fascination, whom he married. She was in person and character queenly, and probably no lady has thus far occupied so prominent a position in the very peculiar society which has constituted our republican court, as Mrs. Madison.

Mr. Madison served as secretary of state under Jefferson, and at the close of his administration was chosen president. At this time the encroachments of England had brought us to the verge of war. British orders in council destroyed our commerce, and our flag was exposed to constant insult. Mr. Madison was a man of peace. Scholarly in his taste, retiring in his disposition, war had no charms for him. But the meekest spirit can be roused. It makes one's blood boil, even now, to think of an American ship brought to upon the ocean by the guns of an English cruiser. A young lieutenant steps on board and orders the crew to be paraded before him. With great nonchalance he selects any number whom he may please to designate



JAMES MONROE.

as British subjects; orders them down the ship's side into the boat; and places them on the gun-deck of the man-of-war to fight, by compulsion, the battles of England. This right of search and impressment, no efforts of our government could induce the British cabinet to relinquish.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and Mr. Madison, on the 4th of March, 1813, was re-elected by a large majority, and entered upon his second term of office. The contest commenced in earnest by the appearance of a British fleet early in February, 1813, in Chesapeake bay, declaring nearly the whole coast of the United States under blockade. The emperor of Russia offered his services as mediator. America accepted; England refused. A British force of five thousand men landed on the banks of the Patuxant river, near its entrance into Chesapeake bay, and marched rapidly, by way of Bladensburg, upon Washington.

The straggling little city of Washington was thrown into consternation. The cannon of the brief conflict at Bladensburg echoed through the streets of the metropolis. The whole population fled from the city. The president, leaving Mrs. Madison in the White House, with her carriage drawn up at the door to await his speedy return, hurried to meet the officers in a council of war. He met our troops utterly routed, and he could not go back without danger of being captured. But few hours elapsed ere the presidential mansion, the capitol, and all the public buildings in Washington were in flames.

The war closed after two years of fighting, and on February 13, 1815, the treaty of peace was signed at Ghent.

March 4, 1817, James Madison's second term of office expired, and he resigned the presidential chair to his friend, James Monroe. He retired to his beautiful home at Montpelier and there passed the remainder of his days. On June 28, 1836, then at the age of eighty-five years, he fell asleep in death. Mrs. Madison died July 12, 1849.

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JAMES MONROE, the fifth president of the United States, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., April 28, 1758.

He joined the colonial army when everything looked hopeless and gloomy. The number of deserters increased from day to day. The invading armies came pouring in, and the tories not only favored the cause of the mother country, but disheartened the new recruits, who were sufficiently terrified at the prospect of contending with an enemy whom they had been taught to deem invincible. To such brave spirits as James Monroe, who went right onward undismayed through difficulty and danger, the United States owe their political emancipation. The young cadet joined the ranks and espoused the cause of his injured country, with a firm determination to live or die with her strife for liberty. Firmly, yet sadly, he shared in the melancholy retreat from Harlaem Heights and White Plains, and accompanied the dispirited army as it fled before its foes through New Jersey. In four months after the Declaration of Independence, the patriots had been beaten in seven battles. At the battle of Trenton he led the vanguard, and, in the act of charging upon the enemy he received a wound in the left shoulder. As a reward for his bravery, Mr. Monroe was promoted a captain of infantry; and, having recovered from his wound, he rejoined the army. He, however, receded from the line of promotion by

becoming an officer on the staff of Lord Stirling. During the campaigns of 1777 and 1778, in the actions of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, he continued aid-de-camp; but becoming desirous to regain his position in the army, he exerted himself to collect a regiment for the Virginia line. This scheme failed owing to the exhausted condition of the state. Upon this failure he entered the office of Mr. Jefferson, at that period governor, and pursued with considerable ardor the study of common law. He did not, however, entirely lay aside the knapsack for the green bag; but on the invasions of the enemy, served as a volunteer during the two years of his legal pursuits.

In 1782, he was elected from King George county a member of the legislature of Virginia, and by that body he was elevated to a seat in the executive council. He was thus honored with the confidence of his fellow citizens at twenty-three years of age; and at this early period displayed some of that ability and aptitude for legislation, which were afterward employed with unremitting energy for the public good; he was in the succeeding year chosen a member of the congress of the United States.

Deeply as Mr. Monroe felt the imperfections of the old confederacy, he was opposed to the new constitution, thinking, with many others of the republican party, that it gave too much power to the central government, and not enough to the individual states. In 1789 he became a member of the United States senate, which office he held for four years. Every month the line of distinction between the two great parties which divided the nation, the federal and the republican, was growing more distinct. The two prominent ideas which now separated them were, that the republican party was in sympathy with France, and also in favor of such a strict construction of the constitution as to give the central government as little power, and the state governments as

much power, as the constitution would warrant. The federalists sympathized with England, and were in favor of a liberal construction of the constitution, which would give as much power to the central government as that document could possibly authorize.

Washington was then president. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French revolution. All Europe was drawn into the conflict. We were feeble and far away. Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were combined to prevent the French from escaping from a tyranny a thousand-fold worse than that which we had endured. Col. Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that, at whatever hazard, we should help our old allies in their extremity. It was the impulse of a generous and noble nature. He violently opposed the president's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his clam, serene, almost divine greatness, by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the government, as the minister of that government to the republic of France. Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the national convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations.

Shortly after his return to this country, Mr. Monroe was elected governor of Virginia, and held the office for three years. He was again sent to France to co-operate with Chancellor Livingston in obtaining the vast territory then known as the province of Louisiana, which France had but shortly before obtained from Spain. Their united efforts were successful. For the comparatively small sum of fifteen millions of dollars, the entire territory



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

of Orleans and district of Louisiana were added to the United States. This was probably the largest transfer of real estate which was ever made in all the history of the world.

From France Mr. Monroe went to England to obtain from that country some recognition of our rights as neutrals, and to remonstrate against those odious impressments of our seamen. But England was unrelenting. He again returned to England on the same mission, but could receive no redress. He returned to his home and was again chosen governor of Virginia. This he soon resigned to accept the position of secretary of state under Madison. While in this office war with England was declared, the secretary of war resigned, and during those trying times the duties of the war department were also put upon him. He was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. Upon the return of peace he resigned the department of war, but continued in the office of secretary of state until the expiration of Mr. Madison's administration. At the election held the previous autumn Mr. Monroe had been chosen president with but little opposition, and upon March 4, 1817, was inaugurated. Four years later he was elected for a second term.

Among the important measures of his presidency were the cession of Florida to the United States; the Missouri compromise, and the "Monroe doctrine." This famous "Monroe doctrine" was enunciated by him in 1823. At that time the United States had recognized the independence of the South American states, and did not wish to have European powers longer attempt to subdue portions of the American continent. The doctrine is as follows: "That we should consider any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," and "that we could not view any interposi-

tion for the purpose of oppressing or controlling American governments or provinces in any other light than as a manifestation by European powers of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." This doctrine immediately affected the course of foreign governments, and has become the approved sentiment of the United States.

At the end of his second term Mr. Monroe retired to his home in Virginia, where he lived until 1830, when he went to New York to live with his son-in-law. In that city he died on the 4th of July, 1831.

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JOHAN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth president of the United States, was born in Quincy, Mass., on the 11th of July, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father.

When but eleven years old he took a tearful adieu of his mother, to sail with his father for Europe, through a fleet of hostile British cruisers. The bright, animated boy spent a year and a half in Paris, where his father was associated with Franklin and Lee as minister plenipotentiary. His intelligence attracted the notice of these distinguished men, and he received from them flattering marks of attention.

Mr. John Adams had scarcely returned to this country, in 1779, ere he was again sent abroad. Again John Quincy accompanied his father. At Paris he applied himself with great diligence, for six months, to study; then accompanied his father to Holland, where he entered first a school in Amsterdam, then the university at Leyden. About a year from this time, in 1781, when the manly boy was but fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary.

In this school of incessant labor and of ennobling culture he spent fourteen months, and then returned to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. This long journey he took alone, in the winter, when in his sixteenth year. Again he resumed his studies, under a private tutor, at Hague. Thence, in the spring of 1782, he accompanied his father to Paris, traveling leisurely, and examining architectural remains, galleries of paintings and all renowned works of art. At Paris he again became associated with the most illustrious men of all lands in the contemplations of the loftiest temporal themes which can engross the human mind. After a short visit to England he returned to Paris, and consecrated all his energies to study until May, 1785, when he returned to America.

After leaving Harvard college at the age of twenty, he studied law for three years. In June, 1794, being then but twenty-seven years of age, he was appointed, by Washington, resident minister at the Netherlands. Sailing from Boston in July, he reached London in October, where he was immediately admitted to the deliberations of Messrs. Jay and Pinckney, assisting them in negotiating a commercial treaty with Great Britain. After thus spending a fortnight in London, he proceeded to the Hague.

In July, 1797, he left the Hague to go to Portugal as minister plenipotentiary. On his way to Portugal, upon arriving in London, he met with despatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive his instructions. While waiting he was married to an American lady to whom he had been previously engaged—Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American consul in London.

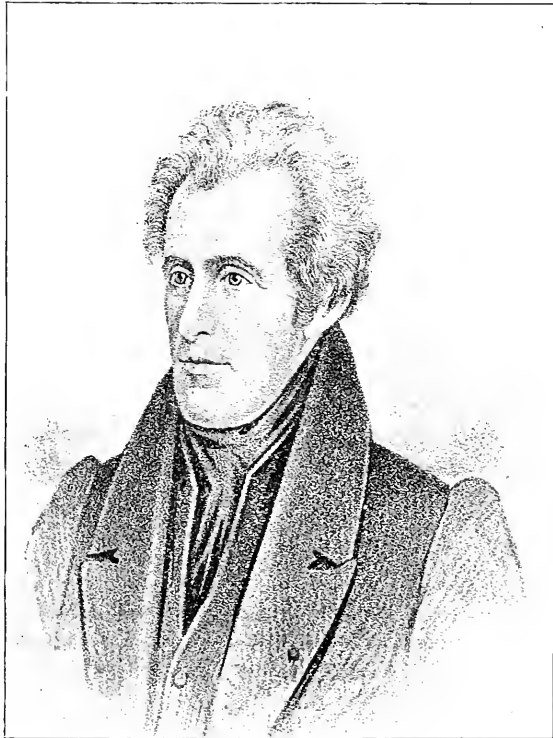
He reached Berlin with his wife in November, 1797, where he remained until July,

1799, when, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, he solicited his recall. Soon after his return, in 1802, he was chosen to the senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and then was elected senator of the United States for six years, from the 4th of March, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. Especially did he sustain the government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag.

In 1809, Madison succeeded Jefferson in the presidential chair, and he immediately nominated John Quincy Adams minister to St. Petersburg. Resigning his professorship in Harvard college, he embarked at Boston, in August, 1809. While in Russia, Mr. Adams was an intense student. He devoted his attention to the language and history of Russia; to the Chinese trade; to the European system of weights, measures, and coins; to the climate and astronomical observations; while he kept up a familiar acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics. All through life the Bible constituted an important part of his studies. It was his rule to read five chapters every day.

On the 4th of March, 1817, Mr. Monroe took the presidential chair, and immediately appointed Mr. Adams secretary of state. Taking leave of his friends in public and private life in Europe, he sailed in June, 1819, for the United States. On the 18th of August, he again crossed the threshold of his home in Quincy. During the eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration, Mr. Adams continued secretary of state.

Some time before the close of Mr. Monroe's second term of office, new candidates began to be presented for the presidency. The friends of Mr. Adams brought forward



ANDREW JACKSON.

his name. It was an exciting campaign. Party spirit was never more bitter. Two hundred and sixty electoral votes were cast. Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one; Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the house of representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

Mr. Adams was, to a very remarkable degree, abstemious and temperate in his habits; always rising early, and taking much exercise. When at his home in Quincy, he has been known to walk, before breakfast, seven miles to Boston. In Washington, it was said that he was the first man up in the city, lighting his own fire and applying himself to work in his library often long before dawn.

On the 4th of March, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the presidency, and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson. John C. Calhoun was elected vice president. The slavery question now began to assume portentous magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy, and to his studies, which he pursued with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected representative to congress. For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post as representative, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the house, he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could be brought forward and escape his scrutiny. The battle which Mr. Adams fought almost singly, against the proslavery party in the government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the aboli-

tion of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the grand jury, with expulsion from the house, and also with assassination, but no threats could intimidate him and his final triumph was complete.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of congress, with a paper in his hand, to address the speaker. Suddenly he fell, again stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless, as he was conveyed to the sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness, he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said: "This is the end of earth;" then, after a moment's pause, he added, "I am content." These were the last words of the sixth president.

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ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh president of the United States, was born in Waxhaw settlement, N. C., March 15, 1767, a few days after his father's death. His parents were from Ireland, and took up their abode in Waxhaw settlement, where they lived in deepest poverty.

Andrew, or Andy, as he was universally called, grew up a very rough, rude, turbulent boy. His features were coarse, his form ungainly; and there was but very little in his character, made visible, which was attractive.

When only thirteen years old he joined the volunteers of Carolina against the British invasion. In 1781, he and his brother Robert were captured and imprisoned for a time at Camden. A British officer ordered him to brush his mud-spattered boots. "I am a prisoner of war, not your servant," was the reply of the dauntless boy. The brute drew his sword, and aimed a desperate blow at the head of the helpless young prisoner. Andrew raised his hand, and thus received two fearful gashes—one on the hand and the other upon the head. The officer then turned to his

brother Robert with the same demand. He also refused, and received a blow from the keen-edged saber, which quite disabled him, and which probably soon after caused his death. They suffered much other ill-treatment, and were finally stricken with the small-pox. Their mother was successful in obtaining their exchange, and took her sick boys home. After a long illness Andrew recovered, and the death of his mother soon left him entirely friendless.

Andrew supported himself in various ways, such as working at the saddler's trade, teaching school and clerking in a general store, until 1784, when he entered a law office at Salisbury, N. C. In 1788, he was appointed solicitor for the western district of North Carolina, of which Tennessee was then a part. This involved many long and tedious journeys amid dangers of every kind, but Andrew Jackson never knew fear.

In 1791, Jackson was married to a woman who supposed herself divorced from her former husband. Great was the surprise of both parties, two years later, to find that the conditions of the divorce had just been definitely settled by the first husband. The marriage ceremony was performed a second time, but the occurrence was often used by his enemies to bring Mr. Jackson into disfavor. During these years he worked hard at his profession, and frequently had one or more duels on hand, one of which, when he killed Dickinson, was especially disgraceful.

In January, 1796, the territory of Tennessee then containing nearly 80,000 inhabitants, the people met in convention at Knoxville to frame a constitution. Five were sent from each of the eleven counties. Andrew Jackson was one of the delegates. The new state was entitled to but one member in the national house of representatives. Andrew Jackson was chosen that member. Mounting his horse he

rode to Philadelphia, where congress then held its sessions—a distance of about 800 miles.

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Jackson took his seat, Gen. Washington, whose second term of office was then expiring, delivered his last speech to congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve of the address, and was one of the twelve who voted against it. He was not willing to say that Gen. Washington's administration had been "wise, firm and patriotic."

Jackson was elected to the United States senate in 1797, but soon resigned. Soon after he was chosen judge of the supreme court of his state, which position he held for six years.

When the war of 1812 with Great Britain commenced, Madison occupied the presidential chair. Aaron Burr sent word to the president that there was an unknown man in the west, Andrew Jackson, who would do credit to a commission if one were conferred upon him. Just at that time Gen. Jackson offered his services and those of 2,500 volunteers. His offer was accepted, and the troops were assembled at Nashville. As the British were hourly expected to make an attack upon New Orleans, where Gen. Wilkinson was in command, he was ordered to descend the river with 1,500 troops to aid Wilkinson. The expedition reached Natchez, and after a delay of several weeks there, the men were ordered back to their homes. But the energy Gen. Jackson had displayed, and his entire devotion to the comfort of his soldiers, won him golden opinions; and he became the most popular man in the state. It was in this expedition that his toughness gave him the nickname of "Old Hickory."



MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Soon after this, while attempting to horse-whip Col. Thomas H. Benton, for a remark that gentleman made about his taking a part as second in a duel, in which a younger brother of Benton's was engaged, he received two severe pistol wounds. While he was lingering upon a bed of suffering news came that the Indians, who had combined under Tecumseh from Florida to the lakes, to exterminate the white settlers, were committing the most awful ravages. Decisive action became necessary. Gen. Jackson, with his fractured bone just beginning to heal, his arm in a sling, and unable to mount his horse without assistance, gave his amazing energies to the raising of an army to rendezvous at Fayetteville, Ala.

The Creek Indians had established a strong fort on one of the bends of the Tallapoosa river, near the center of Alabama, about fifty miles below Fort Strother. With an army of 2,000 men, Gen. Jackson traversed the pathless wilderness in a march of eleven days. He reached their fort, called Tohopeka or Horse-shoe, on the 27th of March, 1814. The bend of the river inclosed 100 acres of tangled forest and wild ravine. Across the narrow neck the Indians had constructed a formidable breastwork of logs and brush. Here 900 warriors, with an ample supply of arms, were assembled. The fort was stormed. The fight was utterly desperate. Not an Indian would accept of quarter. When bleeding and dying, they would fight those who endeavored to spare their lives. From ten in the morning until dark, the battle raged. The carnage was awful and revolting. Some threw themselves into the river; but the unerring bullet struck their heads as they swam. Nearly every one of the 900 warriors was killed. This closing of the Creek war enabled us to concentrate all our militia upon the British, who were the allies of the Indians. No man of less resolute will than Gen. Jackson could have conducted this Indian

campaign to so successful an issue. Immediately he was appointed major-general.

Late in August, with an army of 2,000 men, on a rushing march, Gen. Jackson went to Mobile. A British fleet came from Pensacola, landed a force upon the beach, anchored near the little fort, and from both ship and shore commenced a furious assault. The battle was long and doubtful. At length one of the ships was blown up and the rest retired.

Garrisoning Mobile, Jackson moved his troops to New Orleans, and the battle of New Orleans, which soon ensued, was in reality a very arduous campaign. Here his troops, which numbered about 4,000 men, won a signal victory over the British army of about 9,000. His loss was but thirteen, while the loss of the British was 2,600.

The name of Gen. Jackson soon began to be mentioned in connection with the presidency, but, in 1824, he was defeated by Mr. Adams. He was, however, successful in the election of 1828, and was re-elected for a second term in 1832. In 1829, he met with the most terrible affliction of his life in the death of his wife. At the expiration of his two terms of office he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845. The last years of Jackson's life were that of a devoted christian man.

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MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth president of the United States, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., December 5, 1782. He died at the same place, July 24, 1862, and his body rests in the cemetery at Kinderhook. Above it is a plain granite shaft fifteen feet high, bearing a simple inscription about half way up on the face. The lot is unfenced, bordered or unbounded by shrub or flower. His ancestors, as his name indicates, were of Dutch origin, and

were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a farmer, residing in the old town of Kinderhook. His mother, also of Dutch lineage, was a woman of superior intelligence and exemplary piety. At the age of fourteen, he had finished his academic studies in his native village, and commenced the study of law. As he had not a collegiate education seven years of study in a law office were required of him before he could be admitted to the bar. Inspired with a lofty ambition, and conscious of his powers, he pursued his studies with indefatigable industry. After spending six years in an office in his native village, he went to the city of New York, and prosecuted his studies for the seventh year.

In 1803, Van Buren, then twenty-one years of age, commenced the practice of law in his native village. The great conflict between the federal and republican parties was then at its height. Van Buren was in cordial sympathy with Jefferson, and earnestly and eloquently espoused the cause of state rights; though at that time the federal party held the supremacy both in his town and state. His success and increasing reputation led him, after six years of practice, to remove to Hudson, the county seat of his county. Here he spent seven years, constantly gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his state.

Just before leaving Kinderhook for Hudson, Mr. Van Buren married a lady alike distinguished for beauty and accomplishments. After twelve short years she sank into the grave, the victim of consumption, leaving her husband and four sons to weep over her loss. In 1812, when thirty years of age, he was chosen to the state senate, and gave his strenuous support to Mr. Madison's administration. In 1815, he was appointed attorney-general, and

the next year moved to Albany, the capital of the state.

While he was acknowledged as one of the most prominent leaders of the democratic party, he had the moral courage to avow that true democracy did not require that "universal suffrage" which admits the vile, the degraded, the ignorant, to the right of governing the state. In true consistency with his democratic principles, he contended that, while the path leading to the privilege of voting should be open to every man without distinction, no one should be invested with that sacred prerogative, unless he were in some degree qualified for it by intelligence, virtue and some property interests in the welfare of the state.

In 1821 he was elected a member of the United States senate, and in the same year he took a seat in the convention to revise the constitution of his native state. His course in this convention secured the approval of men of all parties. In the senate of the United States, he rose at once to a conspicuous position as an active and useful legislator. In 1827, John Quincy Adams being then in the presidential chair, Mr. Van Buren was re-elected to the senate. He had been, from the beginning, a determined opposer to the administration, adopting the state rights view in opposition to what was deemed the federal proclivities of Mr. Adams.

Soon after this, in 1828, he was chosen governor of the state of New York, and accordingly resigned his seat in the senate. Probably no one in the United States contributed so much towards ejecting John Q. Adams from the presidential chair, and placing in it Andrew Jackson, as did Martin Van Buren. Whether entitled to the reputation or not, he certainly was regarded throughout the United States as one of the most skillful, sagacious and cunning politicians. It was sup-



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

posed that no one knew so well as he how to touch the secret springs of action; how to pull all the wires to put his machinery in motion; and how to organize a political army which would, secretly and stealthily, accomplish the most gigantic results. By these powers it is said that he outwitted Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and secured results which few thought then could be accomplished.

When Andrew Jackson was elected president, he appointed Mr. Van Buren secretary of state. This position he resigned in 1831, and was immediately appointed minister to England, where he went the same autumn. The senate, however, when it met, refused to ratify the nomination, and he returned home, apparently untroubled; was nominated vice president in the place of Calhoun, at the re-election of President Jackson; and with smiles for all and frowns for none, he took his place at the head of that senate which had refused to confirm his nomination as ambassador. His rejection by the senate aroused all the zeal of President Jackson in behalf of his repudiated favorite; and this, probably more than any other cause, secured his elevation to the chair of the chief executive. On the 20th of May, 1836, Van Buren received the democratic nomination to succeed Gen. Jackson as president of the United States. He was elected by a handsome majority, to the delight of the retiring president.

His administration was filled with exciting events. The insurrection in Canada, which threatened to involve this country in war with England, the agitation of the slavery question, and finally the great commercial panic which spread over the country, all were trials to his wisdom. The financial distress was attributed to the management of the democratic party, and brought the president into such disfavor that he failed of re-election. With the exception of being nominated for the presidency

by the free soil democrats, in 1848, Mr. Van Buren lived quietly upon his estate until his death.

He had ever been a prudent man, of frugal habits, and, living within his income, had now fortunately a competency for his declining years. It was on the 4th of March, 1841, that Mr. Van Buren retired from the presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald, he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. From this time until his death, on the 24th of July, 1862, at the age of eighty years, he resided at Lindenwald, a gentleman of leisure, of culture and of wealth; enjoying in a healthy old age, probably far more happiness than he had before experienced amid the stormy scenes of his active life.

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WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth president of the United States; was born at Berkeley, Va., Feb. 9, 1773. His father, Benjamin Harrison, was in comparatively opulent circumstances, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day. He was an intimate friend of George Washington, was early elected a member of the continental congress, and was conspicuous among the patriots of Virginia in resisting the encroachments of the British crown. In the celebrated congress of 1775, Benjamin Harrison and John Hancock were both candidates for the office of speaker.

Mr. Harrison was subsequently chosen governor of Virginia, and was twice re-elected.

Having received a thorough common-school education, William Henry Harrison entered Hampden Sidney college, where he graduated with honor soon after the death of his father. He then repaired to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instructions of Dr. Rush, and the guardianship of Robert

Morris, both of whom were, with his father, signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Upon the outbreak of the Indian troubles, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends, he abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of ensign from President Washington. He was then but nineteen years old. From that time he passed gradually upward in rank until he became aid to Gen. Wayne, after whose death he resigned his commission. He was then appointed secretary of the Northwestern territory. This territory was then entitled to but one member in congress, and Capt. Harrison was chosen to fill that position.

In the spring of 1800 the Northwestern territory was divided by congress into two portions. The eastern portion, comprising the region now embraced in the state of Ohio, was called "The Territory northwest of the Ohio." The western portion, which included what is now called Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, was called the "Indiana territory." William Henry Harrison, then twenty-seven years of age, was appointed, by John Adams, governor of the Indiana territory, and immediately after, also governor of upper Louisiana. He was thus ruler over almost as extensive a realm as any sovereign upon the globe. He was superintendent of Indian affairs, and was invested with powers nearly dictatorial over the now rapidly increasing white population. The ability and fidelity with which he discharged these responsible duties may be inferred from the fact that he was four times appointed to this office—first by John Adams, twice by Thomas Jefferson and afterward by President Madison.

When he began his administration there were but three white settlements in that almost boundless region, now crowded with cities and resounding with all the tumult of wealth and traffic. One of these settlements

was on the Ohio, nearly opposite Louisville; one at Vincennes, on the Wabash, and the third a French settlement.

The vast wilderness over which Gov. Harrison reigned was filled with many tribes of Indians. About the year 1806, two extraordinary men, twin brothers, of the Shawnee tribe, rose among them. One of these was called Tecumseh, or "The Crouching Panther;" the other, Olliwacheca, or "The Prophet." Tecumseh was not only an Indian warrior, but a man of great sagacity, far-reaching foresight and indomitable perseverance in any enterprise in which he might engage. He was inspired with the highest enthusiasm, and had long regarded with dread and with hatred the encroachments of the whites upon the hunting grounds of his fathers. His brother, the Prophet, was an orator, who could sway the feelings of the untutored Indian as the gale tossed the tree-tops beneath which they dwelt.

Gov. Harrison made many attempts to conciliate the Indians, but at last the war came, and at Tippecanoe the Indians were routed with great slaughter. October 28, 1812, his army began its march. When near the Prophet's town three Indians of rank made their appearance and inquired why Gov. Harrison was approaching them in so hostile an attitude. After a short conference, arrangements were made for a meeting the next day, to agree upon terms of peace. But Gov. Harrison was too well acquainted with the Indian character to be deceived by such protestations. Selecting a favorable spot for his night's encampment, he took every precaution against surprise. His troops were posted in a hollow square, and slept upon their arms. The troops threw themselves upon the ground for rest; but every man had his accoutrements on, his loaded musket by his side, and his bayonet fixed. The wakeful governor, between

three and four o'clock in the morning, had risen and was sitting in conversation with his aids by the embers of a waning fire. It was a chill, cloudy morning with a drizzling rain. In the darkness, the Indians had crept as near as possible, and just then, with a savage yell, rushed with all the desperation which superstition and passion most highly inflamed could give, upon the left flank of the little army. The savages had been amply provided with guns and ammunition by the English. Their war-whoop was accompanied by a shower of bullets. The camp-fires were instantly extinguished, as the light aided the Indians in their aim. With hideous yells, the Indian bands rushed on, not doubting a speedy and entire victory. But Gen. Harrison's troops stood as immovable as the rocks around them until day dawned; they then made a simultaneous charge with the bayonet, and swept everything before them, and completely routed the foe. Gov. Harrison now had all his energies tasked to the utmost. The British, descending from the Canadas, were of themselves a very formidable force; but with their savage allies, rushing like wolves from the forest, searching out every remote farm house, burning, plundering, scalping, torturing, the wide frontier was plunged into a state of consternation which even the most vivid imagination can but faintly conceive. Gen. Hull had made the ignominious surrender of his forces at Detroit. Under these despairing circumstances, Gov. Harrison was appointed by President Madison commander-in-chief of the Northwestern army, with orders to retake Detroit, and to protect the frontiers.

Harrison won the love of his soldiers by always sharing with them their fatigue. His whole baggage, while pursuing the foe up the Thames, was carried in a valise; and his bedding consisted of a single blanket lashed over his saddle. Thirty-five British officers, his

prisoners of war, supped with him after the battle. The only fare he could give them was beef roasted before the fire, without bread or salt.

In 1816, Gen. Harrison was chosen a member of the national house of representatives to represent the district of Ohio. In congress he proved an active member, and, whenever he spoke, it was with force of reason and power of eloquence, which arrested the attention of all the members.

In 1819, Harrison was elected to the senate of Ohio; and in 1824, as one of the presidential electors of that state, he gave his vote for Henry Clay. The same year he was chosen to the United States senate.

In 1836, the friends of Gen. Harrison brought him forward as a candidate for the presidency against Van Buren, but he was defeated. At the close of Mr. Van Buren's term, he was re-nominated by his party, and Harrison was unanimously nominated by the whigs, with John Tyler for the vice presidency. The contest was very animated. Gen. Jackson gave all his influence to prevent Harrison's election; but his triumph was signal.

The cabinet which he formed, with Daniel Webster at its head as secretary of state, was one of the most brilliant with which any president had ever been surrounded. In the midst of these bright and joyous prospects, Gen. Harrison was seized by a pleurisy-fever, and, after a few days of violent sickness, died on the 4th of April; just one month after his inauguration as president of the United States.

With the exception, perhaps, of the death of George Washington, the demise of no president of the United States, down to this time, had created a deeper thrill of sympathy throughout the country than that of President Harrison. North and south, his obsequies were observed with unaffected sorrow, and men of all parties seemed to forget differences of opinion in doing honor to the memory of the dead.

JOHAN TYLER, the tenth president of the United States, was born in Charles City county, Va., March 29, 1790.

At the early age of twelve, John entered William and Mary college and graduated with much honor when but seventeen years old. He devoted himself with great assiduity to the study of law, partly with his father and partly with Edmund Randolph, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Virginia.

At nineteen years of age, he commenced the practice of law. His success was rapid and astonishing. It is said that three months had not elapsed ere there was scarcely a case on the docket of the court in which he was not retained. When but twenty-one years of age, he was almost unanimously elected to a seat in the state legislature. He connected himself with the democratic party, and warmly advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five successive years he was elected to the legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age, he was elected a member of congress. Here he acted earnestly and ably with the democratic party, opposing a national bank, internal improvements by the general government, a protective tariff, and advocating a strict construction of the constitution, and the most careful vigilance over state rights. His labors in congress were so arduous that before the close of his second term he found it necessary to resign and retire to his estate in Charles City county, to recruit his health. He, however, soon after consented to take his seat in the state legislature, where his influence was powerful in promoting public works of great utility. He was then chosen by a very large majority of votes, governor of his native state. His administration was signally a successful one, and his popularity secured his re-election.

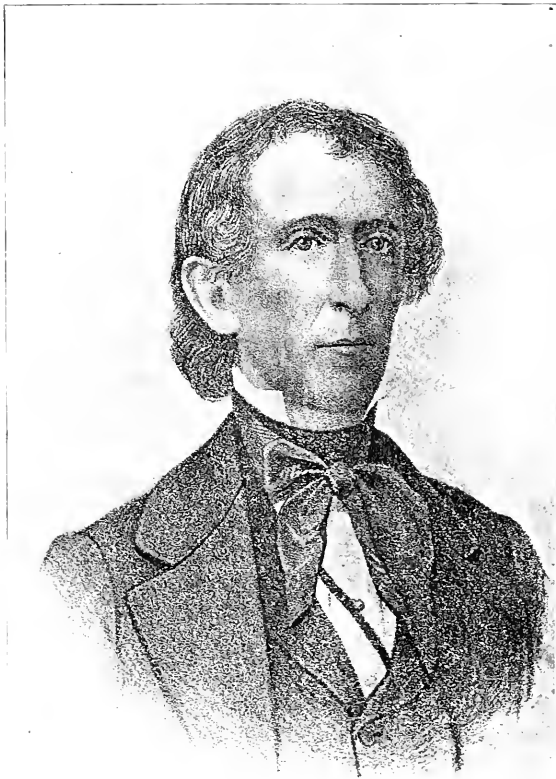
John Randolph, a brilliant, erratic, half-

crazed man, then represented Virginia in the senate of the United States. A portion of the democratic party was displeased with Mr. Randolph's wayward course, and brought forward John Tyler as his opponent, and Tyler was the victor. In accordance with his professions, upon taking his seat in the senate, he joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff; he spoke against and voted against the bank as unconstitutional; he strenuously opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisting all projects of internal improvements by the general government, and avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's view of nullification; he declared that Gen. Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in congress—a record in perfect accordance with the principles which he had always avowed.

Returning to Virginia, he resumed the practice of his profession. There was a split in the democratic party. His friends still regarded him as a true Jeffersonian, gave him a dinner, and showered compliments upon him. He had now attained the age of forty-six. Soon after this he removed to Williamsburg, for the better education of his children; and he again took his seat in the legislature of Virginia.

By the southern whigs, he was sent to the national convention at Harrisburg to nominate a president in 1839. The majority of votes were given to Gen. Harrison, a genuine whig, much to the disappointment of the south, who wished for Henry Clay. To conciliate the southern whigs and to secure their vote, the convention then nominated John Tyler for vice president. Thus it happened that a whig president and, in reality, a democratic vice president were chosen.

In 1841, Mr. Tyler was inaugurated vice president of the United States. In one short



JOHN TYLER.

month from that time Pres. Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler thus found himself, to his own surprise and that of the whole nation, an occupant of the presidential chair. This was a new test of the stability of our institutions, as it was the first time in the history of our country that such an event had occurred. Mr. Tyler was at home in Williamsburg when he received the unexpected tidings of the death of Pres. Harrison. He hastened to Washington, and on the 6th of April was inaugurated to the high and responsible office. Gen. Harrison had selected a whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with counselors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or, on the other hand, should he turn against the party which had elected him and select a cabinet in harmony with himself, and which would oppose all those views which the whigs deemed essential to the public welfare? This was his fearful dilemma, and so he invited the cabinet which Pres. Harrison had selected to retain their seats.

The whigs carried through congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the United States. The president, after ten days' delay, returned it with his veto. He suggested, however, that he would approve of a bill drawn up upon such a plan as he proposed. Such a bill was accordingly prepared, and privately submitted to him. He gave it his approval. It was passed without alteration, and he sent it back with his veto. Here commenced the open rupture. It is said that Mr. Tyler was provoked to this measure by a published letter from the Hon. John M. Botts, a distinguished Virginia whig, who severely touched the pride of the president.

The opposition now exultingly received the president into their arms. The party which elected him denounced him bitterly. All the members of his cabinet, excepting Mr. Webster, resigned. The whigs of congress, both the

senate and the house, held a meeting and issued an address to the people of the United States, proclaiming that all political alliances between the whigs and Pres. Tyler were at an end.

Still the president attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet of distinguished whigs and conservatives, carefully leaving out all strong party men. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, forced out by the pressure of his whig friends. Thus the four years of Mr. Tyler's unfortunate administration passed sadly away. More and more, however, he brought himself into sympathy with his old friends, the democrats, until, at the close of his term, he gave his whole influence to the support of Mr. Polk, the democratic candidate for his successor.

On the 4th of March, 1845, he retired from office, to the regret of neither party, and probably to his own unspeakable relief. His first wife, Miss Letitia Christian, died in Washington, in 1842; and in June, 1844, Pres. Tyler was again married, at New York, to Miss Julia Gardiner, a young lady of many personal and intellectual accomplishments.

The remainder of his days Mr. Tyler passed mainly in retirement at his beautiful home—Sherwood Forest, Charles City county, Va. A polished gentleman in his manners, richly furnished with information from books and experience in the world, and possessing brilliant powers of conversation, his family circle was the scene of unusual attractions. With sufficient means for the exercise of a generous hospitality, he might have enjoyed a serene old age with the few friends who gathered around him, were it not for the storms of civil war which his own principles and policy had helped to introduce.

When the great rebellion rose, which the state rights and nullifying doctrines of John C. Calhoun had inaugurated, Pres. Tyler renounced his allegiance to the United States,

and joined the confederates. He was chosen a member of their congress; and while engaged in active measures to destroy, by force of arms, the government over which he had once presided, he was taken sick and soon died.

.....

JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh president of the United States, was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., November 2, 1795. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Knox) Polk, the former a son of Col. Thomas Polk, who located at the above place, as one of the first pioneers, in 1735.

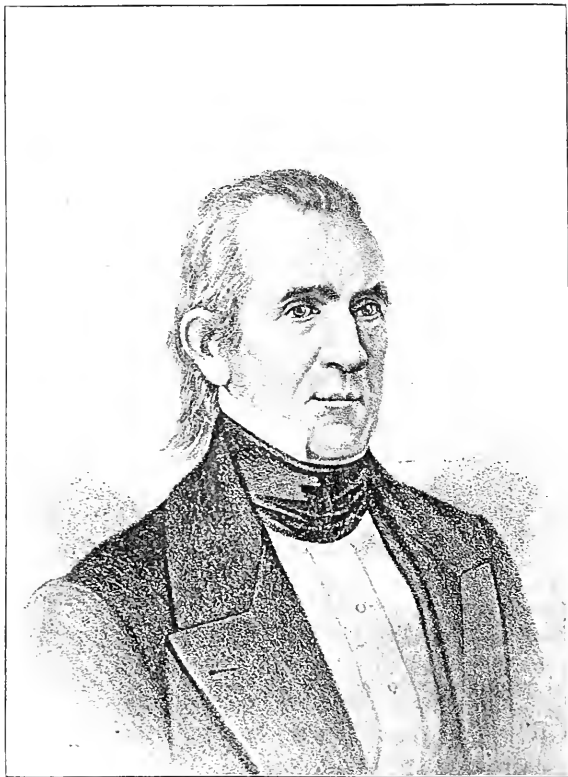
In the year 1806, with his wife and children, and soon after followed by most of the members of the Polk family, Samuel Polk emigrated some two or three hundred miles further west, to the rich valley of the Duck river, Tenn. Here, in the midst of the wilderness, in a region which was subsequently called Maury county, they reared their log huts, and established their homes. In the hard toil of a new farm in the wilderness, James K. Polk spent the early years of his childhood and youth. His father, adding the pursuit of a surveyor to that of a farmer, gradually increased in wealth until he became one of the leading men of the region.

Very early in life, James developed a taste for reading and expressed the strongest desire to obtain a liberal education. His mother's training had made him methodical in his habits, had taught him punctuality and industry, and had inspired him with lofty principles of morality. His health was frail; and his father, fearing that he might not be able to endure a sedentary life, got a situation for him behind the counter, hoping to fit him for commercial pursuits. He remained in this uncongenial occupation but a few weeks, when at his earnest solicitation his father removed him,

and made arrangements for him to prosecute his studies. Soon after he sent him to Murfreesboro academy. In the autumn of 1815 he entered the sophomore class in the university of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. He graduated in 1818, with the highest honors, being deemed the best scholar of his class, both in mathematics and classics. He was then twenty-three years of age. Mr. Polk's health was at this time much impaired by the assiduity with which he had prosecuted his studies. After a short season of relaxation he went to Nashville, Tenn., and entered the office of Felix Grundy, to study law. Here Mr. Polk renewed his acquaintance with Andrew Jackson, who resided on his plantation, the Hermitage, but a few miles from Nashville.

James K. Polk was a popular public speaker, and was constantly called upon to address the meetings of his party friends. His skill as a speaker was such that he was popularly called the Napoleon of the stump. He was a man of unblemished morals, genial and courteous in his bearing, and with that sympathetic nature in the joys and griefs of others which ever gave him troops of friends. In 1823, Mr. Polk was elected to the legislature of Tennessee. Here he gave his strong influence toward the election of his friend, Mr. Jackson, to the presidency of the United States.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Sarah Childress, of Rutherford county, Tenn. His bride was altogether worthy of him—a lady of beauty and culture. In the fall of 1825, Mr. Polk was chosen a member of congress. The satisfaction which he gave to his constituents may be inferred from the fact, that for fourteen successive years, until 1839, he was continued in that office. He then voluntarily withdrew, only that he might accept the gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. In congress he was a laborious member, a frequent and popular speaker. He was always in his seat,



JAMES KNOX POLK.



always courteous; and whenever he spoke it was always to the point, and without any ambitious rhetorical display.

During five sessions of congress, Mr. Polk was speaker of the house. Strong passions were aroused, and stormy scenes were witnessed; but Mr. Polk performed his arduous duties to a very general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the house as he withdrew on the 4th of March, 1839.

On the 14th of October, 1839, he took the oath of office as governor of Tennessee at Nashville. In 1841, his term of office expired, and he was again the candidate of the democratic party, but was defeated. On the 4th of March, 1845, Mr. Polk was inaugurated president of the United States. The verdict of the country in favor of the annexation of Texas exerted its influence upon congress; and the last act of the administration of President Tyler was to affix his signature to a joint resolution of congress, passed on the 3d of March, approving of the annexation of Texas to the American Union. As Mexico still claimed Texas as one of her provinces, the Mexican minister, Almonte, immediately demanded his passports and left the country, declaring the act of annexation to be an act hostile to Mexico.

In his message, President Polk urged that Texas should immediately, by act of congress, be received into the Union on the same footing with the other states. In the meantime, Gen. Taylor was sent with an army into Texas to hold the country. He was sent first to Nueces, which the Mexicans said was the western boundary of Texas. Then he was sent nearly two hundred miles further west, to the Rio Grande, where he erected batteries which commanded the Mexican city of Matamoras, which was situated on the western banks.

The anticipated collision soon took place, and

war was declared against Mexico by President Polk. The war was pushed forward by Mr. Polk's administration with great vigor. Gen. Taylor, whose army was first called one of "observation," then of "occupation," then of "invasion," was sent forward to Monterey. The feeble Mexicans, in every encounter, were hopelessly and awfully slaughtered. It was by the ingenuity of Mr. Polk's administration that the war was brought on.

"To the victors belong the spoils." Mexico was prostrate before us. Her capital was in our hands. We now consented to peace upon the condition that Mexico should surrender to us, in addition to Texas, all of New Mexico, and all of Upper and Lower California. This new demand embraced, exclusive of Texas, 800,000 square miles. This was an extent of territory equal to nine states of the size of New York. Thus slavery was securing eighteen majestic states to be added to the Union. In the prosecution of this war we expended 20,000 lives and more than \$100,000,000. Of this more than \$15,000,000 were paid to Mexico.

On the 3d of March, 1849, Mr. Polk retired from office, having served one term. The next day was Sunday. On the 5th, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated as his successor. Mr. Polk rode to the capitol in the same carriage with Gen. Taylor; and the same evening, with Mrs. Polk, he commenced his return to Tennessee. He was then but fifty-four years of age. He had ever been strictly temperate in all his habits and his health was good. With an ample fortune, a choice library, a cultivated mind, and domestic ties of the dearest nature, it seemed as though long years of tranquility and happiness were before him. But the cholera—the awful scourge—was then sweeping up the valley of the Mississippi. This he contracted, and died on the 15th of June, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth president of the United States, was born on the 24th of November, 1784, in Orange county, Va. His father, Colonel Taylor, was a Virginian of note, and a distinguished patriot and soldier of the Revolution. When Zachary was an infant, his father, with his wife and two children, emigrated to Kentucky, where he settled, a few miles from Louisville. In this frontier home young Zachary could enjoy but few social and educational advantages. When six years of age he attended a common school, and was then regarded as a bright, active boy, rather remarkable for bluntness and decision of character. He was strong, fearless and self-reliant, and manifested a strong desire to enter the army to fight the Indians who were ravaging the frontiers.

In 1808, his father succeeded in obtaining for him the commission of lieutenant in the United States army; and he joined the troops which were stationed at New Orleans under Gen. Wilkinson. Soon after this he married Miss Margaret Smith, a young lady from one of the first families of Maryland.

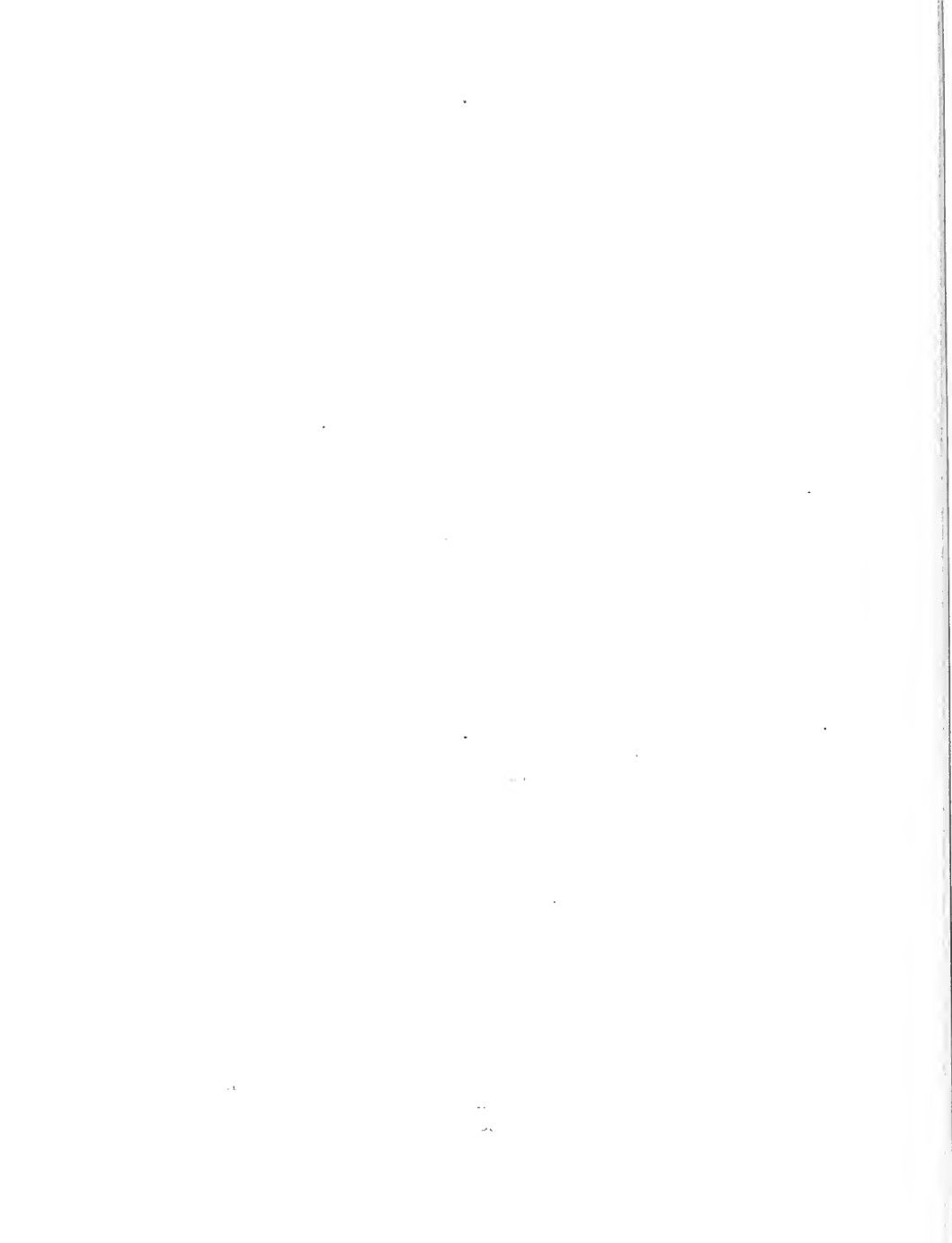
Immediately after the declaration of war with England, in 1812, Capt. Taylor (for he had then been promoted to that rank) was put in command of Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, about fifty miles above Vincennes. This fort had been built in the wilderness by Gen. Harrison, on his march to Tippecanoe. It was one of the first points of attack by the Indians, led by Tecumseh. Its garrison consisted of a broken company of infantry numbering fifty men, many of whom were sick. Early in the autumn of 1812, the Indians, stealthily, and in large numbers, moved upon the fort. Their approach was first indicated by the murder of two soldiers just outside of the stockade. Capt. Taylor made every possible preparation to meet the anticipated as-

sault. On the 4th of September, a band of forty painted and plumed savages came to the fort, waving a white flag, and informed Capt. Taylor that in the morning their chief would come to have a talk with him. It was evident that their object was merely to ascertain the state of things at the fort, and Capt. Taylor, well versed in the wiles of the savages, kept them at a distance. The sun went down; the savages disappeared, the garrison slept upon their arms. One hour before midnight the war-whoop burst from a thousand lips in the forest around, followed by the discharge of musketry, and the rush of the foe. Every man, sick and well, sprang to his post. Every man knew that defeat was not merely death, but in case of capture, death by the most agonizing and prolonged torture. The savages succeeded in setting fire to one of the block-houses. Until six o'clock in the morning, this awful conflict continued. The savages then, baffled at every point, and gnashing their teeth with rage, retired. Capt. Taylor, for this gallant defense, was promoted to the rank of major by brevet.

Until the close of the war, Major Taylor was placed in such situations that he saw but little more of active service. He was sent far away into the depths of the wilderness, to Fort Crawford, on Fox river, which empties into Green bay. Gradually he rose to the rank of colonel. In the Black Hawk war, which resulted in the capture of that renowned chieftain, Col. Taylor took a subordinate but a brave and efficient part. For twenty-four years Col. Taylor was engaged in the defense of the frontiers, in scenes so remote, and in employments so obscure, that his name was unknown beyond the limits of his own immediate acquaintancé. In the year 1836, he was sent to Florida to compel the Seminole Indians to vacate that region and retire beyond the Mississippi, as their chiefs, by treaty, had



ZACHARY TAYLOR.



promised they should do. The services rendered here secured Col. Taylor the high appreciation of the government; and as a reward, he was elevated to the rank of brigadier-general by brevet; and soon after, in May, 1838, was appointed to the chief command of the United States troops in Florida. After two years of such wearisome employment, Gen. Taylor obtained, at his own request, a change of command, and was stationed over the department of the southwest. This field embraced Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Establishing his headquarters at Fort Jesup, in Louisiana, he removed his family to a plantation which he purchased near Baton Rouge. Here he remained for five years, buried, as it were, from the world, but faithfully discharging every duty imposed upon him.

In 1846 Gen. Taylor was sent to guard the land between the Nueces and Rio Grande, the latter river being the boundary of Texas, which was then claimed by the United States. Soon the war with Mexico was brought on, and at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Gen. Taylor won brilliant victories over the Mexicans. The rank of major-general by brevet was then conferred upon Gen. Taylor, and his name was received with enthusiasm almost everywhere in the nation. Then came the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista, in which he won signal victories over forces much larger than he commanded. His careless habits of dress and his unaffected simplicity, secured for Gen. Taylor among his troops the sobriquet of "Old Rough and Ready."

The tidings of the brilliant victory of Buena Vista spread the wildest enthusiasm over the country. The whig party decided to take advantage of this wonderful popularity in bringing forward the unpolished, uncultured, honest soldier as their candidate for the presidency. Gen. Taylor was astonished at the announce-

ment, and for a time would not listen to it; declaring that he was not at all qualified for such an office. So little interest had he taken in politics that, for forty years, he had, not cast a vote.

Gen. Taylor was not an eloquent speaker nor a fine writer. His friends took possession of him, and prepared such few communications as it was needful should be presented to the public. The popularity of the successful warrior swept the land. He was triumphantly elected over two opposing candidates—Gen. Cass and ex-Pres. Martin Van Buren. Though he selected an excellent cabinet, the good old man found himself in a very uncongenial position, and was, at times, sorely perplexed and harassed. His mental sufferings were very severe, and probably tended to hasten his death. The proslavery party was pushing its claims with tireless energy; expeditions were fitting out to capture Cuba; California was pleading for admission to the Union, while slavery stood at the door to bar her out. Gen. Taylor found the political conflicts in Washington to be far more trying to the nerves than battles with Mexicans or Indians.

In the midst of all these troubles, Gen. Taylor, after he had occupied the presidential chair but little over a year, took cold, and after a brief sickness, of but little over five days, died on the 9th of July, 1850. His last words were; "I am not afraid to die. I am ready. I have endeavored to do my duty." He died universally respected and beloved.

Gen. Scott, who was thoroughly acquainted with Gen. Taylor, gave the following graphic and truthful description of his character: "With a good store of common sense, Gen. Taylor's mind had not been enlarged and refreshed by reading, or much converse with the world. Rigidity of ideas was the consequence. The frontiers and small military posts had

been his home. Hence he was quite ignorant for his rank, and quite bigoted in his ignorance. His simplicity was child-like and with innumerable prejudices, amusing and incorrigible, well suited to the tender age. Thus, if a man, however, respectable, chanced to wear a coat of an unusual color, or his hat a little on one side of his head; or an officer to leave a corner of his handkerchief dangling from an outside pocket—in any such case, this critic held the offender to be a coxcomb (perhaps something worse), whom he would not, to use his oft repeated phrase, "touch with a pair of tongs."

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MILLARD FILLMORE, thirteenth president of the United States, was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, N. Y., on the 7th of January, 1800. His father was a farmer, and, owing to misfortune, in humble circumstances. Of his mother, the daughter of Dr. Abiathar Millard, of Pittsfield, Mass., it has been said that she possessed an intellect of very high order, united with much personal loveliness, sweetness of disposition, graceful manners and exquisite sensibilities. She died in 1831; having lived to see her son a young man of distinguished promise, though she was not permitted to witness the high dignity which he finally attained.

In consequence of the secluded home and limited means of his father, Millard enjoyed but slender advantages for education in his early years. The sacred influences of home had taught him to revere the Bible, and had laid the foundations of an upright character. When fourteen years of age, his father sent him some hundred miles from home, to the then wilds of Livingston county, to learn the trade of a clothier. Near the mill there was

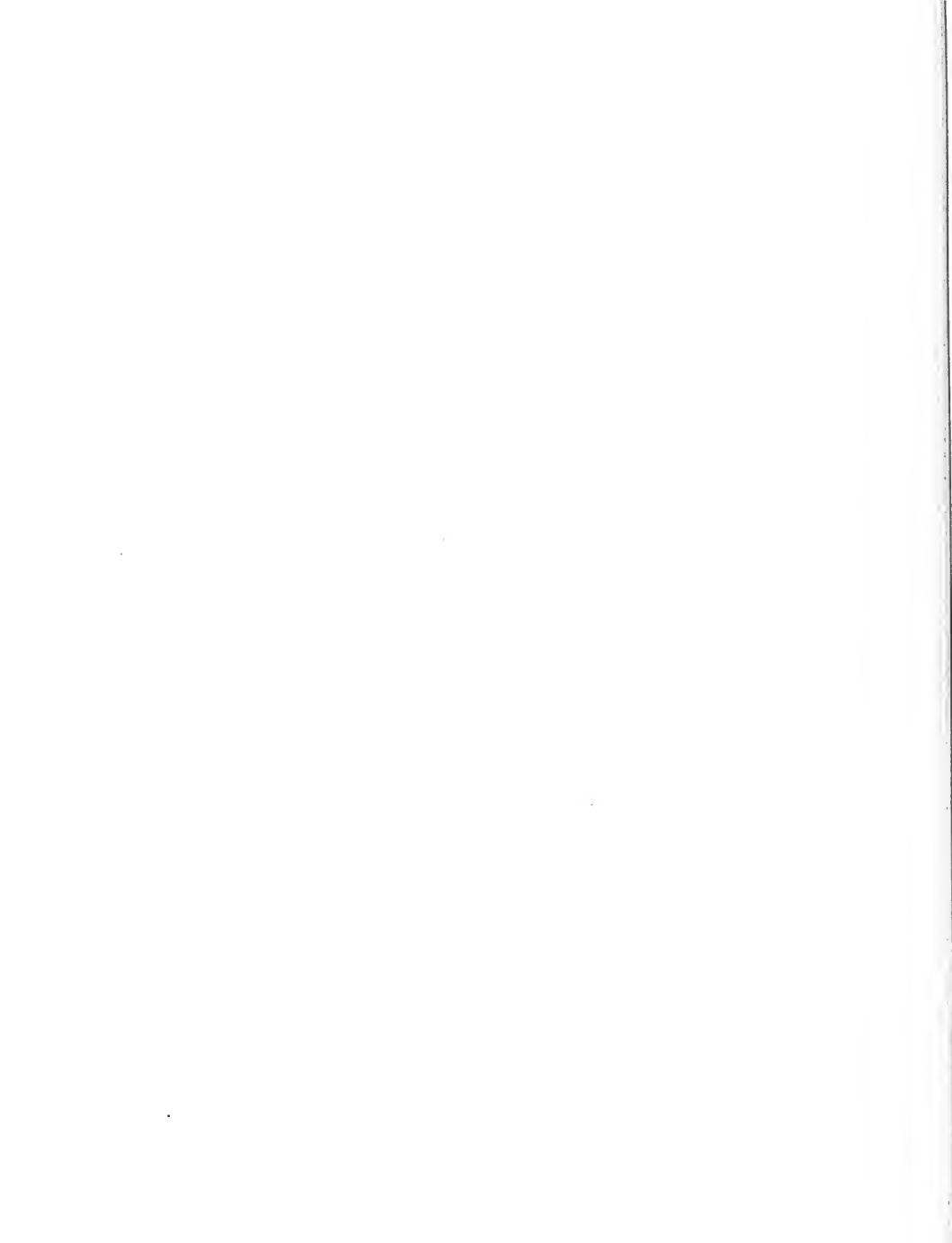
a small village, where some enterprising man had commenced the collection of a village library. This proved an inestimable blessing to young Fillmore. His evenings were spent in reading. Soon every leisure moment was occupied with books. His thirst for knowledge became insatiate, and the selections which he made were continually more elevating and instructive. He read history, biography, oratory, and thus gradually there was kindled in his heart a desire to be something more than a mere worker with his hands; and he was becoming, almost unknown to himself, a well informed, educated man.

The young clothier had now attained the age of nineteen years, and was of fine personal appearance and of gentlemanly demeanor. It so happened that there was a gentleman in the neighborhood of ample pecuniary means and of benevolence—Judge Walter Wood—who was struck with the prepossessing appearance of young Fillmore. He made his acquaintance, and was so much impressed with his ability and attainments that he advised him to abandon his trade and devote himself to the study of law. The young man replied that he had no means of his own, no friends to help him, and that his previous education had been very imperfect. But Judge Wood had so much confidence in him that he kindly offered to take him into his own office, and to loan him such money as he needed. Most gratefully the generous offer was accepted.

In 1823, when twenty-three years of age, he was admitted to the court of common pleas. He then went to the village of Aurora, and commenced the practice of law. In this secluded, peaceful region, his practice, of course, was limited, and there was no opportunity for a sudden rise in fortune or in fame. Here, in the year 1826, he married a lady of great moral worth, and one capable of adorn-



MILLARD FILLMORE.



ing any station she might be called to fill—Miss Abigail Powers.

His elevation of character, his untiring industry, his legal acquirements, and his skill as an advocate, gradually attracted attention; and he was invited to enter into partnership, under highly advantageous circumstances, with an elder member of the bar in Buffalo. Just before removing to Buffalo, in 1829, he took his seat in the house of assembly, of the state of New York, as a representative from Erie county. Though he had never taken a very active part in politics, his vote and his sympathies were with the whig party. The state was then democratic, and he found himself in a helpless minority in the legislature, still the testimony comes from all parties, that his courtesy, ability, and integrity, won, to a very unusual degree, the respect of his associates.

In the autumn of 1832, he was elected to a seat in the United States congress. He entered that troubled arena in some of the most tumultuous hours of our national history. The great conflict respecting the national bank and the removal of the deposits was then raging.

His term of two years closed, and he returned to his profession, which he pursued with increasing reputation and success. After a lapse of two years he again became a candidate for congress; was re-elected, and took his seat in 1837. His past experience as a representative gave him strength and confidence. The first term of service in congress to any man can be but little more than an introduction. He was now prepared for active duty. Fillmore was now a man of wide repute, and his popularity filled the state, and in the year 1847 he was elected comptroller of the state.

Fillmore had attained the age of forty-seven years. His labors at the bar, in the legislature, in congress, and as comptroller,

had given him very considerable fame. The whigs were casting about to find suitable candidates for president and vice president at the approaching election. Far away, on the waters of the Rio Grande, there was a rough old soldier, who had fought successful battles with the Mexicans, which had caused his name to be proclaimed in trumpet-tones all over the land. But it was necessary to associate with him, on the same ticket, some man of reputation as a statesman. Under the influence of these considerations, the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying cry of the whigs, as their candidates for president and vice president. The whig ticket was signally triumphant. On the 4th of March, 1849, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated president, and Millard Fillmore vice president, of the United States.

On the 9th of July, 1850, Pres. Taylor, but one year and four months after his inauguration, was suddenly taken sick and died. By the constitution, Vice Pres. Fillmore thus became president. He appointed a very able cabinet, of which the illustrious Daniel Webster was secretary of state.

Fillmore had very serious difficulties to contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both house. He did everything in his power to conciliate the south; but the proslavery party in the south felt the inadequacy of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free states was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave states that it was inevitable that the power of the government should soon pass into the hands of the free states. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Fillmore's administration, and the Japan expedition was sent out. On the 4th of March, 1853, Fillmore, having served one term, retired.

In 1856, Fillmore was nominated for the presidency by the "know nothing" party, but

was beaten by Mr. Buchanan. After that Fillmore lived in retirement. During the terrible conflict of civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed that his sympathies were rather with those who were endeavoring to overthrow our institutions. He lived to a ripe old age, and died in Buffalo, N. Y., March 8, 1874.

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FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth president of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, N. H., November 23, 1804. Franklin was a very bright and handsome boy, generous, warm-hearted and brave. He won alike the love of old and young. The boys on the play ground loved him. His teachers loved him. The neighbors looked upon him with pride and affection. He was by instinct a gentleman; always speaking kind words, doing kind deeds, with a peculiar unstudied tact which taught him what was agreeable. Without developing any precocity of genius, or any unnatural devotion to books, he was a good scholar; in body, in mind, in affections, a finely developed boy.

When sixteen years of age, in the year 1820, he entered Bowdoin college at Brunswick, Maine. He was one of the most popular young men in the college. The purity of his moral character, the unvarying courtesy of his demeanor, his rank as a scholar, and genial nature, rendered him a universal favorite. There was something very peculiarly winning in his address, and it was evidently not in the slightest degree studied; it was the simple outgushing of his own magnanimous and loving nature.

Upon graduating, in the year 1824, Franklin Pierce commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the state, and a man of great private worth. The eminent social

qualities of the young lawyer, his father's prominence as a public man, and the brilliant political career into which Judge Woodbury was entering, all tended to entice Mr. Pierce into the fascinating, yet perilous, path of political life. With all the ardor of his nature he espoused the cause of Gen. Jackson for the presidency. He commenced the practice of law in Hillsborough, and was soon elected to represent the town in the state legislature. Here he served for four years. The last two years he was chosen speaker of the house by a very large vote.

In 1833, at the age of twenty-nine, he was elected a member of congress. Without taking an active part in debates, he was faithful and laborious in duty, and ever rising in the estimation of those with whom he was associated. In 1837, being then but thirty-three years of age, he was elected to the senate of the United States, taking his seat just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration. He was the youngest member in the senate. In the year 1834 he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady of rare beauty and accomplishments, and one admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Of the three sons who were born to them, all now sleep with their parents in the grave.

In the year 1838, Mr. Pierce, with growing fame and increasing business as a lawyer, took up his residence in Concord, the capital of New Hampshire. President Polk, upon his accession to office, appointed Mr. Pierce attorney-general of the United States; but the offer was declined in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. He also about the same time declined the nomination for governor by the democratic party. The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce to the army. Receiving the appointment of brigadier



FRANKLIN PIERCE.



dier-general, he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, R. I., on the 27th of May, 1847. He took an important part in this war, proving himself a brave and true soldier.

When Gen. Pierce reached his home in his native state he was received enthusiastically by the advocates of the Mexican war, and coldly by its opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, very frequently taking an active part in political questions, giving his cordial support to the pro-slavery wing of the democratic party. The compromise measures met cordially with his approval; and he strenuously advocated the enforcement of the infamous fugitive-slave law, which so shocked the religious sensibilities of the north. He thus became distinguished as a "northern man with southern principles." The strong partisans of slavery in the south consequently regarded him as a man whom they could safely trust in office to carry out their plans.

On the 12th of June, 1852, the democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had obtained a two-thirds vote. Not a vote thus far had been thrown for Gen. Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballotings, during which Gen. Pierce constantly gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received 282 votes, and all other candidates eleven. Gen. Winfield Scott was the whig candidate. Gen. Pierce was chosen with great unanimity. Only four states—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. Gen. Franklin Pierce was therefore inaugurated president of the United States on the 4th of March, 1853.

His administration proved one of the most stormy our country had ever experienced. The

controversy between slavery and freedom was then approaching its culminating point. It became evident that there was an "irrepressible conflict" between them, and that the nation could not long exist "half slave and half free." President Pierce, during the whole of his administration, did everything he could to conciliate the south; but it was all in vain. The conflict every year grew more and more violent, and threats of the dissolution of the Union were borne to the north on every southern breeze.

On the 4th of March, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord. Of three children, two had died, and his only surviving child had been killed before his eyes by a railroad accident; and his wife, one of the most estimable and accomplished of ladies, was rapidly sinking in consumption. The hour of dreadful gloom soon came, and he was left alone in the world without wife or child.

Such was the condition of affairs when Pres. Pierce approached the close of his four years' term of office. The north had become thoroughly alienated from him. The anti-slavery sentiment, goaded by great outrages, had been rapidly increasing; all the intellectual ability and social worth of Pres. Pierce were forgotten in deep reprehension of his administrative acts. The slaveholders of the south, also, unmindful of the fidelity with which he had advocated those measures of government which they approved, and perhaps, also, feeling that he had rendered himself so unpopular as no longer to be able acceptably to serve them, ungratefully dropped him, and nominated James Buchanan to succeed him.

When the terrible rebellion broke forth, which divided our country into two parties, Mr. Pierce remained steadfast in the principles which he had always cherished and gave his sympathies to that pro-slavery party with which he had ever been allied. He declined

to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hand of the national government. He continued to reside in Concord until the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, an honored communicant of the Episcopal church, and one of the kindest of neighbors. Generous to a fault, he contributed liberally for the alleviation of suffering and want, and many of his townspeople were often gladdened by his material bounty.

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JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth president of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Pa., on the 23d of April, 1791. His father was a native of the north of Ireland; a poor man, who had emigrated in 1783, with little property save his own strong arms. Five years afterward he married Elizabeth Spear, the daughter of a respectable farmer, and, with his young bride, plunged into the wilderness, staked his claim, reared his log hut, opened a clearing with his ax, and settled down to perform his obscure part in the drama of life. In this secluded home, where James was born, he remained for eight years, enjoying but few social or intellectual advantages. When James was eight years of age his father removed to the village of Mercersburg, where his son was placed at school, and commenced a course of study in English, Latin and Greek. His progress was rapid, and at the age of fourteen he entered Dickenson college at Carlisle. Here he developed remarkable talent, and took his stand among the first scholars of the institution. His application to study was intense, and yet his native powers enabled him to master the most abstruse subjects with facility. In the year 1809, he graduated with the highest honors of his class. He was then eighteen years of age;

tall and graceful, vigorous in health, fond of athletic sport, an unerring shot, and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812, when he was but twenty-one years of age. Very rapidly he rose in his profession, and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the state. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the state senate one of the judges of the state, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar.

In 1820 he reluctantly consented to run as a candidate for congress. He was elected, and for ten years he remained a member of the lower house. During the vacations of congress, he occasionally tried some important case. In 1831 he retired altogether from the toils of his profession, having acquired an ample fortune.

Gen. Jackson, upon his elevation to the presidency, appointed Mr. Buchanan minister to Russia. The duties of his mission he performed with ability which gave satisfaction to all parties. Upon his return, in 1833, he was elected to a seat in the United States senate. He there met, as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by Pres. Jackson, of making reprisals against France, to enforce the payment of our claims against that country; and defended the course of the president in his unprecedented and wholesale removal from office of those who were not supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. He also, with voice and vote, advocated expunging from the journal of the senate the vote of censure against Gen. Jackson for removing the deposits. Earnestly he opposed



JAMES BUCHANAN.

the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and urged the prohibition of the circulation of anti-slavery documents by the United States mail.

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the presidency, Mr. Buchanan became secretary of state, and as such took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican war. Mr. Polk assumed that crossing the Nueces by the American troops into the disputed territory was not wrong, but for the Mexicans to cross the Rio Grande into that territory was a declaration of war. Mr. Buchanan identified himself thoroughly with the party devoted to the perpetuation and extension of slavery, and brought all the energies of his mind to bear against the Wilmot Proviso. He gave his approval of the compromise measures of 1850, which included the fugitive slave law. Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England.

In the year 1856, a national democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. All the friends of slavery were on one side; all the advocates of its restriction and final abolition on the other. Mr. Fremont, the candidate of the enemies of slavery, received 114 electoral votes. Mr. Buchanan received 174, and was elected. The popular vote stood 1,341,264 for Fremont, 1,838,160 for Buchanan. On March 4, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated. Mr. Buchanan was far advanced in life. Only four years were wanting to fill up his three score years and ten. His own friends—those with whom he had been allied in political principles and action for years—were seeking the destruction of the government, that they might rear upon the ruins of our free institutions a nation whose corner stone should be human slavery. In this emergency, Mr. Buchanan was hope-

lessly bewildered. He could not, with his long avowed principles, consistently oppose the state-rights party in their assumptions. As president of the United States, bound by his oath faithfully to administer the laws, he could not, without perjury of the grossest kind, unite with those endeavoring to overthrow the republic. He therefore did nothing. Mr. Buchanan's sympathy with the pro-slavery party was such, that he had been willing to offer them far more than they had ventured to claim. All the south had professed to ask of the north was non-interference with the subject of slavery. Mr. Buchanan had been ready to offer them the active co-operation of the government to defend and extend the institution. As the storm increased in violence, the slave holders claiming the right to secede, and Mr. Buchanan avowing that congress had no power to prevent it, one of the most pitiable exhibitions of governmental imbecility was exhibited the world has ever seen. He declared that congress had no power to enforce its laws in any state which had withdrawn, or which was attempting to withdraw from the Union. This was not the doctrine of Andrew Jackson, when, with his hand upon his sword hilt, he exclaimed: "The Union must and shall be preserved."

South Carolina seceded in December, 1860, nearly three months before the inauguration of Pres. Lincoln. Mr. Buchanan looked on in listless despair. The rebel flag was raised in Charleston; Fort Sumter was besieged; our forts, navy yards and arsenals were seized; our depots of military stores were plundered; and our custom houses and post offices were appropriated by the rebels. The energy of the rebels, and the imbecility of our executive, were alike marvelous. The nation looked on in agony, waiting for the slow weeks to glide away and close the administration, so terrible in its weakness. At length the long looked

for hour of deliverance came, when Abraham Lincoln was to receive the scepter.

The administration of President Buchanan was certainly the most calamitous our country has experienced. His best friends cannot recall it with pleasure. And still more deplorable it is for his fame, that in that dreadful conflict which rolled its billows of flame and blood over our whole land, no word came from his lips to indicate his wish that our country's banner should triumph over the flag of the rebellion. He died at his Wheatland retreat, June 1, 1868.

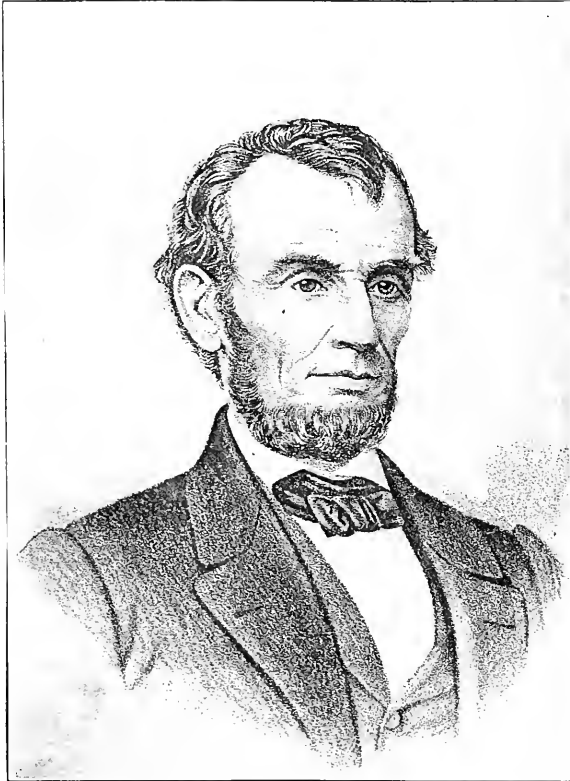
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ABRAMHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth president of the United States, was born in Hardin county, Ky., February 12, 1809. About the year 1780, a man by the name of Abraham Lincoln left Virginia with his family and moved into the then wilds of Kentucky. Only two years after this emigration, still a young man, while working one day in a field, he was stealthily approached by an Indian and shot dead. His widow was left in extreme poverty with five little children, three boys and two girls. Thomas, the youngest of the boys, was four years of age at his father's death. This Thomas was the father of Abraham Lincoln, the president of the United States, whose name must henceforth forever be enrolled with the most prominent in the annals of our world.

When twenty-eight years of age Thomas Lincoln built a log cabin of his own, and married Nancy Hanks, the daughter of another family of poor Kentucky emigrants, who had also come from Virginia. Their second child was Abraham Lincoln. The mother of Abraham was a noble woman, gentle, loving, pen-sive; created to adorn a palace, doomed to toil and pine, and die in a hovel. "All that I

am, or hope to be," exclaims the grateful son, "I owe to my angel mother."

When Abraham was eight years of age, his father sold his cabin and farm, and moved to Harrison county, Ind, where two years later his mother died. Abraham soon became the scribe of the uneducated community around him. He could not have had a better school than this to teach him to put thoughts into words. He also became an eager reader. The books he could obtain were few; but these he read and re-read until they were almost committed to memory. As the years rolled on, the lot of this lowly family was the usual lot of humanity. There were joys and griefs, weddings and funerals. Abraham's sister, Sarah, to whom he was tenderly attached, was married when a child of but fourteen years of age, and soon died. The family was gradually scattered. Thomas Lincoln sold out his squatter's claim in 1830, and emigrated to Macon county, Ill. Abraham Lincoln was then twenty-one years of age. With vigorous hands he aided his father in rearing another log cabin. Abraham worked diligently at this until he saw the family comfortably settled, and their small lot of inclosed prairie planted with corn, when he announced to his father his intention to leave home, and to go out into the world and seek his fortune. Little did he or his friends imagine how brilliant that fortune was to be. He saw the value of education and was intensely earnest to improve his mind to the utmost of his power. He saw the ruin which ardent spirits were causing, and became strictly temperate; refusing to allow a drop of intoxicating liquor to pass his lips. And he had read in God's word, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain;" and a profane expression he was never heard to utter. Religion he revered. His morals were pure, and he was uncontaminated by a single vice.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Young Abraham worked for a time as a hired laborer among the farmers. Then he went to Springfield, where he was employed in building a large flat-boat. In this he took a herd of swine, floated them down the Sangamon to the Illinois, and thence by the Mississippi to New Orleans. In this adventure his employers were so well pleased, that upon his return they placed a store and mill under his care. In 1832, at the outbreak of the Black Hawk war, he enlisted and was chosen captain of a company. He returned to Sangamon county, and although only twenty-three years of age, was a candidate for the legislature, but was defeated. He soon afterward received from Andrew Jackson the appointment of postmaster of New Salem. His only postoffice was his hat. All the letters he received he carried there ready to deliver to those he chanced to meet. He studied surveying and soon made this his business. In 1834 he again became a candidate for the legislature, and was elected. Mr. Stuart, of Springfield, advised him to study law. He walked from New Salem to Springfield, borrowed of Mr. Stuart a load of books, carried them back and began his legal studies. When the legislature assembled he trudged on foot with his pack on his back 100 miles to Vandalia, then the capital. In 1836 he was re-elected to the legislature. Here it was he first met Stephen A. Douglas. In 1839 he removed to Springfield and began the practice of law. His success with the jury was so great that he was soon engaged in almost every noted case in the circuit.

In 1854 the great discussion began between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas, on the slavery question. In the organization of the republican party in Illinois, in 1856, he took an active part, and at once became one of the leaders in that party. Mr. Lincoln's speeches in opposition to Senator Douglas in the contest in 1858 for a seat in the senate, form a most notable

part of his history. The issue was on the slavery question, and he took the broad ground of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. Mr. Lincoln was defeated in this contest, but won a far higher prize—the presidency.

The great republican convention met at Chicago on the 16th of June, 1860. The delegates and strangers who crowded the city amounted to 25,000. An immense building, called "The Wigwam," was reared to accommodate the convention. There were eleven candidates for whom votes were cast. William H. Seward, a man whose fame as a statesman had long filled the land, was the most prominent. It was generally supposed he would be the nominee. Abraham Lincoln, however, received the nomination on the third ballot. Little did he then dream of the weary years of toil and care, and the bloody death, to which that nomination doomed him; and as little did he dream that he was to render services to his country which would fix upon him the eyes of the whole civilized world, and which would give him a place in the affections of his countrymen, second only, if second, to that of Washington.

Election day came and Mr. Lincoln received 180 electoral votes out of 203 cast, and was, therefore, constitutionally elected president of the United States. The tirade of abuse that was poured upon this good and merciful man, especially by the slaveholders, was greater than upon any other man ever elected to this high position. In February, 1861, Mr. Lincoln started for Washington, stopping in all the large cities on his way, making speeches. The whole journey was fraught with much danger. Many of the southern states had already seceded, and several attempts at assassination were afterward brought to light. A gang in Baltimore had arranged, upon his arrival, to "get up a row,"

and in the confusion to make sure of his death with revolvers and hand grenades. A detective unraveled the plot. A secret and special train was provided to take him from Harrisburg, through Baltimore, at an unexpected hour of the night. The train started at half-past ten; and to prevent any possible communication on the part of the secessionists with their confederate gang in Baltimore, as soon as the train had started the telegraph wires were cut. Mr. Lincoln reached Washington in safety and was inaugurated, although great anxiety was felt by all loyal people.

In the selection of his cabinet Mr. Lincoln gave to Mr. Seward the department of state, and to other prominent opponents before the convention he gave important positions.

During no other administration have the duties devolving upon the president been so manifold, and the responsibilities so great, as those which fell to the lot of President Lincoln. Knowing this, and feeling his own weakness and inability to meet, and in his own strength to cope with the difficulties, he early learned to seek Divine wisdom and guidance in determining his plans, and Divine comfort in all his trials, both personal and national. Contrary to his own estimate of himself, Mr. Lincoln was one of the most courageous of men. He went directly into the rebel capital just as the retreating foe was leaving, with no guard but a few sailors. From the time he had left Springfield, in 1861, however, plans had been made for his assassination, and he at last fell a victim to one of them. April 14, 1865, he, with General Grant, was urgently invited to attend Ford's theater. It was announced that they would be present. Gen. Grant, however, left the city. Pres. Lincoln, feeling, with his characteristic kindness of heart, that it would be a disappointment if he should fail them, very reluctantly consented to go. While listening to the play an actor by the name of

John Wilkes Booth entered the box where the president and family were seated, and fired a bullet into his brains. He died the next morning at seven o'clock, and now, if never before, the nation was plunged into the deepest mourning, and truly mourned the "country's loss."

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ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth president of the United States, was born December 29, 1808, in Raleigh, N. C. When Andrew was five years of age, his father accidentally lost his life while heroically endeavoring to save a friend from drowning. Until ten years of age, Andrew was a ragged boy about the streets, supported by the labor of his mother, who obtained her living with her own hands. He then, having never attended a school one day, and being unable either to read or write, was apprenticed to a tailor in his native town. A gentleman was in the habit of going to the tailor's shop occasionally and reading to the boys at work there. He often read from the speeches of distinguished British statesmen. Andrew, who was endowed with a mind of more than ordinary native ability, became much interested in these speeches; his ambition was roused, and he was inspired with a strong desire to learn to read. He accordingly applied himself to the alphabet, and, with the assistance of some of his fellow-workmen, learned his letters. He then called upon the gentleman to borrow the book of speeches. The owner, pleased with his zeal, not only gave him the book, but assisted him in learning to combine the letters into words. Under such difficulties he pressed onward laboriously, spending usually ten or twelve hours at work in the shop, and then robbing himself of rest and recreation to devote such time as he could to reading.



ANDREW JOHNSON,

He went to Tennessee in 1826 and located at Greenville, where he married a young lady who possessed some education. Under her instructions he learned to write and cipher. He became prominent in the village debating society, and a favorite with the students of Greenville college. In 1828 he organized a workingman's party, which elected him alderman, and in 1830 elected him mayor, which position he held three years. He now began to take a lively interest in political affairs, identifying himself with the working classes to which he belonged. In 1835 he was elected a member of the house of representatives of Tennessee. He was then just twenty-seven years of age. He became a very active member of the legislature, gave his adhesion to the democratic party, and in 1840 "stumped the state," advocating Martin Van Buren's claims to the presidency in opposition to those of Gen. Harrison. In this campaign he acquired much readiness as a speaker, and extended and increased his reputation.

In 1841 he was elected state senator; in 1843 he was elected a member of congress, and by successive elections held that important post for ten years. In 1853 he was elected governor of Tennessee, and was re-elected in 1855. In all these responsible positions he discharged his duties with distinguished ability and proved himself the friend of the working classes. In 1857 Mr. Johnson was elected a United States senator.

Years before, in 1845, he had warmly advocated the annexation of Texas, stating however, as his reason, that he thought this annexation would probably prove "to be the gateway out of which the sable sons of Africa are to pass from bondage to freedom, and become merged in a population congenial to themselves." In 1850 he also supported the compromise measures, the two essential fea-

tures of which were, that the white people of the territories should be permitted to decide for themselves whether they would enslave the colored people or not, and that the free states of the north should return to the south persons who attempted to escape from slavery.

Mr. Johnson was never ashamed of his lowly origin; on the contrary he often took pride in avowing that he owed his distinction to his own exertions. "Sir," said he on the floor of the senate, "I do not forget that I am a mechanic; neither do I forget that Adam was a tailor and sewed fig leaves, and that our Savior was the son of a carpenter."

In the Charleston-Baltimore convention of 1860, he was the choice of the Tennessee democrats for the presidency. In 1861, when the purpose of the southern democracy became apparent, he took a decided stand in favor of the Union, and held "slavery must be held subordinate to the Union at whatever cost." He returned to Tennessee, and repeatedly imperiled his own life to protect the Unionists of Tennessee. Tennessee having seceded from the Union, President Lincoln, on March 4, 1862, appointed him military governor of the state, and he established the most stringent military rule. His numerous proclamations attracted wide attention. In 1864 he was elected vice president of the United States, and upon the death of Mr. Lincoln, April 15, 1865, became president. In a speech two days later he said: "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong not only to protect, but to punish. * * The people must understand that it (treason) is the blackest of crimes and will surely be punished." Yet his whole administration, the history of which is so well

known, was in utter inconsistency with, and the most violent opposition to, the principles laid down in that speech.

In his loose policy of reconstruction and general amnesty he was opposed by congress; and he characterized congress as a new rebellion, and lawlessly defied it in everything possible to the utmost. In the beginning of 1868, on account of "high crimes and misdemeanors," the principal of which was the removal of Secretary Stanton, in violation of the Tenure of Office act, articles of impeachment were preferred against him, and the trial began March 23.

It was very tedious, continuing for nearly three months. A test article of the impeachment was at length submitted to the court for its action. It was certain that as the court voted upon that article, so would it vote upon all. Thirty-four voices pronounced the president guilty. As a two-thirds vote was necessary to his condemnation, he was pronounced acquitted, notwithstanding the great majority against him. The change of one vote from the not guilty side would have sustained the impeachment.

The president for the remainder of his term was but little regarded. He continued, though impotently, his conflict with congress. His own party did not think it expedient to renominate him for the presidency. The bullet of the assassin introduced him to the president's chair. Notwithstanding this, never was there presented to a man a better opportunity to immortalize his name and win the gratitude of a nation. He failed utterly. He retired to his home in Greenville, Tenn., taking no very active part in politics until 1875. On January 26, after an exciting struggle, he was chosen by the legislature of Tennessee United States senator in the forty-fourth congress; and took his seat in that body at the special session convened by President Grant

on the 5th of March. On the 27th of July, 1875, the ex-president made a visit to his daughter's home, near Carter Station, Tenn. When he started on his journey he was apparently in his usual vigorous health, but on reaching the residence of his child the following day was stricken with paralysis, rendering him unconscious. He rallied occasionally, but finally passed away at 2 A. M., July 31, aged sixty-seven years. He was buried at Greenville, on the 3d of August, 1875.

ALYSSES S. GRANT, the eighteenth president of the United States, was born on the 29th of April, 1822, of christian parents, in a humble home, at Point Pleasant, Va., on the banks of the Ohio. Shortly after his father moved to Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio. In this remote frontier hamlet, Ulysses received a common school education. At the age of seventeen, in the year 1839, he entered the Military academy at West Point. Here he was regarded as a solid, sensible young man of fair abillities, and of sturdy, honest character. He took respectable rank as a scholar. In June, 1843, he graduated, about the middle in his class, and was sent as lieutenant of infantry to one of the distant military posts in the Missouri territory. Two years he passed in these dreary solitudes, watching the vagabond and exasperating Indians.

The war with Mexico came. Lieut. Grant was sert with his regiment to Corpus Christi. His first battle was at Palo Alto. There was no chance here for the exhibition of either skill or heroism, nor at Resaca de la Palma, his second battle. At the battle of Monterey, his third engagement, it is said that he performed a signal service of daring and skillful horsemanship. His brigade had exhausted its ammunition. A messenger must be sent for



ULYSSES S. GRANT.

more, along a route exposed to the bullets of the foe. Lieut. Grant, adopting an expedient learned of the Indians, grasped the mane of his horse, and hanging upon one side of the animal, ran the gauntlet in entire safety. From Monterey he was sent, with the Fourth infantry, to aid Gen. Scott, at the siege of Vera Cruz. In preparation for the march to the city of Mexico, he was appointed quartermaster of his regiment. At the battle of Molino del Rey, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy, and was brevetted captain at Chapultepec.

At the close of the Mexican war, Capt. Grant returned with his regiment to New York, and was again sent to one of the military posts on the frontier. The discovery of gold in California causing an immense tide of emigration to flow to the Pacific shores, Capt. Grant was sent, with a battalion, to Fort Dallas, in Oregon, for the protection of the interests of the emigrants. Life was wearisome in those wilds. Capt. Grant resigned his commission and returned to the states; and having married, entered upon the cultivation of a small farm near St. Louis, Mo. He had but little skill as a farmer. Finding his toil not remunerative, he turned to mercantile life, entering into the leather business, with a younger brother at Galena, Ill. This was in the year 1860. As the tidings of the rebels firing on Fort Sumter reached the ears of Capt. Grant in his counting room, he said—"Uncle Sam has educated me for the army; though I have served him through one war, I do not feel that I have yet repaid the debt. I am still ready to discharge my obligations. I shall therefore buckle on my sword and see Uncle Sam through this war, too."

He went into the streets, raised a company of volunteers, and led them, as their captain, to Springfield, the capital of the state, where their services were offered to Gov. Yates. The

governor, impressed by the zeal and straightforward executive ability of Capt. Grant, gave him a desk in his office, to assist in the volunteer organization that was being formed in the state in behalf of the government. On the 15th of June, 1861, Capt. Grant received a commission as colonel of the Twenty-first regiment of Illinois volunteers. His merits as a West Point graduate, who had served for fifteen years in the regular army, were such that he was soon promoted to the rank of brigadier general and was placed in command at Cairo. The rebels raised their flag at Paducah, near the mouth of the Tennessee river. Scarcely had its folds appeared ere Gen. Grant was there. The rebels fled. Their banner fell, and the stars and stripes were unfurled in its stead.

At Belmont, a few days later, he surprised and routed the rebels, then at Fort Henry won another victory. Then came the brilliant fight at Fort Donelson. The nation was electrified by the victory, and the brave leader of the boys in blue was immediately made a major general, and the military district of Tennessee was assigned to him.

Like all great captains, Gen. Grant knew well how to secure the results of a victory. He immediately pushed on to the enemy's lines. Then came the terrible battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, and the siege of Vicksburg, where Gen. Pemberton made an unconditional surrender of the city with over 30,000 men and 172 cannon. The fall of Vicksburg was by far the most severe blow which the rebels had thus far encountered, and opened up the Mississippi from Cairo to the gulf.

Gen. Grant was next ordered to co-operate with Gen. Banks in a movement upon Texas, and proceeded to New Orleans, where he was thrown from his horse and received severe injuries, from which he was laid up for months. He then rushed to the aid of Gens. Rosecrans

and Thomas at Chattanooga, and by a wonderful series of strategic and technical measures put the Union army in fighting condition. Then followed the bloody battles of Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, in which the rebels were routed with great loss. This won for him unbounded praise in the north. On the 4th of February, 1864, congress revived the grade of lieutenant general, and the rank was conferred on Gen. Grant. He repaired to Washington to receive his credentials and enter upon the duties of his new office.

Gen. Grant decided as soon as he took charge of the army to concentrate the widely dispersed national troops for an attack on Richmond, the nominal capital of the rebellion, and endeavor there to destroy the rebel armies which would be promptly assembled from all quarters for its defense. The whole continent seemed to tremble under the tramp of these majestic armies, rushing to the decisive battle-field. Steamers were crowded with troops; railway trains were burdened with closely packed thousands. His plans were comprehensive and involved a series of campaigns, which were executed with remarkable energy and ability, and were consummated at the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865.

The war was ended. The Union was saved. The almost unanimous voice of the nation declared Gen. Grant to be the most prominent instrument in its salvation. The eminent services he had thus rendered the country brought him conspicuously forward as the republican candidate for the presidential chair. At the republican convention held at Chicago, May 21, 1868, he was unanimously nominated for the presidency, and at the autumn election received a majority of the popular vote, and 214 out of 294 electoral votes. The national convention of the republican party which met at Philadelphia on the 5th of June,

1872, placed Gen. Grant in nomination for a second term by a unanimous vote. The selection was emphatically endorsed by the people five months later, 292 electoral votes being cast for him.

Soon after the close of his second term, Gen. Grant started upon his famous trip around the world. He visited almost every country of the civilized world, and was everywhere received with such ovations and demonstrations of respect and honor, private, as well as public and official, as were never before bestowed upon any citizen of the United States.

He was the most prominent candidate before the republican national convention in 1880 for a renomination for president. But he went to New York and embarked in the brokerage business under the firm name of Grant & Ward. The latter proved a villain, wrecked Grant's fortune, and for larceny was sent to the penitentiary. The general was attacked with cancer in the throat, but suffered in his stoic-like manner, never complaining. He was re-instated general of the army and retired by congress. The cancer soon finished its deadly work, and July 23, 1885, the nation went in mourning over the death of the illustrious general.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, the nineteenth president of the United States, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1852, almost three months after the death of his father, Rutherford Hayes. His ancestry, on both the paternal and maternal sides, was of the most honorable character. It can be traced, it is said, as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains, fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates, and had a large following.



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.



Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Conn. His son George was born in Windsor, and remained there during his life. Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived from the time of his marriage until his death in Simsbury, Conn. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Conn. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a farmer, blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He emigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro, where he established a hotel. Here his son, Rutherford Hayes, the father of President Hayes, was born. He was married, in September, 1813, to Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vt., whose ancestors emigrated thither from Connecticut, they having been among the wealthiest and best families of Norwich. Her ancestry on the male side are traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

The father of President Hayes was an industrious, frugal and open-hearted man. He was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything else that he chose to undertake. He was a member of the church, active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town, and conducted his business on christian principles. After the close of the war of 1812, for reasons inexplicable to his neighbors, he resolved to emigrate to Ohio.

The journey from Vermont to Ohio in that day, when there were no canals, steamers, nor railways, was a very serious affair. A tour of inspection was first made, occupying four months. Mr. Hayes determined to move to Delaware, where the family arrived in 1817.

He died July 22, 1822, a victim of malarial fever, less than three months before the birth of the son, of whom we now write. Mrs. Hayes, in her sore bereavement, found the support she so much needed in her brother Sardis, who had been a member of the household from the day of its departure from Vermont, and in an orphan girl whom she had adopted some time before as an act of charity.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker, so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes' baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on familiar terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head, and the mother's assiduous care of him, said in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet."

"You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes. "You wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him president of the United States yet." The boy lived in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his older brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother.

The boy was seven years old before he went to school. His education, however, was not neglected. He probably learned as much from his mother and sister as he would have done at school. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. His uncle Sardis Birchard took the deepest interest in his education; and as the boy's health had improved, and he was making good progress in his studies, he proposed to send him to college. His preparation commenced with a tutor at home; but he was afterward sent for one year to a professor in

the Wesleyan university, in Middletown, Conn. He entered Kenyon college in 1838, at the age of sixteen, and was graduated at the head of his class in 1842.

Immediately after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, Esq., in Columbus. Finding his opportunities for study in Columbus somewhat limited, he determined to enter the law school at Cambridge, Mass., where he remained two years. In 1845, after graduating at the law school, he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but a limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession.

In 1849 he moved to Cincinnati, where his ambition found a new stimulus. Two events, occurring at this period, had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of these was his marriage with Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Chillicothe; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary club, a body embracing among its members such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Gen. John Pope, Gov. Edward F. Noyes, and many others hardly less distinguished in after life. The marriage was a fortunate one in every respect, as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of our presidents was more universally admired, revered and beloved than was Mrs. Hayes, and no one did more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood. The Literary club brought Mr. Hayes into constant association with young men of high character and noble aims, and lured him to display the qualities so long hidden by his bashfulness and extreme modesty.

In 1856 he was nominated to the office of judge of the court of common pleas; but he

declined to accept the nomination. Two years later, the office of city solicitor becoming vacant, the city council elected him for the unexpired term.

In 1861, when the rebellion broke out, he was at the zenith of his professional life. His rank at the bar was among the first. But the news of the attack on Fort Sumter found him eager to take up arms for the defense of his beloved country.

His military record was bright and illustrious. In October, 1861, he was made lieutenant-colonel, and August, 1862, promoted colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio regiment, but he refused to leave his old comrades and go among strangers. Subsequently, however, he was made colonel of his old regiment. At the battle of South Mountain he received a wound, and while faint and bleeding displayed courage and fortitude that won admiration from all.

Col. Hayes was detached from his regiment, after his recovery, to act as brigadier-general, and placed in command of the celebrated Kanawha division, and for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, he was promoted brigadier-general. He was also brevetted major-general "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaigns of 1864 in West Virginia." In the course of his arduous services four horses were shot from under him, and he was wounded four times.

In 1864, Gen. Hayes was elected to congress, from the Second Ohio district, which had long been democratic. He was not present during the campaign, and after his election was importuned to resign his commission in the army; but he finally declared: "I shall never come to Washington until I can come by the way of Richmond." He was re-elected in 1866.

In 1867, Gen. Hayes was elected governor



JAMES A. GARFIELD.

of Ohio over Hon. Allen G. Thurman, a popular democrat. In 1869 was re-elected over George H. Pendleton. He was elected governor for the third term in 1875.

In 1876 he was the standard-bearer of the republican party in the presidential contest, and, after a hard, long contest, was chosen president, and was inaugurated Monday, March 5, 1875.

He served one full term of four years, then retired to his peaceful home, where he expired January 17, 1893.

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JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth president of the United States, was born November 19, 1831, in the woods of Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, both of New England ancestry, and from families well known in the early history of that section of our country, but had moved to the Western Reserve, in Ohio, early in its settlement.

The house in which James A. was born was about 20x30 feet, built of logs, with the spaces between the logs filled with clay. His father was a hard-working farmer, and he soon had his fields cleared, an orchard planted, and a log barn built. The household comprised the father and mother and their four children—Mehetabel, Thomas, Mary and James. In May, 1823, the father, from a cold contracted in helping to put out a forest fire, died. At this time James was about eighteen months old, and Thomas about ten years old. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, Ohio, near their birth-place.

The early educational advantages young Garfield enjoyed were very limited, yet he made the most of them. He labored at farm work for others, did carpenter work, chopped

wood, or did anything that would bring in a few dollars. Nor was Gen. Garfield ever ashamed of his origin, and he never forgot the friends of his struggling childhood, youth and manhood, neither did they ever forget him. When in the highest seats of honor, the humblest friend of his boyhood was as kindly greeted as ever.

The highest ambition of young Garfield until he was about sixteen years old was to be a captain of a vessel on Lake Erie. He was anxious to go aboard a vessel, which his mother strongly opposed. She finally consented to his going to Cleveland, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland. After making many applications for work, and trying to get aboard a lake vessel, and not meeting with success, he engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania canal. He remained at this work but a short time when he went home, and attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, when he entered Hiram and the Eclectic institute, teaching a few terms of school in the meantime, and doing other work. This school was started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850, of which church he was then a member. He became janitor and bell-ringer in order to help pay his way. He then became both teacher and pupil. In the fall of 1854, he entered Williams college, from which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class. He afterward returned to Hiram college as its president. Dr. Noah Porter, president of Yale college, says of him in reference to his religion:

“President Garfield was more than a man of strong moral and religious convictions. His whole history, from boyhood to the last, shows that duty to man and to God, and devotion to Christ and life and faith and spiritual

commission were controlling springs of his being, and to a more than usual degree."

Mr. Garfield was united in marriage with Miss Lucretia Rudolph, November 11, 1858, who proved herself worthy as the wife of one whom all the world loved and mourned. To them were born seven children, five of whom are still living, four boys and one girl.

Mr. Garfield made his first political speeches in 1856, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass meetings, and became the favorite speaker wherever he was. During this year he was elected to the Ohio senate. He also began to study law at Cleveland, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar. The great rebellion broke out in the early part of this year, and Mr. Garfield at once resolved to fight as he had talked, and enlisted to defend the old flag. He received his commission as lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-second regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry, August 14, 1861. He was immediately put into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action, was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving out of his native state the officer (Humphrey Marshall) reputed to be the ablest of those, not educated to war, whom Kentucky had given to the rebellion. This work was bravely and speedily accomplished, although against great odds. President Lincoln, on his success, commissioned him brigadier general, January 10, 1862; and as "he had been the youngest man in the Ohio senate two years before, so now he was the youngest general in the army." He was with Gen. Buell's army at Shiloh, in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. He was then detailed as a member of the general court-martial for the trial of Fitz-John Porter. He was then ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans, and was

assigned to the chief of staff. The military history of Gen. Garfield closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of the major-general.

Without an effort on his part Gen. Garfield was elected to congress in the fall of 1862 from the Nineteenth district of Ohio. This section of Ohio had been represented in congress for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. It was not without a struggle that he resigned his place in the army. At the time he entered congress he was the youngest member in that body. Here he remained by successive re-elections until he was elected president in 1880. Of his labors in congress Senator Hoar says: "Since the year 1864 you cannot think of a question which has been debated in congress, or discussed before a tribunal of the American people, in regard to which you will not find, if you wish instruction, the argument on one side stated, in almost every instance, better than by anybody else, in some speech made in the house of representatives or on the hustings by Mr. Garfield."

Upon January 14, 1880, Gen. Garfield was elected to the United States senate, and on the 8th of June, of the same year, was nominated as the candidate of his party for president at the great Chicago convention. He was elected in the following November, and on March 4, 1881, was inaugurated. Probably no administration ever opened its existence under brighter auspices than that of President Garfield, and every day it grew in favor with the people, and by the first of July he had completed all the initiatory and preliminary work of his administration and was preparing to leave the city to meet his friends at Williams college. While on his way and at the depot, in company with Secretary Blaine, a man stepped behind him, drew a revolver, and fired directly at his back. The president



CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

tattered and fell, and as he did so the assassin fired a second shot, the bullet cutting the left coat sleeve of his victim, but inflicting no further injury. For eighty days all during the hot months of July and August, he lingered and suffered. He, however, remained master of himself till the last, and by his magnificent bearing was teaching the country and the world the noblest of human lessons—how to live grandly in the very clutch of death. He passed serenely away September 19, 1881, at Elberon, N. J., on the seashore, where he had been taken shortly previous. The murderer was tried, found guilty and executed, in one year after he committed the foul deed.

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CHESTER A. ARTHUR, twenty-first president of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Vermont, on the fifth of October, 1830, and is the eldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father was the Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, who emigrated to this country from the county Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, N. Y., after a long and successful ministry.

Young Arthur was educated at Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., where he excelled in all his studies. After his graduation, he taught school in Vermont for two years, and at the expiration of that time went to New York, with \$500 in his pocket, and entered the office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver, as student. After being admitted to the bar he formed a partnership with his intimate friend and roommate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing in the west, and for three months they roamed about in the western states in search of an eligible site, but in the end returned to New York, where they entered upon a successful career almost from the start.

Gen. Arthur soon afterward married the daughter of Lieut. Herndon, of the United States navy, who was lost at sea. Congress voted a gold medal to his widow in recognition of the bravery he displayed on that occasion. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before Mr. Arthur's nomination to the vice presidency, leaving two children.

Gen. Arthur obtained considerable legal celebrity in his first great case, the famous Lemmon suit, brought to recover possession of eight slaves who had been declared free by Judge Paine, of the superior court of New York city. It was in 1852 that Jonathan Lemmon, of Virginia, went to New York with his slaves, intending to ship them to Texas, when they were discovered and freed. The judge decided that they could not be held by the owner under the Fugitive Slave law. A howl of rage went up from the south, and the Virginia legislature authorized the attorney general of that state to assist in an appeal. William M. Evarts and Chester A. Arthur were employed to represent the people, and they won their case, which then went to the supreme court of the United States. Charles O'Connor here espoused the cause of the slaveholders, but he too, was beaten by Messrs. Evarts and Arthur, and a long step was taken toward the emancipation of the black race.

Another great service was rendered by Gen. Arthur in the same cause in 1856. Lizzie Jennings, a respectable colored woman, was put off a Fourth avenue car with violence after she had paid her fare. Gen. Arthur sued on her behalf, and secured a verdict of \$500 damages. The next day the company issued an order to admit colored persons to ride on their cars, and the other car companies quickly followed their example. Before that the Sixth avenue company ran a few special cars for colored persons and the other lines refused to let them ride at all.

Gen. Arthur was a delegate to the convention at Saratoga that founded the republican party. Previous to the war he was judge-advocate of the Second brigade of the state of New York, and Governor Morgan, of that state, appointed him engineer-in-chief of his staff. In 1861, he was made inspector general, and soon afterward became quartermaster general. In each of these offices he rendered great service to the government during the war. At the end of Gov. Morgan's term he resumed the practice of the law, forming a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and then Mr. Phelps, the district attorney of New York, was added to the firm. The legal practice of this well known firm was very large and lucrative; each of the gentlemen composing it was an able lawyer, and possessed a splendid local reputation, if not indeed one of national extent.

Arthur was appointed collector of the port of New York by President Grant, November 21, 1872, to succeed Thomas Murphy, and held the office until July 20, 1878, when he was succeeded by Collector Merritt. Mr. Arthur was nominated on the presidential ticket, with Gen. James A. Garfield, at the famous national republican convention held at Chicago in June, 1880. This was perhaps the greatest political convention that ever assembled on the continent. It was composed of the leading politicians of the republican party, all able men, and all stood firm and fought vigorously and with signal tenacity for their respective candidates that were before the convention for the nomination. Finally Gen. Garfield received the nomination for president and Gen. Arthur for vice president. The campaign which followed was one of the most animated known in the history of our country. Gen. Hancock, the standard-bearer of the democratic party, was a popular man, and his party made a valiant fight for his election.

Finally the election came and the country's choice was Garfield and Arthur. They were inaugurated March 4, 1881, as president and vice-president. A few months only had passed ere the newly chosen president was the victim of the assassin's bullet. The remarkable patience that Garfield manifested during those hours and weeks, and even months, of the most terrible suffering man has often been called upon to endure, was seemingly more than human. It was certainly God-like. During all this period of deepest anxiety Mr. Arthur's every move was watched, and he it said to his credit, that his every action displayed only an earnest desire that the suffering Garfield might recover, to serve the remainder of the term he had so auspiciously begun. Not a selfish feeling was manifested in deed or look of this man, even though the most honored position in the world was at any moment likely to fall to him.

At last God in his mercy relieved President Garfield from further suffering. Then it became the duty of the vice president to assume the responsibilities of the high office, and he took the oath in New York, September 20, 1881. The position was an embarrassing one to him, made doubly so from the facts that all eyes were on him, anxious to know what he would do, what policy he would pursue, and whom he would select as advisers. The duties of the office had been greatly neglected during the president's long illness, and many important measures were to be immediately decided by him; and still farther to embarrass him he did not fail to realize under what circumstances he became president, and knew the feelings of many on this point. Under these trying circumstances President Arthur took the reins of the government in his own hands; and as embarrassing as was the condition of affairs, he happily surprised the nation, actign so wisely that but few criticised his administration. He



STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND.

served until the close of his administration, March 4, 1885, and was a popular candidate before his party for a second term. His name was ably presented before the convention at Chicago, and was received with great favor, and doubtless but for the personal popularity of one of the opposing candidates, he would have been selected as the standard-bearer of his party for another campaign. He retired to private life carrying with him the best wishes of the American people, whom he had served in a manner satisfactory to them and with credit to himself. Although not a man of the transcendent ability possessed by the lamented Garfield, Mr. Arthur was able for the emergency he was so unexpectedly called to fill, and was a worthy successor to his chief.

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STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second and twenty-fourth president of the United States, was born in 1837, in the town of Caldwell, Essex county, N. J., and in a little two-and-a-half story white house which is still standing, characteristically to mark the humble birth-place of one of America's great men in striking contrast with the old world, where all men high in office must be high in origin, and born in the cradle of wealth. When three years of age, his father, who was a Presbyterian minister with a large family, and a small salary, moved by the way of the Hudson river and Erie canal to Fayetteville in search of an increased income and a larger field of work. Fayetteville was then the most straggling of country villages, about five miles from Pompey Hill, where Gov. Seymour was born. At the last mentioned place young Grover commenced going to school in the "good old-fashioned way," and presumably distinguished himself after the manner of all village boys in doing

the things he ought not to do. Such is the distinguishing trait of all village geniuses and independent thinkers. When he arrived at the age of fourteen years he had outgrown the capacity of the village school and expressed a most emphatic desire to be sent to an academy. To this his father decidedly objected. Academies in those days cost money; besides, his father wanted him to become self-supporting by the quickest possible means, and this at that time in Fayetteville seemed to be a position in a country store, where his father, with the large family on his hands, had considerable influence. Grover was to be paid \$50 for his services the first year, and if he proved trustworthy he was to receive \$100 the second year. Here the lad commenced his career as a salesman, and in two years he had earned so good a reputation for trustworthiness that his employers desired to retain him longer.

But instead of remaining with this firm in Fayetteville, he went with the family in their removal to Clinton, where he had an opportunity of attending a high school. Here he industriously pursued his studies until the family removed with him to a point on Black river known as the Holland Patent, a village of 500 or 600 people, fifteen miles north of Utica, N. Y. At this place his father died, after preaching but three Sundays. This event broke up the family, and Grover set out for New York city to accept, at a small salary, the position of "under-teacher" in an asylum for the blind. He taught faithfully for two years, and although he obtained a good reputation in this capacity, he concluded that teaching was not his calling for life, and, reversing the traditional order, he left the city to seek his fortune, instead of going to a city. He first thought of going to Cleveland, Ohio, as there was some charm in that name for him; but before proceeding to that place he went to

Buffalo to ask advice of his uncle, Lewis F. Allan, a noted stock breeder of that place. After a long consultation, his uncle offered him a place temporarily as assistant herdskeeper at \$50 a year, while he could "look around." One day afterward he boldly walked into the office of Rogers, Bowers & Rogers, of Buffalo, and told them what he wanted. A number of young men were already engaged in the office, but Grover's persistency won, and he was finally permitted to come as an office boy and have the use of the law library for the nominal sum of \$3 or \$4 a week. Out of this he had to pay for his board and washing. The walk to and from his uncle's was a long and rugged one; and, although the first winter was a memorably severe one, yet he was nevertheless prompt and regular. On the first day of his service there, his senior employer threw down a copy of Blackstone before him with a bang that made the dust fly, saying, "That's where they all begin." A titter ran around the little circle of clerks and students, as they thought that was enough to scare young Grover out of his plans; but in due time he mastered that cumbersome volume. Then, as ever afterward, however, Mr. Cleveland exhibited a talent for executiveness rather than for chasing principles through all their metaphysical possibilities. "Let us quit talking and go and do it," was practically his motto.

The first public office to which Mr. Cleveland was elected was that of sheriff of Erie county, N. Y., in which Buffalo is situated; and in such capacity it fell to his duty to inflict capital punishment upon two criminals. In 1881 he was elected mayor of the city of Buffalo on the democratic ticket, with especial reference to the bringing about certain reforms in the administration of the municipal affairs of that city. In this office, as well as that of sheriff, his performance of duty has generally been considered fair, with possibly a few ex-

ceptions, which were ferreted out and magnified during his last presidential campaign. The editorial manager of the New York Sun afterward very highly commended Mr. Cleveland's administration as mayor of Buffalo, and thereupon recommended him for governor of the Empire state. To the latter office he was elected in 1882, and his administration of the affairs of state was generally satisfactory. The mistakes he made, if any, were made very public throughout the nation after he was nominated for president of the United States. For this high office he was nominated July 11, 1884, by the national democratic convention at Chicago, when other competitors were Thomas F. Bayard, Roswell P. Flower, Thomas A. Hendricks, Benjamin F. Butler, Allen G. Thurman, etc.; and he was elected by the people by a majority of about a thousand over the brilliant and long-trying James G. Blaine. President Cleveland resigned his office as governor of New York in January, 1885, in order to prepare for his duties as the chief executive of the United States, in which capacity his term commenced at noon on the 4th of March, 1885.

In November, 1892, Mr. Cleveland was re-elected to the presidency by the democratic party, the candidate of the republican party being their ex-chief, Benjamin Harrison, a sketch of whom follows this. The popular vote on this occasion stood: Cleveland, 5,556,562; Harrison, 5,162,874; the electoral vote was 277 for Cleveland, and 145 for Harrison. During the early part of his first administration, Mr. Cleveland was married to Miss Frances Folsom, of Buffalo, N. Y., and in October, 1891, a daughter, Ruth, came to bless the union, and a second daughter, Esther, was born in July, 1893. The first act of Mr. Cleveland, on taking his seat for his second term, was to convene congress in extra session for the purpose of repealing the Sherman silver bill, and accordingly that body met Sep-



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

tember 4, 1893, and both houses being democratic, the bill, in accordance with the recommendation of the president, was unconditionally repealed. The special feature, however, of the second administration of Grover Cleveland was the repeal of the McKinley tariff bill by congress and the substitution of the bill reported by William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, as chairman of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives, which bill, being concurred in, with sundry amendments, by the senate, was finally passed and went into effect in the latter part of 1894, materially reducing the duties on imports.

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BENJAMIN HARRISON, the twenty-third president, is the descendant of one of the historical families of this country. The head of the family was a Major General Harrison, one of Oliver Cromwell's trusted followers and fighters. In the zenith of Cromwell's power it became the duty of this Harrison to participate in the trial of Charles I, and afterward to sign the death warrant of the king. He subsequently paid for this with his life, being hung October 13, 1660. His descendants came to America, and the next of the family that appears in history is Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and after whom he was named. Benjamin Harrison was a member of the continental congress during the years 1774-5-6, and was one of the original signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was three times elected governor of Virginia.

Gen. William Henry Harrison, the son of the distinguished patriot of the Revolution, after a successful career as a soldier during the war of 1812, and with a clean record as governor of the Northwestern territory, was elected president of the United States in 1840.

His career was cut short by death in one month after his inauguration.

President Benjamin Harrison was born at North Bend, Hamilton county, Ohio, August 20, 1833. His life up to the time of his graduation by the Miami university, at Oxford, Ohio, was the uneventful one of a country lad of a family of small means. His father was able to give him a good education, and nothing more. He became engaged while at college to the daughter of Dr. Scott, principal of a female school at Oxford. After graduating, he determined to enter upon the study of the law. He went to Cincinnati and there read law for two years. At the expiration of that time young Harrison received the only inheritance of his life; his aunt, dying, left him a lot valued at \$800. He regarded this legacy as a fortune, and decided to get married at once, take this money and go to some eastern town and begin the practice of law. He sold his lot, and with the money in his pocket, he started out with his young wife to fight for a place in the world. He decided to go to Indianapolis, which was even at that time a town of promise. He met with slight encouragement at first, making scarcely anything the first year. He worked diligently, applying himself closely to his calling, built up an extensive practice and took a leading rank in the legal profession. He is the father of two children.

In 1860 Mr. Harrison was nominated for the position of supreme court reporter, and then began his experience as a stump speaker. He canvassed the state thoroughly, and was elected by a handsome majority. In 1862 he raised the Seventeenth Indiana infantry, and was chosen its colonel. His regiment was composed of the rawest of material, but Col. Harrison employed all his time at first mastering military tactics and drilling his men; when he therefore came to move toward the east

with Sherman his regiment was one of the best drilled and organized in the army. At Resaca he especially distinguished himself, and for his bravery at Peachtree Creek he was made a brigadier general, Gen. Hooker speaking of him in the most complimentary terms.

During the absence of Gen. Harrison in the field the supreme court declared the office of the supreme court reporter vacant, and another person was elected to the position. From the time of leaving Indiana with his regiment until the fall of 1864 he had taken no leave of absence, but having been nominated that year for the same office, he got a thirty-day leave of absence, and during that time made a brilliant canvass of the state, and was elected for another term. He then started to rejoin Sherman, but on the way was stricken down with scarlet fever, and after a most trying siege made his way to the front in time to participate in the closing incidents of the war.

In 1868 Gen. Harrison declined a re-election as reporter, and resumed the practice of law. In 1876 he was a candidate for governor. Although defeated, the brilliant campaign he made won for him a national reputation, and he was much sought, especially in the east, to make speeches. In 1880, as usual, he took an active part in the campaign, and was elected to the United States senate. Here he served six years, and was known as one of the ablest men, best lawyers and strongest debaters in that body. With the expiration of his senatorial term he returned to the practice of his profession, becoming the head of one of the strongest firms in the state of Indiana.

The political campaign of 1888 was one of the most memorable in the history of our country. The convention, which assembled in Chicago in June and named Mr. Harrison as the chief standard bearer of the republican party, was great in every particular, and on

this account, and the attitude it assumed upon the vital questions of the day, chief among which was the tariff, awoke a deep interest in the campaign throughout the nation. Shortly after the nomination delegations began to visit Mr. Harrison at Indianapolis, his home. This movement became popular, and from all sections of the country societies, clubs and delegations journeyed thither to pay their respects to the distinguished statesman. The popularity of these was greatly increased on account of the remarkable speeches made by Mr. Harrison. He spoke daily all through the summer and autumn to these visiting delegations, and so varied, masterly and eloquent were his speeches that they at once placed him in the foremost rank of American orators and statesmen. On account of his eloquence as a speaker and his power as a debater, he was called upon at an uncommonly early age to take part in the discussion of the great questions that then began to agitate the country. He was an uncompromising anti-slavery man, and was matched against some of the most eminent democratic speakers of his state. No man who felt the touch of his blade desired to be pitted with him again. With all his eloquence as an orator he never spoke for oratorical effect, but his words always went like bullets to the mark. He is purely American in his ideas and is a splendid type of the American statesman. Gifted with quick perception, a logical mind and a ready tongue, he is one of the most distinguished impromptu speakers in the nation. Original in thought, precise in logic, terse in statement, yet without faultless in eloquence, he is recognized as the sound statesman and brilliant orator of the day. His term of office as president of the United States expired on March 4, 1893, when he surrendered the high position to Stephen Grover Cleveland, allusion to which fact is made on a preceding page.

Additional Memoranda for Presidents of the United States.

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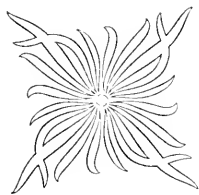


GOVERNORS OF INDIANA

... AND ...

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.





GOVERNORS OF INDIANA AND REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, one of the most noted characters of our early colonial days, was a native of Scotland, being born at Edinburg, in 1735. Becoming a surgeon in the British army, he subsequently crossed the Atlantic with his regiment and thenceforward was identified with the history of this country until the day of his death. Serving as a lieutenant with Wolfe in the memorable campaign against Quebec, St. Clair won sufficient reputation to obtain appointment as commander of Fort Ligonier, Pa., where a large tract of land was granted to him. During the Revolutionary war he espoused the colonial cause, and before its close had risen to the rank of major general. In 1785 he was elected a delegate to the Continental congress and afterward became its president. After the passage of the ordinance of 1787, St. Clair was appointed first military governor of the Northwest territory, with headquarters at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. In 1791 he undertook an expedition against the north-western Indians, which resulted in the great disaster known in western history as "St. Clair's defeat." On November 4 the Indians surprised and routed his whole force of about 1,400 regulars and militia, in what is now Darke county, Ohio, killing over 900 men and capturing his artillery and camp equipage.

Gen. St. Clair held the office of territorial governor until 1802, when he was removed by President Jefferson. He returned to Ligonier, Pa., poor, aged and infirm. The state granted him an annuity which enabled him to pass the last years of his life in comfort. He died near Greensburgh, Pa., August 31, 1818, leaving a family of one son and three daughters.

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WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, first (territorial) governor of Indiana, and ninth president of the United States, was a native of Virginia, born in the town of Berkeley, Charles City county, February 9, 1773. [See presidential sketch.]

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THOMAS POSEY, the second and last governor of Indiana territory, was born near Alexandria, Va., on July 9, 1750. His educational training was limited, being confined to the branches taught in the different schools of those days. In 1774 he took part in the expedition originated by Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, against the Indians, and was present at the battle of Mount Pleasant. At the close of the war Mr.

Posey went back to his home in Virginia, but did not long pursue his peaceful vocations, being called upon, the following year, to take the part of the colonies in their struggle for liberty against the mother country. He participated in the battle of Bemis Heights, as captain in Col. Morgan's command; in 1779 was colonel of the Eleventh Virginia regiment, and afterward commanded a battery under Gen. Wayne. He bore a gallant part in the storming of Stony Point, was at the capitulation of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and continued in the service some time after peace was declared. In 1793, he was appointed brigadier general in the army of the Northwest, and being pleased with the appearance of the country, settled in Kentucky not long after. In that state he was a member of the state senate, being president of the body from November 4, 1805, to November 3, 1806, performing the duties of lieutenant governor at the same time. He removed to Louisiana in 1812, and afterward represented the state in the senate of the United States. While a resident of Louisiana he was appointed governor of Indiana territory, by President Madison, and in May, 1813, he moved to Vincennes, and entered upon the discharge of his official duties. When his term as governor expired by reason of the admission of Indiana into the Union, in 1816, Col. Posey was appointed Indian agent for Illinois territory, with headquarters at Shawneetown, where his death occurred March 19, 1818.

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JONATHAN JENNINGS, the first governor of Indiana, was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., in the year 1784. His father, a Presbyterian clergyman, moved to Pennsylvania shortly after Jona-

than's birth, in which state the future governor received his early educational training and grew to manhood. He early began training himself for the legal profession, but before his admission to the bar he left Pennsylvania and located at Jeffersonville, Ind., where he completed his preparatory study of the law, and became a practitioner in the courts of that and other towns in the territory. He was subsequently made clerk in the territorial legislature, and while discharging the duties of that position became a candidate for congress, against Thomas Randolph, attorney general of the territory. The contest between the two was exciting and bitter, the principal question at issue being slavery, which Mr. Randolph opposed, while his competitor was a firm believer in the divine right of the institution. Jennings was elected by a small majority. He was re-elected in 1811, over Walter Taylor, and in 1813 was chosen the third time, his competitor in the last race being Judge Sparks, a very worthy and popular man. Early in 1816, Mr. Jennings reported a bill to congress, enabling the people of the territory to take the necessary steps to convert it into a state. Delegates to a convention to form a state constitution were elected in May, 1816, Mr. Jennings being chosen one from the county of Clark. He was honored by being chosen to preside over this convention, and in the election which followed he was elected governor of the new state by a majority of 1,277 votes over his competitor, Gov. Posey. In this office he served six years, also acting as Indian commissioner in 1818 by appointment of President Monroe. At the close of his term as governor, he was elected as representative in congress, and was chosen for four terms in succession. He was nearly always in public life and filled his places acceptably. He died near Charlestown, July 26, 1834.

RATLIFF BOON, who became governor of Indiana upon the resignation of Jonathan Jennings, September 12, 1822, was born in the state of Georgia January 18, 1781. When he was young his father emigrated to Kentucky, settling in Warren county. Ratliff Boon learned the gunsmith trade in Danville, Ky., and in 1809 came to Indiana and settled on the present site of Boonville, in what is now Warrick county. In the organization of this county he took a prominent part, was elected its first treasurer, in the session of 1816-17 he was a member of the house of representatives, and in 1818 was elected to the state senate. In 1819 he was elected lieutenant governor on the ticket with Jonathan Jennings, whom he succeeded, as stated above. He was re-elected to the office of lieutenant governor in 1822, but resigned that office, in 1824, to become a candidate for congress, to which he was elected in August of the same year. He was re-elected in 1829-1831-1833-1835 and 1837, serving most of the time as chairman of the committee of public lands. In 1836 he was a candidate for United States senator, but was defeated by Oliver H. Smith. His congressional career ended March, 1839, and a few months afterward he removed to Missouri, settling in Pike county. In that state Gov. Boon became active in public affairs, and was one of the leading men of the state. Placing himself in antagonism to Col. Thomas H. Benton, who then controlled the politics of Missouri, he incurred the latter's deadly enmity. He again became a candidate for congress in 1844, but his death on November 20th of that year put an end to his earthly career. Mr. Boon was a pioneer of two states and left the impress of his character upon both of them.

WILLIAM HENDRICKS, governor of Indiana from 1822 to 1825, was born at Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1783. His parents were Abraham and Ann (Jamison) Hendricks, descendants from old families of New Jersey. William Hendricks was educated at Cannonsburg, Pa., and shortly after his graduation, in 1810, went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he studied law in the office of Mr. Carry, supporting himself in the meantime by teaching school. In 1814 he removed to Indiana, and located at Madison, which continued to be his home during the rest of his life. He began the practice of law at Madison, where he was also identified with journalism for some time, and shortly after his removal to the state he was made secretary of the territorial legislature at Vincennes. In June, 1816, he was appointed secretary of the constitutional convention, and in August of the same year was elected as the first and sole representative to congress from the newly created state, serving three successive terms. He discharged the duties of his high position with so much acceptability that at the end of his third term, 1822, he was elected governor of the state without opposition. Before the expiration of his term as governor, the legislature elected him a senator of the United States, and on February 12, 1825, he filed his resignation as governor. In 1831 he was re-elected, and at the expiration of this term, in 1837, he retired to private life and never afterward took upon himself the cares of public office. In 1840 he was one of the state electors on the Van Buren ticket, and it was during the campaign of that year that he contracted a disease from which he suffered the remainder of his life. Gov. Hendricks was a man of imposing appearance. He was six feet in height, hand-

some in face and figure, and had a ruddy complexion. He was easy in manner, genial and kind in disposition, and was a man who attracted the attention of all and won the warm friendship of many. He was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, early united with that church, and lived a consistent, earnest, christian life. The Indiana Gazette of 1850 has the following mention of him: "Gov. Hendricks was for many years by far the most popular man in the state. He had been its sole representative in congress for six years, elected on each occasion by large majorities, and no member of that body, probably, was more attentive to the interests of the state he represented, or more industrious in arranging all the private or local business intrusted to him. He left no letter unanswered, no public office or document did he fail to visit or examine on request; with personal manners very engaging, he long retained his popularity." He died May 16, 1850.

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JAMES BROWN RAY, governor of Indiana, was born in Jefferson county, Ky., February 19, 1794. Early in life he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and after studying law in that city he was admitted to the bar. He began the practice at Brookville, Ind., where he soon ranked among the ablest and most influential of an able and ambitious bar.

In 1822 he was elected to the legislature. On the 30th of January, 1824, Lieut. Gov. Ratliff Boon resigned his office, and Mr. Ray was elected president pro tem. of the senate, and presided during the remainder of the session. He was governor of the state from 1825 to 1831, and during this time was appointed United States commissioner with Lewis Cass and John Tipton, to negotiate a treaty with

the Miami and Pottawatomie Indians. The constitution of the state prevented the governor from holding an office under the United States government, in consequence of which he became involved in a controversy. He remembered the difficulty Jonathan Jennings had encountered under like circumstances, and sought to avoid trouble by acting without a regular commission, but his precaution did not save him from trouble. Through his exertions the Indians gave land to aid in building a road from Lake Michigan to the Ohio river. Gov. Ray was active in promoting railroad concentration in Indianapolis, and took an active part in the internal improvement of the state. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice of law, and in 1837 was candidate for congress in the Indianapolis district, but was defeated by a large majority. This want of appreciation by the public soured him, and in later years he became very eccentric. In 1848, while at Cincinnati, he was taken with the cholera, which terminated in his death, August 4th of that year. In person Gov. Ray, in his younger days, was very prepossessing. He was tall and straight, with a body well proportioned. He wore his hair long and tied in a queue. His forehead was broad and high, and his features denoted intelligence of high order. For many years he was a leading man of Indiana, and no full history of the state can be written without a mention of his name.

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NOAH NOBLE, the fifth governor of Indiana, was born in Clark county, Va., January 15, 1794. When a small boy he was taken by his parents to Kentucky in which state he grew to manhood. About the time Indiana was admitted into the Union, Mr. Noble came to the state

and located at Brookville, where a few years later, he was elected sheriff of Franklin county. In 1824 he was chosen a representative to the state legislature from Franklin county, in which body he soon became quite popular and gained a state reputation. In 1826 he was appointed receiver of public moneys to succeed his brother, Lazarus Noble, who died while moving the office from Brookville to Indianapolis, in which capacity he continued with great acceptability until his removal, in 1829, by President Jackson. In 1830 he was appointed one of the commissioners to locate and lay out the Michigan road. In 1831 he was candidate for governor, and although a whig, and the democracy had a large majority in the state, he was elected by a majority of 2,791. This was remarkable, for Milton Stapp, also a whig, was a candidate, and polled 4,422 votes. In 1834 Gov. Noble was a candidate for re-election, when he was also successful, defeating his competitor, James G. Reed, by 7,662 votes. In 1839, after his gubernatorial term had expired, he was elected a member of the board of internal improvements. In 1841 he was chosen a fund commissioner, and the same year was offered by the president of the United States the office of general land commissioner, which he declined. Gov. Noble died at his home, near Indianapolis, February 8, 1844. Gov. Noble had a laudable ambition to go to the United States senate, and in 1836 was a candidate to succeed William Hendricks, but was defeated by Oliver H. Smith. In 1839 he was again a candidate to succeed Gen. John Tipton, but was defeated by Albert S. White on the thirty-sixth ballot. Oliver H. Smith says that Gov. Noble "was one of the most popular men with the masses of the state. His person was tall and slim, and his constitution delicate, his smile winning, his voice feeble, and the pressure of his hand irresistible. He spoke plainly and well, but made no

pretense to oratory. As governor he was very popular, and his social entertainments will long be remembered.

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DAVID WALLACE, governor of Indiana from 1837 to 1840, was a native of Mifflin county, Pa., born April 24, 1799. He removed with his father to Brookville, Ind., when quite young, and in early manhood began the study of law in the office of Miles Eggleston, a distinguished jurist of that day. In 1823 he was admitted to the bar and soon obtained a large practice. He served in the legislature from 1828 to 1830, and in 1831 was elected lieutenant governor of Indiana, and re-elected in 1834. In 1837 he was elected governor over John Dumont, an able and distinguished lawyer, who lived at Vevay, on the southern border of the state. During his periods of service as legislator and lieutenant governor, he was active as an advocate of internal improvements and in establishing a school system, and he was elected governor upon those issues.

In 1841 he was elected to congress from the Indianapolis district, defeating Col. Nathan B. Palmer. As a member of the committee on commerce, he gave the casting vote in favor an appropriation to develop Col. S. F. B. Morse's magnetic telegraph, which vote had great weight in defeating him for re-election in 1843. At the expiration of his term in congress he resumed the practice of law, which he continued uninterruptedly until 1850, when he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention from the county of Marion. In 1856 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas, which position he held until his death, on the 4th of September, 1859. Gov. Wallace was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of John Test, and his second a

daughter of John H. Sanders. The latter was active and prominent in reformatory and religious work. When a young man, Governor Wallace had a well proportioned body, but in his later years its symmetry was marred by an undue amount of flesh. He had black hair, dark eyes, and a ruddy complexion. He was cultured and well bred, his address was good and his manners unexceptionable. He was a laborious and impartial jurist, a painstaking executive, and as an orator had few equals in the nation.

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SAMUEL BIGGER, who succeeded David Wallace as governor of Indiana, was born in Warren county, Ohio, March 20, 1802, and was the eldest son of John Bigger, a western pioneer. and for many years a member of the Ohio legislature. He was prepared for college in his own neighborhood, graduated with honors from the university at Athens, and afterward began the study of law. In 1829 he removed to Liberty, Ind., where he was duly admitted to the bar, and soon secured a lucrative practice. He remained at Liberty but a short time, removing thence to Rushville, where his public life began in 1834 as representative of Rush county in the state legislature. He was re-elected in 1835, and shortly after the expiration of his term was chosen judge of the eastern circuit, a position for which he proved himself ably qualified, and which he held in an acceptable manner for many years. In 1840 he was nominated for governor by the whig state convention, and after an exciting race was elected, defeating Gen. Tilghman A. Howard. He was a candidate for re-election in 1843, but was defeated by James Whitcomb. After the expiration of his gubernatorial term, Gov. Bigger moved to Fort Wayne, Ind., and resumed the practice of law, which he continued until

his death, September 9, 1845. "Gov. Bigger possessed talents of a high order, rather substantial than brilliant. His judgment was remarkably sound, dispassionate and discriminating, and it was this chiefly that made him eminently a leader in every circle in which he moved, whether in political life, at the bar, or society at large." He was a man of fine form and presence. He was six feet two inches in height and weighed 240 pounds. His hair was black, his eyes a blue hazel, and his complexion dark. The expression of his face was kind and benignant, and denoted goodness of heart. He was a patriotic citizen, an incorruptible judge, and an executive officer of very respectable ability.

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JAMES WHITCOMB was born near Windsor, Vt., December 1, 1795. His father removed to Ohio, and settled near Cincinnati, when James was quite young, and it was there upon a farm that the youthful years of the future governor and senator were passed. He received a classical education at Transylvania university, subsequently studied law, and in March, 1822, was admitted to the bar in Lexington, Fayette county, Ky. Two years later he came to Indiana and located at Bloomington, where he soon became known as an able advocate and successful practitioner. In 1826 he was appointed prosecuting attorney of his circuit, and in the discharge of the duties of this office traveled over a large scope of country and became acquainted with many leading men of the state. In 1830 and 1836 he was elected to the state senate, where he did much to stay the progress of the internal improvement fever which was then at its highest point. In October, 1836, President Jackson appointed Mr. Whitcomb commissioner of the general land office, to

which he was reappointed by President Van Buren, and served as such until the expiration of the latter's term of office. Early in 1841 he returned to Indiana and resumed the practice of law in Terre Haute, where he soon acquired a large and lucrative business. He was at that time one of the best known and most popular members of his party, and at the democratic state convention of 1843, he was nominated for governor of the state. His opponent was Samuel Bigger, whom he defeated by a majority of 2,013 votes. Three years afterward he was re-elected, beating Joseph G. Marshall, the whig candidate, by 3,958 votes. When he became governor he found the state loaded down with debt, upon which no interest had been paid for years, but when he left the office the debt was adjusted and the state's credit restored. He also, by his efforts, created a public sentiment that demanded the establishment of benevolent and reformatory institutions, and he awakened the people to the importance of establishing common schools and providing a fund for their maintenance. During his term of office he raised five regiments of infantry that represented the state in the war with Mexico. The legislature of 1849 elected Gov. Whitcomb to the senate of the United States, for which high position he was well qualified by talent, by education and by experience. Owing to feeble health he was unable to discharge his senatorial duties as he wished, and he died from a painful disease when he had served little more than half the term. In 1843 he wrote a pamphlet entitled, "Facts for the People," the most effective treatise against protective tariff ever known. As a lawyer, Mr. Whitcomb ranked among the ablest in the country, and as governor will always be remembered as one of the ablest, of the distinguished men who have occupied that position. Gov. Whitcomb was compactly and strongly built; he was some-

what above the average size of man; he had a dark complexion and black hair. His features were good and expressive, and his manners the most elegant. He was a talented and an honest man, and when the roll of Indiana's great men is made up, among the first in the list will be the name of Whitcomb.

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PARIS C. DUNNING was born in Guilford county, N. C., in March, 1806, but emigrated to Indiana with his mother and elder brother, and located at Bloomington in 1823. He studied law and was admitted to practice about 1830. In 1833 he was elected to represent Monroe county in the state legislature, and was three times re-elected. In 1836 he was elected to the state senate from Monroe and Brown counties, and remained there until 1840, when he voluntarily retired. He was chosen as a democratic presidential elector in 1844, and during the campaign exhibited extraordinary energy and ability as a public speaker. In 1846 he was elected lieutenant governor on the democratic ticket, and when Gov. Whitcomb was elected to the United States senate, Mr. Dunning succeeded him as governor. After his retirement in 1850, he practiced his profession for many years, having meantime declined a nomination for congress. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Charleston and Baltimore national conventions, where he distinguished himself as an earnest advocate of Stephen A. Douglas, and subsequently worked assiduously for that statesman's election to the presidency. At the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, Mr. Dunning identified himself with the Union cause, and throughout the war rendered valiant aid to the country. In 1861 he was elected to the state senate without distinction of party. Subsequently he was elected twice as president of the senate. Governor Dunning

was twice married, first to Miss Sarah Alexander, and the second time to Mrs. Ellen D. Ashford. Ex-Gov. Dunning took high rank as one of the self-made men of Indiana, and he filled the many positions of honor and trust conferred upon him with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of the State.

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JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, for seven years governor of Indiana, was born in Washington, Pa., April 17, 1810. In 1819 his family moved to Bloomington, Ind., where he and his two brothers assisted their father at work in a brickyard, and in the brick business generally. In 1822 his father died and he, then fourteen years of age, having but little if any aid from others, was left entirely upon his own resources. He attended school, and college about two years, and while at college was janitor, rang the bell and took care of the buildings. It is said that what little pocket money he had was made by gathering walnuts and hickory nuts in the fall and selling them to students in the winter. He subsequently studied law with Craven P. Hester, of Bloomington, and began the practice of his profession, in 1829, at Rockville, Parke county, where he met with good success from the start. In 1833 he was elected to the state legislature, and in 1840, the year of the Harrison political tornado, was chosen a member of the state senate. He was also elected district attorney for two terms in 1836 and 1837, and later was appointed by President Polk United States commissioner to Texas. In 1843 he was elected to congress from the Seventh district, over Edward McGaughey, by three majority, and served until Polk was inaugurated, March 4, 1845. In 1849 he was elected governor of Indiana, under the old constitution, and in 1852 was re-elected by

over 20,000 majority, and served until 1857. In the summer of the latter year he was appointed minister to Prussia by James Buchanan, and as such served until 1861. In 1862 he was appointed by Gov. Morton United States senator, and sat in the senate until the next January. He was appointed commissioner to the Hamburg exposition in 1863, and in 1865 went again to Prussia as United States minister, and remained there until his death, which occurred at Berlin, March 11, 1867. Gov. Wright will be best remembered as governor of Indiana, his services in the general assembly, senate and congress being too brief for him to make much impression in any of those bodies.

As governor, he was an important factor in shaping legislation and molding public opinion. He was an orthodox democrat of the straightest sect, stood high in the councils of his party, and contested with Jesse D. Bright for the leadership, but without success. He was strong with the people but weak with the leaders. In personal appearance Gov. Wright was tall and raw-boned. He had a large head and an unusually high forehead. His hair was light and thin, his eyes blue, and his nose and mouth large and prominent. He was an effective speaker, mainly on account of his earnestness and simplicity. While not the greatest man in the state, he was one of the most influential; and to his honor be it said, his influence was exercised for the public good. Economy and honesty in public life, and morality and religion in private station, had in him an advocate and an exemplar.

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ASHBEL PARSONS WILLARD was born October 31, 1820, at Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y., the son of Col. Erastus Willard, at one time sheriff of Oneida county. He pursued his pre-

tory studies in the Oneida Liberal institute, and when eighteen years of age entered Milton college in the class of 1842. After graduating from that institution he studied for some time with Judge Baker, of his native county, and later emigrated to Michigan, locating in the town of Marshall, where he remained for over a year. He then made his way to Texas on horseback, and on his journey stopped at Carrollton, Ky., and there attended school. After this he taught for some time at Louisville, but subsequently left the school room for the political arena. In the contest for the presidency in 1844, between Polk and Taylor, young Willard began stump-work for the latter, and during the campaign made a speech in New Albany, Ind., which made a favorable impression that many of the young men of the town solicited him to come and settle among them. He soon afterward located in New Albany, which place remained his home until his death. He at once opened a law office, but was compelled to encounter a very able bar, in consequence of which his practice for some time was by no means lucrative. The first office he held was that of common councilman. He took pride in the place, and won the good opinion of the people irrespective of party. In 1850 he was elected to the state legislature, and from that time until his death he occupied a conspicuous place in the public mind. Such was his career in the legislature that when the democratic convention of 1852 convened the delegates were met by an overwhelming public sentiment demanding the nomination of Willard for lieutenant governor. The demand was recognized and the nomination made. He filled this office until 1856, when he was elected governor, a very bitter and exciting political contest. In the summer of 1860 his health gave way, and he went to Minnesota in quest of health, which he did not find, but died there

on October 4th of that year. Gov. Willard was the first governor of Indiana to die in office. The people, without respect to party, paid homage to his remains, and a general feeling of the most profound sorrow was felt at his untimely taking off. "In person Gov. Willard was very prepossessing. His head and face were cast in finest molds, his eyes were blue, his hair auburn, and his complexion florid. A more magnetic and attractive man could nowhere be found, and had he lived to the allotted age of mankind, he must have reached still higher honors."

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ABRAM ADAMS HAMMOND, who succeeded to the governorship on the death of A. P. Willard, by virtue of his office of lieutenant governor, was a native of Vermont, born in the town of Brattleboro, March 21, 1814. He came to Indiana when six years of age, and was reared near Brookville, where he began the study of law in the office of John Ryman, a lawyer of note in that town. He was admitted to the bar in 1835, moved to Columbus, Bartholomew county, in 1840, where he was afterward chosen prosecuting attorney, an office which he filled with more than ordinary ability. In 1846 he became a resident of Indianapolis, and the following year removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. He returned to Indianapolis in 1849, and in 1850 was chosen first judge of the common pleas court of Marion county. In 1852 he emigrated to California, and for some time practiced his profession in San Francisco. He soon returned to his adopted state, locating in Terre Haute, where he resided until his election as lieutenant governor in 1852. He made a most excellent presiding officer of the senate, his rulings being so fair and his decisions so just that even his political oppo-

nents bestowed encomiums upon him. On the death of Gov. Willard, in 1860, Mr. Hammond became governor, and as such served with dignity until the inauguration of Gov. Lane, in January, 1861. Gov. A. A. Hammond was not a showy man, but he was an able one. He possessed an analytic and logical mind, and was remarkably clear in stating his positions when drawing conclusions. When in his prime he was a fine specimen of physical manhood. He was of medium height, compactly built, and of dark complexion. His head was large and well shaped, while the expression of his countenance was mild and gentle. Frank in manners, honorable in his dealings, and dignified in his department, he commanded the esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

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HENRY SMITH LANE, for two days governor of Indiana, was born February 24, 1811, in Montgomery county, Ky. He secured a good practical education, and at the age of eighteen commenced the study of law. Soon after attaining his majority he was admitted to the bar, and in 1835 came to Indiana and located at Crawfordsville, where he soon obtained a good legal practice. His winning manners made him very popular with the people, and in 1837 he was elected to represent Montgomery county in the state legislature. In 1840 he was a candidate for congress against Edward A. Hannegan, whom he defeated by 1,500 votes. He was re-elected the next year over John Bryce, and as a national representative ranked with the ablest of his colleagues. He took an active part in the presidential campaign of 1844, and made a brilliant canvass throughout Indiana for his favorite candidate, Henry Clay. On the breaking out of the Mexican war, Mr. Lane at once organized a company, was chosen captain, and later became a major and

lieutenant colonel of the regiment, and followed its fortunes until mustered out of the service.

In 1858, Col. Lane was elected to the United States senate, but, owing to opposition on the part of democratic senators, he did not take his seat. February 27, 1860, he was nominated by acclamation for governor, and was elected over Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks by a majority of about 10,000 votes. Two days after the delivery of his first message, Gov. Lane was elected to the senate of the United States. He at once resigned the governorship, the shortest term in that office on record in Indiana. In the senate, Mr. Lane did not attain any great distinction, as it was not the place for the exercise of his peculiar talents as an orator, which were better suited to the hustings than to a dignified legislative body. When Col. Lane's senatorial term expired, he returned to his home in Crawfordsville, and never afterward held public office except the appointment of Indian commissioner, by President Grant. He was chosen president of the first national convention that assembled in 1856, and nominated John C. Fremont. It is worthy of note that every nomination ever conferred upon him was by acclamation and without opposition in his party. In person, Col. Lane was tall, slender and somewhat stoop-shouldered. His face was thin and wore a kindly expression. In his later days, the long beard he wore was white as snow. He moved quickly, and his bearing was that of a cultured man. He departed this life at his home in Crawfordsville, on the 18th day of June, 1881.

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OLIVER PERRY MORTON, Indiana's great war governor and United States senator, was born in Saulsbury, Wayne county, Ind., August 4, 1823. The family name was originally Throckmorton,

and was so written by the grandfather, who emigrated from England about the beginning of the Revolutionary war and settled in New Jersey. Gov. Morton's father was James T. Morton, a native of New Jersey, who moved in an early day to Wayne county, Ind., where he married the mother of Oliver P., whose maiden name was Sarah Miller. Of the early life of Gov. Morton but little is known. When a boy he attended the academy of Prof. Hoshour, at Centerville, but owing to the poverty of the family, he was taken from school, and at the age of fifteen, with an older brother, began learning the hatter's trade. After working at his trade a few years, he determined to fit himself for the legal profession, and with this object in view he entered the Miami university in 1843, where he pursued his studies vigorously for a period of two years. While in college he earned the reputation of being the best debater in the institution, and it was here that he developed those powers of ready analysis and argument which made him so celebrated in after life. He began his professional reading in the office of Judge Newnan, of Centerville, and after his admission to the bar was not long in rising to an eminent place among the successful lawyers of Indiana. In 1852 he was elected circuit judge, but resigned at the end of one year and afterward increased his knowledge of the profession by an attendance at a Cincinnati law school. On resuming the practice the number of his friends and legal cases rapidly increased, and his reputation soon extended beyond the limits of his own state. As a lawyer he possessed the faculty of selecting the salient points of a case and getting at the heart of a legal question. His mind was massive and logical, and he could apply great principles to given cases, discard non-essentials and reach decisive points. Mr. Morton's political career was of such a brilliant char-

acter that his great achievements in the arena of statesmanship, his wonderful power as an organizer, won for him a recognition from the strongest opponents, and faith in his powers, and the lasting fealty and admiration of thousands of friends until he reached the highest point among the great American statesmen.

Up to his thirty-first year, Mr. Morton was a democrat. The county in which he lived was largely whig, thus virtually precluding him from holding elective offices. He was opposed to the extension of slavery, however, and upon the organization of the republican party he entered the movement, and in 1856 was one of the three delegates from Indiana to the Pittsburgh convention.

His prominence was such that in 1856 he was unanimously nominated by the new party for governor of Indiana, against Ashbel P. Willard, an able and brilliant speaker, the superior of Mr. Morton as an orator, but his inferior as a logician and debater. These two distinguished men canvassed the state together, and drew immense crowds. The speeches of Willard were florid, eloquent and spirit-stirring, while Mr. Morton's style was earnest, convincing and forcible. He never appealed to men's passions, but always to their intellect and reason, and whether in attack or defense, proved himself a ready, powerful debater. Although beaten at the polls, he came out of the contest with his popularity increased, and with the reputation of being one of the ablest public men in the state. In 1860 he was nominated for lieutenant governor on the ticket with Hon. Henry S. Lane, with the understanding that if successful he should go to the senate, and Mr. Morton become governor. He made a vigorous canvass, and the result of the election was a republican success, which placed Mr. Lane in the senate and Mr. Morton in the gubernatorial chair. From the day of his inauguration Mr. Morton gave evidence of possessing extra-

ordinary executive ability. It was while filling this term of governor that he did his best public work and created for him a fame as lasting as that of his state. A great civil war was breaking out when he became governor, and few so well comprehended what would be its magnitude as he. He was one of the first to foresee the coming storm of battle and most active in his preparations to meet it. Perceiving the danger of a dilatory policy, he visited Washington soon after the inauguration of President Lincoln, to advise vigorous action and to give assurance of Indiana's support to such a policy. He commenced preparing for the forthcoming conflict, and when Sumter was fired on, April 12, 1861, he was neither surprised nor appalled. Three days after the attack, President Lincoln called for 75,000 men to put down the rebellion, and the same day Governor Morton sent him the following telegram:

"INDIANAPOLIS, April 15, 1861.

"TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States: On behalf of the State of Indiana, I tender you, for the defense of the nation, and to uphold the authority of the government, 10,000 men.

"OLIVER P. MORTON,
"Governor of Indiana."

In seven days from the date of this offer over three times the number of men required to fill Indiana's quota of the president's call offered their services to the country. Never in the world's history did the people of a state respond more cheerfully and more enthusiastically to the call of duty, than did the people of Indiana in 1861. This record of the state, which Mr. Morton was instrumental in planning, reflects imperishable honor on his name, and from that time forth he was known throughout the nation as the "Great War Governor." During the entire period of the war he performed an incredible amount of labor, counseling the president, encouraging the people, organizing regiments, hurrying troops to the

field, forwarding stores, and inspiring all with the enthusiasm of his own earnestness. His labors for the relief of the soldiers and their dependent and needy families were held up as matters of emulation by the governors of other states, and the result of his efforts seconded by the people was that during the war over \$600,000 of moneys and supplies were collected and conveyed to Indiana soldiers in camp, field, hospital and prison. The limits of a sketch like this forbid a detailed account of Gov. Morton's public acts. He displayed extraordinary industry and ability, and in his efforts in behalf of the soldier justly earned the title of "The Soldiers' Friend." The legislature of 1862 was not in accord with the political views of Gov. Morton, and it refused to receive his message, and in other ways treated him with want of consideration and respect. It was on the point of taking from him the command of the militia, when the republican members withdrew, leaving both houses without a quorum. In order to carry on the state government and pay the state bonds he obtained advances from banks and county boards, and appointed a bureau of finance, which for two years made all disbursements of the state, amounting to more than \$1,000,000. During this period he refused to summon the legislature, and the supreme court condemned his arbitrary course, but the people subsequently applauded his action. By assuming great responsibilities he kept the machinery of the state in motion and preserved the financial credit of the commonwealth by securing advances through an eastern banking house to pay the interest on the public debt. In 1864 he was again nominated for governor against Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, whom he defeated by an overwhelming majority. These two distinguished men made a joint canvass of the state, and passed through it with the utmost good feeling.

In 1865 Gov. Morton received a partial paralytic stroke, affecting the lower part of the body, so that he never walked afterward without the use of canes. His mind, however, was in no wise affected by the shock, but continued to grow stronger while he lived. In January, 1867, he was elected to the United States senate, and immediately thereafter resigned the governorship to Conrad Baker, who served the remainder of the gubernatorial term. In 1873 he was re-elected to the senate and continued a leading member of that body while he lived. In the senate he ranked among the ablest members, was chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, was the acknowledged leader of the republicans, and for several years exercised a determining influence over the course of the party. He labored zealously to secure the passage of the fifteenth amendment, was active in the impeachment proceedings against Andrew Johnson, and was the trusted adviser of the republicans of the south. In the national republican convention of 1876 he received next to the highest number of ballots for the presidential nomination, and in 1877 was a member of the celebrated electoral commission. In 1870 President Grant offered Senator Morton the English mission, which was declined. After visiting Oregon in the spring of 1877, as chairman of a committee to investigate the election of Senator Grover, of that state, he suffered another stroke of paralysis, which terminated in his death, November 1st, of the same year. The death of no man, with the exception of President Lincoln, ever created so much grief in Indiana as did that of Senator Morton, and he was mourned almost as much throughout the entire nation. On the 17th of the next January, Mr. McDonald offered in the senate a series of resolutions in relation to Senator Morton's death, which were unanimously adopted. In speaking on these

resolutions, Mr. McDonald said: "Naturally combative and aggressive, intensely in earnest in his undertakings, and intolerant in regard to those who differed with him, it is not strange that while he held together his friends and followers with hooks of steel, he caused many, whose patriotism and love of country were as sincere and unquestioned as his own, to place themselves in political hostility to him. That Oliver P. Morton was a great man is conceded by all. In regard to his qualities as a statesman, men do differ now and always will. But that he was a great partisan leader—the greatest of his day and generation—will hardly be questioned, and his place in that particular field will not, perhaps, be soon supplied." Senator Burnside said: "Morton was a great man. His judgment was good, his power of research was great, his integrity was high, his patriotism was lofty, his love of family and friends unlimited; his courage indomitable." The following is from Senator Edmonds: "He was a man of strong passions and great talents, and as a consequence a devoted partisan. In the field in which his patriotism was exerted it may be said of him, as it was of the Knights of St. John, in the holy wars: 'In the fore front of every battle was seen his burnished mail and in the gloomy rear of every retreat was heard his voice of constancy and courage.'" The closing speech upon the adoption of the resolutions was made by his successor, D. W. Voorhees, who used the following: "Senator Morton was without doubt a very remarkable man. His force of character cannot be over-estimated. His power was simply tremendous. He threw himself into all his undertakings with that fixedness of purpose and disregard of obstacles which are always the best guarantees of success. This was true of him whether engaged in a lawsuit, organizing troops during the war, conducting a political campaign, or a

debate in the senate. The same daring, aggressive policy characterized his conduct everywhere."

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AONRAD BAKER, governor of Indiana from 1867 to 1873, was born in Franklin county, Penn., February 12, 1817. He was educated at the Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, and read law at the office of Stevens & Smyser, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1839, at Gettysburg, where he had a lucrative practice for two years. He came to Indiana in 1841, and settled at Evansville, where he practiced his profession until after the commencement of the rebellion. He was elected to the lower house of the general assembly of Indiana in 1845, and served one session; elected judge of the district composed of the counties of Vanderburg and Warrick, in 1852, in which capacity he served about one year, when he resigned. In 1856 he was nominated for lieutenant governor by the republican party, without his knowledge, on the ticket with Oliver P. Morton. They were defeated by Willard and Hammond. In 1861 Mr. Baker was commissioned colonel of the First cavalry regiment of Indiana volunteers, which he organized, and with which he served until September, 1864, in which year he was elected lieutenant governor. In 1865 Gov. Morton convened the general assembly in special session, and immediately after delivering his message, started for Europe in quest of health, leaving Col. Baker in charge of the executive department of the state government. Gov. Morton was absent five months, during which time the duties of the executive office were performed by Lieut. Gov. Baker. In February, 1867, Gov. Morton was elected to the senate of the United States, in consequence of

which the duties of governor devolved upon Mr. Baker. He was unanimously nominated by the republican convention of 1868, for governor, and was elected over Thomas A. Hendricks, by a majority of 961 votes. He served as governor with ability and dignity, until the inauguration of Mr. Hendricks in 1873, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law in Indianapolis, being a member of one of the strongest and most widely known firms in the state.

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THOMAS A. HENDRICKS was the son of Maj. John Hendricks, and the grandson of Abraham Hendricks, a descendant of the Huguenots, who emigrated to New Jersey and thence to Pennsylvania prior to the Revolution. Abraham Hendricks was a man of remarkable force of character. He was elected to the Pennsylvania assembly first in 1792, and served four terms, the last ending in 1798. William Hendricks, second governor of Indiana, preceded his brother John in moving to this state from Ohio, and had gained much notoriety as a talented and public man when Major John finally concluded to risk his fortunes in the wilds of the new west. John Hendricks, prior to 1829, resided with his family at Zanesville, Ohio. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Thompson, and a niece, were the only members of the Thompson family who emigrated west, the others remaining in Pennsylvania and other eastern states, where some of them gained enviable reputations in law, medicine, politics and ministry. Shortly after their marriage John Hendricks and wife moved to Muskingum, Ohio, where they lived for some time in a rude log house—one story, one room,

one door and two windows—built of round logs and chinked and daubed after the pioneer fashion. In this little domicile were born two sons, Abraham and Thomas A. The last named, Thomas A., was born September 7, 1819. The next year, 1820, lured by the brilliant career of William Hendricks, heretofore spoken of, Maj. John Hendricks, with his little family, removed to Madison, Ind., then the metropolis of the state. Two years later the family removed to Shelby county, at that time a wilderness, and settled on the present site of Shelbyville. Here the father commenced to erect a house and carve a career for their hopeful son, then scarcely three years of age. A dwelling was soon constructed, trees felled, and a farm opened, and the Hendricks house early became a favorite stopping place for all who saw fit to accept its hospitalities. The future vice president received his early educational training in the schools of Shelbyville, and among his first teachers was the wife of Rev. Eliphalet Kent, a lady of excellent culture, fine education, graceful, and nobly consecrated to the Master, to whom Mr. Hendricks was largely indebted for much of his training and success. Having completed his course in the common schools, he entered Hanover college in 1836, where he remained for the greater part of the time until 1841. On leaving college he returned to Shelbyville, and commenced the study of law in the office of Stephen Major, then a young lawyer of brilliant attainments and considerable tact and experience. In 1843 Mr. Hendricks went to Chambersburg, Penn., where he entered the law school, in which he had for an instructor a man of distinguished ability, extensive learning, and much experience as judge of the sixteenth judicial district of that state. After eight months' arduous work in this institution, he returned to Shelbyville, passed an examination, and was the same year admitted to the

bar. His first case was before Squire Lee, his opponent being Nathan Powell, a young acquaintance, who had opened up an office about the same time. The case was a trivial one, yet the young attorneys worked hard and with the vim of old practitioners for their respective clients. Mr. Hendricks won, and after complimenting Mr. Powell upon his effort, he gracefully served the apples which had been generously furnished by an enthusiastic spectator. Thus started the young advocate who was destined to become one of the nation's greatest and most beloved statesmen. In 1843, he formed the acquaintance of Miss Eliza Morgan, who was the daughter of a widow, living at North Bend, and two years later, September 26, 1845, the two were united in the bonds of wedlock.

So soon as Mr. Hendricks emerged from boyhood, his success as a lawyer and public man was assured. Having established an office in Shelbyville, he gained in a short time a fair competence, and soon became one of the leading attorneys of the place. As an advocate he had few equals, and as a safe counselor none surpassed him at the Shelby county bar. In the year 1848 Mr. Hendricks was nominated for the lower house of the general assembly, was elected after a brilliant canvass, and served his term with marked distinction. In 1850 he was chosen a delegate to the state constitutional convention, in the deliberations of which he took an active part, having served on two very important committees, and won distinction by a brilliant speech upon the resolution relative to the abolition of the grand jury system. The following year was the beginning of Mr. Hendricks' career in national politics. He was nominated for congress at Indianapolis, May 16, 1851, over several other candidates, made a vigorous canvass, and was elected by a decided majority over Col. James P. Rush, the whig candidate,

In congress he progressed with signal ability, and was called to act on some of the most important committees, and soon won a national reputation. Scarce had congress adjourned when he was required to make another campaign, for the constitution had transferred the congressional elections to even years, and the month to October. The whig candidate, John H. Bradley, of Indianapolis, was a brilliant man and a public speaker of rare attainments, whom Mr. Hendricks defeated by a largely increased majority. In 1854, when the northern whigs were in a chaotic condition, pro-slavery, anti-slavery, free-soilers, abolitionists, know-nothings and democrats commingling in a storm of confusion, a "fusion" state and congressional ticket was formed for the occasion. Opposed to Mr. Hendricks was Lucian Barbour, a talented lawyer of Indianapolis, who exerted himself to combine all the opponents of democracy. Mr. Hendricks made a vigorous and manly contest, but was defeated, after which he retired to his profession and his home at Shelbyville. In 1855 he was appointed by President Pierce general land commissioner, in which capacity he served nearly four years, and 1860 was nominated for governor of Indiana against Henry S. Lane. After a brilliant and able canvass, during which the two competitors spoke together in nearly every county in the state, defeat again came to Mr. Hendricks. In the same year he moved to Indianapolis, where he lived until his death. In January, 1863, he was elected to the United States senate, which position he held for six years. In 1872 he was again nominated for governor, his opponent being Gen. Thomas Brown, a man of ability and enviable reputation. This campaign was peculiar in one particular. The republicans had infused the crusaders with the idea that they were the salvation of their cause, while the democracy opposed all sumptuary laws.

Yet Mr. Hendricks went before the people as a temperance man—opposed to prohibition, but willing to sign any constitutional legislation looking toward the amelioration of crime and the advancement of temperance. He was elected and kept his pledges to the letter. He always kept his pledges inviolate, and ever remained true to his friends. He had a high sense of duty, and a spirit of philanthropy pervaded his whole nature. In 1876 he was nominated for the vice presidency on the democratic ticket with Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and of this election it was claimed they were flagrantly defrauded by returning boards and the electoral commission. In 1880 the name of Thomas A. Hendricks was placed in nomination for the presidency at Cincinnati, by Indiana, and his nomination was strongly urged in the convention. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Chicago convention, and as chairman of the Indiana delegation presented in fitting terms and masterly manner the name of Joseph E. McDonald for the presidency. After the latter had positively refused to accept the second place on the ticket, Mr. Hendricks was unanimously chosen, and the successful ticket for 1884, the first in twenty-five years, became Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks. But few greater calamities ever befell the people than the death of Vice President Hendricks, which occurred on the 25th day of November, 1885, at his home in Indianapolis, of heart disease. Mr. Hendricks was one of the nation's greatest men; deep, broad-minded, diplomatic and, above all, a true man. His acts and speeches in congress, both in the house and senate, his defense of what he conceived to be right, his labors for the poor, the oppressed and the wronged of every class in this and other countries, were of great interest to his people and worthy of emulation by all. His devotion to his party, his candor and honesty of purpose, his noble

ambition to serve the people faithfully, his philanthropy and universal love of mankind, all combined to make him one of the noblest of men. Strong in his convictions, yet courteous to opponents; great in intellect, yet approachable by the humblest of men; high in position, he met every man as his equal; independent in thought, self-reliant in principle, and rich in pleasant greeting to all whom he met; though dead, he yet lives in the hearts of the people, and his noble characteristics stand out in bold relief as beacon lights to guide and direct generations yet to be.

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JAMES D. WILLIAMS was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, January 16, 1808, and moved with his parents to Indiana in 1818, settling near the town of Vincennes, Knox county. He grew to manhood there, and upon the death of his father, in 1828, the support of the family devolved on him. He received a limited education in the pioneer log school-house, but, by mingling with the best people in the neighborhood, he obtained a sound practical knowledge of men and things, which, in a great measure, compensated for his early deficiency in literary studies, so that when, on reaching his majority, he was unusually well versed for one in his circumstances. He was reared a farmer, and naturally chose agriculture for his life work, and followed it with much more than ordinary success, until the close of his long and useful life. Gov. Williams entered public life, in 1839, as justice of the peace, the duties of which he discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner for a period of four years, resigning in 1843. In the latter year he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and from that time until his election to the national congress, in 1874, he was almost

continuously identified with the legislative service of the state. Few men in Indiana have been so long in the public service, and few have been identified with more popular legislative measures than he. It is to him that the widows of Indiana are indebted for the law which allows them to hold, without administration, the estates of their deceased husbands, when they do not exceed \$300 in value. He was the author of the law which distributed the sinking fund among the counties of the state, and to him are the people largely indebted for the establishment of the state board of agriculture, an institution that has done much to foster and develop the agricultural interests of Indiana. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention at Baltimore in 1872, and in 1873 was the nominee for United States senator against Oliver P. Morton, but the party being in the minority, he was defeated. He served in the national house of representatives from December, 1875, till December, 1876, when he resigned, having been elected governor in the latter year. The campaign of 1876 was a memorable one, during which the opposition, both speakers and press, ridiculed the democratic nominee for governor, making sport of his homespun clothes and plain appearance, but the democracy seized upon his peculiarities and made them the watchwords of victory. Gov. Williams, or "Blue Jeans," as his friends were pleased to call him, was a man of the strictest integrity, and was known as a careful, painstaking executive, entering into the minutest details of his office. He was self-willed and self-reliant, and probably consulted fewer persons about his official duties than any of his predecessors. In personal appearance, Gov. Williams was over six feet high, remarkably straight, had large hands and feet, high cheek bones, long sharp nose, gray eyes, and a well formed head, covered profusely with

black hair. He was courteous in his intercourse with others, a good conversationalist, and possessed in a very marked degree shrewdness and force of character. He died in the year 1880.

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ALBERT G. PORTER.—Among the self-made men of Indiana, none stand higher or have a more noteworthy career than the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Albert G. Porter was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., April 20, 1824. He graduated at Asbury university in 1843, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1845 and began to practice in Indianapolis, where he was councilman and corporation attorney. In 1853 he was appointed reporter of the supreme court of Indiana, and was subsequently elected to the same position by a very large majority of the voters of the state. He was elected to congress from the Indianapolis district in 1858, on the republican ticket, overcoming an adverse democratic majority of 800, which he converted into a majority for himself of 1,000. Two years subsequently, he was re-elected by a smaller majority. On March 5, 1878, he was appointed first comptroller of the United States treasury, which position he filled with distinguished ability until called therefrom to become a candidate for governor of Indiana on the republican ticket. He resigned, and entered into the campaign of 1880, which will ever be memorable in the history of the state. After a canvass of remarkable bitterness and excitement, in which every inch of ground was stubbornly contested, Mr. Porter was elected governor by a handsome majority. He held the office from 1881 to 1884, his administration being regarded by friend and foe, alike, as one of the ablest in the history of the state.

Mr. Porter has for many years ranked as one of the ablest and most successful lawyers in Indiana, and his "Decisions of the Supreme Court of Indiana" (5 vols., 1853-6), are regarded as among the best of their kind in the state. Besides his talent in politics and law Mr. Porter enjoys a literary reputation of no mean rank, attained chiefly from his law writings and lectures. He is especially good authority on matters relating to pioneer history in the west, and has in preparation a history of Indiana, which will undoubtedly rank as a classic in that line of literature. Mr. Porter also filled the position of United States minister to Rome, which high honor was conferred upon him by his friend, President Benjamin Harrison.

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ISAAC P. GRAY is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born near Downingtown, in Chester county, October 18, 1828. His father, John Gray, moved to Ohio and settled near Urbana, when Isaac was almost eight years old. Within a short time thereafter his parents removed to near Dayton, Ohio, but did not long remain there, when they moved to New Madison, Darke county, Ohio, where young Gray grew to manhood and became proprietor of a dry goods store. He married Eliza Jaqua, a few years his junior, and the daughter of Judson and — Jaqua, who resided about two miles from New Madison, in a neighborhood (which had a postoffice) called Yankee Town. Gray's parents are of Quaker descent, but they never adhered to the society. Their ancestors came over with William Penn and took a prominent part in early colonial times. On November 30, 1855, Isaac P. located at Union City, Ind., his family then consisting of his wife and two baby boys, Pierre and Bayard S. From the

time of his arrival he became one of the leading citizens of the then small town. He was always active, energetic and progressive, and no work or enterprise in the town was considered without his advice and counsel, and in many cases financial co-operation. He always bore a prominent part in all public matters and was depended upon to speak for the interests of the place.

He was engaged in the dry goods business for a while after he came to Union City, then in the banking business, finally drifting into the law, where by reason of his pleasant speech, excellent judgment of human nature and the happy faculty of condensing and making plain his thought, he became a successful advocate.

After a few years of practice in the law, however, the civil war came on, and Gray, being a strong unionist, was appointed colonel of the Fourth Indiana cavalry, which position he held from September 4, 1862, to February 11, 1864. He also raised and organized the 147th regiment Indiana volunteers, mustered in March 13, 1865, Col. Peden; mustered out August 4, 1865. He was also colonel of the 105th Indiana (minute men). Served five days—July 12-17, 1863. At the close of the war he became a banker, organizing with Hon. N. Cadwallader, the Citizen's bank, of which he is a prominent stockholder and vice president. In 1866 he was a candidate of the anti-Julian wing of the republican party for congress. Entered the law in 1868, and, was state senator of Randolph county in 1868-72, on the republican ticket, of which body he took position as a leading member. In 1870, he was appointed by President Grant consul to St. Thomas, West Indies, and confirmed by the senate, but declined. In 1872 he was appointed a delegate at large for the state of Indiana to the national liberal republican convention at Cincinnati, and, by that conven-

tion, was made the member, for the state of Indiana, of the liberal republican national executive committee.

Dissatisfied with the administration of Gen. Grant, he joined the Greeley liberal movement in 1872, and from that time on acted with the democrats. In 1876 the democratic state convention nominated him by acclamation for lieutenant governor, and he was elected to that office in October, 1876. In 1880 he was a candidate for governor before the democratic state convention, and lost the nomination by four votes, but was named by acclamation a second time for lieutenant governor. In the general democratic defeat incurred in October, 1880, Col. Gray shared the catastrophe. But, by the death of Gov. J. D. Williams, in November, 1880, Lieut. Gov. Gray was promoted to the position of governor of Indiana, which honor he sustained with appropriate dignity, addressing the legislature in perhaps the most voluminous message ever presented by any occupant of the gubernatorial chair to any legislative body. In 1884 he received the democratic nomination for governor, to which position he was triumphantly elected in the fall of that year, and for four years served in a manner so satisfactory to his partisan friends that he became the recognized leader of the democratic party in Indiana, and it has always been insisted by his supporters that his name, on the ticket with Cleveland, in 1888, would have that year secured the presidency of the United States to the democratic party. In the spring of 1894 Mr. Gray was appointed by the Cleveland administration United States minister to the republic of Mexico.

Isaac Pusey Gray is a man about five feet ten inches high, well proportioned, and stands erect, with a semi-military carriage, and weighs about 180 pounds; his hair was black and curly, but is now somewhat tinged with

gray; bold, prominent forehead; a full, frank, plump and florid face, strongly indicative of a high order of intelligence, and light blue eyes, beaming with good nature. His face is unadorned, except with small chin whiskers. Suave of address and of kind disposition, he is always cordial and pleasant with strangers and extremely sociable among his friends and acquaintances. He enjoys the society of his friends. Perhaps one of the elements of his great popularity and steadfast hold upon his friends, is his freedom from any aristocratic reserve, and yet no one has a keener sense of the demands of true dignity; a man of great decision and firmness, yet always respectful of others' feelings. The home Gray left in Union City was and is to-day one of its finest residences, a spacious brick dwelling located on a large plat of ground. He has built and owned some of the best residence properties in the city. He took great pride in his house, which was nicely furnished and supplied with a fine library, where he and his wife, who were great readers, gratified their literary tastes.

Mrs. Gray is a blonde of medium height, with gray eyes, well defined features, clear complexion, good figure, easy and graceful carriage. She is regarded as a fine looking lady, whose years rest upon her with becoming grace and dignity. By descent she comes from an honorable French family, whose ancestors at an early date settled in New England and New York.

His son Pierre, the elder, graduated at the Indiana State university in 1874 and his younger son, Bayard S., graduated at DePauw university in 1876. Pierre followed his graduation by a course of law, and has ever since practiced his chosen profession, except while he acted as private secretary to his father as governor, 1885-1889. He is now associated with his father, in the practice, at Indianapolis. Pierre was married, about the year

1883, to Miss Kate Alma McDonald of Union City; they have no children. Bayard S., after returning from his alma mater, studied in his father's law office, but soon thereafter took up journalism, in which he made a brilliant success. He has however abandoned that field and located in Chicago, where he is again at the law. Like his father, Bayard S. has a taste for politics, and being a fluent speaker, with an unlimited vocabulary, he has taken a more or less active part in politics since his majority. Since his removal to Chicago he has achieved considerable prominence and is now regarded as one of their public speakers.

ALVIN P. HOVEY.—This gentleman, who was elected governor of Indiana in 1888, has had a notable career, both civil and military. He was born in 1821, in Posey county, Ind., where he has spent his whole life. After a common school education, he studied law and was admitted to the Mt. Vernon bar in 1843, where he has practiced with success. The civil positions he held previous to the war were those of delegate to the constitutional convention of 1850; judge of the third judicial circuit of Indiana from 1851 to 1854, and judge of the supreme court of Indiana. From 1856 to 1858 he served as United States district attorney for the state. During the civil war he entered the national service as colonel of the Twenty-fourth Indiana volunteers, in July, 1861. He was promoted brigadier general of volunteers on April 28, 1862, and brevetted major general for meritorious and distinguished services in July, 1864. He was in command of the eastern district of Arkansas in 1863, and of the district of Indiana in 1864-1865. Gen. Grant, in his official reports, awards to Gen. Hovey

the honor of the key battle of the Vicksburg campaign, that of Champion's Hill. This is no small prize; also, it is remembered that military critics, in view of the vast consequences that flowed therefrom, have ranked Champion's Hill as one of the five decisive battles of the civil war, and second in importance to Gettysburg alone. Gen. Hovey resigned his commission on October 18, 1865, and was appointed minister to Peru, which office he held until 1870. In 1886 he was nominated for congress by the republicans in the Evansville district, which heretofore had steadily given a large democratic majority. Gen. Hovey's personal popularity and military prestige overcame this, and he was elected by a small majority. In congress, he attracted attention by his earnestness in advocating more liberal pension laws, and every measure for the benefit of the ex-Union soldiers. Largely to this fact was due his nomination for the governorship of Indiana, by the republican party in 1888, the soldier element of the state being a very important factor in securing his nomination, and his subsequent election. In his social relations, Gov. Hovey has always been very popular, and his family circle is one of the happiest in the state. Though a strong partisan, he is never abusive or vindictive, and at every trial of strength at the polls he has received strong support from many personal friends in the ranks of the opposite party.

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IRA. J. CHASE was born in Clarkson, Monroe county, N. Y., December 7, 1834. His father, Benjamin Chase, moved into Orleans county, where most of Ira's years were spent up to the age twenty. After leaving the public school of that day, he attended the Milan (Ohio) seminary and Medina academy. At twenty he accompanied

his father to Illinois, driving a team much of the time alone through Michigan and Indiana, landing in Chicago in the spring of 1855. Farming, merchandising and school teaching filled up the time until the war broke out. In 1857 he united with the Christian church. March 24, 1859, he married Miss Rhoda J. Castle, of Cook county. In 1861 he was the first man to enlist in the town of Barrington, Ill. He assisted in raising a company of men and was unanimously elected first lieutenant. The enlistments were so numerous that the government could not accept them all, and the organization disbanded, a part going into company C, Nineteenth Illinois, June 17, 1861, of which Chase was made sergeant. This regiment saw hard and continuous service from the start, being always on the move, serving in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee the first year of the war. While in camp at Elizabethtown, Ky., he heard the news of the birth of his second child. He was appointed drill sergeant and placed on special duty, owing to poor health. In this capacity the Eighteenth O. V. I. officers invited him to aid in drilling their men, as they were fresh from the farms of their state. A petition, signed by Col. Stanley, Lieut. Col. Grim, for years chief justice of Iowa, and Major C. H. Grosvenor, famous as a soldier and statesman, was presented to the field officers of the Nineteenth Illinois, asking for his transfer to a lieutenancy in the Eighteenth Ohio. This was endorsed by Gen. J. B. Turchin, brigade commander, and by Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell, division commander, but denied by Maj. Gen. Buell, department commander. Our soldier was in the siege of Nashville, 1862; was discharged and returned home from Nashville in 1863, and entered into business, but sold out, owing to a long and very serious illness of his wife, that left her blind and lame for years. He prepared himself for the ministry and became

pastor of the Christian church in Miskawaka in 1867, and has served at La Porte, Wabash and Danville. For a period of time he labored in Pittsburg and Peoria. He has been prominent in G. A. R. circles, was twice department chaplain and once department commander. In 1886, while in California, he was nominated for congress by the fifth district. Upon his return he accepted and made his first political campaign. Col. C. C. Matson had received his fourth nomination. His average majority for the three terms previous had been about 1,800. In 1886 it was 532. In 1888 Mr. Chase was spoken of for governor, and though there was no activity manifested, received a handsome vote. Gen. Hovey was nominated and private Chase was nominated for lieutenant governor by acclamation. He served two terms as presiding officer of the senate.

On the death of Gen. Hovey he served the state as governor from November 24, 1891, to January 8, 1893. At the state convention called by the republicans to nominate state officers, Gov. Chase was nominated by acclamation to succeed himself. He entered into the campaign with all the earnestness of his nature, and everywhere it has been said that no man ever fought a harder fight.

ALAUDE MATTHEWS, who at this time fills most acceptably the office of governor of Indiana, was born in Bethel, Bath county, Ky., December 14, 1845. His father, Thomas A. Matthews, was a farmer, and also for a time a commission merchant at Maysville. His paternal grandfather, Capt. George Matthews, commanded a company of soldiers at the battle of the River Thames, in the war of 1812. Through his mother, Eliza (Fletcher) Mat-

thews, Mr. Matthews traces his origin to one of the most worthy names in the commonwealth, and his maternal grandfather, Jefferson Fletcher, represented the Bath district in the national house of representatives in the days of Henry Clay. Young Matthews attended such schools as the county of his nativity afforded until his fifteenth year, then removed to Mason county, Ky., his father having purchased a farm near Maysville. Here the schools were of a better class, and he availed himself of their advantage by riding six miles each way daily. In 1863 he entered Center college, Danville, Ky., where he graduated in June, 1867. January 1, 1868, he married Miss Martha Renick Whitcomb, only daughter of James Whitcomb, one of the honored governors of this state, from 1843 to 1849. The marriage took place in Ross county, Ohio, where Mrs. Matthews is connected on her mother's side with the Renicks, well known for their wealth and public spirit. The young people moved to Vermillion county, Ind., in 1869, where Mr. Matthews settled down to the occupation he had chosen for his life work, the useful and honest calling of farming. His capacity for public affairs, and the evidence he gave of sensible ideas as to public needs, led to his selection by the democrats of Vermillion county, in 1877, as their candidate for representative in the legislature. That he was well appreciated by his neighbors was shown by some five hundred republicans of his county voting for him, and he had the honor of being the first democrat elected from that county of heavy adverse majorities. His record in the legislature is a fine one, and in 1880 he had a strong following for lieutenant governor. In 1882 Mr. Matthews was a candidate for state senator in his district, and cut down the republican majority of 900 to 300. In August, 1890, he was nominated by the democrats for secretary of the state and triumphantly elected

at the ensuing election, his plurality reaching the astonishing and almost unparalleled figure of 20,000, in round numbers. His conduct of the office of secretary of state was so satisfactory to the people, that he was called upon to head the democratic state ticket in 1892. Although being a candidate before the state convention for renomination as secretary of state, he was nominated candidate for governor, and in the following November elected to that office by a plurality of nearly 7,000, leading the state ticket by several hundred votes, and higher than the average upon the electoral vote. He was inaugurated governor January 9, 1893, and is now, with the same earnestness and conscientious regard of public duty, performing the work of that office. Gov. Matthews, while faithfully attending to his duties as a state officer, still keeps up his interest in farming and the class of workers to which he belongs. He has done much in the way of improving the breeds of cattle and domestic animals by importing valuable specimens, and was the founder of the Short Horn Breeders' association of Indiana, the first association of the kind ever organized in the United States. He was also originator of the American Short Horn association of the United States and Canada. While his business is that of farming, he is, nevertheless, a fluent speaker, and withal a man of fine address and genial manners. Mr. Matthews has three children; the eldest, Mary, is the wife of Senator Cortez Ewing, of Greensburg; Renick Seymour Matthews, who, after a course in the Rose Polytechnic institute, is fitting himself in electrical engineering, and Miss Helen, an accomplished young lady. Mr. Matthews is a man of positive character and strong intellect, and no man is more loyal in his citizenship, more faithful in his friendship, more devoted in his home life, or more worthy the regard of his fellow men.

WALLER TAYLOR, one of the first senators from Indiana, after her admission as a state, was born in Lunenburg county, Va., before 1786, and died there before 1826. He received a common school education, studied law, and served one or two terms in the Virginia legislature as a representative from Lunenburg county. In 1805 he settled in Vincennes, Ind, having been appointed a township judge. He served as aid de camp to Gen. William H. Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe, and in the war of 1812-15. On the admission of Indiana as a state, he was elected United States senator, and at the close of his term was re-elected, serving from December 12, 1816, until March 3, 1825. He was a man of fine literary attainments and a prominent political leader of his day.

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JAMES NOBLE was the son of Thomas T. Noble, who moved from Virginia to Kentucky, near the close of the eighteenth century. James Noble grew to manhood in Kentucky, and after his marriage, which was consummated before he had attained his majority, began the study of law in the office of Mr. Southgate, of Covington. After finishing his legal studies and being admitted to the bar, he removed to Brookville, Ind., and commenced the practice of his profession, and soon became known as one of the most successful lawyers and most eloquent advocates of the Whitewater country. When Indiana became a state Mr. Noble represented Franklin county in the constitutional convention, in which he was chairman of the legislative and judiciary committees. In August, 1810, he was elected a member of the first legislature under the state government, which met at Corydon, November, 1816, and ad-

journed January, 1817. November 8, 1816, the general assembly, by a joint vote, elected James Noble and Waller Taylor to represent Indiana in the senate of the United States. "In the senate Gen. Noble had for associates the ablest men the country has yet produced. He was not dwarfed by their stature, but maintained a respectable standing among them." He remained in the senate until his death, which occurred February 26, 1831. Mr. Noble was a large, well proportioned man of fine address and bearing. He was a good lawyer and as a speaker was very effective before a jury or promiscuous assembly. Personally he was quite popular and his warm heart and generous nature made him the idol of the people of his section of the state.

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GEN. JOHN TIPTON was born in Sevier county, Tenn., August 14, 1786, and was the son of Joshua Tipton, a native of Maryland, a man who possessed great positiveness of character, with keen preceptions and uncommon executive ability. These peculiarities induced him to remove from his native state and settle in a home further west, where he afterward became a leader in the defense of the frontier against the hostile Indians. He was murdered by the savages on the 18th of April, 1793. Left thus early in life in the midst of a frontier settlement, surrounded by the perils incident thereto, the son, inheriting the sagacity and self-reliance of his father, soon began to develop that positive energy of character which distinguished his after life. In the fall of 1807, with his mother and two sisters and a half-brother, he removed to Indiana territory and settled near Bringley's Ferry, on the Ohio river, where he purchased a homestead of fifty acres, which he paid for out of his scanty earnings,

making rails at fifty cents a hundred. These early experiences laid the foundation of his future success in life. June, 1809, he enlisted in a company recruited in his neighborhood, which was soon afterward ordered to the frontier for the protection of the settlements. September, 1811, the company entered the campaign which terminated in the battle of Tippecanoe. Early in that memorable engagement all his superior officers were killed, and he was promoted to the captaincy, when the conflict was at its height. Subsequently he rose, by regular gradation, to the rank of brigadier general. At the first election under the state constitution he was chosen sheriff of Harrison county, which position he filled two terms, and in 1819 was elected to represent this county in the state legislature. While a member of that body he served on the committee to select a site for the location of the state capital, which selection was made in June, 1820, and approved January, 1821. He was re-elected in 1821, and at the following session was chosen one of the commissioners to locate the boundary line between the states of Indiana and Illinois. In March, 1823, he was appointed by Pres. Monroe general agent for the Pottawatamie and Miami Indians on the upper Wabash and Tippecanoe rivers, and immediately thereafter moved to Fort Wayne, the seat of the agency. At his instance the agency was removed from Ft. Wayne to Logansport, in the spring of 1828, where he continued to discharge the functions of his trust with fidelity and success. At the session of the legislature, December, 1831, he was elected United States senator from Indiana, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. James Noble, and was re-elected at the session of 1832-33, for a full term of six years. While a member of that distinguished body, he was noted for the soundness of his judgment and the independ-

ence of his actions on all questions involving the interests of the state or general government. He opposed the views of President Jackson in reference to the re-charter of the United States bank, and recognized no party in determining the line of duty, always acting from motives of public right. As a civilian and citizen, he was alike successful in directing and executing, to the extent of his power, whatever purpose his conscience approved or his judgment dictated. After locating in Logansport he directed his energies toward the development of the natural resources of that town and surrounding country, and to him more than to any other man is due the credit of supplying the settlements with grist and saw-mills and other improvements, and for taking the initial step which led to the organization of the Eel river seminary, at that time one of the best known educational institutions of northern Indiana. He was also proprietor of four additions to the town of Logansport and was interested with Mr. Carter in the plan and location of the original plat thereof. Mr. Tipton was twice married, the first time to Miss Shields, who died within two years after their marriage. The second time was in April, 1825, to Matilda, daughter of Capt. Spier Spencer, who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe. The second Mrs. Tipton died in the spring of 1839, about the close of her husband's senatorial career. Gen. Tipton closed an honorable life on the morning of April 5, 1839, in the full meridian of his usefulness, and received the last sad honors of his masonic brethern on Sunday, April 7, 1839.

ROBERT HANNA was born in Laurens district, S. C., April 6, 1786, and removed with his parents to Indiana in an early day, settling in Brookville as long ago as 1802. He was

elected sheriff of the eastern district of Indiana in 1809, and held the position until the organization of the state government. He was afterward appointed register of the land office, and removed to Indianapolis in 1825. In 1831 he was appointed United States senator, to fill the unexpired term caused by the death of James Noble, and served with credit in that capacity from December, of the above year, until January 3, 1832, when his successor took his seat. He was afterward elected a member of the state senate, but suffered defeat, when making the race for re-election. He was accidentally killed by a railroad train while walking on the track at Indianapolis, November 19, 1859.

OLIVER HAMPTON SMITH, congressman and senator, was born on Smith's island, near Trenton, N. J., October 23, 1794. He attended school near his home at intervals until 1813, at which time, owing to the death of his father, he was thrown upon his own resources. He afterward found employment in a woolen mill in Pennsylvania, and on attaining his majority, received \$1,500 from his father's estate, which he soon lost in an unfortunate business investment. Mr. Smith came to Indiana in 1817, and settled at Rising Sun, Ohio county, but, in a short time, moved to Lawrenceburg, and began the study of law. In March, 1820, he was licensed to practice, and soon afterward removed to Versailles, Ripley county, where he opened an office, but, becoming dissatisfied with the location, in a few months he located at Connersville, thence in 1839 moved to the state capital. In August, 1822, he was elected to the legislature from Fayette county, and while a member of that body served as chairman of the judiciary committee, an important position, and one usually

given to the ablest lawyer of the body. In 1824 he was appointed prosecutor of the third judicial district, and in 1826, became a candidate for congress against Hon. John Test, who had represented the district for three full terms. He made a vigorous canvass, and defeated his popular competitor by 1,500 majority. Mr. Smith served with distinction in congress, and was ever attentive and industrious in his public duties. In December, 1836, he was a candidate for United States senator, his competitors being Noah Noble, William Hendricks and Ratliff Boon. He was elected on the ninth ballot. In the senate, Mr. Smith was chairman of the committee on public lands, and took great pride in the place, which he filled with distinguished ability. In 1842 he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by Edward A. Hannegan; in March, 1843, his senatorial services terminated. Soon after his return home, his attention was directed to railroads, and Indianapolis is mainly indebted to him for the building of the Indianapolis & Bellfonte road, now known as the "Bee Line." In 1857 he commenced writing a series of sketches for the Indianapolis Journal on early times in Indiana, which attracted much attention, and which were afterward brought out in book form. This volume is valuable as a record of early Indiana times, and contains much information not otherwise noted. Mr. Smith died March 19, 1859. As a political speaker, he exhibited much the same qualities and powers of mastery that he did as a forensic speaker, but he was less successful on the stump, because argument and close reasoning, which were his mode of dealing with political questions, were not as popular as anecdotal and declamatory style. "As a lawyer, Mr. Smith was ever true to the interests of his client, and in the prosecution of his cases in court, he displayed much zeal and earnestness. He was an honest opponent, and very liberal in his

practice, and yet very capable, and sometimes ready to seize upon the weakness or oversight on an adversary. His career at the bar was a successful one, and he well merited the high tribute paid to his memory at the time of his death: "In person, Mr. Smith was five feet ten inches in height and weighed about 180 pounds. He was broad chested, and large from the waist up. His eyes were dark, his hair was black and stood up upon his head. He had large shaggy eyebrows, and the general contour of his features denoted energy, pluck and endurance. His place is in the front rank of the great men of Indiana."

ALBERT S. WHITE, one of the most scholarly of Indiana's distinguished men, was born in Blooming Grove, N. Y., October 24, 1803. He graduated from Union college, that state, in 1822, in the same class with Hon. William H. Seward, and after studying law for some time at Newburg, was licensed to practice his profession in 1825. Soon after this, he came to Indiana and located at Rushville, thence one year later, moved to Paoli and subsequently took up his permanent abode in Lafayette. In 1830 and 1831 he was assistant clerk of the Indiana house of representatives, and served as clerk of the same from 1832 to 1835. In 1833 he was a candidate for congress against Edward H. Hannegan, by whom he was defeated. "He had neither the brilliancy nor the eloquence of Mr. Hannegan, but was the superior of that erratic man in education, culture and in most of the qualities which go to make up the successful man." In 1837 he was more successful, having been elected to congress by an overwhelming majority over Nathan Jackson. The year previous, he was on the whig electoral ticket, and in the elec-

toral college cast his vote for William Henry Harrison. In 1839 he was elected to succeed Gen. John Tipton in the United States senate, the struggle having been an animated one, requiring thirty-six ballots divided among Mr. White, Noah Noble and Col. Thomas H. Blake. He entered the senate a young man, but his training eminently fitted him for the duties of that distinguished body, in the deliberations of which he bore an active part. He strenuously opposed the annexation of Texas, as he did every measure which was calculated to extend the area of slavery. "He was of a conservative temperament, and usually voted with the moderate men of his party, but he was conscientiously an anti-slavery man and always acted with those who strove to confine slavery to the territory it then polluted." He was active in securing grants of land to aid in the extension of the Wabash & Erie canal, and took a prominent part in shaping legislation to promote other internal improvements. On the expiration of his term, Mr. White resumed the practice of law, but soon abandoned the profession and entered actively into the business of railroad building. He was president of the Indianapolis & Lafayette railroad from its organization until 1856, and during a part of that time was at the head of the Wabash & Western railway. In 1860 he was again called into public life as a member of congress, where his thorough knowledge of political and state affairs soon enabled him to take high rank. He was made chairman of a select committee, raised to consider the question of compensated emancipation, and also reported a bill appropriating \$180,000,000 to pay loyal men for their slaves, and \$20,000,000 to aid in the colonization of freedmen. His congressional career was eminently honorable, but he failed of a renomination, mainly on account of his action in regard to the emancipation question. In January, 1864, he was appointed

by President Lincoln United States judge for the district of Indiana, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Caleb B. Smith. He soon adapted himself to his new position, and had he lived, would have proved a worthy successor of his eminent predecessor. His term was cut short by his death, which occurred on the 4th day of September, 1864. "Mr. White had but little in common with the typical western pioneer, and it is therefore somewhat strange that he should have reached the eminence he did. He never sunk his manhood nor lowered his self-respect, by trying to get down to the level of every man that approached him. He was in no sense a demagogue, and never sought to curry favor by pretending to be what he was not. He was always dignified and always a gentleman." In personal appearance, Mr. White was below the medium height, quite spare and had a narrow visage with a prominent Roman nose. Physically he was weak, but intellectually ranked with the strong men of the state and nation. "He was one of the first men of the Wabash country, and of the state, and his name will not be forgotten while learning and scholarship are cherished and honor and patriotism revered."

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EDWARD A. HANNEGAN was a native of Ohio, but in early life moved to Kentucky, and settled at Lexington, where he grew to manhood. He received a liberal education, and after several years spent in the study of law, was admitted to practice at the Lexington bar at the early age of twenty-three. Not long after this he settled at Covington, Ind., where he opened an office and practiced his profession with flattering success for a number of years. He soon entered the political arena and ere long

was honored by an election to the state legislature, in the deliberations of which he soon took an active and brilliant part. His career in the legislature brought him into prominent notice, and in January, 1833, he was elected to the congress of the United States, defeating Albert S. White, afterward his colleague in the senate. In 1840 he was again a candidate for congress, but after a very exciting contest was defeated by Hon. Henry S. Lane, afterward governor and United States senator. In 1842, much to the surprise of every one, Mr. Hannegan was elected United States senator, defeating Oliver H. Smith and Tilghman A. Howard on the sixth ballot. He took his seat in the senate on the 4th of December, 1843, and served until March 4, 1849, during which time he made several speeches which attracted the attention of the country. While a member of that body his votes were always in accord with his party. In March, 1849, President Polk nominated him for minister to Prussia, but being unfit for diplomacy by nature and habit it is no wonder that his career at Berlin added nothing to the character of the government he represented. He was recalled the next January, and with that recall the public life of the brilliant but erratic statesman ended. He returned to his home at Covington, and the next year was defeated in a race for the legislature, which he took much to heart and which served to drive him further into the convivial habits which ultimately proved his ruin. The habit of drink continued to grow upon him until in a fit of drunken frenzy he took the life of one whom he dearly loved—his brother-in-law, Capt. Duncan. The two had been drinking deeply and angry words passed between them. Mr. Hannegan finally went into a separate apartment, but was followed by Capt. Duncan, who applied some bitter epithets to him and slapped him in the face. Upon this Mr. Han-

negan seized a dagger and buried it to the hilt in Duncan's body, the effect of which was death the following day. He was not indicted and tried for this killing, the universal sentiment of the people being in his favor. He removed to St. Louis, in 1857, and on the 25th of January, 1859, he died in that city. Mr. Hannegan was warm in his friendships and had a large personal following. His manners were elegant, and he was ardent, impulsive and undaunted, thinking, acting and speaking with the utmost freedom. In person he was below the medium height, firmly and compactly built, but in after years became quite corpulent. He was a charming companion, and as an orator was more eloquent than logical. "He was not a profound man nor a great scholar, but what he lacked in profundity he made up in brilliancy, and his deficiency in scholarship was largely compensated for by his quick wit and fertile imagination, and his power to express himself in the choicest language. He was of Irish descent, and inherited many of the characteristics of that warm-hearted, impulsive race."

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JESSE D. BRIGHT, for twenty years a leading politician of Indiana, was born in Norwich, N. Y., December 18, 1812, and came to this state when a boy, locating with his parents at Madison, where he grew to manhood's estate. He received an academic education, and after a preparatory course of reading was admitted to the bar, where his talents soon won for him a conspicuous place among the successful lawyers of Indiana. He was not profound in the philosophy of jurisprudence, but, being a fluent speaker and quite popular with the people, he succeeded in gaining a lucrative practice, which extended throughout the counties of the lower

Wabash and elsewhere. He was elected judge of probate in Jefferson county, and subsequently received the appointment of United States marshal for Indiana, and it was while holding the latter office that he laid the foundation of his political career. In the 'forties, he made the race for the state senate against Williamson Dunn and Shadrack Wilber, whom he defeated, and in that body was soon recognized as the leader of the party. In fact, he was a born leader of men, and always stood at the fore-front of the line. In 1843 he was lieutenant governor on the ticket with James Whitcomb, and such was the ability he displayed in the discharge of the duties of that position that the senators and representatives, with all of whom he sustained relations of the warmest friendship, afterward elected him to the senate of the United States. At this time he was barely eligible to a seat in the senate, on account of his age, being the youngest man ever elected to that distinguished body. In 1850, he was a candidate for re-election against Hon. Robert Dale Owen, who subsequently withdrew from the contest, thus making Mr. Bright's election without opposition. In 1856, his term having expired, he again sought a re-election, which was granted him after a memorable contest which was decided by the United States senate, in a strictly party vote. In the senate, Mr. Bright ranked high as a committee worker, and enjoyed a great personal popularity. Such was his standing that on the death of Vice President King, in 1853, he was elected president pro tempore of the senate, which he filled with ability until the inauguration of John C. Breckinridge, in 1857. In the latter year, when forming his cabinet, President Buchanan offered Mr. Bright the secretaryship of state, which position he saw fit to decline. He continued a senator until 1862, when he was expelled for disloyalty, by a vote of thirty-two to fourteen. The princi-

pal proof of his crime was in recommending to Jefferson Davis, in March, 1861, Thomas Lincoln, of Texas, a person desirous of furnishing arms to the confederacy. Mr. Bright organized and led the Breckinridge party in Indiana in 1860, and in stumping for the brilliant young Kentuckian gave the movement all the force and vitality it had in this state. He left Indiana soon after the legislature of 1863 refused to return him to the United States senate, and took up his residence in Kentucky, in the legislature of which state he subsequently served two terms. In 1874 he removed to Baltimore, in which city he died on the 20th of May, 1875, of organic disease of the heart. Mr. Bright had a splendid physique, and weighed about 200 pounds. He had a good head and a good face, but was imperious in manner and brooked no opposition from either friend or foe. "He was the Danton of Indiana democracy, and was both loved and feared by his followers."

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JOHNN PITTIT was born at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., July 24, 1807, and died in Lafayette, Ind., June 17, 1877. After receiving a classical education and studying law, he was admitted to the bar in 1838, and commenced the practice of his profession at Lafayette, Ind. He soon became active in state politics, was in the legislature two terms and served as United States district attorney. He was elected to congress as a democrat in 1842, re-elected to the next congress and served with distinguished ability in that body from December 4, 1843, to March 3, 1849. He was a democratic elector in 1852, and in January, 1853, was chosen United States senator to fill the unexpired term occasioned by the death of James Whitcomb, serving as such until March 3, 1855

during which time he earned the reputation of an able and painstaking legislator. In 1859 he was appointed, by James Buchanan, chief justice of Kansas, and in 1870 was elected supreme judge of Indiana. He was a delegate to the Chicago democratic convention in 1864, and as a political leader wielded a strong influence in Indiana in a number of state and national contests. He was renominated for supreme judge in 1876, but owing to scandals connected with the court, which excited popular indignation, he was forced off the ticket, and the name of Judge Perkins substituted.

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CHARLES W. CATHCART, of whose public and private history but little is now known, was born on the island of Madeira, in 1809. He received a liberal education and early in life shipped as a sailor, and after a number of years spent on the sea, located, in 1831, at LaPorte, Ind., where he engaged in farming. He served several years as land surveyor, was a representative in the legislature, and in 1845 was an elector on the democratic ticket. He was elected to the congress of the United States in 1845-47, re-elected the latter year to serve until 1849, and was afterward appointed to fill the unexpired term occasioned by the death of James Whitcomb. He served as senator from December 6, 1852, to March 3, 1853, and at the expiration of his term returned to LaPorte county, where his death subsequently occurred.

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GRAHAM N. FITCH was born in Le Roy, Genesee county, N. Y., on the 5th of December, 1810, and is said to have been the first white child born in that town. His grandfather was a

soldier in the revolutionary war, and his father, a soldier in the war of 1812, was wounded in the battle of Queenstown. Mr. Fitch received a liberal education, and in early life chose the medical profession for a life work, and completed a course of study in the same in the college of physicians and surgeons of western New York. He came to Indiana in 1834, and settled at Logansport, where his successful career soon won for him the reputation of one of the most skillful surgeons and thorough practitioners in the west. In 1844 he accepted a professorship in Rush Medical college, at Chicago, and occupied the chair of theory and practice during the years 1844-47. Though not naturally a politician, Dr. Fitch, from force of circumstances, was drawn into the arena of politics, where his commanding talents and energy marked him as the people's choice. In 1836 and again in 1839, he was chosen to represent Cass county in the state legislature. Subsequently, at the election in August, 1847, he was chosen to represent his district in the lower house of congress, holding that responsible position until 1852. During his membership he was active and efficient in the discharge of his duties, earning the reputation of a good legislator. His legislative capacity was further tested by an experience in the senate of the United States, commencing in 1860-61. The honorable distinction acquired in subordinate legislative positions was not dimmed by his senatorial experience, and he left that distinguished body with a record of which posterity need not be ashamed. Although a democrat in political affiliations, he always esteemed principle above mere partisanship and was not slow to manifest disapprobation when his party seemed disposed to pursue a course of policy in antagonism to his better judgment. In the triangular contest for the presidency, between Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Douglas and Mr.

Breckinridge, he gave his undivided support to the last named gentleman, influenced thereby to a belief that his election would prevent the threatening civil war. Again, when his party rallied to the support of Mr. Greeley, he manifested his dissent by supporting Mr. O'Connor for the presidency. When the war came on, he raised a regiment, the Forty-sixth Indiana, and at its head entered the federal service. He did brilliant service in several campaigns, but owing to an injury received by the falling of his horse, was compelled to leave the service before the expiration of the war. After the close of the war, he still continued to practice his profession, not interfering in political affairs except to preserve the integrity of his inherent ideas with the vigor of his palmier days, opposing whatever he conceived to be wrong in civil and political affairs. In personal appearance, Dr. Fitch was an unusual specimen of physical manhood, having a well knit frame and a courtly dignity which bespoke the polished gentleman. In his prime he appeared a knight among men, and while a member of the United States senate is said to have been the finest looking man in that body. The death of Dr. Fitch took place November 29, 1892.

DAVID S. TURPIE, born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1829, graduated at Kenyon college, studied law, and began practice at Logansport, Ind., in 1849. He was a member of the legislature in 1852, was appointed judge of the court of common pleas in 1854, and of the circuit court in 1856, which post he resigned. He was again a member of the state house of representatives in 1856, and was elected to the United States senate from Indiana, as a democrat, in place of Jesse D. Bright, who had been expelled, serving from January 22 to

March 3, 1863. Nearly twenty-four years afterward he was again called on by his party to represent them in the senate, to which body he was elected by the Indiana legislature, at the session of 1886-7, after a memorable struggle. His opponent was Benjamin Harrison, afterward elected president, and he was defeated by the votes of one or two independents in the legislature who held the balance of power between the two great parties, which were almost equally divided in voting strength among the members. Mr. Turpie enjoys the reputation of being one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in Indiana, and is also graded high as a man of literary attainments.

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DANIEL D. PRATT was born at Palermo, Maine, October 24, 1813, and died at Logansport, Ind., June 17, 1877. His father was a physician and the son of David Pratt, a revolutionary soldier, of Berkshire county, Mass. Mr. Pratt's early years were years of excessive toil, necessitated by the circumstances of his father's family. His early education was acquired in the district schools of Madison county, N. Y., and in 1825 he entered the seminary at Cazenovia, that state, and two years later entered Hamilton college, from which he graduated in 1831. He was a natural orator, and as a classical scholar was rarely excelled. Immediately after graduating he accepted a professorship in Madison university, and with the means thus earned began the study of law. In the spring of 1832, he decided to move west. Accordingly he set out for Cincinnati, making a part of the journey on foot, and later made his way to Rising Sun, Ind., where he taught a term of school. Subsequently he entered the law office of Calvin Fletcher, at Indianapolis, and in 1836 located in Logansport, at that time a mere opening in the

wilderness. The bright promises of his early youth were soon fully realized, for no sooner was he admitted to the bar than he rapidly rose in his profession, and in a few years the fame of the eloquent young advocate resounded throughout northern Indiana. He was one who never courted notoriety, but he made himself a necessity in the field of action, and it was often a race between litigants to see who could reach his office first. At the time of his election to the United States senate in 1869, he was recognized as the ablest lawyer in northern Indiana, and his fame was not confined to this state alone, but extended throughout the western country. For twenty-five years he was without a rival in northern Indiana, before a jury. Gov. Hendricks and Sec. Thompson divided the palm with him in the south and west parts of the state. His eminent merits were recognized, and in 1847 he was nominated for congress, but was defeated by Charles Cathcart. In 1848, he was one of the presidential electors, and in 1851-53 was elected to the legislature, and soon became the leader in the house. In 1860 he was secretary of the national convention at Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and attracted great attention by his eloquence and commanding presence. During the war Mr. Pratt was a zealous and patriotic advocate of the Union cause. In 1863 he received the unanimous vote of his party, then in the minority, for United States senator, and in 1868 was elected to congress by a handsome majority. In 1868 the legislature, without solicitation on his part, promoted him to the United States senate. It was unfortunate that he entered that body so late in life, as he was then fifty-six years of age, and with the exception of two terms in the state legislature was without public training. The artificial restraint thrown around him in the national capital disgusted him, and interfered

with his splendid oratorical powers. As it was, however, he was recognized as one of the ablest men of that body during the period of his service, and although he made but few speeches, those he delivered were sound, logical and comprehensive. For six years he was a member of both claim and pension committees, and for two years was chairman of the pension committee. Millions of dollars were allowed and dis-allowed on his recommendation. So conscientious was he that Wendell Phillips once remarked that "Pratt is the most absolutely honest man I ever knew." Upon the expiration of his term as senator, at the solicitation of Pres. Grant he took charge of the internal revenue department. In 1876, the republicans urged Mr. Pratt to become a candidate for governor of the state, but he declined. Personally Mr. Pratt was one of the most cheerful and genial of men, and in his social life, and all his associations, shed an influence around him which was like sunshine. Although he never sought literary honors, his talents could not be unappreciated, and in 1872 Hamilton college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. In appearance he was above the average height, being over six feet and correspondingly portly. His presence was dignified and he moved among men as one born to command. In his death the nation lost one of its faithful public servants, the state a great man, the legal profession one of its ablest members and the community one of its best citizens.

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JOSEPH E. McDONALD was born in Butler county, Ohio, August 29, 1819, the son of John McDonald, a native of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch descent. Maternally, Mr. McDonald is descended from French Huguenot ancestry. His mother,

Eleanor (Piatt) McDonald, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a woman of superior order of intellect. Seven years after the death of John McDonald she married John Kerr, who moved with his family to Montgomery county, Ind., in the fall of 1826. Joseph McDonald was seven years of age when the family moved to Indiana, and until his twelfth year he lived upon the home farm. In his twelfth year he became an apprentice to the saddler's trade in Lafayette, in which capacity he served out five years, studying law in the meantime, for which he early manifested a decided taste. At the age of eighteen he entered Wabash college, began the study of the higher branches, supporting himself mainly by plying at his trade when it was possible for him to do so. He afterward became a student in the Asbury university, and in 1842 began the systematic study of law at Lafayette, Ind., in the office of Zebulon Beard, one of the leading lawyers of the state. He was nominated for the office of prosecuting attorney before his admission to the bar, and was elected to that position over one of the prominent lawyers of Lafayette. He was re-elected prosecutor, and discharged the duties of the office for a period of four years. In the fall of 1847, he moved to Crawfordsville, which place was his home until 1859. In 1849 he was elected from the old eighth district and to the twenty-first congress, and served one term, and in 1856 was elected attorney general of Indiana, being the first chosen to this office by the people. He was re-elected in 1858, and served two terms. In 1864 he was nominated for governor of Indiana by the democratic state convention, and made a joint canvass with Oliver P. Morton, the republican nominee. At the election he received 6,000 more votes for governor than the state ticket did in 1862, but Mr. Morton was elected by nearly 20,000 votes. Throughout his entire life he has strictly

adhered to his resolution to follow the law and make a success of the profession, and as a lawyer he has for years ranked among the most successful and profound in the nation. He was elected to the United States senate for six years, to succeed Daniel D. Pratt, and entered upon the duties of that position March 5, 1875. While a member of that body he was chairman of the committee on public lands, a member of the judiciary committee, took a conspicuous part in the debates on finance, and ranked as one of the ablest lawyers in that body of distinguished men. He served with distinction until 1881, since which time he has given his attention principally to the practice of his profession, though taking an active part in political affairs, being one of the recognized leaders of the democracy in the United States. He made the principal argument for the objectors in the count of the electoral vote of Louisiana before the electoral commission appointed to determine the result of the presidential election in 1876. In the national democratic convention, held in Chicago, in 1884, Mr. McDonald's name was presented as a candidate for the presidential nomination, and he had a strong following in the delegation from a number of states. He is and always has been a representative democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and believes that the true idea of democracy is to preserve, unimpaired, all the rights reserved to the states respectively, and to the people, without infringing upon any of the powers delegated to the general government by the constitution. "He believes in the virtue of the people, and in their ability and purpose to maintain their institutions inviolate against the assaults of designing men." "As an orator, both at the bar and on the hustings, he is cool, logical and forcible, and, as a citizen, he has the confidence and respect of all who know him, regardless of political creeds." "His views are

broad and comprehensive on all questions of public interest, and his steadfastness of purpose, his honest desire of accomplishing what is best for the people, have given him a home in their hearts, and won for him the greatest honors they had to bestow."

DANIEL W. VOORHEES was born in Butler county, Ohio, September 26, 1827, and was brought to Indiana by his parents when two months old. The family settled in Fountain county, where Mr. Voorhees grew to manhood on a farm about ten miles from the town of Covington. His father, Stephen Voorhees, was a native of Mercer county, Ky., and a descendant of an old Holland family, many representatives of which were among the early settlers of the eastern states in the time of the colonies. His mother was Rachel (Elliot) Voorhees, born in Maryland of Irish ancestry, and married Stephen Voorhees in the year 1821. The early farm experience of Mr. Voorhees proved of great value to him in after life, and served to bind him in ties of sympathy with the common people. He graduated from the Asbury, now DePauw, university, at Greencastle, in 1849, and soon afterward entered the law office of Lane & Wilson, Crawfordsville, and on his admission to the bar, began the practice of his profession at Covington, Fountain county, where he soon effected a co-partnership with Hon. E. A. Hannegan in 1852. In June, 1853, Mr. Voorhees was appointed by Gov. Wright prosecuting attorney of the circuit court, in which position he soon established a fine reputation as a criminal lawyer. In 1856 he was nominated by acclamation democratic candidate for congress, but was defeated by 230 majority in a district previously republican by 2,600. In 1857 he removed to Terre Haute,

and the following year was appointed United States district attorney for the state of Indiana by President Buchanan. He was elected to congress in 1860 and 1862, and in 1864 was again a successful candidate, but in the last election his majority of 634 votes was contested by his competitor, Henry D. Washburn, who obtained the seat. He was again elected in 1868, re-elected in 1870, but in 1872 was defeated by Hon. Morton C. Hunter. In 1859 Voorhees was retained as counsel to defend Col. Cook, arrested with John Brown as an accomplice of the latter in the celebrated Harper's Ferry raid, and his speech at the trial was one of the greatest ever delivered before an American jury, and it gained him a national reputation. It was listened to with rapt attention by a vast audience, and was afterward published all over the country, and in Europe in several different languages. Mr. Voorhees was appointed November 6, 1877, to succeed Gov. Morton in the United States Senate, and has served by successive re-elections in that distinguished body until the present time. From his entrance into public life he has occupied a conspicuous place in the eyes of the public, and at the bar, on the stump or in the halls of national legislation, he has been a man of mark. His powers as a parliamentary orator and a statesman are a portion of the history of the nation, and as a party leader few if any have exercised as great an influence upon the people of Indiana as he. "From the sobriquet of the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash, so often applied to him, it will be inferred that he is of tall stature, which is the case, as he is over six feet in height and weighs over 200 pounds. He carries himself erect, and his commanding presence and dignified bearing make him a conspicuous figure in the senate chamber." During his term of service in the senate he has been assiduous in his attention to the public needs. He is always

present and allows no measure of his political opponents to pass without the severest scrutiny, and with him vigilance is the price of liberty.

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DR. DAVID J. JORDAN.—The above named gentleman is one of the most prominent of that coterie of scientific writers who have done so much to attract the attention to the physical resources of Indiana. For many years Prof. Jordan has been president of the state university. He was educated at Cornell university, and afterwards studied biology under the famous Agassiz, in his celebrated summer school, Penikese island. Coming west, Jordan taught his specialty in the university of Wisconsin, Indianapolis high school, Butler university, and then at the Indiana university, of which his talents eventually made him president. Prof. Jordan devoted most of his attention for many years to the study of the habits and classification of the fishes of North America. On this subject he has published over 200 papers, besides a large work which has become a standard authority on ichthyology. In enthusiastic pursuit of his favorite study, Dr. Jordan made a fine and extensive collection of nearly ten thousand specimens of fishes, reptiles and birds, but unfortunately these were all destroyed by a disastrous fire in 1883. With characteristic energy he set to work to repair the damage, and soon had a better collection than ever. He has been a voluminous writer on scientific subjects; the greater part being devoted to his specialty, the fishes of the western states. He gathered around him, at Bloomington, a school of students who grew up under his care, imbibed his tastes, and greatly assisted him in his scientific researches. The result of their conjoint labors and writings was to make the state university the center and authority on subjects relating to biological

work. In the fall of 1892, Dr. Jordan was transferred to the presidency of the Stanford university of California.

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PROF. JOHN COLLETT, the most distinguished of Indiana geologists, is a native of this state, having been born in Vermillion county in 1828 and graduated at Wabash college in 1847. He has taken an active part in politics, having been state senator, state-house commissioner, state statistician and state geologist. But his chief fame and his chief claim upon the gratitude of his state, are based upon his work as a scientist. Prof. Collett's life has been studious, useful to the geology of Indiana, and has done more than any other person to make known the natural resources of the state, especially to advertise to the world the value of its coal measures and stone quarries. Chiefly through his efforts, the building stone of Indiana has been introduced to commerce, and is now used extensively for the construction of public buildings in all parts of the Union. He proved its superiority by a series of tests. From 1880 to 1884, he was state geologist, and for many years previously had served as an assistant in that office, to which he contributed his most earnest labor and the riches of his well stored mind. In 1884, he published the first and best geological map of the state ever issued, and has written voluminously on all subjects relating to the geology of the state. There is not a county he has not visited and studied, nor one with whose geological history, dating far back into the dim twilight of the pre-historic periods, he is not so familiar as to be able to trace and read like an open book. Prof. Collett belongs to that useful class of citizens which, while not obtaining the passing applause and glittering fame that is conferred upon the politician in high office, confer more lasting benefits upon mankind and are of more

actual value to the state than all its politicians put together. Indiana needs more John Colletts and fewer "statesmen" of the Col. Mulberry Sellers and Senator Dillworthy type.

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THOMPSON.—There is no more picturesque personality in the Hoosier state than the poet, naturalist, essayist, story writer and publicist, whose name heads this sketch. A native of the south, he possesses the frankness, ardor, geniality of disposition and fervent feelings so characteristic of the warm latitudes. His home, however, since the war has been in Indiana, with whose institutions and people he has become thoroughly identified. Mr. Thompson's tastes are literary and his occupation and fame lie in that direction, but occasionally he takes an excursive flight into politics, more by way of diversion than otherwise. He has served one or two terms as member of the lower house of the legislature, and one term also as state geologist by appointment of Gov. Gray. He prefers, however, to wander over the fields and woodlands, watching the habits of birds, and studying nature in all her varying moods. On these subjects he writes most entertainingly in stories, in poems, and in magazine essays. He is a born naturalist and is never so happy as when studying the interesting flora and fauna of his adopted state. He views nature with the eye of an artist, and describes her charms with the heart of a poet. One of his books covering these subjects, entitled "Sylvan Secrets," is as charming as an Arabian tale. "The Red-head Family" is a bird sketch of the most delightful description, in which the imaginings of a poet, and the word painting of an artist are mingled with, and give color to, ornithological information of the most exact kind because gathered by a

student of nature in actual contact with what he describes. Bird song, nest building, bird anatomy, the loves, hates, trials and habits of the songsters of the grove, are themes which the poet-naturalist has enriched with the appreciation of a Thoreau, and the descriptive powers of a Goldsmith. One of his articles, a gem of its kind, describes the habits of the mocking-bird in his native southern haunts. Mr. Thompson says, what is not generally known, that the mocker sometimes sings as it flies, after the manner of the skylark, and he dwells at length on one of these "descending songs," which the mocker poured forth as he fluttered on ecstatic wing from branch to branch, and finally, by slow degrees, to the earth, where he fell exhausted with the efforts to produce his own exquisite melody. Mr. Thompson is a voluminous magazine writer and covers a wide variety of topics with unflagging ability. He is a conspicuous member of that galaxy of literary stars who have shed such luster upon Indiana; since the war period, and contributed so much to give her high rank in the world of letters.

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RILEY.—Some fifteen or twenty years ago there commenced to appear in various papers of Indiana poems in dialect, relating to homely phases of human life and touching on those domestic topics that are common to every fireside. At first they only attracted the attention of a few, but by degrees their fame spread as they were more and more appreciated, and people began to enquire the author of such pieces as "The Old Swimmin' Hole," "When the Frost is on the Punkin and the Fodder's in the Shock," "The Flying Islands" and other gems, the characteristics of which were a gentle humor, always

accompanied by a rich vein of tenderest pathos. Usually these poems purported to be written by "Mr. Johnson, of Boone," or some other bucolic individual unknown to fame. Most of them were published in the various newspapers edited by the late George C. Harding, himself a universal genius of the first water, and always in sympathy with rising literary talent, which he did more than any other newspaper proprietor of the state to foster and develop. By degrees it leaked out that the author of the popular dialect poems was none other than James Whitcomb Riley, a young man of Hancock county, who from the rude life of a farmer boy found himself drifting irresistibly into rhyme, like the noted Mr. Wegg. In the course of time, Mr. Riley's fugitive pieces were collected and published in a volume, which was succeeded, at intervals, by others of a similar tenor, all of which were warmly welcomed and generally read by lovers of that kind of verse which deals with lowly human nature, and as it comes from the heart of the writer, goes directly to the hearts of the readers. Soon Mr. Riley had a state reputation and was welcomed everywhere with affection as the typical "Hoosier Poet." It was not until the national meeting of authors in New York, in the winter of 1886-87, that Riley's fame spread across the state lines and extended to boundaries that are touched by the two great oceans. The select critics of literature in the east fell easy victims to his genial personal address and platform ability, and when the meeting adjourned, Mr. Riley was, by general consent, placed high up on the temple of fame alongside of the most popular American poets. After that, he figured conspicuously on the lecture platform as a reciter of his poems, and has been much sought after for concert and lyceum work. Mr. Riley is a distinctive Hoosier product and his poems are rich with

the flavor of the soil from which their author sprang. He has done much to give Indiana high rank in the literary world, and for this, as well as for the intrinsic merits of his compositions, enjoys a warm place in the hearts of his fellow citizens in the Hoosier state. In the fall of 1894 he issued "Arma Zindy."

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LEWIS WALLACE.—Though a soldier of distinction in two wars, it is not as a military man that Gen. Wallace has achieved his principal fame. It has been rather with the pen than the sword he has conquered; and no Indianian has carved his name so high on the literary temple as the distinguished subject of this sketch. A son of Gov. David Wallace, he was born in Brookville, Ind., on the 10th of April, 1827. He received a common school education and was studying law when the Mexican war roused him from his reveries. He served in that war with credit as a first lieutenant, and at its close resumed his profession, which he practiced chiefly in the cities of Covington and Crawfordsville, Ind. He served a term of four years in the state senate, but never took kindly to politics. At the breaking out of the civil war, he was appointed adjutant general of Indiana, soon after becoming colonel of the Eleventh Indiana volunteers, with which he served in West Virginia, participating in the capture of Romney and the ejection of the enemy from Harper's Ferry. He became a brigadier general of volunteers in the fall of 1861, led a division at the capture of Fort Donelson, and displayed such ability as to receive a major general's commission in the following spring. He participated conspicuously in the fated field of Shiloh. In 1864 he was assigned to the command of the middle department, with headquarters at Baltimore, Md. With 5,800 men, he marched to the

banks of the Monocacy, and there offered battle to the overwhelming forces of Gen. Jubal A. Early, who, with 28,000 men, was marching triumphantly upon the national capital. On the afternoon of the 9th of July hard by the railroad bridge that spans the Monocacy, near Frederick, Md., was fought one of the bloodiest engagements of the war, in proportion to the number engaged. Gen. Wallace was entrenched behind stone fences that stretched along the heights near the bridge and at right angles with the river. McCausland's cavalry, which led the vanguard of Early's army, crossed the stream and made a vigorous assault upon Wallace's lines, but, after a very spirited and bloody engagement, they were forced to retreat, but took up and held a position in the rear. Soon thereafter a long line of infantry were seen fording the Monocacy, and filing right under cover of hills and trees to a position in front of Gen. Wallace's center. These troops were the famous "Stonewall brigade," formerly made immortal by Jackson, but now consolidated with other seasoned veterans into a division commanded by Major Gen. John C. Breckinridge. They deployed and were ordered to advance directly to the assault of Gen. Wallace's main position. The onset was furious and the fatalities on both sides many hundreds in a few minutes. The Union troops resisted stubbornly, but were finally forced to give way, and the hundreds of dead bodies observable on the field after the fight showed how bravely they had endeavored to stem the tide of invasion. Though defeated, Gen. Wallace and his troops had accomplished the important duty of delaying Early until reinforcements could reach Washington.

Gen. Wallace was second member of the court that tried the assassins of Lincoln and president of that which convicted Wirz of the Andersonville prison horrors. In 1878 Gen. Wallace was governor of Utah and served

from 1881 to '85 as minister to Turkey. He has lectured extensively and is one of the most popular of the platform speakers of the day. His chief fame, however, rests upon his authorship of the religio-historical novel, "Ben Hur; a Tale of the Christ," of which over 290,000 have been sold without diminution in the demand. It has already become an American classic, and takes front rank among the imaginative works of the world. Other popular works by Gen. Wallace are, "The Fair God," a story of the conquest of Mexico, "Life of Benjamin Harrison" "The Boyhood of Christ" and "The Prince of India." No other Indianian has done so much to give his state high rank in the field of polite literature.

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SCHUYLER COLFAX, statesman, and vice president of the United States, was born in the city of New York, March 23, 1823. His grandfather, Gen. William Colfax, was a native of Connecticut, and served with distinction in the war of American independence. His father died before his son's birth, as did also a sister, and thus he became the only child of his widowed mother. The early years of Mr. Colfax were spent in his native city, where he attended the public schools and afterward became clerk in a store. In 1836 he came to Indiana, and located at New Carlisle, St. Joseph county, where he again entered a store as clerk, and in 1841 he became a resident of South Bend, in which city he subsequently received the appointment of deputy auditor. In 1842 he was active in organizing a temperance society at South Bend, and continued a total abstainer throughout his life. At this time he reported the proceedings of the state senate for the Indianapolis Journal, and in 1844 entered the political arena as a public speaker

for Henry Clay. In 1845 he became editor and proprietor of the St. Joseph Valley Register, of which he was also founder, and he continued its publication for a period of eighteen years. He was secretary of the Chicago harbor and river convention in 1847, and in 1848 was elected secretary of the national whig convention, at Baltimore, which nominated Gen. Zachary Taylor for the presidency. He was a member of the Indiana constitutional convention in 1850, and in 1851 received the whig nomination for congress. His opponent was Hon. Graham N. Fitch, an able politician and a fine speaker, with whom he engaged in a joint canvass, during which the two men traveled over 1,000 miles, and held over seventy discussions. The district was strongly democratic, yet Mr. Colfax was defeated by only 200 votes. In 1852 he was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Gen. Scott for the presidency, and in 1854 was elected to the Thirty-fourth congress by the memorable majority of 1,776 votes, although the same district in previous years gave a democratic majority of 1,200. In 1858 he was again triumphantly elected to congress, and served as a member of that body by successive elections until 1869. He was elected speaker of the house in December, 1863, and on April 8th, of the following year, he descended from the chair to move the expulsion of Mr. Long, of Ohio, who had made a speech favoring the recognition of the southern confederacy. The resolution was afterward changed to one of censure, and Mr. Colfax's action was generally sustained by Union men. On the convening of the Thirty-ninth congress, Mr. Colfax was again elected speaker by 139 votes, his opponent, Mr. Brooks, of New York, receiving but thirty-six. March 4, 1867, he was for the third time chosen speaker, and his skill as a presiding officer, often shown under very trying circum-

stances, gained the applause of both friends and political opponents. In May, 1868, the republican national convention at Chicago nominated him on the first ballot for vice-president, Gen. Grant being the presidential nominee, and the ticket having been successful, he took his seat as president of the senate March 4, 1869. In August, 1871, the president offered him the position of secretary of state for the remainder of his term, but he declined. In 1872 he was prominently mentioned as a presidential candidate, and the same year he refused the editorship of the New York Tribune. "In 1873, Mr. Colfax was implicated in the charges of corruption brought against members of congress who had received shares in the credit mobilier of America. The house committee reported that there was no ground for his impeachment, as the alleged offense, if committed at all, was committed before he became vice president." "He denied the truth of the charges, and his friends have always regarded his character as irreproachable." His latter years were spent mostly in retirement at his home in South Bend, and in delivering public lectures, which he frequently did, before large audiences. The most popular of his lectures was that on "Lincoln and Garfield." He died at Mankota, Minn., January 13, 1885.

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ROBERT DALE OWEN was the son of Robert J. Owen, a celebrated English reformer, who was born in 1771 and died 1858. He was born near Glasgow, Scotland, November 7, 1801, and after receiving a liberal education in his native country, came to the United States in 1823 and settled at New Harmony, Posey county, Ind. In 1828, in partnership with Mrs. Frances Wright, he began the publica-

tion of a paper called the Free Enquirer, which made its periodical visits about three years. He was three times elected to the Indiana legislature, and in 1843 was elected to congress, in which body he served until 1847, having been re-elected in 1845. When in congress he took a prominent part in the settlement of the northwestern boundary dispute, and was largely instrumental in establishing the Smithsonian institute at Washington, of which he became one of the regents, and served on the building committee. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1850, and no one bore a more prominent part in the deliberations of that body than he. In 1853 he was appointed charge d' affaires at Naples, and in 1855 was minister at Naples, holding the position until 1858. During the civil war he was a firm supporter of the Union, and one of the first to advocate the emancipation of the slaves. Mr. Owen was a firm believer in the doctrines of spiritualism, and was fearless in his advocacy of the same. He inherited the communistic notions of his father, who had failed in numerous attempts to carry the system into practical operation, and he also signally failed in his attempts to accomplish a similar purpose. His scholastic attainments were of the highest order, and he possessed a mind well stored with general knowledge. He was indeed a man of transcendent ability and may justly be regarded as one of the greatest, as well as one of the best, men Indiana has ever claimed. He contributed largely to the literature of his day, and the following is a partial list of his best known works: "Moral Physiology," "Discussion with Original Bachelor on the Personality of God, and the Authenticity of the B.ble," "Hints on Public Architecture," "Footfalls on the Boundaries of Another World," "The Wrong of Slavery and the Right of Emancipation," "Beyond the Breakers," a novel,

"The Debatable Land Between This World and the Next," "Treading My Way," an autobiography. Mr. Owen departed this life at Lake George, N. Y., January 24, 1877, aged seventy-six years.

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RICHARD W. THOMPSON, ex-secretary of the navy, is a native of Virginia, born in Culpeper county, June 9, 1809. In the fall of 1831 he emigrated to Indiana, and taught school in the town of Bedford, afterward establishing the Lawrence county seminary, which he conducted about one year. Abandoning school work he embarked in the mercantile business in Lawrence county, and while thus engaged began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, and the same year he was elected a member of the Indiana legislature, in which body he not only displayed great ability and foresight, but was also instrumental in shaping much important legislation. In 1838 he was returned to the house and the following year was chosen state senator, of which he was president pro tempore on the occasion of the resignation of Lieutenant Gov. Wallace. In 1841 he was elected to the United States congress over Hon. John W. Davis, but declined a renomination to the same position, and in 1843 removed to Terre Haute, in which city he has since resided. He was a presidential elector on the Harrison ticket in 1840, zealously supporting Gen. Harrison in public speeches, and by his pen, and was a defeated candidate for elector on the Clay ticket in 1844. In 1847 he was again elected to congress by the whig party, and became prominent in national legislation during his term, but at the expiration retired from public life. In 1849 he was appointed United States minister to Austria, by Gen. Taylor,

but declined to accept the honor, and was also tendered several other appointments by the general government, all of which he saw fit to refuse. During the war for the Union he was active and rendered valuable service to his country, was commandant of Camp Dick Thompson, near Terre Haute, and also served as provost marshal of the district. He was again a presidential elector on the republican ticket in 1864, and a delegate to the national conventions of that party in 1872, and 1876, in the latter of which he nominated Oliver P. Morton for the presidency. In 1867-69 he was judge of the eighteenth circuit of the state, and on March 12, 1877, he entered Pres. Hayes' cabinet, as secretary of the navy. He served nearly through the administration, but resigned the position in 1881, to become chairman of the American committee of the Panama Canal company. Mr. Thompson has written many political platforms, and obtained a reputation for his ability in formulating party principles. He is an eloquent and effective speaker, and a man of benevolence and unassuming manners.

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AOL. FRANCIS VIGO, whose name is prominently identified with the early history of Indiana, was born in the kingdom of Sardinia in 1740, and died at Vincennes, Ind., in 1836. Until 1778 he was a resident of the Spanish port of St. Louis, where, as an Indian trader, he acquired the title of the "Spanish Merchant." He removed to Vincennes a short time previous to its capture by Gen. George Rogers Clark, whom he was instrumental in assisting, for which he was afterward arrested by the British as a spy. In the Illinois campaigns of 1778 and 1779, Col. Vigo rendered valuable service to the army of Clark by advancing large sums

of money for food and clothing. Through his patriotism and self-sacrifice, he served the army and gave victory to the cause of the colonies of the west. He was made commandant of the militia of Vincennes in 1790, and in 1810 was one of Gen. Harrison's confidential messengers to the Indians. His name will not only ever be associated with the early history of the Wabash valley, but is perpetuated in the name of Vigo county, Ind., for the capital city of which, Terre Haute, he bequeathed a bell for the court house.

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JOHAN W. DAVIS, one of Indiana's most noted men, was born in Cumberland county, Penn., July 17, 1799, and died in 1859. He was well educated and graduated in medicine at Baltimore in 1821, shortly afterward removing to Carlisle, Ind. He was soon embarked on a political career and graduated for the purpose in that universal and popular school the state legislature. He served several years in that body, and was chosen speaker of the house in 1832. In 1834 he was appointed a commissioner to negotiate a treaty with the Indians. He was elected to congress by the democrats, and served from December 7, 1835, until March 3, 1837, was re-elected, and again served from 1839 until 1841, and from 1843 till 1847. During his last term he was speaker of the house of representatives, having been elected on December 1, 1845. He was United States commissioner to China in 1843-50, and governor of Oregon in 1853-54. He presided over the convention held at Baltimore in 1852, that nominated Franklin Pierce for the presidency. Mr. Davis was a strong man and a party leader of long continued popularity and well recognized ability. He was also a decided feature of the list of self-made Indiana publicists.

Additional Memoranda for Governors of Indiana and Representative Men.

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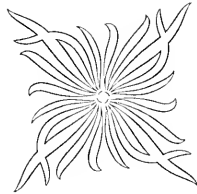
Additional Memoranda for Governors of Indiana and Representative Men.



BOONE COUNTY,

INDIANA.





BOONE COUNTY, INDIANA.

JUDGE JOHN A. ABBOTT, one of Boone county's eminent lawyers and ex-judge of the circuit court, comes from an old colonial family of sturdy English stock. George Abbott was the founder of the family in America, and came over with the Puritans, who settled Massachusetts. The American branch has always been famous, and included many renowned clergymen and distinguished authors, such as Jacob Abbott, the writer for the young, and John S. C. Abbott, the author of the life of Napoleon. Samuel Abbott, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in New Hampshire April 8, 1771, and early settled in Concord; he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was shot by an Indian at the burning of Buffalo, N. Y.; he was married at Concord, N. H., to Mary Currier, daughter of William C. Currier, and to this union were born eleven children, eight of whom lived to manhood and womanhood, namely: Betsey, Hiram, Harriet, Mary, Belinda, Isaac, Edward and Samuel. In 1816 or 1817, Mr. Abbott relinquished his trade of chair making and removed to New York state, where he engaged in farming until 1818, when he came to Indiana, and settled at Vevay, in Switzerland county, in January,

1819, where he and wife both died the following year—1820.

Isaac Abbott, son of the above and father of John A., was born in New Hampshire, February 22, 1805, and was but thirteen years of age when he was brought by his parents to Indiana, and left an orphan at the age of fifteen. He was reared in Switzerland and Dearborn counties, living in the latter county with a farmer named Burgess until he was old enough to take care of himself. He learned the trade of a millwright and was, in fact, a natural born mechanic. He married in Dearborn county, at the age of twenty-three, Betsey Faulkner, daughter of Cornelius and Lucinda (Halsted) Faulkner—the former a substantial farmer, who came to Indiana from Rochester, N. Y., in 1819, and whose mother was a Schumacher, of Holland-Dutch descent. To Isaac Abbott and wife were born fourteen children, viz: Mary, Hiram, Martha, Cornelius S., Lewis C., William M., John A., Lydia A., Isaac M., Rebecca J., and Elizabeth C., and Sarah J. (the last two being twins), Marilla M. and Levi E. Of these children eleven grew to maturity and became heads of families, Sarah, Marilla, and Levi dying in infancy. Mr. Abbott remained in Dearborn county,

working at his trade, until 1865, when he came to Boone county and bought a tract of land one mile northwest of Lebanon, and eighteen months later entered land in Meeker county, Minn. His wife died at Wilmington, Ind., in 1854, and he next married Rebecca G. Fleming, who bore two children, now living—Ella M. and Robert L., and one child, Franklin H., who died at about fourteen years of age. Mr. Abbott died in Meeker county, Minn., May 4, 1872, at the age of 67. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott were members of the Free Will Baptist church. In politics he was a free soiler and an abolitionist. For three years his house was a station on the "Underground railroad," which in that time safely landed thirty-eight dusky passengers in Canada. Fraternally he was a Freemason, a member of Boone lodge, No. 9, and was one of the charter members of Allen lodge, No. 165, at Moore's Hill, Dearborn county, Ind. He was greatly beloved by all who knew him; was a true patriot and sent four of his sons to the front to assist in the preservation of the Union, viz: John A., whose military record will be found below; Hiram, who served three years in an Iowa regiment; William M. and Isaac M., both of whom were three years in company K, Sixty-eighth Indiana infantry, in which William was severely wounded at the battle of Missionary Ridge. Mr. Abbott was an intelligent man, and a very extensive reader, and gave all his children the best education his means afforded.

John A. Abbott was born November 5, 1839, in Dearborn county, Ind. He was educated in the common schools, in the county academy at Wilmington and at Moore's Hill college, and taught two terms of school. On June 5, 1861, he enlisted in company I, Thirtieth Indiana infantry, Capt. B. F. Myers, with Col. J. C. Sullivan commanding the regiment. The regiment left Indianapolis July 4, 1861, and joined McClelland's forces in West

Virginia on the 10th, and on the 11th engaged in the battle of Rich Mountain; October 3d, in the battle of Greenbrier; in November went on a scout of nine days through the mountains, carrying their supplies on pack-horses, breaking up the guerrilla band led by McCool and Bennett, and greatly encouraging the Unionists of that section; December 13 it was in the battle of Allegheny Summit, under Gen. Milroy; transferred to the valley of Virginia, it took part in the first battle of Winchester, March 23, 1861, and followed Jackson's forces up the valley as far as New Market; from here they marched into the Luray valley, and in May marched through to Fredericksburg and joined McDowell's army; but the second day after started on the return to the valley, on account of Stonewall Jackson's having driven Gen. Banks down the valley and across the Potomac. After the battle of Port Republic, the regiment was taken by transports from Alexandria, down the Potomac and Chesapeake and up the James, to Harrison's Landing, where it joined McClelland's army after the seven days' fight. After the evacuation of the Peninsula, it went to Suffolk, August 30, where it remained till the last of June, 1863, taking part in numerous scouts and skirmishes in the vicinity, and in the siege of that place by Longstreet. In July, 1863, it embarked at Portsmouth for Charleston, S. C., where it remained till February, 1864, taking an active part in the siege of Fort Wagner and Fort Sumter. In February, 1864, it went to Jacksonville, Fla., and from there to Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown, in April. Here it was attached to Butler's command; went to Bermuda Hundreds, where it took part in every engagement prior to May 26th, at which time it was again sent to the army of the Potomac at Cold Harbor, where it took part in the unsuccessful assault on Lee's works; June 13th it again ascended the James river, landed at

City Point, and, on the 15th, assisted in taking the outer works at Petersburg. All this time Mr. Abbott was with the regiment, except from May 30 to June 11, 1864, and was in every expedition and engagement in which the regiment took part, except the battle of Cold Harbor. He was promoted to second lieutenant June 1, 1863, and was discharged with his regiment at Indianapolis, June 1, 1864. On the 26th of December following, he re-enlisted at Washington, D. C., in company B, First U. S. veteran volunteers (Hancock's corps), was on detached duty in Washington city from January 11 to April 21, 1865, and witnessed the demonstrations of joy over the fall of Richmond and surrender of Lee, and of sorrow over the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. June 12, his regiment was a part of the guard at the hanging of Mrs. Surratt, and he was the sentinel immediately in front of the scaffold. The regiment was sent to Baltimore to relieve the Eleventh Indiana regiment in July, and company B went on duty as provost guards, at the old slave market; and here Mr. Abbott was discharged, at the expiration of his term, January 26, 1865.

Returning to Indiana, he came to Lebanon and attended the Presbyterian academy six months, and then studied law with Messrs. Cason & Harrison and Boone & Harrison, of which latter firm he became a member in 1871; but retired in 1873 to engage in the newspaper business, purchasing an interest in the Lebanon Patriot, the county organ of the republican party, of which party he was a zealous member. Five years of newspaper experience, covered the panic period from 1873 to 1878, served to bankrupt him, and he returned to the law practice in 1879. In 1888 he became a democrat, and in November of that year was appointed judge of the Boone circuit court, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. T. J. Terhune. Mr. Abbott was mar-

ried, March 22, 1868, to Miss Laura Williams, daughter of Eliphalet and Mary (Harding) Williams, at Lancaster, Jefferson county, Ind. To them have been born five children, viz: Edgar W., Mabel, Gracie, Walter A. and Edith. Gracie died in infancy. The others are living, and, with their parents, are members of the Missionary Baptist church at Lebanon, of which Mr. and Mrs. Abbott are consistent members, he having been its first clerk, and now being one of its trustees. Edgar W. and Mabel are engaged in teaching in the graded schools.

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HENRY ADAMS, a substantial farmer of Center township, Boone county, Ind., is a veteran of the Civil war, and almost totally disabled through service in defense of his country. He is of English extraction, but comes directly from a long line of Kentuckians, his grandfather, Gowan Adams, having been a pioneer of Oldham county, that state. Absalom, father of Henry, was born in Kentucky in 1801, and married Sallie, daughter of Henry and Polly A. (Beasley) Varble, the former a German and an old settler of Kentucky, and to Absalom and Sallie were born ten children, viz.: Reuben, Armilda J., John, Henry, William, Harrison, Polly A., Willis, Eliza and Absalom. The father of this family was a much respected farmer, a member of the Baptist church and a strong Union man, which latter fact caused him a great deal of trouble with his neighbors, who persecuted him and at times caused him to sleep out at night to avoid annoyance at their hands. Although too old to take an active part in the conflict himself, he gave to the Union cause two sons, both of whom, Henry and Willis, served in company F, Ninth Kentucky cavalry.

Henry Adams was born on the Kentucky

homestead, December 19, 1837, was educated in the subscription schools of his neighborhood, and in 1861 enlisted in the Home guards at Covington church, Oldham, county, under Capt. Morris, in an independent company, and was principally on guard duty, although he took part in a skirmish near Campbellsburg, and another near New Castle. He next enlisted August 1, 1862, at Eminence, Henry county, Ky., in company F, Ninth Kentucky cavalry, alluded to above, in which his brother Willis also served twelve months. With this regiment Henry took part in the battle at Crab Orchard and a skirmish at Cumberland Gap. The last of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock at night, Mr. Adams and his brother were guarding prisoners, and, their company being at a distance on picket duty, the brothers joined Capt. Lucket's company of the same regiment and engaged in the two days' fight at Richmond, Ky., and here Mr. Adams was struck by a piece of shell in the side and his horse killed under him. Mr. Adams had the ribs of his right side crushed, was paralyzed, placed on horse-back and ridden 185 miles to Louisville, unconscious of his condition or his actions, and did not recover his senses until the lapse of a month, when he found himself in the hospital, in which he was confined from September 1, 1862, until February, 1863. He was discharged for disability in January, however, and sent home in February. He was granted a pension, at first of \$18 a month, with a little over \$1,000 back pay; in 1887 it was increased to \$30, and in 1890 to \$72 per month; he also received \$200 on account of total disability of right leg, with \$100 to be allowed every three years. The marriage of Mr. Adams took place July 25, 1858, to Louisa E., daughter of James and Nancy C. Padgett. Mr. Padgett was a highly respected farmer of Trimble county, Ky., and the father of nine children, who were named as follows: Louisa E., Mary J., John

W., Julia A., Mildred, Sally, James H., Thomas and Mitchel. He died at the age of sixty-five years in Kentucky, a member of the Baptist church. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Adams have also been born eleven children, who are named James W., Thomas, Willis, Nancy J., George, Joel, Sarah E., John, Vina, Agnes, and an infant, deceased. In 1886 Mr. Adams came to Boone county, Ind., where he owns a snug farm of fifty-six acres and a neat home. He and wife are members of the Christian church, and in politics he is a staunch republican. He is a member, also, of the Silas J. Long post, G. A. R., of Elizaville, Boone county, Ind., and is a man of sterling worth and a good citizen.

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JUDGE JOSHUA G. ADAMS.—One generation has passed away since the young men of the nation were aroused to action by the outbreak of the rebellion. At that time, the subject of this sketch was a boy at school, with as little thought of becoming a soldier as any little boy of to-day. Possessed of a strong frame, sturdy limbs and an intelligent mind, he was of good material for a soldier, and he promptly volunteered his service in behalf of his country, and on serving out his first term he re-enlisted and served to the close of the war. His battles, skirmishes and marches are the best evidences of his valor as a soldier, and his patient endurance of prison life his most noble tribute of love to his country. A boy thrown at so early an age under the rough influence of army life either develops and strengthens character or takes the downward course. Young Adams, after his long service of four years and four months as a soldier, came out of military life with his ambition strengthened and a determination to make his life a success and become a useful citizen. How well he has fulfilled his



J. G. Adams

resolution, will be attested by every citizen of Indiana who is familiar with his record as a man, a lawyer and a jurist. Judge Adams is of English stock and an old American family. His grandfather was one of the pioneers of Kentucky, contemporaneous with Daniel Boone. He settled in Bath county, where he reared four sons—James, Aaron, Thomas and Solomon the father of our subject, who was born in Bath county, Ky., in 1803 and was reared a farmer.

Solomon Adams married Nancy, daughter of William J. and Catharine (Sequist) Griffiths, and a large family, consisting of eleven children resulted from this marriage: John, Mary, Catharine, William J., Thomas J., James M., Gabriel H., Joshua G., Hiram F., Caleb F. and Solomon T. This is the proper order of birth and all were born in Indiana—the first two in Switzerland county, but reared in Hendricks county. Mr. Adams came to Indiana and settled in Switzerland county about 1825-30, and moved, after thirty-five years of age, to Hendricks county, where he made his home, clearing up a farm from the wilderness and becoming a substantial farmer. He was a well-known pioneer citizen, much respected by the old settlers, and was justice of the peace, and held other township offices. He was an officer in the Christian church, of which his wife was also a member. He was an old-line whig, afterward a republican and a strong Union man during the war, in which he had four sons—Thomas J., Gabriel H., Joshua G., and Hiram F. The two latter were in company I, Ninth regiment, Indiana volunteer cavalry. Thomas J. served through the war and was in all the battles of his regiment; Hiram F. was taken prisoner at Florence, Ala., and was never after heard from; Gabriel H. was in company C, Fifty-first regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry as a private, but was promoted through the grades to captain. He was wounded at the

battle of Nashville, and he was a prisoner, being captured at Rome, Ga., in Gen. Straight's raid, and was confined at Belle Isle. Solomon Adams died on his farm in Hendricks county, aged sixty-three years. He was one of those American patriots who sent an unusual number of sons to fight for the Union.

Joshua G. Adams, our subject, was born in Hendricks county, Ind., February 19, 1845, on his father's farm. He first attended the district school, and at the age of sixteen years enlisted at Lizton, Hendricks county, September 10, 1861, in company C, Fifty-first regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, for three years. He was honorably discharged at Loudon, Tenn., where he re-enlisted as a veteran on January 1, 1864, and was honorably discharged January 10, 1866, at Indianapolis, as a corporal, serving in all four years and four months. He was in the battles of Shiloh, the two days' battle with Buell, and in the campaign from Pittsburg Landing to the siege of Corinth. This campaign was almost one continued battle until the evacuation of Corinth. He was also in the battle of Stone River from beginning to end, Missionary Ridge, Dalton and Nashville. He was in Gen. Straight's raid, his regiment being mounted, the horses having been captured from the surrounding farmers. On this raid he was in the battles of Day's Gap and Crooked Creek, the fighting continuing five days and nights, during which time the command marched a great distance, from Decatur, Ala., to Rome, Ga., and destroyed a great amount of Confederate property and railroad communications. The brigade lost one-fourth of their men in killed and wounded. They had no sleep during the night except such as they could get upon their horses. This brigade consisted of 1,300 select men from different commands. They were vigorously pursued by Confederate forces of 8,000 cavalry under Gen. Forrest from the

beginning to the end of the raid. At Rome, Ga., the bridge was destroyed, and on May 3, 1863, Col. Straight was obliged to surrender the brigade near Rome, Ga., and our subject found himself a prisoner, his brother—Capt. Adams—being with him. They were taken in cattle cars to Atlanta, thence to Danville Junction, Va., and from there to Richmond, and confined at Belle Isle four months. Gen. Straight and his officers were confined in Libby prison, and he planned and successfully carried out, with the help of his fellow-officers, by means of a tunnel, their famous escape from that den of misery. During Mr. Adams four months' confinement he had barely enough corn bread and rotten bacon, filled with ashes and maggots, to subsist upon. This bacon, with nigger peas, was often made into soup, from which the soldiers would skim the maggots before eating. The island was a sand bar, and there was no shelter of tents or shade, and the camp had been used so long as to be alive with vermin.

Mr. Adams was young and had a powerful constitution, and endured the terrible ordeal with little sickness. He was paroled and marched to City Point, Va., where they embarked on a vessel and went to Baltimore, thence to Columbus, Ohio, and Camp Chase. The regiment reached Columbus about 350 strong, ragged, filthy, bare-footed and bare-headed. Here they received supplies and went to Indianapolis on a furlough, where they were exchanged, and in the fall of 1863 went to Chattanooga. As the officers were in Libby prison, the regiment for awhile worked in the National cemetery. Receiving officers, the regiment was assigned to Wood's division, Fourth corps, army of the Cumberland, and was in the battle of Nashville and down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Cairo, and were at New Orleans on July 4, 1865, on their way to Texas, where they remained until late in

December. January 10, 1866, they were disbanded. Mr. Adams was neither wounded nor in the hospital, and his regiment was never on a march or in a single battle or skirmish, in which he did not take active part. He was a brave, efficient, and gallant soldier during the long service of over four years, and was not yet twenty-one years of age when honorably discharged from his country's service at the close of the war, after which he returned home to find his father and mother both dead. The April following he entered Danville academy for one year, and taught and attended school for two years. He then attended the Northwestern university at Indianapolis, now Butler university, for two years, and began the study of law with Hon. Levi Ritter, also teaching school at Coatsville, Arno, and other places. Judge Adams was admitted to the bar in 1871 at Danville, Hendricks county, where he began to practice, continuing until 1876. He was here appointed deputy prosecuting attorney, and this year, 1876, was elected prosecuting attorney for the circuit comprising Hendricks and Marion counties, and in 1878 was elected judge of this circuit, after which he moved to Indianapolis, while he held this office, and remained for six years. In 1885 he moved to Frankfort, where he practiced law until 1893, when he moved to Lebanon, where he is now practicing his profession. In political opinions he is a staunch republican. He is a non-affiliating Odd Fellow and K. of P. Judge Adams married July 2, 1873, Augusta F., daughter of William and Rachael (Piper) Brown. They became the parents of two children—Mary E. and Paul B., who died aged eleven years. Judge Abbott is a member of the law firm of Adams & Carter. He has always taken an active interest in educational matters, and was a member of the school board at Danville, and has aided in all public improvements. The judge is a man of broad ideas and liberal views

of life, founded on a wide experience of men and affairs. He is a friend to the oppressed, and a strong sense of justice will not allow him to see injustice go unrebuked, nor the strong oppress the weak, without more than a protest on his part. His life is an excellent example of what our best American volunteer soldiers have accomplished during and since the war.

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WESLEY W. ALEXANDER.— Among the farmers of Boone county, Ind., is the gentleman whose biography follows: His ancestors settled in Rowan county, N. C., at a period antedating the war for independence. Travis Alexander, who was our subject's grandfather, was a patriot, and bore arms seven years in our struggle for freedom. He was a member of the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons when Gen. Warren, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill, was the grand worshipful master of America. After independence was achieved, Travis sold his plantation in North Carolina and moved out to Scott county, Ky., where he again bought an extensive body of land, and engaged in raising mules, negroes and cattle, until the time of his death. His second son, William, our subject's father, was born in Rowan county, N. C., June 5, 1790. When but a child he came with his father to Kentucky. In early manhood he was raised to the degree of master mason and enlisted as a soldier in the war of 1812. He was at the massacre of the River Raisin and with a few others merely escaped with life. He was married to Elizabeth Denny on Christmas day, 1814, soon after which event he moved to Owen county, Kentucky, where he bought a body of land and followed the occupation of his father. There were born unto them five children, *i. e.*:

Lewis, Francis, Jane, Elijah, and Wesley. His wife died August 25, 1825. He was next married to Parmelia Buford in 1829. His widow survived him until 1855.

Wesley W. Alexander, whose name introduces this sketch, was born on his father's plantation October 30 1824. Left an orphan when too young to know his loss, he lived with his grandfather, Lewis Denny, who emigrated to Boone county, Ind., in the autumn of 1830. He dwelt with his grandfather until he was eighteen years of age. He then went to Delphi, Ind., where he served three years, under Arthur Coudley, learning the cabinet-maker's trade. He then came to Thornstown, Ind., and opened a business with Samuel Antoman. At this time he was initiated into Boone lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., and now holds the oldest membership in his lodge. Although he did inherit, as a part of his father's estate, some slaves, yet he was an avowed abolitionist in the 'forties, when to be an abolitionist was as much an outrage against society as to be a thief or an atheist. He supported John C. Fremont in 1856, and Lincoln in 1860. He fled the republican camp in 1872 and now gingerly votes the democratic ticket. He was married to Miss Miriam Hill, in Thornstown, on the ninth day of November, 1847, and the fruits of their union have been: Francis, John, William, Medora, James and Harrison, the last named deceased. In 1851, he unwittingly mixed a bottle of nitric acid and linseed oil. It exploded in his hands and so impaired his vision that he determined to again engage in agriculture; accordingly he located on the Grand Prairie, west of Lafayette, and then, in 1855, bought the land where he now resides. As a mechanic in wood, he has few equals and no superiors. His industry and frugality have enabled him to possess many of the necessities and most of the comforts of so simple and useful a life as is his. He has seen:

"Behind the scared squaw's bark canoe
A steamboat rant and rave;
Seen town lots staked for sale
Above the Indian's grave."

As, in his greener years, he was a cunning artificer in wood, nor employed a journeyman to execute his best designs, so now, that the evening of his life has come, he gathers intelligence from afar, nor asks any aid to frame his actions.

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JOHAN T. ALEXANDER is one of the soldiers of the Civil war, a native of Boone county, Ind., and a respected citizen, descending from an old American family of North Carolina. His father, William Alexander, a native of North Carolina, was a soldier of the Mexican war, and came when a young man to Boone county, Ind., among the pioneers. He married in Rush county, Ind., Ruah Lyons, and they were the parents of seven children, as follows: John, who died aged twenty-one years; Ira, William, Sarah J., Andrew, Elizabeth, and John T. Mr. Alexander settled in Clinton township in the woods during the 'thirties, entered land and cleared up a farm, where he passed the remainder of his days and died in middle life. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church and in politics he was an old line whig. He was a major in the Mexican war and was afterward known as Major Alexander. Mr. Alexander was a man of ability and integrity of character. He had three sons in the Civil war—Ira, in company I, Tenth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, as a private, who served three months and was in the battle of Rich Mountain; William, who was in the Morgan raid; and John T., our subject.

John T. Alexander was born March 10, 1844, in Clinton township, received a common-school education, and was but seventeen years of age when he enlisted in company F, For-

tieth regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, at Lebanon, in October, 1861, under Capt. Elias Neff and Col. William Wilson. His enlistment was for three years or during the war. He served out his enlistment and was honorably discharged in December, 1863, at Loudon, Tenn., and immediately re-enlisted the same day as a veteran, and served to the close of the war and was honorably discharged at Texarkana, Texas, in December, 1865. He was in the battles of Shiloh, the last day's siege of Corinth, Perryville, Stone River; Missionary Ridge, and then to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville. He was in many hard skirmishes and also participated in the Atlanta campaign. He was severely wounded in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, while in charge on the rebel works—shot through the right thigh—and was in the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., and at home on a furlough from June 27th until the battle of Franklin, Tenn., in which he took an active part. He was knocked down and stunned during a charge at this battle, the fight being hand to hand, but was not disabled. He was then in the two days' battle at Nashville, and crossed the gulf of Mexico with his regiment and returned after the close of the war. He was always an efficient soldier and took an active part in all the battles and skirmishes of his regiment, except when wounded and in hospital. Mr. Alexander was promoted to first duty sergeant.

After the war he returned to Lebanon and engaged in the milling and elevator business. He filled the offices of constable six years, deputy sheriff two years, and city clerk two years. Upon November 16, 1868, Mr. Alexander married Julia A. Shirley (see sketch of James W. Shirley), daughter of Elija and Elizabeth (Darnall) Shirley.

Mr. Shirley was a prosperous farmer in Perry township and died in middle life. To

him and wife were born four children, of whom but one lived to maturity, Julia A. Mr. Shirley was a member of the Christian church. Mrs. Shirley still survives him. John T. Alexander and his wife Julia are the parents of three children—Florence Etta, Lizzie Maud, and William Albert. Mr. Alexander has been engaged in the milling and elevator business for years, has been generally successful and owns a pleasant home. The family are all members of the Christian church and he has been deacon of same for ten years. Politically he is a republican. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, is a member of Ben Adhem lodge, No. 472, and has passed all the chairs of both the subordinate lodge and the encampment; he is also a member of the G. A. R., Rich Mountain post, Lebanon. Mr. Alexander has a splendid military record, among the best in Boone county. He served with credit to his country and himself and is now the head of a respectable family. His daughter, Florence E., married Lloyd Nelson, a farmer in Boone county; Lizzie Maud married Lora Masters, and they have one child—Ruth. Mr. Alexander met with a severe accident in celebrating at a soldiers' meeting in the first Grant campaign. He was loading a cannon and had just rammed the load home when the thumber took his thumb from the vent and a premature discharge occurred which tore his left hand badly, breaking his arm and throwing him ten feet into the air, rendering him senseless. He had a narrow escape from death and was confined to his bed for ten weeks. His hand was ruined for life.

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IN. ARMSTRONG, a farmer of Sugar Creek township, Boone county, Ind., and a practical blacksmith, was born in the state of Ohio in the year 1824. His father, Christopher Armstrong, died in 1834,

having lost his wife some years previously, our subject thus becoming an orphan at the early age of ten years. The parents were church members, and carefully reared their three children to a life of morality as long as they were spared to them, and instilled such lessons of usefulness and industry as made their offspring the valued members of society they afterward became. The family early settled in Franklin county, Ind., and in Metamora, that county, I. N. Armstrong served an apprenticeship of four years at blacksmithing, becoming an adept at the trade. From Metamora he moved to New Trenton, in the same county, where, for twelve years, he followed his trade with much pecuniary profit. While a resident of New Trenton he married, in 1844, Miss Mary Sparks, a native of Franklin county, born in 1825. This marriage was blessed with four children, viz: Charles A., who died an infant; George, also deceased; Frank, now a hardware merchant at Throntown, Ind. and Willie, a babe that died when five weeks old. Relinquishing his trade in New Trenton for the pursuit of agriculture, Mr. Armstrong traded off his establishment for a farm of 160 acres in the vicinity and cultivated it for ten years, and then came to Boone county, in 1866, and bought a farm of 160 acres, which he partially improved, but in a short time moved to Colfax, Clinton county, Ind., and followed his trade for eight years; he then returned to his farm in Boone county, on which he resided two years. He again became tired of farm life and moved back to Colfax, where, in partnership with his son Frank, he went into the hardware business. Four years later, he returned to his farm in Boone county, where he has since lived in peace and comfort, being the owner of 100 well improved acres, and enjoying the respect of his neighbors and his fellow-members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a democrat

ABRAMAH ARTMAN was born near the town of Augusta, Marion county, Ind., December 18, 1860, and is descended from German ancestors, who settled many years ago in the state of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Andrew Artman, was a native of the Keystone state, born near the city of Pittsburg, and reared a family consisting of the following children: Joseph, Michael, William, John, Abraham, Catharine, Annie and James A. The eldest son, Joseph Artman, father of Abraham, left Pennsylvania a number of years ago and became a resident of Indiana, where he is still living at an advanced age; his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Dunlap, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Dunlap, is also a native of Pennsylvania, and has borne her husband the following children: Rosanna, Amanda, William, Sarah, Samuel R., Mary J., Francis S., and Eli, all of whom, with the exception of Amanda, who died while quite young, grew to years of maturity.

Abraham Artman was reared to agricultural pursuits and remained under the parental roof until attaining his majority, attending, in the meantime, the common schools, in which he obtained a fair knowledge of the English branches. Subsequently he pursued his studies in the Union high school, Westfield, and in 1881 engaged in teaching, which profession he followed with the most gratifying success for a period of eight years. Mr. Artman is a natural-born teacher, and his success as an educator is sufficiently attested by his retention for a number of terms in the same locality, having taught for a period of seven successive years in three buildings. In March, 1891, he became a resident of Marion township, Boone county, where he has since resided and where he has accumulated a sufficiency of worldly goods to place him in easy circumstances. He is an enterprising, intelligent man, a close ob-

server, interested in all movements that pertain to the well-being of the community, and has before him a promising future. Politically he wields an influence for the democratic party, the principles of which he has earnestly advocated ever since his twenty-first year. On the 9th day of June, 1883, Mr. Artman and Miss Luella, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Newby) Moulton, were united in the bonds of wedlock, a union blessed by the birth of the following children: Gracie N., born January 12, 1885, died October 7, 1892; Minnie E., born August 17, 1886; Lacie I., born September 18, 1888; Alva C., born July 4, 1890, died December 10, 1890; Ogle J., born October 11, 1891, and Alta N., born January 18, 1892.

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SAMUEL R. ARTMAN, chairman of the Boone county republican central committee, and city attorney of Lebanon, Ind., is a native of the county of Boone, and was born May 15, 1866. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth (Dunlap) Artman, both natives of Pennsylvania. Joseph was a son of Andrew Artman, also a native of the Keystone state, where he passed his life in the peaceful pursuit of agriculture. Joseph was also reared to farming in his native state, and was there married. He started out in life a poor boy, and in 1855 came to Indiana and located in Marion county, about six miles from Indianapolis, where he tilled the soil until early in the spring of 1866, when he moved to Union township, Boone county, where he has made for himself and family a good home and where he has ever since resided. There have been born to him five sons and four daughters, of whom one daughter died in childhood. Mr. Artman is a democrat in his political proclivities, and socially he and his family enjoy the good opinion and confidence of the entire community.

Samuel R. Artman was reared to manhood in Union township, Boone county, attended the common school until seventeen years of age, and then taught two consecutive terms in Marion township. During this time and for some time following he attended the State Normal institute, where he lacked but one term of taking a full course, and this lack was owing to a failure of his eyes, which caused him temporarily to leave the school-room. In the winter of 1886-87 and 1887-88, however, he was assistant principal of the Lebanon high school and began reading law in the interim. In the fall of 1888 he was nominated on the republican ticket for county surveyor, was elected, and for two years performed the duties of the office most efficiently. He then read law with T. W. Lockhart, of Lebanon, was admitted to the Boone county bar in the fall of 1890, but continued as a student until the fall of 1891, when he formed a partnership with his former preceptor, which connection, however, lasted but one year, as Mr. Lockhart then moved to Bakersfield, Cal.; Mr. Artman next practiced alone for one year, and then united with John L. Lewis, under the firm name of Artman & Lewis, who now occupy the finest suit of offices in Lebanon and enjoy a lucrative practice.

As intimated, Mr. Artman is in politics a republican, and is one of the most active and ardent members of that party within the boundaries of Boone county, and has sacrificed much to his political principles, being the only member of his family who is convinced of their soundness and their efficacy for the good of the government. He has indeed risked his filial and fraternal ties on this account, his father and brothers being among the staunchest of democrats. Mr. Artman is now chairman of the Boone county republican central committee, as stated above; he had been a member of the Lebanon school board

for eighteen months, when he resigned to fill the vacancy occasioned by the withdrawal of Mr. Lockhart as city attorney, and succeeded himself in this office by election in December, 1892, and re-election in the spring of 1894. Fraternally, Mr. Artman is a member of Boone lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., in which he was worshipful master two years, and is also a member of K. of P. lodge, No. 4. The marriage of Mr. Artman was solemnized May 1, 1889, with Miss Addie A. Cobb, who was born in Boone county, Ind., May 31, 1868, and is a daughter of Capt. Thomas A. Cobb, of Marion township. This union has been blessed by the birth of one child—Thomas B.—February, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Artman are members, in good standing, of the Christian church, and their position in society is a most enviable one.

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GEORGE W. BAIRD, one of the prominent business men and president of the First National bank at Lebanon, Ind., has long been identified with the best interests of Boone county. His grandfather, Archibald Baird, was a native of Buckingham county, Va., was a farmer, and passed all his days in his native state. Samuel D. Baird, his son, and father of George W., was born in Buckingham county, Va., but went to Kentucky when a young man. He married Susan Ratliff, daughter of Zepaniah Ratliff, of Kentucky, and to this union were born fifteen children, twelve of whom lived to grow to maturity, and all married, except one son, Milton. The twelve that reached maturity were named: Ratliff, Angelina, Mary, Philadelphia, Archibald, Henry J., Caleb, Milton, Elizabeth, Joseph, George W., and Margaret. Mr. Baird lived in Bath county, Ky., where he passed all the rest of his days, and was a substantial citizen; was a wheelwright and farmer, owning a large farm, and was a slave owner.

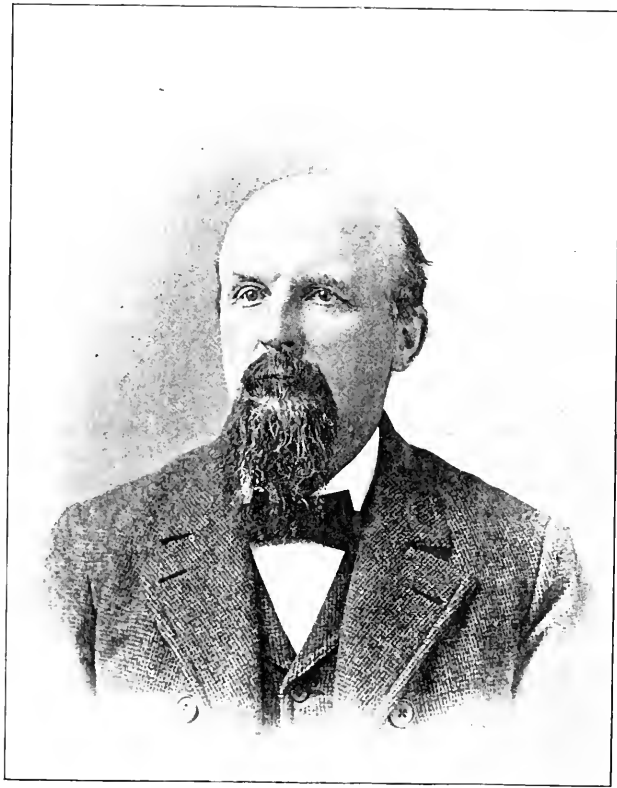
Politically, he was an old-time whig, and in religion a member of the Presbyterian church, while his wife was a life-long member of the regular Baptist church. Mr. Baird lived to be seventy years old and died on his farm in 1853. Mrs. Baird died in 1833. She was a woman of a noble christian character and Mr. Baird was very prominent in his county.

George W. Baird was born on his father's farm October 13, 1825, received a common school education and was reared a farmer. He married in Bath county, May 10, 1848, Annie, daughter of Gen. Samuel and Sallie (Lane) Stone. Gen. Stone was a prominent man, was a large land owner and sheriff of his county twice. By this marriage Mr. Baird had two children, both dying in infancy. In September, 1853, he came to Boone county, Ind., and settled on a farm in Washington township. Mrs. Baird died in the fall of 1854 and he moved to Lebanon and engaged in the grocery business, and then in the livery business, and then was in the grocery and general mercantile business many years. In 1874 he engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business, and in 1880, while engaged in the business in Lebanon, was elected vice-president of the First National bank of Lebanon. He was one of the original incorporators of this bank and one of its first and largest stockholders. This bank was chartered in 1872 with a capital stock of \$100,000 and with John C. Daily president and A. O. Miller cashier. The bank did a successful business and in 1892 a new charter was granted for twenty years, the old charter having expired. The capital stock is now \$75,000; George W. Baird, president, Levi Lane, vice-president and Wesley Lane, cashier, and Mr. J. DeVal, assistant cashier. The bank is doing a large, safe and successful business, and has a high standing among the financial enterprises of the state. Mr. Baird, in politics, was first an old-

line whig and then a democrat; but although frequently solicited, Mr. Baird has never accepted public office. He is a member of the Baptist church, holds the office of church trustee and has been a life-long supporter of this denomination, to which he is a liberal contributor of his means. He assisted to build the present Baptist church edifice and also aided all the other churches. He was one of the early members of the I. O. O. F. in Lebanon, and for many years was quite active and held all the offices in the lodge. He is now non-affiliating on account of his health. Mr. Baird married March 2, 1856, Sarah A., daughter of Joseph C. and Minerva (Tomlins) Lane, widow of Dr. Boone of the famous Daniel Boone stock. To Mr. and Mrs. Baird were born two children, Jessie B. and Nettie. Beside Mr. Baird's banking business, he has a large farm one mile from Lebanon, which he himself manages. He is a public-spirited man, has been and is interested in all public enterprises. He is a man of quiet manners, and it is needless to say that his integrity is unimpeached.

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ISAAC N. BARKER, well known as a farmer and stock breeder in Sugar Creek township, Boone county, Ind., is a native of Wayne county, Ind., born January 17, 1841, and a son of Jeremiah and Jane (Kerlin) Barker. Jeremiah Barker was born in North Carolina April 1, 1813, and was a son of Isaac and Mary (Cox) Barker, who were also natives of North Carolina, of English descent. Isaac was a substantial farmer and the father of fourteen children, having been twice married, and of these children, nine were by our subject's own grandmother, Mary (Cox) Barker, and were named as follows: Enoch, Hannah, Jeremiah, Ruth, Nicholas, John, Elijah, Catherine, and Margery. Isaac and



I. N. BARKER.

Mary, who were members of the Friends' church, were among the pioneers of Boone county, Ind., having come here in 1833, when the woods were filled with Indians and wild animals, and here they entered 160 acres in the wilderness, from which they hewed out a comfortable home, on which they resided until their respective deaths, his occurring in 1844, and hers in 1860. Jeremiah Barker, father of our subject, was nineteen years of age when he left the parental roof, married Jane Kerlin, and came to Wayne county, Ind., where he lived until 1843; then he moved to Boone county, where he resided until 1857, when he went to Howard county Iowa, where he purchased land on which he lived until his death, January 5, 1858, his widow surviving until July 4, 1876. They were the parents of thirteen children, born in the following order: Martha, deceased; Benjamin, a fruit grower of California; Elijah, of Howard county, Iowa; Sarah, deceased; Isaac N., the subject of this sketch; Mary, deceased; William, of Howard county, Iowa; Malinda, deceased; Catherine, wife of Albert Haines, of Day county, Dak.; Margery, wife of Dwight Dow, of South Dakota; Jeremiah, deceased; Amos, of Howard county, Iowa, and John, of Portland Oregon. The parents and all the children were members of the Friends' church—the father and his sons all republicans.

Isaac N. Barker was married September 7, 1862, in Boone county, Ind., to Jane M. Cox, a native of Montgomery county, Ind., and daughter of Enoch and Rachel Cox; to this marriage were born two children, viz: Rachel, wife of John Doan, of Sugar Creek township, Boone county, Ind., and Charles L., living with his father. Mrs. Jane M. Barker died October 16, 1867, and Mr. Barker was next married December 2, 1868, in Boone county, Ind., to Cyrena A. Brown, who was born in Sugar Creek April 4, 1842, a daughter of Seth

and Alice Brown, and to this union have been born three children, viz: Perry M., Murray S. and Elbert J. The family are all members of the Friends' church, and in politics the male members vote the republican ticket. Mr. Barker owns 167 acres of fine arable land in this township, but gives his attention chiefly to the raising of livestock, making specialties of swine and poultry. He began breeding Berkshire swine in 1869, and from that time until the present has stood at the head of the list of valuable swine owners.

Mr. Barker's herd of Berkshires is unexcelled in the state of Indiana, if, indeed, anywhere else, and at the World's fair it secured several valuable prizes; his poultry also stood well at the front, and was successful in carrying off more than one first-class premium. In fact, Mr. Barker is known all through the country as a supreme judge of poultry and swine, and has been called as far west as California, and as far east as New York, to act as judge at exhibits of both swine and poultry. Mr. Barker is a gentleman of very observing habits, and of keen and discriminating judgment in all that pertains to his particular vocation; he is pleasant to deal with in his transactions, and is accorded to be one of the most upright and conscientious dealers in the country. His standing in society is co-equal with that in business circles, his integrity and purity of character being without a blemish.

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JOHAN E. BEASLEY—One of the most useful and beautiful of the arts preservative is that of the taxidermist. To the naturalist, the skill is not only useful, but of the highest importance, as he preserves, by means of his art, in the most natural manner, all forms of life and many species and varieties of life that must soon become extinct. John E. Beasley, our subject, is not

only one of the most expert taxidermists in the United States, but is a naturalist of experience, and is a correspondent of the Smithsonian Institution. His father, Thomas Beasley, was a shoemaker by trade and a resident of the city of Leicester, England. He married Elizabeth Hunt, and to them were born eleven children, now all deceased except our subject and one sister, Anna E. Ferry, an artist of Indianapolis. In 1852 Thomas Beasley settled in Indianapolis, where he resided for many years. He died in August, 1893, aged eighty-eight years, a respected citizen.

John E. Beasley, our subject, was born November 7, 1826, in Leicester, England; he received the common education of his country and learned the trade of shoemaker and the art of a taxidermist, in which latter he soon became very useful. In 1853 he came to America and settled in Philadelphia. In 1854 he went to Indianapolis and resided fourteen years and became the leading taxidermist of the state. He was also foreman of the boot and shoe manufactory of Adam Knodle & Son. In 1866 he came to Lebanon and engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, employing from five to seven men and doing an extensive business, but still following his favorite pursuit of taxidermist. In 1884 he retired from the boot and shoe business, and has since devoted his entire attention to the more congenial pursuit of the taxidermist. Specimens of his art may be found in many of the best private collections of the United States. He is also correspondent, and reports matters of scientific interest relating to our native birds and animals to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, and also to the Indiana Academy of Science of Brookville, Ind. Mr. Beasley also prepares specimens for the Indiana State museum and the most fastidious private collectors throughout the country. Some years since he prepared an African lioness at Leba-

non, which is one of the largest animals he has prepared. He has prepared most of the American wild animals and birds, and many foreign specimens. His work has the most natural appearance—some of his specimens, especially the bald-headed eagle, are very fine—the attitude and expression being very lifelike—its grand and fierce beauty being perfectly preserved. Mr. Beasley's many years' experience, extending over nearly half a century, his rare genius and natural love of his profession, have enabled him to develop it to its fullest capacity. He is one of those men who study with keen eye, quick ear and active mind, and has spent much time in the woods and fields to gain a thorough knowledge of the life, action and habits of animals and birds on their native heath. Being a lover of nature he has all the naturalist's patience and keenness of observation.

In December, 1858, Mr. Beasley married Cynthia A., daughter of Harrison Waugh of Indianapolis, and to them were born three children: George, deceased an infant, Edward, deceased at nineteen years of age, and Carrie A. In political opinions Mr. Beasley is independent. He has been successful in his enterprise, and owns valuable real estate in Lebanon, consisting of an attractive residence and business block. He stands high throughout the state of Indiana as the foremost artist in his profession. As a citizen he has the respect of the people of Lebanon as an honorable and upright man.

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ALFRED D. BECK, a retired farmer of Lebanon, Boone county, Ind., was born in Union county, Ind., October 31, 1823, a son of Abraham and Eliza (Winchester) Beck, the former of German descent and a native of North Carolina, the latter of English descent and a native of Tennes-

see. Abraham Beck grew to manhood in North Carolina, having the advantage of the common schools, and was early taught industry and economy. In the fall of 1822 he removed to Union county, Ind., where he resided until 1838, when he removed to Boone county with his family and lived the remainder of his life. He was the father of ten children, four of whom are now living. Mrs. Eliza Beck represented one of the pioneer families of Tennessee, where she grew to womanhood and married, and later with her husband became one of the pioneer families of Indiana. She was the aunt of Gen. Winchester of Tennessee of the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Beck experienced all the hardships of pioneer life of southern Indiana, having come to the state with limited means, where they were called upon to forge from the forest a home, in which they succeeded. They were good religious people, reared a large family as faithful workers in the church, and afforded them the educational advantages of that day.

Alfred D. Beck was reared a farmer and educated in the common schools of his native county, remaining upon the home farm with his parents until arriving at his majority, at which time he began life upon his own responsibility. He engaged in farming and stock-raising, and continued to reside in Jefferson township, Boone county, until 1887, when he removed to Lebanon, since which time he has lived a retired life, enjoying the fruits of his earlier labors. Mr. Beck was married April 6, 1848, to Miss Susan E. Sanders, the daughter of John and Sadie Sanders, which union was blessed by the birth of two children, namely: James H., deceased, and an infant, deceased. Mrs. Beck, the mother of these children, died in 1851, and Mr. Beck's second marriage occurred April 11, 1854, to Margaret J. Alexander, the daughter of John Alexander, and to this union seven children have been born, six

of whom are now living, namely: Lelia, wife of Thomas Goodwin; Udorah, wife of Isaac Hooten; Susan, wife of George Taylor; Alexander W.; Estella, wife of Charles Witte; and Grant, of Chicago. The one deceased was Lonzo. Mr. and Mrs. Beck are members of the Christian church, and socially are highly respected wherever known. Politically Mr. Beck is a republican. The Beck family has always been recognized as among the most respected citizens of Boone county, and Mr. Beck's past industry and frugality entitle him to the enjoyment of his retired life. Mr. Beck owns 200 acres of finely improved land in Jefferson township.

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ISAAC H. BELLES, a very prominent farmer of Washington township, Boone county, Ind., is a native of Ohio, and was born in Hamilton county, February 22, 1816. He is a son of William and Mary (Huff) Belles, natives of New Jersey and of German, Holland and French extraction. They were among the early pioneers of Ohio, and about the year 1837 moved to Boone county, Ind., settling in Washington township, where they resided until his death. She died in Iowa. They were the parents of ten children, viz: Ann, Elisha, Adam, Catherine, Eliza, Isaac H., Leah, William, Jacob and Peter.

Isaac H. Belles was united in marriage in Hamilton county, Ohio, to Abigail M., daughter of Andrew and Catherine May, and in 1855 came to Boone county, Ind., and settled on the same farm on which he now resides. He now owns 200 acres of fine land, of which 165 acres are under cultivation. He lost his wife by death, September 17, 1869, having had born to him, by her, twelve children, viz: David, Emmeline, Angeline, deceased, Sarah, deceased, Frances A., deceased, Clark W.,

Alexander, deceased, Mary M., Theodore, Elethia, Alva C. and Herschel, deceased. Mr. Belles has always led an industrious and upright life and there has never been the slightest stain attached to his name; a friend to religion and education, he has always contributed freely of his means to the aid of churches and schools, and he has never been behindhand in advancing the interests of his township and county. His name is respected wherever it is known, and as an agriculturist there are few, if any, that equal him within the limits of Washington township. He is a republican.

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JOSEPH BELT, farmer of Perry township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Fleming county, Ky., March 1, 1823, and is the son of Joseph and Jane (Jones) Belt, also natives of Fleming county, Ky., who were there married and there resided until 1826, when they came to Indiana and bought 160 acres of land in Hendricks county, on which they lived until 1834, when they removed to Marion county and resided about two and one-half miles from Indianapolis until their respective deaths in 1853 and 1860. They were parents of eleven children, all deceased excepting Joseph, who was ninth in order of birth.

Joseph Belt was reared chiefly in Marion county, and in 1846, while at Chicago with a drove of horses, heard of the breaking out of the Mexican war, and walked forty to forty-five miles a day to Indianapolis, where, with two companions, Madison Russel and John LaCouter, he enlisted in company F, Fifth regiment, and served one year and two months, going with his regiment to Vera Cruz, to the city of Mexico, to Molina del Rey, and to San Luis de Potosi, and was finally discharged at Madison, Ind. He then returned to Marion

county, where he was employed six years in a grist-mill; then went to Hamilton county, and for three years was engaged in driving oxen and handling hogs, after which he drove oxen in Marion county three years longer; he then was employed three years in a grist-mill in Brownsburg, Hendricks county, and cultivated it for ten years, when he sold and bought the eighty acres on which he now lives. He was first married in Cottontown, Marion county, Ind., in 1848, to Elizabeth Furgeson, who was born in Brockville, Ind., August 28, 1824, and became the mother of nine children, viz: Amanda J., deceased; Martha E., wife of J. W. Swigart; Nelson J.; George; Samuel; Julius; Thomas; Mary, and Margaret, deceased. The mother of this family passed away June 20, 1888, and her remains were interred at Mount Tabor, Boone county.

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JAMES H. BENEFIEL, a progressive and experienced farmer of Jefferson township, Boone county, Ind., was born here November 29, 1829, his parents having been Samuel M. and Nancy M. (Taylor) Benefiel, who were respectively of Scotch-Irish and German-English descent. Both parents, however, were natives of Kentucky, and were married in that state. Mrs. Benefiel died in 1832, and Mr. Benefiel chose for his second life companion Elizabeth Caldwell. To his first marriage were born three children, and to his second marriage two children were born.

James H. Benefiel was educated to the useful calling of farming by his father, to whom he rendered good and faithful service in return until his marriage, December 29, 1853, to Mary E. Sample, daughter of James and Isabelle (Wiley) Sample, both of Scotch-Irish extraction, but of American birth, the father having been born in Ohio, and the mother in

Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Sample were the parents of twelve children, of whom seven are still living. The father of the family passed to his final repose in 1852, his widow following in 1883. To the marriage of James H. Benefiel and Mary E. Sample have been born six children, viz.: Edna J., wife of Leonard Peterson; Samuel E.; Amanda I., wife of Marion Swail; Henry A., Robert L., and James M. The first business venture of Mr. Benefiel was in 1873, when he purchased a farm in Jefferson township, Boone county, Ind., the farm being then of moderate dimensions, but now increased, by his skill, economy and industry, to one of goodly proportions, on which he and family reside, enjoying the respect of all their neighbors. They are faithful members of the Presbyterian church, and the political proclivities of Mr. Benefiel are republican.

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S M. BEST, the leading and most prosperous dry goods merchant of Jamestown, Boone county, Ind., as well as a veteran of the late Civil war, was born February 9, 1843, and reared in the city of Zanesville, Ohio, in which state his grandfather, Valentine Best, a native of Ireland, was the first of the family to settle. Valentine Best, son of the one above named, was but one year of age when his father died, and he was consequently reared by his widowed mother. He married Miranda Fox, whose father was a native of Virginia, and to this marriage were born the following children: William J., Sarah A. (who died at the age of sixteen), S. M., George B., Laura, John H., Mary F., Ida and Charles. The father was a prominent merchant of Zanesville for many years, was a steward and class leader, also leader of the choir, in the Methodist Episcopal church, and always took a deep interest in the Sabbath school, of which he was superintend-

ent for many years. Mrs. Best was also a devout member of this church. For several years, also, Mr. Best was president of the Muskingum Valley Fair association. He was a member of Amity lodge, F. and A. M., and Woodland lodge, I. O. O. F., in both of which he reached high degrees. In politics he was a republican, and passed away in March, 1880.

S. M. Best graduated with honors from the high school of Zanesville, and had prepared himself by home study for admission to the junior class of the Ohio Wesley college, when the Civil war broke out. He immediately responded to the call for volunteers and enlisted in company E, Third O. V. I., which was at once sent to (West) Virginia, where, at Gauley Bridge, with eleven companions, he received the fire of the first rebel gun discharged in the state; he also took part in the battle of Rich Mountain. His term of service having expired, Mr. Best enlisted in company C, Seventy-sixth O. V. I., of which Mr. Best was appointed orderly sergeant. He took part in the battle of Fort Henry and next at Fort Donelson, where, the captain being unable for duty, Mr. Best was placed in command of the company; at the siege of Corinth he still acted as captain. After the capture of Corinth the regiment was sent to Memphis, Tenn., and thence to Helena, Ark., where it encamped several weeks; thence it went to the Yazoo river, up as far as Haines' Bluff, where, after a running fight of three days, it was repulsed; at Arkansas Post this regiment led the charge, and here Captain Best lost fourteen men out of sixty-eight in twenty minutes, but his company was the first to mount the breastworks. After the capture of the Post, the division encamped a while at Helena, and was then sent to raid and devastate the country, in order to deprive the guerrillas of subsistence; in this raid, 4,000 contraband negroes were taken pos-

session of. Capt. Best also fought at Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Raymond, and Champion Hills, and was at Jackson when Gen. Johnston's train pulled out in full view. His next engagement was at Black river, where took place the hardest fight in the Vicksburg siege; after the surrender of the city, Capt. Best's regiment was ordered to Jackson and Meridian to destroy shops and railroads, etc.; on his return to Vicksburg he was honorably discharged, August 27, 1863, with the rank of captain. Within a week, Capt. Best shipped on board the United States steamer Brilliant, and was appointed paymaster's clerk. The vessel soon steamed past Fort Henry, and took part in the fight at Nashville, after which the Brilliant was transferred from the Tennessee to the Cumberland river, where Capt. Best distinguished himself as bearer of dispatches from Commodore Pritch to the commander of the upper Tennessee, through a country thronged with the enemy. He was later sent down the river to intercept Jeff. Davis, and received his final discharge August 27, 1865.

On his return to civil life, Capt. Best was married, February 8, 1866, to Melissa J. Alkire, daughter of James and Sarah (Cutches) Alkire—the father a farmer of large means, then residing near Columbus, Ohio, but now in New Ross, Ind. The children born to this happy union have been named, in order of birth, as follows: Ida May, Elnora, James, Alice and Edgar. In 1884 Capt. Best came to Jamestown, Boone county, where he has ever since been. In politics, he is a staunch republican, and in religion he and wife are devoted Methodists, in which church he has officiated as steward and trustee several years, and has long been superintendent of the Sabbath-school. At present he is president of the Epworth league, and treasurer of the school board. He is past chancellor of Venus lodge, No. 43, K. of P., and has been appointed dele-

gate to the grand lodge; he is likewise a member of Luther lodge, No. 227, I. O. O. F., which he has represented in the grand lodge; and is also a member of the Odd Fellows' encampment; he organized the Henry Howard post, G. A. R., New Ross, and was a charter member thereof; for six years he has been commander of Antietam post, No. 162, G. A. R., and he has been a leading spirit in every organization with which he has ever fraternized.

JOHN S. BLACK, an enterprising and successful farmer of Harrison township, Boone county, Ind., came of English-Irish stock, and was born in Henry county, Ky., March 11, 1831. His great-grandfather on the paternal side came from Ireland and settled in Culpeper county, Va., in the colonial days, and took an active part in the war for the release of the colonies from the tyranny of British rule, and the establishment of the American union of independent states. James Black, his son, was born in Culpeper county, Va., shortly after the Revolutionary war, and was reared a farmer, and followed this vocation all his life. He was married in Virginia, but at an early day, however, contemporaneously with Daniel Boone, he moved to Bourbon county, Ky., where he reared a family and passed the remainder of his days, dying a devout member of the Christian church. Of his six children, James, the father of John S., our subject, was born in Culpeper county, Va., in 1798, and moved with his father to Kentucky, where he was reared on the home farm and educated in the common schools, such as they were. He was an energetic leader in the Christian church, and was an associate of the renowned Rev. Campbell, the founder of the faith. Mr. James Black moved from Bourbon to Henry county when he was about forty years of age, and settled on 140 acres of

government land, to which he afterward added ninety acres. He was quite influential in both Bourbon and Henry counties, and died universally respected.

John S. Black, the gentleman whose name opens this sketch, was reared a farmer and was educated in one of the old-fashioned log school-houses of his youthful days. He resided on the home farm until the death of his father, when he hired out for a year to superintend the farm of his brother-in-law, and for four years following was engaged in merchandizing with his brother's widow in Trimble county. In 1860 he married Sally, daughter of William and Cordelia Foree. The Civil war now breaking out, he joined the Confederate army, and fought until the close of the struggle. He enlisted at Bedford, Trimble county, Ky., September 11, 1862, in company G, Ninth Kentucky cavalry, and went from Lexington to the Cumberland mountains, to intercept Gen. Morgan, of the Union forces, and then fought for seven days and nights without sleeping or eating. He was then in the raid through Tennessee and back into Kentucky, tearing up the tracks of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, taking 10,000 prisoners and reaching within ten miles of the city of Louisville; he was next ordered to Murfreesboro; but reached that point too late for the fight; was next in the battle at Snow Hill, which extended in a running fight to Milton, where within forty yards of the breast works he was shot through the thigh and left on the field, his companions running out of ammunition. He was made prisoner and confined four weeks in the prison hospital, whence he was removed to Nashville, thence to Louisville, and one week later to Baltimore, Md., where he was exchanged the following week, and rejoined his command at Ringgold, Ga. His next fight was at Missionary Ridge, where the first day the battle lasted from early morn until

four o'clock in the afternoon, and the next day four hours. At Taylor's Ridge the struggle was very heavy; Grant charging the works four times without success. Mr. Black next saw service at Atlanta, where he was a courier, an office incurring great risk and a very great responsibility as bearer of dispatches. Here he succeeded in conveying orders to burn the Confederate arsenal and two long trains of railroad cars, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. After the fall of Atlanta, Mr. Black was sent with a brigade of cavalry to escort Pres. Davis to the trans-Mississippi. Gen. Breckinridge, in command of the escort, accompanied Davis from North Carolina to Washington, Ga., and here they parted.

After the close of the war Mr. Black passed a year in Henry county on a farm, and here his wife died, leaving two children, Sammy G. and Lizzie H. Mr. Black then came to Boone county, Ind., and here married, December 2, 1866, Betta Black, widow of his brother William, and daughter of James Henry and Nancy Pinnell. Willie J. Black was a lieutenant in the Confederate army, was a brave officer and beloved by his men, and died of typhoid pneumonia, March 26, 1864, at Talledega, Ala., where he was buried with the honors of war. To this union have been born four children, viz.: John K., a daughter; Henry Utz, daughter; Charles and Custis; the last named died at the age of two years. Mrs. Nancy Pinnell departed this life when her daughter (Mrs. Black) was quite small, and the following obituary notice, taken from the Lebanon Pioneer of April 21, 1892, gives a succinct account of the life of Mrs. Black's father: "James Henry Pinnell was born in Virginia, May 16, 1816, and died at his home in this city on Monday, April 18, 1892. From Virginia the deceased moved to Henry county Ky., here he grew to manhood's estate, and married a Miss

Wilhite, who bore him five children: John W. Pinnell, of Somerset, Ky.; R. I. and James E. Pinnell, Mrs. John S. Black and Katy, the first wife of our townsman, Henry C. Ulin. His first wife died in 1885 and Mr. Pinnell came to this county the following year, locating in Harrison township. Here he married Mrs. William Higgins, mother of Borton S. and William Higgins, and, by her last marriage, of Julius W. Pinnell, who still survives. When Mr. Pinnell first came to Boone county, Harrison township was almost a wild waste of untillable swamp land. With that indomitable energy which has always characterized the man, he set about to improve it. It was almost a life work, but he accomplished the task, and recently turned over to his children about 800 acres of the finest farming land in Boone county, retaining for his own use some 200 acres.

“Mr. Pinnell, in politics, was an ardent advocate of the principles of democracy, believing that those principles stood for the greatest good to the greatest number of people. He never served the people in public office except as trustee of Harrison township. Religiously he was a member of the Christian church and supported heartily the faith of that denomination. In the death of Mr. Pinnell the community loses a good man—a man of strong principles and noble impulses—an honest and upright citizen. Mr. Pinnell's illness dates back to last Thursday, when he caught a severe cold attending the funeral of his little grandchild, Ruth Pinnell. He was in feeble condition and rapidly grew worse until the end came, Monday forenoon, at 10 o'clock. The funeral was conducted Wednesday A. M., at 10 o'clock, by Elder E. L. Lane, after which the burial took place at Rodafer cemetery [Lebanon]. On Mr. Pinnell's first coming to Boone county, he purchased 240 acres of wild land, which he increased by his own efforts to

1,250 acres. He was a most successful farmer, owing to his profound knowledge of practical agriculture, gaining the respect of his neighbors, not only for this, but for his upright conduct in all his business transactions and his strictly moral walk through life.”

Mr. and Mrs. Black are devoted members of the Christian church, whose interests they have always sustained by every means in their power, financially and otherwise. In politics Mr. Black is democratic; he has filled the office of township trustee, but has declined to assume the duties of other civil offices, having already performed his duty in full for his fellow citizens of Boone county. His first purchase of land in Boone county was a tract of 120 acres, but now, by hard work and the exercise of the sound judgment for which he is noted, he owns 200 acres.

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WILEY H. BOHANNON, a worthy resident and well known old citizen of Worth township, Boone county, Ind., is a native of Stokes county, N. C., where his birth occurred upon the thirtieth day of September, 1814. His father was Elliott Bohannon, also a native of North Carolina, and his mother, Sarah Yates, was born in the same state, and they married there and reared a family. Subsequently they emigrated to Indiana, locating in the county of Franklin, where they passed the remainder of their days. The following are the names of their seven children: Frances, Richard, William, Wiley H., Mary, Elizabeth and Elliott S.

Wiley H. Bohannon spent the first seventeen years of his life in the state of his nativity and about 1831 came with his parents to Franklin county, Ind. He grew to manhood on a farm, attended, at intervals during his minority, such schools as the country afforded, and has always devoted, his energies to the

pursuit of agriculture. Miss Letty Yates, to whom he was united in marriage on the ninth day of July, 1837, was born January, 1815, in North Carolina, the daughter of William and Martha (Durham) Yates, who came from the above state to Indiana as early as the year 1831. After his marriage, Mr. Bohannon settled in Franklin county, where he lived until 1852, in the spring of which year he changed his residence to the county of Boone, purchasing his present farm in Worth township, where he has since made his home. In his chosen calling, Mr. Bohannon has displayed most excellent judgment, and he believes that agriculture is one of the most honorable as well as most satisfactory occupations in which a man can engage. His farm is well improved, containing good buildings, and a greater part of his 106 acres is under a successful state of cultivation. Socially he commands the esteem of his fellow-citizens or Worth and belongs to that large and eminently respectable class of people whose virtues and intelligence add luster to a community. By his first marriage he had seven children, only one of whom—James G.—is living at this time. Mrs. Bohannon was called from the scenes of her earthly trials on the twenty-third day of April, 1873, and August 10 of the same year Mr. Bohannon was united in marriage with Mrs. Phebe F. Smail, widow of Andrew J. Smail; to this marriage were born five children: Daniel W., Thomas W., Willis H., Martha J., and Wilburn R. In 1891 Mr. Bohannon's home was again visited by the death angel, on November 4 of which year his wife died.

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DR. MATTHEW H. BOUNELL, the oldest medical practitioner of Boone county, is descended paternally from French ancestry, and on the mother's side is of English lineage. His grandfather

Bounell came to the United States at a period antedating the war of Independence, in which struggle he took part, and settled at Elizabeth, N. J., where he married a Miss Hughes, and afterward moved to Kentucky. After a residence of one year in that state he emigrated to Ohio, thence returned to New Jersey for the purpose of procuring money, and while on his way back to his new home in Ohio was murdered by either white men or Indians.

Matthew Bounell, father of the doctor, was born in New Jersey, but went to Ohio with his father when a small boy. After the latter's death he learned the blacksmith's trade, which, however, he did not follow, but chose instead the life of a farmer. He married in Butler county, Ohio, Ruth Flower, and to them were born nine children—John, Abigail, Daniel, Amy, Mary, Sarah, Matthew H., Jesse and Aaron. In October, 1828, Matthew Bounell moved to Clinton county, Ind., and entered a tract of wild land before the county was organized. He was one of the original pioneers of Clinton, when there were but five white families in the county, namely: John Douglass, William Clark, David Kilgore, David Young and a Mr. Kirk. The country at that time was a primitive wilderness, Indians were numerous and the forests abounded in wild game. The early settlers had to depend largely for meat on wild turkey, deer, prairie chickens and wild hogs, while the nearest market was Lafayette, twenty-five miles away. Mr. Bounell entered nine lots of eighty acres each, and became a substantial farmer, with his residence on "Twelve Mile Prairie." He and his wife were members of the Methodist church, and it was at his house, in an early day, services and quarterly meetings were held. The noted Methodist itinerant divines often preached in Mr. Bounell's residence.

Mr. Bounell was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was one of the founders and organ-

izers of Clinton county, and at his house, which was of hewed logs two stories high, the first political convention was held to nominate county officers. He was a hard-working, prudent, man, universally respected for his integrity, and died in 1863, aged seventy-seven years. His wife lived to be eighty-three years old, and like her husband was a true type of the pioneer of sixty years ago.

Dr. Matthew H. Bounell was born on a farm in Butler county, Ohio, November 12, 1822, and was but six years of age when brought by his parents to Indiana. The journey to the new home in the wilds of Clinton county was made with a large wagon drawn by four yoke of oxen, and a small two-horse wagon and it is a fact worthy of note that but two houses were passed by the little company after leaving Indianapolis until they reached the log cabin which Mr. Bounell had erected the previous spring. The doctor well remembers the early pioneer settlers and the times in which they lived, and his reminiscences of the pioneer period are numerous and very interesting. The doctor's early education was acquired in the old-fashioned log school-house; later he attended school at Frankfort for a limited period and for one year pursued his studies at Asbury university, Greencastle, Ind. Having decided to adopt the medical profession for his life work, the doctor, after some preliminary study, entered, in 1846, the Rush Medical college, Chicago, and in 1847 embarked upon his professional career at Lebanon, Ind., where in due season he built up a large practice, which, owing to the poverty of the majority of the people, was not very remunerative. In 1851 he located at Younsville, Montgomery county, where he practiced successfully for ten years, and in the meantime, 1856, he again entered Rush Medical college, from which he was graduated the following year. In 1861 he returned to Lebanon

and resumed the practice, and was thus engaged until 1863, at which time he raised company G, One-Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana infantry, being elected and commissioned captain when the company was organized. Later he was made major-surgeon of the regiment, and for some time acted as post-surgeon at Tazewell, Tenn.; and was also for a limited period surgeon of the brigade. He acted as surgeon at the battles of Blue Springs and Walker's Ford, and on returning home again resumed the practice at Lebanon, which was continued then very successfully until 1872, when he moved to his present farm of 440 acres, not far from the county seat. Dr. Bounell still continues in active practice, and his professional services are in great demand throughout Boone and counties adjoining. He has been an enthusiastic student of his profession, keeps fully abreast of the times and is a patron and deep reader of the leading medical journals of the day of both Europe and the United States, possessing a valuable and extensive library, collected with great care during his long practice of forty-seven years.

Dr. Bounell married in September, 1844, Mary Louisa Kilgore, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Clark) Kilgore—the father of Mrs. Bounell being one of the early pioneers of Clinton county, Ind. Mrs. Bounell died in the spring of 1862, leaving two children—Thomas A., a practicing physician for twenty-two years at New Brunswick, Boone county, and India J., at home. In 1863 the doctor was united in marriage to Elizabeth Heath, daughter of Joshua Heath, a prominent merchant of Lafayette; and to this union have been born two children—Dr. Harry M., of Jamestown, and Dr. E. Guy, at this time a medical student at Indianapolis. Joshua Heath was a very prominent man of Scotch lineage, and was a republican, and a class leader in the Methodist church. At the time of his death



BENJAMIN BOOHER.

he was retired from active labor, his life having been principally engaged in mercantile pursuits. The doctor is a republican and is, with his wife, a member of the M. E. church. Socially the doctor and his family are great favorites in the social circle and are greatly respected by the community at large.

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BENJAMIN BOOHER, one of the wealthiest residents of Boone county, and one of the most energetic and business-like farmers of his township, intelligent and self-made, descends from good old Pennsylvania-German stock, and is well worthy of a prominent place in this volume of biographical records. His grandfather, John Booher, on coming from Germany to America, first located in the Keystone state, and there married a native of Germany, and to this union were born the following-named children: Jacob, Mary, William, Benjamin, John, Frederick, Isaac, Henry and Elizabeth. All of them, imbued with the stamina of their origin, grew to maturity, emigrated to the farming lands of Virginia and Tennessee, and reared families to add to the wealth of the nation through their incessant toil. John Booher, the grandfather, finally found a home in Sullivan county, Tenn., in the early settlement of that section, but still retained his farm in Washington county, Va. He was a slave owner, and a well-to-do planter of considerable influence in both states. His son, Jacob, the father of Benjamin, our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, March 3, 1777, and when a boy of twelve, in 1789, found himself a resident of Tennessee. He there learned the blacksmith's trade, and there married Catherine Barnett, a daughter of Nicholas and Barbara Barnett, and to this, his first marriage, were born five children, named William, Mary, Elizabeth, Gurdianas and John M.

This lady was called away in due course of time, and Mr. Booher married her sister, Elizabeth Barnett, and to this union were born seven children, viz: Catherine, Jonathan, Jacob, Ambrose, Lucinda, Benjamin and Leander. December 8, 1834, Jacob Booher left Tennessee and came to Indiana and settled on 160 acres of entered land in Montgomery county, to which he subsequently added by purchase 240 acres, but not immediately adjoining his entered property. He became a man of much wealth and influence and a representative citizen. He and wife were faithful members of the Lutheran church, and in politics he was a Jacksonian democrat. He lived to be sixty-eight years of age, and died July 29, 1845, on his farm in Montgomery county, Ind., mourned by all who knew him.

Benjamin Booher, of Lebanon, Ind., with whom this particular sketch has most to do, was born on his father's farm in Sullivan county, Tenn., September 5, 1821. He received the education usually accorded in the common schools of his early days, but was an apt scholar and quick to learn through self-application to the books that came within his command. He was thirteen years of age when he came to Indiana with his parents, and here he was invigorated both in body and mind through the severe discipline of farm labor. He was married in Boone county October 20, 1842, to Margaret, daughter of William and Margaret (Hughes) Beeler, and of the twelve children born to this genial union eleven are still living, one son having died when an infant. The order of birth is: Martha, Margaret E., William J., Albert L., Benjamin C., Sylvester C., Vando L., Adelaide M., Mark A., Emma R., Daniel B. and Minnie F.

Benjamin Booher had been but three years married when he located in what is now Whitestown, Boone county, where he bought

ninety acres in dense wilderness. He cleared it of its heavy timber, and by hard work and thrift increased his possessions to 1,700 acres, almost all of which is in one body, and all of this large property, with the exception of 320 acres, he has given to his children, donating to each of the eleven a comfortable-sized farm. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Booher married Mrs. Mary Smith, who had borne the maiden name of Ross. He then moved to Lebanon, and here purchased his substantial and elegant brick residence, retiring from the more active duties of business, but still following his restless activity in giving his attention to the details of some of the more important business of his life.

Mr. Booher is a man of remarkable physical strength as well as intellectual superiority and force of character, and it is stated that at the age of fifty-five years he could easily spring over the back of a high horse. His stupendous labor in the field and untiring industry have given full evidence of his physical endurance. He is entirely self-made as to pecuniary affairs, but his position as an intelligent citizen of high standing before his fellow-men has come through nature alone. He takes but little interest in politics, and thinks for himself on all matters pertaining to political economy and party affairs, but yet, on one occasion, withdrew from his personal business to become trustee of Worth township, as a self-imposed duty. He is a thoroughly self-made man, and has won his present high position before his fellow-citizens entirely through his personal exertions.

Mr. Booher's mother, Elizabeth Barnett, was born February 3, 1779, a daughter of Nicholas and Barbara Barnett; they were natives of Pennsylvania; and later they moved to West Virginia, where they remained until death. They were farmers and very devoted christian people, and were the

parents of the following named children: George, Catherine, John, Adam, Jacob, Peter, Elizabeth, Mary, Margaret, Sarah and Nicholas. The father of this family was a man of ordinary means, but much respected.

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SAMSON S. BOWEN, one of the oldest and most honored pioneers of Boone county, Ind., and now a resident of Jefferson township, was born in Harrison county, Ky., August 19, 1818. His parents were Francis and Sarah G. (Turley) Bowen, who died, respectively, August 20, 1866, and July 19, 1874. Mrs. Sarah G. Bowen was a daughter of William Turley, a native of Virginia. She bore her husband twelve children, all of whom lived to manhood and womanhood. Francis Bowen was of Welsh extraction and by trade was a tanner.

Samson Bowen, when he became old enough for manual labor, was hired out to a planter until he reached the age of eighteen, when, in November, 1836, he came to Boone county, Ind., worked industriously, and in August, 1838, purchased a farm of forty acres: in 1840 he bought forty acres additional, and eventually increased it to 280 acres, on which he has his present home. April 11, 1844, Mr. Bowen was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary A. Burke, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Basket) Burke, who had born to them a family of thirteen children, of whom Dr. George L. Burke of Jamestown is one. Samuel Burke died September 24, 1839, and Mrs. Elizabeth Burke was called from earth February 27, 1865—the remains of both being interred in Erskine cemetery, Boone county. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Samson Bowen were named in order of birth as follows: George E., born March 7, 1846; Elbert C., born December 7, 1847; Armilda M., born July 2, 1849, and died September

15, 1858; Emily J., born January 19, 1851—died September 21, 1853; James C., born May 9, 1853—died September 27, 1853, and Marietta, born July 25, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen are pious members of the Christian church, and stand deservedly high in the estimation of the community in which they have for so many years resided and in the improvement of which they have been no small factors. In politics, Mr. Bowen has always been a faithful adherent of the democratic party.

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CHARLES H. BOYD, a thrifty and respected farmer of Harrison township, Boone county, Ind., springs from sturdy Irish stock. His great-grandfather, the first of the family to come to America, settled in Maryland; his grandfather settled in Franklin county, Va., and was a patriot of the Mexican war; William Boyd, the grandfather of Charles H. was born on his father's farm in Maryland, married in Franklin county, Va., accumulated a handsome estate, and died a highly respected citizen. Henry Boyd, son of William, and the father of our subject, was also a native of Virginia, in which state he passed his entire life.

Charles H. Boyd was born in Carroll county, Va., May 22, 1843, grew up a poor boy and secured his education at home. He lived on his birthplace until the commencement of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Floyd county, Va., in March, 1862, in company B, Fifty-fourth regiment of Confederate volunteers, Capt. Dobbins, Col. Wade and Gen. Trigg being his officers. From Floyd county the regiment went to Montgomery county, Va., to drill for active service, and in Russell county was further prepared for war. His first experience on the field of battle was in a skirmish at Princeton, whence his regi-

ment pursued the Federal cavalry to Kentucky. The next engagement was at Richmond, Ky., where sixty Federals and fifteen Confederates were killed—the fight lasting about three hours and the Federals being driven back. The regiment then went to Camp Dick Robinson and joined the army of Braxton Bragg, the Confederate commander-in-chief. Here it was engaged in a twenty-four-hour fight with Gen. Buell. Although the Confederates had the better of this battle, they were the next day ordered to fall back, and finally went to Blackwater, near Suffolk, Va., and there had another battle in which the Federals were worsted. The next engagement was at Strawberry plains and lasted seven hours; the next was at Cumberland Gap, from which the Confederates withdrew and went to Knoxville, Tenn., and then to Bridgeport; they next took part in the great battle of Chickamauga, which lasted four days. Mr. Boyd was in the thickest of the battle and his regiment was in the last skirmish, in which it captured 700 prisoners. The Confederates also captured eighty pieces of ordnance, many hundred small arms and many prisoners in addition to those mentioned above. The regiment was next marched to Missionary Ridge, and after fighting a day and a half, Mr. Boyd was captured and taken to Nashville, where he was plundered of all his possessions by convict soldiers. Here, also, a Confederate killed a convict for robbing him of his clothing and blankets. From Nashville the Confederate prisoners of war were transferred to Rock Island and were detained for over fifteen months, suffering severely from cold a portion of the time, and often, too, for want of full rations. When exchanged, Mr. Boyd went to his home in Virginia, where he remained until 1866, when he came to Boone county, Ind., engaged in farming on rented land, and has been a tenant of the same family for over twenty-five years.

February 28, 1869, he married Miss Luvinia (Boyd) Boyd, and has had born to him the following children: Tillman A., Floyd F., and Emma E. Mrs. Susanna Dickerson, grandmother of Mrs. Boyd, when thirteen years of age, had the honor of meeting George Washington. She was born and reared in Tennessee, but was visiting in Virginia when this gratifying event took place. Mr. Boyd has a vivid recollection of the famous Humphrey Marshall, under whom he also fought, and whom he describes as having been a Kentucky gentleman of fine appearance. Mr. Boyd is an active supporter of public education, and has given his children every opportunity he could for attending the schools of his district. He is public spirited and has won the esteem of his fellow citizens and is recognized as a gentleman of integrity and worth; is the support of his aged mother, seventy-nine years old, belongs to the Missionary Baptist church and believes in experimental religion.

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THOMAS E. BRADSHAW, the popular druggist of Thorntown, Ind., was born near Saxapahaw, N. C., November 27, 1851, a son of Samuel N. and Ruth E. (Woody) Bradshaw. Samuel N. Bradshaw was a native of Orange county, N. C., born December 20, 1824, a son of James and Elizabeth (Allen) Bradshaw, also natives of North Carolina, but of English parentage. Thomas Bradshaw, the great-grandfather of Thomas E. Bradshaw, was born in Ireland in 1750, as near as can be ascertained, and died in North Carolina in 1834, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was married to Lutitia Williams, who lived to reach the wonderful age of one hundred and ten years. Thomas and Lutitia Bradshaw were the parents of three sons—William, Thomas and James. Thomas, the father of these three sons, was a soldier in

the Revolutionary war, and is supposed to have fought Cornwallis under Gen. Greene. James Bradshaw, son of this Revolutionary hero, Thomas, married Elizabeth Allen, and to this union were born five children, viz.: Thomas Histon, William Nelson, James Logan, Samuel Newton and Theodore Fletcher; of these, Samuel Newton Bradshaw married Ruth E. Woody in February, 1851, and this happy marriage was blessed with two sons and four daughters, as follows: Thomas E., the subject proper of this sketch; Mary E., Sarah J., William J., Margaret N. and Abigail L. The grandfather of our subject, James Bradshaw, was accidentally shot while squirrel hunting, it was supposed, as his dead body was found in the woods; and Elizabeth Bradshaw, his wife, died in 1869. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Samuel N. Bradshaw, their fourth son, and father of Thomas E., was in his early days a school teacher. Of his children, Mary E. is the wife of W. J. Riddle, a farmer of North Carolina; Sarah J. is the wife of James D. Williams, a farmer; William J. is superintendent of convict labor in eastern North Carolina; Margaret N. is the wife of P. W. Cates, a carpenter of the same state, and Abigail L. is now Mrs. Crawford. April 1, 1861, Mrs. Ruth E. Bradshaw was called away from earth, and Samuel N., in 1862, married Nancy A. Edwards, who has borne him six children. Samuel N. Bradshaw is a democrat, is quite prominent in local politics, and has served for many years as justice of the peace; in 1865 he was elected captain of the home guards.

Thomas E. Bradshaw remained on the parental farm until twenty years of age, when he came to Thorntown, Ind., engaged in general labor or farm work until 1876; then, as clerk for James Hanna in a drug store for a year; then for another year, at various occupations; then as clerk for W. C. Burk for three years; then, in company with Mr. Nathaniel Kraus, engaged



J. B. Bradshaw

in the drug business from 1881 to 1884, when Mr. Krauss retired, and his son William assumed his interest until 1886, when Mr. Bradshaw secured active control of the establishment, and now carries a stock of fresh drugs and all articles pertaining to a first-class drug store, valued at \$4,000. The marriage of Mr. Bradshaw was solemnized March 17, 1880, with Elizabeth A. Langston, and this marriage has been favored with seven children, as follows: A. W., deceased; Jessie May, deceased; Edith L., Leo H.,; Thomas L. and William L. (deceased), twins, and Kenneth W. Mr. Bradshaw is a republican in his politics, and has served for the past two years as president of the school board, and is the present incumbent of said office; he is a thirty-second degree Freemason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and master of the blue lodge; also past grand master in the I. O. O. F. and member of the grand lodge; is past chief patriarch of the encampment, and a member of of the grand encampment; also, is a Knight of Pythias; he likewise was a charter member of the Indiana Pharmaceutical association, organized at Indianapolis May 9, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Bradshaw has been a trustee in the church for a number of years. The family stand very high in the esteem of their neighbors, and Mr. Bradshaw is regarded as one of the most substantial business men of Thorntown.

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HIRAM ALLEN BRADSHAW, a prominent citizen of Clinton township, Boone county, Ind., and the present efficient post-master of Elizaville, is a native of Indiana, born in the county of Boone, one mile north of Lebanon, on the 26th day of May, 1857. His father, David Bradshaw, was born October 15, 1802, in

Kentucky, and died in the state of Arkansas on the first day of July, 1876. David Bradshaw was one of the early pioneers of Boone county, moving to that part of Indiana from Ohio, in company with his father, when the country was in a wilderness state, and afterward purchased eighty acres of government land near the town of Lebanon, which he subsequently sold and purchased other lands—first a farm of eighty acres on Brown's Wonder, and, later, a fine piece of 160 acres on Eagle Creek in the township of Marion. He was married November 12, 1835, to Rebecca Sims, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Sims, and reared a family of eleven children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Elizabeth A., August 8, 1839; Robert A., August 19, 1841; Minerva C., August 15, 1843; Stephen S., January 3, 1845; Mary E., July 21, 1847; Martha L. A., January, 1849; John L., June 17, 1851; Charlotte L., December 10, 1853; James N., November 27, 1855, and Hiram A. and Horace G., twins, May 26, 1857.

Hiram Allen Bradshaw was reared to agricultural pursuits and spent his youth and early manhood on a farm near Elizaville, to which part of the county he was taken when nine years of age. Later, he went to Arkansas, in which state he resided until 1877, in the spring of which year he returned to Indiana and accepted a position in the goods business with L. P. Hopkins of Elizaville, in whose employ he continued until 1883, at which time he became clerk in the grocery house of R. M. Richey & Co., continuing in the latter capacity for a period of about six and a half years. In June, 1889, he effected a co-partnership in the mercantile business at Elizaville with F. T. Carr, with whom he is still associated, and the firm thus constituted does a large and prosperous business, being one of the best-known establishments of the kind in the

county. Mr. Bradshaw is an energetic man and progressive in all the term implies. As a financier he has displayed ability of a high order, and his judgment on matters of business policy is frequently consulted and seldom found to be in error. Like many of the successful self-made men of the time, Mr. Bradshaw's early life was beset with numerous difficulties, not the least of which was the responsibility thrown upon him while a mere youth, owing to a serious accident which rendered his father a cripple. His life has been one of great activity, and in many respects he has solved the problem of success and is entitled to mention in these pages as one of Boone county's most intelligent and enterprising business men. Politically he wields an influence for the republican party, and while not a partisan in the sense of seeking official preferment, he has been complimented with positions of honor and trust at different times by his fellow-citizens.

On the second day of May, 1880, at Elizaville, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bradshaw and Louisa J. Beard—the latter a native of Boone county, where her birth occurred on the 5th day of May, 1855. This union has been blessed by the birth of the following children, namely—Adrian E., born August 29, 1881, died March 4, 1882; Addison S., born January 4, 1882; Nora A., born September 28, 1883; Grace B., born January 28, 1886; Noble, born January 10, 1889; Ralph, born March 16, 1892, and Alfie, born April 6, 1894. William A. Beard, father of Mrs. Bradshaw, was born in Boone county, Ind., February 22, 1830, and for a number of years was engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber. He married Margaret Payton, whose birth occurred November 16, 1841, emigrated to Missouri prior to the late Civil war, in which struggle he bore a part in defense of the national Union, and subsequently returned to Indiana,

where the remaining years of his life were passed, dying at Elizaville in 1874.

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CAPT. JAMES BRAGG.—The American citizen, following the ordinary pursuits of daily life, is occupied principally with his own affairs and is a quiet and peaceable man, with no thought of military glory, and possessing no intimation that he has within him the instincts of a soldier. Let the liberties of the country become endangered and this every-day business man is the first to spring to arms, and, often rising rapidly from the ranks, will be found able to fill almost any office. Capt. James Bragg, the subject of this sketch, at the breaking out of the Civil war, was a prominent business man of Lebanon, engaged in contracting and building. Being naturally patriotic and believing that the country demanded the services of every able-bodied man who could be spared from home, to defend the Union, he promptly enlisted, and by gallant and meritorious service rose from the ranks to be a captain. He is a descendant of an old colonial Virginia family of English stock, his great-grandfather having been a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Moore Bragg, the grandfather of the captain, was a Virginian who married Mary York, the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, so that the captain descended in two distinct lines from Revolutionary ancestors. Moore Bragg and wife were the parents of five children—Wilson, Nancy, Henderson, William and Mary. Mr. Bragg was a farmer and a typical American pioneer. His wife lived to the great age of eighty-five years. William Bragg, the father of James, was born near Richmond, Ky., became a farmer, and when young went to Fayette county, Ind., where he married Frances Cook, daughter of a Scotchman who was killed in the war of 1812,

and they were the parents of three children—John M., James and Henderson.

About 1839, Mr. Bragg, the father of the captain moved to Boone county, where he settled on Eagle creek and there passed nearly the remainder of his life. He was a substantial farmer and honorable citizen. In political opinions he was an old-line whig and one of the original republicans of Boone county, and a strong Union man during the war, in which he had two sons—John and James. Mr. and Mrs. Bragg were ardent supporters of the Methodist church, of which they were members, and he contributed liberally toward building the first frame Methodist church in Boone county, which was on his farm and known as Sugar Grove church, and in which he held the offices of class leader and steward. His home was the home of the itinerant Methodist preacher of those early times.

Capt. Bragg was born in Fayette county, Ind., February 10, 1830, and was about nine years of age when he came with his parents to Boone county, Ind., in 1839. He can well remember the scenes attending the popular demonstrations of the great political rally of 1840, which was held on the famous battle field of Tippecanoe, and the processions passing his father's house. He received a limited pioneer education in an old log cabin school-house and attended the Lebanon seminary in 1849. He learned the brick-maker's business and became a contractor. The marriage of Capt. Bragg took place April 24, 1851, to Margaret J., who was born April 27, 1832, and is a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Witt) Kernodle. Jacob Kernodle was a prominent pioneer of Boone county, having settled in Center township, one and one-fourth miles east of Lebanon. He became wealthy and owned a large tract of land in Boone county. He built the first brick house in the county for his residence, which is still standing. He was a

model farmer and successful in his undertakings. He was very liberal in his opinions, and a Universalist in religion. Politically he voted the old whig ticket. Mr. Kernodle reared a family of ten children—Elizabeth, Annie, George, John, Harriet, David, Sarah, Sophronia, Jacob and Margaret J.

After marriage, Capt. and Mrs. Bragg located at Noblesville, Ind., and then returned to Lebanon. Their union was blessed with one son, Joseph G., November 11, 1855—now of Petoskey, Mich., where he located in 1888, and has prospered since. Up to the war, Capt. Bragg was a contractor and builder in Lebanon and the surrounding country, and erected many of the older buildings. He was one of the contractors who built the present court house at Lebanon, in 1856-7. He also built several business houses, still standing. He was prospering in business when the Civil war engaged his attention, and he enlisted at Lebanon, September 15, 1861, and was elected and commissioned second lieutenant, October 8, 1861, in company F, Fortieth regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry. He was commissioned first lieutenant April 1, 1862. He was in the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 6 and 7, 1862, siege of Corinth April and May, 1862, which occupied nearly two months, and in which the Fortieth was almost continually under fire.

He was in Buell's campaign against Bragg, in which there were many skirmishes and much hard marching, and, supplies being cut off, much suffering. He was in the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, when Capt. Bragg's company attacked the rebel column, leaving their regiment on the double-quick. He was also in skirmishes at Crab Orchard, Ky., and Silver Springs near Nashville, Tenn., and took part in the bloody battle of Stone River and a campaign against Tullahoma and Chattanooga. He participated in the battle of Mission Ridge, was in Sherman's Atlanta campaign, and was

engaged in the battles of Dalton, New Hope Church, Rocky Faced Ridge, Resaca, Ringgold, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Calhoun, Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, and was present at the surrender of Atlanta, Ga. After the Atlanta campaign the Fortieth returned with "Pap Thomas" to Chattanooga, thence to Athens, Ala., and Columbus, Tenn. They fell back with Thomas to Spring Hill, where a hard battle was fought. They were then in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864, and the battle of Nashville, Tenn., December 15-16, 1864. They then crossed the Gulf of Mexico in July, 1865, and were mustered out at Texarkana, Texas, December 21, 1865, and honorably discharged at Indianapolis January 23, 1866.

Capt. Bragg served from September 15, 1861, to January 23, 1866, nearly four and one-half years. Beside the above battles he was in many skirmishes, that earlier in the war would be called battles notably, and was severely injured at the battle of Resaca, Ga., by the concussion of a shell May 14, 1864. He was slightly injured in his right arm, the sash supporting his overcoat being cut in two by a bullet at the battle of Franklin. Capt. Bragg was an active, gallant and efficient officer, and was always prompt, fearless and cheerful in the discharge of his duty. He has a hospital record of but thirteen days, which occurred after the battle of Atlanta. He was never a prisoner and was in all the battles of his regiment. When he was first lieutenant, he was frequently in command of his company in the absence of his superior officer. The first sword carried by him in the war was presented to him by his brother-in-law, Judge Beach, now of Providence, R. I., and who married Sarah Kernodle, his wife's sister. His company presented him with another sword at Nashville, Tenn., which he still retains as a

precious relic of the war. When the captain enlisted he was of slender build and he has been obliged to greatly lengthen his sword belt in order to wear it at the reunions of his regiment, and other military occasions. The captain has been a powerful man throughout his life, possessing an iron constitution and being fully capable of enduring the hardships of army life. After the war he returned to Lebanon and attempted to engage in his usual business, but his constitution had been greatly shattered by the exposure of army life, his nervous system being severely impaired by the effects of the shell concussion, and he has, while engaged in various kinds of business, not been very active and is now retired. Capt. Bragg is in prosperous circumstances and owns valuable real estate in Lebanon, on whose streets his dignified form is frequently seen. Fraternally he was one of the original Odd Fellows of Lebanon, but is now non-affiliating, also a charter member of the Rich Mountain post, G. A. R. He was a Douglas or war democrat, and has never deviated from the principles promulgated by Andrew Jackson.

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CHARLES A. BRATTON is one of the Boone county veterans of the Civil war and a respected farmer of Jefferson township. He descends from an old colonial Virginia family. His grandfather, Lewis Bratton, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and died in Virginia. John Bratton, a son of Lewis Bratton and father of our subject, was born in Bath county, Virginia, and married there Polly Berry, and a large family of eleven children resulted from this union, all of whom are now living except two. They are as follows—James, Becky E., John, Margaret, Robert, Nancy J., Mary, Adaline, William, Charles A. and Samuel, all

born in Virginia except Samuel, who was born in Indiana, Montgomery county, where the family moved in the fall of 1839, when our subject was but an infant of six months. Here Mr. Bratton cleared up a good farm and passed all the remainder of his days, reaching the age of seventy-two years, and died in February, 1866. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and an old-time whig in politics until the formation of the republican party, after which he was an adherent to that party. He was a substantial farmer, respected by all. He had two sons in the Civil war—Charles and Samuel—both in the same company and regiment. Samuel was in Missouri and forced to join the Confederate army, but deserted at the battle of Pea Ridge and joined the Union troops, serving until the close of the war, and was in several battles.

Charles A. Bratton, our subject, was born in Bath county, Virginia, February 4, 1839, and was brought to Indiana when six months of age. He received a common education and was reared a farmer. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted, September 1, 1861, at Lafayette, Ind., in company B, Tenth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, for three years or during the war, and was honorably discharged at Evansville, Ind., in July, 1862. He was in the battle of Mill Spring and was struck by a spent ball but not injured. He was on several hard marches to get to the battle of Shiloh, his company and regiment marching three days and nights without rest, and arrived one-half day too late for the battle. Mr. Bratton suffered greatly from exposure and fatigue and was taken sick with rheumatism and chronic diarrhœa in March, 1862. He was taken to a hospital at Evansville, but was found to be in such a bad condition that he was immediately sent home. He had previously been sick in camp four weeks. He did not recover sufficiently to work for two years. His wife,

Dorothy A., to whom he was married in 1864, is the daughter of Thomas and Ann (Hill) Burris. Mr. Burris was an old settler and pioneer of Boone county. He made a good home and reared eight children: Albert, Catherine, Mary, Alice and Dorothy, John, Robert and Wesley. Mr. Burris lived to be about seventy-five years of age. In political opinions he was a republican and had three sons in the Civil war—John, Robert and Wesley—all in an Indiana regiment. Robert and Wesley were in several battles. Mr. Burris was a respected member of the Presbyterian church.

After marriage Mr. Bratton and wife settled down to farm life in Boone county and bought his present farm of forty acres of good land, and their family fireside was made complete by the birth of six children—Martin S., Nora M., Alonzo, Glen, Homer and Ella. Mr. Bratton is as steadfast in his political principles now, as when, in his youth, he offered himself to his country in her time of need and cheerfully and bravely faced rebel bullets, and uncomplainingly endured the hardships and exposure of army life, and votes the straight republican ticket. Mr. Bratton receives a pension of seventeen dollars per month. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Bratton's constitution was badly shattered by exposure, especially in the hard march to the field of Shiloh, and since the war has been much enfeebled. He stands deservedly high among his neighbors and friends as a good citizen and an honest man.

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JOHAN M. BREEDLOVE.—Among the representative citizens of Eagle township who have successfully overcome opposing circumstances and acquired for themselves a financial standing in the community, the gentleman whose name introduces this biography is deserving of special mention.

John M. Breedlove's ancestors came originally from Scotland, and his parents, David and Maria (McKinzie) Breedlove, natives respectively of Virginia and Ohio, were married in the latter state, where they resided for a number of years, Mrs. Breedlove dying about the year 1830. Subsequently David Breedlove married Amanda Strain, by whom he had eight children, and by his first wife he had a family consisting of the same number—sixteen in all.

John M. Breedlove was born in Ross county, Ohio, January 20, 1820, received his educational training in the old log school-house, in which he acquired a fair knowledge of the English branches, and was reared to agricultural pursuits on his father's farm. He has always been a farmer, and began life upon his own responsibility in his native county and state, where, in the year 1848, he was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Anderson, daughter of Samuel Anderson, Esq., a union which was terminated by the death of Mrs. Breedlove about the year 1865. This marriage was without issue, and subsequently Mr. Breedlove married his present wife, Mary Cox, who has borne him two children—David C. and John C. Mr. Breedlove remained in Ross county, Ohio, until about 1868, at which time, for the purpose of bettering his condition financially, he disposed of his interests there and emigrated to Boone county, Ind., locating in Eagle township, where he purchased real estate, upon which he has since resided. In the accumulation of lands Mr. Breedlove has been especially fortunate, his holdings at the present time representing 800 acres in Boone county and over 246 acres in Ross county, Ohio, both of which tracts are highly improved and very valuable. Mr. Breedlove is a self-made man, and his judgment in business affairs, particularly in those pertaining to real estate, is frequently consulted and seldom found to be at fault. He has met with success such as few

agriculturists attain, and no one in the community where he resides is more highly honored by the general public. Although having passed the allotted three-score and ten years, he still possesses in a marked degree his faculties, both physical and mental, and bids fair to live many years longer to a serene and happy old age. In matters political he takes a lively interest, and for a number of years has been a supporter of the republican party, though never a partisan in the sense of seeking official position.

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APT. JOHN ALLISON BROWN, one of the honored citizens of Boone county, Ind., is of that staunch race of men called Scotch Presbyterian Covenanters. Archibald Brown, the grandfather of our subject, was born in county Connaught, and there married Jane Farris, and directly after marriage they came to America with his two brothers. Mr. Brown settled in York district, S. C., one of the brothers settling in the same district, and the other in Tennessee. A son of the latter was a member of congress before the war. Archibald Brown moved to Bourbon county, Ky., in 1805, and took up government land, and after about fifteen years he sold out and moved to Nicholas county, Ky., where he became the owner of a good farm of 160 acres. During the war he was loyal to the government, and several of his grandsons fought for the Union. He and wife were the parents of the following children—William, deceased, aged thirty; Milton, deceased, aged eighty-two; Lanville, deceased, aged eighty-three; John, deceased, aged twenty-one; Charles, deceased, aged seventeen years.

Mr. Brown lived to be ninety-six years of age and died on his farm about the close of the war. Lanville Alexander Brown, his son

and father of our subject, was born in York district, South Carolina, November 2, 1800. He was reared a farmer and received the common education of his day. He was taken by his parents to Kentucky in 1806 and to Bourbon county, Ky., when about twenty-two years of age. He had previously married in Montgomery county, Ky., Margaret, daughter of John and Ruth (Ralston) Allison, in 1822. John Allison was a Virginian, a soldier in the war of the Revolution and in the battle of King's Mountain. He was of English descent and was a prominent farmer of Montgomery county. He afterward moved to Nicholas county, Ky., and bought a farm on which stood a brick house—one of the first in that part of the state—of David Caldwell, a relative of the venerable pioneer—David A. Caldwell of this county. Mr. Allison died aged seventy-seven years. He was a devout Presbyterian, a man of excellent character and highly respected. He had but one wife, who was the mother of James, John, Andrew, Anna, Margaret, Mariah, Elizabeth, Mary, Nancy and Eleanor. After marriage, Mr. Brown settled in Nicholas county, Ky., on land and became a substantial farmer. In 1846 he moved to Bath county, where he gained wealth, owning about 400 acres of land. Like his father, he was opposed to slavery, being a "Henry Clay Emancipationist." In his later life he placed his money at interest, having loaned \$40,000 at one time. His first wife died in Nicholas county, Ky., about 1725. She was the mother of two children—John A. and Nancy J. Mr. Brown re-married in Nickolas county, Ky., about June 15, 1830, Elizabeth Hudelson. To Mr. Brown and his second wife were born nine children—Margaret, Almira, William, Archibald, James, Charles, Mary, Harriet and Angy. Mr. Brown lived to be eighty-three years of age and died in Bath county, Ky.,

June 25, 1883, at Sharpsburg. He had accumulated, by his own efforts, about \$90,000 and left his children a handsome estate of about \$8,000 each. He was uncompromising in his loyalty to the Union and had three sons in the Civil war—Capt. John A., our subject, William H., who was in a Kentucky infantry regiment, James, who served in a Kentucky cavalry regiment, and was in many battles.

John Allison Brown, our subject, was born January 15, 1823, in Nicholas county, Ky., received a common English education and was brought up a farmer. He married in Bath county, Ky., September 1, 1846, Mary Jane, daughter of James and Nancy (Ratliff) Moffett; the latter born March 10, 1791, died February 22, 1864. James Moffett was born October 1, 1787. He was born in Kentucky, to which state his father came from Virginia, and was here known as a pioneer. Mr. Moffett was a substantial farmer; also followed school teaching in his early days. He accumulated during his life a handsome property, but, like the Browns, was faithful to the Union cause. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church for fifty years and was noted for his religious character. To Mr. and Mrs. Moffett were born the following children: William, Caroline, Henry, Harriet, Philadelphia, James, Coleman and Thomas.

John A. Brown, our subject, settled after marriage in Bath county, Ky., on a farm where he remained some sixteen years. In 1861 Mr. Brown was sent to Frankfort by his Union neighbors for troops to protect them. Acting Governor Robinson told him that he had no soldiers, but that if he would raise a company of soldiers he would furnish one hundred muskets and ammunition and they could protect themselves. The muskets were forwarded and Capt. Brown and others raised about one hundred men in his county for home guard service, and shouldered his musket himself in his com-

pany, which kept the peace for a long time in this vicinity. In the summer of 1862, Capt. Brown raised a company in Bath and Morgan counties, Ky., and commanded his company from May to September, 1862. They were in battle at Cythiana, Ky., in August, 1862, with the rebel Gen. John Morgan, and the whole command was captured. Morgan put 400 prisoners, among them Capt. Brown, in a court house at Cythiana, and they were so crowded they were obliged to stand all night, and, as the heat was very intense, great suffering was endured. In the morning they were marched six miles into the country and commanded to disperse to their homes. Capt. Brown, from this exposure, was stricken with pneumonia and lay sick at an hotel at Falmouth, Ky., two weeks, narrowly escaping death. He returned home and has never seen a well day since. He never received a dollar for his services, and lost two good horses in this campaign.

Being disabled from acting longer as a soldier, and his Union sentiments being well known, he was forced to leave Kentucky, and in March, 1863, he went to Putnam county, Ind., where he settled on a farm of 220 acres, about twelve miles north of Greencastle, on the New Albany road, where Mr. Brown has been very successful in his farming and accumulated a goodly property. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of ten children: James C.; Lanville, deceased, aged two and one-half years; Henry; Alice C.; Cordelia F.; Nancy M.; Lanville A. and Elizabeth (twins), Elizabeth died young; Mary L. and Harriet L., all born in Bath county, Ky., except Harriet L., who was born in Putnam county, Ind.

Mr. Brown came to Boone county, Ind., Oct. 6, 1881, and settled in Lebanon, and is now retired from active life. Both he and wife are devout members of the Presbyterian church, in which he has been a deacon for

many years. Mr. Brown lived in the days when the difference between a democrat and a republican was as wide as the poles, and he saw enough during the Civil war to make him a life-long republican. He owned a few slaves in Kentucky, but when it came to the issue whether he should give up his slaves or his government, he promptly decided in favor of his country. Mr. Brown is a very respected citizen of Lebanon and was one of the city councilmen. Fraternally he is a Mason, a member of Boone lodge, M. G., of Lebanon. Throughout his life he has adhered to the principles of his ancestors and is noted for his integrity of character. His sons are among the most successful business men of Lebanon and his entire family above reproach. The family is noted and always has been for love of temperance, and no member of this family was ever known to be an intemperate man.

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ELI BROWN, M. D., now standing at the head of the surgical and medical profession in Boone county, Ind., with his residence at Thorntown, was born in Sugar Creek township, in the same county, April 9, 1846. His parents were Seth and Alice (Rich) Brown, the former of whom was born in Guilford county, N. C., March 28, 1815, and was a son of James and Mary (Huddleston) Brown, who were also natives of North Carolina and the former a planter. James and Mary had born to them the following children: John, Israel, James and Mary, all now deceased, and Seth. The family were all members of the Friends' church. James Brown came to Indiana in 1829 and located in Wayne county, resided there until 1840, and then came to Boone county, and bought 160 acres in Sugar Creek township, where his death occurred in 1845, his wife surviving until 1851. Seth Brown, father of Eli, our sub-

ject, was twenty-one years of age when he came to Boone county, and here married Alice Rich and had born to him the following named children: Cyrena A., wife of I. N. Barker; Sarah, wife of William J. McBain; Deborah, married A. A. Macy; Martha, Asenath, James F., and William A. The father of this family died, a member of the Friends' church, December 3, 1887.

Eli Brown was physically strengthened by work on the home farm and intellectually by attendance at the common school until 1867, when he became a teacher in the schools of Tippecanoe county for a year, following with three years in McDonald county, Ill., and then at different places until he had run the circle of ten years as teacher, reading medicine during the decade. In 1877 he attended the medical department of the university at Ann Arbor, Mich., and this was followed by attendance at the Eclectic school of medicine at Cincinnati, Ohio, until graduation in June, 1879, when he began practice in Thorntown, where his skill and ability were at once recognized. May 15, 1878, the doctor married, at Lebanon, Ind., Mary C. Burns, who was born in Boone county July 27, 1854, a daughter of David M. and Eliza (Clark) Burns, natives of Kentucky. While this lady is a Presbyterian in her religion, Mr. Brown is a Quaker or Friend in his mode of worship. In his politics Mr. Brown is republican, and in 1888 was elected township trustee and was re-elected in 1890. His farm of 100 acres is a model of neatness, and his residence in town is a delight to the eye.

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GEORGE B. BROWN is one of the enterprising younger business men of Lebanon and the proprietor of the "Elite Steam" laundry. He is a native of Boone county and descends from an

old American family. Thomas Brown, the grandfather of our subject, was one of the pioneers of Owen county, Ky. He died in that state, a wealthy farmer and slave owner. George W. Brown, the father of our subject, was born in Owen county, Ky., April 5, 1820, received the usual pioneer education and married, in Kentucky, Martha E. Toon, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Toon.

George W. Brown and wife had born to them fourteen children, all of whom lived to be grown except one who died an infant. Their names are: Mary, Charles, Edward, Albert, Lizzie, Cassie, James, Cora, Mattie, George B., Lida, Fannie and John. Mr. Brown came to Boone county in 1843 and settled on land in Center township, consisting of 320 acres which were covered with very heavy timber. This he cleared up and made into a fine farm. He engaged in the saw-mill business, prospered, and finally owned about 700 acres, of land. Fraterally Mr. Brown was a Mason, member of Boone lodge, No. 9, of Lebanon. In religion he was a member of the Christian church, of which Mrs. Brown is a member. He lived to be sixty-eight years old and died Nov. 13, 1888, in Lebanon; he was a very successful, energetic business man, noted for his honorable character. He reared one of the respected families of Boone county, to whom he left a handsome property.

George B. Brown, son of above, was born on his father's farm in Center township, April 18, 1865. He was early taught to work on the farm, attended the public school and acquired a practical education. He became a collector for the Singer Sewing Machine company, and continued this vocation successfully during the years 1890-1-2. In 1893 he bought the Lebanon laundry property, greatly improving the building and putting in six complete steam baths, fitted with all modern conveniences, dressing rooms and parlors. The

waters of these baths have decided mineral properties, which are medicinally beneficial and have a great tendency to relieve rheumatism. They are kept in a clean, orderly manner, and the attendance is ample. They are well patronized by the best people in Lebanon. The "Elite Steam Laundry" is well equipped with the latest machinery, with modern appliances, and turns out laundry work in a highly satisfactory manner, doing a large and prosperous business. Mr. Brown votes with that great party founded by Jefferson and Jackson, and is a staunch democrat. Fraternally he is a K. P., Lebanon lodge, No. 45. While young, Mr. Brown is an excellent business man, quiet and pleasing in his demeanor, and is very popular. He owns the building and lots occupied by his steam laundry, which is valuable property, the lots being 60x120 feet.

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CALEB O. BROWN, a thriving young farmer and stock raiser of Jefferson township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Montgomery county, Ind., May 28, 1860, and is a son of John S. and Eliza A. (Osborn) Brown, also natives of the Hoosier state and of English descent. They were the parents of four children, viz: Sara J., wife of William B. Denny; Dicey O., wife of Parson B. Chambers; Caleb O., and George E., the latter of whom died in January, 1886. The mother of these children died in 1886, and the father in June, 1890. The family settled in Boone county in the year in which Caleb O. was born (1860), and here the latter was reared on his father's farm, receiving a good education in the schools of his neighborhood. He is now the proprietor of a fine farm, and makes a specialty of feeding stock for market, and in this industry is regarded as the most enterprising man of his age in Boone county. His marriage took place February 5, 1885, to

Miss Rebecca Todd, daughter of Joseph and Ann R. (Pinkerton) Todd, natives of New Jersey and of English descent. It is said that "Death loveth a shining mark," and mythology informs us that "whom the gods love die young." It was so in this case. After giving her young husband a pledge of her blissful love—whom they named Hazel—she was stricken by the "insatiate archer" April 20, 1887—her mortal remains being now in repose in the cemetery, near Dover, a village of Boone county. But time cures all, and Mr. Brown married Miss Clara B. Edwards March 13, 1889, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Dice) Edwards, both the parents being of English descent and natives, respectively, of Ohio and Virginia. To this second marriage of Mr. Brown have been born two children, Helen and Ruby. The parents are both members of the Presbyterian church, and their standing in social circles is as desirable as it is deserving. In politics Mr. Brown is a republican, and in his fraternal relations is a member of the Masonic lodge at Thorntown—its charter number being 113.

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HENRY C. BRUSH is an old soldier, and a substantial farmer and honored citizen of Lebanon, Boone county, Ind. He springs from sterling Scotch and old colonial New Jersey stock. John Brush, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the Revolution, in which two of his brothers were also soldiers, and were killed at the battle of Cowpens. They all came from Scotland. John Brush, the son of the above and grandfather of our subject, settled at an early period in Shelby county, Ky., where he married Miss Elizabeth Todd, and to them were born seven children, viz.: George, Blakely, David, James, Jane, Nancy and Mary. Mr. Brush moved to Indiana and

settled in Montgomery county, near Waveland, as a pioneer, and here passed the remainder of his days. He became a prosperous farmer and gave to each of his children 160 acres of land. He was a typical old-time pioneer settler and a whig in politics. James Brush, the father of our subject, was born in Shelby county, Ky., on a farm, in 1811, and came with his parents, when but nine years of age, to Indiana. He was reared a farmer and married Elizabeth McCormick, after which they settled in Montgomery county, Ind., near Ladoga, and remained there until he retired from active life, at which time he located in Jamestown. James Brush and his wife Elizabeth were the parents of seven children, as follows: John A., Ann, Elizabeth, Jennie, Sallie, Eliza and Henry Brush, all born on the farm in Montgomery county, Ind. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brush were members of the Methodist church, in which he was a class leader and steward. He was a Henry Clay whig in politics; afterward a republican and a strong Union man. During the war, in which he had two sons—John A., in the Eleventh regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, under Col. Lew Wallace; he was later in the Second Indiana cavalry, and served through the remainder of the war, during which time he was in many hard battles; Henry Brush's military history will be given below in this sketch. Mr. Brush died at the age of seventy years, an honored and respected man.

Henry C. Brush was born January 15, 1847. He received a common school education, was reared a farmer's boy, and enlisted at the early age of sixteen, August 10, 1863, in company G, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, in answer to a call for six-month men, under Capt. Robert W. Harrison and Col. William C. Kise. He served seven months and was honorably discharged at LaFayette, Ind., March 1, 1864.

His service was in eastern Tennessee, during which time he participated in the battles of Blue Springs, Greenville, Knoxville, Walker's Ford and Tazewell. He saw a great deal of hard marching and was in several hard skirmishes, doing active service all the time of his enlistment except one week, when he was in hospital at Knoxville. He was in all the battles, marches and skirmishes of his regiment, and was but little over seventeen years of age when he returned home. He then attended the high school at Ladoga, Ind., and at Greencastle, Ind., one term. Mr. Brush was married June 24, 1869, in Hendricks county, Ind., to Fanny A., daughter of Walter and Mary M. (Spears) Davis. Walter Davis was born in Montgomery county, Ky., December 12, 1823, and was a pioneer and wealthy farmer of Hendricks county, Ind. He was of Welsh descent, while the Spears were of Scotch descent. They reared the following children—John S., Quincy A., Martha E., Nancy A., Robert F., Fanny A. and Charles E. Mrs. Davis having died, Mr. Davis married Mary A. Scott, who bore him five children, viz: Walter S., Lorenzo D., Thomas, Myrtle and Edgar L. Mr. Davis was a republican and a member of the M. E. church, in which he took great interest, having become a member at the early age of nineteen years. In 1835 he moved with his father to Eel River township, Hendricks county, Ind., where he lived the remainder of his days, and died January 11, 1893. Two of his sons are graduates of DePauw university, one of whom, Walter S., has taken a post-graduate course at Cornell university and in Germany, and has lately won high honors in the Chicago university. John S. was a soldier in the Fifty-first regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, and was in Gen. Straight's raid. He died of sickness during his service, and was buried in the National cemetery at Nashville, Tenn. He was but

twenty-one years of age and was a devout Christian. Quincy A. was also a soldier in an Indiana regiment.

Mr. and Mrs. Brush soon after their marriage located on a farm near Jamestown, on which they resided for three years, and then resided in Jamestown for eight years. In 1879 they removed to Lebanon, Ind., where they still reside. Mr. Brush engaged in the livery business, also in buying and shipping horses, in which line he did a large business for several years. Since that time he has been engaged in stock dealing and farming. He is a staunch republican in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity, Boone lodge, No. 9, is also a non-affiliating Odd Fellow and a K. of P. He is, beside, a member of the G. A. R., Rich Mountain post. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brush are members of the Methodist church. They are the parents of six children, three now living: Ada M., Forest G. and Eva L.; those deceased are Laura, aged six years, Otto T. aged seven years, and Jewel, an infant. Mr. Brush is one of the substantial citizens of Lebanon, where he owns valuable real estate, beside a good farm in the country. He is well known for his integrity of character and he has one of the most pleasant homes in Lebanon and an interesting and highly respected family. Mrs. Brush is a lady of high character, of cultivated and cordial manners, and a true helpmate in all that term implies.

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JAMES H. BURNHAM is a practical agriculturist of Sugar Creek township and a well known citizen of Boone county. He descends from an old colonial American family of Irish descent, his great-grandfather having come from Ireland and settling in Virginia, and having fought as a soldier in our war of independence, and finally becoming a farmer. Joshua Burnham,

his son and grandfather of our subject, was born in Virginia, married a Miss Elliot and settled in Sugar Creek township, Boone county, Ind., in 1828-29. He had probably first settled at an earlier period on the Blue river in Indiana. After a short residence in Sugar Creek township, he moved to Washington township, where he entered a farm now known as the Crose farm and owned by Gabriel Ginn. He afterward moved to Michigan, but returned and settled in Clinton county, where he died aged seventy years. His children are—Ivy, James, Abraham, Myer, Harvey, Matthew, William, Perry C., Sarah, Ira, and Orpha. Mr. Burnham was a substantial farmer and highly thought of by the old settlers, to whom he was well known. Ivy Burnham, father of our subject, was probably born on the Blue river in Indiana, and was brought up among the Indiana pioneers, while the Indians were still scattered throughout the state. He had the usual limited education of the pioneer, and married, in Washington township, this county, Maria L., daughter of Benjamin Sweeney. Benjamin Sweeney was a soldier in the war of 1812, and married, in Kentucky, a Miss Smith. He entered his land in Washington township in 1828, lived to the age of ninety years and died in Houston, Texas. After marriage, Ivy Burnham settled in Michigan, but afterward moved to Clinton county, Ind., where he died in 1847. He was the father of nine children—Miles, Mary E., Abraham, Sarah, Benjamin, James H., Matthew, Martha and Susan F. He was an old-time whig politically, and two of his sons fought as soldiers in the Civil war—Benjamin F, in company G, Twenty-sixth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, served four years, six months, and was in many battles. Matthew was in company K, Fortieth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, and died two months after enlistment. Mr. Burnham was a man of integrity of char-

acter, a practical farmer and a good citizen. He and his wife were members of the Christian church.

James H. Burnham, our subject, was born in Clinton county, Ind., October 2, 1842. He gained his education in the public schools and was reared a farmer. He was united in marriage to Annie L., daughter of Robert and Nancy (Evans) Hebb, of Taylor county, W. Va., which was their native state and where they married and began domestic life on a farm in the county of Taylor. They there remained until their deaths in the years 1852 and 1882 respectively. They were for many years members of the Methodist church, and were much respected in the locality in which they lived for their many excellent traits of character. Their family were as follows: William, Jehu, Sarah, Martha, Anna and Virginia, living; Joseph, John, David and Josina deceased, and Sybrant. William Hebb, one of the sons, is now living in Albany, Delaware county, Ind., an honored citizen. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Burnham has been blessed with seven children: Myrtle E., Minnie O., Lillian L., Mary F., Josina, Robert, and Bennie S. (dead). After marriage Mr. Burnham settled on the Ross farm in Washington township, which he afterward bought. He now resides in Sugar Creek township on a farm of ninety acres, which is one of the best farms in Boone county. The children are all well educated, and the daughter, Mary F., graduated at the Thorntown high school. Mr. and Mrs. Burnham are devout members of the Christian church, all the family being members of the same church, except two of the younger children. Mr. Burnham is a church trustee and politically he is a "dyed-in-the-wool" republican. He is one of the older members of Thorntown lodge, No. 113, A. & F. M., in which he has filled nearly all the offices and has been an official ten years.

Mr. Burnham stands high among the people of Boone county as a man of great intelligence, integrity and good judgment. He is a practical business man, capable of holding any office in the country.

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WILLIAM C. BURK, the old-established druggist of Thorntown, Boone county, Ind., was here born October 29, 1851, a son of Samuel M. and Adeline R. (Landon) Burk. Samuel M. Burk was a native of Calhoun county, Ky., and was reared on the farm until sixteen years of age, when he was employed as a clerk in a dry-goods store in Terre Haute, Ind., until 1850, when he came to Boone county and taught school for eight consecutive years and then engaged in the practice of law, which he followed until his death, February 2, 1892. For three years he was a valiant soldier in the late war as member of company K, Fortieth Indiana volunteer infantry, in which he was assistant quartermaster until the close of hostilities, when his term expired. His marriage took place, at Terre Haute, in 1850, to Miss Landon, a native of Connecticut, and to the union four children were born, viz: William C.; Abbie, wife of J. R. Rickoff, coffee and tea merchant of Lima, Ohio; Kate M., wife of William Tucker, merchant of Boone county, Ind., and Alene, wife of Samuel Decker, a farmer of Montgomery county, Ind. Mrs. Adeline R. Burk still resides in Thorntown. The deceased Mr. Burk was a member of the I. O. R. M., was a democrat, and for two years served as post-master; he was every where regarded as an upright and worthy gentleman.

William C. Burk was reared in Thorntown, Ind., and attended the graded schools until sixteen years of age; he was then employed for two years as a clerk in a poultry and produce

market, and then for two years served as deputy post-master under his father, and, for the following two years, under Israel Curry, in the same position; then for two years, under George Coulson; for the next three years he was deputy under L. M. Cox; he was then appointed postal clerk on the Big Four and ran between Cincinnati and Chicago for a year, resigned, and engaged in the drug business in Thorntown in partnership with T. C. Laughlin. At the close of two years, Mr. Laughlin withdrew from the firm and Mr. Burk has since conducted the business on his own account solely, carrying a stock valued at \$4,500, consisting of fancy drugs and medicines and all such goods as are usually dealt in by first-class druggists. William C. Burk was most happily married at Frankfort, Ind., January 12, 1876, to Orlena M. Green, who was born at Zionsville, Boone county, Ind., February 14, 1858, a daughter of John D. and Zerelda (Gill) Green, natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Burk are consistent members of the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Burk is trustee and treasurer. Since 1891 he has been vice president of the Thorntown bank and is also a stockholder in the Lebanon National bank; he is a thirty-second degree Freemason, Scottish rite; is a Knight of Pythias, and in politics is a republican. He is attentive to his business, and in social circles he and wife occupy an enviable position.

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DAVID M. BURNS.—There is no profession in life of more importance and usefulness than that of surveyor and civil engineer. Until a country is surveyed, and the towns, roads and ditches laid out, there is no system in its settlement, and its crooked by-paths and by-roads of the early settlers marks its state of un-civilization.

With the surveyor comes system and prosperity. Another vocation of equal importance and civilization is that of the school-teacher, and it is safe to say that, without his efforts, the people of the United States would have lapsed into barbarism, or at least would have retrograded from the condition of their European ancestors. David M. Burns, our subject, has honored both of these professions and his life is marked by his efforts as a public benefactor. He springs from sterling Scotch ancestry. John Burns, the grandfather of our subject, was a descendant of the famous Scotch Presbyterian covenanters who fled from Scotland to Ireland on account of religious persecution. The founders of the family in America were three brothers—John, Andrew and one whose name is not remembered. John was the original pioneer, coming before his brothers and settling in Pennsylvania a short time before the Revolutionary war. He served throughout that war, nearly eight years, and was in the battles of Trenton, Camden and many others. He was wounded in the arm at the battle of Brandywine and was one of those heroes who passed through the terrible winter with Washington at Valley Forge. He married Catherine Gray and settled in Nicholas county, Ky., among the pioneers, a short time after the Revolutionary war. Here he cleared up a farm in the wilderness and his home was blessed with ten children—William, John, James, David, Andrew, Jennie, Polly, Robert, Thomas and Joseph. He became an extensive land owner and gave all the children good farms. He lived to be seventy-four years of age and both he and wife were members of the Presbyterian church. In political opinions he was an old-time whig. He was a typical American pioneer and a man of high character.

Andrew Burns, father of our subject, was born in Nicholas county, Ky., August 29, 1795. He had more than an ordinary education for

his time and taught school in Kentucky for many years, and also taught vocal music. He married Nancy, daughter of Archibald and Jane (Farris) Brown. (For a sketch of Archibald Brown, see biography of Capt. John A. Brown.) After marriage Mr. Burns settled in Nicholas county, Ky., on a farm adjoining his father's. In 1834 he moved to Orange county, Ind., and in 1836 he came to Boone county and settled on a farm now owned by our subject, two miles north of Lebanon. He died two years later, on his forty-third birthday. He was a hard-working pioneer citizen. He and wife were members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Burns was a man of stanch virtues. His children are—John B., Archibald, William W., David M. and Elvira F., all born in Nicholas county, Ky.

David M. Burns, our subject, was born in Nicholas county, Ky., on his father's farm, February 10, 1832, and was but two and one-half years of age when his father settled in Indiana. After the death of his father his mother returned to Kentucky, and afterward married Jonathan Parish, and one son was born to this union—Jonathan M. Mrs. Parish was accidentally killed by the discharge of a gun, May 27, 1845.

David M. Burns received a common school education, and then attended a select school in Montgomery county, Ky., and afterward at Sharpsburg academy, his cousin, James Harvey Burns, being his teacher at both institutions. The professor was a graduate of Georgetown college and an educator of wide abilities and experience. David M. Burns began teaching at Wren's school-house in the select school of his cousin, as an assistant, when he was nineteen years of age, and afterward taught in Nicholas county one year. On July 1, 1852, he married, in Nicholas county, Ky., Elgiva J., daughter of Thomas and Jane (Grimes) Clark. Mr. Clark was from an old American

family of German stock, was an old settler of Nicholas county, a prominent farmer and justice of the peace, and a class leader in the Methodist church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Burns two children were born—Mollie C., who married Dr. Eli L. Brown, of Thorntown, and Nancy E., who married Thomas W. Huckstep, a surveyor and civil engineer of Lebanon. Both the daughters were born in Boone county, where Mr. Burns settled in October, 1852, on the farm first occupied by his father. Mr. Burns lived on this farm until 1855, then resided in Lebanon until 1857, and then lived on his farm until 1886. He then returned to Lebanon, where he now resides. He taught school the winter of 1853 in Washington township, and in 1855 was principal of a select school at Lebanon. In 1856-7 he was principal of a department of the schools at Lebanon. He was principal of the public schools at Thorntown in the years 1858-59-60-61-62, and during this time was appointed deputy county surveyor of Boone county, in 1858, and was elected county surveyor in 1860, and held this important office until 1876, the long period of sixteen years, a deputy serving under him while he was in the army. Mr. Burns was principal of the High school of Lebanon until December 10th, 1863, on which date he enlisted at Lebanon in company H, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth regiment (Eleventh cavalry), under Capt. Mason S. Hamilton, Col. Robert Stewart. His service was principally in Alabama, where he served one year, when he was taken sick from exposure, and was in hospital at Nashville, Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis, and was honorably discharged at the latter place on account of disability, April 17th, 1865. On returning to Lebanon he resumed teaching, and the winter of 1865-6 he taught at Mechanicsburg and the next winter at Thorntown. He taught the high grade of the Lebanon pub-

lic schools in 1870, which completed his career as a teacher, after the long service of nearly twenty years. He was county surveyor from 1860 to 1876, and either attended to his duties personally or employed a deputy. As surveyor of Boone county for this long period he surveyed and laid out many important ditches and roads, and was especially active in his work in the gravel roads. He has done the work of civil engineer for the city of Lebanon since its organization, except upon the different occasions when, for a short time, this office was held by others, but in each case the work soon devolved upon Mr. Burns. He is at present city engineer, and is assisted by his son-in-law, Thomas W. Huckstep, who has been connected with him since 1875. Mrs. Burns died November 12th, 1881, and Mr. Burns married Margaret J., daughter of John and Sarah (Peck) Richey. Mr. Richey was born in New York, reared in Pittsburg, Pa., and was one of the early pioneers of Boone county, coming from Ohio and locating in Tippecanoe county in 1828; and in 1835 he came to Boone county, where he entered his land in Washington township. He became an honored citizen, township trustee and a substantial farmer. He had one son in the Civil war—James. Mr. Richey lived to be seventy-eight years old, and died August 12th, 1883, on his farm.

Mr. Burns is one of the most prominent Masons in Boone county. He is a member of Boone lodge, No. 9, and held the offices of senior deacon, junior warden, and master at different times from 1876 for about eight years. He is also a member of the chapter—a royal-arch mason—and is high priest, an office which he has filled, with the exception of one year, since 1875. He is also a member of the royal and select masters, and is illustrious master, having held this office since 1876. He is also a Knight Templar, Frankfort commandery. Mr. Burns is also a member of the Scottish

rite, Indiana consistory of Indianapolis, which includes the thirty-second degree. Mr. Burns is grand chaplain of the grand chapter of the state of Indiana, and has held this office nearly all the time since 1887. He was also chaplain of the grand council of royal and select masters from 1888 to 1893. He is chaplain of the order of high priests of the state of Indiana. Both Mr. and Mrs. Burns are members of the Eastern Star, a Masonic body, and Mr. Burns worthy patron for four years. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he has been elder for the long period of twenty-seven years. Mr. Burns is a member of the G. A. R., Rich Mountain post, No. 42, Lebanon, and has been post commander. By perseverance and good management Mr. Burns has succeeded financially, and is in prosperous circumstances, and is highly respected in Boone county as an honest citizen. His best roll of honor are the names of his former pupils, many of whom are now prominent citizens and whom he assisted to become more efficient men and women.

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JAMES E. BURRIS.—Among the veteran soldiers of Center township is found the name of James E. Burris, who served his country faithfully in the Civil war and is now a substantial farmer. Like many Americans his ancestors intermarried with different nationalities, but we find the Irish race to be predominant. His father, Robert Mc. Burris, was born in Fleming county, Ky. He was a farmer and miller, and married Elizabeth Moore, who was born within one mile of Flemingsburg, Ky. In 1854 Mr. Burris moved to Boone county, Ind., and settled in Jefferson township. He also lived for some time in Hamilton and Tipton counties, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Burris were members of the Christian church. They were the

parents of nine children, who lived to be men and women: John W., Thomas F., James E., Henry O., Mary E. Annie A., Jacob G., Robert W., and Catherine C. Mr. Burris had two sons in the Civil war—James E. and Thomas F.—both in the same regiment and company. He was an old-line whig in politics and lived to the age of about seventy-three years. He was a man of good character and reared a respected family of children.

James E. Burris was born in Fleming county, Ky., June 12, 1844. He received the limited common school education of his day and was ten years of age when he came with his parents to Boone county, Ind. He early began to work on the farm, and at the age of eighteen years he enlisted at Tipton, Tipton county, Ind., July 28, 1862, in company B, Seventy-fifth regiment, 1. V. I.—Capt. Isaac H. Montgomery—for three years or during the war, and served until honorably discharged July 8, 1865, at Washington, D. C. He was in the battle of Heartsville, and all the battles from Hoover's Gap to Chickamagua and from Missionary Ridge to Atlanta, Ga. Here he was injured by a shell concussion. He was resting his back against his gun when a piece of shell struck it and he received a stunning blow, was knocked senseless and was sent home on a twenty-five day furlough. He rejoined his regiment at Chattanooga and was in the battle at Nashville, and afterward on railroad duty, and after this was at the battle of Smithfield. He was in the grand review at Washington and returned home. In 1870 he bought his present farm, which then consisted of forty acres, to which he has added, by good management, until he now owns about 160 acres of fertile land.

Mr. and Mrs. Burris are the parents of two children, Mary M. and Ettie M. He was married November 19 1869, to Sarah I. Ware, nee Sutton, daughter of William and Mary

(Shally) Sutton. Mr. Sutton was a Kentuckian of English stock, and the Shallys were of German descent. Mr. Sutton was a farmer of Fleming county, Ky., and moved to Putnam county, Ind., where he married the widow Roberts, nee Shally. Mr. Sutton became a substantial farmer and moved to Parke county, where he died aged fifty years. He had two wives; the first was a Miss Mikels, and they were the parents of four children—Margaret, Lydia, Mary A., Susan; by his second marriage there were five children—Sarah I., Melvina, Levina C., Nancy C. (deceased) and Hannah A. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton were members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Burris, the wife of our subject, was first married to Geo. W. Ware—second lieutenant company H, One-Hundred and Twenty-sixth regiment, Eleventh Indiana volunteer cavalry. He was in many battles, and at the battle of Franklin he over-exerted himself and died three days later. He left one child—Charles E. Both Mr. Burris and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Burris was a faithful soldier, doing his duty cheerfully for three years during the great Civil war. He is now a respected citizen and an industrious man, and having invested his means in land is now in prosperous circumstances. His residence and grounds present an attractive appearance, which indicate, taste and refinement.

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GEORGE W. BUSBY is a native of Boone county, an old soldier, and the leading contractor of Lebanon. He is a son of John and Rebecca (Campbell) Busby. John Busby was born in Kentucky, and married there. He was of Scotch-Irish origin. William Campbell, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was of the same nationality. He was a soldier of the

war of 1812 and was killed by the Indians. To John Busby and wife were born six children: Nancy J., Francis M., Amezette, George W., Mary E., and one who died in infancy, all born in Bourbon county, Ky., except the two youngest, who were born in Lebanon, to which place Mr. Busby moved in 1837, and entered eighty acres of land in the south part of the corporation, being one of the first settlers of the town. He was a carpenter by trade, also a farmer. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and in politics an old-line whig, afterward a republican. He lived to be fifty-six years old and died in Lebanon in August, 1864. He was a strong Union man and an honest, hard-working citizen. Mr. Busby erected many of the early buildings in Lebanon, among them the old brick seminary and a brick house for Mr. Zion. The glass for both these buildings was hauled through by wagon from Madison, Ind. The inside of these walls was laid up with mud; the foundation for the old seminary was made of nigger heads or small bowlders picked up from the fields.

George W. Busby was born in Lebanon, May 14, 1842, and had good opportunities for an education. He attended the old seminary until sixteen years of age, next attended the Presbyterian academy until nineteen years of age, and then his parents sent him to the country to keep him from enlisting in the war. He worked at farm work for one season, but was determined to become a soldier, and in June, 1862, enlisted at Lebanon, for ninety days, in company G, Fifty-fifth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, under Capt. Henry Hamilton and Col. Mahan of Terre Haute. He was in the battle of Richmond, Ky., and was taken prisoner, but was paroled after two weeks, and was obliged to go to Columbus, Ohio, to be exchanged. He served out his time as an active soldier and did good service,

and was in several skirmishes with John Morgan. He was mustered out and honorably discharged at Indianapolis in 1862, when he returned to Lebanon. Before enlistment he had partly learned the carpenter's trade, which work he resumed and soon became a fine workman. When at school he had a taste for mathematics, and this science became very useful to him in business. On December 12, 1865, he was united in marriage to Mary, daughter of J. C. Daily. After her death, Mr. Busby married Cannie, daughter of William and Jane (McIntosh) Williams. Mr. Williams is a reliable farmer of Fleming county, Ky. He is a Union man, was a soldier in a Kentucky regiment, served three years, and was in several battles. It is greatly to his credit that, surrounded by Confederates, he fought for the Union. Mr. Busby has erected many of the most important buildings in Lebanon—the DuVal block, the Neal block, Brown's Grand opera house, the fine residences of Mr. Cragun, Charles C. King and Mr. Becktell and many others, besides many other business buildings. He is now building a new brick block of three stories for J. C. Brown. Both Mr. and Mrs. Busby are members of the Methodist church. He is a member of Boone lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., also a member of the Red Men and Rich Mountain post, G. A. R. He has erected for himself and wife a very tasteful residence. He has a practical knowledge of architecture and excellent taste and skill in this line. He is noted for his reliability and integrity of character.

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DAVID A. CALDWELL.—This aged gentleman is, with the exception of Levi Lane, the oldest resident of Boone county, Ind., and the oldest man in Boone county, with the exception of Nathan Cory. He springs from the old colo-

nial American stock. His paternal grandfather was William Caldwell, and, as his father married a full cousin, his grandfather on his maternal side was Alexander Caldwell. They were both of Scotch-Irish descent and both moved to Kentucky in 1784 and settled at Maysville, Mason county, at the mouth of Limestone creek, on the Ohio river. William Caldwell built the second cabin in the place. He had a family in Pennsylvania. His wife was Mary McClellan, and his children were: Robert, William, David, Thomas, Polly, Sally, Mattie, Susan, Margaret, and Elizabeth. The wife of Alexander Caldwell was Betsy Stephenson, who was the mother of Sarah, Betsy, Martha, Patsy, Polly, David, Robert and Alexander. All of them were born in Pennsylvania, and most of them were married and had families when they settled in Kentucky. Robert Caldwell, son of William, was a soldier in the Revolution. The family had a great deal of trouble in the early day in Pennsylvania, and were both early settlers of Westmoreland county, that state, and both were contemporaneous with Daniel Boone in Kentucky, and fought in the old Indian wars. Thomas Caldwell, father of our subject, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1778, and was six years of age when brought to Kentucky with his father's family, the journey being made by boat down the Ohio river. He grew up a farmer and learned to read and write, and married his cousin, Sarah Caldwell, and to them were born eight children, who lived to maturity—David, Nathan, William, Alexander, Elizabeth, Mary, Martha and Sarah. Our subject alone survives, and has reached a greater age than any of his ancestors. The father of Thomas moved to Bourbon county, Ky., about one year after the settlement at Maysville, and shortly after settled in Nicholas county, Ky., and entered land. Here Thomas Caldwell settled after marriage, and in 1834 moved to

Montgomery county, Ind., all of his family, except David A., coming with him. David A., being married, remained in Nicholas county, Ky., nine years. Thomas Caldwell became a substantial farmer of Montgomery county, owning 200 acres of land at the time of his death, at the age of seventy-three years. He was a deacon in the Presbyterian church, of which his wife was also a member. In politics he was an old-time whig, afterward a republican. He was an industrious, hard-working, honorable pioneer citizen.

David A. Caldwell was born in 1804, March 21st, in Nicholas county, Ky., learned to read, write a good hand, and figure well, and by reading at home gained a good common education. Possessing an intelligent mind, he was a good mathematician, and when a young man of twenty-two years, made a copy of the arithmetical examples that he studied in Guthrie's arithmetic, in a neat old-fashioned hand, which is an excellent example of penmanship. This record, presented by Mr. Caldwell, begins with simple fractions, then the rule of three and the universal rule of proportion and many examples of practice. This record would do credit to the modern school-teacher, and the editor doubts if many of the school-teachers of Boone county could make a neater record. Mr. Caldwell was brought up a pioneer farmer and married in Nicholas county, Ky., at the age of twenty-five, March 19, 1829, Martha, daughter of Edward and Mary (Stephenson) Cresswell, and they were the parents of four children, all born in Kentucky, as follows: Elmira A., who married Samuel Beeman and bore nine children; Edward T., married Elizabeth Padget, six children; Mary, married William Powell, no children; Martha, married William Partner, three children. After marriage, Mr. Caldwell settled on a farm in Nicholas county, and resided there fourteen years, and in 1843 moved to Indiana

and settled in Boone county, where he had entered 480 acres of land, November 2, 1833, and where his present farm is located, and most of which is now occupied by his descendants. Mr. Caldwell paid \$1.25 per acre for this land, and about fifteen years since he sold a black walnut tree which paid for forty acres of land. At one time he owned 720 acres, and after dividing about 500 acres among his grandchildren, he still retains 100 acres as the home farm. Mr. Caldwell cleared up his farm from the heavy timber covering it by hard work and great industry, making a fine farm, which he improved, and on which he built a substantial, commodious residence and other farm buildings, and prosperity attended his efforts. In political opinions, Mr. Caldwell is a republican, and in religious belief a Presbyterian; in which church he was a deacon for several years. Mrs. Caldwell was also a member of the same church. Mr. Caldwell has now about sixteen grandchildren, thirty great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grand child. He held a family reunion at his residence on Wednesday, March 21, 1894, and many of his descendants attended on this enjoyable occasion.

John A. Caldwell, grandson of above, is a practical and progressive farmer of Center township, and son of Edward T. He was born June 18, 1860, on the farm adjoining the corporation of Lebanon, and part of the old homestead. He received a common school education in the public schools of Lebanon, and married Cornelia Waugh, September 19, 1882, daughter of Daniel and Emily (Beasley) Waugh. To Mr. Caldwell and wife one child, Clyde D., was born August 4, 1886. Mr. Caldwell owns 98 55-100 acres of fertile farming land adjoining Lebanon, on which he has made fine improvements. Both Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell are members of the Presbyterian church. Politically he is a republican; fraternally, a K.

of P., Lebanon lodge, No. 45, and has filled the chair of vice-chancellor. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., Lebanon lodge, No. 111. His father, Edward T., was a substantial farmer and member of the Presbyterian church. He is recently deceased, leaving six children—John A., Albert M., Annie M., Martha J., David A., Jr., and Eddie M. Samuel Waugh, the father of Mrs. Caldwell, is a machinist now in the Brightwood shops, Ind. He is a man of excellent character, and was at one time justice of the peace. John A. Caldwell is an extensive breeder of fine Poland China hogs, and is widely known in this business in Boone county. He is a practical and straightforward man.

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JOHAN W. CALDWELL, a leading farmer, and also an old soldier of Harrison township, Boone county, Ind., is of Irish-French descent, but traces his antecedents in America anterior to the Revolutionary war. His great-grandfather on the paternal side was a settler in the Old Dominion long prior to that struggle, and his maternal grandfather (Samuel Scott) took actual part in several battles during the heroic and sanguinary conflict. His paternal grandfather, John Caldwell, was born in Virginia, was reared to agriculture, and married Miss Claybourne, and to their union were born the following children: Thomas, Henry, Seth, John, Sarah E. and Levicia. The first named of these, Thomas, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia in October, 1799, and came to Indiana in 1834, settling three miles north of Jamestown, Jackson township, in Boone county. He married Rachel Scott, daughter of Samuel and Alice (Muncie) Scott, a biographical notice of whom is given in the sketch of George W. Scott, to be found on another page, to which the attention of the reader is

respectfully called. The children born to Thomas and Rachel Caldwell were named Nancy, Mary, Nathaniel S., Ruth, John W., Reuben, Jane, Elizabeth and Alice. Thomas Caldwell owned a well-improved farm of 111 acres, and was a solid and respected citizen. He and wife were worthy members of the Methodist church, in which he was for many years a class-leader, and they died in 1875 and 1877, respectively.

John W. Caldwell was born in Boone county, Ind., March 23, 1835, on the home farm. He received a very good common English education and learned the carpenter's trade, at which he became an expert, and followed it as a vocation for four years, when he married, March 2, 1856, Miss Martha J. Moore, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Jenkins) Moore. Robert Moore was a farmer and accumulated a handsome property; in politics he was first an old-line whig, but later became a republican. Both Mr. and Mrs. Moore were devout Presbyterians. To Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell have been born the following children, in the order named: Ira, James, Oliver, Charles, Rachel, Thomas F., Mattie, Elizabeth and Robert L. From 1862 to 1865 Mr. Caldwell was a member of the Home guard and was twice called out—once to drive out John Morgan's raiders, and once to suppress a riot in Jackson township, in which six men were captured and taken to Indianapolis. He enlisted in defense of the Union at Indianapolis, March 1, 1865, in company G, Eleventh Indiana volunteer infantry. Two months were passed in Fort Marshall in drilling and doing camp and guard duty, and the next four months at Fort McHenry in similar exercises and discipline. At the latter fort, however, he was confined to the hospital by sickness for a month, having first had a severe sunstroke, which was followed by an attack of remittent fever. He was still at the hospital, suffering

from the last-named illness, when, peace having been declared in the interval, his regiment returned home and left him there to be nursed back to health. He eventually recovered and was sent home; he was allowed a pension of \$4 per month, which has never been increased. In 1866, Mr. Caldwell bought eighty acres of his present farm, and by judicious management and properly applied industry soon transformed the wilderness and frog pond into blooming and fertile fields and the log cabins into handsome farm buildings. He has added to his original tract of eighty acres, until he now owns 125 acres, all well drained and tilled. Politically, Mr. Caldwell is a republican, and fraternally is a member of Rich Mountain post, No. 42, G. A. R., at Lebanon, Ind. He and wife are members of the Methodist church, which they support liberally by their influence and generally aid with their means, and both stand deservedly high with their neighbors as descendants of old American families, valuable citizens and christian people.

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NS. CALDWELL, the efficient trustee of Jackson township, is a native of Lee county, Va., where his birth occurred on the third day of April, 1832. His grandfather, William Caldwell, also a native of the Old Dominion, emigrated to Kentucky a number of years ago and died there at a ripe old age. Thomas Caldwell, father of N. S., was born in Giles county, Va., October 12, 1799, emigrated westward in 1834, and settled in Boone county, Ind., locating in Jackson township, where he purchased land and engaged in farming. Later he disposed of his original purchase and bought other lands, which he improved, and at the time of his death, July 13, 1873, was the owner of 111 acres, the greater part under

cultivation. Rachel Scott, wife of Thomas Caldwell, was born June 22, 1799, in Virginia, and was the daughter of Samuel and Alice (Muncie) Scott, natives of the same state, where the ancestors of the family settled at a period antedating the war of Independence, in which struggle Samuel Scott bore a conspicuous part. To Thomas and Rachel Caldwell were born the following children in the order named: Nancy, Mary A., Nathaniel S., Ruth, John W., Reuben, Jane, Elizabeth, and Alice. In an early day the home of Thomas Caldwell was a favorite stopping place for all itinerant Methodist preachers of central Indiana, and it was at his house that some of the first religious meetings ever held in Jackson township were conducted. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell were devoted christians, and in the original organization of the old Ebenezer M. E. church their names appear as charter members. They were both very popular among the neighbors, and few citizens of Jackson township were held in as high esteem by the general public as they. Mrs. Caldwell was called from the scene of her earthly labors in the month of November, 1875.

Nathaniel S. Caldwell was brought to Boone county when quite young. His early educational advantages were such as the indifferent country schools at that time afforded, but such was his diligence and application that within a few years he had made sufficient progress to enable him to teach, which calling he followed for some time in Jackson township, where he earned the reputation of a very careful and painstaking instructor. Actuated by a laudable desire to increase his scholastic knowledge, Mr. Caldwell subsequently pursued his studies for a limited period in Wabash college, Crawfordsville, Ind., and afterward, about the year 1859, was appointed a member of the board of examiners, whose duty it was to license teachers for the schools of Boone

county, the duties of which position he discharged very satisfactorily until 1861. In matters educational Mr. Caldwell has always manifested great interest, and to him, as much as to any other man, are the schools of Boone county indebted for much of the efficiency for which they have been noted in past years. In addition to the official position mentioned, Mr. Caldwell at different times has been called to fill other places of trust, among which were those of justice of the peace and trustee, being the present incumbent of the latter office. As a public servant he has always been noted for fidelity, and against his official record no breath of suspicion was ever known to have been uttered. Mr. Caldwell is a self-made man in all the term implies, and the beautiful farm he now owns, supplied with all modern improvements and the latest agricultural appliances, represents the fruits of his unaided industry and well-directed business thrift. He began life for himself with little or no financial assistance, working as a common laborer for the insignificant sum of fifty cents a day, yet from this scanty remuneration he laid by sufficient to enable him to acquire a good education, beside laying the cornerstone of his present position as a leading farmer and successful man of affairs. His farm, a model in many respects, consists of 120 acres of very valuable and highly improved land; he believes in maintaining the dignity of his calling, and it is with pleasure that his name is presented to the readers of this volume as one of the representative men of the county of Boone. He is a democrat in politics, and as such wields a potent influence for his party, for the success of which he has labored earnestly in many campaigns, both local and national. Mr. Caldwell was married in February, 1857, to Miss Frances Canada, daughter of David and Martha (Ring) Canada, to which union the following

children have been born; Thomas J., David, killed by lightning May 16, 1871, John M. and Charles E. Caldwell.

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CALE CANADA is one of the leading farmers of Jackson township, Boone county, Ind., and is of English descent. His grandfather, David Canada, came to Indiana from North Carolina when a young man, and in 1831 assisted in the organization of Boone county, where he had entered 160 acres of land. He had served in the war of 1812, and for gallant conduct was brevetted colonel. He first married, in Boone county, Martha Rugg, and had born to him the following-named children: David, Solomon, Caleb and William. For his second wife he chose Patsy Dwiggins. He was a trader in horses, and made several trips back to his native state in the interest of this traffic. He was a Jeffersonian democrat in his politics. His son William, the father of Cale Canada, was born in Boone county and was a great hunter. He married Nancy Martin, daughter of John Martin, and had born to him the following family: Solomon, Mary, Cale, Nancy, George, Catharine, David and Margaret C. Mr. and Mrs. William Canada were charter members of the first Methodist church established in Jackson township, of which Mr. Canada was a trustee, and he also hewed every log that was used in the erection of the first church edifice by that congregation. He died in this faith, and his remains were laid to rest in the Mount Zion cemetery.

Cale Canada was born April 12, 1844, in Boone county, Ind., and when young was injured to toil. July 22, 1863, he enlisted in company G, One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana volunteer infantry, but was transferred from Indiana to Michigan for three weeks; was then sent to Dayton, Ohio; then to Cumber-

land Gap; was in the battle of Tazewell, Tenn., and in several severe skirmishes; was at Greenville, Tenn.; at Watkins' Ford the battle lasted a day and a half, and he had to wade the river in early spring, while the weather was yet cold, but the enemy was compelled to retreat. From this chilly wading, however, a severe cold resulted, and Mr. Canada was confined by it to the hospital for two weeks and was unfitted for further duty until after his honorable discharge, March 1, 1864, by Capt. J. R. Ashmead, of company E, Forty-second Indiana volunteer infantry. July 21, 1865, Mr. Canada became a recruit of the Forty-second regiment, and was transported from the field, via the ocean, to Wilmington, N. C., where the detachment of 4,000 men were landed, most of them having suffered from sea-sickness. Immediately they had a fight south of Raleigh, N. C. Here a shell exploded and tore off a wheel from a wagon under which Mr. Canada was lying, blew the wagon all to pieces, but did not injure him. He was then engaged in daily skirmishing for two months and on picket duty nearly every night, and in foraging for meat at intervals, and in the performance of the latter duty met with many humorous, as well as many dangerous, adventures.

Mr. Canada was united in marriage November 22, 1866, with Miss Maggie C., daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Lewis—the former a prosperous farmer of Boone county and the owner of a good farm of 126 acres. The grandfather of Mrs. Canada, Charles Lewis, entered this farm, cleared and improved it. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and a prominent citizen of Montgomery county, Ind.; he married Nancy Adams, who bore him the following children: Washington, Fielding, Benjamin, John W., Charles, Preston, Sarah and Frankie. He came from North Carolina to Boone county, Ind., in an early day; here he has accumulated 200 acres of land for him-

self, and given to all his children eighty acres apiece. He and his wife died in the Methodist faith, and in politics Mr. Lewis was an old-line whig. Benjamin Lewis, son of Charles Lewis and father of Mrs. Canada, was born in North Carolina and came to Indiana when small. By his marriage with Hannah Hudson he became the father of the following children: Nancy, who died at the age of ten years; William; Lucinda; Maggie; John and Melissa. Mr. Canada bought his present farm of fifty-six acres in 1883 and made all the improvements, including a substantial frame house, barn, fencing and ditching. Mr. and Mrs. Canada are members of the Methodist church; both have taught classes in the Sunday school and both take an active interest in church and Sunday school work. In politics Mr. Canada is an ardent republican. He is a member of the Henry Howard post, G. A. R., No. 449, and also a member of K. of P. lodge, No. 294, at New Ross. Mrs. Canada is a member of the Pythian Sisters Temple, No. 74, and is a trustee of the same order. Both Mr. and Mrs. Canada stand deservedly high in the community in which they have so long resided and their amiable children—Mollie K. and Belle Emmert—are equally well thought of by their neighbors. Mollie K. has been a teacher in the Sabbath school for some time past, and is the present secretary. Belle Emmert was formerly a teacher and is the ex-secretary, and both are highly intelligent and accomplished.

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MICHAEL MILES CARRIGER, of Ward, Jackson township, Boone county, Ind., is a leading citizen and a native of the township. He was born February 20, 1852, and his proximate genealogy is as follows: His great-grandfather, John Carriger, came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania anterior to

the Revolutionary war. John, son of the above and grandfather of M. M. Carriger, moved from Pennsylvania to Carter county, Tenn., and there was a successful farmer. He had born to him the following-named children: George M., Godfrey, Elliot, Christopher, Michael, James, David, John J., and Nancy J. The eldest of this family, George M., was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Tennessee February 11, 1811, was reared a farmer, but later became a noted school-teacher in Sullivan county, Ind. In that county he was married, August 15, 1838, to Miss Sarah D., daughter of James and Elizabeth (Noton) George. It was in that year, 1838, that George M. came to Indiana and entered 160 acres of land in the county named above. He resided there until he came to Boone county, where he had bought 160 acres of land as far back as the year of his marriage. Later on, he brought his family to Boone, and increased his landed estate to 470 acres—being one of the largest land owners of Jackson township. In 1856 he retired to town, and at his death, March 10, 1891, left his children about \$1,800 each. He was very liberal in his aid to the Methodist church, of which he and wife were members, and was untiring in his efforts to promote the cause of education. His remains were interred in the Brockway cemetery, and were followed to their last resting place by a procession of friends and neighbors who were sincere mourners of his loss.

Michael M. Carriger was well educated in his youth at the graded schools of Bainbridge and Kokomo, Ind., and later taught school in Putnam county, Ind., with much success, and during all his mature lifetime has been an active worker in the cause of education for the poor, as well as the rich, on the basis of making the school-house doors open to all alike, free of charge, and has done much toward the im-

provement of the already excellent school system of the state.

Mr. Carriger was most happily married, February 19, 1879, to Miss Emma Heath, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Neal) Heath, the former of whom was a leading farmer of Center township, Boone county, but is now deceased. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Carriger have been born the following-named children: M. Catherine, Louise, Jane, Parley, Samuel, Anna, Bookie and James Morton. After his marriage Mr. Carriger settled on a farm of 110 acres in Jackson township, and this plot of land he has converted into a terrestrial Elysium. He is thoroughly skilled in the science of agriculture—and it may well be called a science—and by his close attention to his vocation has accumulated so fair a proportion of this world's wealth as to place him beyond the cares and asperities of ordinary human existence. Mr. Carriger is highly educated and has an inborn fondness for books. He is well posted in modern as well as ancient history, and the current literature of the better class claims much of his attention.

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JOHAN CARROLL, a prominent farmer and influential citizen of Marion township, Boone county, Ind., is descended, paternally, from sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestors and traces his genealogy back to his grandfather, William Carroll, who came to the United States prior to the war of Independence, in which struggle he bore an active and prominent part. William Carroll lived to an advanced age and left a family, one member of which--James Carroll, father of the immediate subject of this mention--was born March 19, 1789, in Northumberland county, Pa., where he grew

to manhood and where, on the fourth day of March, 1816, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Gregory. Mrs. Lucy Carroll was born September 12, 1798, in Allegany county, N. Y., the daughter of William and Lucy Gregory, and bore her husband the following children: Elizabeth, born October 24, 1816; William, born May 5, 1819; Moses, born April 20, 1821; Jane, born July 28, 1823; Phebe, born January 30, 1826; Ellis, born August 6, 1828; Ann, born June 10, 1831; Malinda, born October 30, 1833; John, born April 8, 1836; Miranda, born April 24, 1839; Alonzo, born March 1, 1843; all but two of whom, Malinda and Miranda, grew to years of maturity, but at this time all are dead except the subject of this sketch. The mother of these children, a most excellent christian lady, departed this life the 17th of November, in the year 1864; and the father was called from the scenes of his earthly labors at a good old age, May 28, 1873. For a number of years James Carroll was an active and influential member of the Baptist church, the principles of which he exemplified in his daily walk and conversation, and he is remembered as a man of the utmost probity in the community where he resided. Before going to New York, he followed agricultural pursuits, and in the latter state he purchased a small farm, which he disposed of in 1838 and emigrated to Indiana, locating near the town of Zionsville, Boone county. Subsequently he became the possessor of a tract of land near Elizaville, purchasing his first farm in that locality, consisting of forty acres, for the sum of three hundred dollars.

John Carroll, whose name introduces this mention, was born in the year 1836, in Allegany county, N. Y., and when two years of age was brought to Indiana, where he grew to manhood amid the stirring scenes of pioneer times. His early educational training was re-

ceived in the pioneer log school-house, a structure familiar in those days, and he recalls with pleasure the time passed within the walls of the rude building, the furniture of which consisted of a few split pole benches, a rough board fastened to the wall for a desk, and puncheon floors, the whole lighted by a window made by removing a log from the wall, in which greased paper was placed in lieu of glass. His school days were by no means many, as he was obliged to work early and late in the field and clearing, and, while still a mere boy, his share of the work in bringing the farm under cultivation was considerable. On the seventh day of October, 1858, Mr. Carroll entered into the marriage relation with Miss Rebecca English, a descendant of an old Scotch family, several members of which came to the United States in an early day and settled in Kentucky. From that state Mrs. Carroll's grandparents, Andrew and Martha (Porter) English, emigrated to South Carolina; thence in an early day came to Indiana, settling in the county of Boone. Mrs. Carroll's parents, James H. and Jane (Maze) English, reared a family consisting of the following children—Isabell, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Samuel B., Andrew F., and Rachel A., all but one of whom grew to maturity and became heads of families.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll moved to a piece of woodland in Boone county, where, by industry and the practice of most rigid economy, a farm was in due time cleared, upon which, with the exception of about one year, their lives have since been passed. Mr. Carroll's original purchase consisted of eighty acres, and the dwelling in which he began housekeeping was a log cabin of the most primitive pattern, with stick chimney, puncheon floor, dirt hearth, while the household furniture and utensils were of the rudest kind, nearly everything then in use being of home

manufacture. Mr. Carroll's early life was one of toil, and privations not a few beset him upon every hand for several years after beginning work in the forest home. Within a reasonable length of time, he was able to increase the area of his landed property, and, at this time, he is the possessor of 313 acres of valuable real estate, all of which represent the fruits of his industry and well-directed business energy. His home farm is a model in many respects, having good buildings, fences, etc., while the fertility has been greatly enhanced by a successful system of tile drainage, consisting of over 6,000 rods, the entire place bespeaking the presence of a thrifty farmer and intelligent man of affairs.

In addition to general farming Mr. Carroll pays considerable attention to the raising of live stock, making a specialty of fine cattle and hogs, always keeping a number of superior breeds on his place. In April, 1865, Mr. Carroll entered the service of his country as a member of company G, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Indiana infantry, with which he served until discharged at the close of the war, his regiment seeing its only service in the Shenandoah valley, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll have not been blessed with any children of their own, but in a true spirit of charity have at different times afforded homes for children of relatives and others, and those thus assisted have grown up to call their benefactors blessed. As a citizen, few men of Boone county stand higher in the estimation of the public than Mr. Carroll, and he is noted as being an active promoter of all movements having for their object the moral well-being of the community. For a number of years he has been actively identified with the United Presbyterian church, and the G. A. R. finds in him one of its most enthusiastic supporters; his membership is with Kirklin post, No. 48.

HON. ISAAC N. CASTER, of Jefferson township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Montgomery county, Ind., July 21, 1843, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Robbins) Caster, the former of whom was born in Hardin county, Ky., and was a son of Isaac Caster, a native of New Jersey, but subsequently a resident of Kentucky and Indiana, in which last named state he died March 12, 1874. John Caster came from Kentucky with his parents to Indiana and was educated in the pioneer schools of Montgomery county, and here married Elizabeth Robbins, a daughter of Jared R. and Barbara (Carr) Robbins and a native of Shelbyville, Ky. John Caster was here engaged in farming until his death, May 9, 1863, in the Baptist faith; his widow survived until August 13, 1868, when she expired in the faith of the Presbyterian church. There were born to them five children, named as follows: Abraham, Isaac N., Jacob, Charity (wife of John Trimble), and Sarah (wife of John Finch), all of Montgomery county, Ind.

Isaac N. Caster was reared on the home farm and attended the old-fashioned school-house until seventeen years of age, when, July 12, 1862, he enlisted in company B, Seventy-second regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, under Capt. Carr, and was assigned to the army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battles of Stone River and Hoover's Gap, and, while on the march from Murfreesboro to Glasgow, was taken ill with chronic diarrhœa, and was confined six weeks in the hospital at Murfreesboro; at the end of that period he was honorably discharged from the service on account of disability, in September, 1863. He rested in Montgomery county, Ind., until June, 1864, when, having recuperated, he enlisted in company G, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Indiana volunteer infantry, for one hundred days, at the end of which time he was again

honorably discharged. In 1868 he entered Wabash college and attended two terms. With his brothers he engaged in farming on the home place until 1877, when he married, February 1, Miss Mary Moore, who was born in Boone county, Ind., November 7, 1848, a daughter of William and Rebecca (Ross) Moore, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively. On marrying, Mr. Caster resided in Franklin township until 1879, when he came to Boone county, Ind., and located on his present beautiful farm of 160 acres, still owning, however, ninety acres in Montgomery county.

Mr. Caster has for many years been an active and ardent republican, and has always been a favorite leader of his party. In 1888 he was elected, by a majority of 600 votes, to the state senate of Indiana, and served in the sessions of 1889 and 1891. While a member of that august body he was active and efficient, and introduced a number of important bills, among them one prohibiting the sale of tobacco, cigarettes, etc., to boys under sixteen years of age, and also a bill to limit fares on railroads, etc., showing that he had at heart the welfare of the entire community. In religious faith, Mr. Caster is a Presbyterian, and fraternally is a member of the K. of P. lodge, No. 124, of Thorntown, and of the G. A. R. post, No. 184, of the same place. As a farmer he is the peer of any agriculturist in the county of Boone. Socially, Mr. and Mrs. Caster enjoy the friendship of a wide circle of acquaintances, and no family in the community is more highly esteemed.

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JOHAN C. CHAMBERS, a native of Preble county, Ohio, born May 28, 1820, is the son of William and Barbara (Deem) Chambers, of Irish extraction. The grandfather of Mr. Cham-

bers lived to the extraordinary age of one hundred and seven years, and logneivity more than ordinary seems to be a characteristic of this family. William Chambers came to Indiana in 1839 and located in Decatur county, where he followed farming until his death in 1843, his wife dying the same year. They were the parents of thirteen children, named as follows: Polly, Barbara, Catherine, Wilhelmna, Jane, Nancy, Julia, Margaret, William, Joseph, Alexander and Thomas, all deceased, and John C.

John C. Chambers was reared to manhood in Decatur county. In 1848 he bought a small farm in Tipton county, on which he lived a year, moved back to Decatur county, and remained two years, and then came to Boone county, bought eighty acres in Perry township, and lived thereon until 1882, when he sold and bought the forty acre tract, in the same township, on which he now lives in retirement. Mr. Chambers was married in Decatur county in 1841 to Miss Nancy Holmes, who was born in Decatur county, March 25, 1825, a daughter of John C. and Rachel (Long) Holmes, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Kentucky. To this union have been born eight children, viz: William; Mary, wife of P. Shirley; Sarah, deceased; Matilda, deceased; George; Nancy, deceased; Maggie, deceased, and Ida, wife of E. D. Worrell. Mr. Chambers and his wife are members of the Baptist church, and in politics he is a democrat. The family is held in the highest esteem by the citizens of the township.

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JOSEPH CLARK, a prosperous and well-to-do farmer of Washington township, Boone county, Ind., where he has been most favorably known for a number of years, is a native of Ripley county, Ind., and dates his birth from September 16, 1821. He

is the son of James and Anna (Hewey) Clark, who were natives of Kentucky and North Carolina respectively. They each removed to the state of Indiana while it was yet a territory, coming with their people, and later they were married in Ripley county, where they resided for a number of years and subsequently removed to Jennings county; thence to Marion county, where they resided until death. They were the parents of eight children, all but one of whom were born in Jennings county, and their names are as follows: Henry, Nancy J., James, Harriet, Elizabeth, Celia, John, and Joseph, our subject, the youngest member of the family. James Clark and his wife Anna were among the pioneers of Indiana and knew well the hardships and privations that frontier life entailed. Mr. Clark was also one of the first commissioned officers of the Indiana territory, being well acquainted with its first governor as well as the first governor of the state of Indiana. He was one of the leading men of the day, taking an active part in everything that would lend a helping hand toward the growth and development of his adopted state.

Joseph Clark was reared upon the home farm and received the advantages of the common schools of that day. When about seventeen years old Joseph began as an apprentice at the tanner's trade, which vocation he followed for about ten years. His marriage occurred December 2, 1840, with Miss Eliza E. Clark, who was born in Muhlenberg county, Ky., September 15, 1826, and was a daughter of Archibald G. and Susan (Alexander) Clark, who were also natives of Kentucky and were among the very best families. In about 1848 Joseph Clark moved to Johnson county, Ind., where he purchased land and engaged in tilling the soil, which vocation he has since followed. In December, 1863, he answered to his country's call by enlisting in company H, Ninth Indiana cavalry of the

One-Hundred and Twenty-first regiment, and served until the close of the war. Mr. Clark saw active service from the time he entered the army until he was honorably discharged, and no man served more willingly and honorably in behalf of the Union. He returned to his home in Johnson county, where he resided until 1881, at which time he removed to Boone county and purchased his present farm in Washington township, which consists of 100 acres of fine and well improved land, on which he has resided ever since. To Mr. and Mrs. Clark have been born ten children as follows: Susan A., James G., Delilah J., Sarah A., William H., Mary J., Emily, Thomas J., Ellsworth and Frank, of whom Susan A. is deceased. Mr. Clark is a member of the Presbyterian church and is also a member of the Masonic order, while Mrs. Clark is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are highly esteemed citizens and have surrounded themselves with a host of friends since locating in Boone county.

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LLOYD CLEAVER is one of the most enterprising and industrious farmers of Center township, Boone county, Ind. He is one of the energetic and hard-working, self-made men who are a comfort to Boone county. Descending from an old colonial Maryland family, his ancestors have been in America for more than 200 years. His four great-grandfathers were in the war of the Revolution—one was a Cleaver, one a Simmonds, one a Stamsbury and one a Hancock. John Cleaver, great grandfather, was a physician from Maryland, settled in Butler county, Ohio, near Hamilton, coming from Maryland, and moved to Franklin county, Ind., settling among the pioneers, where he practiced medicine for many years and rode as many as thirty to sixty miles to visit patients,

and was known far and wide. He married Miss Rebecca Taylor, of Baltimore. John Cleaver, son of the John mentioned above, was in his eighteenth year when he entered the American army, and was about to depart from Cincinnati with a number of other youths to join Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, when the news of peace arrived, and the boys returned home. He afterward married Mary, daughter of Robert Simmonds, who also came from Maryland, where he had a large plantation. He married Sarah George. They were both Quakers. Robert Simmonds, of English descent, was in the American navy in the war for independence. To John and Mary (Simmonds) Cleaver were born nine children—George, Samuel, Henry, Jane, Lucinda, Laura, Almira, Helen and Maria. His first wife died and he married Mary Sealy, and they were the parents of John, Franklin P., Richard, Lucy, Rebecca, Percilla, Clara and Cora. Mr. Cleaver lived to be over seventy years of age. In political opinions he was a Jacksonian democrat, and died in December, 1874. He was a member of the Methodist church, and a respected and prominent man of Franklin county, which he represented in the state legislature. George Cleaver, his son, and the father of our subject, was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1822. He received a common education and became a farmer. At an early day he went to Franklin county, Ind., with his parents, and married Julia A., daughter of John and Deborah (Stamsbury) Hancock. Mr. Cleaver passed all the remainder of his days in Franklin county, Ind., where he became a substantial farmer, owning a good farm, upon which his widow is still residing. He and wife were the parents of seven children—John, died an infant, George, Emma, Lloyd, Fred, Ella, died an infant, and Clement. Mr. Cleaver was killed by the falling of a tree while chopping in the woods. He was a very hard-working

pioneer—one of those men who assisted in subduing the wilderness, improving the country and making possible the comfortable homes of to-day. He was always a democrat and a man of character and integrity.

Lloyd Cleaver was born in Franklin county, Ind., on a farm, July 20, 1854. He gained a good common school education, and being an excellent scholar, he could have received a certificate as a teacher if he had wished, but having been reared to the pursuit of agriculture, he became a farmer and married, February 19, 1877, Mary, daughter of Joseph and Caroline (Carson) Clarkson. Mr. Clarkson was a very early settler in Franklin county, Ind., coming with an ox-team and huge wagon from the state of Maine. Mr. Clarkson became a prominent and well-to-do farmer and died about twenty years since. He was a typical American pioneer, much respected by the early settlers as a man of sterling worth. After marriage, Mr. Cleaver remained four years in Franklin county, Ind., and in February, 1881, he came to Boone county, and settled on eighty acres of land on the west line of Center township, which was then covered with heavy timber. With energetic and hard labor he cut down the trees of the virgin forest, cleared up his fields and made a good farm, and by thrift and good management he bought more land, until he now owns 120 acres and has as fine a farm, in as good a state of cultivation, as any in Boone county, having put in over 1,700 rods of tile ditching. In 1892 he built a substantial and fine residence. Mr. Cleaver is a progressive citizen, is a believer in good schools and is educating his children, of whom he and wife have four now living—Alfred V., Nellie, Lora and Edgar E. Like his fathers before him, our subject believes in the principles of Jackson and Jefferson and is strongly democratic. He comes from sterling Revolutionary stock on both sides—than which there is no better—and his

children may well take an honest pride in the sturdy ancestry from which they spring. Mr. Cleaver is an energetic, practical, level-headed man, who, in coming to Boone county, has overcome great obstacles to secure his home and become a responsible citizen.

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CAPT. THOMAS A. COBB.—There is no better known citizen in Boone county than Capt. Cobb. He is not only a veteran soldier of the Civil war but is one of the early educators of the county and one of the largest farmers. He has been very active politically, and wields no small influence in the populist party, of which he is one of the leading spirits. It will not be amiss to give a concise account of the genealogy of his family as far as it is known. William Cobb, the founder of the family in America, came from London, England, about the beginning of the present century, as a young, single man. He was well educated and a ship carpenter by trade. He settled in Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., and was one of the early educators of that county. He married Catherine Strausbaugh, of good Pennsylvania-Dutch stock. To them were born—John, William, Mary A., Abraham and one who died young. Abraham was a soldier in an Indiana regiment of volunteer infantry, and served one year. William Cobb moved as a pioneer to Harrison county, Ohio, about 1816, where he continued his vocation as a school teacher and resided until his death, which occurred at the venerable age of eighty years. He was a member of the Methodist church and is remembered as a man of just character and broad mind. William Cobb, his son and the father of Thomas A., was born at Gettysburg, Pa., February 6th, 1809, and went with his father to Harrison county, Ohio, when about seven years of age, received a



Thos. A. Hoob



Julia A. Cobb

good common education, learned the carpenter trade and became a farmer. He married, in Harrison county, Ohio, when about twenty-seven years of age, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Sheplar) Cope-land, and to them were born the following children--Thomas A., William F., Jacob S., Nancy, James, John, Christina C., Henry, Mary L. and Dorothy, all born in Harrison county, Ohio, except the last two, who were born in this county.

Mr. Cobb bought land in Harrison county, and resided there until 1854, when he came to Boone county, and settled in Marion township on 240 acres of land in section 20. This land was covered by very heavy timber, and Mr. Cobb, by great labor, assisted by his sons, cleared up his land and became a substantial farmer. He and wife were members of the Methodist church and he filled all the offices of his church, in which he was a prominent man. His house was the home of the itinerent Methodist preachers in the early days. His judgment was respected, and he was justice of the peace in his township many years, being universally known as Squire Cobb. He was almost a life-long justice. Mr. Cobb was one of the typical American pioneers of sterling virtues. Self made by his own thrift, he accumulated his property and was held in high esteem for his honorable character. He died October 1, 1877, aged sixty-eight years. He was one of the early friends of the free school in his township. He was a promoter of temperance and good morals, and a liberal supporter of his church, and assisted to build the first Methodist church in Marion township. Previous to this the meetings were held at his house, which, when he first came to the township, was a log cabin. One of his sons, Henry, resides on the old homestead, and occupies the residence, which was the second house built by his father. Mr. Cobb was a

war democrat of staunch fidelity to the Union cause, for which three of his sons fought as soldiers--Capt. Thomas A.; William F. was in company A, Tenth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, as a fifer, and was in many battles. Jacob S. was in same company as a drummer. They were transferred to the regimental staff as chief musicians.

Capt. Thomas A. Cobb was born in Harrison county, Ohio, on his father's farm, January 21, 1837, received a good common education in Ohio and afterward attended the Thorn-town academy and Duff's Mercantile college at Pittsburg, Pa. He was seventeen years of age when he came to Boone county, Ind., with his father, and greatly assisted him to clear up his farm and was early inured to hard work. He enlisted, at the age of twenty-four years, in company A, Tenth regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, at Lebanon, August 8, 1861, and was elected first lieutenant of his company, and commissioned by Gov. Morton. He served three years and one month and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., September 19, 1864. The battles in which he fought were Mills Spring, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Chickamauga (two days), Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and in front of Atlanta. During the battle of Stone River, his regiment was detached from the Fourteenth army corps, to attack Morgan, and encountered him at Rolling Fork, Ky. Lieut. Cobb was on recruiting service for two months in 1862, and was commissioned captain of his company. After the war he resumed farming and married Julia A., daughter of Gotleib and Amelia (Zumphe) Wilharm. Mr. Wilharm came from Germany and married in Hancock county. His wife came from Germany in 1835, with friends, leaving her parents in Germany. Mr. Wilharm came to Boone county in 1845 and bought a farm in Marion township. He was the father

of two children—Augustus and Julia A. Augustus was in the Eighty-sixth regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, and was in the battle of Stone River. He died in the service. Mr. Wilharm, like most Germans, was a staunch republican. He lived to be about seventy-seven years of age. He was a good citizen and prosperous farmer.

Capt. Cobb has an enviable record as a leading educator of Boone county. He began teaching in Marion township in 1857. In 1859 he went to Missouri, where he taught school, and returned to Marion township, and continued to teach until his enlistment. After the war, he taught winters for six years in his home district. In the spring of 1865 he settled on his present farm, which then consisted of 120 acres, forty acres of which he had previously bought with his savings as a teacher, and gradually added to his land until now he owns 400 acres, one of the finest farm properties in Boone county. Capt. Cobb has made his improvements from the woods, but little being cleared on the farm when he bought it. He set out the orchards, erected the buildings and carefully drained the land. He is now in very prosperous circumstances.

Politically, he was a war or Douglas democrat, but voted for Greeley in 1872, and afterward for Peter Cooper. He then voted for Benjamin Harrison and is now a populist. He takes an active interest in politics and has been prominently mentioned for state senator and other important offices. He is a member of the G. A. R., Rich Mountain post, Lebanon. Fraternally he is a K. of P., Lebanon lodge. The union of Captain and Mrs. Cobb has been blessed with six children: Addie A. and Eva A. (twins), Emma B., George M., Thomas A. and Julia L., all living. They all received good educations. Addie A. and George attended the academy at Westfield, Ind. Addie married Samuel R. Artman, a leading lawyer

of Lebanon; Emma B. married Frank Staton, a farmer of Marion township; George M., in the insurance business at Muncie, married Maggie Sanders. As a soldier, Capt. Cobb did his duty effectively and cheerfully and was in all the battles and skirmishes of his regiment, except Perryville, when he was home on recruiting service. His name is a synonym of integrity wherever he is known. He is very public-spirited, and has always been in favor of good schools, and roads, and all public improvements. Mrs. Cobb died August 24, 1893, of typhoid fever, and was buried in Mount's Run church cemetery, and was followed to her last resting place by a large concourse of sorrowing friends. Mr. Cobb was one of the originators of the present agricultural society and assisted in its organization, and has been all the time since an official in some capacity, and mostly general superintendent, and the organization owes much of its present prosperity to his careful and efficient management.



MARTIN W. COLE.—The father of the subject of this sketch was Thomas Cole, who was born in the state of Pennsylvania in 1806, of German parentage. He married Delilah Brandenburg, to which union were born nine children, namely—Madison, Benjamin, Martin, Thomas J., Mary A., Emmeline, Stephen, Sarah B., and William J. Thomas Cole served in the Civil war for three years as a lieutenant of a Missouri regiment. He had previously moved to that state, and the following incident is related of him: During the troublous times of the war he was called upon one night by two Confederate officers, whose purpose it was to effect his capture. One of them knocked at the door and asked for a drink of water, which Mr. Cole at once procured for him, and, opening the door, reached

forth the cup. After the officer had drank the contents he stated that more water was desired by his comrade, whereupon Mr. Cole replenished the cup but told the man to remain outside and he should have the water. This the Confederate refused to do, and forcibly pushing his way into the room, was met by Mr. Cole, who fired a revolver, killing the man instantly. The officer fled, and although fired at several times succeeded in making good his escape.

Thomas Cole accumulated quite a handsome property, but being of a generous nature he secured a relative, through whose failure he lost nearly all his earthly possessions. He died in the year 1866. His wife, Mrs. Delilah Cole, was born in 1809. She was a member of the United Brethren church, a most estimable lady in every respect, and died in 1877 at the age of sixty-eight years. The father of Thomas Cole was Benjamin Cole, of whose family history but little is now known. He served in the war of 1812, entered 160 acres of land in Switzerland county, Ind., and died a number of years ago with the cholera. His wife, whose maiden name was Annie Reese, was the mother of nine children, whose names are as follows: Thomas, Martin, James, Perry, Mrs. Mary A. Monroe, Cynthia, wife of Christopher Pealman; Jane, wife of Joseph Marsh; Jackson, and Caroline, wife of Charles Molley.

Martin W. Cole, the leading facts of whose history are herewith presented, was born January 25, 1836, on a farm in Clinton county, Ohio. He was brought to Switzerland county, Ind., at the age of six years, was reared to agricultural pursuits, and on the sixth of September, 1855, was united in marriage to Lydia Jane Farrow. The fruit of this union was nine children, the following being their names and dates of birth: Gazelle, June 11, 1856; Norval A., November 27, 1857; Fletcher, January 15, 1860; Mary B., December 28, 1862; Franklin P., May 28, 1866; Estella M.,

January 6, 1869; Augustus L., February 24, 1871; Carlendus E., August 13, 1873; Otterbin, January 31, 1875; Laura, January 20, 1880; and Lulu, December 20, 1881. Mrs. Cole was born September 7, 1838. Her parents were Benjamin and Susan Hunter Farrow, the father originally a ship carpenter by trade and later a farmer. He was an Englishman by birth and died May 30, 1892; Mrs. Farrow died in 1862.

Mr. Cole came of an ancestry of soldiers. At the breaking out of the late war he left home and family to do battle for the cause of the Union, enlisting September 20, 1862, in the Third Indiana cavalry. He was in the campaign from Knoxville and Chattanooga to Atlanta under Gen. Kilpatrick, participated in a number of battles, and at one time was severely injured by the kick of a horse, for which he is now receiving a liberal pension. He was one of a hundred men that cut the railroad near Jonesboro, and during his long period of service spent but three days in the hospital. From Marietta hospital he rejoined his command at Nashville, and after participating in a bloody battle at that place was sent to Savannah via New York, where he remained with the regiment until the close of the war. Since the war Mr. Cole has been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits and now owns a comfortable little home in Clinton township. He is a reputable citizen, votes the republican ticket and fraternally belongs to Elizaville post, No. 561, G. A. R., in which he has served two terms as commander.

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JOHAN M. CONYERS.—The scenes and incidents of a soldier's life in the great rebellion are fast fading away from the memories of the old veterans, with the lapse of years, and some of them can hardly give the names of the battles in which they

fought. Not so with John M. Conyers, the subject of this sketch. He was not out of his teens when he enlisted and the events of his soldier life are indelibly imprinted upon his mind, and he gives names, dates, and facts with accuracy. His comrades say: "John Conyers was a good soldier," and it is probable that he inherited his soldierly qualities from old Samuel Conyers, his grandfather, who fought for American independence in 1776. John R. Conyers, son of Samuel and the father of our subject, was born in 1814, married, in Ohio, Mary L., daughter of Nicholas Bennett, of Warren county, Ohio. Mr. Conyers was a carriage maker by trade and worked in Warren and Butler counties, Ohio, in his younger days. In 1846 he came to Indiana and settled in Brookville, Franklin county, and afterward moved to Mount Carmel. In 1859 he came to Boone county and settled near Mechanicsburg, where he bought land and thriftily increased it until he now owns a farm of 167 acres. To Mr. and Mrs. Conyers were born seven children, who lived to grow to man and womanhood—Catherine, Emily E., John M., William H., Charles E., Luella B. and Ora A. Mr. Conyers was a strict republican, a patriot, and intensely loyal to the Union, and three of his sons served as soldiers to put down the rebellion—viz: John M.; William H. was a private in company H, Eleventh regiment, Indiana volunteer cavalry or One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Indiana volunteer infantry, as it was first an infantry regiment and afterward mounted. He served from December, 1863, to July 25th, 1865. Among his battles were Nashville and Franklin, Tenn. Charles E. was a private in company E, Eleventh regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, and served from February 17th, 1865, until mustered out July 26th, 1865. Mr. Conyers, the father of these soldiers, is a man of liberal views and a Universalist. Fraternally he is a Mason and

member of the Magnolia lodge at Lebanon. He has now reached the venerable age of eighty years and is well preserved. He earned most of his property at the trade of carriage making, in which he was a very industrious and successful workman. Some of the carriages and wagons, made by him at an early day, are still in use. His farm is located in Clinton township and is well improved. He is well known for his probity of character.

John M. Conyers was born September 18, 1842, at Rossville, now West Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio. He was a small boy when his parents brought him to Indiana, and he gained a common-school education. At the early age of nineteen years, he enlisted at Thorntown, Boone county, Ind., on July 23, 1861, in company G, Eleventh Indiana volunteer infantry, a Zouave regiment, under Col. Lew Wallace, Capt. John F. Cavin. Although he enlisted in Boone county, he was credited to Montgomery county, Ind. He served three years, one month, and re-enlisted as a veteran in the same organization at Lebanon, Ind., on March 1, 1863, and served until July 26, 1865, when he was honorably discharged on account of the closing of the war, at Baltimore, Md., having served throughout the war. He was in the battles of Fort Heiman, Tenn., February 6, 1862; Fort Henry, February 6, 1862; Fort Donelson; Shiloh, April 6-7-1862; siege of Corinth, Miss., April 30-May 30, 1872; Port Gibson, Miss., May, 1863; Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; siege of Vicksburg, May 21-July 4, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 10-17, 1863; Lake Tasse, La., November 20, 1863; Halltown, Va., August 22, 1864. Mr. Conyers was in eleven general engagements and many skirmishes. He was also in many hard marches, marching with his regiment 9,318 miles. He was neither sick in hospital, nor a prisoner, and was not wounded during his service. He was always

at the place of duty and in all the battles recorded, as a faithful soldier. He was greatly injured by exposure, the hearing of his right ear being totally destroyed by an insect which entered the ear and pierced the drum. He also suffered stricture of the glottis caused by over-heat, occasioned by a hard march on Winchester pike in the Shenandoah valley, during which Mr. Conyers became much fatigued and fell to the rear. During the night he narrowly escaped capture by the rebel cavalry, which passed him twice during the night.

When his soldier days were over, Mr. Conyers returned to Boone county and was united in marriage to Mary S., daughter of James and Nancy (Hedrick) Frazier, and the household of Mr. and Mrs. Conyers was gladdened by the birth of four children—Minnie R., Lennie L., Bertha H., and Perry M. After marriage, Mr. Conyers settled on his father's farm in Clinton township, where he remained two years, meanwhile learning the blacksmith's trade at Thorntown under Robert Coleman—a veteran of the Mexican war, and first lieutenant in the Civil war. Mr. Conyers worked at his trade eight years in Thorntown and one year in the country. He injured his right leg while shoeing a horse, causing its amputation near the thigh. He afterward lost the sight of his right eye by an accident, a piece of red hot steel striking him in that organ. He has since followed various kinds of business. He was post-master at Reese's Mills, Boone county, one year, 1873-4, and then clerk in the "Grange" store at Lebanon. In 1885 he became a pension attorney at Lebanon, and has since been very successful in securing pensions. During all this time he has been more or less engaged in the gunsmith business, and now carries a line of guns and sporting goods and is well known throughout the county in this line. He owns a small fruit farm of sixteen acres adjoining the corporation of Leb-

anon, on which he resides, beside which he owns valuable real estate in Lebanon. Politically he votes as he shot, and has always been a staunch republican. He and wife are both members of the Christian church. Mr. Conyers was one of the early members of the G. A. R., Rich Mountain post, at Lebanon. Fraternally he is a member of the I. O. R. M., Winnebago tribe, Lebanon, and has been chief of records many years and has passed all the chairs. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and has filled all the offices. Mr. Conyers is a valued citizen of Lebanon, his integrity of character is granted by all, and he was treasurer of Lebanon six years—1882-88.

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RILEY COLGROVE, deceased, was one of the esteemed pioneer farmers of Boone county and sprang from an honored old English ancestry, the family having come to America as early as 1690. A part of his genealogical record is lost, but sufficient is known to trace the family back to his grandfather, William Colgrove. Francis Colgrove, son of William and father of Riley, was born in the state of New York, married Elizabeth Hager February 14, 1811, and became the father of nine children, namely: John, Nancy, Jane, Permelia, Francis, Charles, Charity, Riley and Melissa, all of whom, with the exception of Charles, who died when twelve years old, lived to become heads of families, but all are now dead except Charity. Francis Colgrove settled in Kentucky in his early married life and for some years followed farming. He early moved to southern Indiana, thence to Clinton county in 1835, where he died April of the following year. Elizabeth (Hager) Colgrove was descended paternally from Dutch ancestors. Her grandfather settled at Hagerstown, Md., in a very early day, and there leased a large tract of land, a part of which is

now occupied by the site of that city. This lease was for a term of ninety-nine years and was written in German, but the record disappeared many years ago and was never recovered. The relatives of Elizabeth Colgrove settled in New York and the name is still to be met with in various parts of the state. John Colgrove, eldest brother of Riley, enlisted at Paducah, Ky., in 1835, to engage in the war between Texas and Mexico. He took part in the bloody battle of Alamo and, with the rest of the ill-fated garrison, fell a victim to Mexican hatred. James Colgrove was born in 1814 in New York, moved to Indiana in 1860 and was elected sheriff of Tippecanoe county, but died before the expiration of his second term. Francis Colgrove was a carpenter and farmer and died in Missouri, January, 1893. Nancy Colgrove married James P. Wilson, a farmer and carpenter and died at La Fayette, Ind., leaving two children, Jane and Ann. Charles Warner, president of the La Fayette Savings' bank, married Jane Wilson who, though blessed with property and position, is totally blind and lives in perpetual night. Ann Wilson is the wife of Albert Campbell, a prominent hardware dealer of the city of La Fayette.

Riley Colgrove was born December 17, 1826, in Kentucky. He emigrated to southern Indiana about 1828, and there remained until the fall of 1835, when he moved to Clinton county. He resided in the county of Clinton until 1846, in June of which year he enlisted for the Mexican war. There being no company from Clinton county, Mr. Colgrove went from Carroll county in company C, First regiment, Indiana volunteers, under Capt. Robert H. Milroy. Mr. Colgrove was mustered out of the service in the city of New Orleans June, 1847. He joined the I. O. O. F. of La Fayette, Ind., about 1852, and filled all the chairs of both the subordinate lodge and encampment. Mr.

Colgrove began business as a cooper, which trade he followed until his election as sheriff of Boone county in 1758. He was re-elected to the same position in 1860, and after filling the office with honor to himself and satisfaction to the public, he retired to private life on a farm in Clinton township. Mr. Colgrove was a man highly respected as a citizen and was pointed to with pride by his neighbors and friends as an example of industry and integrity. Lucinda Newport, the wife of Riley Colgrove, was born in Warren county, Ohio, December 8, 1830, and on the seventeenth of June, 1850, was married to Riley Colgrove at La Fayette, Ind. This marriage was blessed with six children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Asbury W., December 1, 1850; Charles B., June 26, 1852; William A., January 20, 1854; Albert F., July 1, 1856; Frank N., May 15, 1859; Carrie, May 2, 1864. The death of Riley Colgrove took place August 19, 1894.

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THOMAS J. COOK, a leading farmer and stock dealer of Harrison township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Kentucky, May 11, 1843, and is of German descent, his great-grandfather having come from the country indicated and having settled in Virginia in an early period of the history of that state. George Cook, grandfather of Thomas J., was born in Virginia; when quite young settled in Boyle county, Ky., and there married Jemima Wilhite, the father of whom was born in 1777, and the mother April 25, 1779. George Cook was a pillar of the Baptist church, of which his wife was also a devout member, and in that faith both died—he, January 31, 1865, and she November 13, 1863—the parents of the following-named children: Meliva, Julia, Sallie, Betsey, Nancy, Strother, Allen, Jefferson and Joseph. Jefferson Cook, son of George and father of Thomas

J., was born in Boyle county, Ky., August 1, 1812, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. January 8, 1834, he married Malinda Myres, who bore children in the following order: David, William, George, Maria, Thomas J., Mary and Malinda.

Thomas J. Cook, until seventeen years of age, lived with his uncles, Strother and Allen, on the farm in Kentucky, and then came to Johnson county, Ind., and here enlisted in the Union army, August 8, 1862. He was first sent to Bowling Green, Ky., where he was placed on guard duty, and was there when Buell and Bragg made their noted race for Louisville; while at Bowling Green, 500 men, Mr. Cook included, were detailed under Gen. Harrison to capture a number of the enemy at a point twenty-five miles away, and succeeded, by a surprise movement, in taking the most of them, together with a number of guns; Mr. Cook was next sent to Gallatin, Tenn., and then to Pilot Knob for winter quarters; when spring opened they were sent to Nashville, where they fell in with Gen. Sherman and with his army marched south. Gen. Jo. Hooker was placed in command of the corps to which Mr. Cook was attached; the first engagement was at Resaca, where they were called into line late in the evening, and where, after some desperate fighting, they were badly cut up by the enemy; they then fell back of a hill and lay on their arms all night, and next morning, being relieved, were ordered to fall back a mile. The commanders were now Hooker, commander-in-chief; Ward, division commander, and Ben. Harrison, brigadier. Here Gen. Harrison addressed the men to the effect that there were strong breastworks and heavy guns in front; follow the guides; and, dismounting, Harrison joined the men, dashed from the cover of the hill, and, getting in view of the enemy, the men all yelled, made a charge and had almost reached the works,

when the line broke, fell back in disorder, and lost over 300 men from Mr. Cook's regiment. Harrison again addressed the men, and told them they could take the works and must do so, or he would not stay with them. The next charge was a success, Mr. Cook's brigade capturing eight big guns and a few men; but in this battle Mr. Cook's company lost thirty-five men---or more than it lost during the remainder of the war. The next day they buried their dead and cared for the wounded, and for the next four or five months were in daily pursuit of the rebel, Johnston, almost every hour being under a heavy cannonade or a galling fire of musketry---at Hickory Ridge skirmish and Peach Tree Creek cannonade, and elsewhere. At Peach Tree Creek, Harrison was commander of the division. He crossed the creek, with his skirmish line out a half mile ahead, stacked arms, rested a few minutes, and commenced to make a fire for coffee, but in five minutes his skirmish line was driven back. The order was immediately given to fall in, and all obeyed and were ordered forward; Harrison's aim was to come to close quarters, but the rebels commenced firing and the Union men were quick to respond, and in the charge upon the breastworks Mr. Cook's company lost but two men. In the campaign to Atlanta, the Federals were under fire for two months, nearing the city day by day, and finally driving out the Confederates. The division was also at the Chattahoochee river, where for a time it was held in reserve, and then a division made, Mr. Cook's regiment marching direct to Savannah, Ga., which city it reached December 25, 1864. The Federals lived off the country through which they passed, the Kentucky and Tennessee troops doing most of the devastation. After leaving Savannah, the Federals skirmished northward through Georgia and North Carolina until Goldsboro and Raleigh were

reached and Johnston finally captured. Afterward came the march through Richmond to Washington, Ben. Harrison being with the boys all the time.

The marriage of Mr. Cook took place August 23, 1866, to Miss Fanny Potinger, who was born in Montgomery county, Ind., September 16, 1848, a daughter of Harvey and Sidney (Hand) Potinger, of Johnson county. Mr. Cook settled in Boone county in October, 1866, on a farm of ninety-four acres in the wilderness, but this he has transformed into a beautiful and fertile farm of 200 acres, and it is still his place of residence. It is improved with every modern convenience, including a model dwelling and tasty farm buildings. He is one of the most progressive and scientific farmers in Boone county. Mrs. Cook's grandfather, Robert Potinger, was of German descent but was early a settler of Ohio, where he married and was a useful and highly respected citizen, owning a large and highly improved farm. He was a patriot in the war of 1812, and he and wife died devout members of the Christian church. Mr. Cook is a republican, is a member of the Rich Mountain post, G. A. R., of Lebanon; his wife is a member of the Christian church, which they both liberally aid with their means, and not only aid this, but all other truly charitable causes. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cook, viz: Ora, Gertrude and Natalie G.

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MOSSES COPELAND.—In England, the proprietor who owns the soil considers himself an aristocrat, and the people universally respect his assumptions; he is allowed certain hereditary privileges, and among the least of his titles is that of "Squire." The American farmer is nature's aristocrat; not that he has inherited privileges, but because he and his ancestors

cleared up the virgin American forests and possess them by inalienable rights, and as honest tillers of the soil. Such a man is Moses Copeland, who is one of the prominent farmers of Center township, Boone county, Ind., and the father of a respected family. Samuel Copeland, the grandfather of our subject, was one of the original pioneers of Kentucky contemporaneous with Daniel Boone, when the state was overrun with Indians. He reared a large family of children, as follows: William, Thomas, James, John, Milton, Sallie, Wesley, Rachael and Polly. Mr. Copeland was a slave owner, and, for his day, a wealthy man. He moved to Indiana in 1811-12, and settled in Shelby township, Jefferson county, near Canaan. The county was an entire wilderness, and he entered a large tract of land, from which he gave his children 1,200 acres, the six sons receiving 160 acres each, and the three daughters eighty acres each, reserving 160 acres as a home for himself in his old age. He brought four young slaves from Kentucky and set them free when they were twenty-one years old. He was a typical pioneer, much respected by all who knew him, and lived to be between seventy and eighty years of age. In political opinions he was a republican, and in religious convictions he was a Methodist. His son Thomas was the father of our subject, born in Kentucky on his father's farm in 1795, and was twenty-two years of age when he came to Indiana, after his father had been settled in this state for some years. He was a blacksmith by trade, and had worked at the mouth of the Elkhorn river in Kentucky. He married in Jefferson county, Ind., Sallie, daughter of Moses and Elizabeth Hopper. He worked at his trade in Jefferson county for fifteen years, when his health failed him and he lingered eleven years with the consumption and died on his farm in Jefferson county, at the age of fifty-two years. He and his wife were

members of the "Indian Kentucky" Baptist church of Jefferson county, Ind., on a creek bearing that name, and he was deacon many years. In political opinions he was an old-line whig. To Mr. and Mrs. Copeland were born four children: John, Moses, Smallwood and Eliza. Mr. Copeland was a very hard-working, industrious man, possessing sterling traits of character, one of which was truth, and his word was as good as his bond.

Moses Copeland, son of above and subject of this sketch, was born January 10, 1822, on his father's farm in Jefferson county, Ind. He received the common education of the old pioneer log school-house and taught school two terms. He became a farmer and married at the age of twenty-one years, April 25, 1843, Mary E., daughter of Jacob and Martha (Singer) Kiser, of Ripley county, Ind. Mr. Kiser was from Kentucky and of German descent, Frederick Kiser, the grandfather of Mrs. Copeland, having come from Germany and settled in Kentucky. Jacob Kiser reared seven children: William, Frederick, Henry C., Elizabeth A., John W., and Mary E. He moved to Indiana and entered land, but owing to the bad roads, settled within thirteen miles of the Ohio river, in Ripley county, Ind., in 1823, where he died on his farm, at sixty years of age. He was also a blacksmith, and a captain in the old state militia. He voted the old line whig ticket, and was a member of the Baptist church, to which faith his wife and nearly all his children adhered.

After marriage, Mr. Copeland settled in Ripley county, Ind., in 1843, residing eighteen years, and in 1861, moved, with his family, to Boone county, Ind., and settled on his present farm, then consisting of eighty acres of land. By thrift and industry he has added to this farm until he now owns 280 acres of fine land. He has given his sons eighty acres each, his daughters one thousand dollars each,

and retains a good home of eighty acres, upon which he has made good improvements. When Mr. Copeland came to this farm it was covered with heavy timber, and it was by hard and continuous labor that he cleared it, improved it with ditches and made it the fine and fertile farm it became. To Mr. and Mrs. Copeland were born the following children: Sarah M., who died a married woman; Eliza I., who died an infant; Taylor S.; Mary J. and Louis W. Mr. Copeland has been a deacon in the Baptist church for more than thirty years and his wife is a member of the same church. In political opinions he is a republican. He has given all his children good educations, two of whom are school-teachers. Fraternally Mr. Copeland is a member of Boone lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., Lebanon, and has held the office of deacon. Mr. Copeland is one of the self-made men of Boone county, having accumulated his property by his own industry and without assistance. He has always stood high for his integrity of character. Mr. and Mrs. Copeland have brought up Maud P., the daughter of their youngest son, and are giving her a good education. Mr. Copeland and wife have been married fifty-one years.

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ASA COX, who was born in Jefferson county, Ind., January 12, 1824, is a son of Er. and Elizabeth (Lame) Cox, natives of New Jersey and of German descent. The family came to Boone county, Ind., in 1829, about thirteen years after the state was admitted to the Union, and when the county was a wilderness. Here Mr. Cox hewed out a farm and successfully followed his vocation until his death in 1855, his wife having preceded him to an early grave some years. They were the parents of eleven children, and of these Asa was brought up to the useful call-

ing which had been followed by his father, and was reared under his careful training. Asa has never married. His farm is productive, and Mr. Cox is a model citizen as well as a model farmer, his work in the latter capacity being unexcelled by any other farmer in the township. In politics Mr. Cox is a democrat.

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WILLIAM G. CORY, an intelligent and highly respected farmer of Jefferson township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Clarke county, Ohio, May 20, 1832, and is a son of Nathan and Mary (Smith) Cory, natives of Ohio and New Jersey respectively, and of English descent. The pedigree extends so far back in Albion's isle that, in order to give the reader an idea of its antiquity, the writer must resort to the simple but strong, terse, language of the Scriptures: William Cory was born in England about the year 1400; William begat Thomas; Thomas begat Robert; Robert begat John; John begat Thomas, who was born July 3, 1510; Thomas begat John, who came from England to America in 1600; John begat Elnathan; Elnathan begat Jeremiah, who was born in New Jersey; Jeremiah begat Noah; Noah begat Nathan; Nathan begat William G., the gentleman whose name opens this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Cory came to Boone county, Ind., in 1851, and here Mrs. Cory d'ed in March, 1879; Mr. Cory still survives and has his residence at the home of William G. Of the four children born to Nathan and wife two only are living—Noah and William G.

William G. Cory received an excellent training as a farmer and materially assisted on the home farm until his marriage, January 9, 1855, to Miss Margaret E. Stephenson, to which happy union have been born four children, viz: James S., Mary L., wife of William A. Peterson; Iva R., wife of Benjamin F.

Moore, and Walter M. Some ten years after his marriage Mr. Cory responded to his country's call and enlisted, in March, 1865, in company B, Capt. Hebb, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry. He served faithfully and valiantly in all the marches, skirmishes and engagements in which his company participated, until his honorable discharge, August 8, 1865. In politics he is a republican, and has served his fellow-citizens as assessor of his township for a year, deeming it to be a part of his duty as a citizen so serve in public office when called upon to do so, and not for the sake of the meager compensation the office affords. He is a member of the G. A. R., his post number being 184. With his wife he is a member of the Presbyterian church, and as a church member, a citizen and kindly neighbor, has won the respect of all who knew him.

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ZEBULON COX.—Among the extensive farmers and stock raisers of Boone county who do honor to the noble calling of agriculture is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this notice. Zebulon Cox is a native Indianian, born in the county of Bartholomew on the eleventh day of July, 1825, the son of William and Elizabeth (Erganbright) Cox, natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia. William Cox was left an orphan at the early age of seven years, and until his eighteenth year made his home with an uncle, Martin McCray, in Ohio, growing to manhood on a farm in that state. His marriage with Elizabeth Erganbright was solemnized in the year 1812, and shortly thereafter he came to Indiana, locating in the county of Bartholomew, where he purchased a tract of government land, from which he developed a home; his death subsequently occurred in Johnson county, Ind. By his first wife, who died



Respectfully,
S. N. Brazum.

in 1832, he had ten children, three now living, and by a second marriage he also had the same number of children, his family having been the largest in the community where he resided. Zebulon Cox remained with his parents until attaining his majority, received a limited education in the country schools, and began life for himself as a farmer, purchasing his first real estate, consisting of eighty acres, in his native county, to which forty acres were subsequently added. He continued on this farm until 1855, when he disposed of the same and became a resident of Boone county, purchasing a tract of 166 acres of unimproved land, to which he made additions at intervals, until he eventually became one of the largest owners of real estate in the county, his possessions at one time aggregating 989 acres. With the exception of 160 acres, reserved for a home in his declining years, Mr. Cox has generously divided his large estate among his children, and he is consoled by the reflection that his success is due to his own efforts, and that his life has been void of offense to his fellow-men. In September, 1873, Mr. Cox went to Missouri, where he followed farming and stock raising until 1877, owning in that state a valuable farm of 320 acres, which he disposed of on his return to Boone county, in January of the latter year. Mr. Cox was married October 7, 1851, to Nancy Lang, daughter of William and Polly (Bass) Lang, natives of Kentucky and North Carolina respectively, and early pioneers of Morgan county, Ind. The results of this union are the following children: Mary E., Richard M., William W., Margaret E, wife of Mell A. Thompson; Otis B., Clement L., deceased; and Albert L. Mr. Cox is an intelligent farmer, gives wide attention to the proper rotation of crops, and belongs to that well-informed class who have succeeded in elevating agriculture to its true dignity as a science. He is a man of influence in the community, is

highly esteemed in his own and neighboring townships, and occupies a conspicuous place among the successful self-made men of the county of Boone. Politically he affiliates with the populist party, the principles of which, when practically applied, he believes to be for the best interest of the country.

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STRANGE N. CRAGUN, the well known and efficient editor of the Lebanon (Ind.) Patriot, springs from sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestry, his great-grandfather having come from the north of Ireland in an early day and having settled in Virginia. His son, Elisha Cragun, grandfather of Strange N., was born in that state, but was among the pioneers of the southeast part of Rush county, Ind., whence, in 1835, he came to Boone county and located in Eagle township, but afterward went west with his family and died at Council Bluffs, Iowa. The family, however, continued their journey westward and settled in Utah, where members of them still live. Hiram Cragun, son of Elisha and father of Strange N., was born in Rush county, Ind., near the Franklin county line, December 8, 1816, was reared a farmer, and was nineteen years of age when he accompanied his father to Boone county. The farm on which they here settled was very heavily timbered, and Hiram, who was a very industrious and hard-working man, did a vast amount of work in assisting his father in clearing away the fine black walnut trees and in burning them in piles to get rid of them. Hiram was married in Boone county to Reiter, daughter of Robert Dooley, and to this union were born nine children, of whom seven grew to maturity, viz.: Josephine, Neb, Melvina, George C., Hiram, Strange N., and Lorenzo D. The farm owned by Hiram Cragun comprised 245 acres, and on this he lived until 1884, when he died at the

age of sixty-eight years, universally respected. He was a democrat in politics until the firing on Fort Sumter, when he became a strong republican and an ardent Union man; he was also a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln. With his wife he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for many years was a class leader of the Pleasant View society, which he assisted in founding, and which first met in the "little brick" school-house; he was a man of high character, very exact, and held hypocrisy in utter abhorrence.

Strange N. Cragun was born July 24, 1857, on his father's farm in Eagle township, Boone county, Ind. He received his preparatory education in the common schools, and this was supplemented by a course of three years at the Zionsville academy and one term at Purdue university. He became a teacher in Boone county at the age of seventeen, in 1874, and taught in the district schools of Worth township, and in the graded school at Zionsville—four years in all—and then had charge of the graded school of Reelsville, Putnam county, Ind., for one year. In the spring of 1879, while on a visit to Purdue university, Mr. Cragun went before the board of examiners of candidates for admission to West Point Military academy, and from the thirty-one applicants from the ninth congressional district he was selected for the important and distinguished appointment. At West Point he was obliged to undergo another examination, and of the 160 applicants he was one of the 120 to pass the severe ordeal. On the twentieth of June following (1879), he reported at West Point and was admitted to the class of 1883, but two years later, on account of impaired eyesight, he was obliged to tender his resignation. In the spring of 1881 he returned to Boone county and accepted the principalship of the Whitestown graded schools for one year, when he was called to Zionsville, to

form a joint principalship with W. B. Alford, which lasted one year. He then came to Lebanon, and for four years was principal of the high school. In 1887 Mr. Cragun was elected county superintendent of schools, a position he filled four years and three months, serving out the unexpired term of Harvey M. LaFollette. During his administration, he brought the schools up to a high standard and introduced new courses of study, securing uniformity in the grading of the schools, making the township institute much more effective, and achieving the reputation of being an excellent disciplinarian both as a teacher and a superintendent. He was strict, but impartial, in his examination of teachers, and reduced the number of licenses nearly one-half, extending the policy of his predecessor, Mr. LaFollette.

May 2, 1891, Mr. Cragun bought the Patriot, the oldest newspaper in Boone county, that has been published continuously, dating its birth from 1857. It is republican in its politics and is independent and outspoken in the advocacy of the principles of that party, and in its discussion of local and county questions and measures. Mr. Cragun has greatly increased its subscription list since he assumed the editorial chair, this increase arising from the improvement he has made in its leading articles and the higher plane on which he has placed the literary selections, as well as the completeness to which he has brought his news columns. As its name indicates, the journal is indeed patriotic in all things. On June 17, 1883, Mr. Cragun was united in matrimony with Miss Addie M., daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Beeler) Booher, at Whitestown, Ind., and to this felicitous union have been born three children—Ethel and Opal, twins, and Dwight, the last named born October 5, 1891. This happy little family, however, was rudely broken into by the taking

away of Opal at the age of six and a half years. Mr. Booher, the father of Mrs. Cragun, a prominent and wealthy citizen, is now living in retirement in Lebanon, and further information concerning him and his family will be found on another page. Mr. Cragun is a member of Boone lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M.; Lebanon chapter, No. 39, R. A. M.; also Lebanon lodge, No. 45, K. of P.; also with his wife, of Lebanon chapter, No. 23, O. E. S., while Mrs. Cragun is a member of the Lutheran church at Whitestown. Mr. Cragun has recently erected a very fine and substantial residence, which is much admired for its tastefulness and beauty of architecture. The family is highly respected and moves in the best social circles of the county.

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LEANDER MEAD CRIST, an eminent educator and temperance reformer of Boone county, Ind., was born at Liberty, Union county, Ind., October 23, 1837, and is a son of James Weller and Mary (LaFuze) Crist, of whom the former was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, July 4, 1803, and died at Liberty, Ind., September 14, 1859. The latter, a daughter of Samuel and Eleanor (Harper) LaFuze, was born near Brownsville, Pa., March 21, 1805, and died at Thorntown, Ind., November 6, 1890. The grandfathers of Mrs. Mary (LaFuze) Crist, Harper and LaFuze, both lost their lives in the Revolutionary war while endeavoring to secure the independence of the American nation. George Weller Crist, paternal grandfather of Leander Mead Crist, was a native of New York, of German descent; born September 20, 1770, and in 1795 removed to Ohio, whence, in 1812, he came to Indiana, entered land and settled where Liberty now stands, and there died March 16, 1844. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Bell, was born in Ire-

land in 1772, and in her eighth year came with her parents to America, dying at Laurel, Ind., in 1864. The ancestors of Mr. Crist were Protestants on both sides, and farmers by vocation, and were noted for their industry, energy and sobriety. The parents of Mr. Crist were married March 2, 1823, immediately settled in the forest and were blessed with eleven children, Leander being the eighth and ten living to reach their majority. The parents early connected themselves with the M. E. church and their home was a favorite stopping place of the pioneer preachers of that faith; they were also charter members of the first temperance society in Union county, and banished cards, tobacco and intoxicants as early as 1833, and gave to their children the best educational advantages the country afforded. Leander M. Crist assisted his father on the home farm and in the mill until he was twenty-five years of age, and in the fall of 1863 entered DePauw (formerly Asbury) university, where he remained four years, graduating with a class of twenty-four in 1867. He then went to Kentucky and taught a boy's academy at Lancaster for three years, at the same time studying law. In 1870 he returned to Liberty, Ind., and began practice. His marriage took place at Liberty, October 23, 1871, to Miss Eunice M. Brown, a graduate of Oxford college, with the class of 1867, and a daughter of Walter and Keziah (La Boyteau) Brown. December 2, 1872, a son was born to their union, but the joy and high hopes that came by this new tie of love were soon shrouded in deepest gloom by the death of the young mother February 25, 1873, in her twenty-third year. In 1875, Mr. Crist was elected county superintendent of schools of Union county, which position he filled in a most satisfactory manner for six years. June 12, 1880, Mr. Crist selected for a second life companion another graduate of Oxford college, a Miss Orpha A. Gath, who graduated with the

class of 1866. This lady is a daughter of Samuel and Mary Gath, who came from Halifax, England, to this country in 1840. She was born at Oxford, Ohio, May 21, 1845. In 1881 they moved to Thorntown, Ind., and for three years successfully conducted together the public schools. July 23, 1884, Mr. Crist took an active part in the first hotly contested battle at Indianapolis against the rum power, and his espousal of the prohibition cause necessitated the resignation of himself and wife from the public schools. Since that time they have battled side by side for moral reform, and Mr. Crist has been honored by his party as candidate for the following positions: Representative for Boone county in 1886, delegate to the national convention at Indianapolis in 1888, state superintendent of public instruction in 1890, delegate to the national convention at Cincinnati in 1892, and for member of congress from the ninth Indiana district in 1894. Although Mr. Crist has passed his fifty-seventh mile post he is still hale and hearty, enjoying life in his suburban home, where he rests from active duties and watches the education of his son, Mark, at Purdue university (class of 1896), who is preparing to take up his line of battle for the good cause.

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DAVID CROSE, one of Boone county's enterprising and highly esteemed pioneers, claims Indiana for his native country and was born in Tippecanoe county April 27, 1835. His parents were Benjamin and Cynthia (Martin) Crose, who were natives of Kentucky. The father, Benjamin, was born in Bourbon county, Ky., January 22, 1813, and the mother, July 16, 1813. Benjamin was a son of Jonathan and Susan (Utterback) Crose, who were natives of Bourbon county, Ky. Jonathan Crose was born February 2, 1791, and Susan (Utter-

back) Crose was born March 23, 1787. They came to Indiana and located in Tippecanoe county in 1830, whence they removed to Boone county in 1835. They had a family of nine children, viz.: Reuben, born January 3, 1811 (deceased); Benjamin; Andrew J., born March 26, 1815; George W., born February 24, 1817; Henry H., born January 30, 1819; Covington, born June 2, 1822; William F., born December 20, 1824; Jonathan, Jr., born December 29, 1827, and Michael. These children were all born in Bourbon county, Ky., with the exception of Michael, who was born in Tippecanoe county, Ind. Benjamin Crose, subject's father, came with his parents to Tippecanoe county, Ind., where he was joined in wedlock with Miss Martin, by whom were born to him three children, two that died in infancy and David, our subject, the youngest. Mrs. Crose died January 24, 1838, and Mr. Crose died in Washington township, Boone county, August 4, 1879.

David Crose, our subject, came with his father to Boone county when a small boy and has resided in the county ever since. He was married September 10, 1857, to Martha E. Bovee, who was born in Clinton county, Ind., March 2, 1841, and is a daughter of Erastus and Elizabeth (Hill) Bovee. After Mr. Crose's marriage he settled on the same farm on which he now lives, which farm comprises 160 acres of fine land, under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Crose makes a specialty of raising and breeding thoroughbred Poland China hogs, also other good stock. He has done much to improve the live stock of Boone county and is widely known throughout the county as an energetic and enterprising man. His union to Miss Bovee has been blessed with ten children, viz.: Marion F., born August 26, 1858, and died November 11, 1858; William B., born February 2, 1860; Mary E., born October 24, 1861, and died December 12, 1887; Clement



A. L. Daily

L., born May 8, 1863, and died October 4, 1887; Synthia E., born October 11, 1864; James W., born May 17, 1866; Sarah A., born January 15, 1871, and died February 1, 1871; Pearly A., born October 2, 1872, and died August 30, 1879; Edgar L., born June 11, 1877; Walter F., born April 12, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Crose are members of the Christian church. Mr. Crose has always taken much interest in the progress of Boone county, and is a patron of every enterprise that promises to be of benefit to the public at large, never hesitating to put his hand in his pocket when the public weal demands his aid. His private charities he keeps to himself, but his liberality is well known, notwithstanding. Upright in all his transactions, he has won the respect of the entire community.

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AMERICUS C. DAILY, a prominent business man of Lebanon, Boone county, Ind., and a well known politician whose reputation is state wide, is the descendant of an old and well known family of Luzerne county, Pa., and springs from the sterling Scotch-Irish stock which added so much character to the early history of the Keystone state. His great-grandfather, David Daily, a native of the north of Ireland, came to America in company with two brothers in the times of the colonies. He was a patriot in the War of Independence, throughout which he served with distinction. One of his brothers settled in Virginia, the other in Montreal, Canada, and both became widely and favorably known in their respective localities. David Daily, grandfather of Americus C., was for some years a farmer of Luzerne county, Pa., in which state he married Elizabeth Overfield, a member of a distinguished family, and reared ten children. He was a pioneer of Ohio,

moving to Miami county, that state, as early as 1816, and resided there until 1833, at which time he came to Boone county, Ind., locating near Thorntown, where his death occurred in 1860, at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. Charles Daily, son of the above and father of Americus C., was born December 23, 1810, in Luzerne county, Pa., and by occupation was a harness maker, which calling he followed at various places for a period of twenty-five years. He married in Clark county, Ohio, Mary Hay, daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Johnson) Hay, and became the father of six children, the following being their names: Benjamin O., who was born in Crawfordsville, Ind., Americus C., Henry H., Samuel R., Charles O., and David H., who were born in New Carlisle, Ohio. It is a fact worthy of note that no death occurred in the family of Mr. Daily or in any of the families of his children until he had been married over sixty years. Charles Daily became a resident of Boone county, Ind., in 1880 and retired from active life about the same year in very comfortable circumstances. Financially he met with most encouraging success, was for many years a class leader in the Methodist church, and died ripe in years and full of honors at Lebanon, November 2, 1893, at the advanced age of eighty-three. The chief characteristics of this most excellent man was strict integrity, a high sense of honor and a retiring disposition, and he is remembered as a great lover of his home and family. Mrs. Daily, in every respect a fit companion and helpmate of such a husband, is still lingering on the shores of time, having reached the good old age of eighty-two years.

Americus C. Daily, the principal facts of whose life are herewith set forth, was born March 10, 1835, in New Carlisle, Ohio, in the schools of which place he received his elementary education. Later, he pursued his studies

for some years in the Linden Hill academy, where he obtained a knowledge of the higher branches of learning under the instruction of Prof. Thomas Harrison, A. M., D. D., a noted educator of Ohio, formerly assistant editor of the Western Christian Advocate, and subsequently president of Moore's Hill college. The following notice of Mr. Daily, given without solicitation by Professor Harrison, is indeed a most flattering testimonial to the young man's assiduity and worth as a student: "Over thirty years ago, while I was principal of Linden Hill academy in Ohio, Mr. A. C. Daily was a student of the institution. His parents were upright and industrious citizens and he early learned from them the importance and advantage of a correct life. Too much cannot be said of his many excellent qualities. As a student he had a strong, clear and vigorous intellect, and he readily grasped the various branches of knowledge he studied. His industry and perseverance were unceasing. His moral character was without a blemish. He was always respectful to his instructors and obedient to the regulations of the institution. He was kind and obliging to his fellow-students, and among them was a universal favorite. His parents assisted him in obtaining an education and he faithfully co-operated with them in the great work."

In 1855, when twenty years of age, Mr. Daily came to Boone county, Ind., and accepted the position of deputy county treasurer under his uncle, John C. Daily, in which capacity he continued until the expiration of the latter's term of office, when he became clerk in the auditor's office, discharging the duties of the same until 1860. In that year he was appointed clerk of the Boone county circuit court to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Henry Shannon, and in 1861 was elected trustee of Center township. In 1862 Mr. Daily was complimented by being elected to

the office of county auditor, the duties of which position he discharged in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituency for one term, and in 1867, in partnership with Judge L. C. Dougherty and Maj. Harvey G. Hazelrigg, organized the Lebanon Bank, a private institution, which from the beginning had the confidence of the people and proved highly successful. In 1882 the bank was reorganized as the Lebanon National bank, with A. C. Daily as president; Levi Lane, vice president, and Samuel S. Daily cashier; the capital stock at that time being \$60,000. This bank has a large line of deposits, and under its most excellent and successful business management has become one of the best known and popular institutions of the kind in central Indiana. Mr. Daily is public spirited in all the term implies, and has been untiring in his efforts toward building up the city of Lebanon and developing the resources of Boone county. For six consecutive years he was secretary of the Boone County Agricultural society, much of the success of which is due to his executive ability, and he has always been liberal with his means in the promotion of any and all enterprises having for their object the moral and material well-being of the community. For some years he was treasurer of the Indiana Trotting and Pacing Horse Dealers' association, a state organization.

Fraternally Mr. Daily is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, and also belongs to the I. O. O. F., both subordinate lodge and encampment, in the former of which he has held every official position. He is a member of the grand lodge of the state and was honored by being chosen to represent Indiana in the Sovereign grand lodge at Topeka, Kans., in 1890, and in St. Louis in 1891. It will thus be seen that Mr. Daily's life has been one of great activity; his official and business career is without

the slightest taint of suspicion, and he stands deservedly high among the people of Boone county, who have long since learned to respect him for his integrity and other excellent traits of character. Mr. Daily is a republican in politics, and as such has been untiring in his efforts to promote the interests of his party in Boone county and throughout the state. In April, 1894, he was nominated for the office of auditor of the state, and in the November following was triumphantly elected by a state plurality of 44,773, his majority in his own county of Boone being 158 ahead of his ticket, showing him to be a prime favorite. For this position his abilities eminently fit him, and in this connection it is proper to quote from the note of Prof. Harrison, to which reference was made in a preceding paragraph, relative to his ability to fill positions of trust, in the event of his election; "That he has succeeded so admirably as a noble American citizen is only what may be expected. To whatever position the votes of the people may elevate him he will most assuredly fill with the highest credit."

Mr. Daily has a beautiful home in Lebanon and an interesting family consisting of a wife and two children. He married Maggie F. McCorkle, daughter of Solomon and Ruth Culver McCorkle, of Champaign county, Ohio, and the names of their children are Charles E. and Blanche. Mrs. Daily is a member of the Methodist church, and Mr. Daily holds the position of trustee in the Lebanon congregation.

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JAMES M. DAVIS is a native of Boone county, Ind., and was born in the village of Thorntown, March 22, 1838. He is a son of Joseph and Hannah B. (Moore) Davis, natives of New Jersey and Ohio respectively, and of English and Irish extraction. Joseph Davis was a son of England, who came to the United States in a very early

day, settling in New Jersey. Being of a speculative turn of mind, he went to New Orleans, La., with a flat-boat of flour and pork, and while there was taken sick and died. His widow afterward moved to Troy, Ohio, and later to Thorntown, Ind., where she died at the home of one of her sons. They were the parents of eight children, viz: William, George, Eliza, John, Ephraim, James, Joseph and Charles. Joseph, the father of our subject, the next to the youngest member of the family, was born at Trenton, N. J., February 26, 1796, and went with his mother to Troy, Ohio, when a small boy. He learned the tailor's trade, which occupation he followed for a number of years. He was married at Circleville, Ohio, March 2, 1820, to Hannah B. Moore, who was born at that place January 14, 1802. In the spring of 1832 or 1833 he moved to Thorntown, Ind., and engaged in tailoring until 1853, when he purchased land in Washington township, on which he settled and engaged in farming until his death, which occurred February 23, 1877, his wife having died August 31, 1876. They were the parents of twelve children, viz: Eliza, Catherine, Amanda, Melvina, Elizabeth A., Carolina, Henry C., William S., James M., Edwin, Alethia E. and Elizabeth E.

James M. Davis was married in Clinton county, Ind., January 10, 1861, to Sarah A., daughter of Dr. Isaac T. and Louisa C. (Canby) Wilds, who were among the first settlers of Clinton county, Ind. Dr. Wilds was the first physician to locate in Clinton county, and his oldest son was the first male child born in Frankfort. They were the parents of nine children, viz: George M., Mary E., Sarah A., William W., Frances C., James W., John R., Edward T. and Francis S. Mr. Davis now lives on the old home farm and owns 140 acres of fine land well improved. Five children were born to him, viz: Lillian

L., born October 5, 1861, now Mrs. George W. Sims, and residing in Kansas; George M., born April 13, 1863, married to Ary E. Brenton, and residing in Kansas; Minnie, born July 19, 1866, died July 20, 1866; Frank W., born September 15, 1868, married to Viola B. Luse, and living in Kansas; and Clint B., born March 10, 1872, at home. Mr. Davis is a fine man in the true sense of the word and he and family have ever enjoyed the full esteem of their neighbors, wherever it may have been their lot to be located. In Boone county, especially, are the residing members of the family held in the highest regard.

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JOHAN C. DAVIS.—The great rebellion left its scorching name, not only in the shape of a great debt to burden the American people, but it filled the country with the maimed, sick and helpless, and these disabled soldiers made the noblest sacrifices for their country, as throughout these long years the blighting hand of war has been laid heavily upon them, and there is no soldier in Boone county, who is more entitled to the sympathies and respect of his fellow-citizens, than John C. Davis. His grandfather was a farmer of Ohio in the Miami valley. His son John was the father of our subject, was born in Ohio, and reared near Cincinnati. He received a good English education, and came to Indiana when a young man, settling in Franklin county, where he married Elizabeth A., daughter of Andy Caldwell, and they were the parents of eight children—John C., Nancy J., Andrew J., Sarah, Mary A., Samuel, Nelson and Franklin. In the fall of 1832, Mr. Davis came to Boone county and settled in the woods on Eagle creek, one-half mile east of Ralston, where he entered eighty acres of land, cleared up a farm and made a good home. He at one time taught school in Union town-

ship. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were both devout members of the Methodist church. In political opinions he was first an old-time whig and afterward an original republican and a staunch adherent to the Union cause, having three sons in the Civil war: John C.; Andrew J., in company F., Fortieth regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, who was in several battles, in one of which he was wounded; and Samuel S., who was in an Indiana infantry regiment, 100-day's service, and was in battle. John Davis, father of these soldier sons, was a man of high character, honored and respected by all who knew him. He brought up an excellent family of children, all of whom are of temperate and moral character. He lived to be seventy-two years of age.

John C. Davis was born in Franklin county, Ind., September 28, 1832, was two years old when brought to Boone county, and early learned to work at clearing land. His education consisted of what he could learn in our pioneer schools. He enlisted April 23, 1861. This was the first call made by Father Abraham for three-months' men, which roused the patriotism of the Hoosier boys to the fullest extent, and he enlisted at Lebanon, company I, Tenth regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, under Capt. Kise. This was the first company that enlisted at Lebanon to go to the front. He served out this enlistment and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., August 6, 1861; re-enlisted in company F, Fortieth regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, for three years or during the war, served until the close, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, August 28, 1865. His battles were at Rich Mountain, Shiloh, Kenesaw Mountain, and Peach Tree creek. He was under the artillery fire in a skirmish in front of Atlanta and was stunned by a shell. He fell senseless on the field and was carried to the rear for dead. His mind was affected by the concussion, and he

was taken to the field hospital. Imagining them to be rebels, he escaped from his guards and ran directly into the rebel lines, thinking he was rejoining his regiment. He was captured by them and taken to Andersonville a prisoner, and was confined in this celebrated stockade until the close of the war. Being in this demented condition, he suffered terribly from thirst, starvation and exposure, and when released was a mere skeleton and could hardly walk. Being still shattered in mind, he in some manner, while being conveyed home, left the train and found himself in Kentucky among strangers. He recovered his mind sufficiently to write home to his brother, Samuel, who was a farmer in Boone county, who immediately went to Kentucky, and brought him home. With careful nursing, he partially improved, but still remains in a debilitated condition, and to this day can remember but little of his terrible experience in Andersonville. On December 19, 1867, he married Angelina A., daughter of Washington and Dorcas J. (Russell) Phillips.

Mr. Phillips was an old pioneer in Boone county, living many years in Washington township, where he entered his land and cleared up his farm of 160 acres from the woods. To Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were born seven children—Oscar; Franklin, a soldier in the Civil war two years and wounded in battle—Minerva, Angelina, Thomas B.—a soldier in the war three years and in several battles—Roswell R.—a soldier in the 100-day service. Mrs. Phillips was a member of the Methodist church. She died, and Mr. Phillips married Susan Wallace, and they had six children—Mary, John, Alice, Jennie, Asbery and Lew. Mr. Phillips was born in Ohio in 1806, and died in Boone county in 1890, aged eighty-four years. He was a sturdy Boone county pioneer, upright in his dealings, and set a good example to his children. After marriage, Mr.

Davis settled on his present farm of eighty acres, right in the woods. Being in a disabled condition, he could do but little work and was obliged to hire most of the clearing done, but he still was industrious and frugal, and assisted by his faithful and energetic wife, who is an excellent manager, he has converted his land into a fertile farm, and erected substantial buildings. The home of this old soldier has been brightened by the birth of one daughter—May V. They are all members of the Methodist church, of which Mr. Davis has been class-leader. In politics he is a republican and votes against the men who caused his affliction. In his old age Mr. Davis is out of debt and enjoys the solid comforts of a good home. His course has always been marked for morality and temperance.

ISAAC J. DAVIS is a member of the famous firm of Davis Bros., the proprietors of the largest livery, feed and sale stables in Boone county, Ind., with headquarters at Lebanon. Their father, Josiah Davis, the son of a Kentucky family of English descent, is a citizen of Ladoga, Montgomery county, Ind, where he was formerly a substantial farmer, but is now leading a retired life. He married Miss M. J. Carson, and there were born to them the following named children: James C., John, Isaac T., Mary J., Lucy and Effie. Mr. Davis is a respected member of the Baptist church, and a citizen highly honored for his integrity of character by the inhabitants of Ladoga and Montgomery county.

Isaac T. Davis was born in Montgomery county, Ind., March 5, 1849, and was reared on his father's farm, receiving as good an education as the schools of his district could possibly afford. He began his business life as a buyer and shipper of horses, and that he made

a success of this traffic is proven by his present prosperous and extensive trade. He started in the livery business at Ladoga about the year 1870, and for three years carried on a thriving trade, and then moved to Jamestown, Boone county, Ind., where for another period of three years he was equally successful in the same line. About 1876 he came to Lebanon, where he and his brother, James C., have established their present immense sale and livery stable. Their purchases and shipments of horses have been enormous, and last season the sum paid out for animals in this vicinity alone exceeded \$60,000, and their shipments extended east as far as Newark, N. J., and throughout the intermediate country the firm are known as responsible and reliable business men of undoubted integrity. Personally, Isaac T. Davis is a very popular citizen. In politics a democrat, he filled the important office of sheriff of Boone county from 1882 to 1884, to the entire satisfaction of the public; he is a member of Lebanon lodge, No. 45, Knights of Pythias, and has filled all the offices within the lodge; he is also a member of the Baptist church and lives in accordance with its teachings. His marriage took place at Lebanon, May 2, 1876, to Miss Maggie Andrews, and he has had born to him four children, who are named Lyle, Carl A., William and Beulah. These brothers, Isaac T. and James C. Davis, as will be well understood from the foregoing, constitute the firm of Davis Bros., proprietors of one of the best equipped livery stables in Indiana, to say nothing of their large buying operations. The spacious barns are always neat and clean, and their teams on hire include every variety of rig, from the saddle horse to the farm-horse team when demanded, and their high style of turnouts has never been known to fail to give satisfaction, while their moderate charges have invariably met the approbation of all their patrons.

ALVIN DICKERSON, of Perry township, Boone county, Ind., is a native of Hendricks county, this state, and was born July 21, 1839. His parents, Andrew and Mahalia (Dodd) Dickerson, were born and were married in Floyd county, Va., and there the father followed farming, school-teaching and carpentering until 1830, when he brought his family to Indiana and entered land in Hendricks county, where his death occurred in 1847, and that of his wife in 1890, both being members of the Society of Friends. Their ten children were named Lucinda, Jackson, Ennis, Julia Ann, Floyd, Calvin, Darius, Mary E., Ellen, and Sarah.

Calvin Dickerson abided with his mother until his enlistment, September 7, 1861, in company C, Fifty-first Indiana volunteer infantry, in which he served three years and five months, returning home March 8, 1865. All this time he was on active duty, except when he was a prisoner for fifteen days, having been captured by Gen. Forrest at Rome, Ga., while on a raid, and during a short period of confinement in hospital, having been shot through both legs at the siege of Nashville. After his return he resumed farming, and two or three years later bought a farm of forty acres in the woods, on which he lived ten years, then came to Perry township, Boone county, bought another farm of forty acres, now increased to 180 acres, and this has since been his home. August 10, 1865, he married Harriet Holley, who was born in Hendricks county, Ind., September 21, 1844, a daughter of John and Frances Holley, natives of Kentucky. To this union of Calvin and Harriet were born five children, viz: Charles M., Capitolia, Frances, John A. and Asa. The mother of these died August 17, 1876, and in 1877 Mr. Dickerson married Margaret Acton, a native of Ripley county, Ind., born June 12, 1851, and

daughter of James H. and Serepta (Prater) Acton, natives of Kentucky. This second union has been blessed with one child—Earl O. Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson are members of the Baptist church, and in politics he is a democrat. His pension for his war services is \$16 per month.

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WILLIAM J. DEVOL.—This young man is one of the prominent business men of Lebanon, and assistant cashier of the First National bank. His great grandfather, Arphaxed DeVol, was a farmer of Ohio, and the father of Ezekiel, Hiram, W. J., Thomas, Clark, Mervin, Benjamin F. and Stephen, eight sons. Arphaxed DeVol married Polly Dye, and they were residents of Morgan county, Ohio, and pioneers, and Mr. DeVol was a large farmer. He lived to be an aged man. Ezekiel DeVol, grandfather of William J., our subject, was born in Morgan county, Ohio. He became a farmer and lived all his life on the old DeVol homestead on Meigs creek, Morgan county, Ohio. He married Nancy Fouts, daughter of Samuel Fouts, and to them were born seven children: Lorinda, William J., Clark, Lemon, Charles F., Barbara and Fremont. Mr. and Mrs. DeVol were members of the Methodist church, and he was class leader. He was a substantial farmer and a man of high character, beloved by all and noted for his honorable character. He died, on his farm, at the age of sixty-three. Mr. W. J. DeVol, father of William J., was born in Morgan county, Ohio, September 18, 1833. He received a good common school education, and was married at the age of twenty-three years, in Morgan county, October 29, 1856, to Frances E., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Green) Adams. Samuel Adams was born in Brooke county, Va., of an

American family of English stock. He married in that county, moved to Ohio, and settled in Morgan county, among the pioneers, where he cleared up a farm and passed all his life. He was a member of the Christian church, and a disciple of the famous Alexander Campbell. He organized the first Christian church in Morgan county, on Meigs creek, and was elder many years. This church is still in existence. Mr. Adams served many years as a local preacher—indeed, until he was too old to preach. He was greatly respected by the people. He had an intelligent mind, was a wide reader and in later life was an untiring student of the Holy Bible. He was first married to Eliza Irwin, and to them were born four children: Sarah, David, William and Nancy. Mrs. Adams died in Virginia and Mr. Adams next married Elizabeth Green. By the second marriage there were seven children: Mary, John, Samuel, Elizabeth, Frances E., Alvira and Rose. Mr. Adams lived to be seventy-nine years of age. In politics he was a republican, and once served as a member of the Ohio state legislature. William J. DeVol and wife settled on Meigs creek, Morgan county, Ohio, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He remained there some time and enlisted, in October, 1861, at McConnellsville, Ohio, in company C, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, O. V. I., for three years, as a private, but was promoted to corporal. He had served thirteen months when he was disabled by exposure on a severe march and was honorably discharged in November, 1862. He was in the battle at Winchester and in many severe skirmishes. After this service for his country he returned home and entered the mercantile business, and continued until October 10, 1867. He then engaged in farming in Center township, Boone county, Ind., and died two years later, in 1869, Sep-

tember 12, aged thirty-six years, from the effects of army exposure. Mr. and Mrs. DeVol were strict members of the Christian church. Mr. DeVol was a member of the I. O. O. F., and in his politics was a sound republican. He had a kind heart, an honest character, and was loved by all. To Mr. and Mrs. DeVol were born five children: Rebecca A., Rose A., Nancy, William J., and Charlie. Mrs. DeVol now resides in Lebanon.

Judge W. J. DeVol, the grand-uncle of our subject, was born in Ohio, December 28, 1814, went to Missouri, settling in Crawford county, where he married Rebecca Thompson, but they were the parents of no children. He became a large farmer and was elected county judge. About 1865 he came to Lebanon and bought land. He also inherited 880 acres of land from his brother, Clark DeVol, who came to Boone county at an early day, was a bachelor and well known as an honest and worthy man. Judge DeVol became wealthy and was the first president of the First National bank of Lebanon. He died at seventy-one years of age in 1886, a member of the Missionary Baptist church; in politics was a democrat.

W. J. DeVol was born in Morgan county, Ohio, August 3, 1867, and was but two months old when brought to Boone county, Ind. He received the education of the public schools of Boone county and Lebanon, and began business life as a clerk at the age of twenty-two years in the First National bank in Lebanon. September 30, 1893, he was elected assistant cashier, an office which he still fills with credit to himself and satisfaction to the bank. He is a member of the Christian church, having joined at thirteen years of age, and has always taken an active interest in religious matters and the study of the Bible; he was made deacon in his church at the age of twenty-three years, and he is also teacher of the Sunday school. He

is likewise a member of Lebanon lodge, No. 45, K. of P. Mr. DeVol is a young man of excellent character and of high purposes in life. As a bank cashier he is pleasant and affable, and his rare judgment with regard to men with whom he deals allows him to be accommodating to an unusual extent.

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JOHNS THOMAS DINSMORE, a sturdy and prosperous farmer of Harrison township, Boone county, Ind., is of Irish extraction, but is a native Indiana, having been born in Decatur county, this state, August 4, 1829. His great-grandfather, James Dinsmore, a weaver by trade, was the first of the family to come from Ireland to America, and here located in Maryland, where he learned tanning, and then moved to Virginia.

Thomas Dinsmore, son of James and grandfather of John T., was a patriot in the American army in 1812, and in Virginia was married to Martha Oglesby, and then moved to Tennessee, and later to Kentucky, and still later to Decatur county, Ind., then to Bartholomew county, and finally to Boone county, where, in 1839, he bought eighty acres of land, on which his grandson, Pleasant J. Dinsmore, now resides. In that early day this tract of land was a wilderness infested with packs of wolves, but at the same time a compensation was afforded by the presence of droves of deer that furnished meat for many a good dinner. Grandfather Thomas Dinsmore was a highly respected citizen and quite prominent in the early days of Boone county. He was a member of the United Brethren church, and a Freemason, and held rank with the best in the social circles of his township and county. He had born to him the following children, all of whom he reared to lives of usefulness and

to be valuable members of society: William, Rebecca, Jacob and James (twins), Editha, John, Jackson, Easter, Martha and Peter Oglesby. Jacob, here mentioned, became the father of John Thomas, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Montgomery county, Ky., July 26, 1805, and married Elizabeth Fear, who was born March 27, 1810, and bore her husband the following children: John Thomas, Sarah A., Martha J., Eliza A., William F., Pleasant J., Francis M., Mary E., Elizada and Elmaza (twins) and Simon P., of three of whom separate sketches will be found in adjacent pages. Jacob Dinsmore settled in Harrison township, Boone county, Ind., in 1841, in the month of February, entering eighty acres of land in the wilderness, on which his son, William F., is now living, and which he afterward increased to 200 acres.

In politics Jacob Dinsmore was first an old-line whig, later became a democrat, and finally joined the republican party during the war for the preservation of the Union. He was a liberal supporter of schools and churches, was a member of the regular Baptist church, and assisted in the erection of the Antioch church edifice in Harrison township, of which congregation Mrs. Dinsmore was also a member. Mr. Dinsmore lived to reach a ripe old age, and his death was occasioned by an accident. On a sleety and icy day he fell and dislocated a hip joint, but was unable to endure the pain of replacement, and fifteen days later, March 15, 1891, passed away at the age of eighty-six years, mourned by a large circle of sympathizing friends. His amiable and beloved wife was called from earth July 20, 1864, at the age of fifty-four years, honored by all who knew her. John Thomas Dinsmore came to Boone county with his father in 1841. He was reared on the home farm and early was taught lessons of industry and thrift.

PLEASANT J. DINSMORE, a highly respected farmer of Harrison township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Hendricks county, Ind., June 2, 1840, and was reared on his father's farm. His grandfather, Thomas Dinsmore, was a native of Virginia, but early settled in Kentucky, where he took an active part in the war of 1812. Subsequently he came to Indiana and settled on the farm in Boone county now occupied by the subject of this sketch. Thomas married Martha Oglesby, who became the mother of the following children: Rebecca, Jacob and James (twins), Jackson, Editha, Esther, John, Patsey and Peter. Jacob Dinsmore, son of Thomas and Martha, was born in Kentucky, married Elizabeth Fear, daughter of John and Sallie (Graham) Fear, and in 1841 came to Indiana and settled in Boone county. To this worthy couple were born the following family: John T., Sallie Ann, Martha Jane, Eliza Ann, William F., Pleasant J., Francis M., Elma A. and Elzada (twins), Ellen and Simon P.

Pleasant J. Dinsmore was inured in his youth to the hardships of farm life, but at the same time acquired that knowledge of agriculture so essential in building up his fortune as a farmer in later years, and in implanting in his system those germs of substantial health that constitute a far greater blessing to man than the mere possession of land or money, but, at the same time, are the chief means by which man, with the aid of an ordinary intelligence, is able to accumulate wealth and to establish for himself a good name and a position of respectability with his neighbors, which Mr. Dinsmore has happily done. August 31, 1866, he married Sarah Ann Chitwood, daughter of Noah and Rebecca (Richardson) Chitwood, and at once settled on a farm of forty acres, to which, by his skill and industry, he has since added until he has now a model farm of 100

acres, well improved in all respects and in a high state of cultivation, such as no one but a well trained agriculturist, like Mr. Dinsmore, could place it under. The moral training of Mr. Dinsmore has been equal to his physical training, and for years he has been a consistent and honored member of the Christian church, of which he is a deacon, and to which he is a liberal contributor from his purse as well as his moral influence and personal labor.

In politics Mr. Dinsmore is an adherent of the republican party, which he believes to be the party of purity and truth, and the development of the principles of which he believes to be the best for the government of his native land, for whose defense he gallantly served during the war for its disruption and destruction. At the early stage of hostilities designed by traitors to produce this dire result, he enlisted, December 17, 1861, at Lebanon, Ind., in company F, Fortieth Indiana volunteer infantry, and had his first experience in the awful events of war in Kentucky, whence he marched to Nashville, Tenn., where he was seized with an illness that confined him to the military hospital for two weeks. On recuperating, he rejoined his regiment on the sanguinary field of renowned Corinth, Miss., whence his command was sent in pursuit of the rebel general, Braxton Bragg, who had made quite a reputation in Mexico, with his "little more grape," in his capacity as captain under Zach. Taylor, while assisting to add to the expanse of the territory of that glorious republic which he was now seeking to annihilate. This pursuit of the rebel general brought Mr. Dinsmore to Louisville, Ky., after a long and wearisome march, and another march of many hours took him to Stone river, where occurred a very severe battle that lasted two days. On the first day of this baptism of blood and fire the Union forces were forced from the field, but on the second day Mr. Dinsmore assisted

in achieving a most glorious victory. Murfreesboro next held the regiment in camp a few days, and then a fatiguing march took it to the memorable battle of Chattanooga, where, after the capture of the city, Mr. Dinsmore was placed on guard duty. Here, surrounded by rebels, he was engaged in numerous skirmishes and the defense of the city against a superior force until relief came to hand. Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge were the next severe engagements in which Mr. Dinsmore participated, and nobly he bore his part through these historic conflicts. The campaign through Georgia next tested the endurance and courage of Mr. Dinsmore. Atlanta was eventually captured by Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, September 2, 1864, and the torch applied to the city. Thence Mr. Dinsmore was sent to the bloody field of Franklin, Tenn., in which he bore a brave and noble part, November 30, 1864, and was thence sent to Nashville, where he received an honorable discharge, and for his valiant military service is now receiving a pension of \$10 per month from the government. Further reference to the family of Mr. Dinsmore will be found in the sketches of his brothers, John T. and William F., to be found in close proximity to this notice.

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WILLIAM F. DINSMORE, born February 20, 1838, in Hendricks county, Ind., was but two years of age when brought to Boone county by his father, who settled the farm on which William F. now lives, and of whom further details of the family history will be found in the biographies of his brothers, John T. and Pleasant J., on adjacent pages. William F. was reared to the hard work, as well as to the enjoyments and independence, of farm life in Harrison township, of which he is one of the

most respected citizens. He received a very fair common school education, and availed himself to the utmost of its advantages, becoming a licensed minister of the Baptist church, as well as serving fifteen years as moderator—his church work, indeed, extending through a period of thirty-eight years. He stands high as an example of the Christian gentleman, and his ministerial labors have met with the decided approbation of his hearers in the numerous churches in which he has preached. In politics he is an ardent republican, and he is an equally ardent patriot, having enlisted at Lebanon, Ind., in August, 1862, in the war for the preservation of the Union. He was first sent with his regiment to Cincinnati, Ohio; thence to Louisville, Ky., where he was assigned to the pursuit of the rebel Bragg, through Kentucky; in the fight at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in December, 1862, he was severely wounded in his left leg and sent to the hospital. His wound was so serious as to disable him for further active service, and after being out about seventeen months, he was returned to his home. From this injury he has never recovered and it has been a source of pain and annoyance ever since. He has received some recompense, however, from a grateful country, having been granted a pension, at first, of \$4 per month; then of \$6, then of \$12, then of \$16, then of \$17, and for the past two years has been receiving \$24.

Mr. Dinsmore is the owner of a highly improved and well ditched farm of 160 acres in Harrison township, Boone county, all of which, excepting nine acres, is the result of his own intelligent labor and well-directed efforts, he being universally recognized as a model agriculturist. He is a warm advocate of good schools and contributes liberally from his means to both school and church, and is every ready to perform any and every duty pertaining to the good citizen. He married Rachel

P., daughter of Jonas and Elizabeth Charity Holmes, and this union has been blessed by the birth of the following-named children: Jacob H., Elizabeth Charity, Sarah Frances (deceased), John William, Mary Etta, Eliza A., Clarinda J., Clara Ellen, Dora, Francis Marion, Della A., Senia, Arta, and one deceased, Oka. Mr. Dinsmore is a kind and indulgent husband and father, greatly beloved by his family and respected by his neighbors, and is one of the substantial and useful citizens of Boone county.

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HENRY T. DODSON, who was one of the largest stock buyers and farmers of Boone county, Ind., was born in Wayne county, Ky., August 2, 1825.

His grandfather, George Dodson, was a Baptist preacher and was born in Virginia, in which state he married Lottie Lockhart, moved to Wayne county, Ky., preached there many years, and in 1827 brought his wife and other members of his family to Boone county, Ind., being a pioneer of Eagle Creek township. It is thought that he organized the first congregation of the regular Baptist denomination in the eastern part of Boone county, and preached in Eagle Creek township until superannuated, dying at the age of seventy-five years. His only co-laborer in the vineyard of the Lord in those early days was a preacher named Benjamin Harris, who entered the field a very short time after Mr. Dodson's coming. Rev. George Dodson and wife were the parents of eleven children, of whom seven came to Indiana and were named Elizabeth, Nancy, Minna, Polly, Robert, Thomas and Ruel; the names of those remaining in Kentucky have passed from memory.

Thomas Dodson, son of Rev. George Dodson, was born in Virginia and married in Wayne county, Ky., to Polly, daughter of

Matthew Morrow, and their offspring were seven in number, named George, Henry T., James, Jesse, John, Thomas and Fannie. In 1827, Thomas and his wife and two children came also to Boone county and were pioneers of Eagle Creek, settling twelve miles southeast of what is now Lebanon, where there was then no clearing nor any town. He followed a track through the woods, as there of course were no roads, took up a comfortable home, and was the owner of between 200 and 300 acres, which he divided among his children before he died, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. He and wife were members of the Baptist church, and in politics he was an old-line whig. He was venerated as an old settler and highly esteemed as a man of solid worth.

Henry T. Dodson was about eighteen months old when brought by his parents to Indiana. His brother George was about four years old, and the two children and their mother came through the woods on horse-back, while the father trudged through on foot, which was frequently the custom of the pioneers in those remote days. Henry T. received his education in the primitive log school-house erected in his neighborhood, and was reared to the hard work of clearing and cultivating the home farm. October 18, 1847, he married Susannah Bishop, who was born in Washington county, Va., October 23, 1827, a daughter of William and Susannah (Hutton) Bishop. Mr. Bishop was also a native of Virginia, was a soldier in the war of 1812, came to Boone county, Ind., in 1835, and settled on Eagle creek, with his wife and six children—Jane, Edward, Fannie, Elizabeth, Susannah and Elias. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop were members of the Methodist church and in politics he was a democrat. He was a well-to-do farmer, was a man of industry and high character, and died at the age of seventy-two years, much respected by all who knew him.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Dodson have been born three children, who grew to maturity, and were named Thomas W., Sarah F., and Eliza A., all of whom have been educated in the best manner afforded by the schools of the district. After his marriage Mr. Dodson continued to reside on the old homestead at Eagle creek until 1874, adding to his agricultural pursuits the trading in stock, and was in this particular business longer than any other man in Boone county. In the last year named he settled on his magnificent stock farm of 202 acres, one mile from Lebanon, which was fully equipped with every convenience for the carrying on of both farming and stock growing and improved with a most desirable dwelling. He was in all likelihood the most extensive stock buyer in Boone county, and his name was known, near and far, as a dealer of the most scrupulous integrity. Mr. and Mrs. Dodson are respected members of the Methodist church and are quite liberal in their donations to all charitable and meritorious objects. In politics he is a staunch democrat, but has never been an office seeker, preferring that others should perform public functions while he himself should devote his time to the vocations in which he had been so successful through life and in which he won so enviable a reputation with his friends and neighbors of Boone county. He retired from active business in 1890.

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JAMES F. DOWNING is one of the old and substantial farmers of Clinton township, Boone county, Ind. His father was James Downing, born in 1784, in Donegal county, Ireland. He was reared a Catholic, and owned a copy of the "Douay" Bible, published by authority of the pope, from the "Douay" university, bears date of November 8, 1609, and is in good preservation,

and highly prized by the family. He crossed the ocean in 1819, landing in New York. He was educated to the business of a gardener, and was a fine botanist as well. He married at Providence, R. I., Avis Giddings, who was born in 1795 near Devires, England, and her religious teachings were those of a Presbyterian. She emigrated about two years later than her husband, landing at Providence, R. I. They settled in Queens county, Long Island, at "Hell Gate," where he followed his gardening business, as well as fruit growing. Their children were all born in the state of New York, and were named as follows: John G., who served in the Civil war; Edward, who died at the close of the war; James F., Elizabeth J., and Mary M. Except Edward, all are living and married. Mr. Downing determined to try the west, so he started November, 1833, with his family, having one horse and an ox team, and was eleven months on the way, landing here October 11, 1834. He entered 120 acres of land in what is now Clinton township and accumulated eighty acres more. The Indians had just left for their reservation, and Mr. Downing and James tore down some of their huts that stood on the banks of Terrapin creek. There was just one house between that stream and Brown's Wonder. He was politically a democrat. His death occurred in February, 1868, aged eighty-three; that of his wife in 1879, aged the same as her husband. Both were buried in the Mechanicsburg cemetery, Boone county, Ind.

James F. Downing was born January 17, 1827, on Long Island, eight miles from the city of New York. He was taught to work almost from the first, and as his father was a gardener, James made three trips a week with produce for the markets of New York city, sixteen miles constituting a round trip. After moving to this county with his parents, he picked and burned bush, and assisted in clear-

ing what was then a wilderness. When the weather was inclement he attended the subscription school, which was held in the log school-house. When he was of age he still lived with his parents, caring for them, as the other children left home to do for themselves; he sacrificed his feelings and prospects to do his duty to his parents. When James F. was forty-one years of age he married, April 28, 1868, Mary A. Witham of Warren county, Ohio, who was forty years old. This marriage has been blessed with two children: Lillie M., born May 9, 1870; Sylvester W., born September 10, 1871. He was a member of Terrapin grange, No. 424, and he is also a staunch republican. He owns 200 acres of land, seventy-five being in timber, but the rest is under a good state of cultivation. He has a fine residence, which cost over \$2,000; a good barn, and all the buildings that denote a prosperous farmer. Years ago he drew wheat by wagon to La Fayette, some thirty-seven miles distant, and now he has a good gravel road and several good markets not far distant. His health is not good, for in his strong manhood he was a great worker, and helped to clear 100 acres of heavy timber.

The early life of Mr. and Mrs. Downing was spent in the log cabin, with puncheon floor, clapboard roof, and clay chimney. The family have a hammer that shows the many hard hits that it gave, as well as a workbasket that was brought with the family from New York state. Mrs. Downing has her grandfather's wedding stockings, made of silk, figured, and worn with knee breeches. Also his father's cane of bamboo, that is very old. All these relics are highly prized and well cared for. Mary A. Witham was born December 28, 1827, in Warren county, Ohio, on a farm. She is a believer in the Universalist doctrine. She is a good and faithful helpmate and has done a mother's duty. Her mother's

name was Mercy Heaton, born in 1803, died in 1879. Her father was born in 1801 in Warren county, Ohio, married in 1823, died 1864, and their children were Sarah; William H., who died August, 1893; Mary A., Rebecca, Robert M., Sylvester, killed in the late war; Ennis, Martha E., who died at twelve years of age, and Flavius J., in the Civil war. Her parents are buried in Mason cemetery, Warren county, Ohio. Robert Witham, her grandfather, was born in Connecticut, was a farmer, and lived to be eighty-six years old; married Sarah Woodruff, who was born in Pennsylvania, was about thirty when she married, and died aged seventy-seven. In Warren county her parents owned 330 acres of land. In his early manhood he took a kettle, built a fire in a stump, cooked his own meals, and cleared his land. He was a great hunter and delighted to tell his children his hunting stories. Their children were William, Hannah K., Mary, Betsey, Rachael, died early; James, Samuel; six lived to be married. On the maternal side the grandparents were Daniel Heaton, his wife being Annie Young, who was born in New Jersey, and lived to be seventy-seven. This union was blessed with Rebecca, Rachael, Abigail, Mercy, William. She, being widowed, married Frederick Brincy, and had three children, Daniel, Mary, and Frederick. She has the old note and hymn book with the "buckwheat system," which is considered much of an heir-loom.

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DAVID D. DOYAL, a leading citizen, official and farmer of Perry township, Boone county, Ind., is a native of the township named and was born August 4, 1845, a son of John N. and Matilda (Howard) Doyal, both natives of Lewis county, Ky. John N. was born in 1801 and was a son of John and Christena (Davis) Doyal; Matilda

was born February 27, 1807, and their marriage took place May 27, 1830. Their parents came from Kentucky to Perry township in 1840, and John entered 160 acres in what was then a wilderness but from which he redeemed an excellent farm. He was a prominent man socially, and in politics a democrat; he served as township trustee two years, was justice of the peace eighteen years, and assessor two years; he was industrious and thrifty, and added to his land until he owned 360 acres. He and wife were devoted members of the Christian church, in which faith he died January 6, 1886, and was followed by his wife June 16, 1886. Their five children were named as follows: Amanda, widow of A. Frazee, of Perry township; Samuel H., county judge of Frankfort, Clinton county, Ind.; John L., died in the Seventh Indiana volunteers, at the battle of the Wilderness; David D., whose name opens this sketch, and Emily C., deceased.

David D. Doyal was reared on the farm on which he was born and on which he still resides, and received a very good common-school education. At the age of twenty-one years he began business on his own account, but remained with his father until the latter's death. In 1880 he married, in Boone county, Miss Maggie Raider, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1854, a daughter of George and Margaret Raider, the former of whom was killed by accident when Maggie was but two years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Doyal have been born five children, named as follows: George, Everett, Luella, John W., and Sarah. Mrs. Doyal is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics Mr. Doyal is a democrat, and under the auspices of that party was elected township trustee in April, 1888, and so satisfactorily did he perform the functions of the office, that he has been re-elected each term since, and has probably done more good work for the township



D. D. DOYAL.

than any one who had preceded him in the office. July 17, 1884, while Mr. Doyal was riding on a reaper, his horses ran away and he had a leg broken and was otherwise seriously injured; what he has, however, is the result of his own hard labor, and he now owns a highly improved farm of 233 acres, unsurpassed by any other in the township in skillful management. Mr. Doyal, fraternally, is a Freemason, being a member of the blue lodge and of the chapter; he is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and was formerly member of a lodge of the I. O. O. F., which is now defunct. Socially, he and his estimable lady maintain a high position in Perry and the surrounding townships.

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WILLIAM G. DOYLE, one of the well-to-do and enterprising farmers of Harrison township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Pittsburg, Pa., December 23, 1842, and springs from sterling Scotch-Irish stock. His father, Henry Doyle, was also a native of Pennsylvania, but removed to Ohio when a young married man, and thence to Indiana, where he first located in Bartholomew county, but later settled in Johnson county, where he died at a good old age, having lost his wife, Mary (Green) Doyle, many years previously. They were the parents of seven children, who were born in the following order: Adam, Sarah, William G., Samuel S., Mary, Henry and Thomas I. Of this family William G. Doyle came to Bartholomew county with his parents and early hired to William Ely, with whom he worked until the Civil war broke out, when he was among the first to enlist, in Johnson county, in response to his country's call for volunteers, the date of his enlistment being August 12, 1861, in company C, Twenty-seventy Indiana infantry. He was first sent to Camp Morton, at Indianapolis,

and was thence dispatched to Washington, D. C., but between Lyons and Massillon, Ohio, the train ran over a cow, and was thrown down a steep embankment, one car of horses and four cars of men going down and four men being killed outright and many wounded. This was his first experience of the dangers pertaining to war. After drilling a month in the national capital, his regiment was marched to Ball's Bluff, but did not reach the ground in time to take part in the fight on that field. Hence they went to Harper's Ferry and then to Winchester, where Jackson was defeated by Shields. At Dog Town Mr. Doyle rendered valiant and effective service for the Thirteenth Indiana, which was surrounded, and but for this aid would have been captured. At Shenandoah valley the gallant Twenty-seventh, on a retreat, was ordered back to rescue a wagon train, which it succeeded in doing, but lost everything else. They then crossed the Potomac river into Maryland, and in this passage Mr. Doyle received a flesh wound in the leg, which, though painful, did not necessitate his going to the hospital; at the battle of Slaughter Mountain, August 9, 1862, in a three hours' struggle several men in Mr. Doyle's company were wounded; soon after this, Mr. Doyle barely escaped death in blowing up a Federal provision train, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy; they next reached Bull Run about sundown on the day of the first battle, and had a half hour's fight. September 14, 1862, they were at South Mountain just in time to see the end of the battle; on the 17th reached Antietam, where the line of battle was seven miles long, and here Mr. Doyle was shot through the right wrist and sent to the hospital, but refused to have his hand amputated, and the surgeon refused to bind up the wound; Mr. Doyle was then transferred to Washington and thence to David's Island, N. Y., where, after a confinement in hospital eight months,

he was discharged for incapacity to perform further duty, and on the day he started for home was seized with small-pox, but did not know what ailed him till he reached his destination. From this disorder he lost his left eye, and his right was greatly weakened. For his gallant services, Mr. Doyle is now receiving a pension of \$24 per month.

Mr. Doyle is married to Susannah Bozell, daughter of George and Elizabeth (McKibben) Bozell. Mr. Bozell was one of the wealthiest farmers of Bartholomew county, Ind., his farm comprising 600 acres. He and his wife were members of the Missionary Baptist church, which they aided by all means in their power. Robert McKibben, the grandfather of Mrs. Doyle, was a patriot in the war of 1812, and both branches of the family were greatly respected in their communities. Mr. and Mrs. Doyle came to reside in Boone county, Ind., in 1888, and bought their present farm of 120 acres, which has been placed under a high state of cultivation and otherwise greatly improved. Mrs. Doyle is a member of the Baptist church, and has borne her husband the following children: Mollie, Cora, George B., Harvey F., William G., Albert H., and Elizabeth—all living. Mr. Doyle is an honored member of the G. A. R., and stands deservedly high as a citizen, farmer and soldier.

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ANDREW DUNNINGTON, M. D., of Thornstown, Boone county, Ind., is a native of Putnam county, in the same state, and was born November 19, 1839. His parents were William and Mary (Douglass) Dunnington, the former of whom was born in that part of Virginia now known as West Virginia, in June, 1806, and was a son of Reuben Dunnington, a native of the same county and state, and a farmer and

stockman of considerable note. Reuben Dunnington was the father of seven children, who are all now deceased. They were born in the following order, and were named John, Reuben, William, Joshua, Palatiah, Henley and Lottie. The family were of Scotch Presbyterian stock and possessed all the virtues of that sturdy race, which necessarily gave them the position in society which the exercise of those virtues always brings. William Dunnington, one of the children born to Reuben and enumerated among the family of seven mentioned above, was reared in Knoxville, Tenn., to which place his parents had removed in 1818, and there was taught tanning. About 1832 he came to Union county, Ind., where, for a few years, he followed his trade, and then moved to Putnam county, where he lived until 1856, when he moved to Morgan county, where he was engaged in another branch of business until 1865, when he removed to the neighborhood of Stilesville, Hendricks county, where he died in February, 1870. The marriage of William Dunnington to Mary Douglass occurred in Putnam county, Ind., in 1834. She was a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Hugh Douglass. The children born to William and Mary numbered eight, and were named John W., Andrew, Hugh, Emeline, W. W., E. M., Eliza and Reuben C. The mother of this family was called away in April, 1845.

Andrew Dunnington was reared in Putnam and Morgan counties, Ind., and after receiving his preparatory education in the Green-castle school, and the Friends' academy at Mooresville, Morgan county, attended Asbury university, now Depauw university, and next studied medicine under Dr. Green, of Stilesville, Monroe county, Ind., for three years; he then attended the university at Ann Arbor, Mich., from which he graduated in the spring of 1866. His first eighteen months' practice was with his former preceptor, Dr.

Green, at Stilesville, and then, for the period of fifteen years he conducted a most successful practice at Cloverdale, Putnam, county. In 1882 he located in Thorntown, Ind., where he practiced until the spring of 1891, and then for a year had charge of the Keeley institute at Plainfield; thence he went to Frankfort, Ind., where he remained until the spring of 1894, when he made a final settlement in Thorntown. On the twenty-third day of May, 1872, the doctor married, at Danville, Ind., Mary Helen Cash, who was born in that city January 8, 1846, a daughter of Coleman and James (Chambers) Cash, and by this union became the father of two children, viz: Gertrude Lucille and Guy W. The doctor and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and in politics he is a republican; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Masonic fraternity. He has been most successful in his general practice as physician, but is chiefly renowned as a specialist in catarrhal and throat troubles, in the treatment of which he has no superior in the county of Boone.

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PATRICK HENRY DUTCH, prosecuting attorney of Lebanon, Boone county, Ind., and one of the leading lawyers of the county, descends from a very old ante-Revolutionary family of Salem, Mass. Capt. Ezra J., subject's father, was born in Salem, was a captain of a merchantman during the war of 1812, and was taken prisoner on the high seas, and he and his vessel taken to the Bermudas. John Dutch, brother of Ezra J., subject's father, was the owner of this vessel. Both of these gentlemen later entered the American marine service and served until the close of the war of 1812. John was shot in the forehead, but lived to be an

old man, and died wealthy at Virginia, Cass county, Ill. He was never paid for his captured vessel until the administration of Jackson held power. On the maternal side, among the ancestors of our subject, Col. Jones served in the army throughout the war of the Revolution. Ezra J. Dutch led a sea-faring life for twenty-four years, and accumulated a fortune, being a ship owner. He married on Long Island, N. Y., Matilda Thorington, and had born to him a family of eleven children, including Patrick Henry. For some time after his marriage he resided in Philadelphia and in Burlington, N. J., and in 1833 went to Cincinnati, and then to Cape Girardeau, Mo., and engaged in the preparation of dried beef for the South American trade, in company with Richard Spates, doing a profitable business until 1836, when he moved to Cass county, Ill., where he bought a large tract of land and engaged in farming, being a pioneer of the county, with his nearest neighbor three and a half miles distant. In politics he was first a federalist, and then an old-time whig, and under President Taylor was appointed postmaster of Beardstown, Ill., but died in 1849 at the age of sixty-three years, without entering upon the office. He had been offered a colonelcy in the Mexican war, in the regiment in which Gen. Hardin was colonel, and in which the latter was killed, but declined acceptance. Capt. Dutch and wife were devout members of the Presbyterian church, and in this denomination the captain was a ruling elder for many years. He early became a Freemason, was a man of good education, and was master of several languages, including Spanish; he was most highly respected, and was one of Cass county's most influential citizens and an important factor in its growth and the promotion of its general prosperity.

Patrick H. Dutch, son of the above and the subject proper of this sketch, was born

in Cass county, Ill., on his father's farm, August 14, 1837. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of his district, and finished it at the high school of Beardstown; this literary course was supplemented by attendance at Asbury (now DePauw) university, at Greencastle, Ind., where he studied law and theology. He taught school for some time in Warren county, Ind., with much success, and in 1857 was received on trial in the Northwest Indiana conference as a Methodist preacher; for four years he traveled in this capacity through the counties of Tippecanoe, Benton, Montgomery, Porter and Brown, and during this interval, on April 6th, 1858, he married Mary A. Stoddard, daughter of Daniel and Mary A. (Sparks) Stoddard—the former a wealthy farmer of Montgomery county, Ind., but a native of New York state. To this felicitous union have been born twelve children, viz: Daniel, (died 1860); Patrick H., Jr., who died in 1881; Frank S., Caroline, Matilda M., Winton A., James S., Lewis, Nellie, John J., Chester A. and Edwin J. In the fall of 1860 Mr. Dutch settled in Thorntown, Boone county, Ind., as a Methodist parson and soon reached a prominent position. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar, and at once began the practice of his profession, in which he achieved an enviable reputation and was favored with a lucrative patronage until December 6, 1892, when he removed to Lebanon and assumed the duties of prosecuting attorney, to which office he had been elected the previous November. He has been connected with many famous cases in Boone county and elsewhere, through which he has reached his present distinguished position. Mr. Dutch has taken an active interest in the public schools of Boone county, and for years has been connected with the old Thorntown academy, as well as for three years a member of the school board. In politics he is

a republican, and is always active in advancing the interests of his party, whose principles he thinks to be best adapted to promote the welfare of the country, and he is ever ready, by all means in his power, to advance its success at the polls. He was a member of the republican township committee during the Blaine campaign, and no man did more arduous work than he in local endeavors to attain a supremacy for the republicans during that campaign, disastrous as was the result to the general ticket. Mr. Dutch is an able orator and a finished lawyer, and few men in the state, with his practice, can get as close to a jury, or reach its heart as well as its understanding, as he. Mrs. Dutch, like her husband, is a zealous member of the Methodist church, and the family sustain the closest relations with the members of the best society of Boone county.

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LELAND M. EATON, a representative farmer and popular citizen of Clinton township, Boone county, Ind., was born February 17, 1833. His father was William Eaton, who was born in 1803 in Kentucky, and who married Sarah Fipps, who was born in 1805 in Virginia, but who moved to Kentucky. They were blessed with twelve children—James A., William, Thomas, Leland M., Charles, Wesley, Henry, Robert, Sarah, Elizabeth, Lydia and Harriet, several of whom are now living and married. He was a man who educated himself by hard knocks, and, being full of energy, secured a cart and ox-team, and landed where the city of Indianapolis now stands. After working for a time on adjacent farms he entered eighty acres ten miles north and east of Indianapolis, where he raised his large family. He was a republican, but had been an old-line whig. He and wife were members of the Baptist church, in which

he served for many years as deacon. They were very industrious and highly respected citizens. The wife had her hands tied with many cares, such as carding, spinning and weaving, making the clothing for the entire family. He died at the age of seventy-three years.

Leland M. Eaton was married to Ruan Eaton in Hendricks county; she was born in 1840, September 4. This union was blessed with the following children: William, Mahala E., Eva, Flora, Lillie, Dora, Lola, Resa, Tyre and May. Mrs. Ruan Eaton was a very domestic lady, an ardent Baptist, and died July 10, 1869. Mr. Eaton was next married to Mrs. Lovina (Caldwell) Voorhis, March 22, 1893. She was born February 15, 1845, and received the common school education of those days, in Hendricks county. She was married to Smith Voorhis July 14, 1870, by whom there were two children born, Marion R. and Flora M. Her ancestors were as follows: The grandmother on the mother's side was Rebecca Abrams, who lived to a ripe old age. Her grandfather was James Caldwell, whose wife was Catherine. He died at eighty-three, she at fifty-five years. Richard Green Caldwell, her father, was born in 1819, married, in 1844, to Editha Abrams, settled in the northeast corner of Hendricks county, on eighty acres, and here they have reared their family, whose names and dates of birth follow: Lovina, February 15, 1845; James W., December 14, 1846; Rebecca, September 23, 1848; William H., June 30, 1850; Margaret, March 9, 1852; Oliver, March 14, 1854; Mary J., January 7, 1857; Thomas A., February 19, 1859; Sarah L., February 23, 1861; Richard G., January 26, 1863. Mrs. Editha Caldwell died at the early age of thirty-nine years. Mr. L. M. Eaton began his married life as a renter on a farm, which for six years he continued. He then purchased twenty-five

acres, which he sold, moving to Boone county, Clinton township, where he secured eighty acres of his present farm. He has been prominently connected with the tile industry, having erected and operated two factories. He conducts a general farming business and makes it pay. He has good comfortable buildings, and a garden spot of a farm. He is an earnest republican, a member of the Elizaville Horse Thief Detective association, as well as being a non-affiliating member of the I. O. O. F.

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PETER ELLIOTT, one of the most respected farmers and stock-raisers of Sugar Creek township, Boone county, Ind., is a native of Randolph county, N. C. His birth took place January 31, 1826. His parents were Nathan and Sarah (Rich) Elliott. Nathan Elliott was also born in Randolph county, N. C., the date of his birth being October 22, 1802. The parents of Nathan were Obediah and Sarah (Chamness) Elliott, also natives of the Old North state. Obediah was a wagon-maker, and a good one. He came to Indiana in 1834 and settled in Sugar Creek township, Boone county, and followed his trade until his death in 1837, his wife, Sarah, following in 1839, and both being laid to their final rest in Sugar Plain cemetery. Their eight children were named Lydia, Hannah, Obediah, Ephraim, Sarah, Nathan, Elizabeth and Abigail, all of whom have passed to a land where there is no toil, all dying in a faith founded on a sound philosophy—not superstition—and usually called that of the Society of Friends. Nathan Elliott, one of the above enumerated children of Obediah and father of Peter Elliott, the subject proper of this biographical record, was a farmer by occupation until the age of twenty-two, his work being confined to the home farm. He then embarked in business for himself, and added

to his knowledge of agriculture that of milling and carpentry. Nathan Elliott was also a minister and traveled extensively in that capacity in the states and Canada. In 1825 he married Sarah Rich, and to this union were born five children, named as follows: Peter, whose name opens this notice; Malinda, wife of E. S. Woody, of Iowa; George, Bettie and Annis, all three deceased. Mrs. Sarah (Rich) Elliott died in 1834, and January 8, 1835, Nathan Elliott married Catharine Woody, a native of Alamance county, N. C., born December 8, 1806, the daughter of Samuel and Eleanor (Hadley) Woody. Later, in the year 1835, Nathan Elliott and his family came to Sugar Creek township, Boone county, Ind., and bought the farm of 160 acres, where his son, Peter, now resides, and near where he died in 1876, his remains being interred in Sugar Plain cemetery.

Peter Elliott was reared to practical farming on the home farm, in the meanwhile attending the public schools, and for two terms at the high school at Bloomingdale, Parke county; he then taught school ten terms, averaging four months to the term. At the age of twenty-eight years, May 15, 1854, he married, in Hendricks county, Ind., Abigail Kersey, who was born in North Carolina, September 14, 1829, the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Hodson) Kersey, the former of whom was a physician and farmer. Four children resulted from this union and were named James, deceased; Sarah, married to J. Stewart, Montgomery county, Ind.; Marietta, deceased; and an infant that died unnamed. The mother of these children was called away May 28, 1863, and the next marriage of Mr. Elliott took place September 16, 1868, to Eliza Brown, a native of Montgomery county, Ind., born February 7, 1832. This lady is the daughter of Elijah and Nancy (Brown) Cox, and has borne her husband three children, viz.: George,

Mark and Enos. The family are all members of the Society of Friends, and lead the lives inculcated through the teachings of that society. A handsome and well improved farm of ninety acres is sufficient for their support, and Mr. Elliott's skill as a stock grower adds materially to his income. In politics he is a republican, and for ten years was an overseer in the religious order to which he belongs.

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BRADFORD EPPERSON. — Among the older and respected citizens of Boone county, Mr. Epperson ranks among the first. He comes from old colonial American stock of English descent. His grandfather, John Eppersou, was born in Virginia and was a pioneer in Kentucky contemporaneous with Daniel Boone. He married and made his residence in Shelby county, Ky., and of the fruit of this union Daniel, John, Francis and Elizabeth are remembered. Mr. Epperson died in Kentucky an aged man. He was a farmer, member of the Baptist church, and an industrious, hard-working, pioneer citizen, much respected by the old settlers. Francis Epperson, the father of our subject, was born in Shelby county, Ky., and reared among the pioneers. He married, in that county, Tabitha, daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth (Roberts) Redding. To Mr. and Mrs. Epperson were born eight children—William, Nancy, Daniel, Willis, Bradford, Elizabeth, Polly and Juriah. In 1826 Mr. Epperson moved to Putnam county, Ind., settling in the woods, where he built a log cabin, and cleared up a good farm. He then sold out and bought a farm south of Ladoga, in Putnam county, where he died at the age seventy-four years. He was an able and industrious farmer, held the respect of the people and reared a good family of children. In political opinions Mr. Epperson was a Jack-

sonian democrat, and he and wife were consistent and devout members of the Regular Baptist church.

Bradford Epperson, son of above and the subject of this sketch, was born in Shelby county, Ky., on his father's farm, October 21, 1819, and was but seven years of age when he came with his parents to Putnam county, Ind. He attended the pioneer subscription school of his day, held in an old log cabin with split logs for seats, and here he learned to read and write, and enough arithmetic for the practical purposes of a pioneer. He followed the business of saw and grist milling when young. In 1844, January 19, our subject married in Iroquois county, Ills., Satilla, daughter of Dr. Eli and Delilah (Adams) Budd. Dr. Budd was from an old American family, and practiced medicine many years in Parke county, Ind., but moved to Iroquois county, Ills.—near Springfield—where he died. He was an honorable citizen and an able physician. He and wife were the parents of the following children: Marcus, Eli S., Elliot, David, Satilla, Perrilla and Merrillo. After marriage Mr. Epperson lived one year in Illinois and then returned, with his wife, to Putnam county, Ind., remaining a short time, and then went to Hendricks county, and engaged in the milling business with his father, in which they continued eight years, doing a good business in all kinds of mill work. Our subject then settled in Boone county, about 1854, upon 106 acres in Center township. In 1868 he came to his present farm, which is pleasantly situated two miles from Lebanon, is well improved with substantial buildings—and here Mr. Epperson has elected to spend the remainder of his days in the well earned peace of an honorable, industrious and self-respecting life. He has always been well known as a moral, temperate and hard-working man. He is in favor of good schools and has given all his

children the advantages of a good education. These are William, Charles, Josephine, Nancy, Tabitha and Perrilla, who are all well settled in Boone county, except Delilah, who resides in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Epperson are both members of the Christian church and he is a democrat politically. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity—Boone lodge, No. 9, Lebanon. Mr. Epperson has reared one of the most respected families in Boone county. The sons are law-abiding citizens and valued members of the community.

THOMAS B. EVANS, of Center township, Boone county, Ind., is one of the most practical, progressive and successful farmers of this township. He is of Welsh-Irish stock and is of the third generation in America. His grandfather, David Evans, on coming from Wales, settled on land in Pennsylvania, in 1784, and was married to Susannah Sayers, in 1790, at the bride's home in New Jersey, after which they lived in Washington county, Pa., where he followed farming, and, being fond of hunting, was considered a good marksman. Later, in the year 1805, they emigrated to Pickaway county, Ohio, where he died in 1827, the father of seven sons, named Lemuel, John, David, Evan, Jonathan, Aaron, and Samuel. With her family, Mrs. Evans moved from Ohio to Henry county, Ind., in 1836, and died in the fall of the same year. David Evans, the father of this family, served his adopted country in the war of 1812, and his flint-lock musket is still held in the possession of his descendants as a cherished relic of their ancestor's patriotism. David Evans lived to be quite an aged man and died in Pickaway county, Ohio. Evan Evans, son of David, and father of Thomas B. Evans, the subject of our sketch, was born on his father's farm in Pickaway

county, Ohio, August 12, 1801, received as good an education as the common-schools of his day afforded, and married, in Ohio, Jane Bell, who bore four children that lived to maturity and were named, in order of birth, Jonathan, Evan A., Margaret J. and Thomas B. After his marriage, Evan Evans passed ten years in the state of Pennsylvania, and then, in 1834 or 1835, came to Indiana, and entered 760 acres in Boone county, on part of which his son, Thomas B., now resides. This land was heavily timbered, but by diligence and hard work Mr. Evans succeeded in clearing up one of the best farms in Center township. Mr. and Mrs. Evans were pious members of the Baptist church, in which he was a deacon for many years, and in politics he was a democrat. He was a most successful farmer, was an honorable gentleman, and died in 1888, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

Thomas B. Evans, the subject proper of this biographical notice, was born, in 1841, on the farm he now owns and occupies in Center township, Boone county. He received the ordinary schooling usually accorded to farm lads, the chief attention of his younger days being devoted to agriculture and the care of the home farm, thus becoming an expert and scientific farmer. At the age of twenty-four, August 11, 1864, he married Nancy J., daughter of William and Mary (Copeland) Cobb, and to this harmonious union have been born four children, in the following order: Florence J., Melya, Sylvia L. and Lenora D. As was his father, Mr. Evans is a staunch democrat, but is such from principle, and not for emolument or official position. Mrs. Evans is an active and devoted member of the Christian church, and her daily walk through life shows the sincerity of her faith in the doctrines and the teachings of that religious denomination. Mr. Evans is a believer in agricultural progression,

and his farm of 320 acres is in all probability the best improved and most highly cultivated of any in Center township, if not in Boone county. He works it scientifically, brings to bear in its cultivation the lessons learned from his long experience and close observation, and every year enhances its value, instead of allowing it to depreciate. It is underdrained, probably, by more rods of tiling than any other farm of its size in the county, and its outward conveniences and adornments are unequalled, his farm buildings being especially attractive, convenient and substantial. His dwelling is an ornamental and pleasant place of residence, and all things show the controlling power of a master hand and an experience supplemented with good taste and a wise lookout toward the ulterior end to be attained—profit. Mr. Evans is a thoroughly honorable man, and is imbued with all those gracious qualities of benevolent tendencies which make his fellow-citizens happy and himself respected.

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ROBERT J. FERGUSON, a very prominent farmer of Sugar Creek township, Boone county, Ind., is "native here, and to the manor born," his birth having taken place October 7, 1850. His parents were David and Abigail (La Follette) Ferguson, of whom the former was born near Liberty, Union county, Ind., March 2, 1814, and the latter in Harrison county, Ky., November 25, 1813, their marriage taking place in Putnam county, Ind., July 5, 1838. They were members of the regular Baptist church, and were highly esteemed by the members of that religious organization, and respected by all who knew them. Their parents first removed to Jefferson township, Boone county, Ind., in the fall of 1838, and then settled in Sugar Creek township, same county, in 1857, and bought a

farm of 120 acres, to which they added until they owned 320 acres, and on this farm, the present home of Robert J. Ferguson, the father died October 18, 1876, and the mother April 14, 1888. They were the parents of three children, viz: Mary J., Eliza A. and Robert J. Ferguson. David Ferguson was a successful man through life, and his estate, at death, was valued at \$25,000. He never had a law suit, being honest to the core and treating all business relations with promptness and liberality. In politics he was a democrat.

Robert J. Ferguson, beside becoming a practical farmer, was well educated at the district school. He remained with his parents until their death, and he and his sisters are still on the old homestead, which now comprises 380 acres, nearly all in one body. Mr. Ferguson makes a specialty of thoroughbred horses, derived from the "Smuggler" and "Wilkes" stock and other distinguished families. In politics Mr. Ferguson is a democrat, and in religion he and his sisters are faithful believers in the Baptist doctrine, and are all highly respected by their neighbors and acquaintances.

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JOHAN C. FERREE.—As the name indicates, the gentleman whose name introduces this biography is of French descent. His great-grandfather came from the old country in an early day and settled in one of the Atlantic states, where William Ferree, the grandfather, for many years a resident of North Carolina, was born. After her husband's death the wife of William Ferree came to Indiana, where she made her home with her son John; at the time of moving to this state she owned a number of slaves, whom, on account of her religious convictions, being a member of the Society of Friends, she generously liberated. John Ferree, father of John

C., was a native of North Carolina, born in the year 1795, and married in his native state Priscilla Ward. In 1821 he emigrated to Randolph county, Ind., later moved to the county of Morgan, where he entered government land and purchased other real estate. He disposed of his interests in Morgan county in 1858 and emigrated to Iowa, where he purchased a farm upon which his death subsequently occurred; the following are the names of his children: William, Daniel and Ebaline, all three of whom died while young; Henderson, Sallie, Priscilla, Susan, Ann, Jemima, Hannah, John C. and Daniel D. surviving until maturity. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ferree were birthright members of the Society of Friends, and noted for their strict adherence to the pure, simple, teachings of that faith.

John C. Ferree was born in Morgan county, Ind., February 13, 1839, was reared a farmer, and accompanied his parents to Iowa in the year above mentioned. He was united in marriage July 2, 1861, to Martha Ross, daughter of Joseph and Susan (Green) Ross, and has one child, a son, Otis O. Ferree. In September, 1864, Mr. Ferree entered the army, enlisting in company D, Twenty-ninth Indiana infantry, and shortly after entering the service was assigned to post duty at Chattanooga, Tenn. During the winter of 1864 he contracted a severe cold, which settled on his lungs and caused him much suffering, and he has never entirely recovered from this sickness. He suffered partial deafness for a period of over six months, and his sense of hearing, still defective, causes him no little annoyance at intervals. During his period of service he participated in several campaigns in Alabama and other southern states, and some time previous to the termination of his period of enlistment was detailed as clerk, which position he filled very creditably until the close of the war. The place was one of great responsibility, but

he discharged its every duty in such a manner as to elicit the warmest praises from his superior officer. While thus employed he wrote a history of his regiment, a copy of which was sent to the war department and deposited in the archives at Washington city. Mr. Ferree was honorably discharged from the service June 25, 1865, since which time he is the recipient of a very liberal pension from the government. Before entering the army Mr. Ferree was a skillful mechanic and he resumed his trade, that of carriage-making, at the close of the war, and continued the same for a period of fifteen years. Subsequently he engaged in the mercantile trade at Center Valley and did a very flourishing business for three years, at the end of which time he disposed of his stock and purchased a small farm in Jackson township, where he resided until 1890, when he located in Jamestown, where he owns a good home and is supplied with every comfort. Mr. Ferree has retired from the active duties of life, but still looks after the management of his farm. He is an intelligent, enterprising citizen, a close observer of the events of the day, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and friends.

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REUBEN H. FLINN.—Boone county, Ind., is the favorite home of many veterans of the Civil war, and among them is Reuben H. Flinn, our subject, a soldier who deserves more than a passing space in our record. His grandfather, William Flinn, was one of the pioneers of Kentucky. He descended from an old colonial American family of Irish ancestry. He became a substantial farmer and was the father of three children who are remembered—Valentine, John and William. He lived to be more than eighty years of age. Valentine Flinn, father of our subject, was a farmer of Nicholas county,

Ky., and married there Susannah Sacre. To them were born ten children in the following order: John R., Alfred, William W., Marion F., George W., Reuben H., Johanna C., Mary J., Rowena E. and Thomas D. About 1833, Mr. Flinn moved to Indiana and located in Clinton county, where he remained four years and then went back to Kentucky, and in 1853 returned to Clinton county, and came to Boone county in 1855, and here passed the remainder of his days. Both he and wife were members of the Missionary Baptist church. He voted with the democrats until 1856, when he became one of the original republicans. Mr. Flinn was a typical American pioneer and straightforward in his manner of dealing. He was loyal to the Union and had four sons in the Civil war—Alfred, in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry; William W., in company D, One Hundred and Fifty-third regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry; George W., company D, Seventy-second regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, belonging to Wilder's brigade; and Reuben H.

Reuben H. Flinn was born August 13, 1840, in Franklin county, Ky. He received the pioneer education of his day, and was thirteen years of age when he came with his father to Indiana. He followed the pursuit of agriculture. At the breaking out of the war, filled with patriotism to serve his country, he enlisted on May 8, 1861, in Washington township, Boone county, Ind., in company H, Fifteenth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, and served three years. He veteranized in January, 1864, and was transferred to company C, Seventeenth regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Macon, Ga., and was honorably discharged, having served his country as a soldier four years and three months. He was in the battles of Stone River, Missionary Ridge and many skirmishes. In the Seventeenth

regiment he was mounted, and in the famous Wilson raid. He was in a severe skirmish at Ebinceger Church, Ala., at Selma, and a skirmish before Macon. Mr. Flinn was never wounded nor sick enough to be in hospital, and was never a prisoner. He took part in all the battles and skirmishes of his regiment, and was always ready for active duty. At Missionary Ridge a shell passed directly back of his head, so close that the rush of air knocked him down, and at Stone River he had a narrow escape from death. After the war he lived in Carroll county, Ind., on a farm for about eighteen months, and in 1867 he returned to Boone county. He married, January 17, Missouri G., daughter of William L. and Eliza (Mitchell) Martin. William L. Martin was a mechanic, born in Maryland, moved to Cincinnati, and came to Indiana and settled in Scott county, as a pioneer, in 1838. To Mr. and Mrs. Martin were born nine children: Mary F., James E., William H., Missouri G., Adelia O., Arthur E., Elvira U., Granville E. and John F. Mr. Martin descended from an old colonial American family of English stock. His son, James E., was a soldier in the Civil war, company G, Eleventh regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry. He was promoted to sergeant and assigned to the Forty-sixth regiment, Arkansas cavalry. He afterward became a physician. He was an honorable citizen and a member of the Methodist church. After marriage Mr. Flinn settled at Thorntown, engaged in farming, and in 1885 bought his present property, consisting of forty-six acres of land in Center township, and with his pension of fourteen dollars per month is in comfortable circumstances. Mr. and Mrs. Flinn have three children now living: Charles O., C. A. and Roy E. Both Mr. and Mrs. Flinn are members of the Christian church, of which he is secretary and trustee. In political opinions he is a staunch republican.

Mr. Flinn has a clean record as a soldier and did not shrink from his duty. He faced death for his country at Stone River and Missionary Ridge, and his name, honored as a soldier, will be handed down to his sons and descendants as long as the old flag for which he fought waves in the breeze.

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WILLIAM P. FEATHER, a substantial farmer of Advance, Jackson township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Putnam county, Ind., August 22, 1835. His great-grandfather and wife came from Germany and settled in Bedford county, Va., where their son Philip, grandfather of William P., was born, and where he married Mary Dilly, who bore fifteen children. One of these fifteen, Adam Feather, the father of our subject, was born in Bedford county, Va., January 9, 1803, and when twenty-five years of age came to Indiana and located in Bainbridge, Putnam county. He was a blacksmith and married Tillie Graves, daughter of Peter and Jane Graves, pioneers of that county. The children born to this union were William P., Henry, Eliza, Jane, Nannie, Ellen and Julia. Mr. Feather was a most excellent mechanic and always had all the business he could attend to. He lived to be eighty-two years of age, but lost his wife in 1854—he passing his latter years with his son, William P. His wife's father was a soldier in the war of 1812.

William P. Feather was married in Putnam county, March 6, 1859, to Sarah, daughter of Joseph P. and Julia A. (Shell) Boyd. Grandfather Boyd came from Kentucky and was a pioneer of Fayette county, Ind., where he died, an elder and pillar of the Presbyterian church; Grandmother Boyd married William Hillis, of Putnam county, and she was mother of the following children:

Joseph P. and Elizabeth (twins), Nancy, Irvin, Harvey and Polly Ann. Joseph P. Boyd was born in Fayette county, Ind., January 19, 1809, was reared a farmer, and after moving to Putnam county married Julia A. Shell, daughter of Louis and Nancy (Solace) Shell. Louis Shell was a veteran of the war of 1812, and was a pioneer of Putnam county, and there were but few houses between his farm and Greencastle. He was a strict Presbyterian, was an elder, and a Sabbath-school superintendent for over fifty years, and was greatly respected, not only in the church but throughout the township. Joseph P. Boyd was a prosperous farmer and a devout Presbyterian, of which faith his wife was a strong adherent. In politics he was first a democrat, but later a republican. His death took place in February, 1875, his widow surviving until November 9, 1884. She was ninety-six years old, never wore glasses in her life, and cut two teeth when she was eighty. The only doctor she ever had was at her death bed.

After his marriage, Mr. Feather lived on his farm in Putnam county five years, and in 1864 came to Boone county and settled on his present farm of eighty acres, then a complete wilderness, without a vestige of improvement, excepting a log cabin. But Mr. and Mrs. Feather both went hard to work and converted this wilderness into one of the most fertile and best improved farms in Jackson township. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Feather were named as follows: Emma H., born June 25, 1860; Julia M., July 22, 1862; Dora, October 27, 1864; Charles R., August 2, 1867; Ella F., January 6, 1870 and died March 17, 1891. (She graduated from the New Ross academy in 1888, and had been granted a license to teach, but at that moment all the positions had been filled; she taught, however, two terms of summer school at Advance, Ind. She married William White-

cotton June 15, 1890, and had one child, Jennie, deceased.) Nina M. Feather, the next child in the family, was born January 9, 1872, and Lulu, the youngest, June 14, 1876. William P. Feather has had his war experience, but has never had full recompense for his services. October 3, 1861, he enlisted for three years, at Camp Vigo, in company B, Forty-third I. V. I., and was doing camp duty at Terre Haute, in active preparation for the field, when he was permanently injured in the line of duty, and constantly suffers from his wound. He was discharged October 27, 1861, as being utterly unfit for further military duty, but, on account of his name having been omitted from the adjutant-general's roll, through mistake of some careless officer, he has never been able to secure a pension. Mrs. Feather is a consistent member of the Methodist church, and with her husband stands deservedly high in the esteem of the residents of Jackson township.

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JOHAN W. FORBES, a leading citizen of Jackson township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Rockbridge county, Va., June 27, 1844. His grandfather, William Forbes, was born in the same county, was of English descent, was a patriot of the Revolutionary war, and died in his native county at the age of seventy-five. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Campbell, and became the mother of the following children: William A., George, Samuel, Bartlett (who was a soldier in the war with Mexico and fought at Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo) and Jasper. William A. Forbes, father of John W., was born in Virginia June 27, 1822. He was a wheel-wright by trade when young, but was ordained a minister in the U. B. church, was a leader in the Kansas-Missouri conference, and is still engaged in the good work. He

married Elizabeth Sphor, daughter of Jacob and Barbara Sphor, and to this marriage were born John W., Sam, Joseph and Mary.

John W. Forbes was reared a farmer and at the proper age married Jennie Carty, daughter of John P. and Jennie (Saliers) Carty, and this union has been blessed by the birth of Acena V., Mary E., Dora B. and Charles M., all still living. The father of Mrs. Forbes was a prominent farmer of Knox county, Ky., owning 500 acres. He was an ardent Union man and fed the Federal soldiers when occasion offered, and for this the rebels retaliated by devastating his farm and stealing every thing they could carry off. He had a son and a son-in-law in the Union army and lost his fortune through his sympathy with the Union cause. He died in Boone county, Ind., at the age of seventy, and his wife died in Parke county, Ind., at the same age. John W. Forbes enlisted at the age of eighteen, in Lebanon, in company F, Fifty-fourth Indiana volunteer infantry, and was sent directly to Vicksburg, was placed in Gen. Sherman's command, and was in the famous fight of seven days and nights in the open fields—sometimes having something to eat and sometimes nothing—and under constant fire. One hundred and fifty men, on one occasion, were killed in one hour and a half. Mr. Forbes was struck by a ball just under the ear, but the wound was slight, and he had two bullet holes in his coat and one through his cartridge-box, and had several other narrow escapes. His next experience was at Arkansas Post. The second enlistment of Mr. Forbes was October 20, 1863, in company D, Sixty-eighth Indiana volunteer infantry, when he was sent to Chattanooga, Tenn. Next he was under Gen. Thomas at Nashville, where the buttons were shot off his coat sleeve. He was at Franklin, Tenn.; at Decatur, Ala.; at Bridgeport; at Jackson, Miss.; at Port Gibson, Miss., and at Port

Hudson, La. On returning from the war, Mr. Forbes resided on his father's farm in Boone county, Ind., for a short time, and then passed five years in Missouri and Kansas, as his health, which had been impaired by his severe war experience, would not permit of his stay at that time in this climate. On his final return home he purchased his present farm of thirty-five and a half acres, which is improved with substantial buildings and is well fenced and ditched, and here he has since resided, honored by all who know him. He and wife are consistent members of the United Brethren church, and in politics he is a devoted republican. Mr. Forbes is also a member of Advance lodge, No. 524, G. A. R., and has filled the office of sergeant-quartermaster. Mr. Forbes has recovered from the government back pay to the amount of \$800, and has been allowed a pension—first of \$4 per month, but since increased to \$8—for his faithful and gallant service.

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JOSEPH FRASER, of Lebanon, Ind., is one of the leading photographers of Boone county and springs from Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father, William Fraser, was a blacksmith and resided many years in Pittsburg, Pa. He married Ellen Travers and lived to be sixty-five years of age. He went to Canada in 1859 and resided there the latter part of his life. He was an industrious and honorable man. Joseph Fraser was born in Pittsburg, Pa., October 7, 1858. His parents took him to Canada when he was about one year old, and he was there reared on a farm in Bruce county and received a good common school education. He learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked ten years, three and a half of which were passed in the United States. He was married at Fayette, Boone county, Ind., in February,

1888, to Narcissa Stoker, and to them have been born three children, now living: Hazel E., Madgie F. and Maggie E. Mr. Fraser came to Lebanon in the spring of 1888 and engaged in the blacksmith's business. In 1891 he bought out the photograph gallery of Jas. A. Schroy, having learned the business in Canada with his brother, F. J. Fraser, and was first in business with him for about one year. He was a very skillful photographer. Mr. Fraser attends to all branches of a photographer's business at very reasonable prices and is successful in his profession. Fraternaly he is a K. of P., of Lebanon lodge, No. 45. Politically he is a republican. Mr. Fraser is an honorable citizen and respected man and owns his residence, two lots and gallery—the latter being well fitted with fine instruments.

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AMANDA M. FRAZEE, of Perry township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Lewis county, Ky., November 14, 1834, a daughter of John N. and Matilda (Howard) Doyal, and a sister of Mr. D. D. Doyal, of whom full mention is made on an adjacent page. Mrs. Frazee was but six years of age when her parents came from Kentucky and settled in Boone county, Ind., and here she was reared and educated. July 1, 1852, she was married, in Perry township, to Aaron Frazee, who was born March 2, 1830, in Rush county, Ind., a son of Moses and Rebecca (Rigdon) Frazee, natives of Ohio. In 1848, Aaron Frazee came to Boone county and bought a farm of forty acres, but just across the line in Hendricks county, later added to its dimensions, and resided on it one year, and then moved to the village of New Brunswick, Boone county, where he engaged in general merchandising until 1861, when he enlisted in company A, Eighty-sixth Indiana volunteer infantry, and was commissioned captain of the

company. He served gallantly with his command until 1863, in all its engagements and marches, when ill health compelled him to resign and return to his home. He then removed to Indianapolis, where he carried on a successful grocery trade until his death, which occurred January 16, 1869, his remains being interred in the Howard cemetery, Perry township, Boone county. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Frazee is a devoted Baptist. He was a republican in politics, was a Freemason, was a successful business man, and was universally respected for his integrity and unblemished character. He had born to him five children, who were named as follows; Dora, deceased; Emma, wife of A. J. Smith, a clothier at Lebanon; John M., J. E. and Charles G. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Frazee, with her three younger children, retired to the home farm of eighty acres she had inherited from her father, and here she still resides, honored by the citizens of Perry township for her sterling worth and christian piety.

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AL GAULT, editor and proprietor of the Zionsville Times, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, June 23, 1856, son of Daniel and Nancy (Crouch) Gault, natives of Ohio, and of English and Scotch lineage respectively. Daniel and Nancy Gault were married in their native state, thence emigrated, 1858, to Macon county, Ill., where they resided until 1888, at which time they removed to their present place of residence in southeastern Kansas.

Cal Gault is the sixth of a family of seven children born to the above parents. His early education was acquired in the common schools; later he pursued his studies at the high school of Macon, Ill., in which town he began learning the printer's trade when only thirteen years

of age. He soon acquired proficiency as a printer, to which calling he has devoted his life, and, since 1875, has been identified with journalism on his own responsibility. In that year he purchased the *Boswell Leader*, which he conducted for two years at Boswell and then removed the office to Colfax, where for some time the paper was regularly issued under the name of the *Colfax Chronicle*. Mr. Gault next established the *Thorntown Saturday Leader*, which he conducted until 1879, at which time he became proprietor of the *Zionsville Times*, his present paper. The *Times* has a good circulation and flattering advertising patronage, and the character of its mechanical and literary make-up shows its editor to be thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the printer's profession. Mr. Gault is the possessor of valuable property near Zionsville and he has been an important factor in promoting the interests of the town. He was married April 20, 1876, to Miss Laura M., daughter of Dr. L. C. and Sinai C. Buckles, a union blessed with the birth of three children: Roy C., Lewis D. and Frank E. Gault.

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WILLIAM A. GILLASPIE is one of the leading citizens and farmers of south Harrison township, Boone county, Ind., and is of sterling Irish descent, his great-grandfather and grandfather having come from the Emerald Isle at a very early day and having settled in old Virginia. Francis C., the father, was born in Virginia, but when a small boy was taken to Kentucky (March 22, 1818), where he grew to manhood, became a wealthy farmer, and married Sarah A. ShROUT, daughter of Abram and Sarah ShROUT, the former of whom was also a farmer in good circumstances, and both parents members of the Christian church. In 1850, Frances C. Gillaspie came to Boone county, Ind., and

bought ninety acres of land near Jamestown, in Jackson township, and this tract, by good management, he soon augmented to 400 acres, being a most excellent farmer as well as financier. There were born to these thriving parents the following children: Mary A., William A., Sarah E., John W., George A. and Fanny (twins), Simon A., James W., Nettie F., and Jesse O., all of whom received a good education. Mr. Gillaspie was an ardent friend of public instruction and was much honored by his fellow-citizens. He was first a democrat in politics, but later became a greenbacker, and at all times held the confidence of his neighbors, whom he served three terms as township trustee and also one term as county commissioner; he also aided in the construction of the county court-house. He was a trustee in the Christian church and a member of the building committee, and in every way was prominent and active in advancing its interest. He died at a good old age, sincerely mourned by his widow, who now lives in Lebanon, and by his children and a host of admiring friends.

William A. Gillaspie was born in Bath county, Ky., August 13, 1846, on his father's farm, and in 1850 was brought through to Boone county, Ind., in a large wagon, traveling, of course, overland. Here he grew up on the home farm and received a very good common-school education. He married Georgia Young, daughter of Fletcher and Elizabeth (Jones) Young. The great-grandfather of Miss Young was also a native Ireland and an early settler in America, and her grandfather a well-to-do farmer of Bath county, Ky. Fletcher Young came from Kentucky to Montgomery county, Ind., while he was still a young man, but afterward moved to Boone county and here bought a farm of forty acres, which he has doubled in size by his own industry, and now owns a fine farm of eighty acres. He is a democrat, and formerly took much interest in politics, having

served as trustee of Harrison township and as assessor. To Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gillaspie has been born one child, Claude, who has attended Danville Normal college two terms, and is now a well-to-do-farmer of his native township. Mr. and Mrs. Gillaspie are devoted members of the Christian church, which they aid liberally with their means, and in which Mr. Gillaspie is a deacon. In politics he is a democrat. He is the owner of a farm of eighty-three acres of well-improved land in Harrison township, which through skill and hard work he has developed from an original tract of forty acres. His farm is well ditched and fenced and improved with a comfortable and tasty dwelling. Mr. and Mrs. Gillaspie stand very high in the esteem of their neighbors as Christians, and Mr. Gillaspie is regarded as one of the reliable and most thrifty farmers of the township.

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JOHN J. GOLDSBERRY, one of our most prominent pioneers and respected citizens, of Washington township, Boone county, Ind., comes paternally from sturdy German ancestry and an old colonial Virginia family. Thomas Goldsberry, grandfather of our subject, was born in Virginia, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Putnam, a relative of the famous Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame. This family were of old English Puritan stock, and among the very earliest settlers of Massachusetts and Connecticut. General Rufus Putnam, brother of Israel, was the founder of Marietta, Ohio—the first town settled in that state. The grandfather of our subject, Thomas Goldsberry, and wife were the parents of the following children: Jacob, Thomas, Susan, John, Mary, Matilda, Peter, Abraham, Isaac and Eliza, all born in

Virginia or Ohio. Thomas Goldsberry moved at a very early day, probably after the Revolutionary war, to Harper's Ferry, Va., and settled on Hogg Point, where he made a farm. His brother owned and kept the ferry at that time and was killed by lightning. Mr. Goldsberry was also a pioneer in Ross county, Ohio, in the earliest days of its settlement, and here had a good farm and also kept a tavern at Chillicothe, where the old pioneers stopped on their way to the new settlements of Ohio. Here the celebrated Indian chief--Willee Way--was killed by a man named Wolf, in revenge for the murder of his brother, who was killed by the Indians in Kentucky. Mr. Goldsberry built a grist-mill about two miles from old Chillicothe, on the north fork of Paint creek. This was one of the first mills in that part of Ohio. Mr. Goldsberry later sold the mill and bought 400 acres of land, which he farmed awhile, and then, in 1831, emigrated to Indiana, settling in Boone county, on Sugar or Brush creek, two and one-half miles northeast of Thortown. He entered and partially cleared 160 acres of land, upon which he built a log cabin. About 1840 he sold this farm and lived with his son near La Fayette, where he died, in the fall of 1840, of erysipelas, having reached nearly eighty years of age. Mr. Goldsberry was an honest hard-working pioneer, who was noted for his generous hospitality. The latch-string of this old-fashioned pioneer's home always hung out. All of his children married and reared families. His son Peter represented Tippecanoe county in the Indiana state legislature in 1852. Prior to this, in 1840, the family went to Chillicothe, Mo., but in a short time they returned to Indiana and settled in Boone and Tippecanoe counties, Ind. The aged widow of Thomas Goldsberry died in Tippecanoe county, at which time she had living ten children, fifty-three grandchildren, and five great-grand children. The fifth genera-

tion from Thomas Goldsberry and wife are now being reared in Indiana.

Thomas Goldsberry, son of above and father of our subject, was born at Harper's Ferry in 1800. He was reared a farmer, and married in Ross county, Ohio, Elizabeth Landsaw, of that county, and to them were born eight children, two of whom died in infancy. The remaining six were William, John, Mary, Sarah, Jacob, Susan. The first three were born in Ohio and the last three in Indiana. Mr. Goldsberry, in 1831, moved to Tippecanoe county, Ind., where Sarah was born, and in the fall of that year he moved to Boone county, and entered 118 acres of land in Sugar Creek and Washington townships. He cleared this and erected a hewed log house, where he died August 4, 1860, at sixty years of age. He was a great hunter and, as deer and wild turkey were plentiful, he abundantly supplied his table. He was a shoemaker by trade, made a good living and was a substantial citizen. He was a democrat, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist church, in which he was a class-leader and steward, and he was always a liberal supporter of his church. The itinerant Methodist preacher of those days made his home at his house. He was held in kindly esteem by all who knew him, and reared a good family.

John J. Goldsberry was born in Ross county, Ohio, on his father's farm, February 5, 1827, and was about four years of age when brought to Tippecanoe county, Ind.—Grandfather Goldsberry with a large ox wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen, and his father with an ordinary wagon drawn by two horses. The men and larger boys walked, and the women and small children rode when tired. They camped at night by the roadside, built a brush fire and made coffee, and had a simple meal, sometimes garnished with game—gray squirrel being plentiful. They slept in blankets around the campfires Indian fashion, and in the wagons, and

without accident this hardy pioneer family made their way over the rude roads, fording the streams. It was early fall and the forests supplied plenty of mast, which, with the wild pea vine, provided plenty of food for the stock. John J. Goldsberry learned to spell by attending the spelling schools, where the young pioneers strove to spell one another down, and where he became an expert and mastered every word in the spelling book, often being at the head of his class. He learned but little arithmetic, and not that little until he was twenty-two years of age, when he studied five days, and mastered enough to attend properly to all matters of business in his line. His school-teacher was Joseph A. Caldwell, an uncle from Virginia, a man of good education. He was at one time commissioner of Boone county, and justice of the peace. He was the only man in his part of Boone county who took a newspaper in 1833, and these newspapers, greased, served as windows in many a log cabin of the pioneer. The young men came to school dressed in buckskins, and on Christmas day demanded that Mr. Caldwell treat them to whisky, and, to force him to do so, locked him out of the school house. As it was a subscription school and owned by Mr. Caldwell, he promptly sent a young man for an ax, and with the sturdy strokes of a backwoodsman soon cut the door into kindling wood. Many of the young men were full grown, but he ordered them to their seats, and he had no further trouble with them. His newspaper was the old "New York Weekly Herald," and was the wonder of the neighborhood. The pioneers would gather at his home and have him read to them by the light of a hickory bark torch.

At the age of fourteen years Mr. Goldsberry began to work out for twelve and one-half cents per day, and when able to do a man's work he received \$6 per month. At the age of twenty, his father remarrying, he

left home and learned the carpenter's trade, receiving \$15 per month and board, which were good wages for an apprentice. At the age of twenty-one he began to work for himself at his trade, when twenty-two years old he began contracting and laid up money, and in 1858 bought forty acres of land in Washington township, Boone county, ten acres of which were in cultivation, for \$750. October 15, 1859, at the age of thirty-two, he married, in Boone county, Josina Hebb, of Grafton, Va., and to them were born four children: Joseph L., Clement L., Josina and Belle—the three last named all deceased. This wife died seven years after marriage, March 11, 1866, and Mr. Goldsberry married, in Fayette county, Ohio, his present wife, Hannah Maria, daughter of Amos and Ann (Lease) Goldsberry, of the same original stock, but distantly related, the grandfathers of Amos and our subject being third cousins. Mr. and Mrs. Goldsberry have three children living: Anna B., Alma May, and Amos A., all born on the farm in Washington township, Boone county. Mr. Goldsberry added gradually to his farm until he now owns 218 acres of fine land, 200 acres being in cultivation, without any lien on it whatever. It is improved with a substantial residence and farm buildings, and more tile than any farm of its size in his township. In religious opinions, Mr. Goldsberry is very liberal, believing in every man's worshiping God according to the dictates of his own conscience. In political opinions he was a democrat, but is now independent. He has always been a friend of learning and has given all his children good educations. He has held the office of school-director for many years, and built the first brick school-house in Washington township.

Mr. Goldsberry is a Mason, a member of Thorntown lodge, No. 114; is also a member of the Farmer's Alliance, of which he was an

elector for three years. He was also one of the original grangers of Boone county. Originally he was a staunch democrat and believed in pure democracy as taught on the principles established by Thomas Jefferson. In these later and more degenerate days, "Uncle John" is very liberal in his political views. In 1894 he was foreman of the Boone county grand-jury, which did effective work. Mr. Goldsberry is a man of patient industry. Throughout his long life of sixty-seven years he has been afflicted with a white swelling, from which he has suffered great pain, and which has caused lameness, but his grit and stamina have enabled him to work on his farm, and he has probably done as much work as any other man in Boone county. He stands very high as an honored citizen, and is a man of great intelligence, and a versatile conversationalist. He has been a wide reader, and his active mind is well stored with solid information. He relates in a very interesting way many anecdotes of pioneer life. He is very active in politics and attended all the early conventions. He was a subscriber for the first newspaper published in Boone county, "The Pioneer." "Uncle John" says that the first church building in his township was a Union meeting house, and his mother wove cloth and sold it to pay for the sash for the windows. We might fill this large volume with "Uncle John's" reminiscences, but want of space forbids.

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GEORGE GOOD, of Marion township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Columbia county, Pa., December 19, 1830, the son of Jacob and Mary H. (Helfrich) Good, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Jacob Good came to Indiana in 1837 and settled on a small tract of land in Hamilton county, where he passed the

remainder of his days, dying in 1873. His first wife died in about 1839, the mother of thirteen children, of whom five are still living, viz: Michael, George, Peter, Mary, and William. Those deceased are John, Jacob, Catherine, Sarah, Lydia, Elizabeth and two that died in infancy. Of the second wife and her family no record has been furnished the publisher.

George Good was reared on his father's farm, but at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and served four years, and this trade he has diligently followed most of the time since, excepting when his public duties have claimed his attention. He is a democrat in his politics, and has been very popular with his party, who have honored him with several positions of trust. For six years he has been a notary public, for eight years a justice of the peace, and in 1890 was elected trustee of Marion township, and has always merited the confidence reposed in him. He has been three times married, his first union having been consummated in February, 1854, with Arminda Redman, the daughter of Hiram and Sarah Redman; to this union were born four children, viz: Mary H., wife of Isaac Wallace; Sarah E., married to Vincent Buzan, and Calvin and William, both deceased. Mrs. Good was taken away in April, 1865, and the second marriage of Mr. Good was in 1866 to Lizzie Illyes, daughter of Philip and Mary Illyes, who bore him two children—Samuel A., and Albert E.—and died in 1879 July 21, 1887, Mr. Good married his present wife, who bore the maiden name of Alice Wynekoop—daughter of William Wynekoop, and this marriage has been blessed by the birth of two children—George G. and Eunice M. Mr. Good is a consistent member of the Christian church, and fraternally is a member of Fidelity lodge, No. 309, F. and A. M. His social standing is most excellent, and his integrity is beyond reproach or impeachment.

NATHANIEL GRAYBILL, one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of Jackson township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Ohio, May 30, 1835. His grandfather, Daniel Graybill, came from Germany prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in Virginia, where he became extensively engaged in agriculture and prominent as a citizen. His son, also named Daniel, was born in Virginia, November 13, 1810, and there married Miss Elizabeth Frankenbarger, who was born December 2, 1811, and was a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Frankingbarger. Some years after marrying, Daniel and wife moved to Ohio, where they lived five years, and then came to Montgomery county, Ind., and bought eighty acres of land in the wilderness, but by thrift and industry added to this farm until it comprised 330 acres, which Daniel brought to a high state of cultivation. He was a progressive farmer and owned a saw-mill, a grist-mill and a threshing machine, and was the first man in his county to run a separator. He was also an excellent mechanic, and there were few implements on his farm that needed outside assistance for repair. He was an honored citizen of his township, and passed away February 13, 1890, having lost his wife February 6, 1873.

Nathaniel Graybill after coming to Indiana, necessarily assisted his father in cleaning up the wild farm land. At this he labored until eighteen years of age before he was given an opportunity to attend the proverbial log school-house, where he laid the foundation on which he afterwards built up a solid structure of practical knowledge. When he had attained the proper age, he married Miss Harriet, daughter of Lazarus Tilley, a farmer. Mrs. Graybill, who was a devout Methodist, died within a few years after her marriage, leaving one child, Mary Florence, also deceased. For

his second spouse Mr. Graybill selected Miss Nancy J., daughter of Daniel H. and Lucinda (Service) Cox, of Montgomery county. Mr. Graybill was thirty-four years of age when he came to Boone county, and in the same year, 1869, bought eighty acres of his present farm, which was then without improvements, with the exception of a log cabin; this farm now comprises 124 acres and is one of the handsomest and best improved farms in the county, is well fenced, thoroughly drained, and contains some of the most substantial as well as ornamental buildings, including residence and barns, to be found in Jackson township. Beside raising all the crops common to this climate, Mr. Graybill devotes his attention largely to stock breeding, and is the owner of a fine stud. In March, 1893, he bought from Sam Davis the famous stallion, Patrol, which now stands the season at Ward, at one of Mr. Graybill's barns.

Patrol is a dark brown 16 hands and one inch high, and weighs about 1,200 pounds. He was foaled in the fall of 1888, bred by Harry Gilman, Versailles, Ky. Sired by Shawmut, 964. (Record 2:26.) First dam, Hattie W. by Henry Hall; 2nd dam, a fast road mare. Shawmut, 964, is son of Cowing's Henry Clay, 2:29; sire of Green Mountain Maid, dam of Elaine, 2:20; Dame Trot, 2:22; Mansfield, 2:26; Stom, 2:26½; Antonio, 2:28½; and three more. Also dam of the great Electioneer, sire of Sunol, 2:10½; Palo Alto, 2:12¼ Manzaneta, 2:16; and seventy-six others. Dam Heroine, sister of Volunteer, sire St. Julien, 2:11¼; Gloster, 2:17, and many others; and Sentinel, sire of Von Arnina, 2:19½, and eight more. Also the dams of Consul, 2:22½; Quartermaster, 2:23; Lelah H., 2:24½, and others by Hambletonian, 10. Dam, Lady Patriot by Young Patriot. Patrol is perfectly broken to harness and it is an easy effort for him to show a 2:40 gait. Both in breeding and individual conformation he is the kind to stand the severe

strain of stud or track. His sire comes of one of California's aristocratic families of horses, that are trotters, get trotters, and "breed on" in the line of the 200 mark. His long neck, soundness and intelligence should make him a sire of fashionable roadsters.

Mr. and Mrs. Graybill are members of the Baptist church, of which church Mr. Graybill is a moderator. In politics he is a democrat, but is no office seeker. He is a member of the Horse Thief Detective Association, and he and family rank socially among the foremost residents of Jackson township.

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MAJ. BENJAMIN M. GREGORY.—Conspicuous among the early pioneers and representative men of Boone county, Ind., is Major Benjamin M. Gregory, who was born November 23, 1829, in Allegany county, N. Y. His parents, Peter and Phebe (Carroll) Gregory, were early pioneers of Boone county, settling in Eagle township as long ago as the year 1832, and remaining where they originally located until their respective deaths. Peter and Phebe Gregory had a family of nine children, whose names are as follows: James C., Mary A., Lorena S., Benjamin M., Jane, Lewis W., John P., Emily and Martha.

Benjamin M. Gregory was but three years old when brought by his parents to Boone county and has now been a resident of the same for a period of over sixty-two years, during which time he has devoted the best energies of his life to its development and prosperity. Like the majority of boys reared on the farm, his youthful years were unmarked by any event of much moment and he followed the peaceful pursuit of agriculture until after attaining his majority. In 1854 he entered the mercantile business, purchasing a general stock at Eagle village, and after a short time

moved the same to Zionsville, where he carried on a very successful trade until the breaking out of the great rebellion. Imbued with the true spirit of patriotism Mr. Gregory, in 1861, disposed of his mercantile interests and went southward to do battle for his country's flag, enlisting, August 22 of that year, in the Tenth Indiana infantry, company F, of which he was commissioned captain. In this capacity he served with distinction until April, 1862, at which time he was commissioned major of the regiment by reason of gallantry displayed at Mill Springs, Ky., where he captured a rebel banner. In the following August, on account of sickness, Mr. Gregory was compelled to resign his commission and leave the service, after which he returned to his home in Boone county, but did not long remain inactive, for the next year he organized a regiment known as the One Hundred and Second Indiana volunteers for home service. When the state was threatened by the Morgan raid, this regiment was the first to report for service at Indianapolis, and Major Gregory took part in the pursuit of the rebel commander until the latter was driven beyond the confines of the state. In the meantime he was commissioned colonel of the One Hundred and Second regiment, which position he held until his resignation in 1864. In August of the same year he again entered the service in company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Indiana volunteer infantry, and upon the organization of the regiment was again commissioned major, in which capacity he continued to serve with credit to himself and satisfaction to his superior officers until honorably discharged in the fall of 1864. On severing his connection with the army Mr. Gregory returned to Boone county and engaged in the hardware trade at Zionsville, opening the first store of the kind in the place and operating the same very successfully until 1891. In 1890 he went

to Mexico, where for some time he was engaged in gold-mining, making two trips to that far-off country. At the present time, although not actively engaged in business, he is prominently identified with a large hardware firm, which he originally founded and which, through his successful management, has become one of the leading establishments of the kind in Boone county. He owns the old homestead where the family originally settled, beside real estate in the city, and financially is considered one of the substantial men of Zionsville. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic order, with which he has been identified since 1852, and is also a member of the G. A. R. post of Zionsville, in the organization of which he was an important factor. Mr. Gregory was first married, October 3, 1852, to Nancy A. Larimore, who was born in Eagle village, Boone county, Ind., a daughter of Daniel and Mary Larimore, and by which marriage there were born five sons: Frank M., Albert, Benjamin E., Charles, and William R. deceased. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Gregory and Miss Myra A., daughter of James Hurst, were united in marriage on the seventh day of October, 1880, and their union has been blessed with the birth of one child: Clifford Gregory.

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GEORGE W. GROVES, a substantial farmer of Jackson township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Scott county, Va., April 28, 1859, and is remotely of German descent. His grandfather, Jacob Groves, was also a native of the Old Dominion, having been born in Shenandoah county. He was considered to be quite a learned man for his day and was a very successful minister in the Baptist church. In politics he was a Jacksonian democrat. John Groves, son of Jacob and father of George W.,

was born in Scott county, Va., May 7, 1833, was reared a farmer, and farming was always his occupation. He also was a Jacksonian democrat and served in the Confederate army during the late war. He had married Sarah Fleenor, widow of Mike Andes, and daughter of Abraham and Mary (Minnick) Fleenor, and to this union were born the following children: Jacob, Susan, George W., Abraham, John and Martin. The father of this family died September 12, 1867. One child, Mike D., was the result of the first marriage, and the widow Groves now makes her home with her son George W.

George W. Groves received a fair education and was reared on the home farm—farming being still his vocation. He married January 3, 1886, Malinda J. Myers, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Isley) Myers. Henry Myers having died October 15, 1889, his widow married Milton Young, with whom she is now living happily. To the marriage of George W. and Malinda Groves have been born two children—Denver A. deceased, and Harvey C., the idol of his parents. George W. Groves came to Boone county from Virginia before he had reached his majority, and engaged in farm labor—working for one employer six consecutive years, but he was industrious and economical, and is now the owner of a modern and well-improved farm of 115 acres, with a fine residence and a substantial barn. In his politics he affiliates with the populists, and has been honored by that party with the nomination as its candidate for justice of the peace for his township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Groves are members of the New Light church, and fraternally Mr. Groves is a member of Hazelrigg lodge, No. 200, F. and A. M., at Jamestown. The residents of Jackson township hold Mr. and Mrs. Groves in the highest esteem, and look upon Mr. Groves as one of the most progressive farmers of his age in this vicinity.

BENJAMIN M. GUMERY, one of the self-made men of Marion township, Boone county, Ind., was born January 28, 1850, in Clay county, Ind. His father, Benjamin Gumery, a carpenter and farmer, was born in the year 1825 in the county of Clay, where he married Amanda Cromwell, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, the latter a descendant of Oliver Cromwell, England's great protector. After Benjamin Gumery's death, which occurred at the town of Lockport, Ind., in the year 1852, Mrs. Gumery married Jacob Parr, by whom she had the following children: Jane, Josephine, Jacob, Sarah, Cordelia, Etta, Nelson, Ida M., and Margaret.

Benjamin M. Gumery attended the common schools, in which he acquired a fair English education, but was early obliged to contribute his full share toward the support of the family. He began life upon his own responsibility by working by the day, and afterward farmed, and, being economical, succeeded in a few years in saving sufficient means to enable him to purchase real estate of his own. His first purchase consisted of eighty acres, valued at \$2,000, of which sum he was able to pay but \$500 cash, going in debt for the balance. It is sufficient to say that this indebtedness was in due time entirely canceled, and he is now the fortunate possessor of a valuable farm, well drained and supplied with comfortable and substantial buildings, and everything upon the premises denotes the presence of a wide-awake, energetic man, who thoroughly understands his business and believes in the true dignity of the agriculturist's vocation. Politically, Mr. Gumery is a democrat of the orthodox stamp, but has never been an aspirant for the honors of office. He is a stockholder in the Waugh Natural Gas company, and in all matters pertaining to the benefit of the public, he is progressive and enterprising. His wife, to whom he was married September 13, 1871, was Eu-

phemia A. Clark, who was born in Marion township, Boone county, August 13, 1852. Her father, Henry Clark, a soldier of the Mexican war and a veteran of the late rebellion, was a native of Ohio, and died December 6, 1862, while in the service of his country. Mrs. Gumery's mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Jane Clifton, was born in Butler county, Ohio, and departed this life December 31, 1890. The names of the children of Henry and Sarah Jane Clark are as follows: Mary E., Elizabeth, Euphemia A., Rachael, J., Martha F., and William T., all living, with the exception of the last named, who died when one year old. To Mr. and Mrs. Gumery has been born one child, Charles E., whose birth occurred on the twenty-fourth of February, 1883.

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MILTON HADLEY, a well-known farmer and dairyman of Sugar Creek township, Boone county, Ind., was born near Danville, Ind., March 14, 1839, a son of Zeno and Rebecca (Stanley) Hadley, who were both born in North Carolina in 1809 and 1811 respectively, but came to Indiana in an early day and were married, in 1833, in Hendricks county. They located on a farm near Danville, where they lived until death called Rebecca Hadley away in August, 1851, and Zeno Hadley in February, 1881. They were the parents of eight children, viz: Matilda; Ann, deceased; Milton, whose name heads this sketch; Jane, wife of E. Doan, of Plainfield; Mary, deceased; Joshua, of Hendricks county; Phebe, deceased; and an infant, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hadley were members of Friends' church and in politics he was a republican. He was a well-educated man, having attended a boarding school in North Carolina; was a fine penman with a goosequill; was very firm in his purposes. He was quite successful financially, and was interested in

the bank at Danville, of which he was for some time an officer, and at his death owned 337 acres of land in Hendricks county.

Milton Hadley was reared on the home farm until twenty-one years of age, having been educated in the meantime in the home schools and three years at Bloomingdale, La-Fayette and Moorsville; in 1859 he engaged in teaching, and in all taught five terms, after which he turned his attention to farming. In October, 1865, he married, in Sugar Creek township, Boone county, Miss Sarah J. Moffitt, who was here born in November, 1832, a daughter of Jeremiah and Cynthia Ann (Cook) Moffitt, whose biography will be found at the close of this sketch, under the head of Cynthia Ann Woody. This happy union has been blessed with four children, viz: Elma R., formerly a teacher in the graded schools of Kansas, now wife of O. E. Dixon; Olive C. saleslady, during the World's Fair, at the Old Convent building, after having acted as an assistant of James Riley in arranging the Indiana Agricultural exhibit at that great exposition; at the close of the fair she went to New York and elsewhere with the Old Convent building exhibit; M. Bertha is the third child in this family, and is a graduate of Earlham college, and the fourth, J. Marcus, is attending Earlham college.

Mr. and Mrs. Hadley are members of the Friends' church, and politically he is a republican. Mr. Hadley has a dairy of thirty-seven cows, most of which are Jerseys, and graded; he ships his product to an Indianapolis ice cream house, and considers the Jersey cows, also, the best for butter, and his product of this article is an evidence that his conclusions are correctly drawn and that he is a good judge of cattle. Mr. Hadley considers the silo to be a great success, and was the first person to build one in Boone county, and now has two—the first of which was erected in 1889—and both have

been in constant use ever since construction. Mr. Hadley and his family are greatly respected in the community in which they live, and he is recognized as being a most useful citizen.

Cynthia Ann (Cook-Moffitt) Woody was born in Wayne county, Ind., December 4, 1814, a daughter of Zimri and Lydia P. (Pegg) Cook. Mr. Cook was born in Guilford county, N. C., February 13, 1789, and was a son of Thomas and Mary (Wilkes) Cook. Zimri died February 23, 1805, and in 1806 Lydia married Valentine Pegg. She died January 16, 1820, and he died in April, 1828, both Friends. Zimri and Lydia Cook were parents of seven children, as follows: Cynthia Ann; Cyrus, born September 4, 1818, died July 8, 1873; Clarkson T., born May 17, 1821; Jessie, born August 24, 1824, died July 7, 1863; Cyrena, born July 26, 1826, died January 9, 1857; Joseph, born October 13, 1828, now in Idaho, and Calvin, born August 5, 1832, now a physician of Hamilton county, Ind. Cynthia Ann was married at Whitewater, Wayne county, Ind., January 4, 1832, to Jeremiah Moffitt, who was born in Randolph county, N. C., August 16, 1808, a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Cox) Moffitt, natives, also, of North Carolina and members of Friends' church. They were the parents of twelve children, named Hugh, Jeremiah, Tacy, Eunice, Hannah, John, Nathan, Ruth, Elizabeth, Abijah, Anna, Mary and an infant deceased. Jeremiah Moffitt was reared a farmer and received a common school education. He located in Wayne county, Ind., when a young man, and remained there until 1832, when he came to Boone county, which was then a wilderness, filled with wild game, and entered 160 acres of land, which he improved, and on which Cynthia Ann Woody now lives, and on which he passed away August 10, 1852. He was a whig in his politics and a successful nurseryman and general farmer. He

and wife were parents of two children—Sarah J. (see biography of Mr. Hadley), and Robert, deceased. May 9, 1855, Mrs. Cynthia Moffitt was married to James Woody, who was born in Alamance county, N. C., and was a farmer, blacksmith and wagonmaker; was a republican, and a good humored, prosperous, steady-going citizen, but he, too, was called to his last rest December 2, 1884.

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GILBERT H. HAMILTON, editor and proprietor of the *Thorntown Argus*, one of the leading republican newspapers of central Indiana, is a native of the Hoosier state, born on the ninth day of February, 1860, in the county of Montgomery, son of John and Matilda (Kendall) Hamilton. The Hamiltons are of German-English lineage and the family name is traceable to the Eastern states, where it is still common and where the remote ancestors settled at a very early period in the country's history. John Hamilton, the subject's father, whose birth occurred in Ohio in the year 1823, was a son of Henry Hamilton, a native of that state, and a farmer by occupation. Henry Hamilton was twice married, reared a family of five children, and is remembered as a man of most exemplary character, an old line whig in politics, and a strict Methodist in his religious belief and affiliations. John Hamilton was reared on the home farm until his majority and began the battle of life upon his own responsibility as a tiller of the soil in the vicinity of Thorntown, Boone county, to which part of the state his parents removed when he was a mere child. In early life he manifested unusual aptitude as a successful agriculturist and manager, became the possessor of a valuable estate, and earned the reputation of a first-class business man and valuable citizen, having always been highly esteemed in the



G. H. HAMILTON.

MRS. G. H. HAMILTON.

communities where he resided for his many estimable qualities, not the least of which was the inviolability with which he ever kept his word. He was reared in the religious faith of the Methodist church. He was a republican in politics and wielded an influence for his party throughout the community where he lived. Mr. Hamilton was married three times, his last union being solemnized, in 1857, with Matilda Kendall, who bore him ten children, namely: Elizabeth, deceased; Gilbert H., whose name heads this mention; Edward E., Mrs. Mattie J. Allen, Mrs. Kittie Sidenstick, Charles H., Mrs. Tinnie Little, Josephine, Sylvia and John, the last three residing with their widowed mother at their home in the county of Montgomery. Mr. Hamilton passed the greater part of his married life in Montgomery county on a beautiful and well cultivated farm of 160 acres, where on the sixth day of January, 1892, his death occurred—an event deeply lamented by all who had the good fortune of his personal acquaintance.

Gilbert H. Hamilton received his early parental training on the home farm, and while still young was given the advantages of the best schools the county at that time afforded, his advancement being such that, at the age of seventeen, he was sufficiently qualified to teach, which profession he followed with the most gratifying success until attaining his majority, pursuing his duties assiduously under the direction of competent instructors at intervals. On reaching his twenty-first year, Mr. Hamilton yielded to a strong inclination to enter the field of journalism, and made his first venture in the profession by purchasing, without personal inspection, the Colfax Chronicle, in the office of which, without any previous knowledge in the line of newspaper work, he began his career as editor and manager. The young editor at first was harassed by many embarrassments, but a determined will

enabled him to triumph over every obstacle, and he soon had the satisfaction of seeing the enterprise placed upon a substantial and remunerative basis, and himself launched upon the sea of successful journalism. After continuing the Chronicle at Colfax from 1882 to 1885, Mr. Hamilton, thinking that the growing city of Frankfort afforded a better field for the enterprise, moved the office to the latter place, where, in partnership with G. Y. Fowler, Esq., he established the Frankfort Times, which, although beset with numerous obstacles at the beginning, under his successful management as the executive head and editor, in the space of a little over two years arose to a circulation of nearly 3,000 subscribers and enjoyed a very liberal advertising patronage, becoming, indeed, one of the most successful local papers ever published in the county of Clinton. After living to see the enterprise, so inauspiciously begun in Frankfort, develop into one of the first printing establishments in central Indiana, Mr. Hamilton disposed of his interest in the office, and during the two succeeding years was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Cincinnati and Indianapolis, where for some time he gave his attention to the advertising and handling of specialties. After a brief business career in the latter city, Mr. Hamilton again embarked in the newspaper business in January, 1890, purchasing the Thorntown Argus, at that time a five-column folio, with a limited circulation, which he enlarged in 1891 to a six-column quarto, and again, in June, 1892, increased its size to a seven-column quarto, and the following year moved the office to the present commodious building, which, with all its fixtures, he now owns. The office of the Argus is thoroughly equipped with the latest improved machinery, including a fine power-press, job presses and other modern appliances, found in first-class printing establishments, and in its mechanical execution the paper is a model of neatness,

comparing favorably in every respect with the best local papers of the state. In its make-up the Argus, while republican in politics, is designed to vibrate with the public pulse and be a reflex of the current thought of the age, and its columns have ever been a medium through which discussion of the leading questions of the day are give publicity. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, a good advertising patronage, enjoys a large measure of popularity, and is a credit to the energy and successful management of its editor, who has in this, as in similar ventures, proved himself to be one of the wide-awake newspaper men of the state.

Of Mr. Hamilton personally, it is only necessary to say that he is a typical young man of the times, a characteristic American, enterprising in all the term implies; and in all the attributes of honorable citizenship, honesty of purpose, and uprightness of character, he stands prominent in his community. Politically he is a republican, and as such has been a potent factor in his party's success, both as a trenchant writer and a worker in the ranks. In 1890 he became a member of the Northern Indiana Republican Editorial association, by which body he has been chosen each year as a representative to the National Editorial association held in the years 1891-92-93-94-95, in St. Paul, Minn., California, Chicago, Asbury Park, N. J. and Florida, respectively. Fraternally he is an active member of the Masonic order, in which he has risen to the Thirty-second degree Ancient Accepted Scottish rite. He is also a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Hamilton was married November 24, 1881, in Colfax, Ind., to Florence E. Graves, who was born July 24, 1862, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., the daughter of Robert Graves, an officer in the United States naval service. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton were born two daughters,

one dying in babyhood and the other in early infancy. They are each active working members of the Presbyterian church, with which denomination they have affiliated from their youth up.

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ABEL HARMOM is one of the oldest residents of Worth township, Boone county, Ind., and a representative of a well known pioneer family that came to Indiana at a very early period in the history of the state. His father, John B. Harmon, a Virginian, was born March 3, 1795, of English parentage, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Findley, descended from Irish ancestry and was born February 7, 1798, in the state of Pennsylvania. John B. Harmon and wife moved with their respective parents to Indiana about the time of the organization of the state, and were married December 23, 1818, in Jackson county. They resided in the county of Jackson until about 1820, in which year they removed to Marion county, thence, in 1837, to the county of Boone, where they resided until their respective deaths—the father departing this life on the twelfth day of June, 1860, and the mother in 1878. They reared eleven children, namely—William F., Hiram M., Rebecca A., John L., Abel, George D., Isaac B., Emaline, Jane, Mary A. and one that died in infancy unnamed.

Abel Harmon is a native Indianian, born in Marion county, December 6, 1828, and since his tenth year has lived within the present limits of the county of Boone. Reared amid the scenes of farm life, his early years were marked by great activity; and industry, which he learned in the rugged school of experience, has ever since been one of his cardinal virtues. He early determined to devote his life to agricultural pursuits, and how well he has succeeded is attested by the comfortable home which

he now owns in Worth township. Mr. Harmon was married in Boone county, July 19, 1849, to Martha Jones, after which he located on a farm in Eagle township and there resided until his removal, in 1859, to the township of Worth, where he now lives. Mr. Harmon began life for himself with but little if any financial aid, and his present beautiful place, consisting of 119 acres of well cultivated land and substantial improvements, represents the fruit of his own industry. He is a man highly regarded in the community where he resides, and his life has been characterized by honorable dealings with his fellows, and it is praise worthily bestowed to ascribe to him a popularity such as few citizens of Worth township enjoy. For a number of years, he and his faithful wife have been active members of the Methodist church, the pure teachings of which they exemplify in their daily lives. To Mr. and Mrs. Harmon have been born eleven children, names and dates of births as follows—John E., August 20, 1850; Mary, September 6, 1852; James H., January 18, 1855; Alice A., December 9, 1856; Abel, October 3, 1858; William L., September 9, 1860; Charles E., April 5, 1862; Elmer G., September 26, 1864; Martha J., September 28, 1866; Matilda E., November 11, 1869, and Armina L., April 2, 1871. Mrs. Harmon is the daughter of Evan and Matilda (Dome) Jones, early pioneers of Boone county, and was born on the twenty-third day of May, 1828, in Harrison county, Kentucky.

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RW. HARRISON, who has been a resident of Lebanon for thirty-three years, and been actively engaged in the practice of the law for more than thirty-five years, descends from an old English family that came to this country over a hundred years before the Revolutionary war, sev-

eral members of which settled in Maryland. Robert H. Harrison, General Washington's private secretary in the war of the Revolution, and later one of the associate judges of the supreme court of the United States, was of the same family. That the Virginia and Maryland Harrisons are related is supported only by tradition. Certain christian names among the men common to each seem to indicate that they were of the same origin.

Joshua Harrison, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Maryland. He married Sarah Selman, and they reared a large family. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war on the side of the patriots. In 1784 he removed to Hardin county, Ky., and resided in the neighborhood of the grandfather of President Lincoln, whose name was also Abraham Lincoln, then called "Linkhorn," and often in after years related the incident of the murder of Mr. Lincoln by the Indians. He was a large man, six feet and two inches in height, and weighed two hundred pounds. His encounters with the savages in "the dark and bloody ground" were many. He subsequently removed to Harrison county, Ind., where he died at the age of eighty years. His son Caleb was with General Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe, and, it was said, fired the first gun in that memorable engagement.

Joshua Harrison, son of the above, was born in Frederick county, Md., and at the age of four years was taken by his father to Hardin county, Ky., where he grew to manhood among the pioneers and received the usual education for the times. He moved to Shelby county, Ky., and subsequently married Sarah Paris. He was a man of the most amiable temper, and was universally respected among his neighbors. Although born in a slave state, and a slave-holder, he was inflexibly opposed to slavery, and in 1829 sold his real property, left his slaves in Kentucky

and removed to Montgomery county, Ind. The reason for the change was wholly on account of the existence of slavery in the former state. The law, at that date, prohibited a slave-holder from making his slaves free unless he became security for their good behavior, but his slaves remained practically free, receiving their earnings and making their own living, until the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, in 1864, made them actually free, and none rejoiced more than their old owner. He represented Montgomery county, Ind., in the legislature in 1841, being the only office he ever held, but disputes or questions to be settled by arbitration or compromise among his neighbors were generally submitted to him, and there was not much litigation from the community in which he lived. He died at his home in Ladoga, where he resided with his son-in-law, Judge James F. Harney, in 1870, at the advanced age of ninety years.

James H. Harrison (commonly called Harvey Harrison), son of the above and father of Robert W. Harrison, was born December 7, 1807, in Shelby county, Kentucky. The schools in that day hardly deserve the name, consequently his school education was limited, yet he was well read, and for a man of his opportunity was unusually well informed. His memory was extraordinary, both of men and events. About the time he was twenty-two years of age he removed from Shelby county, Ky., to Montgomery county, Ind., and married Elizabeth, daughter of George and Rebecca (Kelly) Watkins, whose parents were of Welch and Scotch-Irish descent. To James H. Harrison and wife were born eleven children, viz: Robert W., Charles B., John K., William C., Joshua P., James H., Thomas H., Sarah R., Mary, Louisa J. and Caroline, all deceased except Joshua P., Sarah R., Caroline and the subject of this mention. Mr. Harrison was a substantial farmer of Mont-

gomery county, Ind. He probably raised, bought and sold, covering a period of fifty years, more live stock than any other farmer in western-central Indiana. In 1882 he sold his farm in Montgomery county, and removed to Douglas county, Kan., where he died January 8, 1892, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was a man of strong convictions, a whig until the dissolution of that party, then a republican, casting his first vote for president for John Q. Adams, and his last for Benjamin Harrison, and never missing an election. He served in the general assembly of Indiana in the 'forties. He was a remarkable specimen of physical manhood, being six feet high, very compactly built and weighing about two hundred and twenty pounds. He was vigorous in both mind and body, and retained his memory to his death.

Robert W. Harrison was born May 4, 1833, near Ladoga, Montgomery county, Ind. He received an ordinary common-school education, and at the age of nineteen began teaching in the schools of his native county; then for about two years he attended the Bloomingdale academy, in Parke county, under the auspices of the Society of Friends, and at that time presided over by the late Barnabas C. Hobbs. The latter part of 1856 he entered the law department of Asbury (now DePauw) university, and completed the law course of that institution under the instruction of Judge Alexander C. Downey and the Hon. John A. Matson, and was, in October, 1858, elected prosecuting attorney for the Crawfordsville circuit, then composed of the counties of Parke, Vermillion, Fountain, Montgomery, Boone, Clinton and Warren. He discharged the duties of the position in a manner entirely satisfactory, never missing a term of the court in four years, and was re-elected, and complimented by being ahead of his ticket in each and every county.

The first two years of his career as prosecuting attorney he resided at Crawfordsville, and in January, 1861, after his re-election, he came to Lebanon. He first formed a partnership with the Hon Thomas J. Cason, who was afterwards judge of the common pleas court, and a member of congress. The firm thus constituted continued six and a half years. In January, 1867, he entered into a law partnership with the Hon. A. J. Boone, which continued until the death of the latter, in 1885. He subsequently practiced with Judges Abbott, Terhune and B. S. Higgins. Mr. Harrison has always been a public-spirited man, and has assisted, to the extent of his ability, in every enterprise that tended to develop the country or improve the city in which he lived, and was active in assisting to secure an additional railroad throughout the county. His brother, Dr. Thomas H. Harrison, and he introduced the free gravel road system in this county. The brothers held the first public meetings, presented the first petitions to the county board of commissioners, and secured the first orders for the establishment of free gravel roads, and may be said to be the pioneers in that important improvement, which has done so much for this county. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, a Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has always been a republican, and cast his first vote for president for Gen. John C. Fremont, and subsequently for Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Blaine and Harrison. While he was a strong republican as between it and other parties, he yet claimed to be ready at any time to give up the party if a better organization should appear. With him, principle was everything and party nothing, but he regarded the republican the proper medium through which principle was to be maintained. He thought the republican vastly superior to any other party.

In 1863, soon after the expiration of his office, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment of Indiana volunteers, and was made captain of company G, and served with said command during the service of the regiment. He led his company at the battles of Blue Springs, Tazewell and Walker's Ford. The service in which Capt. Harrison engaged was said to be very severe, marching, starving and enduring privations equal to any other service of the great war for the suppression of the rebellion. He at no time took special pride in his military record or military matters. He regarded the war as a terrible necessity, and only engaged in it from a sense of duty to the country. War, in his mind, was under all circumstances to be deprecated, and avoided if possible, and nothing but a war for the life of the nation would ever have enlisted him. He was never habitually called by his military title except by his old soldier boys; the rest of the world universally styled him "Bob" Harrison. He is genial in his nature, cheerful in disposition, forms strong personal attachments and is personally popular.

Whilst it is true he has been active in politics, it has always been for the benefit of others and what he thought was the best for the country, never having held office other than that spoken of above. He was twice presidential elector, which could hardly be styled an office. He is a man of decided convictions and a positive character. His law practice has been mostly on the civil side of the docket, involving almost every grade or character of civil practice; yet he has been counsel in many criminal cases of nearly all kinds of crime, including about thirty-five murder cases. He has always been inflexibly true to his clients, making their interest paramount to every other consideration. So far as integrity and fair dealing are concerned, he has the confidence of the entire community. He

has had as much law business as any other resident attorney in the county. He advised no one to go into a law suit if it could be settled or compromised, and such advice was given regardless of how it might affect his personal interest. It was his boast that he had settled and compromised more questions of contention than he ever litigated. His opinion might be wrong, but no one doubted his honesty. His motive always stood unquestioned.

He was married April 2, 1865. There is a daughter surviving, Miss Mary Lou Harrison.

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JOSIAH S. HARRISON, who has been a resident of Lebanon, Ind., for eleven years, descends from an old English family that came to this country over a hundred years before the Revolutionary war, several members of which settled in Maryland. Robert H. Harrison, Gen. Washington's private secretary in the war of the Revolution, and later one of the associate judges of the supreme court of the United States, was one of the same family.

Greenbery Harrison, great-grandfather of Josiah S., was born in Maryland. In 1784 he removed to Hardin county, Ky., and resided in the neighborhood of the grandfather of President Lincoln. Josiah Harrison, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was also born in Maryland, and Simpson Harrison, the father, was born in Kentucky, and later came to Boone county, Ind., where he married Martha Roberts in May, 1837, and settled on a farm on the north side of Sugar creek, in Clinton township, where he remained until his death in 1876, at the age of sixty-three. To Simpson and Martha Harrison were born seven children, viz: John, Amy R., Josiah S., Edward D., Avis G., Sarah A. and Flora, all of whom lived to years of maturity except

John, who died at the age of three years. Politically he was a whig until the dissolution of that party, then a republican, and strong in his convictions. He was a Methodist, and his home was a favorite stopping place for the itinerant preachers, and a preaching point for many years.

Josiah S. Harrison was born October 9, 1843, near Mechanicsburg, Boone county, Ind. He received an ordinary common school education. He has always been a republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln, and subsequently voted for Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Blaine and Harrison. With him principle was everything, but he regarded the republican party the proper medium through which principle was to be maintained. July 23, 1861, he enlisted in the Eleventh regiment of Indiana volunteers, called the Zouave regiment, and commanded by Lew Wallace, later Gen. Wallace. He was a true and faithful soldier until he was discharged at Crump's Landing, Tenn., March 31, 1862, on account of general disability.

August 20, 1863, he married Caroline Riley, daughter of James and Matilda E. (Garret) Riley. To them were born three children, namely Ira E., Edward J. and John B. Edward J. died at the age of seven years; Ira E. was married in Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans., to Theodosia A. Bishop, in 1884, and moved to Lebanon, Boone county, Ind., where he resides at this writing.

April, 1878, the subject of this sketch was elected trustee of Washington township, and served two years, and afterward was appointed to fill the unexpired term of George E. Conrad, who had resigned. April, 1882, he was elected his own successor, which trust he held until September 10, 1883, when he resigned and moved to Lebanon, and accepted a deputyship under John W. Hawkins, county treasurer. In 1886 Mr. Harrison was elected county

treasurer, and filled the office with so much ability and fidelity that, in 1888, he was re-elected with an increased majority. At the expiration of his office, he engaged in the abstract and loan business, at which he is still engaged. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the I. O. O. F. and of the Methodist church. After the death of Caroline (Riley) Harrison, he married Elizabeth A. Keys, August 11, 1880, daughter of John and Frances (Hawkins) Keys.

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JOSEPH R. HAWK, M. D., eminent as a specialist, at Thorntown, Boone county, Ind., was born in Mason county, Ky., October 15, 1833, a son of Charles and Araminta (Collins) Hawk. Charles Hawk, the father, was born on the ocean, October 14, 1790, in coming to America from Germany. His parents located at Little York, Pa., and there Charles grew to manhood, receiving a good education at Philadelphia, and there preparing himself for the practice of medicine, after graduating in which he immediately began practice in the town of Dover, on the Ohio river, in Mason county, Ky., whence, in a short time, he moved to Carlisle, Ky., and from there, in 1841, removed to Midford, Decatur county, Ind., and eighteen months later to Cloverdale, Putnam county, Ind., where he practiced until 1845, when he settled in Mooresville, Morgan county, Ind., where his death occurred October 14, 1865. By his marriage in Dover, Ky., in 1821, to Araminta Collins, a daughter of Thomas Collins of Kentucky, he became the father of fourteen children, who were named William, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Rachel, Charlotte an infant (deceased), John, Joseph R., Thomas, Chambers, Helen, Ina, Sarah and Robert D. O. The parents of these were

members of the Christian church, and in politics the father was a democrat.

Joseph R. Hawk was but ten years of age when brought to Indiana. He was educated in the common school until fourteen years old, after which he worked at anything he was able to do until he was seventeen, when he began the study of medicine under his father, which he assiduously pursued until twenty-one. He then passed thirteen months in Knoxville, Iowa, at bookkeeping; then returned to Mooresville, Ind., and followed the same vocation in a general store for three years, and for a year afterward had charge of the store, and then went to Waverly, Morgan county, Ind., and for eighteen months practiced medicine; then returned to his father and practiced until the opening of the war. August 7, 1862, he enlisted in company E, Twelfth Indiana infantry, for three years. He faithfully and heroically served two years and ten months, when he received an honorable discharge at Indianapolis, and now receives a pension of \$16 per month for his gallant behavior before Richmond, Va. In 1867 he made Indianapolis his headquarters, and traveled as a specialist until 1870, when he located at Beckville, Montgomery county, Ind., where he remained until 1873, when he came to Thorntown, where he has ever since remained, with the exception of five years passed in Colfax, enjoying a most excellent practice at both places.

The marriage of the doctor was solemnized November 28, 1871, in Montgomery county, Ind., with Sarah E. Sharer, who was born in Lodoga, Montgomery county, Ind., June 3, 1852, the daughter of David and Hettie (Bruce) Sharer, and to this happy union four children have been born, and named as follows: Nellie R., Pearl, Ruby Ray, and Ollie G. D. Mr. and Mrs. Hawk are members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics the doctor is a democrat. He has won for himself an

enviable reputation as a physician, and socially he stands with the best people of the township and county. [Since the above was placed in type, the sad news of the death of Dr. Hauk has been received.—Ed.

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J K. HENRY, the well known farmer and stock raiser of Jackson township, Boone county, Ind., with his post-office at New Ross, across the Montgomery county line, was born March 7, 1847, in Scott township, Montgomery county, Ind., and was reared on a farm. His grandfather, David Henry, was one of the pioneers of that county, was the owner of 480 acres of good land, but died on his way to California during the early gold excitement. His son, M. M. Henry, was born on the old homestead, became one of the largest land owners in west central Indiana, owning 1,180 acres of land, and was a most influential citizen. He married Nancy LaFollette, who bore him the following children: J. K., Louisa C., Andrew L., Cressa, John M., Miranda A. and M. M., Jr. His death took place in July, 1891, and he was buried under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias.

J. K. Henry, February 4, 1869, married Miss Janetta Tague, daughter of John and Christina (Peffley) Tague, the former a well-known farmer of Putnam county, Ind., and famous as a breeder of Chester White hogs. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Henry has been blessed by the birth of six children, in the following order: Arminnie, Mary L., Charles A., Myrtle M., Floyd T., and Otto K. But, sad to relate, death invaded this happy domestic circle, January 6, 1892, and carried away, to a still happier home, the eldest child, Arminnie, in her twenty-third year. She was a refined and highly cultured young lady, was very popular with the young people of her

neighborhood, who adored her for her many graces of mind and person, and was the idol of the household. Mr. Henry settled in Jackson township in 1869 and purchased 111 acres of good land, which he has converted into one of the best in the township. In 1880 he went to Rush county, Ind., and purchased for \$111, at public vendue, the yearling stallion, Pocahontas Sam, now the most famous horse in Indiana as a getter of speedy foals, and still stands on Mr. Henry's farm at \$50 for a guarantee. Of this great stallion the Western Horseman has the following to say: Pocahontas Sam was foaled in 1879, and is therefore coming fifteen years of age. In color he is a beautiful red chestnut, stands full sixteen hands, and possesses substance in keeping with his height; his bone and muscle are faultless, being heavy, but free from bulkiness. He was sired by that well known progenitor of trotting speed, Pocahontas Boy, sire of Buffalo Girl, 2:12 $\frac{3}{4}$, Raven Boy, 2:15 $\frac{3}{4}$, and many others in the standard list. Pocahontas Boy stands to-day the source of more extreme speed at the pacing gait than any other sire known in the history of Indiana stallions, and his blood, when combined with that of other great sires, is regarded by astute breeders as golden. From his blood have come such performers as Cambridge Girl, 2:12 $\frac{3}{4}$, Jessie L. (4), 2:12 $\frac{3}{4}$, Touch-Me-Not, 2:13 $\frac{3}{4}$, and a multitude of others below 2:20, all of which secured records in hotly contested races. The Register tells us his dam was Fanny (dam of Lowland Girl, 2:19 $\frac{3}{4}$, Hero, 2:28, and Star W., trial 2:27 $\frac{1}{2}$), by Blue Bull 75. Lowland Girl (four years 2:17 $\frac{1}{4}$) is the dam of Dancourt (3), 2:21 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Gov. Alger, 2:24 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pocahontas Sam, as his breeding would warrant, is an exceptionally fast horse, although his record of 2:27 $\frac{3}{4}$ does not bear out the assertion. During his racing career he started in ten races, all over half-mile tracks, and in every instance

won either first or second money. He has gone full miles to an old style sulky in 2:18 over a half-mile track, and a half in 1:04. At eight years of age he did not have, all told, over fifteen living foals, and from that number have come Pixley Boy, 2:12, and Poca Eagle, 2:21½, both over half mile tracks. His others are: Touch-Me-Not, 2:13¾, Ziglar, 2:17¾ (half mile track), and the trotter, Billy E., 2:29½. In speaking of his merits as a sire his owner makes this pointed observation: "Give Sam good mares and I don't think that horse lives that can beat him siring a high rate of speed. Sam's colts are a poor man's horse—they come quickly. When one shows you 2:40 you can bet it will soon beat 2:20. If anyone does not think Sam is a sire of speed, come to my place and I will convince him that he is." Mr. Henry has refused \$10,000 for this wonderful animal, but to part with him would be almost as bad as parting with one of the family. Pocahontas Sam has been spoken of very favorably by all the sporting papers and live stock journals of America. Besides being one of the leading farmers and stockmen of Boone county, Mr. Henry stands high as a progressive and public-spirited citizen. He is a member of the New Ross lodge, No. 294, K. of P., and his integrity has never been touched by even a breath of suspicion.

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WILLIAM N. HENRY, a prosperous farmer of Center township, Boone county, Ind., is a native of the county, and is a son of Martin Henry, a pioneer. Martin Henry was born in Kentucky, February 4, 1801, and between 1830 and 1832, came to Boone county, Ind., and entered 276 acres of land, on part of which his son William now lives. Returning to Kentucky, he passed his time until between 1833 and 1834, when he returned to Indiana.

and in Putnam county married Mary Stevens, born May 2, 1813, and at once settled on his Boone county property. On this land there were born the following children to Martin and Mary Henry: John S., December 12, 1834; Rebecca A., February 6, 1836; George, September 28, 1837; David M., November 5, 1839; William N., October 4, 1841; Margaret I., October 10, 1844; Thomas J., December 6, 1846; James M., November 12, 1848; Charles A., June 23, 1850; Lydia O., February 7, 1853; and Mary E., October 10, 1856. Boone county, at the time Martin Henry made his settlement and broke land, was a wilderness in every sense of the word, but he bravely set to work and cleared away the heavy timber from his farm, built a log cabin and made for himself and young family a comfortable home. He gained the respect of all who knew him, was thrifty and industrious, and beside his 276 acres in Boone county, Ind., acquired a farm of 240 acres in Benton county, Iowa. His fellow-democrats made him township supervisor for one term and otherwise reposed their confidence in his integrity, and he died a strong Union man August 17, 1866, honored by all who knew him.

William N. Henry, with whose name this biographical sketch opens, grew up among the pioneer scenes and experiences of Center township on the farm on which he was born, and which he still occupies, receiving his education in the rude school house of his then rude district. In 1864 he enlisted in company G, One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana volunteer infantry, of which company Dr. Bounell of Boone county was captain, but was succeeded by Capt. Robert H. Harrison. The principal duty of the company was in Kentucky and Tennessee, including a skirmish at Brigg's Springs, Ky., and after a service of seven months Mr. Henry was honorably discharged. William N. Henry first married Emily, the daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Click) Parey, and to this union were

born two children, Charles and David, both of whom are still living. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Henry married Judie F., daughter of John F. and Kittie A. (Kersey) Beck, and to this marriage have been born four children, named Glenn, Otto, Calvin and Gladly F. The grandfather of these, John F. Beck, is an old settler of Center township, Boone county, and is a highly respected farmer, owning 127 acres of well cultivated land, on which he is passing his declining years in peace and comfort. Mr. Henry is in politics a democrat; fraternally, is a member of Boone lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., in which he has filled the office of deacon, and he is also a member of Rich Mountain post, G. A. R., at Lebanon. He has made the old homestead a model of neatness, as well as a source of profit, and is held in high esteem among his neighbors, both as a good farmer and as a good citizen.

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EGBERT HIGBEE is an honored resident of Elizaville, Boone county, Ind., and was born January 6, 1832, in Brown county, Ohio; he is the son of James Higbee, born in 1798, and comes of German and Irish extraction. His mother was Sarah (Mann) Higbee, born in Brown county, Ohio. She was a zealous christian woman, and died before the family were grown. Their children were William, John, Egbert, Elizabeth, Amanda, Eveline, Harriet, Harvey, Edith, Helen. James Higbee was not favored with educational advantages, but being naturally quick and smart he made his way successfully through the world. He entered 160 acres in Adams township, Hamilton county, Ind., where he farmed and made cattle raising a specialty. Politically he was a democrat, was a member of the Christian church, and died aged sixty-four years.

Egbert Higbee was married May 7, 1861, to Annie Stratton, born October 2, 1840, in Preble county, Ohio. She was educated at the school managed by the Society of Friends, and is a highly cultured lady, has taught for a number of terms, and is the granddaughter of Eli Stratton, who is of English ancestors, his wife being Eunice Dallas, who sprang from Welch ancestors. He was a merchant and lived in Philadelphia. In 1822 they moved to Ohio, which was then a wilderness. His son, who was fourteen years of age, on seeing wolves, thought they were dogs and told his father he could not tell whose dogs they were. His father said, "don't stop to look at dogs, for they are wolves." He opened a country store where were sold all kinds of merchandise. One day a woman who had failed to buy calico that was fast colors came to look at some dishes, of which they were all patterns and colors made in those days. When asked which color she would have, she replied, "any color that will hide dirt." He built a grist mill and moved near Richmond, Ind., and there died at the age of sixty-three. He was an old-line whig. They were members of the Society of Friends, and his widow died at Raysville, Ind., aged eighty-seven years. Their children were Sarah C., who died at Richmond; Johnathan D., died at New London, Howard county; William L., died at Camden, Ohio; Joseph E., died at Carmel, Ind. William Stratton, born in 1808, was married in 1832 to Bathsheba Brown, of Preble county, Ohio, on a farm, and there they lived for fifty-three years. They were conversant with the "Under Ground Railroad" system, and knew all the stations in their part of the country, as well as the others of the Society of Friends. He was politically a republican, then a prohibitionist. In 1885 he died aged seventy-seven years. Bathsheba Brown's grandfather was an Englishman, his wife

being Virgin Gaskill, who lived in New Jersey, to whom were born Joseph, Abraham and John (twins), Clayton, Mahlon, Samuel, Mary, Beulah and William. They were also Quakers, and he a whig. Grandmother Stratton's maiden name was Ennice Dallas, who was one of the girls that strewed flowers in the pathway of Gen. George Washington when he entered Trenton, N. J. Grandfather John Brown married Sarah Moore in 1806, when in her twentieth year. From New Jersey they went to Miami county, Ohio, then to Preble county, where he died aged seventy-nine years. His wife, Sarah Moore, came of a sturdy Irish ancestor, Nathaniel Moore. His wife was Bathsheba Coleman, whose parents were English. Her father was a professional diver, and died, when his daughter was only four years old, of consumption, which was caused by an accident when he was delayed for a long time under the water. Her mother died of the same disease. They were quite wealthy, but the guardian of the children managed to get their money for his own use. They had two children, named Sarah, who lived to be over 101 years, and David, who was ninety-eight years of age. The grandmother of Mrs. Egbert Higbee was Sarah (Moore) Stratton, was endowed with a wonderfully bright intellect, and a woman of uncommon beauty; so pronounced was this that in the city of Trenton, N. J., she was known as the "Trenton Beauty," and she was still handsome at the age of ninety. She saw Gen. George Washington. In 1814 she and her husband, John Brown, came to Preble county, Ohio, and in 1816 they entered 160 acres of land. He was a carpenter, but also a horticulturist, and engaged in the nursery business. They united with the Society of Friends. After the death of her husband she lived with her children, who were Nathaniel, Joseph, Bathsheba. All became good citizens of Preble county, and

were tillers of the soil. Mrs. Brown lived to be 101 years, one month and two days old, never became childish, nor was her wonderful intellect ever impaired. On her one hundredth anniversary there was held a monster gathering, people coming from Virginia, Kansas, New Jersey and within sight of George Washington's home, Mount Vernon, and over 500 people took supper. Mrs. Higbee has a large photograph, with the likenesses of her grandmother and five generations, all females, taken on that occasion.

Egbert Higbee, the subject of our sketch, was reared in Hamilton county, Ind., where he lived till of age, when he went to Highland county, Ohio, where he labored as a carpenter. Not being satisfied, he came back to Hamilton county, Ind., where he purchased a saw-mill, which he operated. They moved to Elizaville in 1874, purchasing a grist-mill, saw-mill and the beautiful place which their large and commodious brick residence now occupies. This marriage was blessed with Charles E., born October 25, 1867, and Alfred E., born March 26, 1876. Mr. Higbee platted the village of Sheridan, Hamilton county, Ind., building the first house in what is now a large and prosperous town in the natural gas belt. He is a man of great energy and perseverance. Politically he is a prohibitionist, and he is a deacon in the Christian church. He owns lands in Kansas and other states amounting to 460 acres.

HRED HOFFMAN, one of the most skillful photographers in the state of Indiana and artist of exceptionally good taste, has his studio in Lebanon, in Boone county, and had won a fine reputation before settling here. He springs from an old Pennsylvania family of German origin, his father, Christopher J. Hoffman, having emi-

grated from that state to Wisconsin in 1854. Christopher is a cabinetmaker by trade and married Frances Hanson in Virginia, and they went to Wisconsin to live, settling in Pleasant Branch, Dane county, where they still reside, honored and respected.

Fred Hoffman, the artist, was born in Dane county, Wis, December 1, 1857, at Pleasant Branch, was educated in the common schools, and learned the art of photography at the capital city, Madison. In 1885 he came to Indiana and located at Thorntown, Boone county, where for four years he conducted a first-class art gallery, doing a most successful business and confirming his reputation as an artist. In 1889 he left Thorntown and settled in Lebanon, opening his present tasteful studio on the second floor of Dick's block, South Lebanon street. This gallery is ninety by eighteen feet and is elegantly fitted with all the appliances that modern science has brought to bear on the art, chemical and mechanical. One of his specialties is the taking of life-size portraits, for which he is particularly well prepared, and for which he seems to have a peculiar and innate faculty. These portraits are truthful likenesses and never fail in giving satisfaction to the subject of them. Mr. Hoffman is also a fine crayon artist and has on exhibition a large assortment of his "counterfeit presentments of nature" in this branch of art, which are worthy a visit of inspection from the art-loving public. Taste, refinement and superb execution are manifest everywhere, and clearness and distinctness depicted in every lineament. Mr. Hoffman's fame is not confined to the limits of Boone county, nor even to the borders of the state of Indiana, but has extended to several of the surrounding states, where his master hand has been fully recognized. He is yet a young, unmarried man, with a bright future before him. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and in his poli-

tics is a republican. Fraternally, he is a member of Thorntown lodge, Knights of Pythias, and socially, his friends and acquaintances are among the best families of Boone county, by whom, and likewise by the public generally, he is esteemed for his personal qualities as well as for his artistic taste. In the fall of 1894 Mr. Hoffman built a two-story building on East Main street, twenty by seventy feet, with an addition of twenty-eight by forty feet, the lower rooms of which will be used for studios and the upper rooms for flats, etc.

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SAMUEL HOLLINGSWORTH, one of the very early settlers of Jefferson township, Boone county, Indiana, is a native of the state and was born in Union county, February 6, 1816. His parents were Isaiah and Patience (Smith) Hollingsworth, natives of North Carolina and of English descent. Isaiah came to Indiana in 1800, when the now state was a territory, and he may be fully termed a pioneer. In 1833 he came to Boone county, where he lived a pure and industrious existence until his final relief from earthly cares in 1873, his wife joining him in 1877 in that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler e'er yet returned." The lamented parents had born to them ten children, the names of the living being—Joseph, Newton, Eber, Samuel, Hannah, and Caroline, the names of the deceased were Smith, Anna, Sarah and Mary.

Samuel Hollingsworth was reared by his father to a thorough knowledge of agriculture and has consequently made a success in life as a farmer. His marriage took place in January, 1841, to Miss Fanny Alexander, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Denny) Alexander. The two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth are Mary J., wife of George Miller, and the mother of three children named as fol-

lows: Fanny M., Richard, and Florence P. The second child of Samuel Hollingsworth was named William W., who was married, January 14, 1879, to Mary Chambers of Kentucky. This union resulted in the birth of three children, James S., Olivet, and Rosco F. After the marriage of Mr. Hollingsworth he settled down to the solid life of a farmer in the wilderness of Indiana, where, at that time, Indians were about as numerous as the wild animals, and of the two infestments the latter were the more preferable, inasmuch as they afforded a source of food. From a small farm in the beginning, Mr. Hollingsworth has increased his holding to 300 acres, and is now one of the most prosperous farmers in the county and one of the most highly respected. His first presidential vote was for the old "hero of Tippecanoe," William H. Harrison, but, since the dissolution of the whig party he has been a staunch republican. The son, William W., has charge of the farm.

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DAVID HOLLOWAN, a leading and progressive farmer of Center township, Boone county, Ind., although born as far west as the state of Missouri, traces his descent to some of the early families as far east as North Carolina, and their lineage ultimately to Germany. The earliest ancestor in America of whom any detailed trace is had was Elisha Holloman, grandfather of David, the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article. Elisha was a native of North Carolina, was married in that state to Rebecca Walsh, but early emigrated to Kentucky, and thence moved, about 1819, to Crawford county in the southern part of the state of Missouri, where he passed an active and useful life until his decease, at an advanced age in 1863. a devout member of the Baptist church. William Holloman, son of

Elisha, and father of David Holloman, our subject, was born in Warren county, Ky., and was a mere lad when taken to Missouri by his parents. In that state he was reared to manhood and was there married, in Crawford county, to Miss Margaret Thompson, daughter of Lovel and Mary (Sanders) Thompson, a well known family of Missouri. Mr. Thompson, the father, was also a Kentuckian by birth, and Joshua Sanders, the father of Mary (Sanders) Thompson, came from a Pennsylvania family that long ago settled in Kentucky. As early as 1818, however, Joshua Sanders emigrated to Washington county, Mo., and later to Crawford county, Mo., of which he was a pioneer, going there when Indians held possession of that county in companionship with animals, herbivorous and carnivorous. His daughter, Mary, the grandmother of our subject, lived to be eighty-three years of age. William Holloman and wife had born to them ten children, of whom seven lived to reach the age of manhood and womanhood, and were named Robert G., David, Rebecca, Lovell T., Matilda, Sarah and William (Jr). William, the father of this family, was a prominent farmer and business man in Crawford county, Mo., where he passed most of his life and was looked upon as one of its most substantial citizens. He died in that county in 1851, a member of the Baptist church, a democrat in politics, and honored by his fellow-citizens as one of the most useful and energetic inhabitants that Crawford county ever had within its borders.

David Holloman, the principal of this biographical notice, was born January 10, 1835, in Crawford county, Mo., as has already been intimated. He was quite well educated in the subscription schools of his district, then pioneer in their character, and at the age of eighteen, being well developed as to manhood, crossed the great plains to California, in search of gold,

his brother, Robert G., bearing him company. The expedition started March 24, 1853, and consisted of twelve wagons, of which the brothers acted as teamsters, and a numerous accompaniment of adventurers in search of the auriferous deposits. The party reached the northern line of California August 5, in the same year, and the brothers at once engaged in placer mining. In 1863, Robert was seized with consumption, and the two brothers sought Santa Clara valley as a refuge for the recovery of his health, but this resort was of no avail, and Robert passed away in 1864. In 1865 David sought his home via Panama and New York, and in Crawford county, Mo., August 16, 1866, married Elizabeth, a daughter of John Dunlap, a soldier of the war of 1812, and to this union were born four children, viz: Robert G., Reed, William T., and one that died in infancy. After following farming for nearly eight years in Missouri after marriage, Mr. Holloman took his family to Santa Clara valley, Cal., in the latter part of 1873, and there farming engaged his attention until 1880, when he returned to and made his home in Boone county, Ind. In the meantime, March 31, 1877, he lost his wife, and November 17, 1881, took for his second conjugal companion Miss Fannie, daughter of Mitchell M. and Eliza (Patterson) Henderson, and to this happy union have been born three children: Lila D., Newell T. and Alma M. In 1881, also, the year of his last marriage, he settled on his present fine farm of 105 acres, on which he has made numerous improvements by erecting first-class farm buildings, and thoroughly draining the land by putting in about 1,800 rods of tile, and redeeming it from its previous swampy condition. Forty acres have been thoroughly cleared, and portions of this have produced a crop of fifty bushels to the acre. Mr. and Mrs. Holloman are members of the Methodist church, in which he has been class leader,

steward, and superintendent of the Sunday-school. In politics he is a democrat, but has never been an office seeker. He is progressive in all things, is public spirited and a strong advocate of education, and his children are receiving the full benefit of his proclivities in this direction. Center township has no citizen that is held in higher honor, and no citizen that is more sincerely devoted to the interests and progress of the township. His son, Robert Holloman, was married February 21, 1892, to Amelia, daughter of Thomas B. Evans, a prominent farmer of the township, whose sketch will be found elsewhere.

ALBERT N. HOLLOWAY, a prominent manufacturer of Lebanon, of the firm of Holloway & Turner, is also one of the old soldiers of the Civil war. His ancestors were of English stock and an old American family. Jacob Holloway, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of New Jersey. He went to Pennsylvania, where he remained some years, and finally settled in Hamilton county, Ohio, and married there Hannah Cory, to which union six children were born, viz: Noah, Moses, David, Amos, Cephas and Elizabeth. Mr. Holloway was a prosperous farmer and owned a large body of land in Hamilton county, Ohio. He finally moved to Warren county, Ohio, and with his wife became greatly interested in the doctrines taught by the Shakers at Shaker Village, three miles from Lebanon, in Warren county. He finally took his wife and all his children, who were then small, and joined the Shaker community, and gave them all his property, which was then large. Here he passed the remainder of his days and died aged eighty-five years. His wife survived him and remained with the Shakers until her death, which occurred at the great age of ninety-one



A. N. Holloway



MRS. A. N. HOLLOWAY.

years. The children gradually left the community as they grew up, without any of the property except \$130 each, which Mr. Holloway, on joining them, had arranged by contract for each one to have in case they left the community. Cephas alone remained and passed his life among them, and died, a few years since, aged eighty-two years, a firm believer in the doctrine of the Shaker church.

Moses Holloway, the father of our subject, was born March 15, 1797, near Cincinnati, where his father was one of the very earliest pioneers. He received but a limited education, became a farmer, and was taken by his parents to live with the Shakers at the age of sixteen years. He remained with them until he was thirty-two years old, then became dissatisfied and left the community, taking the \$130. He married in Warren county, having taken as a wife one of the Shaker maidens. They ran away to get married, as marriage is strictly forbidden by this society. The name of this Shaker maiden was Rachael Johnson. They settled down in Warren county and two children were born to them: Amos and Elizabeth.

In 1835 Mr. Holloway came to Boone county with John Higgins, afterward a prominent farmer and citizen of Washington township. Mr. Holloway entered 120 acres of land and cleared it up from the woods, and by means of thrift he bought more until he owned 200 acres of good land. His wife died in the spring of 1837, and was the first person buried in Hopewell graveyard in Clinton township. Mr. Holloway afterward married Jeanette, daughter of John Buntin, who came to Clinton county from Kentucky in 1828 and was one of the very earliest pioneers. They were only five families living on Twelve Mile Prairie when he settled there. He soldiered in the war of 1812. To Mr. and Mrs. Holloway were born six children: Hannah, Amelia, John

W., Albert N. and Jasper M. (twins), and David H. Mr. Holloway died on his farm February 21, 1878, aged nearly eighty-one years. He was an old-line whig, afterward a republican and a strong Union man, having four sons in the Civil war: John M., Albert N., Jasper M. and David H. John M. was in company A, Tenth regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, and served three years and was in several battles. Jasper M. was a corporal in company C, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana volunteer infantry, and served four months, later enlisted with subject in company E, Eleventh Indiana volunteer infantry; David H. was in company E, Eleventh regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, and served as a private six months at the age of sixteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Holloway were members of the Christian church. He was an honorable citizen, respected by all.

Albert N. Holloway was born January 12, 1845, on his father's farm in Washington township. He received a common education and enlisted at the age of twenty years at Lebanon, in the spring of 1864, in company C, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana volunteer infantry, for four months. He served out his enlistment and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis in July, 1864, and returned home. On the seventeenth day of February, 1865, he re-enlisted as a veteran in company E, Eleventh regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, under Capt. John T. McCauley. This was Gen. Lew Wallace's famous zouave regiment. This service was in the eastern army, and principally around Baltimore. He served until the close of the war and was mustered out at Baltimore, Md., July 26, 1865, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis. Mr. Holloway was not sick in hospital, but served actively as a soldier with his regiment. After his return home he attended the high school at Frankfort and gained a good education. He engaged in

school-teaching, which he continued fifteen years, mostly in Boone county. He married, March 21, 1879, Flora, daughter of Leland M. Eaton, now a substantial farmer near Elizaville. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Holloway—Jasper Cecil, Edith F., Everett J., Glenn and Jessie. In 1876 Mr. Holloway went on the home farm and cared for his father and mother until the death of his father, when he moved to a farm one mile east of Lebanon. In 1883 he engaged in the plow-handle business in Lebanon, the firm being Morris, Neff & Holloway, now Holloway & Turner. In political opinions Mr. Holloway is a staunch republican, socially a non-affiliating Odd Fellow and Knight of Maccabees, and he and wife are members of the Christian church, in which he has been deacon for several years. He has always taken an active interest in the cause of education and was president of the school board six years, and was one of the trustees at the time of the building of the new West side school and the Center school building. Mr. Holloway is a self-made man. When he came out of the army he had but little education, but had the ambition to educate himself, and became an efficient school-teacher, and is now a prosperous business man and representative citizen.

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WILLIAM H. HOSTETTER, a leading farmer of Jackson township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Montgomery county, Ind., October 3, 1840. His great-grandfather, Henry Hostetter, was of German descent, and lived and died in York, Pa., where he had followed the vocation of a farmer. Great-grandfather Hostetter died at the age of seventy years, and his wife at eighty-eight. David Hostetter, son of the above, left his native state of Pennsylvania when very young, and for a short time lived

in Virginia, and in Pickaway county, Ohio, and then came to Indiana, and bought 240 acres of land in Montgomery county, which he improved to the fullest extent. He first married Polly Hicks, who died in Ohio, and after coming to Indiana married Mrs. Polly Boyer, a widow, whose maiden name was Wolfley. By the first marriage he was the father of the following children: Sherman, James, Beniah, Serilda, David and Mary, and by his second marriage the father of Lucky W. and Lewis L. Sherman Hostetter, son of David and father of William H., was born in Rockbridge county, Va., September 23, 1809, and was quite young when he went to Ohio with his father. When twenty-four years of age he came to Montgomery county, Ind., and soon afterward married Courtney Harrison, daughter of Robert and Polly (Hammer) Harrison, and to this union was born one child, Mary L., the mother dying soon after its birth. His second marriage was to Mary A. Byrd, daughter of Abram and Jane (Randall) Byrd, and to this union have been born the following children: William H., John B., Melissa R., Phronissa C., Abram S., James D., Margaret E., Lewis W., Allen H. and Edgar C. Sherman Hostetter was a republican of much prominence in his day, as well as a farmer of most progressive spirit, and in the latter capacity had acquired a property of over 400 acres. He had been entrusted with many important offices of honor by the people of Montgomery county, and was also their representative in the lower house of the state legislature in 1846-48. In the year 1859 he settled in Boone county, Jackson township, where his abilities as a statesman were quickly recognized, and in the stirring times of 1862-64, was sent to the legislature to represent the strong Union feelings of the county, which he did most forcibly and successfully. His nerve was made manifest on one occasion,

when a convention was held in the legislative hall, and military rule threatened to override civil rule; a bolt was expected, and he was appointed to keep the door open; he took his stand at the designated spot, and when the chair ordered the door closed, he simply thrust his cane in the aperture and held the door open for the bolt, and thus saved the state from absolute military control. This accomplished gentleman died December 6, 1868, and his widow died December 25, 1892.

William H. Hostetter was reared on his father's farm and was inured to hardship sufficiently to strengthen his muscles. August 7, 1861, he enlisted at North Salem, Ind., in company A, Twenty-seventh Indiana volunteer infantry, in the three-year service. He was placed in the army of the Potomac, under Gen. Banks. He fought at Winchester, Va., and at Cedar Mountain; he was also at the second battle of Bull Run; was at Antietam, where his corps commander, Gen. Mansfield, lost his life, and Mr. Hostetter twice struck by bullets; was next at Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg. In July, 1863, his regiment assisted in subduing the New York draft riots, and in September was sent back to the army of the Potomac at the river Rapidan. He was then sent west and was at Chattanooga, in the siege of Atlanta, and at the battle of Resaca, at New Hope church, and in skirmishes innumerable. His war service lasted over three years, and his bravery has been recognized by the government with a pension of \$8 per month; but the tardy recognition was not made until 1890. His comrades, however, since his return home, have not failed to recall his meritorious conduct in the field. By them he was elected the first commander of Antietam post, No. 524, G. A. R., at Jamestown, Ind., which membership was later transferred to Advance, where his worth was again acknowledged, and he was placed in the same position, which he

still holds, an honor seldom granted by the G. A. R. The many battles in which Mr. Hostetter took part are matters of history, and the details of each heroic contest are too numerous to be related in the limited scope of the biographies intended to be given in this volume. William H. Hostetter was married October 19, 1870, to Miss Margaret A., daughter of Abram and Ann (Sanderson) Nicely, and they at once went to housekeeping on their present farm of 240 acres in Boone county. They have had born to them a family of three children, named as follows: Neva E., Harry L. and Anita, who have all received an excellent education, Harry L., especially, being intended for a college course. Mr. Hostetter is the only republican who ever held the office of trustee in his township, and has held that office three terms.

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SAMUEL T. HOOK, farmer and ex-soldier of Washington township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Bartholomew county, Ind., September 9, 1842. The parents were Matthias M. and Amanda M. (Jaques) Hook, who were among the early pioneers of Indiana. The father died at Indianapolis, December 9, 1880, at the age of seventy-two years; the mother still survives and resides at Indianapolis, enjoying the ripe old age of eighty-three. They were the parents of eleven children, viz: Paulina, William H., John W., Lot E., Francis M., Samuel T., Mary C., Martha A., Sarah E., Lousia J., and Lodoska, all deceased except Martha A., Samuel T. and Sarah E.

Samuel T. Hook was married in Hancock county, Ind., October 13, 1864, to Sarah A., daughter of Louis and Phebe (Bennett) Burke, both natives of Ohio and of English and Irish extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Burke were among the early settlers of Hancock county, Ind., and were

the parents of twelve children, viz: Nancy, deceased; Rachael T., deceased; Sophia, deceased; Amanda, deceased; Samuel L. and Sarah A.; Phoebe E., deceased; Lemmon O.; Elizabeth A. (deceased) and Temperance V., twins; Mary L., and John L., deceased. Mrs. Hook was born in Hancock county, Ind., October 13, 1844. In 1887 Mr. Hook settled on the farm on which he now lives, and where he has resided since. Mr. and Mrs. Hook are the parents of two children, viz: Frank M., born April 11, 1866, married Miss Nina J. Beck and resides in Indianapolis; he is private secretary for Mr. VanWinkle, the general superintendent of the C., C. & St. L. R. R.; Glenn H., born March 28, 1870, and married to J. Frank Daily, who is engaged in the Lebanon National bank and resides in Lebanon. Mr. and Mr. Hook are members of the Church of God. On August 9, 1862, Mr. Hook enlisted in company B, Seventy-ninth Indiana volunteers, and served until the battle of Stone River, at which place he was shot, his wound being in the right thigh near the hip joint, which wound disabled him for further service. He was honorably discharged May 7, 1863, and now draws a pension of \$24 per month. Mr. Hook is as good a citizen as he was a soldier, and his walk through life has given full evidence of this fact. His social standing is with the most respectable residents of the county, and there are but few people in the township who do not feel a pride in being acquainted with his family.

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ADDISON L. HOWARD.—The veteran soldiers are well represented in Boone county, and we are pleased to give honorable mention of another of its members. Addison L. Howard is a prominent farmer and a respected citizen of Boone

county. He springs from an old colonial American family of Scotch descent. Twelve brothers came from Scotland to the United States, one of whom—John—settled in Pennsylvania and was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He married in Pennsylvania, and was one of the early pioneers of Kentucky. His wife was Margaret, daughter of James A. Alexander, of Mason county, Ky., of which union there were eight children—Cynthia A. Mary J., John W., James A., William J., Henry W., Addison L. and Richard W. In 1836 Mr. Howard moved to Boone county, Ind., and camped in the woods in Clinton township, six miles northeast of Lebanon. He entered 160 acres of land in the wilderness, cleared up a farm and became a substantial farmer and a thrifty and well-to-do man. Mr. and Mrs. Howard were members of the Christian church. In political opinions he was an old time whig until the war, when he became a republican and strong Union man, and had five sons in the Civil war: John W., was in company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment Illinois volunteer infantry, served through the war, and was in all the battles of his regiment; James A., was in company F, Eighty-sixth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry. He was an orderly sergeant and was killed in the battle of Chickamauga and left on the field; William J., was in the Twentieth regiment Missouri volunteer infantry, was taken prisoner at the battle of Lexington, Mo., when Mulligan made his famous defense of that city; Henry W., was in company I, Tenth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry. He was an orderly sergeant, served three years, and was in all the battles of his regiment. For military record of Addison L., see sketch below. John Howard, the father of this family of patriotic soldiers, lived to be seventy-four years of age and died on his farm in Boone county. He was a good business man, a hard-

working, pioneer citizen, and very industrious. It is not too much to say of him that his word was as good as his bond.

Addison L. Howard was born in Clinton township, Boone county, June 26, 1840. He received a good common, education and at the age of twenty-one years enlisted in company A, Eighty-sixth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, at Lebanon, on August 11, 1862, under Capt. Aaron Frazee, for three years or during the war, and served until honorably discharged, June 15, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. He was in the battles of Perryville, Nashville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and was in Sherman's famous Atlanta campaign. (See sketch of Jesse Neff.) He was in the battles of Jonesboro, Spring Hill, Columbia and Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Howard was not in a hospital, was neither wounded nor a prisoner, but served actively with his company and was in all its battles and skirmishes. After the war he returned to Boone county. He had married, November 3, 1861, Sarah, daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth (Greenwell) Bartlett. To the union of Mr. and Mrs Howard were born six children—Mollie, Lizzie, Olive, Arthur and Luther (twins) and Lois. Luther died an infant.

Mr. Howard settled on a farm in Center township and became a prosperous farmer, owning 220 acres of fine land and valuable real estate in Lebanon. He votes for the party who protected him as a soldier and who carried on the war—the republican party. He has always enjoyed the confidence of the people and has been held in high esteem by his neighbors. He is a member of the G. A. R., Rich Mountain post, Lebanon, and also a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. Howard are members of the Christian church. The Howards are truly one of the patriotic families of Boone county. It is seldom that five sons

of any one family are soldiers in the same war, and the record of their services should be handed down in the family from generation to generation as a lesson in patriotism to their descendants. There is no man in Boone county that is deservedly more popular than Addison L. Howard. He is a capable and straightforward business man of an energetic and active disposition. He has accumulated a handsome property by his own exertions, and his integrity is unimpeached.

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JOHN A. HYSONG is one of the respected and prominent farmers of Jefferson township, Boone county, Ind., and a veteran soldier in the Civil war. His grandfather, Peter Hysong, came from Germany, bringing his wife and settling on land in Maryland. His children were John, Peter, Adam, Jacob, Kate and Polly, all born in America. At an early day Mr. Hysong moved to Kentucky and settled in Fleming county, where he became a prosperous farmer and miller; he lived to be an aged man and died in Fleming county. Peter Hysong, son of the above and father of our subject, was born in Maryland in 1799, and was brought by his parents, when young, to Fleming county, Ky. He learned the wheelwright and wagon-maker's trade, and married, in Kentucky, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Burk. Mr. Burk was an old settler of Fleming county, Ky., and a prosperous man. To Mr. and Mrs. Hysong were born nine children: John, Aaron, Stephen, Samuel, Margaret, Sarah, Huldah, Elizabeth and Susan.

Mr. Hysong moved to Indiana in 1828-9, and settled in Putnam county, and went from there to Fountain county, about 1830. He afterward lived in Montgomery county. When he came to Boone county, about 1840, he lo-

cated on land in Center township, and finally settled on land in Harrison township, where he died, aged about sixty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Hysong were members of the Methodist church. He voted the republican ticket and was justice of the peace, in Harrison township, from eight to twelve years. He was a very respectable man and brought up a good family of children. Three of his sons were in the Civil war: John A., the subject of this sketch; Aaron H., in company A, Eighty-sixth regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, was transferred to the marine brigade, served to the close of the war and was in many battles; Stephen C. was in company A, Eighty-sixth regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, and died suddenly in camp, soon after the battle of Stone River. His company went into that battle with thirty men and lost all but three.

John A. Hysong was born in Fountain county, Ind., July 14, 1831, and was about nine years of age when his father moved to Boone county. He received his education in the common district school and learned the wagon-maker's trade at which he worked until the war broke out. Mr. Hysong was united in marriage, October 30, 1856, to Elenor, daughter of Robert and Nancy Burns. The Burns family are of Irish descent and the Cunninghams of Scotch descent. Robert Burns was a prominent farmer of Center township, where he settled in 1836. John and Elenor Hysong had born to them eight children: Charles P., Albert R., John L., Harry H., Cora B., Mary M., Dessie M. and Fred Grant. Mr. Hysong enlisted in company A, Eighty-sixth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, August 1, 1862, at Lebanon, and served until honorably discharged July 2, 1865. He was in the battle of Perryville and many skirmishes. After the battle of Perryville he was taken sick and was in hospital three months, after which he was on detached duty. After the close of the war

he returned to Center township, Boone county, Ind., where he bought a home in 1871. In 1881 he moved to Jefferson township, where he now owns a fine, fertile farm of 145 acres, beautifully situated close to Hazelrigg. He has drained this farm thoroughly, made good improvements, and now enjoys a pleasant, attractive home.

Mr. Hysong takes an active interest in politics, but would never hold office. He was an old-time whig and one of the original republicans of Boone county, to which political faith he still firmly adheres, voting with the same unswerving loyalty with which he served his country in time of need, during that greatest war in history, and he states with pride that he has reared no democrat. He is a practical, industrious farmer, respected citizen, and stands high for his integrity and other manly characteristics. Three of Mr. Hysong's children are married. Charles P. is a member of Boone lodge, No. 9, Lebanon, F. and A. M. He married Bell, daughter of Noah Regan. He is a farmer of Harrison township, and they are the parents of four children: John P., Pearl, Ruby and Fern Grace. Cora B. married John T. Abanathy, a farmer; now deceased and leaving two children as the fruit of this union, Mabel and Nellie. Mary M. married Abraham S. Taylor, a farmer of Jefferson township. The three children born to them were Fred, Earl and Ruth.

Mr. and Mrs. Hysong are Presbyterians, and their son Charles P. and wife are members of the Methodist church; Mary M. is a Presbyterian, of which church Dessie M. is also a member and the organist. She is a fine and natural musician. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Hysong is brightened by the orphaned grandchildren, Mabel and Nellie, who, with their mother, reside with them. John Hysong is a member of Boone lodge, No. 9, F. and A. M., is also a member of Lebanon chapter, No. 39, Royal Arch.

THOMAS H. IRICK is a respected and well known citizen of Marion township, Boone county, Ind. He came from a mixture of Irish and Dutch ancestors. His father was John R. Irick, who was born in Virginia, 1808. His brother's name was David, and he had a sister Catherine who married a man named Rhodeheffer. John R. Irick settled in Muskingum county, Ohio, but moved in 1848 to Eagle township, west of Zionsville, Boone county, Ind., where he bought 280 acres, adding to it till he had 355 acres. His first wife lived but about eleven months, and her name is not known. His second marriage was to Celia H. Schofield, and the following children were born to them: Hannah F., married George Goodnight and lives in Kansas; Jane, married Elias Bishop; of Kansas; Thomas H.; Elizabeth, died aged about thirty-five years; Sarah A., married Henry F. Goodby, who is now dead; Mary E. married S. B. Crane, a prominent farmer of Union township, Boone county, Ind.; Catherine married, March 6, 1860, Jesse Smith, an attorney of Zionsville, Ind.; she died October 30, 1893; John W. married — Foreman; he died in 1876; Isabel, married James S. Wood; David A., married Mary J. Wing; Amanda, died aged fourteen; William, died young. Mr. Irick's second wife died November 5, 1853. His third marriage was to Mrs. Mary J. (May) Miller, and this marriage was blessed by the following children: Allen W., Ida May, Silas J., Dora, Alvin, James, Nora, Alice and Claude. This Mrs. Irick, when left a widow, married a Mr. Vermillion and moved to Texas. John R. Irick was a man of energy, industrious, and quite a trader in land. He engaged extensively in stock raising. He formerly belonged to the Methodist church, but, on coming to Indiana, joined the Christian society. He was justice of the peace for four years, and at that time that officer had charge

of overseeing the poor. He was a stanch old-line whig, afterward joining the republican party. He was noted for his punctuality and promptness, and his word was as good as his bond. He died November 18, 1877, and was buried in Salem cemetery, Union township.

Thomas H. Irick, born November 20, 1834, in Perry county, Ohio, was reared a farmer's boy, living at home till twenty years of age, when he went to Missouri, thence came to Indiana, making his trip in one year. February 8, 1855, he married Eliza A. Roberts, born October 25, 1834. Their children were Mary J., born January 5, 1856; John N., born November 19, 1857; Francis L., born August 29, 1859; William T., born June 6, 1862; David W., born March 27, 1866. After marriage he farmed until 1862, when he erected a shingle factory south and west of Zionsville, which he operated for eight years. He then purchased his present farm of twenty acres. He went to Kansas in 1870, coming again to Indiana. His wife having died, he married, January 27, 1877, Mrs. Charlotte (Kimble) Cornell, born January 6, 1827, being the widow of Thomas Cornell, born in Butler county, Ohio. Their family consisted of William, born February 25, 1844; Mary A., born August 21, 1846; Sarah T., born March 30, 1850; Joseph, born September 21, 1852, died June, 1878; Isaac, born August 16, 1854, died June 12, 1880; James R., born June 30, 1861; Della W., born October 11, 1864, died September 27, 1868, and Susan M., born April 2, 1867. Mrs. (Cornell) Irick's father was Joseph Kimble, born November 6, 1805, in Hamilton county, Ohio; he was a Methodist, a democrat, and a farmer owning 200 acres of land. He was a man of jovial disposition, of exceedingly fine appearance, and took delight in being well dressed and looking well. He was married March 20, 1826, to Mary Boatman, born December 7, 1827, in Butler county,

Ohio. He died August 27, 1864. Their descendants were Charlotte, born January 6, 1827; Sarah A., born September 27, 1828; James H., born January 8, 1831. James Boatman's wife was Ann Mills, daughter of Sarah Mills. She was a doctress, noted for her skill, considered a splendid shot with a rifle, and quite a hunter. She came from Pennsylvania. T. H. Irick, for twenty years at odd times has worked at the carpenter's bench; engaged for six years in keeping good horses and jacks for stock purposes, but as that became unprofitable he returned to the carpenter's trade. He erected his frame residence, which is roomy and commodious, and makes a very tasty appearance. They use natural gas in their home. He is a man of social qualities and belongs to the Horse Thief Detective association, at Terhune, Ind. About 1872 he became a Mason and joined Fidelity lodge, No. 365, F. & A. M., and filled for four years the office of treasurer. He has also belonged to the I. O. R. M. at Zionsville, Ind. Politically he is a people's party man.



MARY A. ISENHOUR.—This lady is one of the old settlers of Boone county, who managed the farm many years after the death of her husband—Noah Isenhour—who was born March 19, 1821, in east Tennessee, Cocke county. He was the son of Martin Isenhour, who came from Germany, bringing his wife, Catherine, and several children. They were the parents of ten children—John, Elizabeth, George, Conrad, Moses, Noah, Simeon, David, Helena, and one daughter who died young. Mr. Isenhour had a good farm in Cocke county, Tenn., was an industrious, respected citizen, and lived to be an aged man. He was a member of the Lutheran church, to which his wife also belonged.

Noah Isenhour, the husband of our subject, was reared a farmer, received a common education and married in Cocke county, Tenn., February 14, 1843, Mary A., daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Simms) Boyer. Mr. Boyer was an old settler of Cocke county, Tenn., of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and the father of a regular pioneer family of fifteen children—William, Mary A., Charles—died at thirteen years of age—Peter—died at three years of age—James, Jane, Nelson, David, Jackson—died young—Creed, Sarah, Martha, Catherine, Jonah and Harriet. Mr. Boyer died in Cocke county, an old man. He was a very industrious, hard-working farmer of Tennessee, and of honorable christian character, and an old-time whig in political opinions. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Isenhour settled on land in Cocke county, Tenn., and farmed there for about eleven years. August 31, 1853, they came to Indiana and settled on a farm of 160 acres one month later. This land was covered with heavy timber, with not a stick amiss. A clearing had to be made in which to build a log cabin, and Mr. Isenhour, through hard work and unceasing perseverance, finally cleared up a good farm, which he continued to improve with vigorous industry, injuring himself thereby, and causing his death at the comparative early age of fifty-three years, January 26, 1874. He was a republican and a strong Union man during the war. He was a Lutheran in religious convictions, of which church Mrs. Isenhour is also a member. Mr. Isenhour was an honorable man, much respected, and he and Mrs. Isenhour were the parents of eleven children—William, Catherine, Isaac, George, Louisa J., Elizabeth, Mary, David, Martha, Amanda and Joseph, who died at thirteen years of age. After the death of her husband, our subject managed the farm with great industry and worked hard to bring up her large family of children. She was verily a light to

their footsteps. Thirty-nine children have called her grandmother, thirty-three of whom are now living. Of the original homestead, Mrs. Isenhour has divided eighty acres among her children, and sold one acre, and still has a snug home of seventy-nine acres. She is now a member of the U. B. church. To such women as Mrs. Isenhour the community owes a deep debt of gratitude. She was a faithful mother, and spared no pains in impressing the principles of truth and honesty into the minds of her children, who are now numbered among our most respected citizens.

Isaac Isenhour, son of above and a patron of this work, now manages the home farm. He was born December 27, 1847, on his father's farm in Cocke county, Tenn., and was six years of age when the family came to Boone county, in 1853. He received a common education, was reared a farmer and married Margaret, daughter of Benjamin and Catherine (Immel) Hancock. Mr. Hancock was one of the pioneers and substantial farmers of Boone county. To Mr. and Mrs. Isenhour have been born four children: Martha A., Rosa B., Mildred A. and George F. Martha married Ora Ottinger, a farmer of Worth township, this county. Rosa B. married John Laughner, a shipping clerk in a wholesale confectionery establishment in Indianapolis. Mildred A. married Isaac Rader, a farmer of this township. Mrs. Isaac Isenhour departed this life October 28, 1881. Both husband and wife were devout members of the U. B. church. Mr. Isenhour was one of the founders of the U. B. church in Center township. He attended the first meeting ever held in the township, by the Rev. Wm. Forbes, a U. B. minister who preached for some time in the homes of the settlers. He has been a member of this church since he was eighteen, a period of nearly thirty years. He has always taken a great interest in the prosperity of his

church and has been class leader for many years and steward for three terms. He is now Sunday-school superintendent and chorister, having a good voice for singing and a thorough knowledge of church music, and is now training a choir of children and young people in music, for children's day, a beautiful celebration of the U. B. church. Mr. Isenhour has lived to see his church grow strong from humble beginnings, and has the satisfaction of seeing all his children members of this church, which he has always liberally aided with his means, and assisted to build the present U. B. church in his neighborhood, and hewed the first stick of timber and put together the entire frame of the edifice. For two years he has taught the young ladies' class in Sunday-school. All of his children inherited, from himself and his mother, musical talent and fine voices. Politically he is a staunch republican; he is a practical farmer, and is highly esteemed for his christian character by all who know him.

ISAAC J. ISENHOUR.--Worth township boasts, among its citizens, a number of the leading men of Boone county, with whom it is proper to class Isaac J. Isenhour, a prominent farmer and stock raiser and a man of much popularity wherever known. Mr. Isenhour was born in Monroe county, Ind., on the fifth day of January, 1841, and is a descendant of an old and highly respectable North Carolina family, several members of which emigrated to Tennessee about the year 1816. His grandparents, John and Eve Isenhour, left Tennessee a number of years ago, emigrating to Indiana and settling in Monroe county about 1832, and Mrs. Isenhour died there some years later; subsequently John Isenhour came to Boone county and died at the residence of one of his sons. John and Eve

Isenhour had a family of twelve children, namely: Elizabeth, Peter, Catherine, George, John, Polly, Philip, Caleb, Jonathan, Susan, Lavina and Martin.

Jonathan Isenhour was born in North Carolina, November 15, 1815, and was brought by his parents from Tennessee to Monroe county, Ind., in his boyhood. He married, in the county of Monroe, November 9, 1837, Margaret Whiesand, who was born December 22, 1818, in Virginia. Mrs. Isenhour's parents were pioneers of Indiana, moving to this state when she was quite young. In the year 1848, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Isenhour moved to Boone county, since which date they have been well known and honored residents of Worth township, in the growth and development of which they have borne no insignificant part. Mr. Isenhour is a large land owner, having 250 acres in Worth township beside valuable property at Whitestown, where he now makes his home. The following are the names of their children: Rebecca L., Isaac J., John E., George W., James, William W., Ellen, Matilda, Jonathan and Samuel, of whom three died in infancy. The father of this family, Jonathan, died at his home August 9, 1894, deeply lamented by his family and neighbors.

Isaac J. Isenhour grew to manhood in Indiana, and his educational training embraced the curriculum of the common schools, which he attended during certain seasons previous to his twenty-first year. On the eighth day of August, 1861, he entered into the marriage relation with Sallie C. Laughner, who was born August 31, 1844, in Clinton county, Ind., the daughter of William J. and Catherine (Harmon) Laughner. Mr. Isenhour, shortly after his marriage, engaged in farming on his father's place for a part of the proceeds, and, after residing upon the same about four years, purchased twenty acres adjoining, where he remained for a limited period and then bought

and settled upon his present home place in Worth township. Mrs. Isenhour died June 23, 1877, and on March 7 of the year following Mr. Isenhour was united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah E. Larimore, widow of Jeremiah Larimore and daughter of John and Priscilla (Dulin) Larimore; Mrs. Isenhour is a native of Boone county, where she was born on the sixteenth day of August, 1843. By his first marriage Mr. Isenhour had one child, Zulia E., whose birth occurred October 24, 1869.

As already stated, Mr. Isenhour is one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of Worth township, and his home farm, consisting of 123½ acres, is highly improved and supplied with all the adjuncts necessary to render rural life agreeable. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and with his wife belongs to the regular Baptist church, at Mounts Run.

IRENEUS ISENHOUR, of Perry township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Cocke county, Tenn., April 11, 1842, a son of Coonrad and Eva (Ottinger) Isenhour. Coonrad was born in North Carolina in 1818 and was a son of Martin and Catherine (Null) Isenhour, also natives of North Carolina, of German descent, and the parents of ten children, viz: Betsey, George, John, Coonrad, Moses, Noah, David, Lena, Simeon and Catherine. The father, Martin, lived to be ninety-three years old, and his wife to be eighty. Both were members of the Lutheran church. Coonrad was about eight years old when taken to Tennessee by his parents, where he was reared and was married, and where he died in 1854, the father of eleven children, viz: Martin, who died of fever while serving in the Fourth Tennessee infantry, at the age of twenty-eight; Jacob, Ireneus, Paul, Francis, Sarah, Harriet, Fronie, Alice, Tilman and Rachel. The mother still resides on

the old homestead of 300 acres in Tennessee, at the age of seventy-six, and is a Lutheran, as was her husband. Coonrad was a republican, and prior to the formation of that party was a know-nothing. He was a strong Union man, and was robbed of over \$7,000 worth of property during the late war by the rebels, who also captured himself, and were about to hang him for the reason that his sons had joined the Union forces, but he was saved by the intervention of friends, of whom he had a great number. There were nine of his children living at the time of his death, to each of whom he gave \$1,200, and to his widow he bequeathed his 300-acre farm and \$500 in cash. He was a man of considerable consequence in his time, as well as of versatility; was commissioner three different times, practiced dentistry and phlebotomy for his neighbors, was an elder in his church, and a liberal contributor to its support, as well as to the aid of every deserving enterprise.

Ireneus Isenhour remained on his father's farm until twenty years old, when he married, in Cocke county, Tenn., January 1, 1862, Miss Caroline Easterly, who was born in that county June 11, 1841, a daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Nease) Easterly. In November of the same year Mr. Isenhour, in company with his brother Jacob, enlisted in the Eighth Tennessee (Union) infantry, then at Camp Nelson, was sworn in as a recruiting officer, returned home and enlisted 110 men, whom he took to camp; he then returned to Cocke county, in company with another recruiting officer, James Kinser, and secured 140 more men. He remained with his regiment until September, 1863, as a recruiting officer, and then joined the Third Tennessee mounted infantry as a private and was elected first corporal; was afterward with the Eighth Tennessee, taking part in all of the marches and engagements of both until the close of the winter

of 1863, when he was mustered out of service and returned to his own county, but was in hiding in a cave near his own home for six months to avoid capture. Eventually escaping, he joined the Third Tennessee infantry and was on active duty until mustered out, November 22, 1864, at Knoxville. He then farmed in Cooke county, Tenn., until the fall of 1865, when he came to Boone county, Ind., and located in Worth township, where he worked by the day two years, then bought forty acres in Center township and remained there one year; then came to Perry township and bought a saw-mill which he ran three months; then engaged in stave making in Worth township one year; then bought fifty acres east of Whitestown; sold out two years later and lived on rented land for a year; then built a mansion in Whitestown and remained there eighteen months, dealing in staves; then passed a year on a farm, and then bought sixty acres where he now lives, to which he added twenty acres, all now well drained and otherwise improved. To Mr. and Mrs. Isenhour have been born nine children, viz: Emma, wife of James Fletcher; Mary, wife of F. Scott; Calvin; Ellen, married to Charles Burgess; Laura, now Mrs. A. Jones; Minerva, Melvin, Della and Almeda. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are greatly respected. Mr. Isenhour is township prosecutor of Worth township, and the G. A. R. claim him as a member. He never has applied for a pension.

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WILLIAM S. JETT, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Sugar Creek township, Boone county, Ind., of which he is a native, was born December 15, 1852. The Jett family, so far as known, were from Kentucky, in which state

the subject's grandfather, Stephen Jett, was born and reared. Stephen Jett married, in his native state, Nancy Gipson, a Kentucky lady who, after her husband's death, came to Boone county about the year 1827 and with her son located not far from the place now occupied by the subject of this sketch. Preston Jett, father of William S., was born February 6, 1827, in Kentucky, and brought, when quite young, to Boone county, Ind., grew to manhood on a farm and remained with his mother until her death, which occurred in the year 1870. He married, in Boone county, Mary C. Jessie, who was born November 27, 1829, the daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Porter) Jessie, natives of Virginia and early pioneers of the county of Boone. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Jessie were born eleven children—John, Mary, Martha, Sarah, Jane, Francis, Elizabeth, David, Nancy, Eveline and Esteline. Four children were born to the marriage of Preston and Mary C. Jett—William S., Margaret A. (deceased), Isaac N., and Samuel.

William S. Jett remained with his parents, assisting with the labors of the farm until attaining his majority, when he purchased a place within a short distance of the old home and engaged in the pursuit of agriculture upon his own responsibility. His life has been one of great activity, and his success in his chosen calling has been commensurate with the industry and energy displayed by him since his early youth. He married, March 6, 1873, Hannah M. Blacker, who was born in Clinton county, Ind., October 20, 1853, the daughter of Green and Isabelle (Hinton) Blacker, to which union six children have been born, namely—Norvell, Curtis L., Nina M., Florence, William E. and Ossie. Mr. Jett owns a fine farm of 209 acres, adorned with good improvements, and he is classed among the substantial citizens of Sugar Creek township. His

political belief is in harmony with the democratic party and he is an active worker in the Odd Fellows' fraternity, belonging to both subordinate lodge and encampment. He and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church, in which they are both highly esteemed for their good works. Mrs. Jett, mother of our subject, lives with her two younger sons on the home farm, and she is now sixty-six years of age, hale and hearty, and her hospitable ways have endeared her to the hearts of a host of friends.

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JAMES W. JAMES, one of the respected farmers of Center township, Boone county, Ind., comes from Scotch, German and Irish ancestry, is a native of the county in which he still resides, and was born November 1, 1845. His paternal grandfather moved from Virginia to Nicholas county, Ky., when quite young, and his maternal great-grandfather, Jackson Scott, came from Germany and settled in Virginia. The latter served seven years in the war of the Revolution under Washington, afterward located in Kentucky, and there died at the advanced age of 110 years. The maternal grandfather, John Scott, was a native of Kentucky and quite a prominent farmer of Montgomery county, in that state. John J. James, father of James W., our subject, was born in Nicholas county, Ky., moved thence to Putnam county, Ind., then to Boone county, and then, in 1830, to Pulaski county, Ind. At that time the country was filled with Indians and great droves of deer and wild turkeys; being a pioneer, he assisted in the organization of Boone. His death took place March 29, 1856. David James, brother of John J., was one of the early preachers of Boone county, and but seventeen years of age when he began his ministerial work; another brother, Elder Stafford, is still living.

James W. James was reared on his father's farm and educated in the common schools of Boone county. At the youthful age of seventeen he enlisted, July 27, 1863, in company G, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment Indiana infantry, and did guard duty at Dearborn, Ind., thence went to Detroit, then to Cleveland, Ohio, Nicholasville, Ky., and then made a long, dry and hot march of 150 miles to Granville, Tenn.; then made a march of seventeen days to Cumberland Gap—the worst experience he had during the war—many of his comrades dying from starvation and fatigue; the next march was a double-quick through mud and water to Walker's Ford, four miles distant, where they lay on their arms at night in their wet clothes. Numerous skirmishes were had about this time. After another march of 125 miles to Nicholasville, Ky., and having been laid up with yellow jaundice for a time, Mr. James was honorably discharged at La Fayette, March 1, 1864. He next enlisted May 2, 1864, and was placed on guard duty for three months at Bridgeport, Ala., and discharged September 22, 1864; his next enlistment, February 14, 1865, was in the One Hundred and Fiftieth regiment, and he saw service at Harper's Ferry, Va., and Stephen-son's Station; was taken sick with catarrh, neuralgia, liver and kidney disorders and general debility; was sent to Cumberland, Md., and confined to hospital sixteen days, and was finally discharged at Wheeling, Va., June 7, 1865, by general order No. 77, being considered unfit for further duty, and returned to his home in Boone county.

December 31, 1865, Mr. James married Miss Lizzie Robinson. He then bought forty-eight acres of his present farm, which he has highly improved with substantial buildings and first-class drainage. Mr. and Mrs. James are both devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are liberal in their contribu-

tions to its support. He votes with the republicans and is a member of the G. A. R., Rich Mountain post, No. 42. In addition to his income from his farm, Mr. James is in receipt of a pension from the government he assisted to preserve, this pension now netting him \$14 per month. He stands deservedly high in the estimation of the neighbors among whom he has resided so many years, who delight in doing him honor as a soldier and a citizen. To Mr. and Mrs. James have been born nine children, viz: William O., Mary J., Charles E., Belle, Henry H., Emma, Claudia, Minta E., and Carter S.

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GEORGE H. JOHNSON.—Prominent among the successful farmers and stock raisers of Boone county, Ind., is George H. Johnson, who for many years has been one of the representative citizens of the township of Harrison. Mr. Johnson's ancestors belonged to that large and eminently respectable class of Scotch-Irish emigrants that sought homes on American soil in an early day and stamped their character so permanently in many communities of the eastern and central states, and whose descendants are to-day among the most substantial and law-abiding citizens of the republic. From the most reliable information obtainable it appears that members of the Johnson family settled many years ago in Kentucky, in which state George H. Johnson, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared. George H. Johnson, Sr., married Mary Walter, daughter of George Walter, and became a resident of Boone county, Ind., as early as the year 1829, locating in Jackson township, when the few scattered settlements were as niches in the surrounding forest. In the organization of Boone county he was a prominent factor, and he became a leading man of the community

which he was instrumental in founding, and also did much for the moral well-being of the new country, having been an active member of the Baptist church, several congregations of which he assisted in constituting. Politically he was a democrat of the old school, and it is a fact worthy of note that his descendants have all taken considerable interest in matters political. Mr. Johnson was twice married, his second wife being Mrs. Mary Chenoweth. Patrick Johnson, son of the preceding and father of the subject of this mention, was born in Knox county, Ky., March 12, 1818, and accompanied his parents to Boone county, Ind., when twelve years of age. He was reared a farmer, and in September, 1842, was united in marriage to Hannah Clements, daughter of John C. and Nancy (Highland) Clements, early settlers of Jackson township, and became the father of the following children: George H., Mary A., James F., John C., Albert N., Martin L., Nancy E., Martha C., William P., Wilson T., Herbert, Florence and Willard P., all living and heads of families.

George H. Johnson, whose name appears at the head of this mention, is a native of Boone county, Ind., and dates his birth from the twenty-ninth day of June, 1844. He passed his youthful days amid the routine of farm labor, and in the old-fashioned log schoolhouse received the rudiments of an English education, which, supplemented by subsequent years of close and intelligent observation and observation and business contact with his fellow-citizens, has made him a broad-minded and well informed man. He early chose agriculture for his life work, and after his marriage, which was solemnized on the twenty-second day of October, 1867, with Nancy J. Martin, daughter of Elias and Mary E. Martin, began housekeeping in a little log cabin on his first farm, consisting at that time of forty acres

only, a small part of which was under cultivation, the remainder being a dense woods and quagmire. With the energy characteristic of the man, Mr. Johnson at once went to work, and in due season reclaimed his land, added to his original purchase from time to time, until now he is the fortunate possessor of one of the best improved farms in his township. His place is supplied with all the modern conveniences of agriculture, and, in addition to general farming, he gives considerable attention to stock raising, which has yielded very satisfactory returns financially.

In all that goes to make up the high-minded, honorable citizen, Mr. Johnson is not lacking, and it is safe to assert that no man in the community in which he resides commands in a more marked degree the esteem and confidence of the public than he. In politics a democrat, he has never sought nor desired official preferment at the hands of his fellow-citizens, and as a member of the Baptist church, with which he has been identified since 1879, his life has been a commendable example of the pure teachings of that faith. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson: William P., died at the age of seven years, December 10, 1876, and Carrie E., married Jordan Sutphin, lives at this time in Boone county. The grandparents of Mrs. Johnson were Benjamin and Elizabeth Martin, who resided for many years in Shelby county, Ky., where their respective deaths occurred. Her parents, Elias and Mary Martin, also residents of the same county and state, came to Boone county, Ind., a number of years ago, and here the mother still resides, the father having departed this life on the twelfth day of March, 1856. Their children are as follows: Nancy J., Elizabeth M., Henry A., E. M., deceased. Elias Martin was a devoted member of the Baptist church, a democrat in his political faith, and is remem-

bered as a man of high sense of honor and sterling integrity by all who knew him.

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JACOB JONES is one of the representative farmers of Eagle township, Boone county, Ind., and a man widely and favorably known. His native state is Ohio and his birth occurred in Morgan county on the eighteenth day of October, 1814. His father, Jacob Jones, was born October 18, 1794, in Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood and where he married Elizabeth Calvert, a descendant of an old German family of the Keystone state, by whom eight children were born to him, the subject of this sketch being the third in the order of birth. From Pennsylvania Jacob Jones and family emigrated to Morgan county, Ohio, where he remained until 1834, in the spring of which year he came to Boone county, Ind., and purchased real estate in Union township, where he made his home until about 1852. In that year he emigrated westward to the far-off state of Oregon, where the remaining years of his life were spent. Jacob Jones, Sr., was four times married and reared twenty-three children, a number of whom became well known citizens of Indiana and other states.

The immediate subject of this biography passed the years of youth and early manhood in his native state, where he received his educational training in the common schools, and in the spring of 1834, accompanied his parents to Boone county, Ind., of which he has since been a well known and honored resident. He early chose agriculture for his life work, to which useful calling he has since devoted his energies, and is now the possessor of a tract of land in Eagle township consisting of 347 acres, nearly all of which is well improved and highly cultivated. Mr. Jones was married in Hamilton county, Ind., November 13, 1842, to Susan

P. Miller, daughter of Louis and Polly (Mickey) Miller, to which union five children have been born: namely: Mary J., wife of Wm. Hutton, residing in Union township; James N., who married Anna E. Hutton, a farmer of the township of Union; Lizzie, wife of Albert Pitts, living in Eagle township; John, deceased; and an infant that died unnamed. Mrs. Jones was born in North Carolina February 8, 1822, and came with her parents to Boone county in 1833, and has been a resident of the same for a period of over sixty-one years. After his marriage Mr. Jones settled on his father's old farm, where he lived until the spring of 1852, at which time he purchased land of his own in Union township, cultivating the same until his removal to the township of Eagle, where he now resides. Mr. Jones is a prominent citizen, has lived a life of great industry, and now, when the frosts of age are coming on, he finds himself fortunately situated with a comfortable competency of this world's goods. His life has been one of great activity, and the manner in which he has met and overcome its many obstacles is sufficient proof that he has, in a great degree, solved the problem of success.

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JOHAN C. JOHNSON was born in Boone county, Ind., October 8, 1849, and is a son of Patrick and Hannah (Clements) Johnson. Patrick Johnson was born in Knox county, Ky., March 12, 1818, and Hannah Johnson was born in the same state in September, 1824. They were married in Boone county, Ind., September 15, 1842, bought forty acres of land in Jefferson township, and entered eighty acres additional. They became the parents of thirteen children, born in the following order: George H., Mary A. (wife of J. Johnson), James F., John C., Albert N., Morton L., Nancy E. (wife of Charles Burke), Martha C. (wife of W. Cassi-

day), William P., Wilson T., Patrick, Florence (wife of S. Davis), and Herbert M. The parents now reside in Hendricks county, where the father owns a farm of 180 acres. In religion he is a Baptist, and in politics is a staunch prohibitionist.

John C. Johnson remained on the home farm until twenty-four years of age, when he married and located on the forty-acre farm on which he now lives. The date of his wedding was March 24, 1874, and the name of his bride was Martha E. Bray; she was born in Hendricks county, Ind., November 24, 1852, daughter of Alfred and Margaret Bray, who were respectively born in Ohio and North Carolina. John C. and wife became the parents of seven children, as follows: Alfred W. (deceased), Martin E. (deceased), Florida E., Effie L., Mystal B., an infant that died unnamed, and Ethel J. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are respected members of the Baptist church, and in politics he is a democrat. He is also an active member of the Horse Thief Detective association, a society that is of great benefit to horse owners throughout the country. Perry township contains no more useful citizen than Mr. Johnson.

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WILLIAM ALLEN JONES.—Boone county is noted for the number of well-to-do citizens who began life here, after serving their country as soldiers, with small means, and, by practicing the virtues of industry and thrift, have become prosperous farmers. William A. Jones is an excellent example of this fact. He descends from John C. Jones, a hardy pioneer of Kentucky, who was his grandfather, and settled at an early period in Fleming county in that state, where he married a Miss Swaim, became the father of three sons—James, John and Isaac, and three daughters, Hannah,

Mary and Celie. Mr. Jones moved to Marion county, Ind., about the year 1828, settled eight miles northwest of Indianapolis, built a grist-mill on Big Eagle creek, and lived there until the end of the Black Hawk war, in 1834, when he moved with his family to Marshall county, where he was one of the original pioneers among the Pottawattomie Indians, seven miles north of Plymouth. He was a mechanic and worked at various trades, lived to the great age of eighty years and died in Marshall county. James Jones, the father of William Allen Jones, was born in Kentucky in 1811 and came with his father, when young, to Marion county, Ind. He learned the cabinet maker's trade with one Andrew Reed in Franklin, Ind., in the year 1833, and was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. He married, December 25, 1834, Lydia, daughter of Allen and Sallie Brock, and soon afterward moved to Marshall county. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones were born two children—James M., born April 20, 1836, and William A., March 22, 1838, both born in Marshall county. Mr. Jones died at the comparatively early age of twenty-seven years, in November, 1838. He was a man of excellent character, industrious and respected. Lydia Jones, at the death of her husband, returned to the home of her father, Allen Brock, in Boone county, where she lived with her two children until she was married, January 27, 1841, to John Lowe, with whom she lived happily until her death, July 17, 1885. Lydia Brock was born May 9, 1811, in Grainger county, Tenn., near Tazewell, and came to Indiana with her parents, who located in Putnam county, on the Walnut fork of the Eel river, where they resided until about 1830, when they removed to Boone county and settled about six miles east of Lebanon. Allen and Sallie Brock, her parents, reared a family of ten children—five sons and five daughters, viz: Jayhus, Nancy,

Liddy, Allen, Sallie A., Rhoda, Hiram, Prior, Louisa, and Campbell, all of whom married and reared respected families. John Lowe was born March 4, 1813, was brought to Indiana in November, 1816, while the state was yet a territory, and came to Boone in 1826, four years before the county was organized.

William A. Jones received the education of the district school and during the winter of 1860-61 attended Crawfordsville college. In August, 1862, he enlisted at Indianapolis, as a musician of the brass band, Thirty-ninth Indiana volunteer infantry. After a spell of pneumonia of about six weeks' duration, Mr. Jones was ordered, with his company, to report to the regiment at Camp Nevin, Ky., and Mr. Jones stayed with the company until January, 1863, when he was discharged at Mumfordsville, Ky., by general order, regimental bands having been discontinued. After the war Mr. Jones came to Boone county and engaged in the saw-mill business, which he followed successfully for years. In 1865 he engaged, in company with Jacob H. Laughner, under the firm name of Laughner & Jones, in Marion county, Ind., and continued three years. In 1870 he moved to Boone county and settled on his present farm of 148 acres. This land was covered with splendid timber of many varieties, and Mr. Jones put up a saw-mill on it, which he operated for two years, the hugh trees of oak, walnut, ash, poplar and elm, making the best of timber. Mr. Jones gradually cleared up his farm, to which he turned his entire attention, and now has one of the best in Boone county, which he has improved and drained well, and on which he has erected good buildings. On November 22, 1865, he married, in Boone county, Allie C., daughter of William and Mary (Hamilton) Hunter. Mr. Hunter was a silversmith in Indianapolis and was from an old Kentucky family, who were of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock, first set-

tlng in Ohio, afterward Kentucky, and then Indiana. He and wife were the parents of three children—Walter H., Allie C. and one who died young. Walter H. Hunter was in Col. Oyler's regiment Indiana volunteer infantry. He enlisted at the breaking out of the war, and was among the missing at the battle of Resaca. His body was never found. Mr. Hunter died at Greenwood, Ind., at the home of Henry Hunter, and Mrs. Jones was left an orphan at three years of age, her mother having died one year previously. She was brought up by her step-grandmother, the second wife of her grandfather—Henry Hunter—who came from Kentucky in 1835 and settled at Greenwood, where he died. Mrs. Jones came to Boone county at the age of seventeen years and lived with her aunt, Jane Dooley, and was married at the age of twenty years, having been born in Indianapolis, December 27, 1847. She is a lady of refined, pleasant manners, and many virtues. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have four children living—Zula, Bessie, Gracie and William. Mr. Jones votes with the republican party; he has generally been successful in business, is a practical and prosperous farmer and entirely self-made. He has one of the most intelligent and respected families in Boone county, and is giving his children good educations. Fraternaly he is a non-affiliating Odd Fellow and has filled the office of vice-grand at Tipton, Ind.

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JOHAN MERRITT JONES, of Marion township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Mason county, Va., October 17, 1842, the son of John and Sarah (Knapp) Jones, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Ohio. The subject's grandfather, John Jones, was born of English parentage and early moved from Virginia to Kentucky, where he accumulated a large landed estate and be-

came quite wealthy, owning at the time of his death, beside other property, quite a number of slaves. He served in the Indian wars under Gen. St. Clair and received a gun-shot wound in the knee, which necessitated the amputation of his leg. He was twice married, the first time to a Miss Caplinger, by whom he had one child, Elizabeth A., and his second marriage, which was solemnized with a Miss Varble, resulted in the birth of a son, James Jones, father of the subject of this biography. John Jones died some time in the 'forties and was laid to rest at Westport, Ky., where his wife is also buried.

James Jones was born July 20, 1806, in Oldham county, Ky.; was reared a farmer, and afterward worked at the shoemaker's trade. He was a mechanical genius, and a number of inventions of different kinds was the result of his skill in this direction. Beside manufacturing different kinds of tools, he built flouring-mills, carding machines, and for many years was a valuable member of the community where he resided. In early life he attended the schools of Louisville, Ky., where he received a fine education, and he always took a lively interest in the intellectual, as well as material, development of his neighborhood. He became a resident of Boone county a number of years ago, settling in Clinton township, where he resided until his death, which occurred at the age of fifty-seven years. James Jones was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Chambers of Westport, Ky., who bore two children, John G., born in 1829, and Robert F., whose birth occurred in the year 1832. By his second wife, whose maiden name was Cynthia Knapp, daughter of John and Sarah Knapp, of Ohio, he reared a family of four children, namely: Joann, born 1838; John M., whose birth is mentioned above; Etta, born 1843; Harriet, born in the year 1845, all of whom grew to be men and women and reared families of their own.

The early life of John Merritt Jones was passed upon a farm with the rugged duties of which he became familiar while quite young, and he followed agricultural pursuits, principally in Boone county, until entering the service of the Union in 1861. In August of that year he enlisted in company F, Fortieth Indiana infantry, and was with his command in Kentucky and Tennessee, but owing to physical disability, did not participate in very much active military duty. On account of sickness he was discharged from the service June 10, 1862, but in March, 1864, he re-enlisted in company G, One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana volunteers, with which he served for a limited period; subsequently he entered the army for the third time, enlisting in company C, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth regiment, with which he served in the capacity of sergeant until honorably discharged on the 29th day of September, 1864. After his discharge he returned to Boone county and for three years was engaged in the saw-milling business, at the end of which time he purchased forty acres of land and began farming. He has added to his original purchase and now owns a comfortable little home in Marion township, which contains many of the conveniences necessary to make it attractive and desirable. Mr. Jones is a man of refined tastes and conservative disposition, and belongs to that large and eminently respectable class of people who do so much in a quiet way for the well-being of a community. Politically he is a republican, and as such served four years as assessor of his township, refusing to accept a third election. He was married August 22, 1867, to Ann E., daughter of William and Mahala (Swain) Lane, a union blessed with the birth of four children—Addie L., born November, 1871; Alforetta, born July 26, 1873; Nellie, born in 1881; Wilbert, born 1885.

BENJAMIN F. and JOHN C. COGLE. These brothers are honored veteran soldiers of the Civil war, both having risked their lives in some of its hardest-fought battles, out of which neither came unscathed, or without sacrifice and suffering. Benjamin F. Cogle was born in Frankfort, Ky., in April, 1840, and gained a common school education. He was at New Castle, Ky., when the war broke out, and came to Silver Creek, Camp Jo Holt, Ind., and on August 13th, 1861, enlisted in company C, Second regiment Kentucky cavalry, serving until July 17th, 1865, when he was honorably discharged, at Lexington, N. C., as corporal. During this long and gallant service he was in the following battles: Shiloh, Chattanooga, Perryville, Frankfort, Atlanta, Savannah, Munfordsville, Ky., and in many skirmishes. He was also in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and on Sherman's march to the sea. While skirmishing between Goldsboro and Lexington, Corporal Cogle was thrown from his horse, badly spraining his right ankle, injuring it so greatly that he was sent to the hospital at McDougal, sixteen miles from New York city, where he remained about two months, returning to his regiment at Lexington, N. C., where he was discharged on account of the closing of the war. After the war he returned to New Castle, remaining until he came to Boone county, Ind., about 1870, and engaged in farm work. He also receives \$12 per month pension. In politics he is a republican. He is a hard-working man and respected citizen.

John C. Cogle was born March 15, 1843, at Frankfort, Ky., received a common education, and learned the candy and bakery business, which he followed in New Castle, Ky. At the early age of nineteen years he enlisted at Eminence, Henry county, Ky., in August, 1862, in company H, Ninth Kentucky cavalry, and served until discharged at Eminence, Ky., Sep-

tember, 1863, with rank of sergeant. He was in the battle of Perryville, Ky., but was principally engaged against Morgan. He was in the famous chase after Morgan through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, and when Morgan made his famous invasion of the latter state Sergeant Cogle's battalion captured the rebel general and his men on the Ohio river. At the battle of Perryville Sergeant Cogle was severely wounded and his horse was shot dead from under him. The corporal's spine was injured and he lost the sight of his right eye. After the war he carried on a confectionery establishment at New Castle, Ky., until he came to Boone county, Ind., in 1876, and engaged in farm work. July 31, 1883, Mr. Cogle was united in marriage to Mary A., daughter of Elias and Susan (McIntire) Garner. Mr. Garner was a farmer and a native of Jefferson township, Boone county. He died at the age of about fifty-five years. He was a much respected citizen, and to him and wife were born six children—Samuel R., William, Albert, Charles, Mary A. and Eva. After marriage, Mr. Cogle and wife settled down to farm life. He bought his present farm of fifty acres in 1892, and has a comfortable and pleasant home and \$16 per month pension. Mr. and Mrs. Cogle are the parents of four children—Stella M., Bessie E., Ula (died at three years of age) and Egbert.

Mr. Cogle votes with the republican party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of New Castle, Ky., and was treasurer of his lodge for several years. He is also a member of Thorn-town lodge, F. and A. M., and both of these brothers are members of the G. A. R., of Advance, Ind. They were both in a hostile state when the war broke out and were surrounded by rebels, when it was dangerous to express Union sentiments, but they loyally stood by their conscience and the country in the time of her greatest need, when it required

great courage both moral and physical. The father of these soldier boys was Benjamin F. Cogle, born in Pennsylvania, of sterling Dutch stock. He learned the baker and confectionery trade, and when young went to Kentucky, where he married Martha Kincaid of Frankfort, and she became the mother of these two soldiers. Mrs. Cogle died, and Mr. Cogle married Amanda Brewer, who bore three children: Amanda, Mary and William. This wife also died, and Mr. Cogle married Jennie Suddith. Mr. Cogle died at fifty-six years of age. He was an industrious, upright man, and respected member of the Christian church, honorable in all his dealings.

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REV. WILLIAM H. JONES, of Lebanon, Boone county, Ind., is the popular minister of the United Brethren church and an old soldier. His great-grandfather came from Scotland before the war of the Revolution. Hisson, John, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Maryland, was a farmer, and settled in Dearborn county, Ind., among the pioneers, where he married and reared a family of seven children. Their names are Parmelia, Josiah, William, James, John, Amanda and Thomas. Mrs. Jones died, and, soon after, Mr. Jones moved to Decatur county, Ind., where he married a widow, Mrs. Phebe Wilson, to whom were born four children, as follows—Nancy, Robert, Milton and Hiram. Mr. Jones passed the remainder of his days in Scott county, Ind., and was a substantial farmer. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and with Perry in the battle of Lake Erie on the brig Niagara and a messmate of the famous James Byrd, who was wounded and transferred from the brig Niagara to the St. Lawrence without proper authority and tried and shot as a deserter, the vessel bearing his reprieve being in

sight. Mr. Jones was a deacon in the Baptist church. All of his sons young enough were soldiers in the Civil war—William, John, James, Thomas, Robert, Milton and Hiram; two of them, John and William, died from sickness, and John was killed at the battle of Chickamauga. Mr. Jones also had two grandsons in the war—William H. and John F. He lived to the great age of ninety-one years and died in Scott county, Ind. William Jones, son of above and father of our subject, was born in Dearborn county, Ind., near Lawrenceburg, July 24, 1824, received a limited education and learned farming. He married Sarah A. Mitchell, of Decatur county, Ind., who still survives him. To them were born five children—William H., George W., Joseph A., Priscilla J., and James. After marriage Mr. Jones settled in Decatur county, Ind., but in 1859 moved to Scott county, Ind., where he passed all the remainder of his days. He enlisted in 1864, November 30, at Indianapolis, in company C, One Hundred and Forty-fifth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, for one year, and died in Cumberland hospital at Nashville, Tenn., June 30, 1865. He was a member of the Christian church, and an industrious man and respected citizen. He was a republican in politics and a member of the I. O. O. F.

Rev. William H. Jones, our subject, was born July 29, 1847, in Westport, Decatur county, Ind. He received a common school education and was but seventeen years of age when he enlisted, November 30, 1864, at Indianapolis, Ind., in company D, Eighth regiment Indiana volunteer cavalry, under Capt. Stanley and Col. F. A. Jones. He served about nine months, when he was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., August 29, 1865, on account of the closing of the war. He was in the battles of Columbia, S. C., Black River, Bentonville, Durham Station

and many skirmishes. He was in Sherman's campaign through the Carolinas, starting from Savannah, Ga., and he was present with Sherman when he held his armistice with the Confederate general, Johnston. Mr. Jones was always an active soldier and was never sick, wounded, nor taken prisoner. He was in all the battles, skirmishes and marches of his regiment. He took part in the battle of Nashville, although his company and regiment were not in it. He served his country faithfully and with credit to himself and family. After the war he attended high school at Austin, Ind. He was for several years an engineer, during which time he ran a railroad switch engine nine months. Rev. Jones was converted to the cause of Christ at the early age of fourteen years and joined the Methodist church. In 1872 he became a member of the Evangelical church and was licensed as a local minister the next year. In December, 1876, he became united with the church of the United Brethren in Christ and was regularly ordained as a minister, in Newton county, Ind., by Bishop Weaver, and immediately began preaching at Clark's Hill, Tippecanoe county, Ind. Since that time he has had charges at Ash Grove, Ill., Rossville, Ill., Newport, Ind., Ambia, Ind., Stone Bluff, Ind., Woodland, Ill., St. Joseph, Ill., and was transferred to Longview, Ill., whence he came to Thorntown, in 1892, where he remained one year, and came to Lebanon in 1893. Rev. Jones has been successful in his ministry. He organized the church near Alvin, Ill., and has assisted in building several churches. He was married March 17, 1871, at Greenfield, Ind., to Miss Mary C., daughter of Martin Lee; and to Mr. and Mrs. Jones three children have been born: Elmer E., deceased an infant, William O., and Sarah E. Socially Mr. Jones is an Odd Fellow and is chaplain of Ben Adhem lodge, Lebanon. He

is one of those clergymen who work solely for the cause of Christ and the salvation of the people, and his unvarying success can be attributed to his sincerity, unceasing diligence and a natural kindness of heart which attracts many people to him. His son, William O., is a young man of ability, of excellent morals and a vigorous mind, which enables him to readily grasp most branches of study. He is educating himself with a view to one of the learned professions.

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JOHAN J. KERN, one of the most prosperous farmers of Center township, Boone county, Ind., and also a redoubtable hunter of large game, descends from an old Pennsylvania-Dutch family, but was born in Lawrence county, Ind., December 25, 1828. His grandfather, Adam Kern, was the progenitor of the American family, having come from Holland in the colonial days and settled in Pennsylvania. He there reared a family and then went to Nicholas county, Ky., of which he was a pioneer, but finally settled in Monroe county, Ind., where he died at an advanced age. His son, William Kern, the father of John J., whose name opens this sketch, was born in Pennsylvania, and was twenty-one years of age when he went with his father to Kentucky. He there married Susan Sears, of that state but of Pennsylvania descent. To their union were born ten children, who lived to be grown and were named as follows: Ezra, Noah, Benjamin, Peter, John J., Adam C., Catherine, Louisa, Susan J. and Mary S.; of these Ezra was born in Kentucky, but early in the century removed to Lawrence county, Ind., with his father, William, who became one of the foremost farmers of that county, and was owner of one the best farms, 160 acres of which he

left his children at the time of his death at the age of fifty-six years.

John J. Kern, whose nativity is given above, was born on his father's farm and received a common school education. As a young man he took great delight in hunting and fishing, and, as game was abundant, killed many a deer and wild turkey, as well as bear, catamounts, wild cats and numerous coons, possums, pheasants and squirrels, keeping the family well supplied with provisions, as well as ridding the country of vicious beasts of prey. August 15, 1847, he married Margaret E. Feely, daughter of William and Sarah (Alexander) Feely, which union was blessed with five children: Eliza J., Lois A., Marion, Susan R. and Mary E. In December, 1852, Mr. Kern came to Boone county and settled on his present farm of 160 acres, to which he added by industry and thrift until he owned 535 acres, and of this handsome estate he has given his children all but 295 acres. Mr. Kern has always been a thrifty and hard-working man, and is entirely self-made. His course through life has been upright, winning the respect of his neighbors wherever he has resided. He and wife have long been members of the Christian church, in which he has been a deacon for many years, and of which he is a trustee; he is also quite liberal in his contributions to its support. In politics he is an earnest republican, and, fraternally, a non-affiliating Odd Fellow. Mr. Kern is among the best known hunters of large game in the state of Indiana, as intimated in the opening of this biography. He has in his possession a magnificent head and antlers of a brown elk, which he shot in the Rocky Mountains in Wyoming in 1889, on the Columbia line, and these have been mounted by Beasley, of Lebanon, and are considered the finest in America. He has also many splendid specimens of skulls and antlers of

deer which he has killed. His farm is well stocked with choice animals, and his is one of the best pasture farms of Center township. Mr. Kern's daughter, Eliza J., is married to James H. Kersey, a thriving farmer of the township, and is the mother of two children—Stella M. and John J.; his daughter, Lois A., is the wife of Solon M. Atkinson, also a prosperous farmer of the township, and has one daughter, Lillian L. None occupy a higher social position in Boone county than the family of Mr. Kern.

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JAMES KERSEY is one of the original pioneers of Center township and a man who has reached the patriarchal age of eighty-five years. The founder of the family came to America before the war of the Revolution. He is descended from excellent Scotch-Irish ancestry. James Kersey, father of our subject, was born in Carolina. His parents died when he was young and James Kersey was reared by others. He became a farmer and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was also a pioneer in Kentucky, and was acquainted with the famous frontiersman, Daniel Boone, and was in several difficulties with the Indians. He married Susan Bell, a relative of Daniel Boone. The Bells were of English stock, but an old American family. To Mr. and Mrs. Kersey were born six children: Elisha, Vica, Elizabeth, John, James and Eliza. This is the proper order of birth and all are now deceased, except our subject. Mr. Kersey became a substantial farmer of Nicholas county, Ky., owning a good farm. He lived to the age of seventy-seven years. He was the typical American pioneer farmer, straightforward in his dealings and in his younger days he was a great hunter, the state of Kentucky being a paradise for game of all kinds. In political opinions he voted with the

old-line whigs. James Kersey, our subject, was born in Nicholas county, Ky., November 9, 1809, on his father's farm. He received but little education, but learned to read and write. He was taught to work as soon as his young arms could bear the burden, and at nine years of age he began to plow, and since that time has assisted to make a crop every year. He married at the age of twenty-one, in Bath county, Ky., in October, 1830, Nancy, daughter of John and Priscilla Neal, sister of Judge Stephen Neal of Lebanon. Mr. Kersey bought land and engaged in farming. In the fall of 1836, he came to Boone county, making the journey with a four-horse wagon, and settled on land which he had bought the August before, which consisted of eighty acres. By hard labor and great industry, he cleared this land from the primeval forest and by thrift he gradually added to it until he owned 240 acres, which was an excellent farming property. Being liberal to his children he gave them part of it and sold some of it, and now retains 120 acres for a homestead, which is well improved and drained. When he first settled on his land, it was covered with large trees, except about five acres, which were partly cleared, and on which a log cabin stood, which had neither floor, chimney nor door. Part of this cabin is still standing, now used as an out-house. This hardy pioneer, assisted by his sturdy wife, made light of trifles and patiently endured the hardships of frontier life and soon made a good home. They became the parents of six children, John M., James W., Stephen J., Caroline, William A. and Armstead J.—their names being in the order of their birth. Mr. Kersey gave his children all good common educations and reared a respected family. He has always been one of the industrious and thrifty men of Boone county, and honored for his integrity. He was a strong Union man during the Civil war, in which he had one son,

Stephen J., who served nine months. In political opinions, Mr. Kersey was one of the original republicans of Boone county, and he at one time held the office of county supervisor. Armstead Jerome Kersey, son of above, was born October 28, 1850, on the old homestead, received a common education and was brought up a farmer. He is one of the practical farmers and stock raisers of Center township, and is straightforward in his business transactions, and is now managing the home farm. He voted with the republican party until recently, when he became a populist. His father, James Kersey, is the oldest man now living in Boone county, who came to this county with a wife, who is now living. He has been married the long period of sixty-four years.

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JAMES H. KIBBEY, leading farmer and one of the old settlers of Jackson township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Carter county, Ky., September 8, 1825. His grandfather, Ephraim, and his father, Moses, were born in New Jersey, came to Ohio where Cincinnati now stands, and Moses was reared in Ohio. Moses Kibbey, when a young man, emigrated from Cincinnati to Carter county, Ky., where he engaged in the manufacture of salt, and where he married Sallie Everman, daughter of Michael Everman, a well-to-do farmer. To this marriage were born Jacob, Clarinda, David, Delilah, Jacinthia, Moses, William, Perry, Ephraim and James H.—the last named the only one now living. Moses Kibbey accumulated considerable property and was the owner of a large number of slaves. He and wife were members of the Christian church, in which he was an elder, and their house was often the place of worship in those early days. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a very prominent citizen of his county.

James H. Kibbey was instructed in the rudiments of an English education in an old-fashioned log school-house in Carter county. December 4, 1849, he married Martha Ann Gill, daughter of Samuel C. and Sallie (Malone) Gill, of Bath county, Ky., and to an interesting sketch of the Gill family, further on, the attention of the reader is invited. After his marriage, Mr. Kibbey purchased a 300-acre farm and engaged in farming and saw-milling, but this he sold and bought another tract, containing 500 acres, on which, also, was a saw-mill, grist-mill and carding factory. This land he sold in due course of time, and came to Boone county, Ind., arriving November 20, 1853, and here settled on an unimproved tract of 225 acres, which his wife's father had entered some years previously. This was an utter wildwood when Mr. Kibbey took possession, but is now one of the best improved farms in the county. Here were reared the children born to James H. and Martha Ann Kibbey; they are named as follows: Sarah T., Mary G., Ephraim, Ann Eliza, Moses, Emila E. (the last named three deceased), William P., Clara H. and George. Mr. and Mrs. Kibbey have for many years been devout christians, and Mr. Kibbey is the oldest living member of the old Union church. In politics Mr. Kibbey is a democrat, and was formerly very active in his support of the party. He has served as township trustee three terms, and has filled the position of justice of the peace. Fraternally, he is a member of Luther lodge, No. 227, I. O. O. F., at Jamestown, and is the oldest in membership, having been a charter member in 1862; he passed all the chairs, united with the grand lodge, and then became a member of the encampment at Jamestown. The standing of the Kibbey family in the township and county in which they have so long lived is a most enviable one, both socially and financially, and their walk through

life well worthy of emulation. The following interesting notes are abridged from the HISTORY OF THE GILL FAMILY.

About the year 1718, some peasants, or fishermen, found an infant lying upon the shores of one of those seas that lash the coast of Ireland. The child was wrapped in rags, had the gill of a fish in its mouth and was lying within easy reach of the rapidly approaching, resistless, and merciless tide. * * * * * Since the gill of a fish had been found between its lips, they at once called it Gill, to which the name of John was prefixed. The blood of this child has run in the veins of more than 10,000 Americans. Their number is beyond calculation, and the names of thousands of them beyond the reach of the historian. * * * * *

This lad, John Gill, in 1732, was learning the weaver's trade in Ireland, but on account of a quarrel between himself and master, he fled from the Emerald isle, secreted himself on a boat bound for the new world, and landed in New York harbor. In 1748 he married a Miss Duncan, of Scotch descent. Thomas Gill, son of the above and grandfather of Mrs. Martha A. (Gill) Kibbey, was born in 1765. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war and was noted for his bravery in battle. He married Hannah Criswell in 1785. They settled in South Carolina, but later moved to Kentucky. Thomas and Hannah (Criswell) Gill lived to a ripe old age and died in Crawford county, Ill., in 1857. Samuel C. Gill, son of Capt. Thomas Gill, the Revolutionary soldier and grandson of the Irish waif, was born in the state of South Carolina November 22, 1783. The boy early became inured to farm labor. The plow was made with the wooden board. He married Sarah Malone September 23, 1807, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Malone. All their worldly possessions

they placed on a pony and emigrated to Bath county, Ky., settling on Licking river. He bought the only mill in the vicinity for fifty dollars, made a good dam, and put in new and better machinery. Later he attached a saw-mill, and supplied the whole country, for a radius of fifty miles, with sawed timber. He made numerous trips into Indiana and entered large bodies of land in Boone, Putnam, Montgomery and Hendricks counties, as well as in Douglas county, Ill., thus laying the foundation for a large fortune, especially for his children. Samuel C. Gill was highly respected by the people of his county, and they often honored him with their confidence by electing him to some county office. He served as justice of the peace for nearly a quarter of a century. By virtue of the office and according to the law (he becoming the oldest justice) he also filled the office of sheriff. He lived an honest and upright life, and although he was not identified with any religious sect, he aided liberally in building churches and paying preachers. The wife was a consistent member of the old Ironside Baptist church. She was loved for her many charities and her hospitable disposition. She died, as she had lived, December 22, 1847. On November 1, 1849, he married Elizabeth Reed. The old people lived happily together for many years. About the year 1845 he sold the mill and farm, and died in Fleming county, Ky., November 23, 1854.

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WILLIAM A. KUSER.—Among the respected citizens of Boone county who served their country bravely and with credit during the great Civil war, and whose record well deserves preservation in history, is William A. Kuser, the subject of this sketch. The founders of his family in America were pioneers in the

great Keystone state and descended from that race who are noted for their steadiness and industry—the Germans. Daniel Kuser, the father of our subject, was one of the oldest railroad engineers in the United States. Before steam was applied on the B. & O. railroad, he hauled freight on this line with horses. He finally settled in Frederick county, Md., and in the fall of 1856 moved with his family to Indiana and settled on land in Marion county. He had married, in Maryland, Christina Fisher, and to them were born five children—Samuel, William A., Cornelia E., Rebecca and Mary C. Mr. Kuser passed all the remainder of his days in Marion county and died at the age of seventy years. In political opinions he was a staunch democrat. He was an industrious and honorable citizen.

William A. Kuser was born in Frederick City, Md., February 5, 1840, received the education of the common schools and was about sixteen years of age when he came with his father to Indiana. He worked with his father until 1862 on the farm, and on July 19, he offered his services to his country and enlisted at Indianapolis, Ind., in company G, Seventieth regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, for three years or during the war, under Capt. Parker S. Carson. He was in the battle of Russellville, Ky., September 30, 1862; Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864; Golgotha, Ga., June 15, 1864; Dallas, Ga., in June, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., July 3, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Ga., July —August, 1864; Savannah, Ga., December 21, 1864; Lottenville, N. C., February 6, 1865; Arrysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., 1865, and in many skirmishes, some of them so severe as to be really battles. He was in Sherman's famous march to the sea, and endured all the hardships and vicissitudes in this greatest march in history. Mr. Kuser was neither sick in hospital nor wounded and

did not ride a day in an ambulance during the war. He was always on active duty and at his post, and took part in every battle and skirmish of his regiment. Ex-President Harrison was the colonel of his regiment when it left Indianapolis, and while on Sherman's march to the sea he was commissioned brigadier-general. Mr. Kuser was on the return march and in the grand review at Washington. After the war he returned to Marion county, Ind., and resumed farming, and on December 6, 1865, married Rachael E., daughter of Richard and Frances (McLain) Hogland. To Mr. and Mrs. Hogland were born three children—James, Mary A., and Rachael E. Mr. Hogland moved to Boone county in 1870, and settled on eighty acres of land in Center township. He died March 15, 1876, aged sixty-three years. In politics he voted the democratic ticket, and he was a member of the Baptist church. He was a man of good character and very industrious. After marriage Mr. Kuser resided in Marion county, until 1870, when he came to Boone county and settled on a farm of sixty-four acres where he still lives. He has always voted with the democrats. He and wife are members of the Christian church. Mr. Kuser is a veteran soldier, who has a splendid military record. He did his duty cheerfully and faithfully, and has faced rebel bullets in many a hard-fought battle field. Few soldiers, if any, in this county have a better military record, than this quiet and respected citizen of Center township.

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CHARLES CLAY LAFOLLETTE, one of the firm of Buckles & LaFollette, undertakers and furniture dealers of Thorntown, Boone county, Ind., was born in Shannondale, Ind., September 19, 1867, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah E. (Young) LaFollette.

Charles Clay LaFollette was reared on the home farm until eighteen years of age, receiving, in the meantime, all the advantages that the country schools of his district afforded. At eighteen he entered Wabash college, where for one and one-half years he devoted his most assiduous attention to study, and then returned to the home farm. Being now past twenty-one years old, he entered the Commercial college of Indianapolis, where he concluded his studies in June, 1890, and then again returned to the home farm, on which he remained until October, 1792, when he came to Thorntown to assume the responsibilities of business life. Here he followed the grocery trade until April, 1893, when he sold out and bought an interest in the furniture and undertaking establishment of Buckles & Binford, and, under the firm style of Buckles, Binford & LaFollette, the business was carried until September, 1893, when the partnership was dissolved, and since then the firm has been known as Buckles & LaFollette. This enterprising firm carry a large and well selected stock of household furniture and of undertaking supplies; their stock is neatly arranged, and both members of the firm are gentlemanly and pleasant to deal with.

Mr. LaFollette was happily married at Thorntown, September 17, 1893, to Miss Emma Campbell, a native of Boone county, Ind., born February 4, 1867, a daughter of Joseph and Cynthia (Ball) Campbell, who are now living in Thorntown, in retirement. Mr. LaFollette is a member of the blue lodge, F. & A. M., and of the grand lodge and encampment of the I. O. O. F., and also of the grand lodge of the K. of P. He has been prepared for his business by graduating from the Indiana Embalming college. He and wife are Presbyterians in their religious belief, and both enjoy an enviable position in society. In his politics he is an ardent democrat.

LEVI LANE is one of the most honored and respected citizens of Lebanon. He has for many years been connected with the office of circuit clerk, holding this office personally for several years, and was deputy under the second clerk of the circuit court—Samuel S. Brown—the first clerk of this court for Boone county having been David Hoover. Mr. Lane descends from sterling English stock. His grandfather, James Lane, came from England at the age of fourteen years, having run away from his parents, who lived in the city of London. He shipped on board a vessel for America, and at New York was apprenticed to pay his passage money. At the age of eighteen he was drafted into the colonial army and served throughout the Revolutionary war. He married in Virginia, and, with his wife, shortly after moved to Grainger county, Tenn., in which state Mr. Lane was one of the pioneers. He cleared up a good farm on Flat creek, and here passed the remainder of his days. To Mr. Lane and wife were born four children—William, James, Edward, and one daughter, whose name is not remembered. He was a member of the Baptist church, and well known throughout the county as a man of sterling worth. He reached the great age of eighty years. William Lane, his son, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia, December 2, 1787, was taken to Tennessee by his parents and grew up among the pioneers of that state. He became a farmer and married Sarah Haines, who was born February 14, 1782. She was the daughter of David Haines, who was of Irish stock. To Mr. and Mrs. Lane were born the following children: Polly, Addison, Josiah C., Louis, John, Ruth, Levi, Ann, Rhoda, and one who died an infant. They are all deceased except our subject, and all left families. William Lane was a substantial farmer, owning 200 acres of land. He was appointed by the

state legislature justice of the peace, and served continuously for forty years, his judgment being respected by all who knew him. At an early day he served as a soldier in the Indian troubles. He died on his farm February 19, 1845, aged sixty-eight years. He was a man of honorable character and a typical American pioneer.

Levi Lane, his son, was born July 9, 1815, on his father's farm in Grainger county, Tenn., twenty-two miles north of Knoxville. He was reared a farmer and left home at the age of twenty-five years. He had received a good, common education for his day, and taught a subscription school two winters. In 1840, the day after the election of William H. Harrison to the presidency, he left his old home for Boone county, Ind. His brother, Josiah, accompanied him. He was a man of family and had already settled in Boone county, and had been home on a visit. Levi Lane had just taken an active part, for his age and position, in the famous "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" campaign, in which the excitement had run very high, the war cry being "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too." On the first day of the journey, the brothers passed the famous chestnut tree where the three states—Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky—meet. Here had been held a political rally and the flag still waved in shreds from the top of a tree. The woods near by were filled with cider barrels, from which the hard cider had freely flowed to quench the thirst and cause the enthusiasm in the celebrated campaign. Mr. Lane came directly to Lebanon, making the journey of 400 miles on horseback, in three weeks, arriving here in November. Four brothers of the Lane family settled in Boone county, three of them—Addison, Josiah C., and Lewis came from Putnam county, Ind., where they had settled between 1830 and 1832. They are now deceased. In the May following his arrival, in 1840, Levi

Lane and his brother Addison and family returned to the old home in Tennessee for a visit.

Levi Lane returned to Lebanon in September, 1841, and from that time remained permanently. On the next day after his arrival in September, 1841, he entered the office of county clerk as deputy and continued in this position two and one-half years. Mr. Brown, the clerk, being succeeded by John Christman, who resigned his position, Mr. Lane was elected to fill his unexpired term and served by appointment and election six and one-half years. He was then deputy under subsequent clerks until the present time, with the exception of eight years. During this long period of more than forty-five years, he has made more court records than any man in the state of Indiana; has issued more marriage licenses, as he has served in the clerk's office for a longer period than any other man in the state. His records are accurate and very legible and now of great value.

Mr. Lane married August 23, 1842, Phebe Hayes, daughter of Charles Hayes, of Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Lane have been born ten children—Henry S., now of Chicago; Clara L., Empson, Willard W., Samantha E., deceased; Joseph B., Nellie L., Albert L., Morris E. and Georgianna, who died an infant, all born in Lebanon, and this is the proper order of their birth. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lane are members of the Methodist church, of which he is one of the trustees and also steward, and for forty years has been secretary of the quarterly conferences and board of stewards. Politically he is a staunch republican: he was a strong Union man during the war, in which he had two sons—Henry S. and Empson T. Henry S. was in an Indiana infantry regiment and served during the war. He was in the battle of Pittsburg Landing and in the gun-boat service, and hospital steward and pay-

master's clerk. Empson T. was in an Indiana regiment and in seven skirmishes. Mr. Lane is one of the best Union men in the county and is universally respected. He has been so long connected with the clerk's office that the people of the county feel that his supervision of the records is almost necessary for their accuracy.

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JOSEPH MALCOLM LANHAM, farmer of Marion township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Virginia, January 1, 1832, and was reared on the home farm. His great grandfather came from Ireland to America in colonial days and settled in Virginia, where his son, William, was born. Pleasant, son of William, was born in Botetourt county, Va., and married Jane McCowen, daughter of James and Cynthia (Castor) McCowen, and to this union were born thirteen children, of whom Joseph M. was the sixth in order of birth.

Joseph M. Lanham, at the age of twenty-three, came to Boone county, Ind., on a visit, and was so well pleased with the country that he decided to make it his home; but he returned to Virginia for a year, and then came back to Boone county, and February 3, 1857, married Mary E. Wright, who was born March 9, 1836, a daughter of John C. and Johanna (Norris) Wright. Mr. Lanham worked in a sawmill for a year after his marriage, and then cleared forty acres of heavily timbered land, taking in payment for his labor forty acres of similar land. This he later sold, and purchased forty acres in Marion township. To the marriage of Mr. Lanham have been the following children: William P., born December 31, 1857, and married to Alice Price; George H., born March 20, 1860, and died at eighteen; John F., born May 27, 1862, and died when young; Johanna, born September 26, 1864,

and married to William Bush; Amanda, born January 18, 1867, and married to A. P. Popino; Frederick, born August 23, 1869, and married to Cordie P. Jones; Mollie E., born January 7, 1872, and married to William Kincaide; Copeland, born April 27, 1874; Pearl, born August 17, 1876, deceased; Cassius, born February 10, 1879; Empson, born November 28, 1880, and died June 27, 1882; Olga, born June 27, 1882.

Mr. and Mrs. Lanham prospered in their farming, and when he had added twenty acres to his original forty, sold out, and bought seventy-nine acres on the east side of his present farm. About 1879 Mrs. Lanham's father died, and the farm, by inheritance and purchase, was increased to 159 acres. This farm is well tilled and has some 600 rods of tiling, and some fifteen acres reserved for timber. Mr. Lanham has some fine trotting horses and has made raising sheep a specialty, Shropshire strain being his favorite, it being short-legged, heavily-bodied, and the leading animal for mutton. His dwelling cost \$1,000, and his out-buildings are substantial and commodious; he takes great interest in good roads and has contributed liberally toward their construction, and has a splendid gravel road at his very door. He is a stockholder in the natural gas company, and uses the gas in his tasty dwelling. He and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church, and their upright walk in life proves the sincerity of their faith. In politics Mr. Lanham affiliates with the people's party. He is much respected by his neighbors, and his family enjoy a large share of this respect. Mrs. Lanham has three brothers who served in the late war, as follows: Robert, was killed at Kenesaw Mountain; William, served without injury until the close of the war; Franklin, lost the fingers of his right hand. All three were in the Fortieth Indiana volunteer infantry.

GEORGE LYSTER, insurance and real estate agent and general financier, at Thorntown, Boone county, Ind., was born in Johnson county, Ind., February 12, 1865, a son of Peter V. and Mary J. (Deer) Lyster, who were both born in Kentucky, but were married in Johnson county, Ind., of which county their parents were pioneers and their fathers farmers. Peter V. and Mary J. were members of the Christian church and were highly respected by their neighbors, and in politics Peter V. was a democrat. In 1873 this family came to Boone county and located in Sugar Creek township, where the father followed farming until his death, which occurred in January, 1887. Mrs. Mary J. Lyster is now residing in Thorntown. To this worthy couple five children were born, as follows: Alonzo, deceased; Riley, a stock dealer in Thorntown; Cornelius, Amanda and George.

George Lyster was educated in the graded schools of Thorntown, and he remained on the home farm until 1889, when he went to Anderson, Ind., and for a year was engaged in the insurance business; then he returned to Thorntown and established an insurance and real estate agency, in which he has prospered most satisfactorily ever since. He is also secretary of the Thorntown Building and Loan association, and Business Men's Protective and Savings association, and also does an individual loan and collecting business. He was married, in Boone county, December 15, 1891, to Miss Myrtle Cox, who was born in this county August 12, 1868, a daughter of George and Melisia (Gregory) Cox, and to this congenial marriage one child has been born, named Lloyd. Mrs. Lyster is in religious faith a Methodist, while Mr. Lyster is a member of the Christian church; in his politics he is a democrat; fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias, a Red Man, and an Odd Fellow, being in the

encampment and having taken the Rebecca degree of the last named order. He owns a neat and pleasant home, and his social and business standing is of the best in Thorntown.

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GEORGE W. LEWIS.—The grandfather of the gentleman for whom this sketch is prepared was Charles Lewis, a Virginian by birth and an early settler of Montgomery county, Ind., to which part of the state he moved from Kentucky in pioneer times. Later he became a resident of the county of Boone, and entered a large tract of government land in Jackson township, the greater part of which he cleared and brought into a successful state of cultivation. He reared a family consisting of the following children: George W., Benjamin F., Fielding, Charles, John and Sallie, and departed this life in 1856. Fielding Lewis, father of the immediate subject, was born October 23, 1807, in Kentucky, and came with his parents to Indiana when a young man. He married Tabitha Davis, daughter of John Davis, one of the pioneers of Boone county, and became the father of the following children, namely: Charles L., John W., Priscilla, Nancy E., George W., Alfred, James, Thomas, Hubbard L. and Mary J. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Lewis settled on the farm in Jackson township where his son George W. now resides, and with the exception of about three years continued to live on the same until his death, which occurred on the ninth day of December, 1859. Mrs. Lewis survived her husband nearly twenty years, departing this life August 15, 1879. Fielding Lewis was widely and favorably known throughout Jackson and adjoining townships, and occupied a conspicuous place in the estimation of his fellow citizens. He was a man of many excel-

lent qualities, a good neighbor, and in his death, which was mourned by the entire community, Boone county lost one of its substantial and well-to-do citizens.

George W. Lewis was born in Missouri June 13, 1844, and while a mere boy was brought by his father to Indiana, since which time he has been an honored resident of Boone county. His youthful years were spent on the home farm, where he early became accustomed to hard work, and learned to appreciate the true dignity of the agriculturist's vocation, and in such schools as the country afforded he acquired the rudiments of a practical English education. At the breaking out of the late war he tendered his services to his country, and during the dark days of the rebellion did valiant service in many campaigns as a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Indiana volunteer infantry, with which he served until honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment, April 2, 1864. On leaving the army Mr. Lewis returned to Boone county, where he has since resided, actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he carries on successfully, being at this time one of the leading farmers and representative citizens of the community in which he lives. He is an ardent supporter of the republican party, the principals of which he has always believed to be for the best interest of the country, and he is to be found working with might and main for the success of his ticket in every political contest. Hubbard Lewis, brother of George W., is a native of Boone county, Ind., born on the old home farm in Jackson township, August 19, 1852. His early life, spent amid the rugged duties of the farm, was comparatively uneventful, and he has passed his days in the peaceful pursuit of agriculture. He is one of the substantial citizens of Jackson, takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the good of the public, and is a



Ben F. Key.

recognized worker in the republican party, with which he has been affiliated ever since attaining his majority.

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BEN. F. McKEY, the editor of the Pioneer, at Lebanon, Boone county, Ind., was born in Montgomery county, Ind., December 5, 1857, and springs from an old colonial family of Scotch-Irish extraction. His father, Jefferson C. McKey, was a native of east Tennessee, born near Knoxville, and was quite young when he came to Indiana and located in Montgomery county, where he followed farming and also his vocation of carpenter and builder. In 1856 he married, in that county, Miss Sarah A. Sering, daughter of George A. and Nancy Sering, the former of whom came from a family of prominent farmers in Union county, but later became a citizen of Boone county, where he passed the last years of his life. Jefferson C. McKey is now a citizen of Boone, and resides in Lebanon.

Ben. F. McKey, in 1865, came to Boone county with his father, who settled on a farm. He attended the district schools of the county and worked on the farm until March, 1870, when the family moved to Lebanon, where Ben. F. attended the public schools for three years, and in 1883 entered the Pioneer office. as an apprentice under Ben A. Smith, who paid him the munificent sum of one dollar per week. He then went to Covington, Ind., with a Mr. Smith, and for two years worked on the People's Friend, and being attentive and industrious, had by this time become thoroughly acquainted with his trade. In 1876 he returned to Lebanon, worked for some time on the Democrat, a newspaper venture which found an early grave, and then went with Mr. Smith to Laurel, Franklin county, where he worked on the Review for a year.

He next came back to Lebanon and here attended the public school under Prof. John W. Kise, a gentleman for whom he still entertains a high respect, and added considerably to his stock of general information. Mr. McKey then went to work on the Patriot for John A. Abbott, until January 1, 1879, when he became foreman of the Lebanon Pioneer, under Dr. T. H. Harrison, took the management of the paper, became a local writer, and soon had thrust upon him the entire responsibility of the establishment. In 1889 he leased the office from Dr. Harrison for a year, and at the end of that time purchased the plant and has since been editor and proprietor, having largely increased the circulation of the journal and added to its advertising patronage. Mr. McKey began at the bottom of the ladder; by thorough ability, foresight and good management he has placed his journal in its present prosperous condition. He is an incisive writer, and the Pioneer is what every local paper should be—spicy, newsy and prompt in recording the events of the neighborhood. Its dress is neat and attractive, and its press work clean and clear. It is emphatically and pronouncedly democratic in its enunciations, and is the only sheet advocating democratic principles in the county. Attached to the Pioneer office is a job department, furnished with new type and modern machinery, with skillful and tasteful compositors ready for any class of work in their line.

The marriage of Mr. McKey took place March 31, 1880, to Miss Jennie Dyson, of Lebanon. This lady lost her eyesight when a young girl, by an accident, and was carefully educated at the Indiana Institution for the Blind, becoming an accomplished scholar and musician. Her moral training has been of the strictest character, and her religious convictions reach a high spiritual plane. She is a member of the Methodist church, an active

Sabbath-school worker, and is one of the most highly respected ladies of Lebanon. Mr. McKey is also a member of the Methodist church, and is a member of its board of stewards. Fraternally he is a member of Lebanon lodge, No. 45, Knights of Pythias, Winnebago tribe, No. 36, Improved Order of Red Men, and Sidney lodge, No. 1784, Knights of Honor.

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JOHAN FITZER MCKINLEY, an honored citizen of Clinton township, Boone county, Ind., and gallant ex-soldier, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 25, 1840. His father was William McKinley, a native of Ohio and of Irish descent, and his mother was Cynthia (Holmes) McKinley, daughter of Capt. Wilkes Holmes, for a number of years a commander of an Ohio river steamboat. William McKinley was a ship carpenter by occupation and he became the father of the following children: Zelotes A., William, John F., Anderson and one daughter.

John F. McKinley was six years old when his mother died, and when ten years of age was called upon to mourn the death of his father, who was killed by a fall while engaged in repairing a ship. After the latter event young John went to live with a man by the name of Jesse O'Neal, who proved anything but a kind task-master, in consequence of which the boy started out for himself, working at different places and at anything honorable which his hands could find to do until the breaking out of the great rebellion. He was one of the first to respond to the country's call for defenders, being moved to enter the army, after listening to a patriotic speech delivered by Abraham Lincoln in Indianapolis in October, 1861. He soon afterward enlisted in company C. Fifty-first Indiana infantry, and

accompanied his command to Louisville, thence to Bardstown, Ky., and later to Mill Springs, the brigade to which his regiment was assigned being commanded by Gen. James A. Garfield, afterward president of the United States. To narrate in detail the many army experiences of Mr. McKinley while battling for the national honor would far transcend the limits of a sketch of this character, accordingly but a brief epitome of the campaigns and battles in which he participated is herewith attempted. From Mill Springs the regiment proceeded to Bowling Green, and from that point marched over the greater part of the state of Kentucky and various parts of Tennessee, and was engaged in the last day's fight at Pittsburg Landing. The next movement was to Corinth, Miss., where Mr. McKinley bore a gallant part in the subjugation of that place and then joined in the pursuit of the rebel Gen. Bragg through Kentucky, being thus actively engaged for a period of thirty-three days, or until getting ahead of the enemy's forces at Louisville, Ky. While at the latter place Mr. McKinley met with an accident which for some time incapacitated him for active service in the ranks, but he followed his regiment by railway overtaking the command at Bowling Green, and later participated in the bloody battle at Perryville. At Nashville the brigade was sent to Decatur, Ala., to guard bridges and gather in the loyal residents hidden in the mountains to keep them from being conscripted into the service of the Confederacy. From Bridgeport the command proceeded to Nashville, thence to Stone River, in the battle of which place it took part, and was also engaged in the bloody battle of Murfreesboro. At Day's Gap the brigade had a hard fight, in which James W. Sheets, the first captain of Mr. McKinley's company, was killed, while acting in the capacity of lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. Hotly pressed by Gen. Forrest's

cavalry, the brigade reached the Green Mountain iron works, where the enemy were casting cannon. which was captured and destroyed, as were also several important bridges in the vicinity, the loss being a severe blow to the Confederacy. During the raid in which the above events took place, Mr. McKinley acted as brigade orderly, in which capacity he did valiant service. The further particulars of this celebrated raid, which forms an interesting page in the history of the war, were as follows: The ammunition was carried on mules, as well as two twelve-pound cannon, and at the "Gap" a full battery with horses was captured, which was used until the ammunition was exhausted, when the guns were spiked, and for a number of miles the road was completely destroyed. After various engagements, hard marching, and other vicissitudes, the Federals, under Gen. A. D. Streight, were compelled to surrender, but not until after certain conditions had been agreed to, among which were that each soldier was to keep his own private property and that the force was to march out with colors flying. The regimental flag of the Fifty-first was taken in charge, but the boys soon succeeded in stealing the precious emblem, which they at once proceeded to cut in pieces, giving to each soldier a small fragment, which was presented as a memento. Mr. McKinley succeeded in secreting in the waistband of his trousers about \$40 in greenbacks, which afterwards proved the means of procuring him many comforts while a prisoner. After great suffering of forty days' duration, all, with the exception of the officers, were paroled, and Mr. McKinley, with others, went to Washington city, thence to Columbus, Ohio, where he received new clothing. From the latter place Mr. McKinley returned to Indianapolis, and after his exchange, which was effected March 3, 1863, he again went to the front and took part in the siege of Chattanooga, battles of

Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Chickamauga. He veteranized in January, 1864, and after a furlough of thirty days was again sent to Chattanooga, where for some time he did guard duty. Subsequently his regiment participated in the various battles of the Atlanta campaign, Franklin and Nashville, and later Mr. McKinley accompanied his command to Texas, where he did guard duty until mustered out of the service, at San Antonio, in December, 1865. He was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, January 13, 1866, and on the thirteenth of the following month was united in marriage to Mrs. Lucy A. (Kelly) Harlan, whom he had previously met in a hospital, where she was attending her former husband, who received his death wound in one of the battles near Atlanta. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley have been born the following children: Marion E., Mary M., Levi L., Attagara, wife of James Evans; Zelura N., Reona A. and Cynthia E. Mrs. McKinley was born in Marion county, Ind., August 22, 1840, the daughter of Joseph A. and Mary (Randall) Kelly, both parents natives of Kentucky. She was married October 28, 1857, to Martin M. Harlan, who died at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., July 4, 1864, and by him had two children: Pametta M. and John C. Harlan. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. McKinley went to house-keeping not far southeast of Indianapolis, at the home of the latter, where they lived until 1872, when they moved to their present in Clinton township, Boone county. In addition to farming, Mr. McKinley has for some years been engaged in contracting ditch work, and it is probable that no man in Boone county has laid more drain tile than he. Years ago he learned the trade of brick laying, to which he now devotes the greater part of his attention. In politics Mr. McKinley is an uncompromising republican, and at this time holds the office of justice of

the peace in the township of Clinton. He is an ardent member of the G. A. R. and with his wife belongs to the Baptist church.

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THOMAS J. McMURRAY.--It is seldom that the biographical historian of these modern days records the services of a veteran of the Mexican war, which occupied the attention of the American people in 1847-8. Thomas J. McMurray, the subject of this sketch, is one of the few veterans of that war yet living in Boone county. He is a practical farmer, a respected citizen and a native Indianian. A few words in regard to his ancestry, placed in this record, would be valued by his descendants. He is the second generation from the founder of his family, in America, his grandfather having first emigrated from Scotland to Ireland, where he settled in Donegal county, and where he died. John McMurray, the father of our subject, was born in Donegal county, Ireland, and learned the weaver's trade. He came to America in 1819, and married in Nelson county, Ky., Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Scraggs) Carr. Mr. Carr was a pioneer in Nelson county, Ky., came from Ireland at the age of sixteen years, his parents having died on the passage. Mr. Carr and wife were the parents of Ruth, William, Lydia, Jane, Elizabeth, Joseph, John, Robert, James and Henry. Mr. Carr became a wealthy planter and slave owner. He lived to be seventy years of age and died in Nelson county, Ky. He was a devout member of the Presbyterian church, in which he was a leader. John McMurray settled in Owen county, Ind., in 1822, and entered 160 acres of land in the woods. He had just cut a set of house logs when he sickened and died. He left one son, Thomas J., our subject. After the death of her husband, Mrs. McMurray took her infant son in her lap,

and rode through the woods, horseback, to Nelson county, Ky., a distance of 140 miles. This sturdy pioneer woman was undeterred by hardships and fatigue, which would daunt the strongest man at the present day.

"The mothers of our forest land,
Stout hearted dames were they;
With nerve to wield the battle-ax
And join the border fray."

She afterward married, in Kentucky, Thomas R. Anderson, and they were the parents of Ruth A., William and Elizabeth, who are yet living, and James, Joseph, George, Sarah and Isaac, who are deceased. Mrs. Anderson was a member of the Presbyterian church, a woman of great force of character and many virtues.

Thomas J. McMurray, our subject, was born in Owen county, Ind., March 2, 1823, six weeks before the death of his father. He was reared by his mother and grandfather Carr, and was but two years and a half of age at the time of his mother's second marriage, and was taken by his mother to Owen county, Ind., where Mr. Anderson settled. As he grew up, much of the support of the family devolved upon him, and he had no opportunity of gaining any education. He remained with his mother and cared for her until he was twenty-three years old, when he began to work for himself. While in his twenty-fourth year, on June 4, 1847, he enlisted in company B, Fourth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, at Gosport, Owen county, under Capt. J. I. Alexander. The company went to Jeffersonville, Ind., in wagons, and thence down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in a steamboat to New Orleans. They left that city on July 9, by steamer, and on the 12th of that month the steamer blew up in the Gulf of Mexico, but was only partially disabled, and ran into Galveston, Tex. The troops were embarked on a steamer, which sailed to the mouth of the Rio Grande river,

and landed them in Mexico. Our subject served under Gen. Taylor, then under Gen. Scott, and afterward under Gen. Lane. He was in the battles of Huamantla, Pueblo, Atlixco and other battles. He served thirteen months and returned home with the troops. He was neither sick nor wounded, but was always in active duty as a faithful soldier. After six months' service with the infantry, he was transferred to the artillery, and was "right gunner and number one ranmer." During this service his right ear drum was burst by the discharge of the artillery, and he has ever since been totally deaf in one ear. On his return to Owen county, Ind., he married Christina, daughter of Francis K. and Presha (Hilton) Porter. Mr. Porter was a pioneer of Johnson county, Ind., born in New Hampshire, of English descent, and finally settled in Owen county, when he became a prosperous farmer. He and wife were the parents of four children: Christina, Lethanna, Verlinda and Presha E. Mr. Porter had been previously married to Margaret Glass. Their children were Julia A., Hiram, Sarah, Rhoda and Margaret H. (twins). Mr. Porter lived to be seventy-nine years old, and died in Owen county, Ind. He was a member of the Swedenborgian church. He was well educated and a prominent citizen. After marriage Mr. McMurray settled in Owen county, Ind., in 1850, and bought 250 acres of land in Illinois. In 1860 he moved to Johnson county, Ind., and in 1879 he came to Boone county, Ind. He now owns 160 acres of land, being equally divided in Center and Harrison township. He and wife are the parents of nine children: Letha, Charles H., Mary F., John K., James H., Thomas J., Willis, Sarah and Lillis A. Mr. and Mrs. McMurray are members of the Christian church, in which he has been deacon many years. He votes the straight democratic ticket. Mr. McMurray has been a man of iron

constitution, and worked with great industry to accumulate his property. He is an honest, straightforward man, with the bluff manners of the veteran soldier. Aided by his faithful wife, he has brought up a respectable family of children. Charles H. married Lovina Burton. He is a farmer in Kansas. They have six children. Mary F. married Joseph L. Mitchell, a farmer of Johnson county, Ind. They have six children. Letha married R. W. Burris, a farmer of Boone county. They have five children. Thomas J. married Lou Doty. He is a farmer, and they have six children. John married Savannah Lipps. He is a farmer and they have two children. Willis A. married Lizzie Mitchell. He is a farmer and they have three children. James H. married Mary F. McFadden. They are farmers and have three children. Lillis A. married James F. Mullen, a farmer.

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FLEMING MACE is descended from an old colonial Irish-American family and dates his birth from June 16, 1830. His grandfather, Job Mace, a native of Pennsylvania, married Nancy Heath, of the same state, and became the father of four children: Samuel, Job, Nancy and Naomi. Samuel Mace, father of Fleming, was born in the year 1792, married Martha McFarland, who bore him nine children—Eliza A., William, Job, Isabell, Fleming, Samuel, Robert H., Jane and Betsey, all deceased except William, Isabell, and the subject of this mention. Samuel Mace was drafted at the close of the war of 1812, but of course saw no service. He was also a native of Pennsylvania, and, although himself a Methodist, it was in his cabin that the early religious services of various denominations were held. He was a farmer by occupation, a man of deep piety and departed this life November 13, 1852, lamented by

all who knew him. He was buried in Ripley county, Ind. His wife died in 1866, aged sixty-eight years, and is buried in Pennsylvania. Fleming Mace was reared to manhood in Pennsylvania, but, for many years, was a prominent resident of Ripley county, Ind., throughout which he is widely and favorably known for his many sterling traits of character. He was united in marriage March 13, 1853, in Ripley county, Ind., to Abigail Vergason, daughter of Jesse Vergason, which union was severed by the death of Mrs. Mace on the thirtieth day of March, 1857. August 31, 1759, Mr. Mace and Margaret Barickman were made man and wife, a union blessed with the following children—Martha E., born February 7, 1862, died December 25, 1882; Mary E., born August 2, 1865; William F., born May 10, 1867; Sarah S., born January 2, 1869; Gnimelb, born December 29, 1870; Francisco O., born July 9, 1872, and John W., born February 7, 1876.

At the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. Mace warmly espoused the cause of the Union and enlisted in July, 1862, in company F, Sixty-eighth Indiana volunteer infantry, with which he served until July of the following year, when he was discharged from the service on account of physical disability. While with his command, guarding a junction, he was taken very sick, from the effects of which he has never entirely recovered, suffering at this time from partial paralysis, which entitles him to a pension of thirty-six dollars per month. He entered the army a comparatively vigorous man, but returned almost a physical wreck, so much broken down, indeed, that he was compelled to go about with the aid of crutches, yet in this condition he traveled through the country in the interests of a publication, hiring his farm work done in the meantime. In 1866 he felt it his duty to engage in the ministry, and at once began preaching, even before he

became identified with any church organization; subsequently he joined the Methodist church, in the ministry of which he continued for a period of four years, when he severed his connection with that denomination and for the two succeeding years was a minister for the United Brethern church. Later his relation was again terminated, and for the past fourteen years he has been an ordained minister of the christian connection, commonly know as New Lights. During his ministry Mr. Mace has labored zealously, organizing several churches and receiving into their membership a great many people who have since become bright and shining lights in the christian world. He manifested great interest in the Sunday-school work during his first ministry, which work he considers equal in importance to that of the church, and all other moral and religious movements have ever found in him an earnest advocate and liberal patron. Owing to financial reverses, Mr. Mace at one time was compelled to give up his property, including his home, and for the support of his family began to sell tin and glass-ware, and this, at a time, when his physical condition was such that he was obliged to travel through the country with the aid of crutches. His pension, originally four dollars per month, was afterward reduced, and this at a time when his financial reverses made such a reduction exceedingly hard to bear. Subsequently his name was replaced on the rolls through the interposition of Senator, afterward President Harrison, when his claims were allowed, receiving the sum of \$1,145. With the assistance thus received, he paid every dollar of his indebtedness, and in 1884 moved to Boone county and purchased a small farm in the township of Marion, where he has since resided. He now owns a well cultivated place of seventy acres, which is farmed by his children, and he is now passing his declining years in the enjoy-

ment of that quiet which only those who have battled so long with the obstacles of life know how to appreciate. Before the war he affiliated with the democratic party, but since that time has been a staunch supporter of the principles of the republican party. He is a man of character, well respected by all who know him, and is justly entitled to mention in this connection with the representative citizens of Marion township.

BELFORD P. MAHONEY; a successful farmer of Jackson township, Boone county, Ind., is of good old Irish stock, as his name implies, his grandfather on the paternal side having been the first of the family to take up his residence in America. Henry Mahoney, father of Belford P., was born in Kentucky, where he married Polly A. Steele, and where he died before Belford P., a posthumous child, saw the light of day, and where the mother died when Belford P. was three years of age. The latter was reared by his grandmother until eight years of age, and was by her educated. At this age he was placed with a stranger, for whom he worked until seventeen years old, when he came to Indiana and enlisted in defense of the Union, October 2, 1862, at Ladoga, in company G, Eleventh Indiana volunteer infantry, was sent to Helena, Ark., and from October, 1862, until January, 1863, was on guard and picket duty; was then in the first battle of Port Gibson, Miss., was next at Champion Hill; then at the siege of Vicksburg from June 1 until July 4, when the city surrendered, all the details of which gallant siege are given in full in war dispatches and works of history. After the capture of Vicksburg Mr. Mahoney was taken sick, and was confined in hospital at St.

Louis for three months; after his recovery he rejoined his regiment at Tallapoosa Bay, and was in the fight near this point, was in several severe skirmishes, and here his regiment veteranized. After doing guard duty at New Orleans, the regiment was sent up Red river as far as Shreveport, and then returned east as far as Washington, D. C., via the ocean; having been on active duty the entire interval. Mr. Mahoney was then sent up the Shenandoah valley and was in the historical Winchester fight in 1864; was at Fisher's Hill and up the valley to near Staunton, and back to Cedar Creek. It was at this fight that Phil Sheridan came to the rescue, it will be remembered, after his famous ride of twenty miles from Winchester, and Mr. Mahoney was on the ground at the time. He also helped to capture the last cannon, and finally went to Baltimore, Md., where he was on guard duty until his honorable discharge, July 26, 1865, when he came back to Indiana. It is here impossible to here relate all the many acts of daring performed in detail by Mr. Mahoney during his very effective war service. Suffice it to say that he was a brave and gallant soldier, and that his services have been recognized by the grant of a pension, first in 1888, of \$12 per month, and since increased to \$18 per month. Mr. Mahoney is married to Margaret C., daughter of Isaiah and Nancy (McGill) Slaven, and their only child, Lou Ann, died at the age of seventeen months. In 1876 he settled in Boone county, and bought a farm of forty acres, to which his industry has added until he now owns ninety-seven acres of most fertile land, well ditched and improved with substantial farm buildings and nice barn and comfortable dwelling. He and wife are members of the Christian church, and are among the most highly respected residents of the community. He is a member of Advance post, No. 524, G. A. R., and has served as

its senior vice-commander, and is recognized as a most useful factor in all departments of useful citizenship.

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GAPT. THOMAS H. MARTIN is one of the leading dentists of Lebanon, and a veteran of the late war. Paternally he is descended from an old English family, representatives of which were living in Pennsylvania and other eastern states in colonial times, and on his mother's side, also, he is of English lineage. His grandfather and his only brother Jacob, natives of Pennsylvania, came to Ohio with Wayne's army. They purchased land near the Big Miami river and attempted to settle there, but were driven out by the Indians. They returned to Fort Washington, and while there, Joseph Martin purchased land in the Little Miami bottom. After the Indians were driven from that part of the state he married Miss Rebecca Gyrard and settled on the land near Newtown, in Hamilton county. He became a wealthy farmer and owned a fine place in the famed Miami bottoms, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying an aged man. The following are the names of twelve of his sixteen children: William, John, Levi, Jacob, Gano, Joseph, Patsy, Chloe, Jane, Susan, Rachael and Mehitable. Jacob Martin, son of Joseph, and father of Thomas H., was born near the town of Newtown, Hamilton county, Ohio, received a good English education for his day, taught school for some years, and for over a half century was an acceptable minister of the Baptist church. He left home while young to attend an academy at Alexandria, Ky., and while there married Miss Mariam Spilman. Mrs. Martin's father was a Revolutionary soldier, became a man of prominence in Kentucky and held the office of high sheriff of his county; also, he was for many years jus-

tice of the peace. He was proprietor of a tavern at the town of Alexandria and lived to be quite an old man. To the marriage of Jacob and Mariam Martin were born ten children, all of whom lived to maturity, viz.: Rev. Frank J., Rebecca A., James W., Sarah J., Capt. Thomas H., John S. (deceased), Dr. Jacob A. J., Margaret L., Martha M. and Nancy E. After his marriage Jacob Martin settled near Alexandria, taught school and preached in the states of Kentucky and Ohio.

In 1838 he moved to Decatur county, Ind., locating near Greensburg, where the remaining years of his life were passed on a farm. He was a man well known and greatly respected as a minister of the Missionary Baptist church, and was instrumental in organizing many congregations of that denomination in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. Originally a free-soil democrat, he afterward became an earnest supporter of the republican party, and during the war was noted for his loyalty and out-spoken friendship for the Union. He had three sons in the Civil war—James W., surgeon; Thomas H., captain, and Jacob A. J., hospital steward. He reached the advanced age of eighty-four years, but continued to preach the gospel until a very short time previous to his death.

Thomas H. Martin was born in Campbell county, Ky., September 30, 1836, and was about two years of age when brought by his parents to Indiana. He received a fair English education in the common schools and later obtained a knowledge of the higher branches of learning at Franklin college, which institution he attended for a period of two years, making commendable progress in the meantime. Having decided to devote his life to the profession of dentistry, he began the study of the same in Greensburg, and after acquiring proficiency began the practice at Covington in the year 1859. In August, 1862, he enlisted at Covington in company E, Sixty-third Indiana

infantry, and upon the organization of the company was elected second lieutenant, and as such was mustered into the service, his commission bearing the signature of Gov. Morton. Mr. Martin served as lieutenant until March, 1864, at which time he was promoted captain of company H, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana infantry, and as such served with distinction until honorably discharged in December, 1865. He was in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, led his company gallantly at Rocky Faced Ridge, Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, and other engagements and skirmishes during the siege of Atlanta. Later he was in pursuit of Gen. Hood through Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia and back to Nashville, and took part in the battle of Franklin, where his regiment was cut off from the rest of the Union forces. After the battle of Nashville, in which he also participated, the regiment proceeded to Washington city, thence to North Carolina, near Fort Fisher, and he was with his command in a severe battle fought near Kingston, N. C. He was mustered out at Indianapolis and honorably discharged on the date above mentioned after having seen over three years of active service, during which period he achieved a reputation of which any soldier might be reasonably proud. He was never wounded nor in the hospital, and shirked from no duty, however irksome or dangerous.

After the war Capt. Martin resumed the practice of dentistry at Greensburg, and in April, 1866, located at Lebanon, where he has since resided, being the oldest practitioner in the city, his residence covering a period of twenty-eight years. Capt. Martin has been an enthusiastic student of dentistry, keeps fully abreast of the times in the profession, and has a large and lucrative practice, which is not confined to Lebanon or Boone county. He served two terms as township trustee and in politics is a

republican. Fraternally he is a member of Lebanon lodge, No. 45, K. of P., and his name appears upon the charter of Rich Mountain post, G. A. R., in which he has at different times held important official positions. Religiously he is a Baptist, as are also his wife and several members of his family. Capt. Martin was married in February, 1870, to Ella, daughter of John and Sarah (Blair) Jackson. Mr. Jackson was a wealthy farmer of Westmoreland county, Pa., where he lived and died. To Mr. and Mrs. Martin were born three children—Frank F., a graduate of Franklin college; Harry J., editor of the Lebanon Daily Reporter, and Bertha, a graduate of the Lebanon high school. The mother of these children died in 1877, and afterward Capt. Martin married Emma Williams, daughter of Rev. Eliphalet and Mary A. (Harding) Williams. Her father for many years was a well known Baptist minister.

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SAMUEL K. MASTERS, a highly respected retired citizen of Thorntown, Boone county, Ind., was born in Franklin county of the same state October 2, 1823. His parents were John and Elizabeth (DeHaven) Masters, who were born in Berks county, Pa., and were of German descent. John, born June 21, 1783, was a son of Christopher Meschter (as the name was originally spelled), who was a son of Gregorius and Maria (Krauss) Meschter, who were the founders of the family in America and settled in Pennsylvania in 1734. Their seven children were born in the following order: Christopher, on the Atlantic ocean, in June, 1734; Maria, December 21, 1736; Melchoir, June 28, 1740; Susannah, September 25, 1742; Baltzer, October 1, 1745; Anna, May 29, 1748; and George, April 18, 1750. The

mother of these children died November 10, 1756, and the father December 16, 1775, in the seventy-first year of his age.

Christopher Meschter, May 7, 1766, married Christine Yeakel, and by her became the father of the following-named children: Susannah, born February 20, 1767; Maria, March 10, 1768; David, September 13, 1769; Christina, December 24, 1771; George, in 1774; Regina, September 25, 1776; Christopher, March 13, 1778; Magdalena, June 17, 1780, John, June 21, 1783; Isaac, January 23, 1787. The family now lived in Chester county, near Pottstown, and here changed the spelling of the name. John Masters was born in this county, and February 21, 1804, married Elizabeth DeHaven, who bore the following children: Rachel, June 3, 1805; Isaac, July 23, 1807; David, April 20, 1809; Mary, April 1, 1811; Elizabeth, May 20, 1813; Ann, February 25, 1816; Christopher, November 4, 1817; John, May 17, 1820; Samuel K. our subject and Jacob—the latter born December 6, 1825. The father, mother, and Pennsylvania-born children came to Indiana in 1819, and located in Franklin county, where the father died January 16, 1852, and the mother December 5, 1864—both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In fact, the family had for generations back been Protestants and were compelled to leave Germany on account of their adherence to what was known as the Schwenkfelder doctrine.

Samuel K. Masters was reared to farming, and from the date of the death of his mother was engaged in that occupation on his own account in Franklin county until 1866, when he settled in Washington township, Boone county, buying a farm of 160 acres, for which he paid \$7,300. On this farm he lived until 1886, when he came to Thorntown to seek retirement. Samuel K. Masters was married in Franklin county, Ind., January 25, 1855,

to Nancy Burke, who was born in Lancaster county, Pa., March 5, 1836, a daughter of Hunter and Margaret (Kennedy) Burke, the former a native of Ireland and the latter born in Pennsylvania. To Samuel K. and Nancy Masters have been born four children, viz: Elizabeth J., William H., Mary L., and Lewis W. The eldest, Elizabeth J., was born May 30, 1856; the second, William H., was born November 1, 1858, and is a graduate of De Pauw university and now principal of the high school at Muncie, Ind.; Mary L., the third child, was born April 21, 1862, was educated at the Frankfort (Ind.) high-school and graduated, also, from the high school at Ladoga, Ind., whence she went to the medical college at Syracuse, N. Y., and prepared herself for a medical missionary, and in August, 1892, started for Foo Chow, China, where she arrived forty-seven days later and is now a resident physician; Lewis W., the youngest child, was born February 23, 1864, and now manages the home farm. Samuel K. Masters and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and strictly adheres to its teachings. In politics he is a republican. His farm comprises 160 acres, and his town house is the home of hospitality.

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MARION M. MANNER.—For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Manner has been a business man of Lebanon, and connected with the printing and publishing business. He descends from good old Pennsylvania-Dutch ancestry on his father's side, and on the maternal side from New England Green Mountain stock. David Manner, the father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania and went to Ohio when young, settling in Ashland county, afterward moving to Putnam county, Ohio. He married a Miss Mowers, in Ohio, and they were the

parents of five children: Joseph H., David, Mary E., Sarah and Elizabeth. This wife died, and Mr. Manner married, in Ashland county, Ohio, Angelina, daughter of Harvey Hill, of Vermont. To them were born Hamilton, Abigail, Marion M., Elmina J. and Julia. Mr. Manner died in Allen county, Ohio, in 1851, aged fifty-one years. He was a man in comfortable circumstances, owning a farm, and was an excellent citizen.

Marion M. Manner, our subject, was born August 24, 1845, in Gobens Hollow, Ashland county, Ohio, and was educated in the public schools and learned, when very young, the printing business at Kalida, Putnam county, Ohio, and gained, in the vocation of Franklin, the art preservative, a practical and excellent education. He worked in various towns in Ohio at his trade, and in the spring of 1864 he went up the Missouri river with John Buchanan, the editor of "The Kalida Sentinel," to Virginia City, now Montana, at that time Idaho territory. They took with them a hand printing press. The journey was made by steamboat up the Missouri river to Cow Island, one hundred miles below Fort Benton, and, with an Indian for a guide, the press was hauled two hundred and eighty miles to Virginia City. In these early days the journey into this new country was a very eventful one; large herds of buffalo were frequently seen, and elk, black bear and other large game abounded. While on the way up the river the boat was landed to take on trees for fuel that had been cut down by beavers, and to bury a man who had died of the small-pox. Mr. Manner and two soldiers went out perhaps half a mile on the prairie and shot the first buffalo killed by the party, and wounding another that was preparing for an attack upon the slayers of his mate. This was at the time of the great gold excitement and there was no law in the territory, except that of the vigilance committee, and

border life was seen in its original wildness. The saloons and gambling houses were in full blast. American frontier civilization was in all its freedom, with no police or justice court, prison or jail, to hold in awe the lawless element. "The Montana Post" was the first newspaper published in the territory and Mr. Manner pulled the lever of the hand press which printed the first number of that paper.

They soon tired of this rough state of society, and both Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Manner returned overland to Putnam county, Ohio, our subject riding an Indian pony fourteen hundred miles to the state of Iowa, and saw the great northern deserts and plains in their primitive grandeur. Numerous trains and caravans, both going west and returning, were scattered all along the route, and at night the blazing campfires of their bivouacs brightened like stars in the lonely desert. Frequent parties of Indians were seen, and many of them came freely about the camps and were generally peaceable to large and armed parties, but would rob and steal from the defenseless.

After this eventful experience, Mr. Manner arrived in Putnam county, Ohio, about the middle of November, 1864, having been gone since the first of April preceding. In January, 1865, he enlisted at Lima, Ohio, in company H, One Hundred and Ninety-First regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, Capt. John E. Tracy. His service was in Virginia, at Harper's Ferry and Winchester, and he was honorably discharged August 4, 1865, and came to La Fayette, Ind., and worked in various printing offices. In March, 1870, he came to Lebanon and bought a one-half interest in "The Patriot" and was connected with this paper until 1872, when he bought the job department. Since that time he has been engaged in the job printing business. He has now the only exclusive job printing office in Boone county. This office is well equipped with excellent

presses and all varieties of type for the job printing business.

Mr. Manner married, in April, 1872, Ella A., daughter of John and Ellen (Kirkpatrick) Bill. Mr. and Mrs. Manner have two children—Alva E. and Lyle R. Mr. Manner is one of the charter members of the G. A. R. Rich Mountain post, Lebanon, Ind. Fraternally he is a member of the K. of P., Lebanon lodge, No. 42, and has passed all the chairs, and has been representative to the grand lodge. He is also a member of the Red Men, Winnebago tribe, No. 36, Lebanon, and has filled all the offices in his lodge, of which he has been representative to the grand lodge. Mr. Manner is entirely a self-made man and a very reliable citizen, who has had a varied experience in life. He is skillful in his art and a practical business man, whose integrity is unquestioned.

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SMITH FRY COX.—A good livery stable is of great advantage to any thriving town, and such a one is conducted by the subject of this sketch, his establishment being the largest and best equipped of any in Boone county. Let us first, however, deal with the genealogy of Mr. Cox, and then trace his life career to the point where he entered upon his present prosperous business. His grandfather, Samuel Cox, was born in Virginia during the Revolutionary war, and went to Boyle county, Ky., when young, when that county was in a wild state. He was a typical pioneer and hunter, and many a deer and other game animal of the forest fell before the unerring aim of his rifle. He was twice married, and by his first wife became the father of several children, of whom the names of John and Samuel are remembered, and to his second marriage were born Archibald, George, Richard, Fannie, Melissa, Nannie

and Sallie. Mr. Cox was a man of small stature, but possessed an iron constitution, lived to the truly patriarchal age of 103 years, and was one of the oldest Americans on record; his wife also lived to be of the remarkable age of ninety-five years. They were both members of the Christian church. George Cox, the father of our subject, was born in Boyle county, Ky., in 1832, attended the pioneer school, became a farmer and married Mary, daughter of Cager and Malinda Good. To them were born six children—Narcissa, Smith F., Lizzie, Sallie, James H. and Nannie—all born in Boyle county, Ky., on a farm. Mr. Cox passed nearly all his life in that county, and in 1878 moved to Boone county, Ind., and is now living in Milliageville, Hendricks county, Ind. His first wife died in Kentucky, and he next married, in that state, a Miss Johnson. This lady died in Hendricks county, Ind., and he then married Jane Cogshill, who has borne one daughter—Emma.

Smith F. Cox, the subject of this sketch, was born in Boyle county, Ky., on his father's farm, February 6, 1852. He attended the common school and also learned farming, but left home when twelve years of age, since which time he has made his own way in life. He first hired out at farming at twenty cents per day, remaining with one employer for five years, his wages being increased as he became more able to work. He afterward worked for Judge Lee, of Danville, Ky., for three years. He married, February 4, 1873, Mary J., daughter of Ezekiel and Julia A. (Dale) Shirley, of Boone county. (For early history of Shirley family, see sketch.) Two children have blessed this union—Claudie, who died aged seven years and six months, and Lola E. On October 8, 1871, Mr. Cox came to Lebanon and worked at farm work one winter, then worked one year as a carpenter, after which he farmed in Boone county, finally buying a small farm near Mill-



SMITH F. COX.

edgeville. By hard work, thrift and good management he added to his farm until he owned 102 acres of fertile land, some of which he has sold, until he now owns but forty acres. Mr. Cox was appointed ditch commissioner of Boone county a few years since and held this office three and one-half years. He then engaged in the buggy and implement business in Lebanon, and after this was engaged in the general mercantile business.

On July 4, 1890, he engaged in the livery business in Lebanon, and one year, in company with I. T. Davis, was engaged in buying horses for the shipping and livery trade, and they did a successful business. He now owns and conducts one of the best livery stables in Boone county. He has many fine livery horses, buggies and carriages, and his equipages are always in fine condition. Mr. Cox and wife are members of the Methodist church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has held all the offices of his lodge. He is a member of the Red Men, Winnebago tribe, of Lebanon. Mr. Cox is also a member of the Boone county lodge of Masons, No. 9, of Lebanon, and is also a K. P., Lebanon lodge, No. 45. In politics he is a democrat. Mr. Cox is an energetic and successful business man, genial and pleasant in his manners, accommodating and straightforward in his business methods. He is one of the most popular men in Lebanon, and is entirely self-made., having accumulated all his property by his own unaided exertions.

JOHNS MASTERS, recorder of Boone county, Ind., is descended from an old colonial family that first settled in South Carolina, when Charleston was but a city in embryo, thence removed to Richmond, Va., and finally made settlement in Kentucky. The grandfather of our subject, John Masters, married Miss Holmes, who bore

him a son named James, who became a planter near Nicholasville, Jessamine county, Ky., and in that county married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Hambrick, and to this estimable couple were born ten children, named as follows: John S., Elizabeth, William J., Madison (who died when a child), Jane, Sophina W., Mary, Henry G., Marcus L. and Joseph H. (who died in infancy). About the year 1825 or 1828, the Masters family came to Indiana and settled in the then wilderness of Decatur county, but on account of sickness Mr. Masters was compelled to return to Kentucky; in the spring of 1850, however, he again came to Indiana, and this time rented a farm in Johnson county, on which the family resided until about the year 1863, when they came to Boone county and settled in Washington township, where James Masters arose to prominence as a citizen and farmer, and a democratic politician of considerable note. His demise took place on his homestead in Washington township in 1871, at the age of sixty-five years.

John S. Masters, the subject proper of this biographical notice, was born in Decatur county, Ind., July 19, 1830. He was early inured to the toughening processes of farm labor, through which his physical frame was strengthened and his mental faculties brightened. His educational advantages were, however, quite limited, as he had access only to the primitive schools of those pioneer days, and his father having met with business reverses, he, at the early age of thirteen, with his brothers and sisters, manifested their filial affection by engaging at work in a woolen mill in Jessamine county, Ky., in order to add to the family income, and his time and attention were occupied by this humble but worthy employment six long years. In the spring of 1850 the entire family returned to Indiana, and here John S. followed the woolen busi-

ness in Martinsville, Lebanon, and other towns for several years. January 1, 1857, he married Amanda Gully, daughter of Willis and Elizabeth (Land) Gully, and to this marriage have been born eleven children, viz: two infants that died unnamed, William A., John A., James A., Willis E., Albert E., Oda W., Lora L., Ezra H. and Daisy E. Mr. Masters resided in Lebanon from 1873 to 1875 and then moved to Thorntown, which place he made his home until elected county recorder in 1890, when he returned to Lebanon, which has since been his home. In politics Mr. Masters is a thoroughgoing democrat and was post-master at Thorntown four years under Cleveland's first administration as president of the United States. He was elected to his present office as recorder by a very handsome majority, showing his great popularity with the people at large, of whom he is proud to rank himself as one—in sympathy, interest and action. He is assisted by his son, Lora L., as deputy recorder, and Oda W. is Lora L.'s clerk. Mr. Masters is a devout member of the Christian church, and for fifteen years was deacon of the congregation of that denomination at Thorntown. He is an Odd Fellow in high standing, having passed all the chairs of Osceola lodge, No. 173, of Thorntown, and having represented his subordinate lodge in the grand lodge. Mr. Masters is a gentleman of quiet demeanor, is honorable and upright; painstaking and industrious, and enjoys the affection and esteem of innumerable friends throughout Boone county.

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JOSEPH H. MAYES, a prosperous and skillful farmer of Center township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Parke county of the same state August 31, 1846. His maternal grandfather, William Jackson, of Illinois, was a cousin of Gen. Andrew Jackson, the hero of 1812. William

Jackson was the father of the following children: John, Joseph, James, Alfonsius, Lizzie, Minerva, Uphanda and Dorcas. Robert Mayes, father of Joseph H., was born in South Carolina, of which state his ancestors, who probably came from Scotland, were early settlers. Robert Mayes was one of the early settlers of Parke county, Ind., and married Dorcas Jackson, and to this union were born the following children: James, John, Leander, Albert, Joseph H., Elizabeth, Euphony, Mary and Sarah.

Joseph H. Mayes was only nine years of age when he lost his father, and a few months later his mother was taken from him. Being thus early left an orphan, he went to live in Montgomery county, with a farmer named Fullinwider, with whom he remained until the Civil war burst forth, when he enlisted in company C, Fortieth Indiana volunteer infantry, at the remarkably young age of fifteen years and two months—undoubtedly the youngest lad to enter the service. He was shortly afterward taken with measles and came near dying in the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., but became convalescent and returned home to recuperate. He then enlisted in company H, Fortieth Indiana, and was sent to Chattanooga, Tenn., being engaged the following four months in constant skirmishing and fighting, and participating in all of the following battles: Dalton, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and others, all of them very severe. He was sent, also, with Gen. Thomas, to harass the rebel Hood, and, beside several skirmishes, was in the terrific battle at Franklin, Tenn. Mr. Mayes was made prisoner with a party of 600 men and sent to Cahaba, Ala., where they were confined six months, with rations too poor to be fed to swine. At Selma they found better quarters, and were finally sent to Vicksburg, where, after a detention of five or six weeks, they

were discharged September 19, 1865. Mr. Mayes, with hundreds of others, was placed on board the ill-fated steamer Sultana for return to his home, but the boiler of this boat soon exploded, and nearly all its living freight either scalded to death or drowned. The account of the escape of Mr. Mayes is here given in his own language:

“I was on the cabin deck of the Sultana when the boiler exploded. One of the smoke stacks about six feet from me fell and broke the deck in and I went through onto the lower deck. I noticed that every man had to take care of himself. I could not swim, so I got four slats, one inch thick, three inches wide, and about ten feet long, and took my tent rope and tied them together; then I was ready. I picked up the slats and jumped into the river and started to “paddle my own canoe;” I got along finely till a drowning man caught me by the ankle. I kicked him loose and then tried to pull for the shore; sometime I would get within fifty yards of the shore, and the current would carry me toward the other side of the river, and I would try for that side, but it would strike me again, so I just kept floating back and forth across the river. I came across a man from a Michigan regiment. I said ‘Hello, comrade; advance and give the countersign.’ I asked him if he could swim. He said ‘No.’ Then I asked him what kind of a plank he had. He replied, ‘One three feet wide and ten feet long.’ We got together and tried to reach the shore, but the current would carry us back and forth across the river as before, and by this time we were getting cold and somewhat discouraged. The man from Michigan said he would have to let go and drown. I told him that would never do, and encouraged him to hold on. By this time we were so cold that we stopped trying to get out. We could move neither hand nor foot, and the Michigan man swore that he could not

hold on any longer. I looked down the river and saw the headlight of a boat coming, and encouraged my comrade to hold on by saying it would probably take us in. This was about one hour before daylight. We became unconscious and did not remember when we were picked up. We came to about 9 A. M. that day.” On his return home Mr. Mayes re-engaged in farming, and December 2, 1875, married Miss Mary (Stokes) Moza, daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Grimes) Moza, and in March, 1876, came to Boone county and bought 125 acres of land in Jefferson township, on which he resided twelve years, and then bought his present farm of seventy-four acres, which he has thoroughly cultivated and improved. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Mayes have been born two children—Charley S. Mayes and Otto C. Mayes. Mr. Mayes, it will be seen, descends from a family of patriots, and the part he has acted shows that he is well worthy his ancestry, and it is needless to say that his fellow-citizens esteem him accordingly.

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RARL H. MEYER is a young farmer of progressive ideas and substantial means, residing in Jackson township, Boone county, Ind. His father, Henry Meyer, was born in Detmold, Germany, in the year 1836, but came to America in company with an uncle when only fourteen years of age and returned home on a visit in 1880. For some years his life was spent in Dayton and Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned and worked at the shoemaker's trade. Some years later he settled in Boone county, Ind., and bought a tract of unimproved land, finally adding to this until he owned 450 acres. At his death, he owned 420 acres, which he had improved, erecting a large, two-story, brick residence, beside a large barn and other farm buildings. He proved himself a

most worthy citizen, progressive in all his undertakings. Coming to America without education or capital, he made himself one of the wealthiest men of Jackson township by hard work and frugal industry. In politics he was a member of the old independent party. Both he and wife were consistent and devout members of the New Light church, of which he was numbered among the strongest financial members, and of which he was trustee. He married Mary F. Pratt, which union was blessed with two children, namely: Charlotte and Dota, the former alone surviving. The second marriage of Mr. Meyer was to Elizabeth Islay, daughter of David and Mary (Murphy) Islay, who were natives of Tennessee and among the first settlers of Boone county. The children by this second union were born in the following order: David, Anderson, Malinda J., and Karl H., our subject. The father and mother so lived that they had the confidence and esteem of all who enjoyed their acquaintance. He was killed October 15, 1890, by a runaway team; the mother afterward married Milton Young, who is also the father-in-law of our subject. Mr. Young owns a fine farm of over 200 acres and now lives a retired life in Lebanon. He and his wife are members of the New Light church and he affiliates with the democratic party.

Karl H. Meyer was born in Jackson township, Boone county, September 26, 1870, on the farm where he now resides and where he has always lived. He received a common school education and began life for himself upon arriving at his majority, and since has followed the life of an agriculturist. He married Ella M. Yonug, the daughter of Milton and Susan (Parish) Young. The Youngs were among the first settlers of Montgomery county, Ind., and Mr. Young is now one of the gray-haired pioneer farmers of Boone county, who has lived to see these counties rescued from

their primitive state. To Mr. and Mrs. Meyer has been born one child, namely: Sylva I., who is the idol of the home. Mr. Meyer owns the old homestead of 115 acres, a good farm in every sense of the term, beautifully situated on the Lebanon and Jamestown pike, two miles from Jamestown. He has a two-story, spacious, brick residence, and a large modern barn, windmill and other out-buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer in religion belong to the New Light church, and Mr. Meyer is an active worker as well as teacher in the Sunday-school. He is the happy owner of a beautiful draft stallion of the Norman breed, named Duke. The horse is a beautiful dark bay of powerful build, five years of age, and is the pride of the country roundabout.

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GEORGE ERVIN MILLER, merchant of Terhune and gallant ex-soldier, was born in Brown county, Ohio, November 2, 1844. His paternal grandparents were Robert and Mary (Wooster) Miller, who reared a family consisting of the following children—Robert S., John G., Barton, Mary A., Julia A., and Nancy A. His maternal grandfather was William Evans, born 1787 and married in 1813 to Mary Potter, who bore him ten children, namely—Ed P., Samuel J., Martha, William H., Mary J., James K., Elijah, Nathan, Louisa and Lucinda. His second marriage was consummated with Harriet Taylor, the result of which union was four children—Mary J., Jemima, Taylor and Amanda. William Evans was a soldier under Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812, was for a period of forty-five years an elder of the Presbyterian church and died February 16, 1873. Robert Scott Miller, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Brown county, Ohio, November 22, 1817. He married Mary J. Evans, who was born July 12, 1821, and reared

a family consisting of the following children—George E., John W., Robert W., William W., Jane Belle, James E., Caroline, and Sarah F., all living except Caroline, who died at the age of twenty-two years. The mother of the above children died on the twenty-fourth day of January, 1875; the father is still living.

George Ervin Miller was reared to manhood in Brown county, Ohio, where he began life for himself as a farmer, owning, at one time there, a well improved place of 162½ acres. He afterwards sold his farm and moving to Indianapolis, Ind., engaged in carpentering, which he followed for a period of seven years, and then began huckstering, continuing the same about one year. His next move was to Terhune, Boone county, where he opened a general store, which he has since continued, and, at this time, carries a stock amounting to about \$7,000, and is in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative patronage in the town and surrounding country. Mr. Miller is a careful business man, is well known in commercial circles and has a reputation for fair dealing much more than local. He served as trustee of Marion township for a period of two years and discharged the duties of the position in a manner highly satisfactory to the public. Mr. Miller has traveled extensively, having visited twenty-one states and territories. Mr. Miller and Louisa T. Summers, daughter of Albert B. and Caroline (Trexler) Summers, were united in the bonds of wedlock May 18, 1865, the result of which union is the following children—Albert S., born April 6, 1867; Mary E., February 18, 1870; Katie B., December 30, 1872; Tilla A., December 7, 1875; Ervin E., November 4, 1878; Chester L., October 7, 1880; Blanch A., July 1, 1882, and Frankie R., April 11, 1888.

Mr. Miller served with distinction in the late rebellion, enlisting at the early age of seventeen in company E, Eighty-ninth Ohio vol-

unteer infantry, and saw his first active service in Kentucky, going thence through the Kanawha valley to Fayetteville, a distance of 125 miles, being under fire there for a number of days. From Fayetteville his command went to Chickamauga, Tenn., but owing to sickness, he did not accompany the regiment, but, instead, was sent to Charleston, and thence on a furlough returned home. On rejoining his command he was placed in company G, Seventeenth invalid corps, and later transferred or detailed to Gen. Hovey's body guard as one of the latter's private escorts. He was one of the soldiers who assisted in the arrest of Horsey, Bowles and Milligan for treason, and at one time assisted in guarding the Confederate prisoners confined at Camp Morton, Indianapolis. He was intrusted at different times with messages of much importance, and became pretty familiar with the inside workings of the conspiracy which, but for the timely discovery, would doubtless have resulted in much aid to the rebellion in the liberation of the Confederates held at Camp Morton. At this camp there were 13,000 rebel prisoners guarded by fifty-one Federals during the day, which number, however, was increased at night. Rebel sympathizers, or members of the Knights of the Golden Circle, who planned the release of these prisoners, attached letters to rocks and threw them over the stockade, explaining the scheme to those inside. This scheme was to furnish them with arms, on their release, to enable them to give battle right in the streets of the city. Several boxes marked "Sunday School Books," were unloaded at the *Sentinel* building, and their great weight was the cause of the governor's attention being called to them; on being opened, the boxes were found to contain revolvers. The governor, of course, notified the commander of the prison, at once, that there was to be a revolt at a set time, the guards

were to be shot, and that the prisoners were to escape. George E. Miller was the trusty messenger to be called from his bed at midnight to carry this dispatch from the private office of Gen. Hovey to the commandant of the camp and take his receipt therefor.

As stated in the preceding paragraph, Mr. Miller has been an extensive traveler, and he was one of the passengers on the ill-fated train wrecked on the Monon route January 27, 1890, in which six persons were killed and a great many wounded. In that terrible accident he was severely injured in the shoulder, spine and lower limbs, the nature of which was such as to render him a physical wreck for life. He brought suit for damages against the railroad and received judgment to the amount of \$10,000, which judgment has recently been confirmed by the highest court of the state. Politically Mr. Miller is an earnest supporter of the republican party, and has been an active worker for upward of thirty years, and is considered as one of the leaders. He is an active member of the G. A. R., belonging to post No. 103, at Sheridan, Ind.

Mrs. Miller was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 8, 1848, and, at the age of ten years, came with her parents to Indianapolis, where she grew to womanhood, was educated in the city schools, and was here when she was married. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Albert B. Summers was a carpenter by trade and an active citizen and became well to do. He met his death August 5, 1886, by falling from a ladder while working at his trade. He was a staunch republican and a member of the Fifth Presbyterian church. He left a family of four children and a wife at his death, and Mrs. Summers yet resides in Indianapolis, a member of the Congregational church. He and wife were parents of eight children—Mary, Louise, Gilbert Albert, Thomas, Sarah, Elizabeth and Caroline.

WILLIAM MILLER, one of Boone county's substantial and representative citizens, is a native of Cocke county, Tenn., where his birth occurred on the third day of January 1832. His father, Charles M. Miller, was a son of Frederick Miller, the latter a native of France, who came to the United States with Gen. La Fayette during the Revolution, in which struggle he served with distinction until independence had been achieved. Frederick Miller married, in North Carolina, a Miss Edwards, by whom he had three children—Andrew, Mary and Charles M. Charles M. Miller was born in Rowan county, N. C., in 1791, and there married Sarah Fries, whose birth occurred the same year. Her father, Jacob Fries, emigrated to the United States from Germany in the time of the colonies, and, at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he espoused the cause of freedom and did valiant service in assisting his adopted country to throw off the British yoke. Charles M. Miller settled in east Tennessee in an early day, and made that his home until his death, which occurred on the twenty-ninth day of May, 1876; his wife survived him until the following winter, dying on the twenty-third day of December of the same year. The following are the names of the children born to Charles M. and Sarah Miller—Frederick S., deceased; Mary, deceased; Catherine, deceased; George W., deceased; Susan, Margaret, Frances, Charles P., Andrew, William and Mahala A.

William Miller grew to manhood in his native state, and in the fall of 1853 moved to Indiana, locating first in Clinton county, and later removing to the county of Howard, thence, after a short period of residence, moving to Worth township, Boone county. On arriving in the township of Worth, Mr. Miller leased a tract of land of Ambrose Neese and resided

upon the same for a period of about seven years. In the meantime, he had been quite successful in his financial affairs—so much so, indeed, that he was enabled to purchase the farm on which he lived, and he has ever since continued to make it his home. To his original purchase he has, at different times, made additions, and he now owns 233 acres, 200 of which are under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Miller's marriage with Rachel M. Ottinger, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Winters) Ottinger, was solemnized in Cocke county, Tenn., on the twenty-fourth day of December, 1851. Mrs. Miller was born in Tennessee May 21, 1836, and departed this life on the fourteenth day of December, 1870; she was the mother of four children, namely: Sarah E., born May 29, 1862; William H., born February 29, 1864; Mary J., born April 18, 1866, and Albert A., born July 12, 1869, died July 31 of the same year. On the thirtieth day of November, 1871, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Laura A. Ronk of North Carolina, daughter of John P. and Eve (Leinback) Ronk. Mr. and Mrs. Ronk came to Indiana from Tennessee in 1875, settling in Boone county, where their deaths occurred—the mother dying December 3, 1887, and the father April 16, 1894. They were the parents of seven children: Eugene R., Laura A., Permain, John B., Sybila C., Irvin S. and Amanda D. To Mr. Miller's second marriage eight children have been born, namely: Charles I., whose birth occurred August 26, 1872, John M., January 5, 1874; Gilbert A., March 30, 1875; Leotis N., August 25, 1876, died March 24, 1893; Zerba C., born May 5, 1878, died July 19, 1878; Louada E., March 27, 1880; Bessie F., February 1, 1883, and Flora J., November 21, 1885. Mrs. Miller was born in Forsythe county, N. C., on the second day of April, 1843. Mr. Miller is highly esteemed in the community where he

resides and is a man who commands the respect of all who come in contact with him in social or business relations. His life has been singularly free from the slightest taint of suspicion, and his excellent judgment and high sense of honor have always won for him a conspicuous place in the estimation of the public.

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GEORGE D. MILLER is a successful farmer of Jefferson township, Boone county, Ind., and he springs from an old American family of Virginia. His father was Alexander Miller, who married Louisa Bell, of a Kentucky family, a family of nine children resulting from the union: Elizabeth, John C., Catherine, Mary, George D., Ellen, Julia, Martha and James. Mr. Miller moved to Indiana in 1816, bringing his family, and passed the remainder of his days in Decatur county, where he was a substantial farmer. He lived to be sixty-five years of age, was a member of the Methodist church, and a republican in political opinions, having been an old-time whig until that party became consolidated into the great republican party. He was respected by the people as an honorable man and an industrious and prosperous citizen. His son John C. was in the Civil war in the Seventh Indiana volunteer infantry, serving three years.

George D. Miller, our subject and son of Alexander, was born in Decatur county, Ind., October 16, 1838, where he received a common education. He enlisted in Decatur county at the age of twenty-two, in company F, Seventh Indiana volunteer infantry, for three months, on April 12, 1861, at Clarksburg, under Capt. Joseph Beernisdoffer. He was in the battles of Philippi, Carmix Ford and a severe skirmish, serving out his enlistment. He then re-enlisted at Greensburg, Decatur county, Ind., in

August, 1862, in the Twenty-sixth Indiana battery, and served until the close of the war, in July of 1865. He was engaged in the siege of Knoxville, many skirmishes and other engagements. Mr. Miller was in the hospital but little, but was sick of typhoid fever in an ambulance for one month, and at a private house. This sickness greatly injured his health, which he has never fully recovered. His wife was Mary J. Hollingsworth, daughter of Samuel and Fanny (Alexander) Hollingsworth. Mr. Hollingsworth is a venerable and much respected gentleman of eighty years, and an old settler of Boone county, coming here in 1833-4, from North Carolina—of English stock and an old Quaker family. He is a well-to-do farmer, owing 320 acres of land, and the father of but two children—Mary J. and William W. George D. and Mary J. Miller had born to them but two children—Fannie H. and Florence J.

Politically, Mr. Miller is a republican, and fraternally he is a Mason of Thorntown lodge. He came to Boone county in 1867. There is no more industrious, straightforward and honorable citizen in Jefferson township than George D. Miller. Natuarily of a quite disposition, he is a kind friend and accommodating neighbor. John Miller, the grandfather of George D., was born in Virginia, and moved to Decatur county, Ind., about 1816, coming down the Ohio river in a flat boat. He settled in the new country of Indiana. He was a backwoodsman and a hunter and the father of six children, as follows: Alexander H., John, George, Elizabeth, Jane and Mary. John Miller was a typical American pioneer, possessing the rugged virtues of the old settlers. George D. Miller was one of those sturdy soldiers of the Civil war who served from the beginning to the end. He was always prompt, faithful and reliable, and is deserving of a place in the record of Boone county, as a

veteran who endured the hardships and fought the battles as one of the defenders of the Union.

ABEL MOFFITT, of Thorntown, Boone county, Ind., was born in Randolph county, N. C., October 8, 1826, a son of David and Rachel (Cox) Moffitt. Both parents were born in Randolph county, and were there married and lived on their farm until 1840, when they came to Indiana, and for a year resided in Hamilton county, whence they came to Boone county and settled down to farming, although Mr. Moffitt was also a wagonmaker. They were the parents of nine children, named as follows: Mary, William, Jane, Joshua, Rachel, David, Abel, Ruth and Silas, all deceased with the exception of Abel and Silas, the latter being a real estate agent in Minnesota. Both parents are also deceased, and their remains are at repose in Sugar Plains cemetery at Thorntown, David, the father, was a member of the Friends' church, and in politics was a republican. He was a very successful man, owned 160 acres at his death, and had given his two children surviving him 160 acres each. He had been quite prominent in local affairs and his death was greatly lamented by the community.

Abel Moffitt was but fourteen years of age, when brought to Indiana by his parents. He was educated as farmers' lads usually are, and lived with his father and mother until they were called to their long home. At the age of twenty-seven he began the affairs of life on his own account, traveling, however, for three years in the states and Canada for pleasure and observation before permanently settling down to farming on his 160 acres in this township, on which he remained until 1872, when he went to Battle Creek, Mich., for a year, and then went to Vermillion county, Ill., where he

purchased 114 acres and employed himself with farming for two years, when he came again to Thorntown and for a year carried on a meat market, and then engaged in the livery business, in 1887, which he has since followed with gratifying success. Mr. Moffitt was married in Montgomery county, Ind., March 13, 1858, to Asenath H. Clark, who was born in Randolph county, N. C., in August, 1829, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Hussey) Clark, and to this union have been born eight children, viz: Rollin C., deceased; Elmer E.; Orrin, deceased; Alvaretta, Leora Electo, deceased; Walter, deceased; Josephine and Quincy A. The mother of this family died July 13, 1889, and lies buried in Sugar Plains cemetery.

Elmer E. Moffitt, son of Abel and Asenath Moffitt, was born in Sugar Creek township, Boone county, Ind., March 23, 1861, and was reared a farmer. He received the ordinary education of the common school of his district, which was supplemented by a course in the city school of Battle Creek, Mich. October 13, 1887, he married in Sugar Creek township Miss E. May Wickersham, who was born here October 2, 1866, a daughter of George and Mary (Hadden) Wickersham of Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Moffitt has been born one child, Walter. Mrs. Moffitt is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics Mr. Moffitt is a republican. By trade he is a butcher, and also handles fine draft horses and trotters, owning, among the latter, Little Sam, with a record of 2:22½.

A more fitting close to the above biography cannot be made than the giving of the following short account of the ancestors of the Moffitt family in America: Robert Moffitt was born in Scotland, but emigrated to Ireland when young, and married there to Margaret Stewart of England, a near relative of King James II. Both died in Ireland. Their children were as follows: James, William, Adam,

Margaret, Mary, Catherine, Robert, Hugh, John and Patrick. The latter never came to America. John came over, but went back, and married and died in Ireland. William came over first, alone, and went back. Being pleased with this country, he with five other brothers came to Philadelphia and remained there some time, then went to North Carolina, into Chatham or Randolph county. James went to Georgia or South Carolina about the year 1790. William, Adam and Charles died in North Carolina; Hugh emigrated to Ohio in 1798 or 1799, and settled near Chillicothe, and died about a year afterward. Robert started back to Ireland and was never heard from by those that remained. They suppose he was lost at sea. At that time only sail ships were in use. William and Hugh married Charles Davis' daughters in North Carolina. Their father was from England and was a boy when his father died; his mother put him at the weaver's trade, but not being pleased with his situation he left England without his mother's knowledge and landed in Philadelphia, where he was sold to pay his passage.

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JACOB F. MOORE, a prosperous farmer and ex-soldier of Marion township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Dearborn county, same state, June 9, 1824, and is of English and German and Irish descent. Peter Moore, father of Jacob F., was born June 17, 1797, married Rachael Norris for his first wife, and died in 1860. To this union were born Jacob F., Joseph N., John S., Mary A., James B., George W., William W. and Peter R., the last named dying young. Mrs. Moore died when about forty-six years of age. Mr. Moore then married Sarah Amos, who bore one child, Martha R. Peter Moore, who was a native of Rowan county, N. C., moved to Boone county, Ky., when fifteen

years of age, and in 1836 came to Boone county, Ind., and entered 160 acres of land in a wilderness filled with Indians and wild animals. This he eventually caused to "blossom like the rose," and added to until he became one of the largest land owners in the township, and was able to leave his children forty acres each at his decease. He was, beside, a skillful boot and shoemaker, which trade materially assisted him in acquiring a fortune.

Jacob F. Moore, after coming to this county, December 6, 1836, although but yet a lad, aided his father materially in developing the crude farm. In his thirtieth year, January 8, 1854, he married Mary A. Harbert, daughter of Richard and Mary A. (Moore) Harbert. His only child by this marriage, William, died June 9, 1888. The second marriage of Mr. Moore was on May 25, 1865, to Mary E. Sedwick, who was born January 8, 1836, a daughter of Scipio and Louisa (Brinton) Sedwick, the former of whom was born in Boone county, Ky., in 1801, was a brick mason, and erected the first brick building in Indianapolis, Ind. The children born to this second marriage were named Rebecca, James, Elizabeth and Mary E.

Jacob F. Moore enlisted November 22, 1863, in company F, Fortieth Indiana volunteer infantry, at Indianapolis, whence he was sent to Nashville and then to Chickamauga; he fought at Rocky Face Ridge and at Resaca; was in the siege of Atlanta, but as he had been seized with camp diarrhoea was not able to do duty at Chattanooga. From this disorder he has never recovered. On account of this trouble he was frequently examined, and was sent to the rear further and further until he reached Jeffersonville hospital, where he was confined over six months; thence he was sent to Madison, Ind., for further treatment, and then to Indianapolis, where he was placed in the invalid corps, from which he was mustered

out October 22, 1865. He returned to his farm and had it cleared, ditched, grubbed of stumps, and converted into a garden spot of 120 acres, with fine groves and pasture lots, which make a beautiful landscape. His buildings are all substantial and modern in construction, and the wonderful change from a wilderness to a paradise has been made through the energy of himself and faithful wife. Mr. Moore has served as a school director for over twelve years and he has done much toward the advancement of the educational interests of his township. He is one of the trustees of the church, and has received from his fellow-citizens many other evidences of their confidence and respect.

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STEPHEN MOULTON, a well-to-do farmer, gallant ex-soldier, and influential citizen of Marion township, is a native of Indiana, born September 20, 1835, in the county of Hancock. Paternally he is descended from English ancestry, and traces his family history back to his grandfather, whose name was Benjamin Moulton. His father, also named Benjamin, was united in marriage, in Kentucky, to Sarah Curtis, and became the father of the following children: Levi H., Eliza, Rebecca, Alfus, Stephen and George W. The father of these children was an industrious man and exemplary citizen, and died about 1843.

Stephen Moulton was reared on a farm, and, after the death of his father, found a home, for some years, with a Mr. Ward of Indianapolis, to which place he went for the purpose of learning the tailor's trade; in this, however, he was disappointed, and after remaining six years, engaged as a common laborer on a farm for the sum of four dollars per month. Subsequently, he worked for a limited period in a flouring mill, and then en-

gaged in agricultural pursuits, but not being satisfied with the latter, abandoned them and learned the trade of wool carding, which he followed, with reasonably fair success, for some time. Afterward he engaged in teaming for a saw-mill firm in Marion county, and was similarly employed in the county of Hamilton until his marriage, which occurred on the first day of September, 1859, to Miss Mary Newby, daughter of Edward and Mary (Vought) Newby. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Moulton began farming, and was thus engaged until 1862, in August of which year he entered the army, enlisting in company B, Seventeenth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, going first to Indianapolis, thence to Kentucky, where, within a few weeks after leaving home, he participated in the bloody battle of Munfordville. In this engagement he was made a prisoner, but being exchanged shortly thereafter, rejoined his regiment at Nashville, Tenn., and took part in several active campaigns in that state and Kentucky. Among the battles in which he bore a gallant part were Hoover's Gap, Chattanooga and Chickamauga, in the last named of which he was shot in the left thigh, causing a severe wound, the ball being taken out of the knee-cap. The wound was received in the night, the result of a mistake, his regiment being fired into by a detachment of Federals under the impression that they were the enemy. On account of this disability, he was removed to the hospital at McMinville, Tenn., where he remained under the surgeon's care until January 20, 1864, and on the eighth of the following June was honorably discharged from the service at Indianapolis. Mr. Moulton has a military record of which he feels deservedly proud, and has in his possession a number of relics of the campaigns and battles through which he passed, including, among others, the bullet which caused him so much

suffering, a cannon ball from the field of Chickamauga, and a cane curiously carved from a piece of timber shot from a tree at Stone River.

On leaving the army, Mr. Moulton returned to Marion county and resumed farming, which he carried on for a period of eight years, and then became a resident of the county of Boone, purchasing, in 1870, the place on which he now resides in Marion township. His farm consists of eighty acres of well improved land, and his buildings are comfortable and substantial, bespeaking the contented American home. Owing to disability occasioned by wounds and exposure while in the service, Mr. Moulton has been compelled to undergo much suffering, and his physical condition is such as to render permanent recovery a matter of grave doubt. He does not regret the fact that he willingly gave the best part of his life to the service of his country, and as a small return is now receiving from the government a pension of \$16 per month. The following are the names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, and dates of birth: Cyrenius, June 20, 1861; Mary L., July 19, 1865; Edmund V., August 26, 1867; died September 16, 1868; Naomi J., December 28, 1868; Minnie S., March 24, 1873, died April 6, 1883.

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JEREMIAH M. NEIDLINGER, dealer in general merchandise, Whitestown, Boone county, Ind., is a native of Lehigh county, Pa., and son of James and Abigail Neidlinger, both parents born in the same state. James and Abigail Neidlinger came to Indiana in 1865, locating at Frankfort, where they resided until their respective deaths in the years 1891 and 1874. Mr. Neidlinger was twice married, his first wife, whom he married in Pennsylvania and who died in that state, being Christena Stroevinger, who

bore him three children—William H., Christina and Eliza. By his second wife, whose maiden name was Abigail Fritzinger, he had eight children, whose names in order of birth are as follows—Reuben, Rebecca, James F., Elizabeth, Jeremiah M., Ella, Andrew and Abigail.

Jeremiah M. Neidlinger, whose name introduces this sketch, was born February 26, 1855, and spent his youth in Pennsylvania, in the schools of which state he received his educational training. He accompanied his parents to Indiana, for a number of years resided at Frankfort, and on the twentieth of August, 1876, at the town of New Augusta, was united in marriage to Laura T., daughter of Jeremiah and Susannah (Pitts) Coble. Mrs. Neidlinger is a native of Indiana, born at New Augusta on the twenty-first day of November, 1859. In the year 1880 Mr. Neidlinger purchased, of Isaac Dye, the Whitestown Flouring mills, and operated the same with success and financial profit until 1883, at which date he disposed of the same to Samuel Butnor, and for a limited period thereafter was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Subsequently, he exchanged his farm for a stock of goods at Whitestown, with the mercantile interest of which place he has since been actively identified, his business at this time representing annual sales of from \$20,000 to \$25,000. His stock, valued at about \$12,000, includes all articles of merchandise demanded by the general trade, and his business, by far the most extensive in Whites-town, ranks with the best of the kind in Boone county. Mr. Neidlinger is a careful business man, strictly honorable in his dealings, and has more than a local reputation in commercial circles. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church and in politics he supports the democratic party. The names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Neidlinger, together with their dates of birth, are herewith given: Abigail

S., July 1, 1877; Laura P., March 28, 1880; George M., September 23, 1883; Maggie B., December 8, 1885; Jeremiah F., April 3, 1888; Geraldine J., June 19, 1892.

JESSE NEFF.—When the great Civil war swept over the country, and Abraham Lincoln made the first call for troops to defend the Union, the American people were pursuing the arts of peace, and the farmer's son was holding the plow and assisting in the support of his father's family.

Jesse Neff, the subject of this sketch, was one of these farmer boys. He is a native Indianian and descends from hardy Swiss stock—from those people who founded the first permanent republic in the history of the world. Two brothers of the name were the founders of the family in America, in old colonial times. One settled in North Carolina and one came west. Col. C. C. Nave was a veteran of the Mexican war, was from east Tennessee, and descended from the brother who went to North Carolina. The colonel was well informed as to the family history, and stated that the name was originally spelled Nave, and that they were of Swiss ancestry. Col. Nave practiced law for many years in Hendricks county, Ind., and at the time of his death was the oldest practitioner at the bar in the state of Indiana.

From the brother who came west, or his descendants, came its name Neff. John Neff, the grandfather of the subject, was born near Baltimore, Md. He was a farmer and settled in Boyle county, Ky., near Danville, and reared a family consisting of the following children: Jacob, Abraham, Margaref, Martha and Sarah. John Neff came to Hendricks county, Ind., in 1835, and settled in Eel river township, where he entered 160 acres of land, became a prominent and substantial

farmer, and lived to the great age of eighty-eight years. Jacob Neff, father of Jesse, was born in Boyle county, Ky., February 22, 1804, received the common education of his day and became a farmer. He married in Boyle county, Ky., Gabriella Skinner, who bore him twelve children: John, William, Elizabeth, James B., Elias, Pantha J., Martha E., Jesse, Lucebra, Emily, Sarah F. and Albert; the first four were born in Boyle county, Ky.; the remainder in Hendricks county, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Neff were members of the Christian church, in which he was deacon for some years. In 1863 Mr. Neff moved to Boone county, Ind., and settled near Lebanon on a farm. He died at the age of seventy-four years, an honored citizen. He was a staunch republican in politics, was strongly in favor of the Union, and had three sons in the Civil war.

Jesse Neff was born in Eel River township, Hendricks county, Ind., March 17, 1843. He received the common school education of his native county and early learned to work on the farm. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted in company F, Fortieth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, at Lebanon, Ind., for three years, as a private under Col. W. C. Wilson, and Cap. Elias Neff, on October 7, 1861. He served until honorably discharged December 7, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Tenn., fought April 6 and 7, 1862, when Grant, with 45,000 troops, was attacked by 40,000 Confederates under Generals Johnston and Beauregard; the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862—between 15,000 Federals under Col. Daniel McCook of Buell's army and four divisions of the Confederate army under Lewis, Bragg, Polk and Hardee; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, and January 1, 2 and 3, 1863, between 43,400 Unionists, under Gen. Rosecrans and 62,490 Confederates under Hardee, Polk and Kirby Smith; Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Novem-

ber 24, 25 and 26, 1863, between 80,000 Unionists under Gen. Grant and 50,000 Confederates under Gen. Bragg, and in Sherman's expedition from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga. He took part in the battles of Resaca, Ga. May 14, 1864, between Gen. Sherman and Johnston's Confederate army, Rocky Faced Ridge, Pine Mountain, Ga., battle of Calhoun, battle of Burnt Hickory; battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864; battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864, between Gen. Sherman's army and the Confederates under Gen. Johnston; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31, 1864, under Gen. Sherman's army and a heavy force of Confederates, who soon withdrew; then at Lovejoy Station, Ga.

Mr. Neff took part in all the battles as above given of this memorable expedition, and after the Atlanta campaign, the Fortieth regiment returned with "Pap" Thomas to Chattanooga, and then went to Athens, Ala., and Columbus, Tenn. They fell back with Thomas to Spring Hill, where a hard battle was fought, considering the number of troops engaged. He took part in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., on November 30, 1864, between Gen. Schofield's Union force, consisting of two army corps, commanded by Gens. Stanley and Cox, and two corps of Hood's Confederate army under Gens. Lee and Cheatham. This was Sergeant Neff's last battle, and the terrible scenes of that day are vividly impressed upon his mind. He witnessed, as a combatant, the final charge of Gen. Hood's Confederates, which is considered one of the most brilliant infantry charges during the war, attacking Gen. Schofield's entire army. It was one of the most desperate scenes ever witnessed on the field of battles. Sergeant Neff was wounded in the storming of Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863. He charged up the ridge with his company and was shot through the right thigh by an ounce ball. He

was taken to the field hospital, where he remained for six weeks under a tent, and was then home on a furlough for six weeks—the only furlough he received during the war. He then rejoined his regiment. He was the second time wounded in the charge up Kenesaw Mountain, June 28, 1864. This was a slight wound on the right shoulder, which did not trouble him. The veteran soldier, Capt. Bragg, of Lebanon, who was in command of his company, was taken sick just before the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, and Lieut. J. C. Sharp, temporarily in command of company F, was killed in this charge, and Sergeant Neff commanded the company, from this time until just before the fall of Atlanta, in many hard skirmishes and in the advance on skirmish line and picket fighting.

After the battle of Chattanooga he was tendered a captaincy of an Alabama white regiment on account of his gallant conduct and meritorious duty as a soldier, but he preferred to remain with his own regiment, the Fortieth Indiana, most of whose men were from his own and neighboring counties. During his services as a soldier he was on many hard and tedious marches, which greatly taxed his powers of endurance. He well remembers a hard two-days' march from Louisville, Ky., to Bardstown, Ky., in the month of January, over muddy roads, and another from Mumfordsville, Ky., to Bowling Green, in March, marching sixty-eight miles in two days. He was then a new soldier and carried heavy baggage; also a forced march from Nashville, Tenn., to the battle of Shiloh, day and night for six days, with but little sleep, marching all of Sunday night before going into battle. Sergeant Neff was a strong, active and efficient soldier, and at a time of life when his health and spirits were at their best, and he entered with alacrity and cheerfulness upon his duties, and served his country faithfully and well.

After the war Mr. Neff returned to Lebanon and engaged in the mercantile business with his father and brother John. At the expiration of one year he engaged in the mercantile business at Jamestown with an old comrade, John J. Carriger, who married his youngest sister, and remained in this business seven years. In the fall of 1872 he was elected clerk of Boone county on the republican ticket and served four years. He was not a candidate for re-election, but remained with his successor as deputy clerk for three years. He then engaged with others in the manufacture of implement handles, and while engaged in this business he was chief deputy clerk of Decatur county for three years. He finally sold out his business, and was deputy county clerk for Dr. Reagan for four years. He then assisted the present county clerk, Charles W. Scott, in opening his office, for six months. Afterwards he became connected with J. H. Perkins & Co., as one of the managers of their clothing department and in charge of their books, which position he still occupies. Politically he is popular, and was elected councilman from the First ward five terms. He was married in February, 1865, to Miss Mary M., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Piersol) Galvin. Mr. Galvin is a farmer of Center township, formerly of Hendricks county, where he owned a farm adjoining Jacob Neff's, so that our subject and his wife were reared together. Mr. Galvin is from an old American family and a member of the Christian church. Mr. Galvin and wife are the parents of nine children: Mary M. John P., Carrie, William, Albert, Olive, Emily, George A. and Christopher C. Politically Mr. Galvin was formerly a staunch republican, but is now a democrat. Jesse Neff is a charter member of Rich Mountain post, No. 42, G. A. R., at Lebanon, and has held the office of commander three different terms in succession, of one year each, and

was again elected commander for 1892. He was a delegate to the last national encampment at Indianapolis, representing the Ninth congressional district. Mr. and Mrs. Neff are members of the Christian church, in which he is an elder.

Albert Neff, youngest son of Jacob, enlisted in the regular United States service in 1886, company A, Sixteenth regiment, United States infantry, and served five years on frontier duty in Texas and Utah, and re-enlisted in company F, Eighteenth United States infantry, and was instantly killed in the city of Laredo, Tex., being accidentally thrown from a wagon.

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R B. NOE, physician, Thorntown, Ind., is the senior member of the well known medical firm of Noe & Bruce. The doctor is a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical college of Missouri, and located in Thorntown in 1890, where he has since been in the continuous practice of his profession, and is one of the leading and successful physicians of Boone county, Ind.

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M OSES NEESE is a Tennessean by birth and a prominent citizen of Worth township, Boone county, Ind. His grandfather, John Neese, a native of Virginia, emigrated in an early day to east Tennessee, having been one of the pioneers of that part of the state. George Neese, son of the above John, and father of the subject of this mention, was born in Shenandoah county, Va., where he married Catherine Bowman and afterward emigrated to east Tennessee, settling in Greene county, subsequently moving to the county of Cocke, where his death occurred in March, 1854, at the age of seventy-two years. Mrs. Neese afterward

came to Boone county, Ind., and departed this life at the home of her son, the subject of this sketch, at a ripe old age. George and Catherine Neese were the parents of a large family, the names of their twelve children being as follows: Michael, Abraham, Samuel, William, John, Solomon, Benjamin, Ambrose, Elizabeth, Susannah, Catherine and Moses.

Moses Neese first saw the light of day in Cocke county, Tenn., February 14, 1825, and married, in his native state, in December, 1848, Miss Mary J. Boyer, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Sims) Boyer. Mrs. Neese, also a native of Tennessee, was born on the twenty-ninth day of October, 1831. Bred a farmer, Mr. Neese has devoted his entire life to the pursuit of agriculture, in which he has met with the most encouraging success both in the state of his nativity and Indiana. He became a resident of the Hoosier state in 1855, moving to Boone county and settling in section twelve, Worth township, where he purchased a farm and continued to reside there until removing to the place where he now lives in section eleven in the fall of 1882. As a result of his industry and well directed business foresight, Mr. Neese has been enabled to make judicious investments in real estate, and at the present time is the possessor of 408 acres of as fine land as there is in the township of Worth, aside from which he has divided 240 acres among the various members of his family. Mr. Neese adheres to the creed of the Lutheran church, and his daily life has been consistent with the teachings of the same. He is highly regarded in the community for his moral worth as well as for his business ability, and it is no disparagement to others when the compliment is paid him of being one of the most popular citizens of the township of Worth. Like his father before him, Mr. Neese is a progenitor of a large family, twelve children in all, and their names are here

given: Sarah A., deceased; Amanda J., Sophronia E., Alexander, Jeannette, Jerome, James L., John O., Charles P., Lawrence C., and twins that died in infancy without being named.

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AMBROSE NEESE, a pioneer of Boone county, Ind., and well known farmer of Worth township, now practically retired from the active duties of life, was born in Greene county, Tenn., June 23, 1816, son of George and Catherine Neese, natives of Virginia and of German descent. George Neese and Catherine Bowman were married in their native state, and, in an early day, emigrated to Greene county, Tenn., thence moved to the county of Cocke, in the same state, where the father's death subsequently occurred.

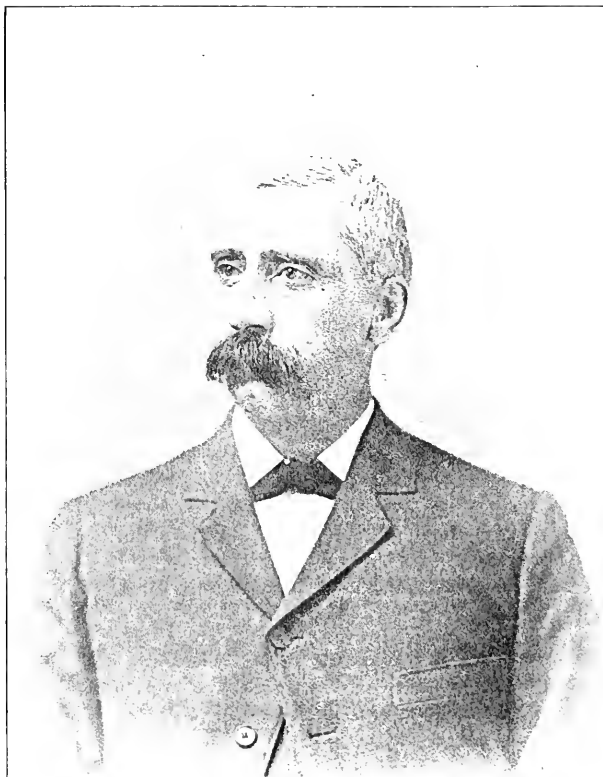
Ambrose Neese passed the years of his youth and early manhood in his native state and began the pursuit of agriculture in Cocke county, where he purchased land upon which he resided until his removal to Boone county, Ind., in the fall of 1849, where he purchased a tract of land in Worth township, a part of which is now occupied by the original plat of Whitestown, and shortly thereafter bought an eighty acre tract of land adjoining his first place, making his real estate at that time consist of 160 acres. In 1853 he helped survey and plat the village of Whitestown, and about the same time erected the first building on the town site which was used for mercantile purposes. Subsequently, he disposed of the original plat, and, after laying out the first and second additions of the village, which at that time was known by the name of Germantown, he disposed of his interests to a company organized under the name of Buck, Ground & Co., for the purpose of developing the place.

In the year 1869, Mr. Neese moved to his

present farm, which he had previously purchased, and has since continued to reside upon the same place, which at this time consists of 212 acres of good land, containing valuable and substantial improvements. Mr. Neese was married in Cocke county, Tenn., August 23, 1838, to Catherine Winter, who was born in the same county and state February 11, 1818, daughter of Joseph and Catherine Winter. Mrs. Neese departed this life March 3, 1892, after having borne her husband eleven children; the following are their names: Amelia, born June 14, 1839, married William W. Trout, and resides near Hazelrigg Station, Boone county; Flora, born February 16, 1841, married Andrew J. Laughner, and lives in Whitestown; Alfred, born September 9, 1843, died November, 13, 1857; Miles, born June 3, 1846, died May 10, 1850; Emma, wife of John W. Bowser, born December 17, 1848; Jerome, born August 20, 1851, lives in Illinois; Isabelle, born August 24, 1854, married Michael Keef, and resides in Lebanon, Ind.; Jesse, born October 14, 1857; Salmon H., born May 7, 1862, married Nantie Jennings, and lives with his father on the old homestead; Ida, born October 19, 1865, died November 9, of the same year. Mr. Neese is a member of the Lutheran church, to which his wife also belonged for a number of years before her death. He is a man highly honored by his many friends and neighbors, and a list of Worth township's representative citizens would be incomplete without his name.

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JACOB OTTINGER, one of the pioneers of Boone county, is a native of Tennessee, born in Cocke county on the third of September, 1822. His father, Michael Ottinger, was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Winters, was a native of Tennessee,



D. W OSBORN.

both branches of the family being of German descent. The subject's paternal grandfather, also a native of Pennsylvania, served in the Revolutionary war, and in the war of 1812 was a fifer in the army of Gen. Andrew Jackson. He was a pioneer of east Tennessee, and had a family of nine children, of whom the names of seven sons are now recalled, to-wit: George, John, Henry, Michael, Peter, William and Jacob. Michael Ottinger, the subject's father, accompanied his parents to Tennessee when a small boy, married and reared a family in that state, and lies buried near the site of the family's original settlement. Eleven children were born to Michael and Elizabeth Ottinger, namely: Philip, Jacob, Andrew, Sarah, Catherine, Rachel, Lovina, Elizabeth, Narcissus, Triphena and Joseph.

Jacob Ottinger was reared to manhood in Tennessee, and in 1844 came to Boone county, Ind., riding the entire distance on a horse, and taking sixteen days to make the journey. He married in Boone county, August 11, 1853, Lucretia, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Stultz) Marklin. Mrs. Ottinger was born October 29, 1832, in North Carolina, and was brought to Indiana when a mere infant, her parents moving to this state as early as the year 1833. After his marriage Mr. Ottinger located at the town of Zionsville, where he remained one winter, and the following spring moved on a farm in Eagle Creek township, where he followed agricultural pursuits until the early part of 1855, at which time he became a resident of the township of Worth. Mr. Ottinger assisted in the erection of the first building at Whitestown, which was occupied as a store by Mr. Spencer, and he is now an honored resident of the village, having practically retired from active life in 1893. He is the possessor of valuable real estate in Boone county, aggregating over 280 acres, and he has for years occupied a front rank among

the successful agriculturists of the township in which he resides. Measured by the usual standard, his life has indeed been crowned with success, and he is now enjoying the fruits of the labor of his active years, honored and respected by all who know him. Six children constitute the family of Mr. and Mrs. Ottinger, namely: Mary E., Martha J., Sarah A., John M., Cora and Luetta.

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DAVID W. OSBORN, the popular county treasurer of Boone county, Ind., was born in Jackson township, same county, July 8, 1854, and is of English extraction. His father, Caleb Osborn, came from Russell county, Va., by wagon, in 1851. He had married a Miss Gose in Virginia, and there were born to him six children, viz: Judith, Elizabeth, Eliza, Mary A., Josephine and James C.—the latter dying as a soldier in the Fifty-fourth Indiana volunteer infantry during the Civil war. On coming to Indiana Mr. Osborn settled on wild land in Boone county, Jackson township, entering eighty acres, which by industry and good management he increased to 240 acres. Caleb Osborn lost his first wife in 1851, and for his second life-companion married Mrs. Matilda (Gose) Hudson, who bore him one child, David W., the gentleman whose name opens this notice. Caleb Osborn had been a democrat in politics until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he became a republican. He was an influential citizen among the old settlers, and was greatly missed from the rural districts when he sold his farm and retired to Jamestown, where he passed from earth a few years later, in the month of February, 1878, at the age of sixty-eight years.

David W. Osborn attended the common schools until the age of eighteen, and then entered Asbury (now DePauw) university,

where he devoted himself to hard study for three years. He then engaged in the hardware trade at Jamestown, Ind., for five years; for twelve years he was deputy auditor, and in 1892 was elected treasurer of Boone county on the republican ticket, which office he filled with much credit to himself and for which he was thoroughly qualified through his liberal education and his practical business experience. So well, indeed, did he perform his duties, that he was renominated for the same position June 23, 1894. Fraternally, Mr. Osborn is a Mason—a member of Boone lodge, No. 9; he is also a member of the Lebanon lodge, Knights of Pythias, and has passed all the chairs both in the Lebanon and Jamestown lodges. In his domestic relations, Mr. Osborn is most felicitously situated, having married at Lebanon, in 1894, January 3, Miss Mary E. Houston, daughter of the well-known F. M. Houston. Mr. Osborn is considered to be one of the most able officials in the county, and his personal amiability has made him one of its greatest favorites socially. Indeed, so popular did he become during his first term as county treasurer, that as a sequence of his nomination to succeed himself, he was re-elected triumphantly, November 6, 1894, carrying the whole strength of the republican majority, that party making a clean sweep of the county at the date mentioned, thus giving evidence of the wisdom of the republican county convention in making the renomination, and the popularity of Mr. Osborn with the people. The attention of the reader is called to a truthful likeness of Mr. Osborn on the opposite page, the life-like lineaments of which will be readily recognized by all who have ever met the genial official. Indeed, in all his relations in life Mr. Osborn has held a most prominent position, and his generous disposition and broad views have placed him in the lead of his fellow-citizens.

NOAH J. PALMER, a well known farmer and ex-soldier of Jackson township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Marion county, this state, February 6, 1843, and was educated in an old-style log school-house. His great-grandfather was born in England and was an early settler of North Carolina. His son John was born and reared in that state, married Esther Patterson, emigrated to Kentucky contemporaneously with Daniel Boone, making the journey on pack-horses, and the wife carrying a young child and a spinning wheel on one of the animals. He settled in Garrard county on a farm of ninety-six acres, but eventually became one of the wealthiest farmers of the county. Jesse Palmer, his son, came from Kentucky to Boone county, Ind., in 1836, and engaged in rearing thoroughbred horses at Jamestown. He married Rachel Lebo, daughter of Noah and Belle (Smith) Lebo, and to this union were born William C., Emily C., John J., Noah J., Josiah E., Isaac H., George A. and David T. John J. died of typhoid fever at Jamestown, Md., and was buried with the honors of war.

Noah J. Palmer enlisted August 7, 1861, in company A, Twenty-seventh Indiana volunteer infantry, which regiment lost more men than any other from this state during the late Civil war. The regiment was assigned to the army of the Potomac, and its first engagement was at Winchester, Va., where Mr. Palmer was captured and first sent to Lynchburg, and afterward to Belle Isle, his imprisonment lasting from May 25, 1862, until September 12. On his parole he was sent to Washington and thence to Fort Delaware, and about Christmas, 1862, he rejoined his regiment on the Rappahannock river, and went into winter quarters at Stafford Court House. When spring opened, after a four days' march they reached Chancellorsville, and had a two days' fight (May 2-3, 1863) under Gen. Hooker,

who was forced to retreat. Here, also, the Confederate general, "Stonewall" Jackson, met his end, being accidentally shot by one of his own men. Mr. Palmer was next at the battle of Gettysburg, which lasted three days—July 1-3, 1863. Here the Union loss was about 23,000 out of 80,000 men and the rebel loss about 25,000 out of 70,000, but it was a great victory for the Union troops. Mr. Palmer was next sent to New York city to aid in suppressing the draft riots in July, 1863. He was next sent south and participated in the two days' battle at Resaca, Ga., capturing an entire regiment; his next battle was at Hickory Ridge, and the next at Peach Tree Creek. He then went into the Atlanta campaign, and for twenty days was skirmishing and fighting constantly, and was at last shot in the left shoulder; he was sent to the general field hospital and thence to Chattanooga, where he was mustered out September 12, 1864. He then returned home and rested a few weeks, when he volunteered in Hancock's veteran corps (organized in Washington city), in company A, Fourth regiment. He was ordered to Winchester to join Hancock's main army; he lay at this point three weeks, and was then sent back to Washington, where he was placed as a guard over the prisoners implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln. He was then sent to Columbus, Ohio, and thence to Louisville, Ky., then back to Columbus, where he was mustered out February 28, 1866, after an active service of four years, one month and five days. For all this severe service he receives a pension of eight dollars per month.

Mr. Palmer was married in Garrard county, Ky., to Martha E. Johnson, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Patterson) Johnson, and there have been born to them the following children: Ira J., Viola, Josiah, Fannie, Emma, Minnie (deceased), Arthur, Jesse and George. For nine years after his marriage he engaged in

farming in Kentucky, in Garrard county, and then came to Jackson township, Boone county, Ind., where he owns a well cultivated farm of forty acres. Mrs. Palmer is a devout member of the Baptist church, while Mr. Palmer is a member of Antietam post, No. 162, G. A. R., in which he has held the offices of quartermaster and senior vice-commander. Mr. Palmer and family are held in the highest esteem by the citizens of Jackson township, who greatly admire his military record.

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THOMAS JEFFERSON PARR.—
 Among the successful farmers of Boone county, who have risen to wealth and prominence by their own labors, stands the subject of this sketch. His grandfather was Mathias Parr, who resided in Tennessee on a farm. He was a democrat, and that is about all that is known of him, with the exception that he was the father of the following children: David, Jacob (who was in the battle of Horseshoe Bend, where the death blow was given to the Creek Indians by Gen. Jackson, in March, 1814), Matthew, John, Henry (a cripple, who remained single). His son, John Parr, father of T. J., was born in 1807, March 19, in eastern Tennessee. He married, about 1869, Martha Green Burrow, a neighbor girl. This union was blessed with six children, viz., William P., Martha, John N., Mary J. (died when two years old), Emaline and Thomas J. The rest of the family married and reared families. He was an industrious and very energetic man. He was an active Methodist, at whose cabin the itinerant pioneer preacher, astride his horse, with his leggins, portmanteau containing his clothes, hymn book and Bible, made occasional visits, when the neighbors for miles around congregated to hear the word of God expounded by his servant. He served as class leader, stew-

ard, Sunday-school superintendent, and in fact filled all the offices of the church. He was one of the earliest settlers and entered 160 acres of land on Eagle creek, Marion township, which he cleared, improved, and made into a choice farm. He served one term as township assessor, and was an unswerving democrat. He died as he lived, a Christian, leaving a good example for his family. The life of his wife was linked with his in church work, and faithfully she labored to bring up the family in the fear and admonition of the Lord. His age was nearly eighty-four years, hers about sixty. They were buried in Sugar Grove cemetery, Washington township.

Thomas Jefferson Parr was born March 2, 1844, at the home farm in this township. He received the common school education of that day, and was reared as a farmer's son. When yet under age, April 17, 1864, he married Cordelia Cash, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Burnett) Cash. This union has been blessed with one child—John E., born June 15, 1882. The ancestors of the Cash family here follow: The grandfather was Joel Cash, born in Virginia, an extensive farmer, owning at one time five farms. He was an old-line whig. His wife's given name was Elizabeth. But few of the names of their large family can be given—Shadrach, Joseph, Benjamin, Sarah, who married Jacob Tipton. His family and himself moved to Tennessee, where he lived till a great age. Benjamin Cash was born in Virginia, but moved to Tennessee. He was a farmer. By his first marriage was born Shadrach, who lived to be married. His second marriage was to Elizabeth (Burnett) Cash. Their family comprised the following: William, Mary J., John, Docia A., died in infancy. Tabitha, Joel J., Cordelia and Benjamin F. The mother died when Benjamin was born, aged about forty-two years. They were people highly respected and took first rank in the

community. Benjamin was a born trader and rapidly accumulated property, but it was the old saying "come easy, go easy." He was a man of great nerve, for, at the age of forty-eight, he lost his good right arm. His arm was broken and not properly cared for, and mortification had gone so far that it had to be amputated. He held his arm on the table while three surgeons did the work, and he never uttered a groan while he witnessed the operation. He was politically an old-time whig. His third marriage was to a maiden lady, whose given name was Louiza. He lived to be sixty-five years of age and was buried in Hammock cemetery, Hamilton county, Ind. Mrs. Cordelia Parr was left an orphan at the age of eleven years.

Thomas J. Parr rented his father's farm for several years, accumulating and loaning his money until, in the year 1879, he purchased 100 acres, on which he erected good substantial buildings. He met with a reverse in fortune, as his dwelling, which had been erected five years, was burned November 18, 1884, with nearly all the contents. Fortunately he had \$900 insurance on the building and contents, which did not cover his loss. He began rebuilding a fine residence, costing about \$1,500, which is elegantly furnished, and they use natural gas, Mr. Parr being also a stock-owner in a natural gas company. He and wife are zealous members of the Methodist denomination, belonging to Lane's chapel. Politically he is a democrat. He has made a success of life by the industry of himself and faithful wife. His brother, William P., attended the university at DePauw, then the Jefferson Medical college, at Philadelphia, Pa., graduated, returning and practicing in his home neighborhood, but moved to Indianapolis, serving on various occasions during the Civil war as a surgeon. He moved to Wichita, Kan., then to Oklahoma city, where he with other professors are

engaged in a medical institute. John N. also attended DePauw university and graduated at the Cincinnati Medical college, but, still aspiring, he went to Chicago, where he also received a diploma. He is now located at Jolietville, Hamilton county, Ind. John N. has a son that is now taking his second course in a medical college, while another son is a dentist.

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CAPT. JOSEPH O. PEDIGO, the popular mayor of Lebanon, springs from French lineage—the name being originally spelt Pergory, by the older members of the family. The founder of the family came to America at a period long antedating the war of the Revolution. Edward Pedigo, a Virginia soldier in the Revolutionary war, was the great-grandfather of Capt. Joseph O., and his holster and pistols have been handed down to the present generation, showing he was an officer and rode a horse. He moved with his family to Kentucky and settled in the fields of what afterward became Barren county, near the head of Beaver creek, about 1790. He cleared a farm and became a substantial farmer and slave owner, and died on his homestead, aged 104 years, a member of the Baptist church. Joseph Pedigo, Sen., son of the above and grandfather of the captain, was born in Patrick county, Va., and was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was a man of family, when he went to Kentucky with his father and other Virginians, and was the father of the following children: William, Nancy, Polly, John, Joseph, Henry, and Edward. Joseph Pedigo, Sen., cleared up a farm, on which he lived until he died of fever, aged sixty-six years, a member of the Baptist church and a substantial farmer and slave owner.

Maj. John Pedigo, son of above, and father of our subject, was born in Patrick

county, Va., and was about seven years of age when taken to Kentucky. He received a common school education and was reared a farmer. He was a great reader, and became an intelligent man, and was a colonel in the Kentucky state militia. He married Elizabeth Oldham, and to them were born five children, who lived to mature years: Edward, Charles, William F., Elizabeth and Mary. Mrs. Pedigo died, and he married Jane Polson, and to them were born two children, who also lived to maturity: Harriet and Willis. This wife also died and he married Jane P. Hobbs, daughter of John and Sarah Obanion, and widow of Dr. Hobbs; the Obanions were of Irish descent, and all old Kentucky families. By this wife nine children were born: Joseph, Robert, Sarah, Alford, Sanford, Elbert, Madison T., Josephine (died at eight years) and John W. Col. John Pedigo was the father of eighteen children; one died an infant, one at eight years, and all the others lived to be men and women, and all are living now, except Elizabeth and Sanford. Col. John Pedigo lived to the age of seventy-six years and died in Kentucky in 1859. In politics he was an old-line whig, and afterward a republican and a strong Union man. He had four sons in the Civil war: Joseph O., in company G, Seventy-ninth Indiana volunteer infantry; James A., in company G, Seventy-ninth, Indiana volunteer infantry; Sanford P., company A, Seventieth Indiana volunteer infantry, and Egbert T., company H, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Indiana volunteer infantry.

Col. John Pedigo was a slave owner, his slaves having been left to him, but was an anti-slavery man in politics. He was a member, first of the Baptist and then of the Christian church. He had a high character and was respected by all. About the year 1842, Col. John Pedigo's slave Aaron married a slave woman of a neighbor's family, by whom

he had five children. The owner, a Mr. Hamilton, sold his farm and was proposing to move to Missouri. Aaron wanted Col. John Pedigo to buy his wife and children, but he was opposed to the buying of slaves, and although Aaron was valued at \$2,000, gave him his freedom papers and Aaron rode away to Missouri on his own horse.

Capt. Jos. Pedigo was born December 26, 1835, on his father's farm in Barren county, Ky. He learned to work on the farm, attended college at Danville, Ind., received a good education and became a school-teacher, and for two years followed this profession in Boone and Hendricks counties, Ind. He married, April 5, 1860, Mary E., daughter of Zenos and Agnes (Bridges) Darnall, an old settler of Indiana from Kentucky. To Capt. and Mrs. Pedigo was born one child, Cora O., wife of Frank P. Byrum, druggist of Lebanon. At the beginning of the war, Capt. Pedigo was a farmer. On August 13, 1862, he enlisted at Indianapolis, in company G, Seventy-ninth Indiana volunteer infantry, and was made a sergeant on the organization of the company. He served in this capacity until the spring of 1864. In 1862 he was in the following battles: Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and many numerous skirmishes on the route to and at Knoxville. He was in the battle of White House Landing in June, 1864, and guarded a wagon train across the Chickahominy river, where a severe running fight was had. He was also in the battle of Perryville, and was later in the pursuit of Gen. Bragg. April 1, 1864, he went before the military examining board at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was commissioned as captain by the war department and assigned to the Twenty-eighth regiment, United States colored troops, as captain. July 30, 1864, he was in the siege of Petersburg, and was in the assaulting party when the explosion of the mine occurred. He remained

in this command until the general march of Grant's army in March, 1865, on to Richmond. His regiment was the first infantry regiment to enter Richmond on April 3, and was reviewed by Abraham Lincoln on the next day. In June the command was sent to Indianola, Texas; from there they went to Corpus Christi to watch the Emperor Maximilian. Capt. Pedigo was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, January 7, 1866, and returned to Lebanon and has since been engaged in the practice of law and in the real estate business, having read law after the war. In 1892 he was elected mayor of Lebanon, an office which he still holds.

Fraternally, he is a member of Ben Adhem lodge, No. 472, I. O. O. F., of Lebanon, and has filled all the offices; also is a member of the Red Men, Winnebago tribe, No. 36, and has filled all the offices of the lodge; also a member of Magnolia encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 45, and has here also filled all the offices. He is a member of the G. A. R., Rich Mountain post, No. 42, and has held all the chairs, and a member of the Loyal legion; he is also a member of the Rebecca degree, I. O. O. F., No. 2, as is also his wife. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pedigo are members of the Christian church, and in politics Mr. Pedigo is a republican. No family in the county stands higher in the esteem of their neighbors.

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HENRY M. PITTENGER is a typical Boone county farmer, and a native Indianian who served his country as a soldier in the Civil war, and returned home to become a respected citizen, and rear an excellent family. He springs from good old Holland-Dutch stock, who first settled in Pennsylvania, and were soldiers in the war of the Revolution. Nicholas Pittinger, great-grandfather of our subject, was a Presbyterian

minister in Pennsylvania. His son, Nicholas, was the grandfather of our subject, went to Ohio at an early day and settled in Darke county as a pioneer, married a Miss Buntin, and reared a family of children. She had one brother in the Revolutionary war. Nicholas Pittinger came to Indiana and settled in Montgomery county, six miles northwest of Crawfordsville, and became a prosperous farmer. His children were: Caroline, Hannah, David, Mary, Nicholas and Elizabeth. Nicholas Pittinger, son of above, was the father of our subject; he was born in Darke county, Ohio, and was but four years of age when brought by his parents to Montgomery county, Ind. He received a common education and attended one term at Wabash college. He was reared a farmer and married Emily, daughter of Henry and Annie (White) Hayes. Henry Hayes was a substantial farmer of Montgomery county, and an old settler of Madison county, Ind., on the Ohio river, where he followed boating at an early day. To Mr. and Mrs. Pittinger were born seven children: Henry M., Mary A., William, Lovilla, Amanda, Frank and Charles. After marriage, Mr. Pittinger settled on land in Montgomery county, ten miles west of Crawfordsville, where he lived for many years. He made several moves, but finally settled on a farm near the old home, where he died aged sixty-four years. He was an industrious, honorable farmer, a good citizen and respected by all. He was a republican in politics.

Henry M. Pittinger was born in Montgomery county, Ind., June 12, 1843, received a common education and was reared a farmer. At nineteen years of age he enlisted at Indianapolis, July 14, 1863, in company A, Seventeenth regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, for six months, under Capt. Isaac Wantland. Our young soldier served in Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia in the army of the Cumberland.

He was in the battles of Blue Springs, Tenn., Walker's Ford, Tenn., Bean Station, Strawberry Plains, and many skirmishes. He suffered greatly from hardships, especially the cold winter of 1863-4, and that New Year's day at Strawberry Plains when Longstreet was passing the brigade and had captured all the ambulances, camp equipage, and much of the clothing and knapsacks. They had a severe fight here and suffered greatly from the cold that night, building shelter from the cedar trees and only kept from freezing by great exertion, not having proper clothing, and many suffered from frost-bite. Mr. Pittinger was sick in field hospital for six months with chronic diarrhea, which weakened him, and from which he has never recovered. He served seven months and fourteen days, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, February 24, 1864. After the war he resumed farming in Montgomery county, Ind., and December 7, 1868, he was united in marriage to Mary L., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Walker) Cunningham, of Boone county, and settled in Jackson township in 1847. Mr. Cunningham was born in Virginia and went from there to Ohio, when a lad of twelve years of age, with his father, who afterward settled in Union county, Ind. He reared ten children, viz—Mariah, George, Hannah, John, James, William, Samuel, Nancy, Francis M. and Mary L. Mr. Cunningham died in 1886 in Jackson township, Boone county, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. In political opinion he was a staunch democrat. He was a prosperous farmer and gave each of his children eighty acres of land. He was well known and highly respected for his sterling worth.

After marriage Mr. Pittinger settled on his present farm of eighty acres, to which he has added forty acres by thrift and economy, and now owns a fine farm which he cleared up from the woods. The six children born to Mr.

and Mrs. Pittinger are named as follows: Emma J., William F., Carrie A., Samuel M., Claude E., and Elz'ra E. They take an active part in the education of their children and have one of the most respected families of Boone county. Mr. Pittinger's political opinions are, like his father's, democratic, and both he and his wife are members of the church. Fraternally, Mr. Pittinger affiliates with the I. O. O. F., Luther lodge, No. 227, and Jamestown encampment, No. 140, also with the G. A. R., Advance post, No. 524, and has filled all the offices. Mr. Pittinger has a good record not only as a soldier, but as a citizen, and stands deservedly high. He has been a very hard-working, industrious man. He receives a pension of \$12 per month. Mrs. Pittinger had one brother, James, in the Civil war—Fortieth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry.

ALVIN REES, of Sugar Creek township, Boone county, Ind., is a native of the state, having been born in Parke county, September 10, 1839. His parents were William and Mary (Hunnicut) Rees, the former of whom was born in Tennessee, in 1805, and was a son of James and Jane (Elmore) Rees. James Rees, also a native of Tennessee, was of Welsh descent, was a farmer, and the father of six children, viz: Thomas, William, Joel, James, Nancy and Charity. The grandmother of our subject was a daughter of a Cherokee chief and one of seven sisters, all of whom married white men of the utmost respectability. William Rees, father of Elvin, was reared in Hamilton county, Ohio, and in Parke county, Ind., married Miss Mary Hunnicutt, who was born in Petersburg, Va. From Parke county he removed to Montgomery county, Ind., in 1840, and in 1844 came to Boone county and bought

a farm of 220 acres, a part of which is now the home of Elvin Rees. Here William died in 1858, his wife, Mary, surviving him until 1879, both having been, like their forefathers, members of the Friends' church.

Elvin Rees, although reared a farmer, early fitted himself for an educator, but ill health prevented his following the profession. He had secured a school in Iowa, but the morning it was to open diphtheria intervened and he was obliged to abandon the calling for good. April 1, 1862, he married Miss Tacy Cox, a native of Boone county, Ind., born in 1843, and a daughter of Isaac and Rachael (Mendenhall) Cox, the union resulting in the birth of seven children named as follows: Orpheus E., deceased; William; Virgil, of Kentucky; Della M., at home; Cassie A., a graduate of Thornthorn academy; Howard and Olema. Mr. Rees has a well-cultivated farm of 112 acres in this township, of which twelve acres are devoted to the larger fruits, three to raspberries, and one to strawberries, etc. He makes a specialty of fine corn, and gives much attention to Chester White and Berkshire hogs. He has a fish pond, supplied with scale and carp, and his home is delightful in all respects. Beside this property, he owns in Leavenworth county, Kans., a farm of 160 acres and valuable lots in several towns. In politics Mr. Rees is a republican, and his religion, like that of his wife, is in the faith of the Friends' church.

JOHAN RAY, one of the oldest pioneers of Boone county now living, is a native of Indiana, born in Wayne county, May 2, 1822. His parents, Chesley and Nancy (Hoover) Ray, were both natives of Randolph county, N. C., and of Irish and German lineage respectively. Chesley was the son of John and Tabitha (Pettit) Ray,



Elwin Rees



Jacy L. Kees

early settlers of Randolph county, N. C., where they reared a family of nine children, namely: Elizabeth, Presley, Sarah, Nancy, Mark, Jordan, Polly, Cynthia and Chesley, the last named being the second in order of birth. The birth of Chesley Ray occurred in the above county and state January 20, 1798; he married in 1817, and about four years later immigrated to Wayne county, Ind., where he resided for a limited period and then moved to Marion county, where the mother died March 6, 1826. The following year, Mr. Ray entered into the marriage relation with Mrs. J. Mitchell, widow of Robert Mitchell, and in 1846 the family moved to Hamilton county, subsequently to Illinois, in Knox county of which state Chesley Ray departed this life on the sixth day of March, 1869, his wife surviving him about two years. The family of Chesley Ray consisted of seven children: Netty, Nancy, John, William and Elizabeth, by his first wife, and by his second wife, Mark and Tabitha.

John Ray accompanied his parents to Marion county, Ind., when quite young, and he spent his youthful years in that part of the state, being reared to a life of industry on the farm. On the twenty-ninth of August, 1844, was solemnized his marriage with Jane Jennings of Virginia, whose birth occurred May 16, 1828. She is the daughter of Allen and Eleanor (Thornbrow) Jennings, and has borne her husband three children: Chesley, Allen and Ella. After his marriage he began farming on the old homestead, where he continued to reside until 1848, in January of which year he went to Indianapolis and there remained until October following. At the latter date he purchased a farm in Hamilton county, where he made his home until 1852, when he moved to the county of Boone, locating first at the town of Zionsville and later purchasing the farm in Eagle Creek township, where he now

resides. Financially, Mr. Ray has met with well-earned success, owning at this time a valuable farm of 110 acres, upon which are good and substantial improvements, the entire property representing the fruit of his industry and successful business management. He is an intelligent and progressive citizen and a consistent member of the Christian church, and it is with pleasure that this brief tribute to his worth as a man is given in this connection.

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WOOD A. PHILLIPS, a leading farmer of southern Harrison township, Boone county, Ind., and ex-Union soldier, comes of an old American family of Scotch-Irish descent. His great-grandfather came from Scotland and settled in South Carolina in years long gone by, whence he went to Kentucky, contemporaneously with Daniel Boone. Philemon Phillips, son of the above-named pioneer and grandfather of Wood A. Phillips, was born in Kentucky, but when a young man came to Indiana and entered a farm in Jefferson county, and later, in his old age, moved to Hendricks county, Ind., where he bought a good farm of 809 acres. He was twice married, the second time to Nancy Wilson. The children by his first wife were named Thomas, Maily, Philemon and Wash. His eldest son, Thomas, father of Wood A., was born in Kentucky, but was also a young man when he came to Indiana. He married Susan Wilson, and was the owner of a good farm of 200 acres; in politics he was a republican, and he and wife were members of the Methodist church.

Wood A. Phillips, son of Thomas and Susan, was born in Jefferson county, Ind., January 27, 1839, was reared to farming, and October 12, 1890, married Alice, daughter of James Wright. John Wright, grand-

father of Mrs. Phillips, lived and died in the state of Kentucky; James Wright, father of Mrs. Phillips, was also born in Kentucky, but came to Indiana when a young married man and entered eighty acres of land in Hendricks county. The family of Mr. Wright consisted of the following-named children: Manda W., Carrie, John, Mattie, Sarah, Ellen, Emma, Dora, Alice, James, William and Charles. Mr. Wright gave his children all a good education, was a great friend of school work, was a republican in politics, and he and wife were members of the Christian church. Mr. Wright was almost instantly killed by a cyclone that swept over his farm in 1885. This storm lasted about fifteen minutes and carried away his barn and all out-buildings, which were never again seen, and dishes and other articles were afterward found that had never before been seen on the premises. Mr. Wright, after being struck, lived long enough to inquire if any other member of the family had been injured or killed, and then sank in death.

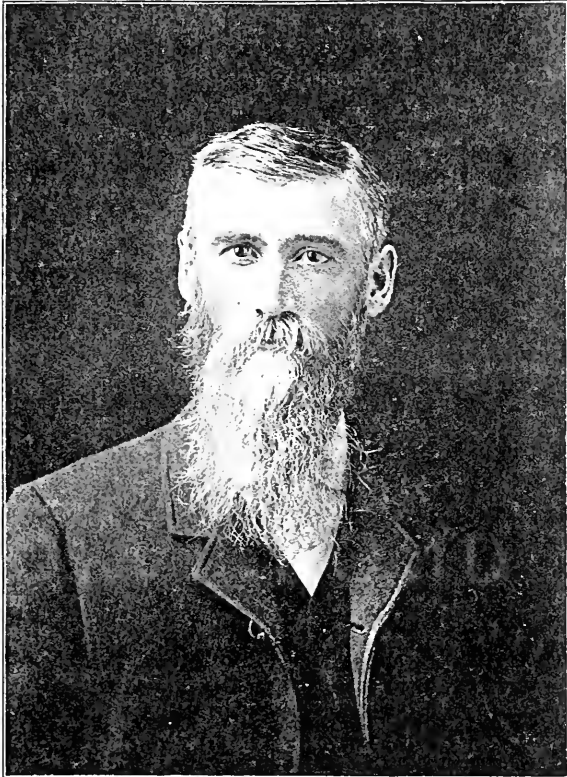
After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Wood A. Phillips moved upon their present farm, which he has highly improved and cultivated, and where they are passing their years in ease and comfort. They are the parents of two children: Julia F., and Jesse G. The family are much respected by their neighbors, and Mrs. Phillips is an ardent member of the Methodist church, and in politics Mr. Phillips is a republican. Mr. Phillips has quite a peculiar war record. He enlisted, at the first call Lincoln made, at North Vernon, Ind., April 22, 1861, but the quota was full and he was placed in the twelve months' service, in company K, First Indiana infantry, and sent to Harper's Ferry; after that skirmish, went to Washington, D. C., and then on the double-quick to Bull Run, but was too late; then to Fredericksburg, and back through the Bull Run field to Richmond,

and was there discharged. In October, 1862, he enlisted in company L, Second cavalry, Forty-second Indiana volunteers, at Indianapolis; they were sent to Louisville, Ky., mounted, and dispatched to Nashville, Tenn.; went to Murfreesboro; then were in the first fight at Lookout Mountain; then at Chattanooga, and would have been captured if not rescued by the Thirty-seventh Indiana infantry; were in front of Sherman, fighting more or less, as he marched and countermarched two or three months on his way to Atlanta; went with Thomas back to Nashville, and in the fight were dismounted, and for one day served with the infantry; went with Wilson to Selma, Ala, and had his horse killed under him and was himself shot in the heel; then went on to Tallahassee, Fla., where he was honorably discharged and came home. In the fight at Selma, Mr. Phillips' horse fell on that gentleman's leg, the result being a development of varicose veins. On his return home he neglected to apply for a pension, although his health was very poor and he was unable to do farm labor—only a few chores—and his leg was considerably shrunk by the injured veins. Now all his old comrades are dead, or lost sight of, and he is unable to substantiate a claim to a pension, yet it is plainly apparent that he is entitled to quite a large one. Although Mr. Phillips is not alone in this unfortunate predicament, his case is not the less to be deplored on that account.

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RS. MARTHA A. REES, of Sugar Creek township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Union county, in the same state, March 15, 1841, and is a daughter of Hugh and Anna (Talbert) Maxwell. Mr. Maxwell was a native of Tennessee, and was born in 1801, and Mrs. Anna



Oliver Kees

Maxwell had her nativity in North Carolina in 1806; they were united in matrimony in Union county, Ind., in 1825, and there lived on a farm until 1874, when they moved to Wayne county, Ind., and resided in Dublin until the death of Hugh Maxwell in 1884, when his widow returned to Union county, where her days were closed in 1885. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: Alpheus, now of Kansas; Calvin, deceased; Moses, of Jefferson township; Aaron, deceased; Albert, of Indiana; Benjamin, of Missouri; Sarah T., wife of A. Williamson, of Kansas, Mrs. Martha M. Rees, whose name heads this biographical notice; Louisa, deceased; and Mary A., now Mrs. Nathan Brown, of Kansas. The parents of this family were members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Maxwell was a republican, and one of the most prominent men of Union county.

Martha Maxwell, the lady with whom this sketch has most to do, received her preparatory education at the common schools, and this was supplemented by an attendance of one year at the Earlham college in Richmond, Wayne county, Ind.. September 24, 1864, she was united in marriage to Oliver Rees, who was born in Parke county, Ind., September 21, 1838, a son of William and Mary (Hunnicut) Rees, natives respectively of Virginia and Tennessee, and, like the Maxwell family, members of the Society of Friends. Oliver Rees was reared a farmer, and received the ordinary common school education, improved by an attendance at the Earlham college. He came to Boone county while still a young man, and employed himself in agriculture until his marriage, when he entered into the grocery business, and this occupied his attention for five years, when he sold out and bought an elevator in company with S. Robinson, and this was profitably carried on for five years longer, when he disposed of his interest in

this business, and purchased a farm of 103 acres, and resumed the pursuit of his earlier manhood, which he continued to follow until death claimed him for his own, January 29, 1891. His remains now quietly rest in the cemetery of Sugar Plain. He had increased his acreage to 180, and had been strictly honorable in all his dealings; was a prohibitionist, although at first a republican in politics; was a useful citizen, and his death was mourned not only by his afflicted wife and children, but by the community at large, by whom he had been held in the highest esteem. The following obituary notice is extracted from the Christian Worker of Chicago: "Died, in the triumph of faith, at the 'Invalids' Home,' Kokomo, Ind., 1st mo., 29, 1891, Oliver Rees, son of William and Mary Rees (deceased), a beloved member of Sugar Plain Monthly Meeting, Ind., born in Parke county, Ind., 9th mo., 19, 1837. He received injuries by being thrown from a mowing machine last summer, from which he did not fully recover, although able to attend meeting and to superintend his business. He was present at monthly meeting 1st mo., 3, but was taken sick with a chill that evening, and grew more feeble daily. At the end of two weeks he went to the Invalids' Home for hygienic treatment; his disease proved to be a complicated case of typhoid fever. His wife, two oldest children and two brothers were with him at the close."

His children were seven in number, and named: Anna M., wife of Ludovic E. Edwards, now a druggist of Denver, Colo.; Roscoe W., a dentist of the same city; Homer L., Arthur H., Oris J., Mary A. and Ethel C., all five living with their mother. At his death the bereaved widow took charge of the farm, which she has successfully managed. She is a member of the W. C. T. U. and of the missionary society, and is honored by all who know her christian humility and the modest

demeanor with which she pursues her way through life.

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GEORGE BROWN RICHARDSON.—Prominent among the representative men of Marion township, Boone county, Ind., is George Brown Richardson, a leading agriculturist and one of the honored old settlers. His grandfather was William Richardson, a Virginian, who married Mrs. Jane (Bobbett) Laws and became the father of the following children—Lettice, who married a Mr. Barnes; Nancy, whose first husband was Charles Rusk, and who afterward married a Mr. Leach; Joel, Jonathan, Caleb, Rebecca, Mary and James Richardson. William Richardson was a farmer by occupation and a life-long democrat. The following incident is related by his descendants: At one time, in company with a neighbor by the name of Stephens, he went to procure a supply of salt from the salt works several miles from his home, and while on the way fell in company with a stranger who was sick, and of whom he at once took charge. At night they slept with the unknown stranger, and upon their return home discovered that his ailment was nothing less than the small-pox, of which dread disease Mr. Richardson subsequently died, but not until his whole family had been exposed and become infected.

Jonathan Richardson, brother of George B. Richardson, was born January 13, 1797, in Virginia, moved with his parents, when five years of age, to Kentucky, and later, about 1815, came to Indiana, locating in the county of Decatur, where he entered and purchased a valuable tract of real estate. He married Anna Wheeler, who was born in 1807, which marriage is said to have been the first event of

the kind solemnized in Rush county, Ind., after its organization. Their children were: John W., Mrs. Elizabeth J. Parr, William, George B., Mrs. Mary A. Parr, James P., Mrs. Nancy E. Parr, Mrs. Hannah B. Wheeler, Benjamin M., Tillman H., Mrs. Rebecca E. Hooper, Jonathan, Anna, Sarah O., and Rachel. Mr. Richardson moved to Boone county in 1837, purchasing 240 acres of land, of which but eight acres at that time had been partially cleared. He was an honest and respected citizen, died at the age of fifty-nine years, and was buried on his farm at Big Springs. His wife's grandfather served in the early Indian wars and participated in the battle of Horse Shoe Bend in March, 1814, under Gen. Jackson. He had a profound regard for that general, and was frequently heard to say: "I love God Almighty first, and then Gen. Jackson."

George B. Richardson was born in Decatur county, Ind., August 24, 1828, and came with his parents to Boone county when ten years of age. Reared a farmer, his early life was without event of any particular note, and on the seventh day of March, 1850, he entered into the marriage relation with Margaret L. Parr, who was born in 1832 in the state of Tennessee. The result of this union was the following children: Sarah E., wife of John J. Richardson; Elizabeth J., wife of Hopson M. Scott; John J.; William J.; Mrs. Anna C. Maines; Mary, wife of Jacob Maines; Mrs. Hannah Reynolds; George T.; Mrs. Lucinda Stahl; Thomas H.; Mrs. Margaret Mills and Claude Richardson. The father of Mrs. Richardson was William Parr, one of the early settlers of Boone county, where he lived a number of years and afterward moved to Missouri, where his death occurred, about the age of sixty. His wife was a native of Tennessee and died at the early age of twenty-one years; Mr. Parr afterward married Elizabeth F. Richardson,

who still survives him. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Richardson began housekeeping on his present farm, consisting originally of eighty acres, to which he has made additions from time to time until he is now the possessor of 124 acres, the greater part of which is well improved. In 1888 he suffered a serious loss in the destruction of two large barns by fire, aggregating fully \$3,000, but a small portion of which was covered by insurance. Later he erected a large and commodious barn and other buildings, and has fully recovered from the loss, which might have discouraged a less energetic man. For nearly a half century he lived in a log dwelling, which has since been replaced by an elegant frame residence, which represents the value of over \$2,000. His farm is one of the best in Marion township, thoroughly drained by a thousand rods of tiling, and in all that goes to make a successful agriculturist he occupies a front rank. He was one of the leading promotors of the present gravel road system of Boone county and was a contractor on one of the highways which runs near his residence. He lives within six miles of nine railroad stations, thus being easily accessible to good markets—a striking contrast to the time when he was compelled to drive his hogs and haul his grain to Cincinnati in order to find a sale. He is a stockholder in the Big Springs Natural Gas company and uses natural gas for light and fuel in his residence. His political views are in harmony with the democratic party, and for a period of four years he served as justice of the peace of his township, the duties of which position he discharged in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to all concerned. He is held in the highest esteem by his neighbors and is indeed one of the leading citizens of the township of Marion. Mrs. Richardson is a consistent member of the Baptist church and a lady of many excellent traits of character.

WILLIAM T. RICKARDS is a native of Ohio and dates his birth from the fifteenth day of August, 1838. He is a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestors, and although the family history is to a considerable extent vague, it is known that his grandparents, John and Mary (Harris) Rickards, were natives of one of the eastern states and that his mother's father was John Harriſ, an early resident, if not a native, of the state of Maryland. Nathan Rickards, father of William T., was born February 23, 1813, in Delaware, and by his marriage with Sarah A. Harris, which took place in the spring of 1834, he had a family of eleven children, whose names are as follows: John H., Mary H., William T., Margaret J., Emily, Livia, Sarah, Nathan, Permelia, Jemima and Elizabeth, twins, all but two of whom grew to years of maturity. About the year 1835 Nathan Rickards emigrated to Greene county, Ohio, thence, in 1841, to Boone county, Ind., where he purchased a farm not far from the place now occupied by William T. He added to his original purchase from time to time, and, though never becoming wealthy, he succeeded in accumulating a sufficiency of this world's goods to place himself and family in very comfortable circumstances. He was a man of great industry and determination, and during a long and useful life nothing reflecting on his business integrity or private character ever gained circulation. While still young he and wife united with the Methodist church, of which they remained faithful communicants until death, thus setting a godly example for their children, which, to their credit be it said, they all tried to imitate. Nathan Rickards died April 28, 1893, and was laid to rest in the Spencer cemetery by the side of his faithful companion, who preceded him to the grave on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1879.

William T. Rickards was about three years

of age when brought to Indiana by his parents, since which time, with the exception of the period spent in the army, he has been a well known and honored citizen of Boone county. His early educational advantages were by no means of a high order, but he obtained a fair knowledge of books in such schools as the country afforded, and, by coming in contact with the world in after life, became the possessor of a practical education, such as schools fail to impart. Bred a farmer, he early chose agriculture as a life-work, and he followed that calling with a fair degree of success until summoned to do battle in defense of the national honor in the days of 1861. In September of that year he was sworn into the United States' service, entering camp first at La Fayette, thence to Indianapolis, from which city he accompanied his command to Louisville, where his first active duty was guarding the several lines of railroad leading from that point to the south. Later he shared the vicissitudes of war in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina, assisted in caring for the wounded and burying the dead at Shiloh, and in many other ways proved himself a true and gallant defender of the national Union. While with his command and near Corinth, he used water from a plantation well which was found to be poisoned, the result of which was a severe attack of typhoid fever, which brought him near death's door, and left him but an insignificant remainder of his former health. This sickness necessitated an absence from his command over ten months, during a part of which time he performed light duty in and about the hospital where he was being treated; but he afterwards rejoined his regiment, and participated in some active campaigns and bloody battles, in one of which, Chickamauga, he was severely injured by a gun-shot wound in the left hand. Owing to disabilities occasioned by sick-

ness and wounds, Mr. Rickards left the army a confirmed invalid, and since his discharge, September 19, 1864, he has not been able to perform any manual labor. The fever settling in his eyes caused him much trouble, and for the past eleven years his sight has become so impaired that he has to be led from place to place, being totally blind at times. While not able to do much physical labor, he successfully manages his farm, and is remembered by a grateful government with quite a liberal pension.

Mr. Rickards was married November 4, 1858, in Hamilton county, Ind., to Miss Rebecca Emler, daughter of William and Clarissa (Zaring) Emler, a union blessed with the birth of the following children: Mary E., born September 12, 1859; Leffel H., born October 16, 1865, died February 20, 1874; George E., born February 13, 1868; Clarence E., born June 12, 1871; Sarah E., October 22, 1874; Willie, born April 10, 1877, died April 27, 1877; Lee O. E., May 14, 1881, and James S., whose birth occurred July 26, 1883. The following are the names of the brothers and sisters of Mrs. Rickards: Mary Louis, Rebecca, Martha and Elizabeth.

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JAMES RILEY, the well known fancier and live stock breeder of Sugar Creek township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Switzerland county, same state, December 15, 1826, a son of Elias and Lucinda (Jennings) Riley. Elias Riley was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1817, and was a son of James, a farmer of that state and the father of five children, viz: Elias, father of our subject; James, Amy and Mary, all three deceased, and Ann. He and wife were members of the Methodist church, and in politics he was a whig. Elias Riley, father of James, our subject, was reared a farmer, but was edu-

cated for a teacher, and from the age of twenty-one followed that vocation for six years during the winter seasons. He was married, in 1830, to Lucinda Jennings, who was born in Switzerland county, Ind., in 1815, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Jennings, natives of Kentucky, and distant relatives of Lord Jennings of England. Elias Riley came to Indiana when a boy and located in Switzerland county, where he remained until 1850, when he removed to Clinton county, Ind., and thence to Montgomery county, Ind., where he died in 1880, having been preceded to the grave by his wife in 1852. This couple were the parents of six children, viz: James; whose name heads this sketch; Elizabeth, deceased; Lavina, wife of Philip Miller, of Montgomery county, Ind.; Joseph, deceased; Anna, also of Montgomery county, and Amy, deceased. Mr. Riley was a good and honorable man and was one of the organizers of the republican party.

James Riley, the subject proper of this sketch, was reared on the Switzerland county farm, received a good education, and in 1853 came to Boone county. Here he began business for himself in 1855, and here, also, in April, 1855, he married Eliza Hysinger, who was born in Maryland in 1840, a daughter of Christian Hysinger, and this marriage was blessed by the birth of the following children: Mary, wife of Perry Rodgers, of Danville, Ill.; Lucinda, deceased; Rosa, married to Howard Meeks, of Montgomery county, Ind.; W. G., of whom notice is made elsewhere; Joseph, Howard J., Walter and Marley, all farmers of this township. The mother of these children died in 1865, and for his second wife Mr. Riley married, November 28, 1888, after a lapse of over twenty-three years, Mary E. Baldwin, who was born in Benton county, Ind., September 10, 1853, a daughter of Ira and Phæbe (Atkinson) Baldwin, of whom, also, further

mention will be found in paragraph following. Mr. Riley has achieved a widespread reputation as a poultry fancier and breeder of sheep and swine. He began this industry in 1864, with Chester White swine and Cotswold sheep, which he successfully bred for six years, when he noticed that the breeders of Berkshire swine were quite limited in their number, and, attracted by the many fine qualities of this family, began breeding them in connection with the Poland China family, which he most successfully handled until 1884, when he disposed of his herd of Poland China and substituted a more improved Berkshire breed, including Baron Lee, a World's fair prize hog, and many other thoroughbreds. As far back as 1860 he had begun handling fancy fowls, such as the Partridge Cochins and Plymouth Rock strains, and others, which he exhibited at fairs in many of the states, taking many valuable premiums, though he now breeds only the light Bramah, which he considers the best. His horses are of blooded stock and his cows are Jerseys. On his 108 acres of land he makes a specialty of growing a high quality of seeds, and at the World's fair received the highest award for his corn—a gold medal—showing ten points highest on yellow and eight points highest on white corn. He installed the Indiana agricultural exhibit at the fair and had entire control over arranging it. Mr. Riley is vice-president of the American Berkshire Breeding association, and is also a faithful worker in the Purdue university experimental station, and is likewise prominently identified with the work of the Farmers' institute of the state of Indiana. Mr. Riley showed his patriotism by volunteering in the late Civil war, and, although his service happened to be but short, it was willing. In 1864 he enlisted in company B, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Indiana volunteer infantry, for three years, but, the war coming to a close, he was honorably

discharged at the end of six months. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and in politics is a republican.

Ira Baldwin, father of Mrs. Riley, was born in Clarke county, Ohio, in 1819; his wife was born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1828. They were married in the latter county and came to Indiana in 1848, locating in Benton county on land entered by Thomas Atkinson, father of Mrs. Baldwin, who was a pioneer and one of the leading men of his day. He served two terms in the Indiana state legislature, was a strong abolitionist and whig, and a leading member in the Society of Friends. He and wife lived for sixty-six years in conjugal happiness, reared twelve children, and after death were laid to rest in the same grave. Mrs. Riley was educated in the schools of Oxford, Benton county, Ind., and at the age of sixteen was granted a license for two years to teach, and began this profession in the primary department of the Oxford academy. She was first married, December 25, 1871, to Charles B. Conklin, a farmer of Benton county, by whom she had one child—Maud. Mr. Conklin died September 30, 1876, and after his death she followed dressmaking at Fowler, Benton county, until her marriage with Mr. Riley. Mrs. Riley is an expert butter-maker, and at the World's fair received the highest score and two premiums for her products of August and September—the score for the two months being ninety-six and one-half per cent., and for her exhibit for October was awarded twenty-four days and nights' lodging at the ladies' dormitory and a gold medal. Mrs. Riley is a lady of fine social as well as domestic accomplishments, and is in full sympathy with her husband, not only in the science of making choice butter, but in his raising fine seeds and in poultry raising, and, in fact, is a thorough helpmate in all branches of his agricultural interests.

WILLIAM GRANT RILEY, a native young farmer of Sugar Creek township, Boone county, Ind., and son of Mr. James Riley, just mentioned, was born May 20, 1865, and was reared on the home farm, attending the district school until seventeen years old. September 23, 1885, he married, in Sugar Creek township, Miss Mollie Morrison, a daughter of Robert and Percilla (Lovess) Morrison, and born in the same township, September 30, 1864. To this union have been born four children, viz: Ethel P., deceased, Flossie May, Elma Maria, and William G., deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Riley are members of the Methodist church, and in politics Mr. Riley is a republican. He is the owner of 135 acres of fine land, and is known far and wide as a breeder of fine Berkshire swine. In 1886 he began breeding Poland China stock, but after five years' experience with this breed, gave it up and substituted the Berkshire. He has owned some very valuable animals, among which were Columbus, Dickens, Maud S., Lucy No. 3, Topsy No. 3 and Victor, paying for the latter, in 1894, the sum of \$250. He has also thirteen high grade Holstein, Devonshire and Jersey cattle, and also raises poultry by the best strains; his crops are composed chiefly of the small grains. Mr. Riley won seven prizes at the World's fair, in all getting over \$500 for his premiums. The attention of the readers is called to the biography of Mr. James Riley, which precedes this brief sketch.

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JAMES W. ROARK, is a native of Boone county, Ind., and is a prosperous farmer of Jefferson township. He served his country as a soldier in the war that threatened dishonor to the flag of the Union and the disintegration of the states. He was born February 1, 1844, and is of English de-



W. G. RILEY.

scent, coming in a direct line from the family that settled in Jamestown, Va., in the early colonial days. His parents were William and Sarah (Hill) Roark, natives of Kentucky, who came to Indiana as far back as 1827, and made their first home here in Montgomery county, whence they came, in 1837, to Boone county. Here the father died in 1883, his wife having taken her departure in 1870. Of the nine children born to these parents, the following are still living: Elizabeth D., wife of Cornelius M. Riggins; John L., of Thorntown, James W., mentioned above; Sarah, married to James Farlow; and Jackson A. The deceased were named Eliza J., Armilda, Mary and Nancy C.

James W. Roark was reared to farming, but at the early age of eighteen, fired with the same spirit of patriotism that had inspired his progenitors, he enlisted, June 1, 1862, in company G, Fifty-fifth regiment Indiana volunteers, under Capt. Henry Hamilton. His first regular action was at Richmond, Ky., and after taking part in numerous skirmishes he was mustered out in September of the same year, his term of enlistment having expired. But he immediately re-enlisted, this time in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana volunteer infantry, and bore a gallant part in the battles of Blue Springs, Tenn.; Walker's Ford and the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., beside all the other engagements and skirmishes in which his regiment had a share. His final muster out was on August 6, 1865, when he returned to his home and resumed his vocation of farming. December 7, 1865, he was united in matrimony with Amanda M. Hiestand, daughter of Manuel and Mary (Shreve) Hiestand, natives of Ohio and of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Hiestand were the parents of two other children beside Mrs. Roark, viz: Asa F., and Eliza, the wife of John F. Routh. Mr. M. Hiestand died November 3, 1888, but his wife still survives. To the union of Mr. and Mrs.

Roark have been born seven children, as follows: Mary L., wife of William Garner; Sadie E.; Manuel O., Jesse E., Burchard H., Ruth and Clarence E., all of whom, of proper age, have received a collegiate education. Mr. and Mrs. Roark are devout members of the United Brethren church, and their daily deportment shows the sincerity of their religious professions. As a member of Advance post, No. 524, G. A. R., Mr. Roark is much respected, as he is in his social affiliations. His political principles are those of the republican party.

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ARMADUKE L. ROBBINS is one of the most prominent stock dealers and farmers of Boone county, and owns one of the largest and finest farms in the county, excellently improved, upon which stands a tasteful and substantial brick residence. The Robbins family is of good old stock, and descends from a colonial Virginia family, members of which were early settlers of North and South Carolina. William Robbins, the great-grandfather of our subject, was left an orphan at the age of eighteen years, with one younger brother, Absalom, and two sisters. During the Revolutionary war he was obliged to conceal himself on account of the tories, who were a terror to the settlers. At one time they made a raid upon the house and seized his brother Absalom and spun him around on his heels on a sharpened stake and otherwise abused him. William returned home at night from his hiding place to obtain food and shelter, and seeing the condition of his brother, who had been thus cruelly treated to make him divulge the hiding place of William, he made a vow that he would join the patriot force sunder Gen. Gates, and the next day he was in the battle of Cowpens, where he was captured by the British and confined in Salisbury jail. His sisters, hearing of

his confinement, mounted horseback and went to see him after he had been confined about four weeks. His elder sister changed clothes with him, and he went out with his younger sister disguised as a woman. The elder sister was released as soon as the trick and her sex were discovered. She soon found means to join her sister and they rode home, William walking the entire distance, being three days and nights on the way and nearly perishing for want of food and shelter. He died in Decatur county, Ind., aged eighty-one years. Absalom lived to be 104 years of age. His children were Abel and Nathaniel, the latter a physician of Decatur county, Ind., who owned 1,200 acres of land and was a prominent man. In 1852 he went with his family to Oregon and they suffered greatly from want of water and food while crossing the plains. He buried two daughters in one grave on the way, and two miles further, on the Big Sandy, he buried a son-in-law, all perishing from want and the terrible exposure. He was a prominent pioneer of Oregon, and one of the framers of the constitution of the state. The remaining children of Wm. Robbins were Marmaduke and Jacob, twins, John, William, Charlotte, Dosia and Elizabeth.

Marmaduke, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Kentucky, where his father had settled at an early day, and there married Elizabeth Kiser and emigrated to Bond county, Ill. After which, on January 1, 1822, he settled in Decatur county, Ind., on wild land. Here he prospered, made a fine farm on Sand Creek, south of Greensburg, and here his brothers settled around him. His children were Jacob F., John F., William R., Laban, Fountain, Pamela, Dosia and Polly E. Marmaduke Robbins passed all his remaining days on his farm and died at the age of forty-eight years from the effects of the severe labor of clearing his farm and frontier life. He at one

time served against the Indians in the Haw Patch in Bartholomew county, Ind.

Jacob F. Robbins, his son, was the father of our subject. He was born in Henry county, Ky., in May, 1817, and gained but a limited education. He married Catherine, daughter of George and Margaret (Harmin) Myers. Mr. Myers was an old settler of Decatur county, Ind., a prosperous farmer and lived to be eighty-nine years of age. Jacob F. Robbins was the father of thirteen children—Marmaduke L., George H., Allen P., Sarah E., William R., Merrit O. Robbins, deceased aged thirty-four years; and infant, deceased unnamed; Junietta, Margaret, Jeannette, Sophia, Arabella and Adolphus. After marriage, Mr. Robbins settled on Sand creek, Decatur county, Ind., where he became the owner of 400 acres of good land. He met with reverses in the panic of 1873, but is now retired and resides in Hartsville, Bartholomew county, Ind. He was always an industrious man highly respected in his neighborhood and of honorable character.

Marmaduke L. Robbins, our subject, was born July 15, 1837, on his father's farm in Decatur county, Ind., in a log cabin at the forks of Sand creek. He received the limited pioneer education of his day, but, by experience, has gained a practical business education. He married, at the age of twenty-six years, Mary C., daughter of Dennis and Rebecca (Benner) Marstella. Mrs. Robbins was born in Sharpsburg, Md., and was reared at Harper's Ferry, Va. Her father died in Virginia, and she was left an orphan when young and came to Decatur county, Ind., with her uncle, John Marstella, who was an honored and respected citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins are the parents of eight children: Mary A., Emma J., John E., Annie B., Norah F., Alpha K., Forest C. and Ella E. Mr. Robbins resided in Decatur county, Ind., where he owned 110 acres of good land, until February 23, 1875, when he came to

Boone county and engaged in farming and stock raising. Two years later he became a partner with H. T. Dodson, the well-known stock dealer, and continued in partnership for fifteen years, the firm doing a successful business, and being the most extensive dealers in cattle in Boone county. Mr. Dodson has now retired from the firm on account of his health, and Mr. Robbins conducts the business alone. He bought his present beautiful farm in January, 1888, and now carries on an extensive farming business. Mrs. Robbins is a devout member of the Methodist church. He votes a straight democratic ticket and is a non-affiliating Odd Fellow. He is one of the best known men in Boone county, as he has bought stock in every neighborhood to the extent of \$100,000 per annum. He is a practical and successful business man and self-made, as he has accumulated his property by his own exertions, and is known for his integrity and straightforward methods of dealing.

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, now of Jefferson township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Nicholas county, Ky., March 13, 1825, and is a son of Reden and Isabella (Harney) Roberts, natives of the same state. The father of Reden was Henly Roberts, a native of Virginia and a pioneer of Kentucky; Reden was a tanner by trade. His death took place in 1826 and that of his wife in 1867, and of the three children, one, William R., is still living, and two, Henly W. and Nancy, are deceased.

William R. Roberts came to Boone county in 1855 and here lived on rented land until 1861, when he bought his present fine farm. He has been very successful, and although his house was destroyed by fire a few years ago, he immediately replaced it with a much finer one, and is now in most prosperous circum-

stances. His marriage took place, in 1846, to Miss Emerine Miller, daughter of James and Mary (Davidson) Miller, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Pennsylvania. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts has been blessed by the birth of seven children, of whom four are living, as follows: Robert W., a fire insurance agent of Lebanon; Millard W., a farmer; Nannie, wife of Andrew B. Huckstep, and Permelia F., wife of Thomas McKern. The three deceased children were Burton L., James R. and Andrew D. Politically, Mr. Roberts is a democrat, and for thirteen years served his fellow-citizens as justice of the peace. With his wife he is a faithful member of the Baptist church, and is much respected for his steady-going and moral deportment.

SYLVESTER H. ROBERTSON, of New Brunswick, Boone county Ind., is one of the old settlers and educators of Harrison township, and is of Puritan descent. His forefathers came to America in the early history of the seventeenth century with the Pilgrim fathers and settled in Massachusetts. Later the family name again appears in Virginia. His great-great-grandfather, Beverly Robertson, was speaker of the houses of burgesses of that state, and David, great-grandfather of our subject, was the son of Beverly; Ezra, grandfather, son of David, was born in Maryland, on his father's farm, and was married to Elizabeth Trotter, and to this union the following children were born: Elizabeth, David, John T., William, Hannah, Benjamin and Delilah, all of whom lived to rear families of their own. The grandfather and grandmother were members of the Baptist church, and moved to Ohio in 1794, and settled in Warren county, where they owned a large farm, especially well improved, which was their homestead, and another farm of less

dimensions. Beside farming, Ezra was engaged in transporting merchandise from Cincinnati for the use of dealers. He died suddenly. While at a sugar camp, in charge, he sent his boys home, and when they returned to camp they found him sitting by a tree, with a bucket in his hand. He had probably died of apoplexy. He was a Jeffersonian democrat, took great interest in school work, and was much respected. His widow survived him several years and died at the ripe age of eighty-five. Benjamin Robertson, son of Ezra and father of Sylvester H., was born in Warren county, Ohio, December 10, 1806, on his father's farm, near Fort Ancient. He worked on this farm until his father's death, and after that for his mother. He married Mary Masterson, a native of Kentucky, born December 10, 1808, and of English parentage. Two of her uncles were in King George's life guards. Her parents were named Moses and Kysander (Villers) Masterson, he being a planter, but not a slaveholder. The children of Benjamin and Mary Robertson were born and named as follows: Sylvester H., September 26, 1830; John T., December 13, 1832; Elizabeth A., December 16, 1834; Delilah F., December 30, 1836; William J., February 2, 1839; Duncas G., March 28, 1841; Susan C., July 5, 1843, and Ara P., September 2, 1845.

Sylvester H. Robertson lived on his grandmother's farm in Ohio until he came to Indiana, March 17, 1840, where he lived in Bartholomew county on an uncle's farm until his father bought forty acres for himself, about 1842, in the same county. March, 1847, his mother was called from earth, and later on his father married Catherine Critser, of German descent and daughter of William and Hannah Critser, the former being a wealthy farmer, miller and millwright, and to Mr. and Mrs. Robertson's union were born two children: Mary F. and Emma. In 1866 Mr. Robertson

and family moved to Ste. Genevieve county, Mo., bought 270 acres of farming land, modestly improved, and on this farm both ended their days. The daughter Emma was burned to death by her clothes catching on fire, also on this farm. Mr. Benjamin Robertson was first a Jeffersonian and then a Douglas democrat; was a well-read man, although self-educated; was a plain but intelligent farmer and was honored and respected by all his neighbors as a man of worth and integrity.

Sylvester H. Robertson never attended school until he was ten years of age, and was mostly self-taught, studying by chip-light and hickory-bark light at night, and working by day at \$8 per month, until he had saved sufficient money to go to high school to qualify for teaching, in which he succeeded. He attended the high school for two years, and then, when twenty years old, taught his first school and received \$40 per term of sixty-five days; for the next two sessions he received one dollar per day; he then engaged in mill-building and milling for two years, when he resumed teaching, which for twenty-one years he has followed without missing a year, eleven of them in New Brunswick, where he now lives. Of course he has seen much difference in construction of school buildings since he began. His first school he taught, in Bartholomew county, in a log cabin, 16 by 20 feet, with a log cut out of the side to admit light and glass inserted, and when one of these was broken greased paper was glued in as a substitute; for seats, logs were split open, the flat side turned upward and pins driven into auger-holes on the rounded sides for the legs; for writing desks, broad poplar puncheons, hewed down and smoothed, were laid on pins driven into the wall, and slightly sloping. Mr. Robertson has made hundreds of quill pens with his own hands, and still uses one himself.

Mr. Robertson was first married March 21, 1852, to Elizabeth Robertson, a distant relative and a daughter of Ezra and Mary (Yeley) Robertson. The Yeleys were of German descent, came from Pennsylvania, and were substantial farmers of Bartholomew county, Ind. The children born to our subject by this marriage were Addison S., April 5, 1854; Mary Delilah, March 21, 1859, and died April 22, 1860. The death of the mother of these took place April 24, 1859. She was a pious member of the Christian church, was a fine musician, both vocal and instrumental, taking great delight in church and home music, and was beloved by all who knew her. Mr. Robertson's second marriage took place February 21, 1861, to Mary E. Pierson, daughter of Wesley and Martha (Galloway) Pierson—the former a good farmer, and an old-line whig in politics at first, but later a republican; both parents were leading members of the Methodist church, the father being a class leader; he now lives in Winfield, Kans., at the age of eighty-three. Mrs. Robertson's grandfather and grandmother were Benjamin and Alsie (Galloway) Pierson, and were both also devout members of the Methodist church. To this second marriage children were born as follows: George J., September 4, 1861; Martha A., October 31, 1863; Laura A., November 1, 1865; William G., June 24, 1867; Oliver P. M., November 11, 1869; Lucy J., April 22, 1871; David A., June 26, 1873; Ira H., March 26, 1878, and Arthur B., March 19, 1883. Of the above, Laura A. died September 12, 1866; and Lucy J., September 5, 1878. The children that survived were all well educated; David A., however, who was sent to the Normal college at Danville, Ind., could not stand the confinement on account of ill health.

In 1862 Mr. Robertson bought 22½ acres of the farm on which he now lives, and which, by good management, he has increased to 100

acres. He has it well cultivated and fenced and improved with a comfortable dwelling and substantial farm buildings, and has shown himself to be a model farmer. In politics he is a republican and has served as justice of the peace; has belonged to several temperance organizations, and has always been an active temperance worker, while in religion both he and his wife are ardent members of the church, which they aid liberally with their means and influence, and socially they deservedly hold a very high position.

He has kept a diary or journal from November, 1858, up to the present date, September 26, 1894, and can tell the days that rain, hail and snow fell; each day that was frosty; where he was, and the business he was each day engaged in, and other important events of his location.

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DANIEL W. RONK.—The ancestors of the subject of this mention were Germans, the great-great-grandfather having emigrated from the old country to the United States and having settled in Pennsylvania at a period ante-dating the Revolutionary war. His great-grandfather was born, reared and married in the Keystone state, and later emigrated to Virginia, where his death occurred. John Ronk, the subject's grandfather, also a native of Pennsylvania, moved to Virginia a number of years ago and there married Elizabeth Marcy, a relative of Gov. Marcy of New York. By occupation John Ronk was a farmer and followed his chosen calling in Virginia, in which state both he and wife died. Samuel Ronk, son of the above, and father of Daniel W., was born in Botetourt county, Va., in the year 1803, married Nancy Feather, daughter of Henry P. Feather, of Bedford county, Va., and became the father of the following children: Daniel

W., Joseph F., William P., John T., James R., Jesse D., Mary M., and George H. Samuel Ronk left his native state about 1830 and immigrated to Indiana, settling in Putnam county, where he purchased a tract of government land. He sold his original purchase and bought other real estate, to which he made additions from time to time until, eventually, he became one of the leading farmers of the section where he lived. He disposed of his interest in Putnam county in 1850 and purchased a valuable landed estate in the county of Montgomery, where his death afterward occurred. He became one of the wealthy farmers of the above county and was able to give to each of his children a good farm, besides otherwise aiding them to start in life. He was a leading member of the German Baptist church, a whig in his political belief, later a republican, and is remembered as a man of a high sense of honor and almost excellent citizen. He died at the age of eighty-one, and his wife departed this life at the age of fifty-five. By a second marriage, which was solemnized with Hannah Odell, he had two children—Ellen and Nellie Ronk.

Daniel W. Ronk, whose name introduces this sketch, was born March 7, 1830, in Virginia, and was but six months old when his parents moved to Indiana. His early life was comparatively uneventful, having been passed in farm labor, and his educational training, by no means elaborate, was acquired in the old-fashioned county schools, which he attended in all but six terms. On the twelfth day of August, 1852, was solemnized his marriage with Nancy, daughter of Patrick and Martha (Vories) Logan, after which he settled in Clark township, Montgomery county, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. A few years later he purchased his present farm in Jackson township, Boone county, where he has since resided. He transformed his place from a wilderness

state to its present fertile condition, and now is one of the most successful farmers of his community, owning 176 acres of valuable land well drained and supplied with comfortable and substantial buildings and other improvements in keeping. Politically Mr. Ronk is a populist and takes an active interest in the welfare of his party; in religion he belongs to the Second Advent church, with which denomination his wife is also identified. The following are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Ronk: Thomas F., Sarah E., Logan, and Samuel Ronk, all living; of these Logan and Samuel attended the Ladoga normal college, and the latter is a teacher in the schools of Boone county.

The following is a brief outline of the family history of Mrs. Ronk. Her grandfather, John Logan, was a native of Ohio and later moved to Rush county, Ind., where he accumulated a large share of this world's goods and became one of the leading farmers of said county. He was a valuable member of the Christian church and a man of much influence in the community. His son, Patrick Logan, father of Mrs. Ronk, was a native of Logan county, Ohio, and by occupation a farmer. He married in Rush county, Ind., Martha Vories, a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Downing) Vories, and at once began farming. Subsequently he moved to Marshall county, where he accumulated a valuable property and became a leading citizen, filling, at one time, the office of sheriff, to which he was elected as a democrat, having been a disciple of that political school from his twenty-first year. He later became a resident of the county of Montgomery, where his death occurred January 26, 1862. The following are the names of his children: John, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Catherine, deceased; Sarah, deceased; Nancy, and Martha. Abraham Vories, father of Mrs. Martha Logan, was a

minister of the old Christian church and a noted preacher of his day.



ADISON H. ROSE, M. D., one of the most experienced practitioners of Thorntown, Boone county, Ind., was born in Mercer county, Ky., December 2, 1832. His parents were Charles R. and Barthena (Perkins) Rose, the former of whom was also born in the same county, a son of Lewis and Mary Rose, native Kentuckians and parents of the following children: Lewis, Charles R., Jane, Betsy, Mary, Catherine, and Rebecca, all now deceased. Lewis Rose was a man of strong convictions and acted on them, as is instanced from the fact that, when convinced that he had been doing wrong, he freed his slaves and destroyed his barrel of whisky, and thereafter became a strong advocate of temperance. To Charles R. and Barthena Rose were born the following children: Elizabeth A., Madison H., Mary R., Montgomery, Dwight and Leslie. The mother of this family died in 1888 and the father in 1890. The latter was a republican in politics and had served as commissioner of Hendricks county, Ind., for several years, and died an elder in the Presbyterian church, of which his wife was also a member—his death taking place in Danville, Hendricks county, Ind., to which place he had removed in 1856.

Madison H. Rose, the subject proper of this biographical notice, was reared on the home farm and educated in the parochial school under the preceptorship of the Rev. R. Conover, in Latin, Greek and the classics, and then for two years in the academy at Waverly, Ind.; he next passed a year in the sophomore and junior classes at South Hanover, and then began the study of medicine, teaching school to defray his expenses, and borrowing books—first from Dr. H. Labaree, of Ladoga. He

attended his first course of lectures at Ann Arbor School of Medicine in the winter of 1859-60 and graduated in the medical department of the university of Buffalo, N. Y., in the spring of 1861. In the meantime, however, he was fired with the patriotic zeal that filled the northern heart and answered the first call for three months' men to defend the national flag.

In March, 1861, he entered company A, Seventh Indiana volunteer infantry, served the full time, and then, February 2, 1862, entered company A, Fifty-third Indiana volunteer infantry, and was made hospital steward; May 15, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of his regiment, then, May 15, 1863, commissioned surgeon. April, 1865, he took a contract as acting staff surgeon, with the same pay as regimental surgeon, and thus continued until the grand review at Washington, May 23-24, 1865. He then returned to Danville and practiced until the fall of 1865, when he went to Bellevue Hospital Medical college, at New York, as intimated above, and took a course of lectures and received the ad eundem degree, in the spring of 1866. He continued his practice at Danville until 1869, when he settled in Thorntown and entered into partnership with Dr. J. M. Boyd, with whom he practiced six years, and then with Dr. Mendenhall for eighteen months, and with Dr. Dunnington four years; since then he has been in practice alone, securing a patronage to which his experience and ability had long since entitled him.

Dr. Rose was united in marriage at St. Cloud, Minn., in October, 1865, to Mary B. Strong, a native of Logansport, Ind., but lost his bride in the spring of 1866. In 1868, on November 27, he took for his second wife Miss J. V. Hiltz, who was born near Springdale, Ohio. This union has been blessed by the birth of the following children: Edward P.,

Lawrence, a student of medicine in Philadelphia, Dwight, Eugenia V., Idelette, deceased, and C. W. The doctor and his wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and a member of the G. A. R., and politically a republican. Socially, he mingles with the best society of Boone county, in which, also, his amiable lady holds a very high position. He owns 200 acres of fine land in Washington township, and valuable real estate in the town, and, independently of his reputation as a professional man, is regarded as one of the most substantial citizens of Thorntown.

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WILLIAM M. ROSS, a well known citizen of Center township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Rush county, in the same state, October 7, 1832, and at the age of seven, in 1839, was brought to Boone county by his father, and here educated and brought up on a farm. In 1856, at the age of twenty-four years, he went to Kansas and located on land he entered near Hiawatha, in Brown county, his brother James accompanying him. In 1860 he and his brother crossed the plains to Denver, and thence went to the mining region of Pike's Peak; here they engaged in trade until the fall of the same year, when they returned eastward to Illinois, where William M. taught school for a time and then came to Boone county, Ind.; August 17, 1861, he enlisted at Lebanon in company A, Tenth regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, and saw his first action at Mill Spring or Logan Cross Roads; he was next marched to Louisville, Ky., and thence taken by boat to Nashville, and from there marched to the battle field of Shiloh; he next took part in the siege of Corinth, where he did valiant service, but was taken sick from exposure and

fatigue, and want of shelter, and was sent to Tusculumbia, Ala., where he was discharged on account of disability. Thence he went to Illinois and engaged in stock raising, and was married in Vermillion county, that state, to Martha Dale, daughter of John J. Dale and his wife, Elizabeth (Davidson) Dale.

W. M. Ross is of Scotch descent. His grandfather, Johnson Ross, was born in Virginia and moved to Kentucky while young, settled near Cynthiana, Morrison county, and was one of the first representatives of the family in America to whom any direct trace leads. He was a farmer and a Methodist minister, was married to Mrs. Jennie Dike, and to this union were born the following children: James H., Nancy, W. M., John M., Charles, Catherine, N. M. and James Harvey. He moved to Warren county, Ohio, in 1818, and continued to reside there until he expired in the year 1836. James H. Ross, son of above and the father of W. M., was born in Kentucky in 1798, was reared on a farm, became a Methodist minister and belonged to the Kentucky conference; he moved to Warren county, Ind., in 1822. From there he moved to Rush county, Ind., in 1824, and remained until the year 1839, when he moved to Rosston, Boone county, Ind., and here ended his days in 1876, sincerely mourned by a wide circle of devoted friends, and leaving a wife and a family of seven children, viz: Thomas M., Jane M., Mary H., James J., W. M., Sarah and Charley A. Three of the sons were in the late war. Thomas M. was a member of the home guards, J. J. was a member of the Twelfth Indiana volunteer infantry, and was in several skirmishes, and William M. of the Tenth Indiana has had his war record already mentioned.

To the marriage of William M. Ross and Martha Dale have been born four children in the following order: Katie D., March 6, 1866, married to Ira Hodgen, a farmer and

stock grower of Hamilton county, Ind.; Jennie, born November 14, 1867, died December 6, 1889; Mary E., born April 12, 1869, died February 19, 1872, and James W., born December 14, 1871, died May 22, 1893. John J. Dale, the father of Mrs. Martha Ross, was born in Maryland, and paternally is of English, and maternally of Scotch descent. At the age of fourteen John J. Dale left his native state and went to Philadelphia, where he learned the tailor's trade; he then went to Clarke county, Ohio, where he carried on a clothing store for many years and was there married, the result being the birth of ten children, viz: Sarah, Jacob, Martha, Daniel, John, Isaac, Mary E., Margaret A., Emma and Ernestine. Mr. Dale later became a farmer. In 1855 or 1856, he moved to Warren county, Ind., and in 1859 to Vermillion county, Ill., where he bought a tract of land of 400 acres and was a very successful and systematic farmer. In politics he was a republican. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dale were members of the Methodist church, in which Mr. Dale was a class leader, steward and trustee. He had two sons in the late war, viz: Daniel, who was a member of the Twenty-fifth Illinois volunteer regiment, and was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., and John W., of the same regiment, who lost an arm at the battle of Chickamauga.

W. M. Ross resided in Rossville, Vermillion county, Ill., twelve years and was engaged in milling and dealing in grain. In 1882 he returned to Rosston, Ind., and remained about six years, and then returned to his farm. Martha D. Ross is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Ross is a republican, and fraternally is a member of the Masonic lodge, No. 527, at Rosston. He is a gentleman in every respect, has had much experience in life, and has now the respect of all with whom he has come in contact, in Boone county or elsewhere.

SOLOMON RUNION, one of the oldest settlers now living in Boone county, is a native of West Virginia, and was born in Rockingham county, June 7, 1812. His father was one of ten children born to John Runion, who settled in West Virginia in a very early day, and served his country in the Revolutionary war. Daniel Runion, the father of Solomon Runion, was born and reared in West Virginia, where he remained for a number of years, and thence removed to Montgomery county, Ohio, where he afterward resided until death. He was twice married, and was the father of eighteen children. Solomon Runion was reared in Rockingham county, and in 1831 drove a team to Dayton, Ohio, which trip took him twenty-six days and nights to make. He remained in Ohio some time, and chopped cord-wood for twenty-five cents a cord, also worked part of the time for fifty cents per day. In about 1834 he drove a team, consisting of three horses and two oxen, with goods for Mr. Lindsey McConnell, to Thorntown, Ind. Having saved up \$100, he entered eighty acres of land in Washington township, Boone county. He then returned to Ohio, and was married in Montgomery county to Mary A. Yonkey, and about 1836 returned to Boone county, Ind., and settled on his land, his present home, where he has resided since. He and wife are members of the Christian church, and are revered not only as neighbors but as pioneers who have witnessed the many changes that have taken place in the township the last sixty years. He is a republican. He now owns 240 acres of valuable land, well improved. In 1832 he was mustered in, in Montgomery county, Ohio, to go to Northern Indiana, near Elkhart to quell the Indians, who had been killing the whites, and his company marched there, but did no fighting, the Indians having already been dispersed.

ROBERT W. SANFORD, a prominent farmer of Boone county, Ind., and a man of state reputation as a breeder of Poland China hogs, is a native of Indiana, born March 3, 1856, in the county of Montgomery. He is descended from an old Virginia family, his grandfather, W. R. Sanford, having been a native of the Old Dominion, who moved thence to Henry county, Ky., when a young man. In that state he married Lizzie Threlkeld, and shortly thereafter came to Indiana and settled in Boone county, when the country was an almost unbroken wilderness. Mr. Sanford was a true type of the pioneer of sixty years ago, a man skilled in woodcraft, and he became known among the sparse settlements as a skillful hunter and unerring marksman. He was a democrat, and among the pioneers became quite popular as a speaker in their meetings, both religious and political. He and wife were both devout members of the regular Baptist church, and they each died at the remarkable age of ninety years. Eleven children were born to them, namely: Nancy E., Patty, George, John, Thomas, Hiram, Samuel, Jane, Sallie, Henry, and one that died unnamed. George Sanford, son of W. R., and father of the subject of this mention, was born in Henry county, Ky., and when a small child was brought to Boone county, Ind., where his youthful years and early manhood were passed. He married Martha M., daughter of Solomon and Lizzie (Peeler) Beck, old settlers of Boone, and became the father of seven children, whose names are as follows: Mary E., Sarah J., Martha E., Robert W., Eliza M., Nancy E., and William J. Mr. Sanford has spent the greater part of his life within the limits of Boone county, but is now living in retirement in the county of Montgomery, where he is engaged to some extent in loaning money, buying and selling notes,

etc. He has always borne the reputation of an honorable, straightforward business man and citizen, and exemplifies in his daily life the teachings of the church with which he has long been identified, the Christian church. In politics he is a democrat, and although seventy-two years old, bears his age remarkably well, still possessing unimpaired the greater part of his former vitality.

Robert W. Sanford was reared on his father's farm, received a good common education, and has since acquired an extensive and practical knowledge by wide reading of good books, being well informed on general topics, particularly agriculture, which he has made a special study. He is a clear, lucid writer, and frequently contributes articles to the leading agricultural papers, and some of his contributions have brought him into favorable notice in several states of the Union. His history of swine breeding has been largely reported and widely read, and his article on potato culture in *The Practical Farmer* of Philadelphia, a scientific and very exhaustive treatise well classified and divided into topics, was awarded the first prize among hundreds of competitive papers. Mr. Sanford has been selected to attend the farmers' institute meetings throughout the state, the appointments being made by Prof. C. W. Latta, of Purdue university. He is an authority on all matters pertaining to potato culture, and the large seedsmen of several states rely upon him for their supply of that valuable tuber. As stated in the beginning of this sketch, Mr. Sanford gives much attention to the breeding of fine Poland China hogs and has received a number of prizes in Indiana and elsewhere, having, with his partner, L. Sears, bred hogs that took prizes at the World's fair in Chicago. Under his auspices have been held for six years the annual sale of Poland China hogs at Lebanon, Ind., and to him as much as to any other man is

due the credit of introducing a superior class of livestock among the farmers of Boone county. Religiously he is a member of the Christian church, and also belongs to Lebanon lodge, No. 45, K. of P. In politics he is a democrat, and as such entertains decided opinions upon leading questions of the day, which he is not at all backward in expressing. Mr. Sanford was tendered the office of sheriff of Boone county by his party but refused. Though still a young man, he has already attained a high standard for integrity, and has before him a future of still greater promise. Mr. Sanford and Mary E., daughter of Abraham and Sarah J. Creque, were united in marriage November 27, 1884, and their union has been blessed with three children—Mary J., Noble G., and Lorenzo S. In the fall of 1893 Mr. Sanford was present at the opening of the Cherokee strip and rode from Orlando on the Oklahomo line, making the first six miles in almost as many minutes, riding a Texas cow horse, which went through without feed or water. He saw the City of Perry settled with seventy-five thousand people within three hours after the signal gun sounded for the advance, and was an eye witness of the many stirring incidents of that exciting race for homes.

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JAMES A. SANDY, one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of Jackson township, son of William H. and Lucinda Sandy, was born September 1, 1836, in Montgomery county, Ind. He received his educational training in the pioneer log school-house so common in Indiana during the early history of the state, and passed his youthful years amid the routine of farm labor. In 1852, in company with his parents, he removed to Morgan county, and on the eighteenth day of August, 1861, was united in marriage

to Mary J. Mosier of that county, daughter of Tobias and Eliza (Sechrist) Mosier. Tobias Mosier was an influential citizen of Morgan county and a man of large means, owning at one time over 500 acres of valuable land. His death occurred January, 1874; Mrs. Mosier is still living on the old homestead. After his marriage Mr. Sandy settled on a farm of 100 acres in Morgan county, where he remained two years and then became a resident of the county of Boone, locating upon his present place, consisting originally of 340 acres in Jackson township. At that time the land was in a primitive state, a large portion consisting of quagmire, and no improvements of any kind had been attempted before his arrival. Through his efforts the place has undergone an almost magical change, being, at this time, one of the model farms of Boone county, and containing over 3,000 rods of tiling, two large barns, an elegant residence, and other improvements, while all the modern appliances of farming are to be found. The handsome competence which Mr. Sandy has accumulated is the result of his thrift and successful management, and he is entitled to much credit for the manner in which he has succeeded in overcoming the many obstacles by which his life was formerly beset. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sandy are devout members of the Christian church, to which he has contributed liberally of his means, and in which he holds an official position. He has been superintendent and teacher in the Sunday school and never fails to encourage any and all movements having for their object the moral well-being of the community. To Mr. and Mrs. Sandy have been born two children—John and Allen—both married and enterprising citizens of Jackson township. John attended the Ladoga Normal college for a period of three years, when by reason of declining health he was compelled to abandon his studies before completing the prescribed course; Allen was

for two years a student at Danville, where he took a high grade in his studies.

The great-grandfather of Mr. Sandy was Jared Sandy, who emigrated from England a great many years ago and settled in North Carolina, where he became a planter of large means. He became a man of prominence in that state, and at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war entered the American army and did yeoman service in freeing the country from the bonds of British oppression. He participated in a number of the battles of that struggle, in one of which he was captured by the Indians and sold into slavery; he was afterward released and returned to the United States but was never again reunited to his family. In the war of 1812 he again fought for his adopted country and died a number of years ago in Washington county, Ind. Jeremiah Sandy, son of the above and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in North Carolina, married Catherine Beck and reared the following children: Carrie, Jeremiah, Thomas, Mary, Elizabeth, Lucy, Katherine and William H.—the last named the father of James A.

William H. Sandy emigrated to Tennessee in 1809, later entered a large tract of land upon which he resided for a period of fifteen years, and then came to Indiana, settling in Washington county, thence, later, moved to the county of Owen, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits; still later he became a resident of Montgomery county, where he resided for the succeeding twenty-one years. He became a large landed proprietor, held the office of trustee, and was a man of local prominence. About the year 1852 he again changed his residence, moving to Morgan county, where he purchased a large tract of real estate, consisting of over 700 acres, which was highly improved, and where for a number of years he held the office of justice of the peace. He was

a man of strong, vigorous intellect, a fine mathematician, and proved a valuable addition to the community on account of his legal knowledge, which was freely given for the benefit of his neighbors and fellow-citizens. He married Lucinda Thompson, daughter of James and Ann (Curry) Thompson, and departed this life in January, 1874. Mrs. Lucina Sandy still survives him. James Thompson, father of Mrs. Sandy, was a large land owner and a leading farmer of Owen county, Ind., of which part of the state he was one of the early pioneers. He was a native of Kentucky, a devout member of the Missionary Baptist church and died at the advanced age of ninety years. To William H. and Lucinda Sandy, parents of our subject, there were born the following children, viz: Louisa, Sarah, Susan, James A., Keller, Jane, Rebecca, John, Newton, America and Virginia, deceased. James A. Sandy is a democrat, and has given each of his sons farms of 89½ and 92 acres each. Mrs. Sandy has one of the finest collections of flowers and flowering shrubs in the county and her chief delight is in showing them.

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JOSEPH M. AND JOHN R. SAUNDERS.—These brothers are two of the best known educators and have probably the longest record of any teachers in Boone county. The first certificate of Joseph M. is dated in 1858. That of John R. in 1863. The brothers have been efficient and able instructors all these many years and have doubtless educated more of the youth of Boone county, than any other two teachers within the same space of time. James Saunders, their grandfather, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, and went away from home, at seventeen years of age, to become a sailor, and for seven years sailed to the four quarters

of the globe, making several voyages around the world. He finally came to the United States, and, in 1792, settled in Nicholas county, Ky., where he was one of the pioneers. There he married Susan Hughes, a native of Fleming county, and they were the parents of six children, viz: James, John, Ann, Elizabeth, Sarah and Mary. James, the eldest son, left home at an early age, and the management of the farm was consequently left to John, the father of the subjects of our sketch, who was born in Nicholas county, Ky., November 1, 1800, as soon as he became old enough to perform manual labor, he applied himself to his duties with such energy, that his naturally vigorous constitution was permanently injured and in later years he became an invalid. On the twenty-eighth of December, 1820, he married Sarah B. Howe, who descended from the famous family of Lord Howe of England; Elias Howe, and other celebrated men were members of the same family.

Although born and reared in a slave state, he abhorred the institution, and in 1846 removed to Indiana that he might rear his family amid a purer atmosphere of a free state. He settled on the land, part of which is now owned and occupied by his sons, our subjects, buying 220 acres, on section 33, township 19, Center township. He died, a member of the Christian church, September 30, 1854.

Mr. Saunders was a man of high moral character. His wife survived him to the advanced age of eighty-two years. She was born in Nicholas county, Ky., February 5, 1801. She had seven brothers and three sisters, none of whom are now living. Although Mrs. Saunders did not possess a very robust constitution she reared a family of eleven children—Edward H., James H., Caroline T., Mary S., Susan E., Cynthia L., Joshua N., Joseph M., Samuel T., Harriet and John R. Edward H.

attended Wabash college for a brief period and chose the medical profession for his vocation, studying under Dr. Furnace, of Danville, Ind., and later, at the Botanical medical school, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He practiced successfully for a number of years in the counties of Vermillion, Hendricks and Boone, and died in 1863. He was married twice and was the father of four children.

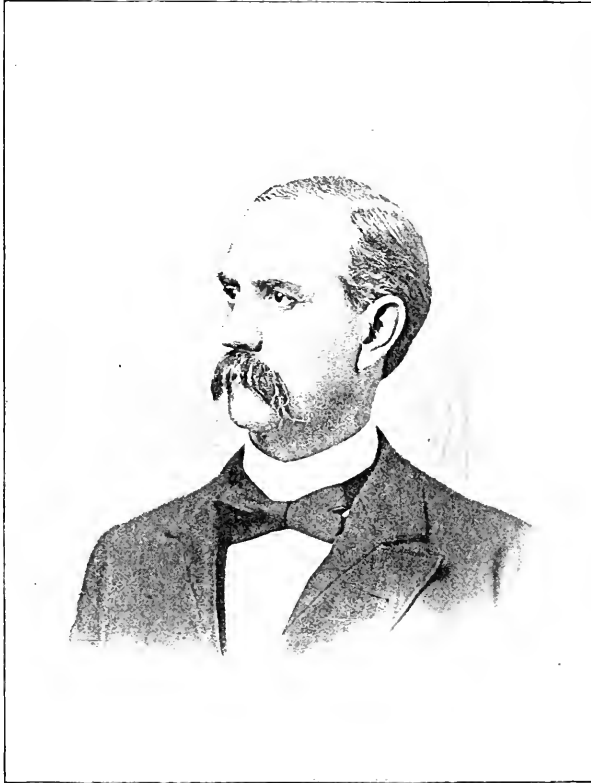
Joseph M. Saunders was born April 25, 1835, on his father's farm, near Carlisle, Nicholas county, Ky., and was eleven years of age when he came with his parents to Boone county, Ind. The scenes and incidents are well impressed upon his mind. They were nine days on the road and had one four-horse and one two-horse wagon. His education began with a subscription school in Kentucky, and the common schools of Boone county, Ind. He afterward attended the Presbyterian academy of Lebanon, taking a four years' course and graduating in 1864. He began his life as an educator on April 5, 1858, teaching a subscription school in Jefferson township, district No. 6. He received his first certificate as a teacher August 26, 1858, and in the fall taught the school in his own district, since which time he has been teaching constantly in Boone county, except one winter, when he taught in Wayne county in the Centerville Collegiate institute. He was appointed county superintendent of schools of Boone county for 1868, and held this office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people for three years. He was present at the first county institute, held at Lebanon, and has attended every county institute since. He has always held a first-class certificate and has, without doubt, taught more terms of school in Boone county than any other teacher. He was the first man who publicly advocated the grading of the county schools.

John R. Saunders was born in Nicholas

county, Ky., December 13, 1842, and was in his fourth year when brought by his parents to Indiana, and although so young, remembers the old Kentucky home and many incidents on the journey. He received a common school education and attended the Lebanon Presbyterian academy. He enlisted at Lebanon on July 4, 1862, as a private for three months in company G, Fifty-fifth Indiana volunteer infantry, Capt. James Hamilton. His service was in Kentucky and he was in the battle of Richmond, Ky. He was honorably discharged at Indianapolis in 1861 and returned home, remaining at home one and one-half years, attending to the farm, and, receiving his first school certificate in 1863, he taught until the holidays in Clinton township, and re-enlisted at Lebanon, January 4, 1864, as a private in company H, Eleventh Indiana cavalry, under Cap. Mason Hamilton. This service was principally in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and on the great plains, where his regiment was engaged in guarding emigrant trains from hostile Indians for three months, serving as bugler and musician. He was in the battle at Franklin, two days' battle at Nashville, Tenn., and in the campaign following in which Hood's army was destroyed, and many hard skirmishes were fought, among them one at Pulaski. He was mustered out at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and honorably discharged September 18, 1855, and returned home. He was never wounded nor taken prisoner, but served actively during his entire enlistment. After his return home, he entered the Commercial college at "Bryant & Stratton's," Indianapolis, taking a full course, after which he resumed teaching. In the spring of 1887 he taught one term in Minnesota, and was in Kentucky and Georgia in the insurance business six months. His wife, Cynthia, to whom he was married in 1857, was the daughter of Alexander B. and Keziah (Sample) Clark.

Alexander Clark was born in Ch.licothe, Ohio, December 5, 1800, was from Nicholas county, Ky., of Scotch descent, and settled in Boone county, Ind., with his family in 1831, in Clinton township, where he was one of the original pioneers, entering 400 acres of land. He had but three neighbors, all of whom were thirteen miles away. The country was an entire wilderness. Mr. Clark became a prominent man and was county commissioner. His ten children were as follows: Mary H., Robert and Elizabeth, twins; John, Zerrilda, James C., Keziah, Nancy, Alexander C. and Cynthia M. Mr. Clark lived to the age of eighty-seven years, and died March 23, 1887, in Indianapolis, with his daughter. He was an old-time whig, an abolitionist, and afterward a republican, and assisted in the Under Ground railroad, his home being a station, and Mrs. Saunders remembers slaves who were protected at her father's residence. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church many years. His son, Alexander C., served two years in the Civil war, Tenth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, and was in the battle of Somerset, Ky., and was shot through the clothing. He was also in the siege of Corinth, and became exhausted from hard marching and was discharged on account of disability. James C., the eldest son, was disabled, and sickened in camp at La Fayette from exposure. He was sent home and died two weeks later.

At Mr. Clark's pioneer log house in Clinton township, the first sermon ever preached in that township was delivered by a traveling minister, January 13, 1825. Mr. Clark was always a friend of the church and school, was widely known for his hospitality and his latch string was always out. He was a strong temperance man and an early advocate of the abolition of the liquor traffic. The Clarks early moved from Virginia to Pennsylvania, and were a prominent race of people. Gen,



W. H. SCHULTZ, M. D.

George Robert Clark was a famous officer, and William Clark was one of the explorers in the Lewis and Clark expedition. Myra Gaines Clark, the celebrated New Orleans litigant, was of the same stock. The Clarks were soldiers in the war of the Revolution and in 1812. John Clark, grandfather of Mrs. Saunders, came from Pennsylvania, married near Chillicothe, Ohio, where he was a pioneer, and died at Clarksburg, Ohio, on his farm. William Clark, uncle of Mrs. Saunders, served throughout the war of 1812, without mishap, to return home to be killed the next day by being thrown from a horse.

After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders settled on the Saunders homestead, where they still reside. They are the parents of five children—Fred Clark, Lou Mayme, Harry Sumner, Joseph Morton, and Fannie Lane. Mr. and Mrs. Saunders are members of the Christian church. He is much respected, has filled the office of township assessor, and has given all his children good educations. His daughter Lou M., graduated at Lebanon High school, class of 1893, and began teaching in Jefferson township in the same district that her uncle Joseph M. taught his first school thirty-five years since. Mr. Saunders takes an active interest in the cause of education, has served as school director, has taught eleven terms in his own district and many terms in other districts. He is a practical farmer, to which he now devotes the most of his attention. He is stanch republican, noted for his morality and temperance, and has one of the most intelligent families in Boone county. The Saunders brothers have erected a tasteful and substantial residence, and their farm is one of the best improved in Center township. It will thus be seen that both the Saunders and Clark families are descendants of highly respectable ancestry, that have done much toward the elevation of our common country.

DR. WM. H. SCHULTZ is not only one of the leading physicians of Boone county, Ind., but served his country as a gallant soldier in the late war. He is an honored son of the great Hoosier state, who sent so many of her best men to put down the southern rebellion. He descends from sturdy German stock, his remote ancestors having been citizens of Wurtemberg, Germany. Mark C. Schultz, the founder of tee family in America, was the third son of James Schultz, who was professor of a college in Wurtemberg. Mark C. received a liberal education, and became a captain in the Hessian army, and came to America with the Hessian troops during the war of the Revolution. He served with the First division under Lord Cornwallis, in North Carolina. The Hessians were taught by the British that the Americans were cannibals, and that if captured they would be burned alive, and eaten. At the battle of Cowpens, N. C., 250 of Capt. Shultz's command were taken prisoners, with a supply and foraging train. These Hessian prisoners were held in North Carolina, and many of them refused to be exchanged, and, seeing the kindly disposition of the Americans, took the "continental oath" not to fight against the patriot army, and were released on parole of honor. Capt. Schultz was one of the number, and finally settled near Lynchburg, Va., and married Elizabeth, daughter of Susannah (Dale) Earley. The Earleys were of German descent and the Dales were of Scotch ancestry. Capt. and Mrs. Schultz were the parents of nine sons, John C., who settled in Pennsylvania; James, who settled near Knoxville, Tenn.; Peter, the grandfather of our subject, who located near Sharpsburg, Ky.; Samuel, who settled near Stafford, Ky., and died near Mt. Sterling, Ky., a bachelor farmer aged 102 years; Mark C., who first settled near Sharpsburg, Ky., and

afterward moved to Ralls county, Mo., Abraham settled in Bath county, Ky.; George W., located near Harrisburg, Pa., and Henry died young.

Capt. Mark C. Schultz became a prominent planter and slave owner and also owned a distillery. He lived to the patriarchal age of 102 years, and died June 2, 1830. He was a member of the Christian church as founded by Alexander Campbell. Peter, the third son of Capt. Mark C., was the grandfather of our subject. He was born near Lynchburg, Va., in 1786, and died June 21, 1829, of pneumonia. He married, in Virginia, a Miss Wetly, and moved at an early day to Nicholas county, Ky., as a pioneer. He became a farmer and slave owner, but was not in favor of slavery as an institution. He and wife were members of the Dunkard, or German Baptist church, and were the parents of five children—Henry C., Abraham, Mark C., Polly and Barbara. This wife died and he married Susanah Johnson, in Kentucky, of the distinguished Virginia family of that name; they had six children—John C., Catherine, George, Elizabeth, Felicity and Peter N., all born in Kentucky.

John C., the eldest child by the second wife, was the father of our subject, and was born in Nicholas county, Ky., February 14, 1803, received the pioneer education of the day, and was a farmer. He became personally acquainted with the famous theologian, Alexander Campbell, and was converted to the doctrines of the Christian church, and preached for many years. Elder Schultz married Elizabeth (Dale) Hesel. She was born July 10, 1806, and died October 1, 1894, in her eighty-eighth year. To Elder and Mrs. Schultz were born eleven children, five of whom died in infancy—Monroe, Henry A., John M., Susanah, Thomas J. and William H., all lived to grow to man and womanhood. In 1832 Elder Schultz moved to Ralls county, Mo., and in

1835 moved to Boone county, Ind., settled on 320 acres of land in Center township, and became a prosperous farmer. He became well known far and wide among the old settlers, as he preached among them. He was decidedly an American, and a Jeffersonian democrat, and became one of the original republicans of Boone county, voting for Fremont. He died in Lebanon January 23, 1859, aged fifty-five years. He was very highly respected by the people as a devout Christian, and as an out-spoken man of high character.

Dr. William H. Schultz, our subject, was born October 11, 1840, in Center township, on his father's farm. He first attended the district school, and as his father moved to Lebanon when he was thirteen years of age, he attended the old Lebanon Presbyterian academy until the war broke out. He was prevented from enlisting in 1861 by a severe attack of typhoid fever, but in August of that year he enlisted, at Lebanon, in company A, Tenth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, served three years, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., October 16, 1864, his time having expired two months previously. He was in the battles of Mill Spring, Shiloh, Booneville, Perryville, Stone River, Tullahoma and Chickamauga, where a ball grazed his wrist; he was also in the battles of Rolling Fork, Ky., where he was shot through the clothing four times; he was at Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard Roost, Ga., Resaca, Kingston, Ga., Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and three battles during the siege of Atlanta and Jonesboro. He was first promoted to corporal, and after the battle of Missionary Ridge, to sergeant. His hospital record is but twelve days, when he was in field hospital. He was not wounded, although his clothing was shot through thirteen times, and he was never taken prisoner. Sergeant Schultz was always an active, effici-

ent and gallant soldier. His left leg was seriously injured by being struck by a caisson on a night march, after which he was exposed by wading in the creek, and suffered much from inflammatory rheumatism, and is lame to this day. After the war he finished his education at a university at Indianapolis, and studied medicine under Dr. T. H. Harrison, and Dr. —now Gen.—Abraham O. Miller, and one year with Dr. C. A. Gaston, as preceptors. Dr. Schultz graduated from the Indiana Medical college in 1870, and the Chicago Medical college in 1880, where he took a special course. In 1869, when yet a student, he began the practice of medicine at the Marion county infirmary, and city hospital in 1870. In March, 1861, he located at Colfax, Ind., where he practiced for three years, and in November, 1874, came to Lebanon. In 1887 he moved to Nashville, Tenn., but returned to Lebanon, Ind., in 1890. While at Nashville, he received an honorary degree from the medical department of the Vanderbilt university. Dr. Schultz has a large and lucrative practice, and has a valuable medical library. He is a member of the G. A. R., Rich Mountain post, and has held the responsible office of second vice commander. He married, January 1, 1871, Mary, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Mohler) Mohler. Elizabeth Mohler was no relation to Henry Mohler, who came from another state. To Dr. and Mrs. Schultz have been born two children, Guy A. and Lannes N. He is a patron of the leading medical periodicals of the day, and is a member of the Boone county Medical society, Ind., State Medical society, American Medical association and ex-member of the Tennessee Medical society. Dr. Schultz is president of the Boone county Medical society and vice-president of the Indiana Medical society, and vice-president of the Mississippi Valley Medical association. Mrs. Schultz is a member of the Presbyterian

church. In politics the doctor is a straight republican, and socially he has been a Mason since 1864, a member of Boone lodge, No. 9; Council Royal Arch chapter, Royal and Select Masters, and has filled all the offices in Boone lodge, and is now captain of the host in the chapter, and deputy illustrious of the council. The doctor is also a K. of P., Boone lodge, No. 45, and has passed all the chairs. Dr. Schultz is one of those men who succeed by their own efforts and abilities. He was a good soldier, and by perseverance after the war, he gained a valuable profession, in which he ranks among the first. He is a man of broad and liberal views on all subjects, and as a citizen he is without reproach.

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GEORGE W. SCOTT, one of the oldest and most experienced farmers and a leading citizen of Harrison township, Boone county, Ind., descends from one of the old colonial families of Virginia. His great-grandfather, John Scott, came from Scotland and settled in the Old Dominion, where his son, Samuel Scott, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born on a farm near Staunton, and grew up a true patriot, becoming a soldier under Gen. George Washington in the Revolutionary war. Samuel married Alice Muncie, was much respected as a model Christian, being a devout member of the Presbyterian church, which he aided liberally with his means and influence, and in the faith of which he died, in Lee county, Va., at the ripe age of eighty-three years.

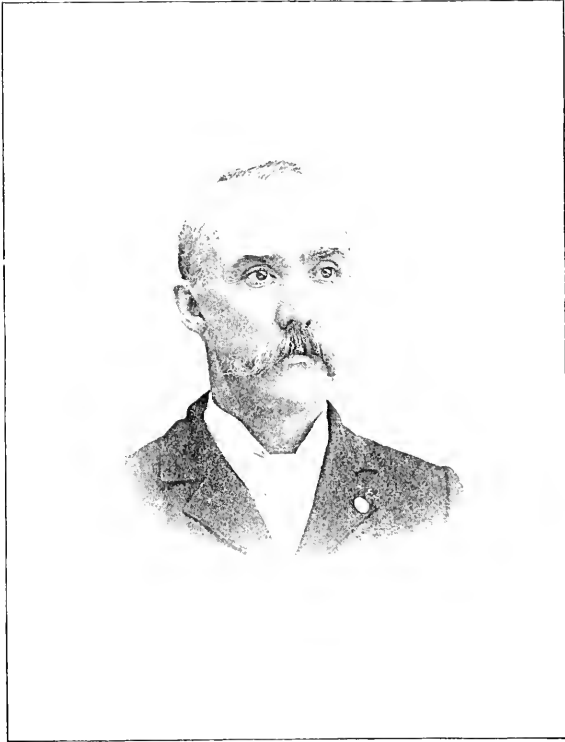
Nathaniel M. Scott, son of Samuel, was born in Giles county, Va., July 14, 1796, was reared on the home farm, and in 1824 married Miss Sarah E. Caldwell, daughter of William and Sarah Caldwell, and in 1831 brought his young family to Indiana; he first located in Morgan county, whence he moved to Hendricks

county, where he entered eighty acres of land, on which he resided six years, and then settled in Boone county, where he entered 160 acres, on which his son, George W., now resides. Nathaniel, like his father, was a patriotic soldier, and assisted in repelling the vicious invasion of the states by the overbearing British in 1812, young as he was at the time. Returning to the pursuit of agriculture with the return of a time of peace, he accumulated 240 acres of land, and followed farming until the day of his death, October 22, 1878. He had led a virtuous life and did all in his power to advance the educational interests of his section and in building up the splendid school system of the present day. His charity was illimitable. At heart a Presbyterian, he adhered to the tenets of the church, but still was not a member, for the simple reason that there was no regularly organized society of that faith in his neighborhood. In the exercise of his practical acts of charity, he would often kill a hog, divide it into portions suited to the occasion, and bear them off to the poor who resided near him—give them bushels of apples, potatoes, and other provisions, with which to eke out an existence. No better man ever lived. His exemplary widow survived until April 1, 1883, when passing from earth to a higher sphere, she left behind her a name endowed with the memory of charitable deeds. Her religious faith was within the pale of the Methodist church, and her every step through life gave evidence of the purity of her belief in its teachings. Her five children, whom she reared in the way they should go, were named Morning K., Rachel S., George W., Reuben M. and John M.

George W. Scott, whose name heads this biographical notice, was born in Lee county, Va., January 2, 1826; he received a fair education for his early day and grew up a practical farmer, improving his literary knowledge

by self-study as the years passed away. He early manifested a tendency toward religion and became a member of the Methodist church, of which he has since been a faithful adherent and is now a class leader. To this church he is a liberal contributor of his means and is one of its most substantial pillars. In politics he is a substantial democrat, with a lingering affection for the Jackson school, but following the party and aiding it in its modern progress. Socially, he has been an Odd Fellow since 1870.

October 6, 1865, Mr. Scott was married to Sarah Jane Lower, daughter of Andrew I. and Elizabeth (Brown) Lower. This lady's grandfather, John Lower, was a German by birth, and on coming to the United States with his own father, settled in Claiborne county, Tenn. John Lower soon absorbed the American view of the rights of Americans and willingly lent his aid in their support at the battle of New Orleans, under Jackson. He married Ollie DeHart, a lady of French extraction, and both lived to be aged in years and honored by all who knew them; they were leading members of the United Brethren church, and in the Masonic order Mr. Lower held a very high rank. He served his fellow-citizens as county commissioner for several years, and was never behindhand in yielding up his services when the public good required them. Andrew T. Lower, son of John and father of Mrs. Scott, was born in Claiborne county, Tenn., and after a married life of fifty years died February 22, 1876, at the age of sixty-eight years—his widow, Elizabeth, dying in 1878, at the age of sixty-nine years. Sarah Jane (Lower) Scott was born in Hendricks county, Ind., January 12, 1848, was reared to the wholesome life of the farm, and bore her husband the following children: Morning A., John H., Nathaniel T., Adelia A., Little L., Minnie O., Charles K., George W., Guy B.,



Charles H. Scott

Eddie B. and Roy Cleveland. These children have been carefully educated, Mr. and Mrs. Scott being strong advocates of mental progress and hearty supporters of the educational system of Harrison township. Mr. Scott has done faithful service as school trustee time and time again, and never tires in his efforts to promote educational interests. He is a model farmer and has acquired a fine reputation throughout his township for his agricultural skill and thrift, and of his farm of 240 acres he has earned 200 acres by his own labor.

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CHARLES W. SCOTT, clerk of Boone circuit court, Indiana, and an enterprising merchant of Lebanon, is of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, January 25, 1847, and was about five years of age when brought by his parents to Lebanon, Boone county, Ind., where he attended the public schools until he reached the age of seventeen years, when, filled with patriotic ardor, he enlisted, to assist in the preservation of the integrity of his beloved country, in company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Indiana volunteer infantry, for 100 days, under Capt. R. A. Williamson. He was seized with chronic diarrhœa, however, and for a time was confined in the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., but served out the full time of his enlistment, nevertheless, and on his return home, enlisted April 1, 1865, in company G, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Indiana infantry, for one year. He was assigned to duty in the Shenandoah valley, but was again attacked by his old disorder, and was confined in the Federal hospital at Stephenson, Va., and then, again, at Cumberland, Md., and was sent thence to the general hospital at Claryville, Md., whence he went to Wheeling, W. Va., where he was discharged under general orders in the fall of 1865. He returned home

a constitutional wreck, and for several months was unable to attend to business, and even to this day his health is in a shattered condition. When he had sufficiently recuperated, he joined his father in the mercantile business, but in 1875 sold out his interest and engaged for one year in the jewelry trade, when he again sold out; for four years afterward he clerked for Wilson & Baker, merchants of Lebanon, and then for five years was in the grocery business on the north side. In the fall of 1890, he was elected, on the democratic ticket, clerk of the Boone county circuit court, and being a very popular man, received a very large majority and succeeded a republican in the office.

Mr. Scott was married June 30, 1871, at Lima, Ohio, to Miss Lizzie Kiplinger, daughter of William S. and Mary (Thatcher) Kiplinger. This lady's father was a contractor and builder and constructed many of the best edifices in Lima. Four children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Scott, and were named John William, Mary Lula, Wallace A. and May Queen, all of whom were born in Lebanon, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Scott were members of the Methodist church, and their daily walk through life shows the sincerity of their religious faith. Mr. Scott is serving his second term as commander of Rich Mountain post, No. 42, G. A. R., and has held all the chairs in Ben Adhem lodge, No. 472, I. O. O. F.; was also a member of the grand lodge, and grand senior warden of the grand encampment of the same order; he is a member of the I. O. R. M., Winnebago tribe, No. 36, and has filled all the offices in his tribe; likewise is a member of the grand council; as a K. of P. he is a member of Lebanon lodge, No. 45, and is, moreover, past chancellor of this order, and a member of the grand lodge.

The remote ancestors of Charles W. Scott came to America in the colonial days and settled in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Samuel

Scott, moved in his young days to Licking county, Ohio. He had married in Pennsylvania Sarah Moore, who bore him five children: Elizabeth J., Joseph, John M., James M and Sarah C. The third child in the above family, John M., was born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1824, and married in Hardin, Ohio, April 19, 1846, Mary A. Blue, daughter of Barnabas and Mary (Hilliard) Blue, the result of which union was seven children, viz: Charles W., whose name opens this sketch; Edward L.; Flora G.; Amanda; Harry B., who died at the age of fourteen years; Hattie, and Lizzie, who died in infancy; of this family the three first named were born in Ohio, and the remaining four in Lebanon, Ind. His great grandfather, Joseph Scott, was born in Ireland, coming to this country when a young man. His great grandmother, —(Curry) Scott, was born in Scotland and also came to America in an early day and settled with her parents in Pennsylvania, near her to-be future husband. His grandfather, Samuel Scott, moved in his young days to Licking county, Ohio, having previously been married to Sarah Moore in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Barnabas Blue, was born near Harper's Ferry, Va., and moved when a boy with his father to Miami county, Ohio, and settled near the present city of Piqua. Mary (Hilliard) Blue was born and reared in and near Cincinnati, Ohio, until fifteen years of age, when her father removed to what is the city of Piqua, Ohio, but at that time the present thriving city consisted of one log cabin, which was occupied by a French family.

James M. Scott was apprenticed when fifteen years of age to Mr. Knapp, of Bellefontain, Ohio, to learn the tailoring trade—his father's contract with Mr. Knapp being that he was to serve until twenty-one years of age and then he was to receive one good suit of jeans clothes and a Bible. After passing four

or five years in Logan and Shelby counties, Ohio, he came to Lebanon, Ind., in 1852, and opened a dry goods store, which he conducted for many years and became one of the best known business men of Boone county. Between 1854 and 1856 he was postmaster of the city, an office he filled to the entire satisfaction of the public. He took a leading part in the building of the Missionary Baptist church in the city, his wife being an ardent member of this denomination. In politics he was a Jacksonian democrat; but was a staunch supporter of the Union cause during the late Civil war, giving his only son old enough to enlist, Charles W., to the service of the Union cause. Mr. Scott was always active in the promotion of the best interests of the city of Lebanon, and erected some of its finest business blocks, among them, in company with G. W. Baird, the marble front on the corner of Lebanon and Main streets. He took an active interest in educational matters and in everything else that led to the public welfare. The business firms with which he was connected were Scott & McLaughlin, Scott & Baird, Scott & Daily and Scott & Son. His death took place August 31, 1877, but his widow survived until August 2, 1887, and in their demise Lebanon sustained a severe loss.

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NELSON SHAW, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Eagle township, Boone county, Ind., is a native of Livingston county, N. Y., and a son of John and Clarissa Shaw, who were born respectively in the states of New York and Vermont. The birth of John Shaw occurred September 17, 1792, and he was married in New York, in the year 1815, to Clarissa Stearns, who was born on the eighteenth day of October, 1792. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw resided in New York until 1825, when they emigrated to

Clinton county, Ohio; thence, five years later, to Boone county, Ind., where they settled on a tract of land in Eagle township, which Mr. Shaw purchased from the government. John Shaw was a man of local prominence, and his death, which occurred August 11, 1883, at an advanced age, was an event greatly deplored by a large circle of friends in Eagle and other townships. Mrs. Shaw preceded her husband to the silent land, departing this life in the month of May, 1863. The names of the four children of Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are John S., Nelson, Laura J. and Amanda.

Nelson Shaw was born July 11, 1817, and came with his parents to Indiana in 1830, since which time he has made his home in Boone county. During the period intervening between his arrival and the present time he has witnessed a scene of transformation such as is possible only in this western country, namely, the redemption of the county from a comparatively primitive state to its present position of enlightenment among the most favored sections of Indiana. Mr. Shaw was married in Marion county November 7, 1839, to Sarah Hartman, who was born in Stokes county, N. C., April 24, 1818, the daughter of John and Nancy (Markland) Hartman. These parents moved to Boone county, Ind., as early as the year 1830, and had a family of eleven children, namely: Temperance, Polly, Annie, Sarah, John W., Matthew E., Daniel, Harvey G., Nancy G., James T. and Silas W. Mr. Shaw, after his marriage, began life for himself on the farm where he now lives, in Eagle township, and has become one of the most successful agriculturists in his part of the county. He has succeeded in accumulating a handsome competence, including a valuable farm of 210 acres, and to him, as much as to any one man, is Eagle township indebted for its material and moral development. Mr. Shaw is public spirited and enterprising, and occupies a prominent

place in the confidence of his fellow-citizens, who have learned to esteem him for his many sterling qualities of manhood. For many years he has been a consistent member of the Methodist church, to which his wife also belongs. Mr. Shaw and wife have had ten children, namely: John W., James, Louisa, David N., William M., Thomas M., Sarah E., Annie, Albert M., and one that died in infancy unnamed.

ANDREW J. SHELBY is one of the leading lawyers of Boone county, Ind. Although he has numbered but a few years in the practice of his profession, he has established a reputation as a successful and reliable attorney, having in so short a time built up a lucrative and extensive practice. He springs from sterling Irish ancestry, and from an old pioneer Kentucky family, one of his great uncles having been a companion of the famous Daniel Boone. His great-grandfather was born and reared in Ireland, having come from the old country in the year 1753, and settled in New York, whence he moved to and settled in the state of Kentucky, where he died in the year 1790. Joseph Shelby, grandfather of our subject, was born in Kentucky in the year 1789, in Mason county, where he lived until the year 1812, when he moved to Union county, Ind. He served two years in the war of 1812. In the year 1829, he moved to Hancock county, Ind., and settled upon a farm, where he spent the remainder of his days. He became a prominent and successful farmer and died at the age of sixty-nine years. His son, Benjamin F. Shelby, the father of our subject, was born in Union county, Ind., in 1829, and with his parents and seven other children moved to Hancock county, Ind., in 1829. He received his education in the district school, worked on

his father's farm until of age, and upon the death of his father, he, with his mother, took charge of the farm. At the age of twenty-six years he was married to Albertine, daughter of John and Elizabeth (King) Parker. John Parker was born in the state of Ohio, and moved to Hancock county, Ind., and was one of the early settlers of that county. He was of Welsh descent. Elizabeth (King) Parker was born in Ohio, and with her husband moved to Hancock county. She was of Irish descent. Mr. Parker was an honest, christian gentleman, and became a successful farmer. After his marriage, Benjamin F. Shelby remained upon the home farm, having purchased the interest of his brothers and sisters, and largely engaged in farming and stock dealing, and is now one of the prominent and prosperous farmers of Hancock county. To himself and wife were born twelve children; we give their names in proper order of birth: Joshua W., Clara L., Josiah H., Mary J., George W., Selodeous M., Andrew J., Minnie M., Benjamin F., John B., Angie B., and Noble W. Mr. Shelby gave all his children the benefit of the district schools, some receiving a collegiate education. The children are all well settled in life and have become successful men and women, depending entirely on their own efforts and not receiving aid from home. Mr. Shelby is a staunch democrat, and socially stands decidedly high for his sterling worth.

Andrew J. Shelby, our subject, was born on his father's farm in Hancock county, Ind., on the 17th day of September, 1866, and remained with his father, working on the farm until he was eighteen years old, and received the benefit of the district school. At this time he decided to secure for himself an education; he attended a business college at Ladoga, Ind., and next entered the State Normal at Terre Haute, Ind., and next attended the Central Normal college at Danville, Ind. He was

then a member of the Depauw university (law department) at Greencastle, Ind. While gaining his education he acquired accuracy and thoroughness, besides assisting himself financially by teaching two terms of school. He pursued his legal studies under Hon. James L. Mason, a prominent and wealthy attorney of Greenfield, Ind., who was widely known for his legal attainments, and under whom a great number of young men gained their legal acquirements. In 1891, at the age of twenty-four, Mr. Shelby began the practice of his chosen profession at Lebanon, and from the first he was successful and gained a good standing, and soon possessed the largest practice of any of the younger members of the Boone county bar, and now, by his industry, skill and ability, he has a lucrative practice, having the same self-reliance in his profession as he possessed in acquiring his education, and keeping in view his favorite maxim, of doing unto others as he would have others do unto him, he has made himself to be what he is—an able and proficient lawyer. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ben Adhem lodge, No. 472, and of the Improved Order of Red Men, Winnebago tribe, No. 36. In political opinion, he is a staunch democrat. Mr. Shelby, soon after entering upon the practice of law, was married to Pearl, daughter of Cyrus W. and Sarah (Wilson) Ball, of Rush county, Ind. Mr. Ball is a prominent and wealthy retired farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Shelby have two daughters, Joy and Madge; and both parents are devout members of the M. E. church. The legal profession is perhaps the most difficult of any in which to gain a standing that will provide a lucrative practice; most lawyers think themselves fortunate that, after years of diligent effort, they have attained this position. That Mr. Shelby should have immediately become successful demonstrates his natural ability for

his profession and the confidence of the people in his integrity and ability. He is a young man of quick and active mentality, accurate in his judgment, and as a speaker is versatile and pleasant.

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HENRY Z. SHERRILL, an enterprising young farmer of Jackson township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Iredell county, N. C., November 6, 1854, and is of French extraction. His great-grandfather, Alford Sherrill, was a planter and slaveholder of considerable prominence in Alexander county, N. C., and his son Alford held a similar position, later on, in the same county. The younger Alford married Miss Moore, of an equally prominent family, which union resulted in the birth of the following children: Franklin, John, Hiram, James, Leander, Rufus, Phebe and Lou. Alford the younger was also the owner of a large plantation and a number of slaves, and was a gentleman of considerable consequence in his county. Franklin Sherrill, mentioned above and the father of Henry Z., our subject, was born in Alexander county, N. C., September 10, 1821, was married in his native state to Miss Elizabeth Tucker, the accomplished daughter of Zachariah Tucker. This lady is a leading member of the Baptist church and is active in church work. She and her husband now live in retirement on their estate in Iredell county, N. C., and are revered by a large circle of devoted friends.

Henry Z. Sherrill remained on the home place in Iredell county, N. C., until seventeen years of age, when he came to Indiana and for one year stayed with some friends in Hamilton county; he then went to Augusta, Marion county, Ind., and passed two years with friends. In the spring of 1875 he came to Boone county, where he learned tile making, and for

six years followed this for an occupation, and having become an expert, made money. He now married Miss Emma J. Armstrong, daughter of David and Esther (Vail) Armstrong, of Jefferson township, both members of the United Brethren church. Mr. Armstrong owns a large farm, improved with modern, ornamental buildings, and well ditched, fenced and cultivated, and on this farm Mrs. Armstrong still resides—a hale and healthy lady, with the promise of many years of usefulness still before her. For a year after marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Sherrill lived on the farm of the latter's grandfather in Montgomery county, and then Mr. Sherrill resumed the manufacture of tile at Bower's Station, Montgomery county, for a year, after which he came to Boone county and built a tile factory in Max., which he operated five years, then sold and purchased his present farm of 112 acres of as fertile land as there is in the county, and drained with over 1,000 rods of tile. He has erected modern, substantial, farm buildings, including a handsome residence and barn. The money to purchase this property and make these improvements has been earned through Mr. Sherrill's energy and industry within the past twenty years, and his good management cannot be too highly commended.

Mr. Sherrill had the misfortune to lose his wife January 27, 1889, through a sudden attack of acute pneumonia. She died in the United Brethren church, of which she was an active member, and her loss was mourned by a large circle of friends, but was most sadly felt in the home which she had presided over with so much grace and affection. She was the mother of the following children: Mary A., Anna E., Lou E., Grover and Jesse L. Of these Lou E. was taken ill and died while Mr. Sherrill was absent at his old home in North Carolina, and through the negligence of the telegraph company to deliver a message on

time, he was deprived of the melancholy pleasure of being in her company during her last hours on earth. Mr. Sherrill is a member of the Christian church and is very liberal in his contributions to its support. He is also a member of the Thorntown lodge, No. 113, F. & A. M., and of Advance lodge, No. 141, I. O. R. M. In politics he is a democrat. His social standing is very high as a citizen, a farmer and christian gentleman.

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ISAAC SHELLEY, a leading farmer and old citizen of Jackson township, Boone county, Ind., was born August 27, 1836, in Union county, Ind., and since his fifth year has been a resident of Boone county. His paternal grandfather was Adam Shelley, a native of Pennsylvania, and later a farmer of large means in the state of Virginia. The wife of Adam Shelley was Malinda Lindermdde, who lived and died in Virginia; after her death her husband married Eve Slagle, of that state. Adam Shelley is remembered as a man of character in his community, was a free soiler in his political belief, a leading member of the Lutheran church, and his death occurred in the year 1861. Abraham Shelley, son of the above, and father of the subject of this mention, was born November 14, 1811, in Pennsylvania, went to Virginia when a boy and was there married to Delilah Fleener, whose birth occurred on the twenty-second day of May, 1810. Mrs. Shelley was a daughter of D. and Mary (Hunsucker) Fleener, and became the mother of the following children: Barbara, Adam, Isaac, Elizabeth, Martha, James R., Harriet, John, Noah, Millie, Mary and George. Abraham Shelley followed the pursuit of agriculture in Virginia for some years, and then emigrated westward to Indiana, settling in Union county; thence, in 1841, he moved to the county of

Boone, and entered a part of the present farm in Jackson township, consisting at that time of 160 acres. Additions were made to this place at different times, until it amounted to 240 acres, and became one of the best improved farms of the community. Mr. Shelley was a man of much more than ordinary energy, served as trustee of his township under the old law, and lived a sincere christian life as a member of the old Christian church. He died August 3, 1872; his wife preceded him to the grave in August, 1853. An incident in the family history of Mrs. Delilah Shelley is worthy of note in this connection. In the early colonial history of the United States, during an Indian outbreak, a battle was fought not far from a village by the name of Hunsucker, in which the savages were defeated. In their haste to escape they left behind them their camp and belongings, and the victors, coming up, found there a small white boy, who had been taken prisoner. They cared for the little stranger, and not being able to ascertain his name or the whereabouts of his people, called him Hunsucker from the village near by, hence the origin of the family name; this lad was the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Shelley. Several of his descendants served with distinction in the war of 1812, and became prominent residents of a number of the western states.

Isaac Shelley, as already stated, became a resident of Boone county at a very early age and received the rudiments of an education in the primitive log school-house, a brief description of which is here given: The building proper, constructed of rough logs and covered with clapboards held to their places by weight poles, was about sixteen by twenty feet in area, supplied with split pole benches without backs, a writing-desk made of a board resting on pegs driven into the wall, while a large fireplace occupied nearly an entire end of the building, the whole lighted by a window made

by removing a log, into the opening of which greased paper was used in lieu of glass. When the family moved to Boone county, the country was new and abounded in all kinds of game—deer, wild turkey and bear being especially plentiful and serving the early settlers their chief supply of meat. Amid such scenes and surroundings were the early years of the subject passed, and he grew up a strong vigorous boy, able, while still quite young, to do a man's work with the ax or plough. On December 19, 1858, was solemnized his marriage to Malinda Booker, who was born January 2, 1841, daughter of James and Jane (King) Booker, early settlers of Putnam county, Ind. To the marriage of Mr and Mrs. Shelley have been born the following children: James F., Delila J., and John A., all married and doing well for themselves. Mr. Shelley has a good farm, well improved and drained and supplied with buildings, which in their various appointments will compare favorably with improvements of the kind in the community where he resides. He has been a man of wonderful vitality and preserved his physical health until recently, when he sustained a serious injury while pulling up a heavy load of hay in the barn, the rope breaking, letting the pulley fall upon him. Politically Mr. Shelley is a supporter of the populist party, the principles of which he believes to be for the best interests of the country. Fraternally he belongs to the F. & A. M. and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in both of which he is a valued member. The family of Mrs. Shelley were originally from Virginia, but came to Indiana from Kentucky, in which state her grandfather, John Booker, lived and died; he was a soldier in the war of 1812. The following are the names of the children born to James and Jane Booker, parents of Mrs. Shelley—Catherine, Elizabeth, Frank, Malinda, Louise, and Samuel. By a subsequent marriage with

Margaret Howard, James Booker had five children, namely: Melissa, Howard, Sarah A., Erasmus P. and Mary E.

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THOMAS H. SHEPHERD, of Perry township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Patrick county, Va., December 20, 1849, and is a son of Huel J. and Leona (Howell) Shepherd. The father was born in Bedford county, Va., in 1822, and the mother in Floyd county, Va., in 1823. They were married in Floyd county, located first in Patrick county, then, two years later, moved to the Blue Ridge mountains, where they lived ten years, and finally settled in Carroll county, Va., where the father still resides, the mother having died January 5, 1894. There were born to them twelve children, viz: John W. (deceased), James D., Joseph L. (deceased), Thomas H., Caleb A., Elizabeth (deceased), Artemissa, Mary (deceased), Robert H., Frank I., Lenileoti (deceased). Huel J. is a Baptist in religion, a democrat in politics, and was a soldier in the Confederate army. He is a successful farmer and owns 180 acres of good land.

Thomas H. Shepherd remained with his parents in Carroll county, Va., until 1872, when he came to Indiana and settled in Boone county, where he followed general labor for a year, then learned carpentering; in 1875 he bought his present farm, which he runs in connection with his trade. December 4, 1879, he married Mary A. Schenck, a native of Boone county, born October 7, 1858, and a daughter of Daniel Schenck of Perry township, Boone county, Ind., a pioneer and wealthy land owner. To this union five children have been born, viz: Zelma V., Leona (deceased), Naomi (deceased), Homer and Daniel. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd are members of the Baptist church, and in politics he is a people's

party man. He is also a Freemason, and a member of lodge No. 9, at Lebanon. His farm comprises eighty and one-half acres, and is in a high state of cultivation.

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JAMES SHERA, a leading farmer of Jackson township, Boone county, Ind., is of Irish-German descent, but of Indiana birth. His father, Caleb Shera, was born in Roscommon county, Ireland, November 20, 1808, and at the age of twenty-four came alone to America. He passed a short time in Oxford, Ohio, and then came to Indiana. In Franklin county, this state, December 21, 1837, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Shafer; Mr. Shera was a leading farmer of Decatur county, where he entered 160 acres of land near Sardinia. Here were born his family, who were named Catherine, William (who died in the army), James, Thomas M., Isaac, Wilson, Martha A., Sylvester C., and John, who is deceased. Caleb Shera passed the greater part of his life in Decatur county, was a pious Methodist, a noble man in all his impulses, and died near Sardinia, Decatur county, Ind., October 30, 1779. His widow is now a resident of Sardinia and is respected by all who know her.

James Shera, the principal figure in this biography, was born in Decatur county, Ind., July 16, 1844, on his father's farm. He married in November, 1868, Sophia Small, a daughter of John Small, and of English descent. The children born to this union were named Charles E., who died in fancy, and Effie I., who died when twenty years old. In 1867 Mr. Shera came to Boone county, and settled on a forest farm, and here he lost his wife August, 1870. She was a member of the Baptist church, and was mourned by a large circle of sincere friends. The second marriage of Mr. Shera was to Margaret C. Heath,

daughter of James and Elizabeth (Neal) Heath, both of Boone county and both now deceased, Mrs. Heath having died at the age of fifty-two years and Mr. Heath at sixty-nine, and both were leading members of the Methodist church. They were the parents of the following-named children: William P., Margaret C., Sarah J., Louisa A., Samuel S., Emma E., Rosanna, Basshie M., and James M., all living. The children born to James and Margaret C. Shera are named: Lizzie M., Samuel M., James B., Arthur M., Benjamin and Hazel M.

About August 12, 1862, James Shera enlisted in Decatur county, in company I, Sixty-eighth Indiana volunteer infantry, was mustered in August 19, equipped with Springfield rifles and sent to the front; September 15, the regiment went to Mumfordsville, where it surrendered on the seventeenth, and was exchanged December 26; January 8, 1863, he assisted in guarding a fleet from Louisville down the Ohio river and up the Cumberland river to Nashville; two steamers were burnt by the rebel cavalry below Nashville; April 2d, his regiment joined the main army under Rosecrans at Murfreesboro, and was assigned to the Second brigade, Fourth division, Fourteenth army corps, under General Thomas; April 17th, the regiment and a force of 6,000 infantry and cavalry went on a reconnaissance and destroyed the railroad between Manchester and McMinnville, captured a large quantity of supplies, with 200 prisoners, horses, mules, etc.; June 24, the regiment started on the campaign for Chattanooga, was engaged at Hoover's Gap, where it lost one man killed, and six wounded, and was then continually on the march until July 29, when it went into camp at University Heights; August 17, broke camp, and September 11 crossed Lookout Mountain; September 19 and 20 they were in the battle of Chickamauga, in which battle Mr. Shera's company went in with thirty-four

men and came out with twelve—the balance being killed, wounded or missing—the regiment losing one-third of its members; October 11, the regiment was assigned to the Fourth army corps; while camped at Chattanooga, rations ran very low, and the men were glad to get a fat dog or mule to eat; November 23, they moved on Missionary Ridge; on the night of the twenty-fourth they witnessed the fight above the clouds with Hooker on Lookout Mountain, five miles distant; November 25, they engaged in assault on Missionary Ridge, losing five officers and seventy-seven men, killed and wounded; on the same night the corps was ordered on a forced march to Knoxville, one hundred miles distant, to take part in the pursuit of Longstreet—marching day and night, getting such rest and sleep as they could by the roadside; they remained near Knoxville until April, 1864, when they returned to Chattanooga and did post duty the summer of that year; August 14, they were ordered to Dalton, Ga., where the rebel Gen. Wheeler's cavalry had driven the Union garrison into the fortifications and taken the town; August 15, at daylight, under Gen. Steedman, they charged the rebels, driving them through the place on the double-quick; from that time on, the regiment was on similar raids almost every week during the remainder of the summer; they were at Decatur, Ala., during Hood's attack on that city, and on the 15th and 16th of December were engaged at Nashville, where Hood's army was so disastrously defeated. On the twentieth of June, 1865, with his regiment, Mr. Shera was honorably discharged and returned home. It was not, however, until 1893, that he was allowed a pension, and that was for only twelve dollars per month. On his return, Mr. Shera settled down to farming and has one of the finest places in Jackson township, adorned with a large brick dwelling and farm buildings of all descriptions.

His farm is well ditched and under a state of high cultivation, and ranks favorably with any in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Shera are leading members of the Methodist church, of which he is a trustee, steward and recording steward. He is also a member of Advance post, No. 524, G. A. R., and in politics is a staunch republican. Socially the family stand very high, and Mr. Shera is regarded as one of the most reliable and useful citizens of Jackson township and is justly honored for his war record.

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JAMES SHIRLEY, of Perry township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Scott county, Ky., February 25, 1819, a son of Ezekiel and Della (Shirley) Shirley, both parents having been born in North Carolina, where they were married; thence they migrated to Scott county, Ky., where Ezekiel engaged in farming until 1831, when he brought his family to Hendricks county, Ind., and rented land until 1838; then moved to Perry township, Boone county, where his son James, our subject, had entered land, on which he resided until his death in 1864, his wife surviving him until the next year. They were the parents of six children, viz.: Dickerson, Elias, Benjamin, Maria, Amelia and James, all deceased with the exception of our subject. The remains of Mr. and Mrs. Shirley were interred in Mount Tabor cemetery, both having died in the Baptist faith.

James Shirley worked on the home farm in Hendricks county, Ind., from 1831 until 1838, when he launched out on his own account, worked hard and earned the money to buy the forty acres in Perry township on which his parents ended their days. He later sold this farm and bought the eighty acres on which he now lives. The first marriage of Mr. Shirley took place in Boone county, Ind., in 1839, to

Elizabeth Poiner, a native of Putnam county, Ind., and daughter of Joseph Poiner, of North Carolina. Three children were born to this union, viz.: Henry and Parmelia, deceased, and Edward. Mrs. Shirley died in 1866, and the second marriage of Mr. Shirley took place March 25, 1867, to Mrs. Leaner Smith, who was born in Owen county, Ky., January 9, 1830, a daughter of John and Betsey (Roberts) Smith, natives of North Carolina, who both died when Leaner was a child. The first marriage of Leaner was with Daniel Smith, to whom she bore nine children: Louisa (deceased), Albert, Henrietta, Hugh, Willis, George, Charles, Mary and Alice. Daniel Smith died in 1865, and by her marriage with Mr. Shirley she is the mother of one child, Peter, who was born August 17, 1868, and was married in Perry township, December 29, 1890, to Miss Lydia Stanfield, who was born in Jackson county, Ind., and is a daughter of Samuel and Janie (Smith) Stanfield; one child, Pearly, blesses this union.

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JAMES W. SHIRLEY.—Change is constant and general. Generations rise and pass unmarked away, and it is a duty to posterity, as well as a present gratification, to place upon the printed page a true record of the lives of those sterling men who have done so much toward establishing and making permanent the present advanced state of civilization enjoyed by the great commonwealth of Indiana. The name of Shirley has been pre-eminently identified with the history of Boone county for years, and it is with much satisfaction that the leading facts in the life of one of the most worthy members of the family are herewith presented to the readers of this volume.

James W. Shirley is descended, paternally, from English ancestry, and traces his ancestry

back to his great-great-grandfather, James Shirley, who came to the United States in ante-revolutionary times, and settled in Virginia, where he reared a family and became a planter of large means and a man of much more than local prominence. He died in the state of his adoption, and subsequently his son Ezekiel, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, with other members of the family emigrated to Scott county, Ky., locating not far from Georgetown. Ezekiel Shirley, at the early age of seventeen years, married Dulcina Shirley, a distant relative of about the same age, and reared a family of seven children, nearly all of whom lived to the age of maturity and became the heads of families; but all of whom, excepting James, have long since passed from the scenes of their earthly labors.

A son of the foregoing, Dickinson Shirley, married Elizabeth Hamrick and reared a family of children, among whom was Caleb Shirley, father of the immediate subject of this mention, whose birth occurred in Scott county, Ky., on the seventeenth day of July, 1817. Caleb, when a lad, moved with his parents to Hendricks county, Ind., where he grew to manhood; subsequently he moved to Boone county, Ind., married Mary (Dale) McReynolds July 17, 1837, and located in Perry township, where he resided until his removal, in 1840, to the township of Harrison. Like his ancestors before him, Caleb Shirley was a tiller of the soil, and on coming to Indiana purchased land in Harrison township, making a fine farm, consisting of 160 acres, where he passed the remaining years of his life, dying on the twenty-second day of March, 1876. His wife, who had been a faithful companion and true helpmate for a number of years, preceded her husband to the silent land, having departed this life March 13, 1859. To Caleb and Mary Shirley were born ten children, whose names are as follows: James W., whose name intro-

duces this sketch; Matthew E., Henry S., Jarrett S., Emily E., wife of W. F. Proctor, now deceased; Eliza and Malinda, twins, the latter deceased; William S., deceased; Jessie B., and Mary, wife of B. T. Bell. For generations the Shirleys were Baptists, and of that church Caleb and his good wife were devout members. Mr. Shirley was a man of exemplary habits, a model citizen, and in every walk of life endeavored to adorn his christian profession by living up to the pure teachings of his church. Mrs. Mary Shirley was a native of Tennessee and daughter of Squire and Elizabeth Dale, who were born in the same state, the descendants of old and eminently respected pioneer families. When eighteen years of age, Mary was united in marriage to Samuel McReynolds, a farmer of Putnam county, Ind., by whom she had two children: Marion, deceased, and Samuel, who resides at this time in the state of Kansas. Her marriage to Caleb Shirley was solemnized on the sixteenth day of July, 1837. Squire Dale was one of twelve children that grew to years of maturity, and he served, with distinction, in the last war with Great Britain. He was a man of many noble traits of character, and died at the age of fifty-five, leaving, as a precious heritage to his children, a name singularly free from the slightest taint of anything questionable or dishonorable. His wife, a most excellent woman, bright and intelligent beyond the ordinary, remained true to her husband's memory, and died after a widowhood of over thirty years.

J. W. Shirley, whose name opens this biography, is a native son of Boone county, and dates his birth from the eighteenth day of April, 1838. His educational training, like that of the majority of country lads, was obtained in the old-fashioned log school-house common to the pioneer period of Indiana; and until his eighteenth year he assisted his father on the farm, thereby learning lessons of industry that

proved so valuable to him in subsequent life. Having selected agriculture as his vocation, he began the same upon his own responsibility, at an early age, on the home farm, and in 1855 took unto himself a helpmate in the person of Sarah Bright, to whom he was united in marriage on March 25, of that year. In the mean time, he left the family homestead and bought a part of the place he now owns, in Harrison township, his first purchase consisting of forty acres, to which additions were made at intervals, until eventually he became the possessor 120 acres, a fine farm upon which he now resides. Mrs. Shirley was born March 22, 1830, the daughter of William R. and Annis (Henderson) Bright, and has borne her husband the following children: Jasper N., William H. (deceased), Rosella (deceased), Caleb E., John L. (deceased), James M., Theodosia E. and an infant son (deceased).

Mr. Shirley has ever been noted as a warm-hearted, broad-minded man, upright in all his dealings, and a true lover of humanity, to the interests of which the best energies of his life have been nobly devoted. Reared a Baptist, he has never departed from the faith, and his religious experience dates from his fourteenth year, at which time he was converted and became a member of the old Mt. Tabor church. Later he took membership with the Mt. Union church, with which he has been identified since 1862, and in 1864 yielded to an inclination of long standing, by entering upon the active work of the ministry. He was formally ordained to the sacred calling in that year, and at once became pastor of the Mt. Union church, the duties of which relation, with the exception of one year, he nobly discharged until 1893; his pastorate covering a period of twenty-eight years of active service. He still preaches for neighboring churches, and with a spirit of true consecration, expects to devote the remaining years of his life to the

noble work, which in his hands has been so greatly blessed in leading many to abandon the ways of sin, and seek the true way leading to peace and happiness here and pointing to a more blessed inheritance hereafter. He has also preached in the states of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Ohio. He has (he believes) traveled more miles and preached more sermons, than any minister in Boone county, living or dead. His politics, like his religious belief, Mr. Shirley has never changed, and in the former he has been and remains a life-long democrat. At one time he held the office of justice of the peace of his township, aside from which he has never been called to fill official position.

Thus, briefly, is epitomized the life work of one of Boone county's most reputable citizens, and it is the wish of his many friends that many years may yet be spared him in which to accomplish still more good in the cause to which his life has been consecrated.

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JARRETT S. SHIRLEY.—Among the substantial farmers of Boone county is the subject of this sketch, his farm being pleasantly situated within two miles of the court house. He was born on his father's farm in Harrison township, Boone county, June 21, 1845, and descends from the pioneer Baptist family of that name. (See sketch of Rev. James W. Shirley.) Jarrett S. Shirley received a common education, became a farmer, and married, at the age of twenty-three years, March 21, 1866, Harriet J., daughter of David and Katurah (Proctor) Hedge. Katurah Hedge was the daughter of James B. and Elizabeth Proctor, and was born near Lexington, Ky. Mr. Hedge was from an old Virginia family of Irish descent, and came with his parents to Hendricks county, Ind., when a boy, settling

near North Salem. He finally became a substantial farmer, and, passing most of his life in Hendricks county, he came to Boone county about 1865, and settled on the farm now occupied by our subject. He cleared up this farm from the virgin forest, it being covered originally with very heavy timber.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hedge were born thirteen children—George W., James H., Harriet J., Paulina F., John H., Sarah F., William G., Samuel C., David A., Oliver P., Charles E., Leroy F. (deceased young) and Cora E. (deceased young). Eight of these children are now living. They were all born in Hendricks county, except the youngest two, who were born in Boone county. Four of the sons became school-teachers—John H., Oliver P., Charles E. and George W. Mr. Hedge lived to be sixty-eight years of age, and died in 1879. In his younger days he was a tanner, but followed the pursuit of agriculture for many years, in which he was successful. He was a man of great industry, and possessed those virtues which are esteemed among our best citizens. In political opinions he affiliated with the democratic party. After marriage Jarrett S. Shirley settled in Hendricks county on a farm, remained there one year, and since that time has been a resident of Boone county. In 1870 he bought a farm in Center township, this county, on which he lived for ten years. He then bought seventy-two acres of land in Harrison township, in 1880, on which he lived until 1886, when he sold this property and bought the Hedge homestead, on which he now resides. This fine farm consists of 110 acres of fertile land, which is in a high state of cultivation and is well drained and improved. Mr. and Mrs. Shirley are the parents of three children—Ettie V. (deceased an infant), Lora T. (deceased) and Claude V. The death of Lora T. Shirley was as sad as it was tragic: he had

been fishing off the coast of Oregon, on the Pacific Ocean, about six miles south of Nasuttuca bay, in company with his uncle, C. E. Hedge, on the seventh of August, 1894, and while driving homeward they were overtaken by the incoming tide, and so Lora T. lost his young life. The corpse was embalmed and brought to Lebanon, where it was interred in the "Old Union" cemetery, Wednesday, August 22. He left a wife, Etta, daughter of Amos Huston, and a child, Mortimer J., six months old. He was a cousin of Ora E. Randall, who was drowned while bathing in the Wabash river, at Terre Haute, about two years ago. Ora was a promising young man, who had taught two terms of school and was attending his second term in the state Normal. Lora T. attended the high school at Lebanon, and the normal school at Valparaiso, Ind., from which he graduated in 1891, and later taught school in this county, and afterwards became a merchant in Oregon. The Shirley family are noted for industry, for their excellent moral habits and strong religious principles. Jarrett S., our subject, is no exception to the rule. He is a self-made man, and, assisted by his faithful wife, has accumulated a competency. He and wife are members of the Christian church, and in politics he is a democrat.

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JOEL SHOE, of Marion township, Boone county, Ind., is a native of North Carolina and is descended from sturdy German-Irish ancestry. His grandfather, John Shoe, was born in North Carolina, as was also his father, John William Shoe, whose birth occurred in the month of March, 1813. John William Shoe married, in his native state, Miss Leah Ingold, who bore the following children: Rebecca, wife of William Shapley; Sarah, deceased; Catherine, deceased; Joel, Mrs. Mary Woodsworth, and Barbara,

wife of William Omen. Mr. Shoe was by occupation a distiller, which business he carried on the state of his nativity for some years. His death, at the early age of thirty-nine, threw his widow and children upon their own resources, and Mrs. Shoe came to Indiana in 1854, locating on a farm in Marion county, where, with the assistance of her children, she managed to rear her family respectably and place them in situations to make their own way in life. She is still living at the ripe old age of eighty years and makes her home with her son, Joel.

Joel Shoe was born January 2, 1844, and was but six years of age when his father died, in consequence of which he was early obliged to contribute his full share toward the support of his mother and sisters. In consequence of being compelled to rely upon his own resources at such a tender age, he was deprived of the privileges of obtaining an education, and his schooling included but a few months' attendance, each year, in the indifferent log school-houses, at that time so common in various parts of Indiana. Possessing a naturally bright mind, he was not altogether disheartened by unfavorable surroundings, but devoted every spare moment to his books, and in time became the possessor of a valuable fund of knowledge. When only ten years of age he began working away from home for the sum of \$6 per month, but at the age of nineteen took charge of a stationary engine, which he operated for some time at fairly remunerative wages. On the twenty-second of February, 1867, he entered into the marriage relation with Julia A. Klingensmith, who was born January 9, 1847—daughter of Samuel and Priscilla Klingensmith, natives of Pennsylvania, whose ancestors came to the United States from Holland at an early period in the history of the country.

After his marriage, Mr. Shoe began farming on 220 acres of land for a part of the pro-

ceeds, and was thus engaged for four years, when he purchased a place of his own consisting of eighty acres in Marion township, Boone county, the land at that time being covered with a dense forest growth, and on which no improvements of any kind had been made. With an energy born of determination to succeed, Mr. Shoe at once went to work removing the forest, and, in due time, succeeded in putting a goodly portion of his land in cultivation. As the years went by the area of his farm constantly increased, and with the assistance of his good wife, who never knew what it was to eat the bread of idleness, he finally had a home of which any one might well feel proud. The original buildings having served their purpose were, in due season, replaced by more comfortable and substantial structures of modern pattern, and his improvements in this line now compare favorably with any in the township, his residence costing the sum of \$1,800. In March, 1892, his barn was totally destroyed by fire, entailing upon him a heavy loss, but he has since replaced it by another building of larger dimensions and more convenient in its appointments.

On the first day of May, 1892, Mr. Shoe's faithful wife, who had been his devoted companion through many years of trial and success, was called from the scene of her earthly labor, after which time his home was looked after by his son, Marion, and wife, who did all in their power to render his years comfortable until his second marriage. Mr. Shoe is a member of the F. & A. M., in which fraternity he has filled important official positions, including that of representative to the grand lodge of the state; he is also identified with the I. O. R. M., and politically exercises the elective franchise for the democratic party. He is progressive, public spirited, and his life has been characterized by strict adherence to the principles of probity, which have made him a most

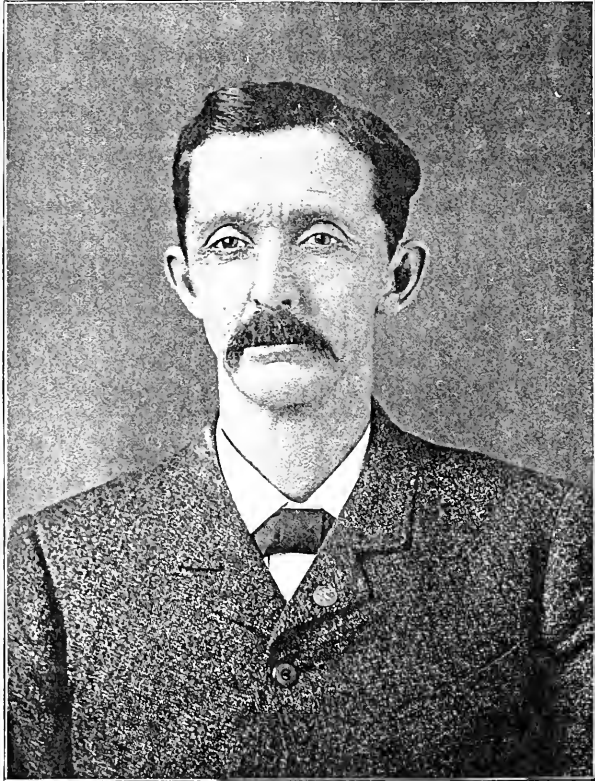
valuable factor in the community. The beautiful home where he lives, together with other property which he owns elsewhere, represents the fruit of his industry; and his life, measured by the usual standard, has been a most gratifying success. The following are the names of his children—John William, Samuel Harvey, James Marion, and Rebecca Alice, wife of James Abbot.

Mr. Shoe was again married August 30, 1894, selecting, for his second wife, Mrs. William Jones, *née* Ella Fitzsimmons, daughter of William and Sarah (McManey) Fitzsimmons, born June 16, 1861.

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LEVI P. SHOEMAKER, one of the most prosperous farmers of Union township, Boone county, was born in Union county, Ind., August 18, 1835, the son of George and Martha M. (Harvey) Shoemaker—the father a native of Guilford county, N. C., of German descent, and the mother a native of Union county, Ind., of Irish extraction. George Shoemaker came to Indiana in 1832, and for three years worked in a distillery in Union county, then came to Boone county and entered eighty acres in Center township, which land he afterward sold, and entered another farm of eighty acres in Union township, where he died in 1888. He was twice married, and by his first wife, Martha M. Harvey, he was the father of seven children, viz.: Levi P., Betsey, Isaac M., Michael H., Malinda J., Eliza E., and Mary M. Mrs. Martha Shoemaker died December 24, 1848, and the second marriage was to Elizabeth Allen, daughter of John Allen. To this union were born the following children: John C.; Frances H., wife of Samuel N. Good; James B.; and Laura B., the wife of Francis Hutton. Mrs. Elizabeth Shoemaker still survives.

Levi P. Shoemaker was reared to the life



Felix Serrate
Capt. Co. D 10th Ind Vols.

DIED DECEMBER 26, 1864

of a farmer and was educated in the subscription schools. On starting in life for himself, at the age of twenty-one, he bought a farm of eighty acres in Union township, Boone county, which he afterward increased to 270 acres, the greater part of which he has himself improved. He has also rendered efficient aid in the building of the gravel roads of Boone county, and is universally recognized as one of the most enterprising and industrious men of his part of the country. His farm is considered to be one of the finest in Union township, and his residence is unexcelled for comfort and convenience. Mr. Shoemaker was married October 16, 1856, to Mary A. Dulin, who was born in Boone county, January 31, 1838. Her parents, John and Priscilla (Boswell) Dulin, were born in Virginia and Kentucky respectively, came to Boone county, Ind., in an early day, and were the parents of ten children, of whom seven are still living. To the union of Levi P. and Mary A. Shoemaker have been born six children, viz.: Erasmus T., of Union township; Carvalace W., a druggist of Whitestown; Clarinda R., who died May 30, 1864; Elizabeth E., who died May 26, 1877; Rhoda M., wife of Arme-nious E. Hine; and Willard P., at home. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker are consistent members of the Baptist church and they and their family are looked upon as being among the most respectable residents of the township. In politics Mr. Shoemaker is a democrat, and has been entrusted by his fellow-townsmen with the responsible position of township trustee.

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GAPT. FELIX SHUMATE, now one of the most respected citizens of Lebanon, Boone county, Ind., was one of those patriots who were among the first to offer their services to the country at the breaking out of the Civil war. He was the second man in Boone county to

enroll his name at the call to arms, the first being Elisha Kise, son of Col. Kise. Capt. Shumate springs, on his paternal side, from an old Virginia family of German descent, and on the maternal side from an English family that settled in Maryland—both families coming to America before the Revolutionary period. William Shumate, the earliest ancestor of Felix of whom he have any authentic record, was a wealthy planter and slave-holder in Fauquier county, Va. He there married Mary Miller, who bore him eight children, named John, Isaac, Peyton, William, Newton, James, Ruth and Adaline. Of these, John Shumate was born in Fauquier county, Va., on his father's farm, in 1808. He learned the trade of cotton and wool carding, which he followed both in Maryland and Kentucky. Eventually he settled in Jefferson county, Ky., and there married Mary Yates, daughter of Isaac and Lucy Yates, pioneers of Jefferson, and descendants of most excellent English families. Richard Yates, of Illinois, was a nephew of the said Isaac Yates. To Mr. and Mrs. John Shumate were born nine children, named as follows: Amanda, William, Isaac, Lydia, Felix, Lucy, John, Thomas and Columbus, all born in Shelby county, Ky., where the father, John, resided for many years and ran a cotton and woolen mill. In 1855 he came to Indiana and settled in Boone county on a farm, and in 1863, although fifty-six years of age, enlisted at Lebanon in the Eleventh Indiana volunteer cavalry, and in 1864, was appointed from the ranks in the field to be hospital steward. He was in the battle at Nashville, and took part in a gallant charge on the rebel works, and was also in many skirmishes, serving continually until the close of the war. In 1866 he moved to Minnesota and opened up a new farm at Litchfield, in Meeker county, of which he was one of the earliest settlers. There he

died January 7, 1887, at the age of seventy-nine years—a staunch republican, though at first a democrat. Four of his sons were in the Civil war, viz: William, as orderly sergeant in company I, Tenth Indiana volunteer infantry, having enlisted at Lebanon in April, 1861, and then re-enlisted in the Ninth volunteer regiment of United States troops; Isaac enlisted at Peoria, Ill., in 1822, in company H, Twenty-seventh Illinois, and died of wounds received in the battle of Resaca; Felix enlisted at Lebanon April 15, 1861, company I, Tenth Indiana volunteer infantry, for the three months' service, and again enlisted, on the re-organization of the regiment, in the same company, reaching the captaincy; Thomas also enlisted in company H, Eleventh regiment, in the fall of 1862, and served until the close of the war.

Capt. Felix Shumate was born February 25, 1839, on his father's farm in Shelby county, Ky., and was fourteen years of age when he came with his father to Indiana. He was reared a farmer, but also learned the brick-making trade at Lebanon. When the war broke out, he, with Elisha K. Kise, David H., Oliver and George W. Smith, drew straws in order to decide which should have the honor of being the first to enroll, and the honor fell to Kise; the second place to Shumate. The company was placed under the command of Capt. William C. Kise, formerly a lieutenant in the Mexican war, and the enlistment was for three months. J. W. Perkins was elected first lieutenant, R. C. Kise second lieutenant, John H. Dooley orderly sergeant, and Felix Shumate second corporal. All these men served in re-organizations nearly throughout the war, and with higher rank. Capt. J. W. Perkins, however, was killed at the battle of Chattanooga; Capt. John H. Dooley lost an arm at Mission Ridge, and of an enrollment of sixty-one, forty per cent. died on the field of battle. The company fought at Rich

Mountain, and was complimented for its victory, and there Mr. Shumate served as corporal. He was commissioned first lieutenant on re-organization, September 2, 1861, and as such took part at Mill Spring, Ky.; was at Shiloh, siege of Corinth (where he was wounded); was at Perryville, Ky., Boston, Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Chattanooga (where he was commissioned captain on the death of Capt. Perkins), Missionary Ridge, Winchester, Ringgold, Tunnel Hill, Resaca, in Sherman's campaign; in all the battles under Gen. Thomas, except Lovejoy Station; was at Pendleton Church, Kennesaw Mountain, Lost Mountain, New Hope Church, Kingston, Adairsville, Atlanta, Chattahoochee Bridge, Peach Tree Creek and many others too numerous to make mention of. On his return to Lebanon, the captain engaged in the manufacture of brick, and erected some of the best buildings in the city, including, also, all of the block on the south end, except Zion's corner; built the Cason block, and the marble front block; also many on Lebanon street; also the Methodist church, the Presbyterian church, and the South-side school-house.

Capt. Shumate was married, November 17, 1867, to Amanda E. Perkins, daughter of Jacob Perkins and Eliza (McLewain) Perkins. One son, J. W. Shumate, has been born to this union. Mr. and Mrs. Shumate are members of the Methodist church, and in politics he is a republican. He has served as deputy county treasurer eight years, and has also filled several local offices, including that of common councilman for three terms, and for four years was post-master under Ben Harrison. He is a Mason, a member of the G. A. R., and has had command of a militia company organized by himself after the close of the war. He has a commission from Blue Jeans Williams, while he was governor, as captain of the first militia organization the county ever had.

JUDGE STEPHEN NEAL is one of the most prominent men of Lebanon, Ind., is a member of the legislature and is judge of Boone county circuit court, Twentieth judicial circuit of the state. He springs from sterling English stock. His remote ancestors were an old colonial Virginian family and substantial farmers and slave owners. Their children were: William, Samuel, Stephen, John and Polly, and others not remembered. John Neal, father of the judge, was born in Halifax county, Va., was reared a farmer and received a good education. He first married, in Halifax county, Va., Priscilla Craddock, and to them were born ten children: Polly, Henry, Cicely, John, Nancy, Maha, Stephen, Susan, Wellington and Ormstead. After his marriage, Mr Neal moved to Pittsylvania county, Va., and there the first seven children were born. Having lost his first wife, John Neal married Eliza Fletcher, and to this union were born two sons: James and Thomas, both living in Missouri. In 1819, in the autumn, John Neal moved to the wilds of Kentucky and settled in Bath county, making this long journey with pack horses. He cleared up a farm, then moved to Nicholas county, where he spent some years, and then returned to Bath county, where he died, aged 73. He was a devout member of the Baptist church, and in politics an old-line whig.

Stephen Neal, our subject, was born June 11, 1817, in Pittsylvania county, Va., and was but two or three years old when he was taken to Kentucky. He was reared among the pioneers and attended the old subscription school and then an academy at Moorefield, Ky., under a famous teacher, Henry T. Trimble, a graduate of Transylvania university, Ky. Soon after this, Stephen began reading law at the age of twenty years. His mother died when he was but fifteen years of age, and his father married, as stated above, about one year after,

giving young Stephen his time. The latter worked at farm work during the summer, and in winter devoted his time to studying various branches. He was a great lover of books and devoured greedily all that came his way, having access to the extensive library of Thomas Nelson, an accomplished linguist and teacher, who took pains to direct his studies, and gave him a start in Latin and Greek, and young Neal became so perfect that he could and did teach them. Young Neal, indeed, at the age of twenty, became a teacher of a country school and continued the work three winters, and also continued his legal studies in the office of the Hon. Joseph G. Marshall of Madison, Ind. He was admitted to the bar at Carlisle, Ky., in 1841, and immediately began to practice. In 1843 he went to Lebanon, Ind. In 1839 he was married, in Nicholas county, Ky., to Frances A. Atkinson, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Coshoe) Atkinson. Mr. Atkinson was from an old American family of Scotch and English stock, and he was a well-to-do farmer. His children were Frances A., Elizabeth, Emily, Thomas, John, William and Mary. Mr. Atkinson lived to be seventy-six years of age and died on his farm in Kentucky. To Judge and Mrs. Neal were born four children—Annette, Elizabeth, Mary P. and Daniel O'Connell, all born at Lebanon, Ind. In 1846-7 he was a member of the state legislature, elected as a Jeffersonian democrat, and continued with the party until he became one of the founders of the republican party in Boone county.

Mr. Neal was a strong Union man during the war and took an active part in Boone county in supporting the Union cause. His son, Daniel O'Connell, enlisted in Lebanon in 1861, in company A, Tenth regiment of Indiana infantry, and was promoted to corporal. He was in the battle of Mills Springs, was taken sick there with typhoid fever and died at

Somerset, Ky., in 1862. On coming to Boone county, in 1843, Judge Neal practiced law and resided on his farm, one mile east of Lebanon, where he owned 100 acres. He was connected with many prominent cases, but in 1883, moved to Iowa and practiced two years at Washington; in 1885 returned to Lebanon and resumed his practice, in which he was very successful. In 1890 he was elected judge and took the office November 10, 1890, and is now filling that important position. Judge Neal has always been a public-spirited man, has bought many dwellings and improved them, has been an active real estate dealer and has taken an active part in the improvement of the roads. His first wife died in 1851, and he married Clara, daughter of Charles Davis. Mr. Davis was an old pioneer of Boone county and a merchant of Thorntown. He died, aged ninety-seven years, at Lebanon, a respected and honorable citizen. To Judge Neal and his second wife were born five children—Charles Von Humboldt, Albert, Frank, Jennie and Richard F., all born in Lebanon, Boone county. This wife died in March, 1879, and Judge Neal married Laura A. Kernodle (*née* Carson), daughter of Robert Carson, an old settler. Of this marriage were born two children, Gertrude and Theodore. The judge is politically a democrat. His religion is that of the church of Christ, in which he has been elder for many years. His reputation in office is unsullied and his moral life has won for him the respect of every man and woman of Boone.

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CHARLES F. S. NEAL is one of the most enterprising and successful business men of Lebanon, and the head and founder of the real-estate firm of Neal & Co., and a progressive, public-spirited citizen. There is probably no man in Boone county who, in the last fifteen years, has been

a more decided benefit to it. He was one of the chief promoters of the gravel road system, which, in point of utility, surpasses all other improvements in the country except, perhaps, its large drainage system, with which Mr. Neal has also been identified. He was the prime mover in the erection of Castle Hall, the magnificent new home of the Knights of Pythias, which is not only an addition to the business blocks of Lebanon but is an ornament to the town. Charles F. S. Neal is the son of Stephen and Clara (Davis) Neal. Mrs. Clara Neal was a daughter of Charles Davis, an early pioneer of Boone county, and was born near Troy, Ohio, in January, 1835; her death took place near Lebanon, Ind., March 4, 1879—a pious member of the Baptist church. Charles F. S. Neal was born in Lebanon, Ind., Aug. 24, 1858. His education was acquired in the public schools of the city, he being a graduate of the high school. When quite young he had charge of his father's farm near Lebanon and engaged in school-teaching in the public schools of Boone county, Lebanon. In 1880 he was elected county surveyor of Boone county by a good majority, the election being hotly contested. He held this office for two years. From 1882 to 1887 he was superintendent of construction of gravel roads in Boone county, during which time he supervised the construction of about 200 miles of solid gravel roadway. The gravel was difficult to obtain, on account of being of considerable depth in the earth and frequently covered with water. These roads are a great credit to Boone county, the system being one of the best in the state, more miles of gravel roads having been built in this county than in any other, viz: Over six hundred miles. The roads are good examples of civil engineering, are built high, and the streams are crossed by substantial bridges, and are all free.

From 1884 to 1886 Mr. Neal was deputy



C. F. S. NEAL.



MRS. C. F. S. NEAL.

county surveyor, and while holding this office was on every section of land in this county—and this before he was thirty years of age, and is well known throughout the country. While in this capacity, he surveyed 171 miles of open ditches in two years, he being ex-officio ditch commissioner. He is well informed on these subjects. The cost of construction of these ditches was about \$300,000. In 1887 he built the Neal block, a substantial brick building, two stories and basement, in which he opened an office in 1887 in the real estate and loan business. He is also interested in five building and loan associations. In 1891 he went into partnership with H. T. Thompson in the same business. The firm conducts a large real estate and loan business and are extensively interested in insurance, representing five of the best companies—among which are the London, Liverpool, and Globe, Commercial Union, National, of Hartford, Fire Association, of Philadelphia, and Firemen's Fund, California. Mr. Neal is a public-spirited man and improves his properties. The firm handles about \$80,000 yearly in building and loan money. They deal extensively in farms and loan money on realty at reasonable rates. Politically Mr. Neal is a staunch democrat; fraternally he is a member of the K. P., and has held all the offices in his local lodge, is now treasurer, and was treasurer of the grand lodge of Indiana in 1889-90, was eight years chairman of the finance committee of the grand lodge, and in 1892 was elected grand master-at-arms; in 1893 he was elected grand prelate; 1894, was elected grand vice-chancellor. He is also a member of Ben Adhem lodge, No. 472, I. O. F., and also a Mason of Boone lodge, No. 9, and was secretary two years. He is also a member of the chapter, royal arch, and a member of the Knights of Maccabees, No. 24, Lebanon lodge, and has passed all the chairs.

In September of 1881, Mr. Neal was united in marriage to Mary E., youngest daughter of Martin Henry, of Boone county, and two children have been born to this union—Gracie F. and Thomas. Mrs. Mary E. Neal was born October 10, 1856, and her father was one of the earliest settlers of Boone county, having entered tracts of land on LaFayette road two miles from Lebanon. Her mother bore the maiden name of Mary Stephens, and was a native of Kentucky, of Scotch-Irish descent. Mrs. Neal was the youngest in a family of eleven children, and her father was a native of Maryland, of German descent. It was on the farm of Mr. Henry that commissioners to locate the county seat for Boone county first selected the site, but Mrs. Henry refused her consent. Mr. Henry died in 1866, and Mrs. Henry died in 1884. Mr. Neal is one of the most enterprising and able business men of Lebanon, and, although a young man, ranks among the leaders. He was one of the projectors of Castle Hall, the home of the Knights of Pythias, and was largely instrumental in its erection and is secretary of the building committee. The capital stock is \$25,000, and is handled by a stock company. The front of the building is of Bedford stone and is of graceful and imposing architecture. The main body is of substantial brick, of three stories and basement. This is the handsomest and most ornamental business block in the county. The Knights of Pythias occupy a splendid hall 50 x 100 feet, and the remainder of the building is used as business rooms and offices. In 1893, Mr. Neal, in company with John H. Perkins, purchased the electric light plant at Lebanon and organized a company with a capital stock of \$30,000. This company also manufactures ice. Mr. Neal's character as an honorable man and citizen is too well known to need any comment. He descends from an old colonial family.

THOMAS O. SICKS is one of the descendants of an original and honored pioneer of Boone county, Ind., and is one of the prominent farmers of Center township. Jacob Sicks, the grandfather of our subject, as well as his wife, descended from good old Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. He became one of the pioneers of Kentucky, settling at a very early date, probably, in Nicholas county. Philip Sicks, son of above and father of our subject, was born in Kentucky and there married Nancy Slaine, and they became the parents of nine children: Sarah J., Mary A., Mahala, Francis M., Thomas O., Jacob, Lucinda, Amanda and John M., the first four born in Kentucky, and the remainder in Indiana. In 1834, Mr. Sicks moved to Decatur county, Ind., and settled near Greensburg. In 1836 he came to Boone county and settled in the wilderness, and entered between 400 and 500 acres of land, which was covered with timber of the heaviest kind. By hard labor and perseverance he cleared up a good farm. He became a prominent man in his township, and held the office of township trustee and other offices of trust. He was a member of the Christian church and a Jacksonian democrat. His first wife died and he married again, of which union there were no children. Mr. Sicks lived to the patriarchal age of eighty-three years, being a man of iron constitution. He was a substantial and honored citizen, and in his last days retired from active work and lived in Lebanon, where he died. He was known far and wide among the pioneers. When he first came to the county it was almost an entire wilderness and wild game of various kinds abounded. He went to Lawrenceburg and Cincinnati to trade, frequently taking with him the produce accumulated by the country store keepers and exchanging it for goods, which he returned to the merchants.

Thomas O. Sicks, our subject, was born in Decatur county, Ind., September 26, 1835, and was but six months of age when he was brought by his parents to Boone county, Ind., in the spring of 1836. He attended the old pioneer school in an old log cabin two miles from his father's house, passing through the woods by a blazed trail. This was a subscription school and he attended it two or three months during the winter until he was twenty-one years of age. He then went to school one winter at Milledgeville in a frame school-house. Having been reared a farmer, he naturally followed the pursuit of agriculture, and when young assisted in clearing many an acre of land. Huge black walnut and oak trees that would be very valuable were mercilessly hewed down by the backwoodsmen, rolled into heaps and burned, simply to clear the land. The lumber on many of their farms would now be more valuable than the land. He married, at the age of twenty-one years, Susan A., daughter of Samuel and Sarah Ann (McDaniel) Elder. Mr. Elder was an old settler of Boone county, member of the Methodist church, and died at the residence of our subject at the great age of over ninety years. After marriage, Mr. Sicks settled on his father's farm, and in 1865 he bought eighty acres of this farm, which was nearly all in timber and which he has cleared and improved, and added to until he now own 238 acres of fine farming land. Mr. Sicks is a well-to-do citizen, and beside his farm owns valuable real estate and improved property in Lebanon. Mr. and Mrs. Sicks are the parents of nine children—seven of whom are men and women—as follows: Mary C., Vernelia J., Philip H., John M., Maggie, Delly and Thomas S. He and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church, of which he is a trustee. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, Boone lodge, No. 9, Lebanon. Mr. Sicks is a be-

liever in schools and his children received good common educations. His son, Philip H., attended the state university at Bloomington, Ind., and is now a successful school-teacher and farmer of Center township. Mr. Sicks is a public-spirited man and was one of the promoters of the first gravel road through his part of Center Township. He is a practical farmer and stands deservedly high for his correct and manly course through life. From 1888 to 1891 he resided in Lebanon, where he erected three houses, two of which he still owns. There is no family in Boone county whose record for industry, integrity of character and real worth ranks higher.

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WILLIAM A. SIMS, an influential citizen of Marion township, Boone county, Ind., and brave ex-soldier, is a native of the Hoosier state, born December 15, 1844, in the county of Fayette. His early educational advantages embraced the branches usually taught in the common schools, and, like the majority of country boys, his youthful years were passed amid the peaceful scenes of the farm. In April, 1854, he accompanied his parents to Hamilton county, Ind., where his father purchased 440 acres of land, on which he resided for some time, subsequently moving to Boone county, locating in Marion township, where he was living at the breaking out of the great rebellion. In 1863, with a spirit that animated the patriotic heart of the north, he exchanged the quiet of the farm for a military life, enlisting August 7 of that year in company H, Fifty-seventh Indiana infantry, with which he served until honorably discharged June 2, 1865. The military experience of Mr. Sims was exceedingly varied and embraced campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and other southern states. During the battle of Chickamauga he was en-

gaged in provost guard duty, and at Mission Ridge was refused permission, by his captain, to take part in the engagement on account of a severe sickness from which he was at that time suffering. After a short time spent at home on furlough, he rejoined his command at Chattanooga, Tenn., in season to take part with General Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, during which he participated in the bloody battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, New Hope Church, and other engagements, and, on the twenty-seventh of May, 1864, while on the skirmish line within a few rods of the enemy, was struck by a musket ball which entered the point of the left shoulder and came out at his belt on the right side, making a dangerous wound over sixteen inches in length. In this condition he walked to the rear, where the surgeon cut off his clothes and dressed the wound by filling it with cotton. After this, on his way to the field hospital, the cotton worked itself out of the wound, and it was with difficulty that his life was saved on account of profuse bleeding. He was in Marietta, Chattanooga and Nashville until July of the above year, and while in the hospital suffered untold agonies from his wound, which was of such a nature as to necessitate the removal of his shoulder blade in order to save his life. When sufficiently recovered he was removed to Louisville, in which city he remained in the hospital, suffering intensely until his discharge from the service at the date above mentioned. Owing to his disability he was unable to do anything but the lightest kind of farm work after his return from the army, and later he assisted his father for about two years in a saw-mill, which the latter was at that time operating. Not being able to perform much manual labor, he began buying timber and was thus engaged for some time, when, owing to too much physical exertion, he was compelled to secure some kind of lighter work, and in 1881, in partner-

ship with his brother and father, he engaged in the mercantile trade at the town of Terhune, where he did a successful business for a period of two years. In June, 1880, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Shannon, daughter of Thomas and Polly (McDonald) Shannon, whose parents were natives of Nicholas county, Ky., which union resulted in the birth of three children, namely: Vorhees, born April 11, 1882, died August 26, 1894; Grover, born October 20, 1884, and Shannon, born September 12, 1890, died November 21, 1892. Financially, Mr. Sims has met with very gratifying success, notwithstanding his physical disability, and at this time is the possessor of a comfortable competence, including 120 acres of land, the greater part of which is in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Sims still suffers from his grievous wound, and never expects to recover his former health. He points with pride to his military record and consoles himself with the reflection that his life, now broken and shattered, was freely sacrificed for the good of his country. Politically he has always been a democrat and as such served as postmaster during the administrations of Presidents Hayes and Cleveland, succeeding his father, and being the present incumbent of the office. He is a member of the Christian church, while his wife subscribes to the Presbyterian creed.

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GEORGE W. SIMS, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Marion township, and gallant ex-soldier, is a native of Rush county, Ind., and a descendant of Scotch-English ancestors who came to the United States at an early period and settled in South Carolina. His grandfather, George W. Sims, was a native of South Carolina, a farmer and shoemaker by occupation, and for many years plied both vocations in the above state. He married

Nancy Angle and became the father of the following children: Elizabeth C., John A. J., William W., Mary A., Christopher C., Karan and Happal, all of whom, with the exception of the last two named, who died in infancy, lived to maturity and became heads of families. John A. J. Sims, father of the immediate subject of this notice, was born in South Carolina, December 23, 1822. When a lad of ten years his father died, after which sad event he was brought by relations to Indiana and grew to manhood in the county of Fayette, where, until his twenty-first year, he was the chief support of his widowed mother, and the rest of the family. He attended the common schools when he could spare the time, which was indeed seldom, and being of a nature to adapt himself to his surroundings, worked for some time at the blacksmith trade and afterward utilized his mechanical skill as a manufacturer of pumps. On the thirteenth day of January, 1842, he entered into the marriage relation with Hannah J. Groves of Rush county, Ind., daughter of Donovan and Sarah (Hicks) Groves, and reared a family of children whose names in the order of birth are as follows: George W., William A., Buena Vista, Nancy E., Judson, Elizabeth J. and Mary, all of whom reached the state of manhood and womanhood and married. In the year 1854 John A. J. Sims with his family moved to Hamilton county, Ind., and six years later he changed his residence to the county of Boone, where he purchased a farm of 160 acres and turned his attention wholly to the agriculturist's vocation. In 1865, after the return of his boys from the army, Mr. Sims erected a saw-mill, which he operated for a period of nineteen years, the greater part of the time in partnership with his sons, George W. and William, the venture proving a most gratifying success financially. In many respects, John Sims has been much

more than an ordinary man, his energy and determination, aided and controlled by most excellent judgment, having enabled him to overcome numerous vicissitudes and turn into victory what to many would have been defeat. He has led a life of temperance and sobriety, which, measured by the usual worldly standard, has been most certainly a gratifying success, and when compared to the highest ideal of manhood as portrayed in the teachings of the Nazarene, which he has always endeavored to exemplify in his daily walk and conversation, it has by no means been a failure. By the exercise of wise forethought, and good business management, he has succeeded in accumulating an estate of over 500 acres of valuable land, beside other property, which has enabled him to retire from the active duties of life and spend his declining years in comfort and quietude. Politically he is a democrat, and for a number of years has been a deacon of the Christian church. To the assistance of his wife, also, no small meed of praise is due for the prosperity of the family.

George W. Sims, whose name forms the head of this notice, was born on the twenty-sixth day of March, 1848, and spent the years of his youth and early manhood on the home farm, assisting his father and attending school at intervals in the interim. On the twenty-ninth of August, 1862, he entered the army as a private in company H, Fifty-seventh regiment Indiana infantry, and took part in a number of campaigns and bloody battles, among which were Stone River, Missionary Ridge, the operations around Atlanta, including the engagements of Buzzard's Roost, New Hope Church, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek, in the last of which, on the twentieth day of July, 1864, he was captured and sent to the infamous prison pen at Andersonville. His captors proved to be bushwhackers, who were for shooting him forth-

with, and his life was only saved by a chance inquiry by one of the rebels, who appeared to have lived on a plantation in South Carolina adjoining the home of Mr. Sims' aunt. Further conversation between the two revealed the fact that they were distant relations, and the cook, to whom the prisoner was afterward turned over for safe-keeping, was found to be a former employe of Mr. Sims' father while the latter was engaged in the manufacture of pumps. These two fortunate discoveries induced the bushwhackers to deal leniently with their captive, and through their interposition the Confederate General Walker endeavored to save the prisoner from the horrors of Andersonville by offering him the position of groom, which, to the credit of Mr. Sims, he patriotically refused to accept. After an incarceration of a few months in Andersonville, Mr. Sims was exchanged, and at once rejoined his command, with which he afterward participated in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., where he received a gunshot wound in his right arm, which necessitated his retirement from the ranks. After spending some time in the Joe Holt hospital at Jeffersonville, Mr. Sims was honorably discharged from the service, and returning home engaged in the manufacture of lumber, which he followed, in connection with agricultural pursuits, until embarking in the general mercantile trade at the town of Terhune, in the year 1882. Mr. Sims sold goods with very satisfactory results for a period of ten years, at the end of which time he retired to his farm of 100 acres in Marion township, where he has since resided. Politically, Mr. Sims is a democrat, and as such made the race in 1888 for county treasurer, but with the rest of the ticket suffered defeat in the general republican "land slide" of that year. While in the goods business he acted as agent for the L., N. A. & C. railroad for a period of six years, and discharged the duties of the position in a man-

ner highly creditable to himself and to the satisfaction of the company and the public generally. Edith Ferguson, wife of Mr. Sims and daughter of William J. and Hannah (Russell) Ferguson, was born June 28, 1853, in Clinton county, of which the parents were early pioneers. She became the wife of the subject on the tenth day of October, 1872, and has borne him six children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Ida, September 2, 1873; Annie, August 5, 1875; Sarah, November 7, 1877; Estella, November 8, 1880; John W., May 21, 1883; and Effie, September 11, 1886, all living except Effie, who died at the age of five years. Mr. Sims' great aim, so far as his relations with his fellow-men are concerned, has been to be guided and controlled by the Golden Rule, and in all his daily affairs he has ever manifested a generous regard for others, and a strict allegiance to the principles of honesty and honor. He is a man of positive temperance, firm in his convictions, fearless in his adhesion to principles, and is esteemed by all who know him as an honorable man and model citizen.

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JAMES W. SLAGLE, a progressive farmer of Perry township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Highland county, Ohio, March 17, 1847, a son of Isaac and Anna (Marsh) Slagle, natives of Virginia. From Virginia the parents removed, a year or so after their marriage, to Ohio, and thence, in 1851, to Indiana, where they settled on the farm now owned by James W. They were the parents of six children, viz: John, deceased, Sarah, wife of Mr. Montgomery; Mary A., married to G. Funkhouser; Benjamin F., Jacob W., and James W.

James W. Slagle was reared, from the age of four years, to manhood, in Boone county, and inured to the hardships of farm life. Oc-

tober 6, 1863, he enlisted in battery I, Fourth Indiana light artillery, and took part in the battles at Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and at other places; in September, 1864, he went to Atlanta, and in January, 1865, went to Chattanooga for the second time, and then again to Nashville, then back to Stone River, and was finally discharged at Indianapolis in August, 1865. On his return home he engaged in farm labor seven years; then, in 1873, he bought forty acres of good land, engaged in agriculture on his own account, and in 1880, purchased forty acres more, and October 1, 1884, purchased forty acres in addition, all of which, added to forty acres inherited, constitutes a home of 160. His marriage took place in this county, March 24, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth C. Holmes, who was born in Boone county, November 27, 1848, a daughter of Jones and H. and Elizabeth C. (Sallee) Holmes, and to this union have been born six children, viz: Jessie L., Leonidas L., Dollie F., Leslie A., Leroy L., and Ross. Mr. Slagle is a republican in politics, and has served as delegate to the state convention from Perry township, and was elected trustee of Perry township November 6, 1894, on the republican ticket by a majority of forty.

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ELIZABETH J. SLAYBACK.—The biographer is always pleased to record anything relating to the success of womankind in any field of action, but is especially so in giving an account of the subject of this sketch, who is a practical woman of Boone county, and a successful farmer. She is a daughter of James Thornberry, one of the original pioneers of the county, and widow of William E. Slayback, who was a prominent farmer of Center township. He was born in Boone county, April

23, 1836, the son of William and Anna (Belles) Slayback. The elder Slayback was one of the earliest pioneers of Boone county, and was of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, coming from Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1832, and settling in Washington township. His wife, Anna Belles, was born December 10, 1802, near Trenton, N. J., and removed to Hamilton county, Ohio, with her parents, in early childhood, where she married William Slayback about 1821. They settled on a farm in the wilderness, where she lived until the time of her death. To them were born eight children—Lucinda, Millen, David, Mary, William, Eliza, Jane and Levi. Mr. and Mrs. Slayback were early members of the Baptist church, but later in life became members of the Christian church. Mr. Slayback became a wealthy and prominent farmer. He inherited the characteristics of his Dutch ancestry and was a man much respected and beloved by all who knew him. He had a distinguished demeanor and fine appearance, and reached the great age of eighty years and died. His wife died January 14, 1894, at the still more advanced age of ninety-two years.

W. E. Slayback, a son of the above, and the husband of our subject, was born April 23, 1826, on the old homestead in Washington township, six miles east of Thorntown. He received the limited education of the pioneers, and followed through life the vocation to which he was reared—that of a farmer. He married, at the age of twenty-four years, Elizabeth J., daughter of James and Jané (Andrews) Thornberry. Mr. Thornberry was born in Kentucky in 1801. His father, John, was one of the original pioneers of that state, and was from an old colonial American family. James Thornberry married in Ohio, and settled in Boone county, Ind., 1831-2, in the woods in Washington township. He entered 160 acres of land, which he improved from the virgin forest and increased, by good manage-

ment and industry, until he owned 210 acres of fertile land. He and wife were the parents of twelve children. One died an infant, and eleven grew to manhood and womanhood—Christina, Mary, William, John, Nancy, Abigail, David, Ira, James, Elizabeth and Levi. In 1866 Mr. Thornberry moved to Thorntown and retired from active life. He and wife were members of the Baptist church, of which he was a deacon for many years. Prior to the organization of the republican party he was a democrat, but afterward he affiliated with the former. He had two sons in the Civil war—William and Levi. William sickened and died in hospital after six months' service. He was in a Missouri infantry regiment. Levi was in the One Hundred and Forty-third regiment Indiana volunteer infantry and served four years, and was in many battles. He was wounded and a prisoner at Andersonville nine months. Mr. Thornberry lived to be an aged man, and died in 1878. He was one of the prosperous farmers of Boone county, a man of high character, and brought up an excellent family of children. On the maternal grandfather's side, Mrs. Slayback descends from Arthur Andrews, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His parents were Irish, and he was born six weeks after his parents came to this country. His wife, Christina, was English. Mr. Slayback worked with such steadfast determination to improve his farm that he shattered his constitution, and died at the comparatively early age of forty-three years, in 1879. He is well remembered by many of our citizens for his many good qualities, his unflagging industry, and high sense of honor. To Mr. Slayback and wife five children were born: Lew W., Millroy L., Dora A., Charles G. and Mary A. They all received good common educations. Dora A. married Lewis W. Copeland, a farmer of Boone county; they have two children.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Slayback assumed the management of her farm, her eldest son being but sixteen years of age. By careful management, prudence and thrift, she brought up her family and improved the farm by having it thoroughly drained, and has now one of the finest farms in Center township, the home bearing all the evidences of taste and refinement. Mrs. Slayback is a devout member of the Missionary Baptist church, and is a lady of great force of character and good business ability. Her patience and faithfulness in managing the farm and raising the children since the death of her husband, cannot be spoken of in terms of too much praise.

ROBERT SLOCUM, one of the early pioneers of Boone county, is a native of West Virginia and was born in Harrison county, March 15, 1827. His parents were John and Sarah (McCann) Slocum, also natives of West Virginia. John Slocum was a son of John, Sr., and Nancy (Martin) Slocum, who were among the early pioneers of West Virginia. His father was Robert Slocum, a native of Chatworthy, Eng., who emigrated thence to the United States in 1867, landing in Philadelphia in August of that year. In June, 1768, he married Abigail Quinn and settled in Bucks county, Pa., and later removed to Virginia, where he afterward resided until his death at the age of eighty years. He was the father of four children; John Slocum, the grandfather of our subject being the eldest. John was the father of ten children, of whom John Slocum, Jr., was the fourth. He was born in Harrison county, W. Va., May 21, 1803. He was married, May 18, 1826, to Sarah McCann, a native of Harrison county, W. Va., born January 27, 1805. Her parents were Thomas and Martha McCann, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to the

United States in a very early day. In the spring of 1830 John Slocum moved to Boone county, Ind., entering and settling on the same land on which our subject now resides, where he remained until death. His wife died September 28, 1863, and he died July 3, 1866. They were the parents of nine children, viz: Sarah, deceased; Thomas; John, deceased; Margaret, deceased; Rebecca, deceased; Jane, deceased; Harriet, deceased; Ann deceased, and Robert, our subject, the eldest. Robert came with his parents to Boone county in 1830, and was united in marriage April 7, 1851, to Nancy J., daughter of Robert and Rebecca J. Snodgrass. She was a native of Indiana and was born January 17, 1830. After Mr. Slocum's marriage he settled in Washington township and in 1853 removed to Clinton township, where he remained until the spring of 1860; then removed to Washington township and here has since resided. His wife died June 4, 1889, and on November 25, 1889, he married Margaret, daughter of William S. and Lucinda (Stuart) Buchanan. She was born in Ohio county, Ind., September 28, 1856. Mr. Slocum is a highly esteemed gentleman and is loved by all who know him. He held the office of township trustee of Washington township from 1869 to 1873 and filled the office to the entire satisfaction of his townsmen and with much credit to himself.

VINCENT E. SMITH, a prominent citizen and old settler of Jackson township, is of English-German lineage and was born in Fayette county, Ind., September 2, 1823; his father, John P. Smith, was a native of the Eastern states and the son of a Revolutionary soldier whose ancestors settled near Chesapeake bay in the time of the colonies. John P. Smith emigrated to Ohio in 1818, and two years later pushed further

westward to Fayette county, Ind., where his death subsequently occurred. His wife, Sallie (Eskey) Smith, bore him the following children: Morgan, Sarah, John, Samuel, Vincent E., Joseph E., Betsy, Nancy, Catherine, Perry and James H.

Vincent E. Smith left the parental roof while quite young and for a number of years was engaged in steam-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; during the time he was thus employed he served in nearly every capacity, and picked up a fund of practical knowledge by coming in contact with all classes of men. A strong friend of the Union, he served his country in the late war in company K, Eleventh Indiana volunteer infantry, which formed a part of the command of Gen. Lewis Wallace. Within a short time after entering the army his regiment was transferred to Baltimore, Md., and assigned to guard and camp duty, and it was in that city that he was thoroughly drilled and prepared for active participation in the field. Owing to sickness he did not go to the front, and by reason of his physical disability was subsequently discharged from the service. After the war he returned to Indiana and was united in marriage to Jane, daughter of James and Telita (Baxter) Williamson. Mrs. Smith is a native of Decatur county, Ind., and the mother of the following children, whose names are given in the order of birth:—Sarah T., Mary J., Cereldia C., James M., Ambrose L., Carrie E. and Ola Dell, the last named deceased. Mr. Smith located on his present place in Jackson township in the year 1871; his place, though small, is well supplied with many of the conveniences of life, and he is justly esteemed as one of the valuable citizens of the community. Fraternally he belongs to the G. A. R. post, No. 524, in which he has served as commander and chaplain, and for a number of years he has been prominently identified with

the Methodist church, to which his wife also belongs. He has held different official positions in his denomination, including that of steward, and for a period of twelve years a local minister.

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SERG'T NICHOLAS BENNETT, the genial and popular landlord of the "Rose House," and a veteran soldier, who served his country faithfully throughout the late Civil war, is a typical American soldier of the western type, tall, erect and manly looking, content to serve his country for his country's good. He springs from sturdy Pennsylvania Dutch stock. Nicholas Bennett, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, and settled in Warren county, Ohio, as a pioneer when a young man. He married and reared a large family, cleared up and made a fine farm, and became a prominent and leading man in his county. He lived to the age of eighty years, and died on his farm in Warren county, Ohio. He was the father of four children by his first wife—William, Mary, Abraham and Henry I. By his second wife he was the father of five children. Mr. Bennett was an old-fashioned pioneer American farmer, of sterling character, honorable, industrious, and respected by all.

William Bennett, the oldest son of above, was the father of our subject. He was born in Warren county, Ohio, on his father's farm, March 17, 1818, was reared a farmer, and married in Warren county, Ohio, Emeline, daughter of John Cuddy, a farmer of Baltimore county, Md. To Mr. and Mrs. Bennett were born thirteen children—Sarah, Nicholas (our subject), Robert, Jane, Isaac N., Alderson, Henry, Mahala, Rachael, Dora Martha, and three who died in infancy. Directly after marriage Mr. Bennett moved to Boone county, Ind., in the fall of 1838, and settled, in Clinton

township, in the woods, on land which his father had entered for him. William Bennett and wife were members of the Methodist church for sixty years. Politically he was a democrat, until the formation of the republican party, when he became one of the original republicans of Boone county. He was a strong Union man, and had two sons in the Civil war—Nicholas (see sketch below), and Alderson, who was in company H, Eleventh regiment Indiana cavalry, as a private and served two years. He was in several battles, among them Nashville, Tenn. He died at Eastport, Miss., from the effects of army life. William Bennett is still living on his farm, aged seventy-six years, still active and able to work. He has always been a strong, robust man, and a hard laborer throughout life. He has always stood high for true moral character, and integrity. His first wife died, and he married Mary M. Richardson, *née* Graham, the widow of a soldier of the Civil war.

Nicholas Bennett, our subject, was born in Boone county, Ind., Clinton, township, on his father's farm, November 29, 1840, and was reared among the pioneer scenes of this county. He received a limited common school education, and learned to work on the farm. At the age of twenty years, he enlisted in company G, Eleventh regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry. Col. Lew Wallace and Capt. Gum Carr were his immediate officers. He enlisted for three years, or during the war, on July 23, 1861, at Thorntown, Ind. He served out this enlistment and re-enlisted as a veteran, at Madisonville, Ala., for three years or during the war, and served until July 26, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md. He was in the battle of Fort Henry, Tenn., Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Miss., Champion Hills, Miss., Big Black, Miss., siege of Vicksburg—lasting forty-seven days. He was also in the

battles of Jackson, Miss., Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, and many hard skirmishes. He was wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, by a shell bursting in the air over his head, a piece of which struck him on both shoulders, making a slight wound.

Mr. Bennett was in all the battles, skirmishes, and marches of his regiment. At the battle of Champion Hills, company G lost twenty-five killed or wounded, and at Cedar Creek they also lost heavily. The sergeant was one of the first to respond to Abraham Lincoln's first call for 300,000 men, and served until his services were no longer needed by his country. After this important service he returned home, and engaged in farming. He married, February 9, 1864, Mary, daughter of Caleb and Mariah (Roseyboom) Beach

Mr. Beach is an old settler of Boone county, coming in 1852, and settling in Washington township; he is a substantial farmer, owning 200 acres of good land. He and wife are the parents of eight children—Joseph, Mary, Sarah, Emma, Clarkson, John, Addie (deceased), and Ananias. Mr. and Mrs. Beach were members of the United Brethren church. He is a republican in politics, and was a strong Union man, having one son in the war—Joseph. Mr. Beach was is well known for his honorable traits of character, and is an excellent citizen.

After marriage Mr. Bennett lived on a farm in Clinton township for one year, and then was engaged in the mercantile business in Mechanicsburg four years. He was also in the saw mill business in Kirklin five years, and came to Lebanon in 1886 and engaged in the hotel business, and is now landlord of the Rose House, which he conducts in an orderly and liberal manner, supplying a bountiful table, and keeping clean rooms. Fraternally, Mr. Bennett is a member of I. O. O. F., at Kirklin, Ind., the Red Men, Winnebago tribe,

Lebanon, the G. A. R., Rich Mountain post, No. 42, and has held all the offices in his post, including commander. Politically he is a staunch republican. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have brought up two children—Alice Larkin and Alonzo Hoover. Mrs. Bennett is a member of the Presbyterian church. Sergeant Bennett was assessor of Clinton township, and also marshal of Kircklin for four years. He was one of the delegates to the county convention of 1894.

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JAMES SMITH, farmer of Perry township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Center township, of the same county, September 20, 1834. His parents, James and Catherine (Birchfield) Smith, were natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Kentucky, and in the latter state their marriage took place, after which event they came to Indiana and lived in Ripley county until 1830, when they bought the land on which the Boone county farm is situate. James Smith, Sr., built the first jail in the county, which jail was constructed of logs. From that point he removed to the south part of Center township, thence to Harrison township, where he died in 1876 and his wife in 1879. They were the parents of twelve children, named as follows: Elizabeth, Malinda, Mary J., William, all deceased; John J. of Indianapolis; Minerva, Isaac H. and Amanda, dead; James, our subject; Robert and Jackson, both deceased, and Lucinda, wife of N. Williams, of Kokomo, Ind.

James Smith, the subject proper of this biography, made his home on the home farm until twenty-three years of age, when he bought forty acres of land in Harrison township, which he cultivated and resided on until 1873, when he came to Perry township and bought the eighty acres on which he has his present home. The marriage of James Smith took

place in Harrison township, March 4, 1858, to Susanna McGowens, who was born in Kentucky, January 31, 1840, to James and Anna McGowens. To this union were born nine children, viz: Sanford W., Daniel J., Catherine (deceased), Robert H., Jackson, Isaac, Lewis, Perry and an infant that died unnamed. Mr. Smith and wife are Baptists in religion, and in politics he is a democrat.

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LIEUT. GEORGE W. SMITH, one of the soldiers of the Civil war and a respected citizen of Lebanon, descends from an old New York state family of English descent. William Smith, his grandfather, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He married in New York state Martha Johnson of a Revolutionary family, and they were parents of a large family of children. Mr. Smith first settled in Kentucky and then in Fayette county, Ind., among the pioneers. He lived to be eighty years of age, and died near Cumberland, Ind., a prosperous farmer. Abner Smith, son of the above and father of our subject, was born December 16, 1809, was a soldier in the Mexican war and was in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Monterey and Palo Alto—marching under Gen. Drake of Indianapolis. He married Maria, daughter of John DeMoss of Fayette county, Ind., who was a pioneer there and died an aged man. He was of French stock. Abner and Maria Smith were the parents of eleven children. The first four died young; the remainder lived to be grown. The latter were Abner W., Justin C., Newton, Erastus, George W., Maria E. and Martha R. Mr. Smith settled in Delaware county, Ind., when the Indians were still there and would frequently visit the family. About 1834 Mr. Smith moved to Indianapolis, where he lived until 1854 following his trade, that of a painter and cabinet

maker, then moved to Boone county and settled in Marion township, where he died at fifty-five years of age. He was a democrat and he and wife were members of the Missionary Baptist church. He was an industrious, respected man and had three sons in the Civil war: Lieut. Abner W., who served three years and was in the following battles—Rich Mountain, Mills Springs, Shiloh, Boonville, Stone River, Perrysville, Tullahoma, Chickamuga, Big Fork, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kingston, Ga., Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, three battles at the siege of Atlanta, and Jonesboro. He was in all the battles and skirmishes of his regiment and was on the staff of "Pap Thomas" as acting brigade inspector. He was also provost marshal of Chattanooga in 1863. Newton J. Smith was in company C, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, and served as drum major in the one-hundred day service. The family were very loyal, and Justin C., being afflicted with a nervous disease which disabled him for active service, took the place of Oscar Shanklin in a grocery store in Washington township, that Mr. Shanklin might enlist. He received the pay of a soldier only, although earning much more, as he managed the store.

George W. Smith was born in Indianapolis, Ind., December 9, 1837, received a common education and came to Boone county with his father when a young man. He had been a fireman and engineer on the I. P. & C. R. R., for more than three years, beginning his work as a fireman when but fourteen years of age. He worked on the farm with his father and clerked in his store until he enlisted at Lebanon, August 12, 1862, for three years or during the war, and was immediately promoted to orderly sergeant, under Capt. Aaron Frazee and Col. O. S. Hamilton. He served until honorably discharge at Gallatin, Tenn., on ac-

count of sickness and disability. He was in the battles of Perryville, Crab Orchard, Ky., Wild Cat Mountain, Glasgow, Ky., Laurel Hill, Tenn., Levern and many skirmishes. After his return home he remained working on the farm until February 1, 1865, when he reenlisted at Lebanon in company I, One Hundred and Fiftieth Indiana volunteer infantry, and was promoted on the organization of the company to orderly sergeant and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Luray Cove, Berryville, Opequon Creek, Winchester and many skirmishes, all in Virginia. He served in Hancock's veteran reserve corps, army of the Potomac. On June 1, 1865, Sergeant Smith was promoted to second lieutenant of company I. He was mustered out and honorably discharged at Stevenson Station, Va., August 12, 1865. Lieut. Smith was never sick, wounded nor in hospital, nor taken prisoner, and was in all the battles and skirmishes of his regiment when he was with them. He was ruptured by an accident early in his enlistment, but it did not prevent him doing duty, yet his service and the exposure of army life completely disabled him, rendering him unable to work, for which he receives a pension of thirty dollars per month. Lieut. Smith met his wife at Gallatin, Tenn., in 1862, while serving there as a soldier, and they were married at Lexington, August 30, 1865. She was Mary V., daughter of James W. and Georgie T. (Cooper) Cryer. Mr. Cryer was a prosperous and prominent farmer and slave owner in Sumner county, Tenn., and father of a large family of children—Mary E., Virginia C., Spencer C., James R., Mary V., Sallie C., David B., Llewellyn S., Louisa C., Anna C. and Martha H. Mr. Cryer had two sons in the Confederate service—Spencer C., in the first Tennessee infantry regiment and in many battles; James R. was in a Tennessee infantry regiment also, and in many battles. Mr.

Cryer died July, 1866, at Silver Springs, Wilson county, Tenn. He was an upright and honorable citizen and lost heavily during the war. He and wife were members of the Methodist church. After marriage, Lieut. Smith and wife settled in their present home. The children born to Lieut. Smith and wife were named Maggie O. (deceased), Jasper W. (deceased), William and Jessie C. (both at home). Mr. Smith was in the railroad mail service seven years on the "Big Four" and other roads. Since that time he has been broken down from his army service and is retired from active work. He was one of the original republicans of Boone county, is a member of the G. A. R., Rich Mountain post, was officer of the day four years and sergeant-major two years. Lieut. Smith comes from a patriotic family, descending from Revolutionary stock; his father fought in the Mexican war and three of his brothers in the Civil war. His mother was one of those American women who instilled patriotism. When Col. O. S. Hamilton came to her home, for volunteers, he said "Mother Smith, how many boys have you that you can spare me to go to the army?" She replied, "I have five sons—one is already in the war and I wish I had twenty-five more to send."

In 1793 two brothers, John and Henry Johnson, brothers of the grandmother of our subject, were captured by the Indians and kept until night, when they succeeded in killing one of the Indians and wounding the other and making their escape to the fort. These boys were only eleven and thirteen years of age, and were afterwards known as very brave men and soldiers.

It will thus be seen that Lieut. George W. Smith descends from a family whose blood was early impregnated with the germs of patriotism, and that he has proven to be no unworthy scion of such a race.

AARON HARTLEY SMITH, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Marion township, Boone county, Ind., is a son of Solomon and Catherine Smith, and dates his birth from the 19th day of April, 1842. On his father's side Mr. Smith is of English lineage, and maternally is descended from Irish ancestry. His father's family was noted for longevity, his grandmother, one of the earliest settlers of Logan county, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch first saw the light of day, living to the advanced age of 104 years. Solomon Smith was a native of Virginia, but early emigrated to Logan county, Ohio, where he purchased 320 acres of government land, upon which one of the first settlements in that county was made. The maiden name of Solomon Smith's wife was Catherine Swan, who was born in 1796 near Harper's Ferry, Va., and who bore her husband the following children: Mary, Elizabeth, Robert M., Charlotte, John, Margaret, Benjamin B., Aaron H., Amos, Frank, Amanda and Jane, all of whom grew to years of maturity and became the heads of families. Of the above, six sons served in the late war and did valiant service in defense of the national Union. Solomon Smith was a soldier of the war of 1812, and departed this life at his home near Lewiston, Ohio, at the age of ninety-six; his widow has reached a green old age, and is the recipient of a pension for services rendered by her husband in the war above mentioned.

Aaron Hartley Smith was reared on a farm in his native state and assisted his father until seventeen years of age, at which time, thinking that the west afforded better opportunities for a start in life, he came to Indiana, where for a period of six years he worked by the month as a farm laborer. He was thus engaged at different places until 1862, in October of which year he responded to the country's

call for volunteers, joining company B, Fifty-fourth regiment Indiana infantry, under Col. Fielding Mansfield. On November 9, of the above year, he accompanied his command from the city of Indianapolis to Memphis, Tenn., where the regiment became a part of Gen. Sherman's division. Mr. Smith shared the vicissitudes of war in a number of campaigns and battles, among which may be enumerated Chickasaw Bluff, Arkansas Post, Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg, and numerous minor engagements, the mere mention of which would far transcend the scope of this sketch. He was honorably discharged from the service on the eleventh day of December, 1863, immediately after which he returned to Boone county, where he invested his savings of several years in a small tract of land, from which he cleared and developed a home. For some after leaving the army Mr. Smith was principally engaged in clearing land for different parties, and he points with pride to the fact that he has removed the forest growth from, and fitted for cultivation, over 200 acres of land in Boone county. His first purchase of real estate consisted of twenty-two and one-half acres; to which he subsequently added thirty acres; this he cleared and sold, and, from the proceeds, purchased 160 acres of timber and swamp land in 1883, since which time he has devoted his energies toward its development. Mr. Smith's life has been one of great activity, and he has worked almost constantly at clearing, ditching, and other hard labor necessary to bring his place in a state of cultivation. At this time he is the possessor of 240 acres, containing good buildings and other improvements, and he is now in a position to pass the remainder of his days in comparative ease and comfort. Mrs. Smith, whose maiden name was Indiana Abbot, daughter of John W. and America Abbot, was born July 26, 1848, and is the mother of the

following children: Amanda, Rhoda (died at the age of eleven), Ulysses, Norah and William C. Mrs. Smith has been, in the true sense of the word, a helpmate, and to her wise council, untiring industry, and hearty co-operation, is her husband largely indebted for much of his success in life.

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PRESTON SMITH, ex-county treasurer, was born in Perry township, Boone county, Ind., September 24, 1847, and here he still resides, engaged in farming, the vocation to which he was reared. His parents were John and Ziphora (Kincart) Smith, the former of whom was born in Kentucky, June 18, 1812. The family came to Indiana from Kentucky, and until 1840 lived in Ripley county, when they moved to Boone county and bought land in Center township, but a year later moved to Perry township, and after living three years on the farm of their first choice bought a part of the farm on which Preston now lives, and here John Smith, the father, died in 1874. His wife, Ziphora, had borne him six children, and died in 1849; he next married Lucinda Green, to which union two children were born. He was successful in life, was upright, and a conscientious member of the United Brethren church. In politics, he was a democrat, and at the time of his death owned over a 100 acres of fine land.

Preston Smith remained on the old farm until nineteen years old, and then lived on rented land until 1868, when he bought forty acres of the farm on which he at present resides, and which, by industry and good management, he has increased to 227 acres, and improved with a spacious brick dwelling, commodious barn and all other necessary outbuildings. The marriage of Mr. Smith took place in Perry township, March 27, 1867, to Amanda J. Moore, who was born in Hendricks county,



WARREN J. SMITH.

Ind., January 21, 1849, the daughter of George and Jemima (Roy) Moore, natives of Kentucky, but residents of Hendricks county, Ind., at the time of the marriage. To this happy union have been born eight children, viz.: Stephen, deceased; Cora E., wife of F. Herdrick, a brick manufacturer of Lebanon, Ind.; Luza A., wife of Charles Ray, of Arcadia, Ind.; David and Estella, deceased; Roy C., Frank H. and Claude. The parents in religion are Baptists. In politics Mr. Smith is a sound democrat. He was elected trustee of Perry township in 1878, and held the office four years. In 1890 he was elected treasurer of Boone county by a majority of 186 democratic votes, and at the end of his term of two years retired to his farm, honored by all who knew him, to pass the remainder of his days in peaceful retirement, provided he can quell his insatiate desire for useful work.

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WARREN J. SMITH, Sr, was born in Perry township, Boone county, Ind., October 17, 1849, and is a son of William W. and Catherina (Weaver) Smith. William W. was born in Maryland, November 25, 1814, a son of John and Margaret (Hall) Smith, also natives of Maryland, who, in 1832, moved to what is now West Virginia, where they ended their days. In 1840 William W. Smith moved to Franklin county, Ohio, and January 17, married Catherine Weaver. This lady was born in Shenandoah county, Va., November 30, 1809, and was a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Funkhauser) Weaver. David and Elizabeth were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively, and in 1810 settled in Franklin county, Ohio. William W. and Catherine Smith had born to them seven children, viz: An infant, deceased; Margaret, deceased; David W., now of Perry township;

Basil H., deceased; Warren J., subject of this sketch; Rachel E., wife of George Low, of Hamilton county, Ind.; and Martha C., deceased. William W. Smith and wife remained in Franklin county, Ohio, until 1843, when they came to Boone county, Ind., and here William W. entered land in Perry township, and also secured forty acres across the line in Hamilton county, and most successfully carried on farming until his death in Perry township, which occurred January 31, 1884. His widow now makes her residence with their son Warren J. Mr. Smith was, as his widow still is, a member of the Baptist church; he was a democrat in politics, and for three years was a justice of the peace in Perry township. Besides being a successful farmer, he was noted as a breeder of fine stock, and a useful citizen, whose loss was much deplored.

Warren J. Smith has passed his entire life on the home farm, where he was thoroughly educated in farming and stock breeding and early underwent the physical training which has sustained him so well until the present day. His literary education was acquired in the common school, but was adequate for all the practical affairs of life—he being quick to learn his school lessons as well as his lessons in agriculture. February 14, 1872, he married Henrietta Smith, a native of Boone county, born October 31, 1851, and a daughter of Daniel and Leanner (Smith) Smith, who were old neighbors in Kentucky, but not connected by consanguinity. This happy union has resulted in the birth of eight children, viz: Albert A., Cora A., Thomas J., George O., Bertha E., Leanner, Artie N. and Allen. Mrs. Henrietta Smith was called to her last resting place October 11, 1892, a devout believer in the Baptist church, and her remains were interred by her mourning family and sorrowing friends in Mount Tabor cemetery, Perry township. Her surviving husband is also a member of the

Baptist church, and in politics is a democrat. He has a handsome farm of 100 acres, on which he still keeps his cherished home, honored by all who know him. On August 12, 1894, he married Mrs. Laura F. (Smith) Pennington, widow of James Pennington, and an own cousin of our subject's deceased wife. She had four children by Mr. Pennington, viz: Roscoe, Aaron Scott, Willie and Flora, deceased. Mrs. Pennington Smith was born in Boone county, Perry township, September 19, 1855, and daughter of Eli and Martha N. (Kemper) Smith, and married James Pennington November 5, 1874, who was a prosperous farmer of Perry township, and accumulated some property. He died July 8, 1891. His widow remained on the farm until she married our subject. She is a member of the Baptist church. Warren J. Smith, our subject, was nominated by the democracy for township trustee in the fall of 1894.

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ALFRED SRITE, a respected citizen of Marion township, Boone county, Ind., and a brave ex-so'dier, was born February 2, 1827, at Abbingdon, Va., the son of Isaac and Susan (Carmack) Srite. Isaac Srite was born in 1800 in Louisiana, moved from there to Virginia, thence about 1852, to Missouri, where he owned a large plantation and a number of slaves which were set free by the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln. Previous to his removal to Missouri, he came to Indiana and entered a tract of land where his son Alfred now lives in Marion township, Boone county, but afterward disposed of the same and purchased 400 acres lying in the northern part of the township. The following are the names of the children born to Isaac and Susan Srite: Alfred, Marshall, Calvin, Emanuel, Firmen, Marion, Nelson, Caswell,

Lilbern and Armina. The father of these children was a man of more than ordinary powers of mind, a Presbyterian in his religious belief, and an old-line whig in politics, and died in 1862.

Alfred Srite lived on the farm until his seventeenth year, when he was bound an apprentice to learn the tanner's trade, which he followed until attaining his majority. Not fancying the business, he abandoned it and engaged in carpentering, which, with little exception, he has since continued. In 1852 he married Permelia McKinzie, daughter of John and Permelia McKinzie, the offspring of which union were James, Melissa, Lilbern, deceased, and Permelia. Mrs. Srite died January 3, 1859, and in April, 1860, Mr. Srite was united in marriage at Northfield, Boone county, to Miss Euphemia Clark, who was born October 2, 1840, a daughter of James W. and Rachel (Warren) Clark, natives, respectively, of Ohio and New Jersey. The following children were born to James W. and Rachel Clark: James N., John, Sarah J., who died in infancy, Eliza, Joseph, Euphemia, Thomas, Henry who died in infancy, and William. Mrs. Srite's father was a good financier and lived to an advanced age; the mother died at the age of sixty-three and was laid to rest in the Rosstown cemetery, Boone county. To the marriage of Mr. Srite and Euphemia Clark was born one child, Alza, whose birth occurred July 29, 1862, and who died February 29, 1884.

Mr. Srite left home at his country's call to enter the army, enlisting December 21, 1863, in company H, Eleventh Indiana cavalry, under Capt. John N. Atkinson. This company went into camp at La Fayette, Ind., thence went to Indianapolis; where the men were drilled preparatory to active service in the field. From the last-named city, Mr. Srite accompanied his command to Nashville, Tenn., thence to Huntsville, Ala., from which

place they scouted to Vicksburg. Further active service was seen through the country from Raleigh to Atlanta, and November 30, 1864. Mr. Srite took part in the bloody battle of Franklin, Tenn., the only regular battle of note in which he participated. He received a severe injury by the falling of his horse, which was shot under him, necessitating his remaining in the hospital for some weeks, and, upon rejoining his command, was sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., where he was honorably discharged September 19, 1865. Mr. Srite entered the army a strong and vigorous man, but returned broken in health, and is destined to be a sufferer the remainder of his life. Politically, Mr. Srite is a republican. He is a stockholder in the Big Springs Natural Gas company and uses natural gas in his city home, which is located on the farm that belonged to his father. He receives a pension of \$12 per month, which is but a small return for the much suffering he was compelled to endure while fighting for the Union. May a grateful nation ever hold dear the memory of all brave defenders of the flag and strive to smooth the rough places of their lives.

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HENRY CLAY STEED, farmer of Marion township, Boone county, Ind., was born in North Carolina, January 25, 1842, and was reared on a farm. On the first day of March, 1862, he entered company L, Twenty-second North Carolina volunteer infantry, Confederate army, and fought at Seven Pines, Chancellorsville, the Seven Days' fight in front of Richmond, the Wilderness, Frederickburg, and at Petersburg. Leaving at the last named place he went to Washington and took the oath of allegiance. After the close of the war, Mr. Steed worked on a farm and in a brick-yard in Illinois eighteen months. In 1867 he returned to North

Carolina, and was employed in farming until 1870, when he came to Indiana and located at Carmel, where he married Lydia (Carey) Davis. Later, he went to Noblesville, Ind., where he accumulated a considerable sum of money in stock-dealing and farming, and then came to Boone county and purchased his present farm of seventy acres, the most of which is in a good state of cultivation. He has a good house with a slate roof, and luxuriously furnished. His farm buildings are substantial and commodious, and everything about the premises indicates the presence of a careful, industrious and thrifty owner. Prior to the war of the rebellion, Benjamin Franklin Steed, who married Nancy Lasiter, and became the father of Henry Clay Steed and seven other children, was a strong Union man. This love of country was imbibed by the son, who, in order to avoid the Confederate draft, enlisted, as related above, in a regiment in which he had relatives, but which he deserted at the first favorable opportunity, and fled to the headquarters of Gen. U. S. Grant, as the following will attest:

“Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Office Provost-Marshal General, March 2, 1862.—Received of Private H. C. Steed, company L, Twenty-second North Carolina volunteers, deserter from the enemy, one musket.—H. P. Clinton, Captain and A. A. Gr. M.”

Another document in the possession of Mr. Steed reads as follows:

“Headquarters Department of Washington, Office of Provost-Marshal General, Defenses, March 6, 1865, Washington, D. C.—This is to certify that H. C. Steed, in the Twenty-second North Carolina, having deserted and come within our lines, and having this day been examined by me, and it appearing that his intentions are honest in forever deserting the rebel cause, and having taken the amnesty oath under the president's proclamation

of December 8, 1863, is, by terms of the annexed order, exempt from conscription or military service in the armies of the United States serving against the rebels, and has permission to go to Springfield, Ill. W. H. Merritt, Lieutenant and Qr. M."

Mr. Steed married August 15, 1872, Mrs. Lydia Davis, who was born in Westfield, Hamilton county, Ind., October 29, 1842, a daughter of Zenas and Lydia (Haines) Carey. Zenas Carey was a native of Virginia, though his parents came directly from England, located in Virginia and later came to Indiana and settled in Hamilton county, where both ended their earthly career, the father on January 24, 1876, and the mother on November 19, 1842—in the Quaker faith. They had born to them a family of eleven children, of whom nine survive. Mr. Carey was reared a farmer, came to Indiana in 1835, and settled on a farm in the woods of Hamilton county, where he passed the remainder of his days. He had married, in Virginia, Lydia Haines, who was born in that state November 27, 1804, and was a daughter of Enos and Mary Evans Haines, both natives of the Old Dominion, and of Welsh descent. To the parents of Mrs. Steed were born the following children: Eli, Mary, Cyrus, Jonathan, Huldah, an infant that died unnamed, Hannah, Almada, Deborah (deceased), Margaret, Lydia and Richard. Their daughter Lydia was first married, August 8, 1860, to David Hammer, who died November 3, of the same year; her next marriage was on February 6, 1862, to Josiah Davis, by whom she had four children—Monroe, Carrie, Aletha and Harry. Mr. Davis died September 3, 1869, and Mrs. Davis was next married, as stated above, at Carmel, Hamilton county, to Mr. Steed, by whom she has also had four children, viz.: Rhoda, Elmer (deceased), Frank (deceased), and Henrietta. Mr. and Mrs. Steed are in their religious faith Quakers; in politics,

Mr. Steed is a republican, and the family is one of the most highly respected in Marion township.

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GEORGE STEVENSON, one of the very intelligent agriculturists of Union township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Warren county, Ohio, October 10, 1824, the son of Henry and Phebe (Foote) Stevenson, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Virginia. Henry Stevenson came to America in 1810 and first located in Warren county, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming until 1832, when he came to Boone county, Ind., where his death occurred in 1843, and that of his wife in 1882. They were the parents of nine children, of whom seven are still living, viz: Leonidas, George, John, Thomas, Eliza, William and Amos; the deceased were named Isabelle and Mary.

George Stevenson, whose father was a well-to-do farmer, naturally chose that vocation, to which he had been carefully trained, as his life pursuit, and he has developed into one of the most successful in Union township. Although his early school advantages were somewhat limited, he has improved himself by a wide range of study and by extensive travel, supplemented by a close observation of men and things. In 1867 he visited Europe and made a tour of Germany, Italy, France and Switzerland—including a prolonged stay at Rome, as well as at the exposition at Paris in 1867. In 1872 he made the tour of England, Ireland and Scotland, taking in all the leading cities. He he has long been considered one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of Union township, and he has also an extensive experience as a traveling salesman, handling every kind of farming implement and machinery for a large manufacturing concern.

In politics Mr. Stevenson is a democrat, and has served as assessor of Union township for eight years, as trustee for four years, and in 1891 was elected county commissioner of Boone county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity in good standing, but is now non-affiliating on account of his advancing years. Mr. Stevenson was first married September 5, 1843, to Sarah Johns, daughter of Jacob and Harriet Johns, and to this union were born the following children: Harriet, wife of H. W. Nicholas; Nancy E., deceased; Ora; Sada, deceased; and Franklin, deceased. The mother of this family died March 3, 1860, and Mr. Stevenson's second marriage was in September, 1862, to Jane Gregory, daughter of Peter and Phœbe (Carroll) Gregory, natives respectively of New Brunswick and New York, and this union was blessed with eight children, of whom three died in infancy, and two—Eva and Genoa—died after reaching maturity; and three—Albert P., Charley A. and George E.—are still living. Mr. Stevenson, being one of the oldest residents of the township, is greatly revered, and his family are all highly esteemed throughout the neighborhood.

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SAMUEL M. STORM.—The foremost merchant in the village of Elizaville, Boone county, Ind., is Samuel M. Storm. His father's mother was Lovina Hopper, who was born in Kentucky, and who was brought to Indiana when about ten years of age. She lived to the ripe age of eighty-four years, dying in 1892. The father was Conrad Storm, who was born in Jefferson county, Ind., and was married, about 1853, to Miss Leah Woodfill. This union was blessed with the following children: Mary, Annie, Catherine, Ida, Samuel M. and James. He received a common school education, and most

of his life was engaged in the lumbering business. He died in 1868. Mrs. Leah (Woodfill) Storm was next married, in the year 1871, to James Epperson, and the names of their children are as follows: Jennie, Willie, and an infant (deceased). They moved to Hamilton county, Ind., in the fall of 1886, and are members of the Methodist church.

Samuel M. Storm was born December 9, 1864, in Decatur county, Ind. When Samuel was only three years of age his father died, but he lived with his mother till he was ten years old, when he left home and went to Jefferson county, Ind. His time was occupied on a farm, at \$3 per month, until he was twelve years of age, and his opportunity for receiving an education was very limited, still he improved every day when he had a chance to attend school; being considered a good hand for his age, he thereafter received \$10 per month for farm labor, but he became dissatisfied on the farm, and came to Boone county, and learned the trade of a carpenter. He was married March 30, 1886, to Mrs. Nancy A. Underwood, whose maiden name was Griffin. Her first husband was killed while blowing out stumps by dynamite. Mrs. Nancy (Underwood) Storm was born March 15, 1862, is a most estimable lady and a member of the denomination of Baptists. Mr. Storm worked at the carpenter business, then milling, and was clerking in a grocery for two winters, where he learned the business thoroughly until he had it well in hand. Being of an inventive turn of mind, he succeeded in getting a patent September 6, 1892, on a fence, and then engaged in selling territory for the use of the same. He succeeded in trading \$2,500 of territory for a general stock of goods at Dover, and in September 23, 1893, he moved his stock to Elizaville, Ind. He has a good commodious business room, centrally located, and from the first has done a good business, with better pros-

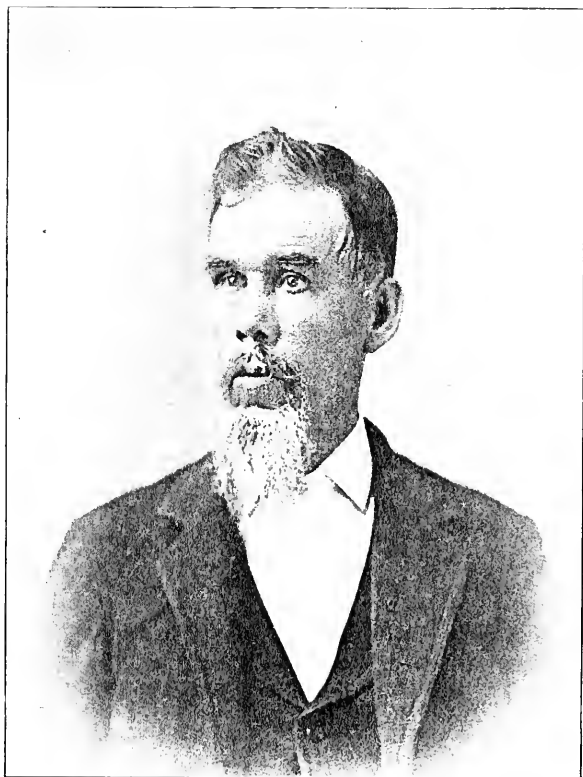
pects ahead. Politically he is a staunch republican, an influential member in the Baptist church, a member of the K. of P., and belongs to lodge No. 45, Lebanon, Ind. He is also a worthy member of Boone lodge, No. 9. F. and A. Masons. He is a young man, full of push and energy, has placed his aim high, and already ranks among the most valued of the influential citizens of Clinton township. He is really in every sense of the word a self-made man.

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JOHN WALTER STOKER, of Marion township, Boone county, Ind., is descended from revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather on the mother's side having served with distinction in that struggle; he also took part in the disastrous expedition which resulted in the defeat of Gen. Braddock. Tyre Stoker, the father of John W., was born February 26, 1818, near the city of Lexington, Ky., and when six years of age was brought by his mother, then a widow, to Boone county, Ind., where he grew to manhood. He was a true type of the skillful western hunter of the early times, and relied largely upon his trusty rifle for much of the provision with which his table was supplied. He married, July 23, 1840, Sinia Leatherman, and began farming for himself upon a tract of twenty acres, which he cleared and which was his home for a period of eighteen years. Previous to his marriage he learned the gunsmithing trade, in which he acquired great skill and proficiency, but did not work at it for any great length of time. His first start in life was when he purchased a two-wheeled cart and yoke of oxen, which small beginning proved the foundation of his subsequent success. He purchased real estate in Hendricks county, and later bought land in Boone, and at the time of his death was the possessor of a very comfortable competence.

He died at the age of seventy-five, and his wife was called to her reward at the age of fifty-six; both were laid to rest in the old Mount Tabor cemetery. Mrs. Sinia Stoker was born April 20, 1825, in Indiana, was early left an orphan, and until her fifteenth year made her home in the family of Enoch and Nancy Davis. The following are the names of her children and dates of birth: John W., December 11, 1841; William J., July 14, 1843; Mary, August 20, 1845, died August 26, 1847; Sarah J., February 29, 1848; James N., October 12, 1849; Nancy, April 7, 1851; Benjamin L., January 22, 1853; Asenath, January 15, 1855; Christine, June 12, 1857; Frederick, April 14, 1861, died February 25, 1862; Nellie, November 5, 1864, and Narcissus, October 5, 1866.

James W. Stoker was born December 11, 1841, in Boone county on the banks of Eel river, and until his twentieth year remained under the parental roof. He was educated in the common schools, and in November, 1862, entered the army as a member of company F, Fifty-fourth Indiana infantry, with which he served until 1864, his military experience, in the meantime, embracing considerable active service in the southwestern campaign, including the battle of Ball's Bluff, the operations around Vicksburg, and minor engagements. He suffered severely from a sun stroke, but was not otherwise injured during his period of enlistment. August 2, 1866, Mr. Stoker and Rebecca A. Trotter were made man and wife, the latter born October 4, 1845, daughter of James D. and Sarah J. (Harden) Trotter. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Stoker has been blessed with thirteen children, namely: Sarah A., born October 27, 1867; Sinia J., born April 12, 1869; Iva E., July 2, 1870; Rebecca E., November 29, 1871, died July 25, 1876; John T., July 3, 1873; Mary A., May 31, 1875; James F., October 31, 1877;



J. M. Swopes,



Patsy Snipe

Charles B., January 15, 1879; William B., January 14, 1880; Thomas A., March 8, 1881, died August 8, 1882; Emily C., October 27, 1885; Ollie C., December 5, 1886, and Martha A., March 5, 1888, died February 5, 1889. At the time of his marriage Mr. Stoker's financial condition was not the most promising, and, for sometime thereafter, he farmed for a part of the proceeds. From his wife's father he inherited a small piece of land, which he sold to advantage and invested the proceeds in the eighty-acre farm where he is now living and of which he has made a well cultivated and valuable place. He has met with some discouragements in life, all of which he has succeeded in overcoming, and is now in very comfortable circumstances, financially being one of the well-to-do farmers of this community. He was one of the promoters of the present excellent gravel road system of Boone county, is a consistent church member and a democrat in politics.

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JACOB C. STUCKEY, one of Boone county's commissioners, serving on his second term, is a native of Ohio and was born in Fayette county, April 18, 1834. His parents were John and Mary J. (Coyner) Stuckey, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively and of German descent. They were among the early pioneers of Fayette county, Ohio. The father was three times married and was the father of seven children, viz: Eliza J., and Jacob C., our subject, by the first marriage, and Elizabeth, Samuel W., John D., Matthew F., and Isabelle by the second marriage.

J. C. Stuckey was reared on the farm and educated in the district schools of the vicinity until about nineteen years old, when he attended the Ohio Wesleyan university for some time, and then engaged in teaching school for

several years. In 1858 he went to Louisa county, Iowa, and taught school four months the following winter, then returned to Ohio and in the fall of 1859 came to Boone county, Ind., and settled on the same farm on which he now lives, which farm his father had previously purchased. On August 21, 1862, he married Elizabeth E., daughter of 'Squire and Mary (Piper) Long. Mrs. Stuckey was born in Boone county, Ind., August 17, 1838, and is one of six children, viz: Samuel S., deceased; James C.; Joseph R., died in infancy; Joseph R.; Elizabeth E.; and Squire G., deceased. Six children also were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stuckey, viz: Mary B., born July 2, 1863 married William A. Smith and died May 28, 1887; Ella J., born September 27, 1865, married Perry H. Binford and lives in Boone county; John R., born June 16, 1867; Myrtle A., born January 26, 1870; Emma E., born December 25, 1871 and died April 13, 1888; Samuel L., born June 30, 1879. The Stuckey family are old residents of Washington township, if not altogether pioneers, and each year added to their residence here, adds to the respect in which they are held by the community.

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JOSEPH MARION SWOPE, a representative farmer and popular citizen of Boone county, Ind., of which he is a native, was born on the tenth day of October, 1842. His father, Ebenezer H. Swope, was born in Estill county, Ky., in the year 1812, and there married, in 1830, Lucinda Robertson, whose birth occurred in 1810. Mrs. Swope was the daughter of Jesse Robertson, who lived to the advanced age of ninety-six years, and Sarah Robertson, whose maiden name was White. These parents moved to Indiana in 1836, locating in Putnam county, and in the spring of 1840 changed their resi-

dence to the county of Boone, settling a short distance south of the town of Elizaville. Ebenezer Swope was a farmer and became a successful man, accumulating a handsome competence, including a well-cultivated place of 220 acres, beside valuable personal property. He dealt very extensively in live stock in connection with farming, and was a man of strict probity, his word always being considered as good as his bond in the community where he resided. He was an ardent republican in his political faith, and his death, which occurred on the second day of September, 1881, was an event greatly deplored by the people of Clinton township. Mrs. Swope departed this life March 20, 1893, and like husband was greatly missed in the community where she resided so many years. The following are the names of the children of Ebenezer and Lucinda Swope: Lewis, born February 7, 1833, died in 1860; Elizabeth, born August 21, 1835; Sarah A., born October 13, 1837, died in 1860; Jonathan, born August 11, 1840, and Joseph the subject of this sketch, the date of whose birth is given above; Jesse, born November 10, 1844; Mary (Brenton) Swope, born January 7, 1847; Serrilda A. (Perkins) Swope, born September 6, 1851, died in 1879. The father of Ebenezer Swope was Joseph Swope, who was born in Virginia in 1784, and whose death occurred May 26, 1877, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. He served as an officer in the war of 1812; married, in his native state, Mary Hines, who was born on the fifteenth day of July, 1782, in the Old Dominion. Joseph Swope and family moved to Kentucky about the year 1810, and the death of his wife occurred in that state. The following are the names of their children: Andrew, William, Eliza A., Ebenezer H., Helena D. and Catherine S. The mother dying, Joseph Swope afterward married Julia A. Robertson, who was born July 27, 1801, in Kentucky, and whose

death occurred at the age of eighty-three years. Joseph M. Swope, whose name appears at the head of this mention, was reared to agricultural pursuits in his native county and remained under the parental roof until the breaking out of the great rebellion, when he abandoned the peaceful work of the farm and went forth to do battle for the national honor. The story of his military experience, briefly epitomized, and his character as a soldier, is best set forth by the pen of his captain, Felix Shumate, in the following article, which is certainly a most honorable tribute to a most worthy defender of the flag:

Joseph M. Swope was a citizen of Elizaville, or near there, when the war of the rebellion broke out, of good family, with only a common school education, and only eighteen years of age. He was more than the average in intellect, and a true type of the western soldier. Boy as he was, he enlisted in my company—I, Tenth regiment Indiana volunteers—September 18, 1861, at Lebanon, Ind., and in three days was in front of the rebel army in Kentucky. He held the position of private soldier, preferring that to any promotions, which were offered him on several occasions. Jo, as the boys learned to call him, was honest and conscientious, and made a true soldier in every sense of the word; was never under arrest, never in the hospital, and never attended sick call while in the service; made every march his company made, was in every skirmish and battle his company was in, including Mill Springs, Ky., Perryville and Rolling Fork, Hartsville, Tenn., Hoover's Gap, Corinth, Miss., Chickamauga, Ga., Ringgold, Tunnel Hill, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, New Hope, Chattohochee Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Lost Mountain, Atlanta, Utah Creek, and all the skirmishes on Sherman's celebrated campaign in 1864.

"I want to mention a few acts of bravery performed by Mr. Swope. Early in 1862, at the battle of Mill Springs, his first baptism in battle, I discovered that he had the peculiar qualities for a good soldier. At Tullahoma, Tenn., in June, 1862, Jo, with one or two other members of his company, distinguished himself, in the heat of battle, by giving me some valuable information as to a flank movement of the enemy. Also at Perryville, Ky., 1863, while my company was making a night attack, he, in company with his comrades, performed a deed which gave the brigade commander very valuable information as to the position of the enemy. At Chickamauga, Ga., Jo behaved himself most gallantly, and on Sunday, the twentieth, he performed services that were scarcely equaled in the annals of the war. He was detailed, with Wiley Howard, to assist the wounded back to the surgeon in the rear, and so well did they do that duty that all the wounded of my company were saved and got back to Chattanooga, and notwithstanding the fact that the army was much broken and scattered and many changes made in the lines, he came off the field that night with the remnant of his company.

"At Kenesaw Mountain, he distinguished himself by standing out in a storm of shot and shell, and greatly encouraged his comrades who were feeling blue. At Utah Creek, to the right of Atlanta, when we had charged up close to the rebel works, and were short of ammunition, and it looked to be just as hazardous to go backward as forward, there came an order to send a man after ammunition. Well, the orderly sergeant raised up, and said to the boys 'I don't feel like detailing a man to go to death; will any one volunteer to go?' After a brief pause the answer came from Joe 'I will go,' and go he did, and although his comrade that was helping him was knocked senseless by a shell in front of him, Joe returned to the

company with the box of cartridges. I could write more, but my health forbids."

After the war Mr. Swope attended school for some time, and then began farming on rented land, teaching for several years during the winter seasons. His first purchase of real estate consisted of twenty acres, to which he made additions from time to time until eventually he became the possessor of 384 acres, which, under his successful labors and management, have been brought to a high state of cultivation. In addition to general farming Mr. Swope is one of the most successful herders of short-horned cattle and fine hogs in Boone county, and in every department of agriculture he is an authority. For five years he was engaged in the hardware trade in Lebanon, and at this time he is a stock-holder in the Natural Gas company and uses that matchless fuel in his present home. He is an active member of the G. A. R. and the Masonic fraternities, affiliates with the republican party, is an ardent friend and liberal patron of all public enterprises having for their object the moral and material well being of Boone county, and to him, as much as to any one man, is the county indebted for its present excellent system of gravel roads. Mr. Swope's home is a model in its various appointments, his buildings being of modern architecture, well supplied with all that can make life pleasant, and the general appearance of his place bespeaks the wide-awake, intelligent and tasty farmer and broad-minded man of affairs. Mr. Swope was united in marriage September 17, 1871, to Miss Patsy Garrett, who was born in Montgomery county, Ky., May 25, 1854, the daughter of Benjamin F. Garrett. Mr. Garrett, also a native of Kentucky, was born in the year 1838 and there married Sarah Gillmore, whose birth occurred in Nicholas county of the same state in 1828. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Swope have been born four children, as fol-

lows: Ora, March 31, 1873; Alva D., born May 28, 1875, died October 14, 1880; Edith, born February 1, 1877; and Harlan, born April 20, 1879, died August 12, 1881.

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NATHAN SWAILS, farmer of Perry township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Decatur county, in the same state, March 17, 1829. His parents were Nathan and Catherine (Barns) Swails, natives respectively of Kentucky and Maryland, who had a family of ten children, named Robert A., William A., John F., Nathan, James H., Josiah, Marshall, Marion, and two infants that died unnamed. Of the others, Nathan and Josiah only survive. Nathan Swails worked on the home farm until he reached his majority, and then farmed on his own account until his enlistment, in 1861, in company E, Seventh Indiana volunteer infantry, for three years. He served, however, for eleven months only, when he was discharged on account of disability. In 1863 he again tried the fortunes of war and enlisted in company A, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana volunteer infantry, again for three years. After doing good and faithful service until the close of the conflict, he was honorably discharged at Indianapolis in September, 1865, when he returned home and resumed farming. As a reward for his gallantry while in the service, he now receives a pension of \$10 per month. In 1877 he came to Boone county and settled on the sixty-acre farm his father had given him, and here he has ever since resided. He was married, in 1850, to Eliza Lawrence, who bore him two children, viz: Anna B., wife of A. Clingenpeel, and Anderville L., deceased. His wife died in 1856, and in 1858 he married Elizabeth Burns; to this union there were also born two children—William H., of Decatur county, and Mary

Frances. The second Mrs. Swails died in 1860. In 1867 Mr. Swails renewed his matrimonial obligations by marrying Mary E. Robertson, who was born in Bartholomew county, Ind., and is a daughter of James and Minerva (Davis) Robertson, and this marriage has been blessed by the birth of five children, viz: James W., John B., Lulu M., Oscar B. and Effie M. The first-born of this union was early called away. Mr. and Mrs. Swails are Baptists in their religious faith, and in his politics Mr. Swails is a republican. He has a neat and well cultivated farm of forty acres, is industrious and progressive, and has won the esteem of the citizens of Perry township through his close attention to his own affairs and his non-interference with the affairs of his neighbors.

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DENNIS M. THRELKELD, now one of the most thriving farmers of Jefferson township, in the county of Boone, Ind., was born in Shelby county, Ky., November 20, 1831. He is the son of George and Sarah, descended remotely from Scotch ancestors. George Threlkeld was also a native of Shelby county, Ky., and was a son of John Threlkeld, a native of Culpeper county, Va., and a son of John, also a native of the same county of the "Old Dominion." The elder John Threlkeld was a son of Christopher, who came from Scotland to America in the colonial days and settled in Virginia. George Threlkeld was born in 1806, came from Kentucky to Indiana in 1833, and located in Boone county, entering 160 acres of wild land during the administration of Andrew Jackson. He survived until 1890, when he passed away, venerated and honored by all who knew him. His children were ten in number and were named: Dennis M.; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Riner; Mary M., wife of Charles Custard; Patsy A., married to Jacob

Bowman; Nancy P., now Mrs. Gregg Swazey; Sarah, wife of Joseph Beck; John H.; George S.; Rhoda, now the wife of Curtis Hardy, and Joseph A.

Dennis M. Threlkeld was brought up to the stern realities of farm life, and the lessons learned on the home farm have not been un-availing, as the thrifty condition of his present farm fully indicates. April 12, 1866, he married Parmelia J. Higgs, daughter of James and Paulina (Ransdell) Higgs, natives of Indiana but of Turkish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Threlkeld have not had born to their union any children, but have reared three orphans, who have filled the household with the sunny joy of their youth and also filled the paternal and maternal void. Mr. and Mrs. Threlkeld are strict Baptists in their religion, and gladly assist in the support of their church and Sunday-school, and the cause of education whenever called upon. In politics Mr. Threlkeld is a democrat.

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J W. TROUTMAN, of Jackson township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Somerset county, Pa., August 6, 1817, and is the son of Benjamin and Katy Troutman. His paternal ancestors came originally from Germany, in which country his great-great-grandfather, William Troutman, was born. The latter came from his native country many years ago and settled in Berks county, Pa., where his death afterward occurred. Peter Troutman, son of the above William and the grandfather of J. W., was born in the province of Baden, Germany, and came with his father to the new world before the war of independence, in which struggle he took an active part in the army of Gen. Washington. He married and reared the following children: Benjamin, Jacob, John, Elizabeth, Rachel, and Phœnie. Peter Troutman was by

occupation a carpenter and afterward became a successful farmer; he died in the above county and state at the age of ninety-six years. Benjamin Troutman, son of Peter and father of the subject of this biography, was born in Berks county, Pa., and there married Sarah Wolgamott, a native of Martinsburg, Va., daughter of Solomon Wolgamott, which union resulted in the birth of the following children: Rachel, Elizabeth, George, Joseph, John, Mary, Tenie, Isaac, Nancy, Daniel, Emanuel, Adam, Sarah and Harriet. Benjamin Troutman was a mechanic and worked for a number of years at the gunsmiths' trade. He was popular in the community where he lived, subscribed liberally to church and other moral and religious purposes, took an active part in politics as an old-line whig, and departed this life in his native county and state at the age of eighty years; his wife lived to be seventy-eight years old.

J. W. Troutman, while quite young, learned to work on the farm and later turned his naturally fine mechanical skill to good account as a carpenter and blacksmith. He married, in Bedford county, Pa., December 31, 1837, Elizabeth Miller, daughter of John and Catharine (Wilhelm) Miller, a union which was terminated by the death of Mrs. Troutman on the seventh of December, 1893. Mrs. Troutman was a lady of deep religious convictions, an earnest church worker, and her whole life was fraught with good deeds and charitable acts, and she died lamented by all who knew her. In 1861, October 15, Mr. Troutman responded to the country's call for volunteers and enlisted in company F, Fortieth Indiana infantry, with which he served until July of the following year. He was with his command in the bloody battle of Shiloh and other engagements, and saw much active service during the brief period of his enlistment. He was promoted corporal of his company and at one time was made

color-bearer, a position of much honor, and still more danger, as it made him a conspicuous mark for the enemy's bullets. He contracted a chronic ailment in the army, and while at Indianapolis accidentally stepped off a platform, so injuring his ankle as to render its amputation necessary. At the termination of his period of military service Mr. Troutman returned to Boone county, and has since that time been one of the prominent citizens of Jackson township. He is a member of Antietam post, No. 167, G. A. R., and is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Hazlerigg lodge, No. 200, of which he is a charter member. Socially, he occupies a conspicuous place in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, and in every relation of life has proved himself an intelligent and honorable gentleman.

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JAMES M. TURNER was born in Rush county, Ind., December 29, 1844, on a farm, and received a common education. He is one of the old soldiers of Lebanon, enlisting at the age of twenty years, on February 29, 1864, at Indianapolis, in company F, Fortieth regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, for three years, or during the war, under Capt. James Bragg and Col. James Blake. He served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, November, 1865, having been detailed on hospital duty at Nashville. He was in the Atlanta campaign and in all the battles and skirmishes of his regiment—Resaca, Rocky Faced Ridge, Big Shanty, Kingston, Kenesaw Mountain, Dalton, New Hope Church, and Peach Tree Creek. His health having been bad some time previous to this last-named battle, he was here taken sick with fever, and was sent to the field hospital and then to Chattanooga and Nashville. He was sick for six weeks and then

furloughed home, and upon his return was detailed for duty at Nashville hospital, No. 2, as nurse until the close of the war. He was an active and efficient soldier, doing the duty before him cheerfully. After his service he returned to Boone county, his father having moved there when James was but nine years of age, and settled on a farm in Marion township. Here he worked on the farm until his marriage, which occurred in August, 1867, to Mary J., daughter of John P. and Isabell (Maze) Weed, eight children resulting from this union—Emma, Lora, Arthur, Anna, Mabel, William, Dickey, and Ethel. After marriage, in 1868, Mr. Turner bought a farm of eighty acres in Clinton township, and his wife inherited sixty acres, thus increasing the farm to 120 acres. In 1882 Mr. Turner moved to Lebanon and engaged in the butcher business, but afterward engaged in farming. In 1884 he bought an interest in the plow-handle business, the firm being Neff, Holloway & Turner. This business prospered and Mr. Turner is now building a fine residence for himself and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is a trustee. In political opinions he is a republican, and was township trustee of Clinton township two years. Mr. Turner is a man of integrity and a good citizen. The Turner family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and were early settlers of North Carolina. James Turner, the grandfather of our subject, was a pioneer of Monroe county, Ind., and a blacksmith by trade. Moses Turner, his son, was the father of our subject, born in North Carolina, and was about ten years of age when his father settled in Rush county, Ind., among the pioneers, afterward moving to Monroe county. He was a farmer, and married, in Rush county, Rebecca Presley, and to them were born four children—Thomas, Eliza, Dickey and James M. Mr. Turner finally settled in Marion township, Boone county, in



F. S. Turner, M.D.

1850, and still lives on his farm, at about seventy-three years of age. He is a prosperous farmer, a much respected citizen, and has always been an industrious, honorable man. He had two sons in the Civil war—Thomas E. and James M. Thomas was in an Indiana regiment, and served one hundred days. Mr. Turner is a valued member of the Presbyterian church, in which he has been an elder for many years. He is a staunch republican, and has served in several township offices.

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DR. T. S. TURNER is one of the leading physicians of Harrison township, Boone county, Ind., and, although a young man, has a fine practice and a promising field. His grandfather, Sanford, was born in Fleming county, Ky., 1816-7. He went to Rush county, Ind., at the age of four years, and at the age of twenty-four married Miss Rachel Drysdal. Rachel was born in Campbell county, 1820, and in 1848 he, with his family, went to Grundy county, Mo. He then went to California from Missouri during the gold excitement of 1849, and although he wrote home that he would return at a definite period, he was never more heard from, and it is thought he was murdered for his money. His wife, Rachel, with her family, consisting of five children, Susan, Thomas, Sanford, John, and James W. Turner, father of the doctor, after some years' waiting, went to Rush county, Ind., where she married Joseph Osborn, a wealthy and prominent citizen; they then came to Harrison township, in Boone county, and finally settled in Whitestown, where Mr. Osborn died at the age of eighty-four. James W. Turner, father of the doctor, was born in Rush county, Ind., 1840, grew up on a farm, and there married Miss Minerva Kendell. This lady, the doctor's mother, died

when the latter was but eighteen months old, but her husband is still living on a farm.

Dr. T. S. Turner was born in Madison county, Ind., May 14, 1863, on a farm; he first attended the district school, then the graded school, and then entered the Physio-Medical institute at Marion, Ind. Dr. Turner's father was unable to aid him financially in attending the college, so, when but eighteen years of age, he went to Dr. D. B. Snodgrass, the dean, and contracted to perform the duties of office man for \$13 per month. He here had the opportunity to read and study for his chosen profession for two years, and for three years took courses of lectures in the college proper, continuing to perform his office duties during the summer seasons. Dr. Turner finally graduated from the Physio-Medical institute, March 4, 1885, with honors, standing high in his classes, and in the estimation of the faculty, and being recognized as a particular favorite of the dean. After graduation, Dr. Turner immediately located for practice in Milledgeville, Boone county, Ind., where he has met with phenomenal success. While at college the doctor regularly attended the meetings of the Northern Indiana Medical association, and read before it papers on nasal catarrh and typhoid fever, and several others at stated meetings, all of which met with great approbation; he also investigated all schools of medicine, and his valuable library represents all systems of treatment, enabling him not only to use his own, but to combine all, and to this fact, perhaps, much of his great success is due. The doctor is a member in good standing of the Indiana State Eclectic Medical association, and May 12, 1892, was admitted to membership in the State Eclectic Medical association at Indianapolis. For the years 1893 and 1894 he was elected by the society to the office of vice-president, an honor rarely conferred on so young a practitioner. For the meeting that

was held May 17, 1894, the doctor was assigned to discuss the Pathology and Treatment of Influenza, and also read before it a paper on Specific Medications.

The marriage of Dr. Turner took place September 19, 1888, to Miss Sarah M. Beach, daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Bennett) Beach, members of a prominent and early-settled family of Boone county. Mrs. Sarah M. Turner was born in Clinton county, Ind., July 1, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Turner are respected members of the Methodist church, in which he takes an active part in the Sunday school; fraternally, he is a member of K. of P. lodge, No. 45, of Lebanon; politically, he votes the democratic ticket, and has filled the office of township trustee, and has aided in adding some fine school-houses to the township, as he takes great interest in school matters; socially, he and wife are great favorites in town and county, and professionally he stands at the head of his vocation.

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JOSEPH TODD, of Sugar Creek township, Boone county, Ind., and one of its most successful tile manufacturers, was born in Franklin county, Ind., May 3, 1862, a son of Joseph S. and Ann R. (Pinkerton) Todd. Joseph S. Todd was born near Newark, N. J., in 1810, and his wife in Hunterdon county, same state, March 12, 1824. Joseph S. Todd was but six years of age when he was brought to Franklin county, Ind. He and wife were the parents of three children, viz: Rebecca, deceased; Joseph, our subject, and Ella F., wife of David Custer. The parents of this family now live a retired life in the village of Thorntown.

Joseph Todd was but twelve years of age when he came to Boone county, and until twenty-five years old took care of his father's farm. He then married, and purchased a

small tract near the old homestead, but still managed the old place for two seasons. In 1890 he bought his tile mill, and the twenty-nine acres of land connected with it—the output of the mill being about 300,000 tile per year. He employs seven hands during the busy season, and in the fall of 1893 put in a set of the best and latest improved machinery. His product is of the best, and includes all grades and sizes of tile, and, to some extent, brick of very good quality. On his farm he breeds some fine horses, as well as Chester White hogs, and grows the mixed crops usually cultivated in this latitude. Mr. Todd was married, February 23, 1887, to Miss Anna M. Milner, who was born in Montgomery county, Ind., July 12, 1866, and to this happy union have been born two children, named Paul E. and Fern. Mrs. Todd is a member of the Society of Friends. In politics Mr. Todd is a democrat, and, fraternally, he is a Knight of Pythias.

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WILLIAM H. VAN ARSDALL, a deceased soldier of Center township, Boone county, Ind., was of French origin, his forefathers having settled in America at an early period of its history. Our subject's father, John Van Arsdall, was born in Kentucky, however, was there reared a farmer, there married, and became the father of the following children: Sarah, Cynthia, Amanda, Tibithia, William H., James, Cornelius and Alexander, who were all educated in the little log school-houses of their early day. Jacob, the father, was also a blacksmith as well as small farmer, and was much respected as a hard-working man and as a pious member of the Presbyterian church.

William H. Van Arsdall, whose name opens this biography, was born August 2, 1835, in Harrodsburg, Mercer county, Ky., was reared

to farming, and when a young man came to Indiana and located in Johnson county, where he soon after, in September, 1855, married Miss Sarah E. Berry, daughter of David and Hester (Bowers) Berry. David Berry was a well-to-do farmer and owned a homestead of 160 acres, well improved with substantial buildings. He and his wife were both church members and were the parents of the following children: William H., Sarah E., Mary J., Jemima J. and Phineas M. These all lived to be grown and all were given as good educations as the common school of the district afforded. In politics the father was a republican, and both parents lived to a ripe old age, highly respected as Christians and neighbors.

Mr. and Mrs. William Van Arsdall lived in Johnson county seven years on their farm and then came to Boone county, where the husband still followed agriculture as a vocation. But he was patriotic, and was not afraid to face the cannon's mouth in defense of his country's honor and integrity. He therefore enlisted at Lebanon, April 11, 1865, in company H, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Indiana volunteer infantry, and went with his command at once to the front in Virginia, where he was drilled and placed on guard and picket duty, and compelled to make many long and tiresome marches, and this exposure and fatigue broke down his constitution, so that he was confined in the hospital, in Virginia, much of his time. In one of these distressing marches he sustained a rupture which effectually disabled him, and he was in consequence discharged August 4, 1865. On his return home he purchased thirty-five acres of land, on which his widow now resides (but which is now increased to seventy-two acres), and here employed his time in farming until his death, December 5, 1881, a devoted member of the Methodist church. He was a republican in politics, and fraternally a member of Ben Adhem lodge of

Odd Fellows of Lebanon. His death was a sad blow to his bereaved widow and children, and his memory is still cherished by a large number of attached friends. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Van Arsdall were named: Laura J., Guilford E., William F., Hester A., Eva V. and Mary E. Of these, Hester Anna was married to William Glener, was a truly devout member of the Christian church, and died August 2, 1890, highly respected and much beloved by all who knew her. Mrs. Sarah E. Van Arsdall is a consistent member of the Methodist church and liberally aids it with her means and influence. She stands deservedly high as a christian lady and is greatly beloved by a large circle of friends. Mrs. Van Arsdall contents herself with the pension first granted her husband, \$3 per month, under the first pension act of congress, never having sought to avail herself of the increase allowed by subsequent enactments.

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WILLIAM G. VANDEVER, a thriving farmer of Perry township, Boone county, Ind., is a native of the state and was born in Marion county, December 12, 1843. His parents were James and Sarah E. (Tucker) Vandever, the former a native of Mercer county, Ky., born January 9, 1814, and a son of Garret and Sarah (Chatham) Vandever; the latter born in Henry county, Ky., August 22, 1821, was a daughter of James and Mary (Richey) Tucker, natives, respectively of Virginia and Ireland. James Vandever and Sarah E. Tucker came to Indiana in 1824 and were married in Marion county, where they lived until 1872, when they came to Perry township, and, in conjunction with their son William G., bought 160 acres of land. They are the parents of seven children, viz: Mary J., wife of W. Bensen; Louisa, married to J. H. Half-

acre; William G.; D. D.; Margaret, wife of D. Ross; S. R.; and Alice, wife of James Demott, of Lebanon. The parents are Baptists in their religious faith, and in politics the father votes with the people's party.

William G. Vandever was reared and educated in Marion county, and at the age of twenty-one began life on his own account as a monthly farm hand. October 6, 1870, he married, in Marion county, Miss Sarah L. Smith, a native of Marion county, born May 6, 1852, and a daughter of Samuel and Agnes Smith. To this union have been born three children, viz: Flora A., wife of Charles Herr, of Perry township; Carl and Omer. Mr. and Mrs. Vandever are sincere members of the Baptist church, and in politics he is a member of the people's party. He owns 140 acres of of nicely cultivated land, and stands very high in the estimation of his fellow-townsmen.

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SAMUEL D. VANDEVER, of Perry township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Marion county, April 17, 1845, and is a son of James and Sarah E. (Tucker) Vandever, a detailed notice of whom will be found in the biography of William G. Vandever, which precedes this sketch. Samuel D. was reared on the home farm in Marion county and was there educated. At the age of twenty-two he started out on his own account, and for five years traveled through the country, doing general labor. In 1872 he came to Boone county and bought eighty acres of land in Perry township, which he disposed of later, and then bought the forty-two acre farm on which he has since resided. He was married in Boone county to Miss Martha V. Fulwider, who was born in Montgomery county, Ind., October 3, 1851, a daughter of Moses and Sarah Fulwider. To this congenial union have been born five children, of whom the

last three were triplets, that died in infancy; the surviving two are James and Mina. Mr. and Mrs. Vandever are members of the Christian church, and the populist party is that to which he is attached politically.



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MONTRAVILLE WADDLE.—Boone county furnished many a good soldier for the war, and among them the subject of this sketch, who is now a substantial farmer of Center township. His grandfather was one of the pioneers of Nicholas county, Ky., and descended from an old American colonial family of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Isaac Waddle, the father of our subject, was reared on a farm in Nicholas county, Ky., and married Mary, daughter of William and Isabel (Davidson) Burns. Mr. and Mrs. Waddle were the parents of four children—Martha A., James, Montraville and Mary, is the proper order of their birth. Between 1832-5, Mr. Waddle moved to Decatur county, Ind., and after a few years came to Boone county, and settled two miles from Jamestown, on a small farm. He died a comparatively young man. He was a member of the Methodist church and his wife was a member the Presbyterian church.

Montraville Waddle was born in Boone county, Ind., on his father's farm, March 14, 1838. He was about eighteen months old when his father died, and his mother, taking all her children, returned to Nicholas county, Ky., and made her home with her father, William Burns. Here our subject received the limited education of the subscription school until he was about fifteen years of age, when he returned to Boone county with his mother and her father, and the remainder of the children. His uncle, Andy Burns, came also and bought land in Clinton township. Our subject early began to work out at farm labor, and at

the age of twenty-three years, in October, 1861, enlisted at Fayette, Ind., for the Civil war. He was mustered in, at Indianapolis, October 8, 1861, in company A, Fifty-first regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, as a private for three years, or during the war. At the expiration of this time he veteranized in the same regiment, May 29, 1864, at Indianapolis, and was honorably discharged, on account of wounds, also at Indianapolis. He was in the battle of Stone River, and, his regiment being mounted, he was in Streight's raid through Alabama and Louisiana, and for six days and nights there was severe fighting, and he was hardly out of his saddle during this time except to catch an hour of occasional sleep during a lull in the firing. The command, in its hasty march, was fiercely pursued by the rebels, and stopped only long enough at times to check them and feed the horses. At Col. Streight's surrender, May 8, 1863, near Rome, Ga., he was among the prisoners, and was taken to Richmond, Va., and imprisoned at Belle Island for seventeen days, when he was paroled and sent home. He was exchanged and returned to the service, and was in the battle at Nashville, Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864, when he was shot through the thigh and taken off the battle field that night to the field hospital, and afterward sent to a hospital in Nashville, where he lay about four months, and was then sent home on a furlough, after which he was in a hospital at Indianapolis until discharged on account of his wounds. During his services as a soldier, he was in several foraging expeditions and in many severe skirmishes. He suffered greatly from hardships and exposure, frequently sleeping, with no blanket, on the ground in the rain and cold, and was often without food, and to this day has not recovered from the effects of army life.

On September 19, 1866, he married, in

Hendricks county, Ind., Sarah A., daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Schenck) McDaniel. Jacob McDaniel was a substantial farmer of Hendricks county, owning over 240 acres of land. He was of Scotch descent and came from an old American family. Both of his grandfathers fought in the Revolutionary war, and were old settlers of North Carolina. J. McCullum, his maternal grandfather, was wounded in the war of the Revolution and went blind thirty years before his death as an effect of his service to his country. Jacob McDaniel came to Hendricks county, Ind., in 1839. He was a devout member of the Baptist church, in which he was a deacon many years. He and wife were the parents of nine children: Mary, Samuel, Sarah, Rebecca, Elizabeth, John, Caroline, Martha and Willard; all lived to be men and women. Mr. McDaniel was a straightforward and very temperate man. He held a high place in the esteem of his neighbors, and his children may well take an honest pride in his record and cherish his memory. In 1865, directly after marriage, Mr. Waddle bought his present farm, then consisting of eighty acres, and in October, 1866, he settled with his wife on this land, which had only about ten acres cleared. By indomitable perseverance and great labor, the heavy timber was cut off, the brush burned, the stumps removed, and from the wilderness level and well-tilled fields appeared. During a process of years, by careful economy, more land was bought, and the home farm increased to 140 acres, upon which a substantial and commodious brick dwelling house was erected, and excellent farm buildings took the place of the first rude structures of logs, which had done good service. Besides this fine property, Mr. Waddle owns 130 acres of good farm land. Mr. and Mrs. Waddle are members of the Missionary Baptist church, which they have always liberally aided with their

support. Mr. Waddle votes the ticket for which he fought when in the war—straight republican. Around the family hearthstone of this excellent couple have gathered five children, who are now living—Lizzie, Martha, Bertus, Edgar, and Freddie. Mr. and Mrs. Waddle have resided twenty-seven years on their homestead and have always retained the regard of the people in their neighborhood. Mr. Waddle has a good record as a soldier and is one of the most industrious and successful farmers of Center township.

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SAMUEL AARON WEST, a leading farmer and popular citizen of Marion township, was born in Lebanon, Boone county, Ind., February 8, 1863, and is the son of Samuel and Susannah (Evans) West. His maternal grandfather, Evans, was a native of Ireland, which country he left a number of years ago, immigrating to the United States and settling in Ohio, where he married and reared a family consisting of the following children: James, Susannah, David, Jane, Elizabeth, Jonathan, Lavinia, and Elmore Evans. Mr. Evans moved to Fairview, Center township, Boone county, and entered 160 acres of land, which he afterward sold and purchased other real estate, owning, at the time of his death, a valuable tract of 220 acres. For a number of years he was an acceptable minister of the Baptist church, and is remembered as a man of many excellent traits of character. Samuel West, father of our subject, was born in Kentucky, moved to Indiana in an early day, settled in Putnam county, and later became a resident of the county of Boone, where he now lives, owning at this time real estate aggregating 240 acres. In addition to farming he was for some years engaged in carpentering, and at the present time gives his attention principally to

the raising of fine cattle. Both he and wife are members of the Antioch Baptist church and stand high in the estimation of the community. The following are the names of the children born to Samuel and Susannah West: Willis G., Jonathan E., Martha J., wife of William Shelburn, Rosella, wife of Mansfield Shelburn; Margaret J., wife of John Clingler; James, deceased; Samuel A., Charles J., Susannah, wife of Joseph Babber; Albert and Harvey W. West.

Samuel Aaron West was reared on a farm, acquired a knowledge of common branches in the country schools, which he attended at intervals during his minority, and remained with his parents until his marriage, which event took place when he was twenty years of age. He chose for a life partner, November 2, 1882, Miss Mary E. Stark, who was born November 23, 1864, the daughter of Albert W. and Elizabeth (Woodard) Stark. After his marriage Mr. West began life for himself as a farmer on his father's place, where he lived for one year, and then received eighty acres of his own, upon which he has since resided. He has a well-tilled farm, with sixty-four acres in cultivation, and his buildings and other improvements rank among the best in the neighborhood where he lives. He is conveniently situated within easy access of four good market places, and is surrounded by many of the comforts of life; he is an industrious, energetic man, popular with his neighbors, and has a large circle of friends throughout Marion and other townships. His home is gladdened by the presence of two children—Lulu Ethel and Alva—whose births occurred July 30, 1886, and November 7, 1892, respectively.

Albert W. Stark, father of Mrs. West, was born in Decatur county, Ind., May 9, 1822, and the birth of the mother, Elizabeth (Woodard) Stark, occurred in Decatur county, Ind., on the seventh day of June, 1823. Their

children are as follows: Mrs. Rachel W. Abbott, born August 26, 1843; Mrs. Nancy W. Butner, born December 4, 1855; John P., born September 14, 1841; A. B., deceased, born October 19, 1849; George W. F., born December 4, 1854; William H. H., born April 3, 1857; Downey F., wife of William R. Moreland, born June 14, 1860; Elvira N., wife of Robert T. Hines, born August 18, 1862; and Mary E., the date of whose birth is given above.

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BENJAMIN F. WHEELER is one of the old educators of Marion township, Boone county, Ind., where he has lived since his youth. He was born in Decatur county, Ind., October 9, 1847, the son of Judson and Nancy (Jones) Wheeler, who were natives of Ohio and Kentucky respectively, and of English and Welsh descent. The father, Judson Wheeler, came to Decatur county, Ind., about the year 1830, from Ohio, and engaged in clearing up a farm, which he occupied until the year 1850, at which date he removed to Boone county, locating in Marion township, where he resided until his death, which occurred in March, 1891. Mrs. Wheeler still survives her husband and continues to reside in Marion township with her children, of whom she is the mother of four, namely: William, Mary E, wife of William B. Jarrett; Melinda, wife of Jonathan E. West, and Benjamin F. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were honest and industrious hard-working people, and they lived the life of a pioneer in Decatur county as well as in Boone. Through their long residence in Boone county they surrounded themselves by scores of friends, of which they are in every way most worthy.

Benjamin F. Wheeler, the eldest of the family and subject of this sketch, came to Boone county with his parents when but three

years of age, and here, in Marion township, was reared upon his father's farm and received his education in the common schools of the neighborhood. He remained under the parental roof until arriving at his majority, when he began life upon his own resources. Mr. Wheeler, while in school, was an apt student and made good use of his time, thus preparing himself for a useful life. At an early age he began teaching school, which vocation he followed for upward of twenty years during the winter seasons. He in early life purchased a small farm, which he improved and cultivated and on which he made his home, thus becoming one of the well-to-do and representative farmers of Marion township. It is true that there are but few men in Marion township that are more widely or favorably known. Politically Mr. Wheeler is a democrat, though he has never been an office seeker. Mr. Wheeler's marriage occurred in 1875, at which time he led to the altar Miss Nancy O. Bell, the daughter of Robert and Mary (Moore) Bell, one of the representative families of the locality. To this marriage were born four children, namely: Lydia A., born February 21, 1876; John J., born February 22, 1877; Mary E., born in November, 1878, and Thyrsa B., born July 10, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler and family stand deservedly high in the community in which they reside, and Mr. Wheeler is well known as one of the substantial citizens of Boone county.

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ISAAC NEWTON WHETSEL.—The Whetsels are descendants of the Pennsylvania Dutch family of Wetsels. The line of Whetsels under discussion are lineal descendants of Daniel Whetsel, who, accompanied by a brother, removed from Pennsylvania and settled in Union county, Ind., about the beginning of the present century.

Other members of the old family emigrated to the west and southwest, and one of them became known in history as the great Indian fighter of West Virginia—Lewis Whetsel. Nine children were born to Daniel Whetsel, viz: Zachariah, William Wallace (born December 5, 1812), Theodore, Rasmus R., Margaret, Mary, Jane, Eliza and Lydia. Five of these children still survive and have reached ages ranging from sixty-five to eighty-four years, viz: Zachariah, Theodore, Rasmus, Margaret and Lydia. Daniel gave to all his children farms in central Indiana. Zachariah, Theodore and William received land in Hamilton county and Rasmus received a farm in Boone county. To their respective possessions the brothers removed at an early day. William W. was a carpenter and millwright, but abandoned his trades temporarily in order to clear up his portion of the wilderness. He was married to Irene, daughter of William and Rachael Hourne of Union county, Ind., and settled on the land alluded to in Fall Creek township, Hamilton county, Ind., in 1845. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in the Seventy-fifth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, in which he served four years and four months. The regiment took active part in many encounters, in one of which he was wounded. His wife, Irene, died in 1856, having borne him eight children, as follows: Elmer, Eudoris, Elizabeth, Mary, Isaac N., Daniel, Rachael and Elvira. On account of the limited facilities, these children received but meager educations. But four of them survive, viz: Eudoris J., a prosperous farmer of Hamilton county, Isaac N., Elizabeth, wife of Jesse Stevens, of Strawtown, Hamilton county, and Rachael, wife of Thomas J. Souders, of Severy, Kan.; Elmer, Eudoris and Isaac N. served in the war. After the war closed the father resumed his trades. In his declining years he was granted a pension, and died at the resi-

dence of his daughter, Elizabeth, February 22, 1894, at the age of eighty-one years.

Isaac Newton Whetsel was born in Union county, Ind., May 25, 1842, and removed with the family to Hamilton county, Ind., in 1845. His mother's death rendered his early life one of hardship, as he was reared as a farm laborer. In 1859, at the age of seventeen, he was married to Nancy Ellen, daughter of Thomas Olvey. She is of North Carolina parentage and was born July, 10, 1842. In 1872 she became a member of the Baptist church. During the war Isaac N. was a soldier in company D, Ninth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, and served until honorably discharged in 1865. He participated in the campaigns in Alabama, Georgia, Texas, Tennessee and Louisiana, principally on guard duty. He was sick in the hospital at Shield's Mill, Tenn., with measles, and at Bull's Gap, Tenn., with small-pox. At the close of the war Mr. Whetsel learned the blacksmith trade at Fortville, Hancock county, Ind., and began business for himself at Ohio, Hamilton county. He removed from there to Marion county about 1873 and conducted business at Castleton and Allisonville for thirteen years. In the summer of 1886 he removed to Hazelrigg, Boone county, Ind., where he has since resided and conducted a prosperous business. He has been an Odd Fellow for twenty years and is a member of Boone lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., Lebanon, Ind. He receives a pension of twenty-two dollars per month, owns a cozy home, and, like all the Whetsels, is a democrat in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Whetsel are the parents of eight children, five of whom passed away in infancy. The survivors are: Henry Monroe, born in Fall Creek township, Hamilton county, Ind., August 25, 1860; learned the blacksmith trade but abandoned it at the age of twenty-one; was made a Mason; took service with Wabash railway as locomotive fireman; married Sept-

ember 16, 1885, to Dora A., daughter of H. H. and Susan Bassett of Indianapolis; she died childless, January 21, 1888. Henry then removed La Fayette, Ind.; June 10, 1891, he was married to Laura Lee Cowell of that city. A son, Dudley Monroe, was born to them August 5, 1892. Henry is now a passenger engineer on the L., N. A. & C. railway. Julian Stuart was born at Ohio, Hamilton county, Ind., July 23, 1867; served in Indianapolis post office from 1888 to 1891; by profession he is a bookkeeper. Mahlon Everett was born at Ohio, Hamilton county, Ind., August 29, 1869, entered the railroad service as fireman at the age of seventeen; was married to Nancy E. Murray of Peru, Ind., August 23, 1891; now resides in Peru, employed by the L. E. & N. railway as passenger locomotive fireman.

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FRANCIS WHITELEY, farmer and ex-soldier, is a native of Jackson township, Boone county, Ind., and was born October 14, 1835. His father, William Whiteley, was born in Kentucky, but when very small lost his father, and was cared for by an uncle, Joshua Whiteley, and the two came to Indiana while William was still small and located in Bartholomew county. At the age of eighteen William, accompanied by his mother and two brothers, came to Boone county, and in January, 1835, was married, the result being the following children: Francis, Isaac (who died young), Martin V., Enoch, John, James, Melvina, William, Sarah C. and Angeline. The father was a farmer all his life, and he and wife were sincere christians. The father died April 24, 1874; the mother still lives in New Ross.

Francis Whiteley was educated in one of the old-fashioned log school-houses, and November 7, 1857, married Elizabeth Airhart, daughter

of John and Catharine (Loup) Airhart. Mr. Airhart is a retired farmer, and owns a well improved farm of 130 acres; is a democrat in politics, and his wife is a member of the Christian church. After his marriage, Mr. Whiteley settled on a farm in Jackson township, and later bought a forty acre plat, which he improved through his own industry with every modern convenience, and by his thrift acquired some very nice property in the town of Advance, where he resides in a very handsome residence, but still continues to operate the farm, of which he has retained forty acres. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Whiteley are named as follows: Mary E., David B., Oliver F., Charles M., Ellen R., Minnie L., Christian R., Hetty R. and Russia A.; of these the eldest and youngest are deceased, and, strange coincidence, three of the children were born in the same month, and two on the same day, in different years.

The military experience of Mr. Whiteley was varied and exciting. He enlisted October 22, 1862, at Indianapolis, in company F, Fifty-fourth Indiana volunteer infantry, and was transferred to the vicinity of Vicksburg. His first fight was at Chickasaw Mountain under Capt. Neff; Col. Mansfield occupied the center and charged across an open field, met the enemy, but was compelled to return; there was some severe fighting, and company F lost several men, killed and wounded. His next battle was at Fort Jackson, Vicksburg, where he saw six rebel brothers, lying side by side, dead—a most pitiful sight. He was also at Fort Jackson, Ark., where he was held in reserve, and assisted in transferring a large number of prisoners to Memphis, Tenn.; thence was ordered back to Vicksburg, but when across the Black river Vicksburg surrendered. (This was on July 4, 1863.) The march had originally been made against Vicksburg, but in the meanwhile there had been numerous epi-

sodes—among them the battle of Champion Hill, in May. This was an all-day fight, in which his company suffered severely. At Jackson, Miss., the fighting lasted several days, and while in a rifle-pit Mr. Whitely saw, within a few yards of him, a cannon struck by a shell and blown into fragments, and ten men killed. After the investment of Vicksburg the Indiana troops lay there until September 1, when they were ordered to pursue the rebels, whom they followed through Louisiana nearly to the Texas line, when they returned to New Orleans, where Mr. Whitely was honorably discharged December 8, 1863, returning home via the Mississippi river as far as Cairo. Mr. Whitely is a member of Advance post, No. 524, G. A. R., in which he has served as officer of the day. He receives a pension of eight dollars per month as a reward for his bravery, and enjoys the respect of his neighbors, not only as having been one of the saviors of his country but as a useful and progressive citizen.

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ENOCH WHITELEY, a leading farmer of Jackson township, Boone county, Ind., and a veteran of the late war, was born in this township March 10, 1843. His great-grandfather, William Whitely, came to America from Scotland and died in Virginia; his grandfather, also named William, was born in one of the eastern states, but settled in Kentucky when a young man, was there married, and became the father of the following-named children: James, William, Joseph, and Alexander. He later came to Indiana, settled in Bartholomew county and followed farming until his death. His son, William, was born in Kentucky, reared to farming, and in 1831 came to Indiana and settled in Boone county—the year the county was organized—in Jackson township. He married Mary J.

Coddington, who bore to him the following children: Francis, Isaac (died in infancy), Martin, Enoch, John, James A., Amanda M., Martha E., William N. and Angeline. The parents were ardent members of the Christian church, in which the father was a deacon. The father was also an active member of the democratic party. He died in Montgomery county, Ind., where his remains lie interred, and where his widow still has her residence.

Enoch Whitely lived on the old homestead until his enlistment, August 12, 1862, in company D, Sixty-eighth Indiana volunteer infantry. He was sent from Indianapolis to Louisville, Ky., and his first battle was at Munfordsville, Ky., which battle lasted two days, and in which he was captured and held till the November following, when he was paroled. The winter following he was quartered in Nashville, Tenn.; later was engaged in numerous raids; joined Rosecrans, and was in the two days' fight at Hoover's Gap. His next experience was in the sanguinary conflict of Chickamauga, where the company lost twenty-four men out of the remnant of thirty-eight. Retreating to Chattanooga, his regiment was in several severe skirmishes, and after taking part in that historic battle, the Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain conflicts soon followed, but through the showers of grape and cannister he again escaped unscathed. He was also at the relief of Burnside at Knoxville; was also at Decatur, Ala., and then in the furious fight at Nashville. His valiant service lasted until the close of the war, and the only time he lost was occasioned by an attack of typhoid fever, which seized him at Chattanooga and which was the cause of his being confined to the hospital for three weeks. June 20, 1865, he received an honorable discharge, and is now enjoying the distinction of having been one of his country's most faithful and bravest military subjects. Mr. Whitely is an honored member

of Antietam post, No. 162, G. A. R., and has filled the office of senior vice commander of that organization. His pension for twenty years was but two dollars a month; it was then increased to four dollars, then to eight, and it is now fourteen dollars per month. The marriage of Mr. Whitely took place August 26, 1866, to Martha M. Emmert, daughter of Simon and Mary (Canada) Emmert, wealthy residents of Jackson township. The children that have blessed this happy matrimonial alliance are named Ellworth, Lottie C., Myrtle M., and Otto. Mr. and Mrs. Whitely are devout members of the Methodist Protestant church, in which Mr. Whitely officiates as trustee and also as Sabbath-school superintendent. His farm of forty-seven acres is one of the neatest in the township, and the family is one of the most respectable in the county.

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BUCKNER C. WHITLOW.—Nations rush into war with little thought of what a great calamity it is to the people. Although thirty years have passed since the close of the great rebellion—thousands of men who went out to do battle for their country in the full flush of their health and vigor of youth are still suffering from the wounds received in battle, while other thousands have gone to untimely graves. For these many years, these battle-scared veterans have suffered with rare patience, and generally with little sympathy or consolation. What will pay a man for his shattered health, the loss of a limb, arm or an eye. Surely the small pensions these men receive are no adequate compensation. Their last declining years should be made as easy as possible, their names and records cherished by the people, and their descendants should never become forgotten. Buckner C. Whitlow is one of these wounded soldiers; on the battle field of

Mill Creek, a bullet pierced his left eye, and he has been a constant sufferer since. The great-grandfather of Buckner C. Whitlow at an early day came from England, settled in North Carolina and afterwards emigrated to Kentucky. He reached an age seldom attained by man, and at the time of his death was a patriarch of over one hundred years. John Whitlow, the grandfather of our subject, was born in North Carolina and went to Kentucky with his father, married there and reared a family of children—William, Hiram, Pleasant and Polly. He was a prominent farmer, came to Indiana about 1825 and settled in Decatur county, then almost a wilderness. He cleared up a good farm of 200 acres, and in his old age sold this farm and moved to Greensburg, where he died aged eighty-four years. He was a member of the Baptist church, an old-time whig in politics, afterward a staunch republican, and was a man of sterling worth.

Pleasant Whitlow, father of our subject, was born July 24, 1807, and was about eighteen years of age when he came to Indiana with his father, and here reared a farmer and received a common education. He married, in Decatur county, Martha Lankford, and to Mr. and Mrs. Whitlow were born seven children, who lived to grow up: Hiram, William, Elizabeth, Buckner C., Jones, John and Margaret. He lived to the age of eighty-four years and died July 22, 1891. Like his foreparents, Mr. Whitlow attained great age, and unless their lives were cut short by accident or the infusion of the blood of short-lived people, the Whitlows, leading proper lives, should attain an age approaching the centenarian. Mr. Whitlow was a christian man of high character. He moved to Boone county in 1870, and bought a farm in Center township. Mr. and Mrs. Whitlow were members of the Baptist church. Politically a

strong republican, he was very loyal to the Union during the great Civil war, in which he had three sons. Jones was in an Indiana battery and died in the service; William was in company E, Thirty-seventh regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, served through the war and was in the battle of Stone River.

Buckner C. Whitlow was born in Decatur county, Ind., on a farm, June 16, 1842, and naturally grew up to follow agricultural pursuits, receiving the limited common school education of his day. Most of the sons of Indiana were patriots, and our subject was no exception, and at the early age of eighteen years he enlisted in company E, Thirty-seventh regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, at Adams, Decatur county, Ind., was mustered in at Lawrenceburg, September 18, 1861, and served until honorably discharged on account of wounds July 24, 1862, at Stevenson, Ala. He was in the battle of Mill Creek, Ala., where he was shot twice in the left leg, once in the hip, once in the lower leg, breaking the bone, and he carries both of these bullets to the present day. He was obliged to lie down on the battle field, but raised himself to see how the battle was going, when a rebel cavalry-man, a short distance away, took deliberate aim and shot him in the left eye. The bullet passed through the head and came out the left ear. He remained conscious until after the battle, and was taken prisoner by the rebels, who carried him a short distance and left him to die. He was recovered by the Federals under a flag of truce, and was in hospital for three months, when he was discharged and sent home, the sight of his left eye being forever destroyed. After this service and sacrifice for his country he settled in Decatur county, Ind., where he married Mary, daughter of Lewis and Sarah (Conquest) Burns.

Mr. Burns was a native of Decatur county, his grandfather having come from Ireland and

settled as a pioneer. Lewis Burns was a stone-mason by trade, and a very skillful workman. He lived in Greensburg many years and was the father of four children—Sarah, Nannie, William and Mary. Mrs. Burns was a member of the Methodist church. Socially Mr. Burns was both a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. He was a man of integrity and a substantial citizen, and died in Decatur county aged fifty-four years. Mr. Whitlow farmed in Decatur county four years after marriage, and in 1869 came to Boone county, and settled in Center township, where he bought twenty acres of land. By thrift, industry and hard work he accumulated means and purchased eighty acres more, and in 1891 he added thirty acres more and received from his father fifty acres. He has now a fine farm of 150 acres, on which he has erected substantial buildings and made excellent improvements.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Whitlow are members of the Baptist church, of which he is treasurer. He votes the straight republican ticket, and is a member of the G. A. R., Rich Mountain post, Lebanon, Ind. He and wife are parents of four children—Eddie C., Della M. and Dora L. (twins), and Charles P., died aged five years and three months. Mr. Whitlow is a self-made man and assisted by his faithful wife, has accumulated a handsome property—notwithstanding he has been greatly weakened by his wounds, which still, at times, cause him great pain. As a soldier he did his duty faithfully, as a citizen he has been honest, straightforward and industrious, and any resident of Boone county will take Buckner C. Whitlow's word.

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WILLIAM HENRY WILEY.—The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch belongs, on the father's side, to an old Irish family, several members of which came to the United States

in an early day and settled in Kentucky. Hugh Wiley, his grandfather, was born and grew to manhood in Kentucky, and in 1835, on account of uncompromising hostility to slavery, left that state and came to Indiana, locating in Clinton township, Boone county, where he purchased a large tract of government land. He is remembered as a man of decided convictions and great firmness, and during the slavery agitation preceding the Civil war, was untiring in his hostility to the peculiar institution. He accumulated a hand-property and was able to leave each of his children a comfortable home. The names of his children are as follows: Mary, William S., Isabella, Rebecca, John N., Eliza, Rachel, Margaret, Spicy, Hugh R., Priscilla and Cynthia. He died in 1853.

William S. Wiley, father of William H., was born March 13, 1813, in Kentucky, married February 23, 1837, Frances L. Hopkins, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Brown) Hopkins, and reared a family of four children, namely: Elizabeth J., wife of Samuel J. Maze; William H., Julia A., wife of John T. Pressler, and Margaret E., who died in infancy. William S. Wiley came from Kentucky to Indiana with his father in 1835, settling in Boone county, on a tract of land given him by his father, where he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1851. He was an upright, industrious man, a consistent member of the United Presbyterian church, and like his father, whose political opinions he inherited, he was bitterly opposed to the institution of slavery. He was a politician of local note, supported the whig party, and for some years was a commissioned officer in the Indiana militia.

William Henry Wiley, the immediate subject of this mention, was born September 21, 1841, in Clinton township, Boone county, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. He

attended such schools as the country afforded, obtaining therein a practical English education, and assisted in the labor of the farm until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, at which time he entered the army as a member of company A, Tenth Indiana infantry, with which he served for a period of three years. His military experience included some of the bloodiest battles of the war, among which were Mill Springs, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and the Atlanta campaign, through all of which he passed uninjured, never having been wounded or captured. Owing to exposure, he contracted the rheumatism in 1861, since which time he has, at intervals, been a great sufferer. At the termination of his period of service Mr. Wiley returned to Boone county and engaged in farming, which useful calling he still follows with success and financial profit. He owns a well tilled farm of eighty acres in Marion township, has comfortable and substantial buildings and is looked upon as one of the progressive citizens of the community in which he resides. He is a supporter of the republican party, and for the past sixteen years has been a delegate from his township to the county conventions, besides serving in other official capacities at different times. He is a member of Chickamauga post, No. 48, G. A. R., in which he has held important positions, and for some years has been prominently identified with the United Presbyterian church. Mr. Wiley was united in marriage March 14, 1865, to Eliza J. Turner, daughter of Moses and Rebecca (Presley) Turner; the children born of this marriage are here given in the order of their birth: Carrie E., born March 3, 1866; married February 7, 1894, to O. Aimos; Ida V., born February 20, 1868, died January 6, 1886; Porter A., born January 3, 1870; Minnie M., born August 20, 1873, married March 20, 1893, to James Sample; Francis R., born December 2, 1874, married December 31, 1893,

to George B. Jones. Mrs. Wiley departed this life on the fourth day of May, 1876, and on the 26th of February, 1879, Mr. Wiley was united in marriage to Jennie E. Baldrige, daughter of Rev. Samuel C. and Mary (Huddleson) Baldrige. The children born to this union were William B., whose birth occurred August 20, 1880, but died September 20, of the same year, and Charles O. Wiley, born October 3, 1882.

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JACOB E. WILE of Sugar Creek township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Montgomery county, Pa., June 8, 1839, a son of Samuel and Esther (Eisenberg) Wile, who were born and married and who died in the same state, the former in April and the latter in November, 1857, the father being a blacksmith and farmer. They were the parents of twelve children, named as follows: Elizabeth, deceased; Catherine; Matilda, deceased; Esther; Charles; Mary; Samuel; Jacob E.; Eleanor; Abraham, deceased; Sophia and Rebecca—the last named also deceased. The parents were Lutheran in their religious faith, and in politics the father was a democrat; he was scrupulously honest and much respected.

Jacob E. Wile worked out among strangers from eight until seventeen years of age, and then served an apprenticeship of three years at carpentering, which trade he later followed six years, three as a journeyman, and three as a contractor. He then fitted himself for teaching, and, in connection with his trade, taught school four years. September 11, 1864, he married Miss Agnes Brand, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, March 19, 1845, a daughter of John and Mary (Wilson) Brand, and to this marriage were born three children, as follows: Clara, now the wife of A. McKey; John W.; and Flora A., the wife of William

Boyd. Mrs. Agnes Wile, died September 16, 1876, and on November 7, 1878, Mr. Wile married Mary Roberts, who was born in Franklin county, Ind., May 7, 1852, a daughter of James and Lucy Roberts, natives of England. Two children bless this union, Carrie and Lucy May. Mr. Wile still lives on the Brand farm of eighty acres he bought four years after his marriage, and which he has greatly improved. In politics he is a democrat, and he and his wife are highly respected members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

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THOMAS B. WILLIAMSON, ex-county auditor and a prominent hardware merchant of Jamestown, Boone county, Ind., is a native of Jackson township, in the same county, was born September 24, 1847, and is of English and German descent. His grandfather, William Williamson, was born in Virginia, but early emigrated to West Virginia and settled at Fairmont, on the Monongahela river, seventy-five miles from Wheeling. He married Catherine Hall, of Taylor county, W. Va., and in 1849 came to Indiana and settled in Thorntown, Boone county. He was a man of means and erected a modern residence, which still stands. He died at the ripe age of eighty-six years, and his wife died at about the same age—both strict members of the Methodist church. He had served in the war of 1812. William H. Williamson, son of the above, and father of Thomas B., was born in Pruntytown, Taylor county, W. Va., and became a carpenter. At the age of twenty-one (1843) he came to Boone county, Ind., and settled two miles north of Jamestown. April 21, 1844, he married Martha A. Gose, daughter of Robert and Dicy (Jessee) Gose, a Virginia family that early settled in Boone county, Ind., on a farm

of 160 acres, which they afterward increased to 320 acres. To the marriage of William H. Williamson and wife were born Marshall Gose and Thomas B. Marshall Gose Williamson attended the Thorntown academy, under the instruction of the renowned John Clarke Ridpath, now professor of history at DePauw university, but was suddenly called to the grave, December 20, 1865, at the early age of twenty years. He was a consistent member of the Methodist church, and was greatly beloved by his friends and companions. Thomas B. was also an attendant at the same academy, under the same instructor. The father and mother have both been identified with the Methodist church since before their marriage, the father having been steward, class leader and superintendent of the Sunday-school, and both devoted to church work. The father is an ardent republican. He has now retired from active business, having begun life on forty acres of land, which he afterward increased to 120 acres, and he and wife are living in quiet retirement in Jamestown, respected and honored by all who know them.

Thomas B. Williamson commenced the profession of teaching at the age of eighteen years, and taught three terms in his home district. Later, for a few years, he was successfully engaged in stock dealing. Next, in 1874, he entered the hardware and implement business at Jamestown, in partnership with D. W. Osborn, and in this trade he has since been continuously engaged, excepting when he served as deputy county assessor, in 1873, under Andrew Stucky, and the years in which he served as county auditor. In 1878 he was nominated by the republican party as their candidate for this important position. The contest was a close one, and Mr. Williamson was the only republican elected in the county carrying his own township—it being a democratic stronghold—his majority being ninety-

nine—a circumstance which speaks more loudly in his favor than words. He filled the office to the full satisfaction of the people of the county, to the honor of his party and with credit to himself.

February 5, 1885, Mr. Williamson married Mrs. Florilla K. Allen, daughter of Jacob and Eunice (Horner) Kernodle. Her father was a retired farmer, and resided in Lebanon, where he passed his latter years in comfort and ease; her mother is a member of the Presbyterian church, and the family were favorably known throughout the county. One child has blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, and is named Raymond Marshall. The parents are both members of the Methodist church, and both are teachers in the Sunday school. Fraternally, Mr. Williamson is a member of Hazelrigg lodge, No. 200, F. & A. M., in which he has served as junior warden; he is also a member of Venus lodge, No. 43, of which he is past chancellor; he is also an Odd Fellow of high rank, having attained the exalted office of chief patriarch of the encampment, which he has represented in the grand encampment. No family in the county of Boone is more honored or more distinguished than that of Thomas B. Williamson.

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HLAVIUS JOSEPHUS WITHAM is an honored ex-soldier and respected citizen of Clinton township, Boone county, Ind. In 1800 his grandfather, Robert Witham, emigrated from the state of Maine to Ohio. The legends all point to the Withams as of sturdy old English stock. Robert was born in 1768. Sarah Sipes was his wife, and they were married at Bullskin, Clermont county, Ohio. He bought of the Government 340 acres of land. The children born to this couple were William; Hannah, married a Patterson; Betsey, married a Todd;

Samuel and James. His was a ripe old age viz., eighty-seven, and his wife seventy-eight. The father of Flavius J. Witham was William Witham, born January 11, 1801, in Warren county, Ohio, was reared as a farmer on his father's farm, and was married in 1823 to Mercy (Heaton) Witham, to whom were born Sarah, William H., Mary A., Rebecca, Robert, Sylvester, Ennis, Martha E. and Flavius J. He was known as a man of integrity, and, while not belonging to any church, he often remarked that he was ready to die when his time should come, and his wife was noted for love of peace and harmony. Until the breaking out of the war he was a democrat, but afterward voted the republican ticket. He died November 14, 1865. His wife Mercy (Heaton) Witham was born in the state of New Jersey, May 6, 1803. She was a great worker, and did the spinning, weaving and making the clothing for her large family. She was a loving mother, recognized by the neighborhood as a splendid type of womanhood. She was a member of the Universalist church, and died April 30, 1879.

Flavius Josephus Witham was born in Warren county, Ohio, August 17, 1843. He enlisted August 12, 1862, in company B, Seventy-ninth Ohio volunteer infantry, and was placed in the twentieth army corps. He was a man that weighed 190 pounds, but was taken with the camp diarrhoea, and was compelled to be in the hospital most of the time. He knew what the hardships of army life meant, and in the last hospital in which he was confined, in Tennessee, thirty of his comrades in thirty days were laid away in their last sleep. He came from the army a used up man, broken in health, and will suffer the remainder of his days. He was discharged January 6, 1863. On August 31, 1865, he was married to Mary L. Duvall. This union has been blessed with the following children:

Albert, born December 11, 1868; May B., born March 30, 1871; Gurley, born July 2, 1873, died April 30, 1891; Laura A., born November 1, 1885; Leroy, born December 8, 1886, died December 29, 1886; Eva R., born October 12, 1891. He is a farmer and has accumulated a property of 191½ acres, all in Clinton township. He raises a great many hogs, beside doing a general farming business. He moved on this farm in 1869 by wagon, built a house, batted it, but never plastered, and there he lived for seven years. This was moved back for a wood house, and he erected a splendid brick residence, which is surrounded by large and commodious buildings which denote a prosperous farmer. In 1858 Mr. Witham and Nick Bennett drove three cows from Clinton township to Warren county, Ohio, some 160 miles, sleeping in bushes, and barns, living on the milk, and enjoying the trip, and what now would be considered hardship was called fun by them. He was a charter member Harte lodge, No. 413, I. O. O. F., Mechanicsburg, Ind., filled all the chairs, and twice has been representative to the grand lodge. He is a member of Cyrus J. Long post, No. 561, G. A. R., Elizaville, Ind. He is an earnest republican and votes as he shot. An iron constitution and an indomitable will have kept Mr. Witham about and at work, many even of his neighbors not knowing of the suffering he has endured, as, owing to his habit of push, pluck and constant hustling, he has not received the sympathy to which he is entitled. May he and his faithful wife live for many years to enjoy the fruits of their industry. His wife, Mary L. Duvall, was born December 25, 1846, in Warren county, Ohio, and received the common school education. She has had many of the blessings of life and is known as a faithful mother by her family. Her father was J. L. Duvall, who was born September 25, 1818, in Ohio, and married November 22, 1838.



John B. Wild



MRS. JOHN B. WITT.

Their children were: Agustus, Nimrod, Rebecca, Lucretia, Mary, Taylor, Martha, Sarah E., John A., Jacob, Nancy L. and Ruth. He was a farmer, but with his large family his hands were tied and he never accumulated much property. His children received as good an education as he could give them. He was a man that never went to law, and of a very meek disposition, sterling integrity and would suffer a wrong rather than commit one. The mother was a good woman, and her time devoted to the raising of her large family, so her hands as well as her heart were full. In 1866 she was widowed with six children, still at home; but she has managed to rear them all to fill good stations in life.

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JOHAN B. WITT, of Perry township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Union county, in the same state, May 15, 1829, a son of Daniel and Catherine (Messmore) Witt. Daniel Witt was born in North Carolina on Christmas day, 1806, and at the age of ten years was brought to Indiana, where he was reared to manhood.

John B. Witt was reared in Union county until twenty-three years old, when he married and for a year resided in Perry township, and then for two and a half years in Iroquois county, Ill. He next returned to Boone county, Ind., and bought 160 acres of land in Jefferson township, lived there until 1881, then lived a year in Center township, and then, on account of his father's illness, returned to his old home, and on his father retiring to the city bought the place. The first marriage of Mr. Witt took place in Putnam county, Ind., to Miss Lydia Keath, a native of that county, who bore him two children, Catherine and Daniel, both deceased. Mrs. Witt died in September, 1853, and on the 8th day of April, 1856, Mr. Witt married, in

Jefferson township, this county, Eleanor J. Caldwell, a native of the county, who bore him seven children, viz: Ida J., now wife of J. Hines; Charles F., of Lebanon; Catherine, wife of James Chambers of Tennessee; Nancy E.; Alonzo J.; William H.; and Elizabeth, the wife of H. Cline. The mother of these children also passed away, and Mr. Witt was next married in Lebanon, Ind., to Sarah E. Nunn, daughter of James A. Nunn, ex-county auditor. To this union have been born two boys, Daniel and James C. Mrs. Witt is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and she and her husband are highly respected members of society. In politics Mr. Witt is a republican; fraternally, he is a chapter Mason. On his 160 acres of land he raises some very fine stock, notably sheep, and Poland China hogs, for which he invariably finds a good market.

Mr. Witt has led an honorable and upright life, winning the approbation and respect of his fellow-citizens and neighbors wherever he has resided, and his walk has been in the ways of prosperity and peace. His industry and good management have gained him a fair share of this world's goods, and he can now well afford to pass in ease the declining years of his well-spent life, in no act of which has he willfully caused pain to a fellow-creature, but, on the other hand, left undone no act that would tend to ameliorate, as far as lay in his power, the suffering of those in distress from any cause.

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JOSEPH W. WITT, one of the most enterprising business men of Throntown, Boone county, Ind., was born in Lebanon, the county seat of said county, April 2, 1857. At the age of one year he was taken from Lebanon by his parents, William W. and Lavinia C. (Haun) Witt, to a farm in the close vicinity, where

young Witt was reared to the practical duties of life, receiving, in the meantime, a good common school education, which was supplemented by a regular course of three years in the high school of Lebanon, which well prepared him for a higher position in the world of business activity, and at which he finished his course in 1878. Of industrious proclivities, and having a business education, he turned his attention to the business of his father, who was the owner of the City mills at Lebanon, and became general assistant in the same, which position he held until 1881, rendering invaluable aid in their management. At this date he and his brother, M. L. Witt, came to Thorntown, and both being fully qualified, purchased the Thorntown mills, which they ran for five years, at the end of which time M. L. Witt sold his interest to William B. Kleiser. The new firm were very successful, and during the four years of their co-partnership, built the City elevator, and for two years operated it. Mr. Witt then sold his interest in the elevator and became sole proprietor of the mill, in connection with which he built a new elevator, the handling power of which is about 100,000,000 bushels of grain annually. The capacity of Mr. Witt's mill reaches 100 barrels of flour per day, and this product is of the finest quality, the mill being supplied with the most approved modern machinery.

After thus establishing a life business, Mr. Witt was married, at Lebanon, February 17, 1880, to the amiable Theodosia Allen, who was born in Bridgeton, Parke county, Ind., September 16, 1860. They are now the parents of three children, Maud, Frank and Walter. The happy couple enjoy now, and ever have enjoyed, the esteem of the community in which they live, not alone because Mrs. Witt is a devoted member of the Baptist church, but that they are always ready to extend relief to all that seek their aid in charity. Mr.

Witt is a republican in politics, has served as town treasurer for two consecutive terms, and has been a member of the school board for three years, being its president at the present time. Fraternally he is a member of the K. of P. and the I. O. O. F., and socially he and his wife rank among the best inhabitants of Thorntown and Boone county.

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JONATHAN E. WEST, an influential citizen and farmer of Marion township, Boone county, Ind., is of Scotch-Irish descent, but comes from American families of long standing on both the paternal and maternal sides. His grandfather, Willis West, was born in Kentucky in 1800, was married, in that state, to Miss Dixon, reared four children—Samuel, Sally A., Ebenezer and Mary E.—and finally became a prominent farmer of Clinton township, Boone county, Ind. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Jonathan Evans, who was born in Ohio in 1803, was a farmer and a deacon the Baptist church, and died at the age of fifty-three, in Boone county, Ind. Samuel West, son of Willis, was born in 1822, and was two years of age when brought from Kentucky to Indiana, by his father. He was reared in Boone county, and here married, in 1844, Susannah Evans, the result being twelve children, born in the following order: Willis, Jonathan E., Martha J., Rosella, James (died in infancy), Margaret, Mary E., Samuel A., Charles J., Susannah, Albert and Harvey. The father of this family, at his marriage, was given eighty acres of land by his father, to which he added eighty acres by purchase, which, with the assistance of his willing helpmate, he drained and cleared, and then sold and moved to Lebanon, where he followed carpentering and kept stock for eleven years, making money rapidly; he then purchased a

farm in Worth township, six and a half miles east of the city, and now has 236 acres, beside helping all his children, some of whom now reside in Kansas and Missouri and the rest in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. West are both members of the Antioch Baptist church, and rank high in the community in which they live.

Jonathan E. West was born December 18, 1848, in Boone county, Ind., was educated in the common schools and was reared a farmer. At the age of twenty-four years he had accumulated \$800 by his own industry and economy, and married Miss Malinda E. Wheeler, who was born December 25, 1853, the daughter of Judson and Nancy (Jones) Wheeler. The young couple went to house-keeping in an old-fashioned log cabin, but here laid the foundation of a future fortune. The husband was assisted by his father with a present of eighty acres of land in Marion township, but this he traded for eighty acres located near his present farm; he then bought forty acres adjoining, for which he went in debt, but with the aid of his faithful wife he paid for it in due course of time, made another purchase of eighty acres, and now has a fine property comprising 200 acres. The marriage of Jonathan E. West and wife has been blessed with the following children: David J., Lillian E., Samuel J., Edgar S., Nancy, Florence, Joseph B., and Nora E., all in excellent health. The family reside in a large house conveniently arranged in every respect and furnished with seven fire-places adapted to the use of natural gas. The dwelling is trimmed throughout with walnut, the natural growth of the premises. A commodious barn accommodates the live stock, and all the out-buildings and appurtenances of the farm denote the care of a practical and careful manager. Mr. West makes a specialty of live stock, but general farming is his controlling vocation. He is a stockholder in the Natural Gas com-

pany and of the Horsethief Detective association; also of the Sheridan Fair association, in which he has served as superintendent of the cattle department. In politics he is a democrat and is a school director, and no man in the county is more highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

Judson Wheeler, the father of Mrs. West, was born in Ohio, August 23, 1825, and at the age of one year was brought to Indiana by his parents, who located in Rush county. By his marriage with Nancy Jones he became the father of four children, viz: Benjamin; Peleg, who died in youth; Mary and Malinda. He is the son of Pelag and Mary (Raridan) Wheeler and grandson of John Wheeler, a Baptist minister.

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JOHNS WESLEY WORLEY, a farmer and influential citizen of Marion township, Boone county, Ind., was born in Decatur county, Ind., February 22, 1842, and was reared a farmer. His father, Stephen Worley, was born in east Tennessee, March 12, 1809, was of English descent, and in 1830 married Elizabeth Simmons, who was born in the same state June 12, 1814. The parents came to Boone county, Ind., about the year 1852, and settled on a farm of forty acres. They were both members of the Methodist church, in which the father was a class leader. He died in the faith in 1876, his widow surviving until August 12, 1880.

John Wesley Worley, August 11, 1862, enlisted under Capt. William Sims in company F, Eighty-sixth Indiana volunteer infantry. The regiment left La Fayette, Ind., and went to Indianapolis; thence to Cincinnati, Ohio; thence to Louisville, Ky., and down the river to Perryville, but took no part in the battle at this point. Mr. Worley was now taken sick and did not rejoin the regiment until after the

battle of Stone River, and then joined at Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge; was at Buzzard's Roost, and fought down to Atlanta. Next, he was placed under Gen. George H. Thomas, and served until mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., June 6, 1865—at the close of the war, after a service of thirty-four months. The marriage of Mr. Worley took place, in Marion township, December 13, 1866, to Miss Margaret A. Bell. They went to housekeeping on her father's farm, where they resided until 1869, when they settled on their present farm, which now comprises 100 acres, improved with good, substantial buildings. Their union has been blessed with one child, Mary Elizabeth, born March 28, 1871. The grandfather of Mrs. Margaret A. (Bell) Worley was William Bell, who was born in Ireland, but came to America when young, lived for a time in Delaware and then in Pennsylvania. He married, in Butler county, latter state, Martha Reardin, in 1807. At one time he lived on leased land where Braddock was so badly defeated in 1755, and many times turned up bullets from the ground when plowing. He did some service in the war of 1812, and after living in Clermont county, Ohio, a number of years, settled in Rush county, Ind., in 1822. His son, Robert Bell, was born March 16, 1818, in Clermont county, Ohio, and married Mary J. Moore February 25, 1841, and to this union were born Martha J., August 29, 1842; Margaret A., August 7, 1844; William A., October 6, 1846; John C., January 3, 1849 (died December 20, 1868); Mary E., April 24, 1851 (died in October, 1864); Nancy O., March 25, 1853; Anson M., April 1, 1860. Mrs. Worley and her daughter are members of the Presbyterian church, and are active in church work. Mr. Worley is a member of William Smith post, No. 130, G. A. R., at Sheridan, Hamilton county, Ind. He is of a quiet, unobtrusive disposition, attends to his

own affairs, and has made a success of his farming. He is republican in politics, voting as he shot, but has never been solicitous for public office. He and family have won the respect of the citizens of his township, and his upright life entitles him to the full confidence that his neighbors repose in him.

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FLOYD N. WORRELL, a deceased Union soldier, came from a long line of Virginian ancestry. His grandfather, Amos Worrell, was an old-time planter in the Old Dominion, and James B. Worrell, son of Amos, was born on this plantation, and was reared to the pursuit of agriculture. James B. first married Lottie Sanders, and there were born to this union the following children: Peter, Alexander, Cornelius, Fleming, Floyd N. (the subject of this sketch), Eli B., Granville, Rebecca, Carolina, Susan, Lucy A., and Olive. Mrs. Lottie Worrell died in Carroll county, Va., where her life had been passed, and Mr. Worrell next married Rhoda Tudor, of North Carolina, but to this marriage no children were born. James B. Worrell passed away in 1874, in Mercer county, W. Va., at the age of seventy years, a devoted member of the Baptist church and in politics a democrat, and the owner of a farm of 400 acres.

Floyd N. Worrell was born in January, 1829, in Carroll county, Va., was reared on his father's farm, and, September 19, 1850, married Miss Nancy D. Boyd, daughter of Levi and Levina (Dickerson) Boyd. The father, Levi Boyd, was born in Virginia in 1808, was a hatter by trade, and also the owner of a fine farm of 400 acres, which he himself improved with good substantial buildings. He was a leading citizen and a democrat in politics, and died in Carroll county, Va., at the age of fifty years. His widow later

came to Boone county, Ind., and bought eighty acres of land just north and west of the farm Mrs. Nancy D. Worrell now owns, and this property she improved with good substantial buildings, and resided upon it from 1850 until her death, June 7, 1884. She was a sincere Christian and was mourned by many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Floyd H. Worrell were married in Carroll county, Va., and eight years later sold their farm of 170 acres, came to Indiana in 1858, and settled in Boone county, in Perry township, on rented land, which the husband cultivated until called to arms. June 13, 1862, he enlisted in company A, Eighty-sixth Indiana volunteer infantry, at LaFayette, Ind. He was first drilled in Tippecanoe county, and then sent to the front, where, in a remarkably short time, he was promoted to corporal. He was in the hottest of the fight at Stone River, and December 31, 1862, after three days' fighting, was shot in the hip by a rifle ball. He lay on the battle field for some time after the battle, was then carried to a deserted house, and finally taken to the hospital at Nashville, placed in ward 3, and there the ball was extracted some weeks after the wound was inflicted. The wound, however, healed nicely, and a furlough to come home was on its way to him, when he was seized with camp diarrhoea, and died suddenly, February 16, 1863, and buried with military honors in the hospital cemetery at Nashville, Tenn. His widow was first awarded a pension of \$8 per month, which has since been increased to \$12 per month. She kept her family of five children together and gave them all good common-school educations. These children were born and named in the following order: Levi S., James B., Elijah D., Susannah L. and Mary J. Mrs. Worrell first bought thirty-six acres of land, but by good management increased the acreage to seventy-two, and she is assisted in its cultivation at the present time by her son Eli-

jah D. Mrs. Worrell, as was her husband, is a devout member of the Baptist church and is deservedly respected by her neighbors for her business sagacity as well as for her womanly modesty.

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DR. GEORGE T. WRENNICK.— Prominent among the many successful medical men of Boone county is Dr. George T. Wrennick, a descendant of one of the early pioneers of Indiana. His paternal grandfather, William Wrennick, came from Ireland when a young man and was a pioneer in Kentucky, contemporaneous with Daniel Boone. He married there and reared a family of children, only two of whom are remembered—William, and Hester J., who married Thomas Council, a prominent citizen of Indianapolis. William Wrennick died early in the history of the state, probably in the 'twenties, in Indianapolis, aged seventy-five years. His son, William, the father of our subject, was born near Frankfort, Ky., April 12, 1807, and received no education, as the pioneer schools of those early days were very few and far between. He learned the tanner's trade, and in 1827, when twenty years of age, came to Indiana, running away from his apprenticeship. He settled in Indianapolis when that city contained but few houses, and married there Nancy, daughter of Joseph and Ann (Tarbitton) Hewitt, and the six children born of this union were as follows: Joseph H., Mary, William, Thomas, George T. and Martha J. After a few years Mr. Wrennick moved to Shelby county, Ind., where he lived on a farm until his death, which occurred in April, 1888, at the venerable age of eighty years and two days. He was a member of the Christian church, in which he had been honored by all the offices. His wife was a member of the Methodist church. He was an industrious,

hard-working man, made a good living and was respected by all. In politics, he was an old-time whig, afterward a republican, and a strong Union man during the war, in which he had two sons, William and George T., both in company L, Forty-fifth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, for three years, and in many battles.

Dr. George T. Wrennick was born in Shelby county, Ind., July 15, 1841, received a good common school education and worked on the farm. Before he had reached his twentieth year, April 17, 1861, he enlisted in company E. Sixteenth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, for one year, at Connersville, Ind., under Capt. John Orr—afterward Gen. Orr. Our young soldier served out his time and immediately re-enlisted on May 1, 1862, as a veteran for three years, or during the war, and was honorably discharged August 8, 1865, at Lexington, N. C., having served his country as a soldier for four years and four months. He was in the battles of Ball's Bluff, a heavy skirmish, Rappahannock Station, and Blue Springs, Tenn., Greenville, Watage Station, Bull's Gap, Tazewell, Strawberry Plains and a battle near Knoxville. He marched with Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and many battles were fought under Gen. Kilpatrick, being for weeks under fire, and in Kilpatrick's raid around Atlanta; and on the flank movement on Atlanta, his brigade led the division to Jonesboro, and his regiment covered the retreat from Loudon back to Atlanta, following Hood's retreat to Altoona, fighting constantly. They fell back at Powder Springs and went to Marietta to recruit, and there joined Sherman's army in the famous march to the sea; he participated with his regiment in every battle of that march—Waynesboro, Macon, Savannah, Fort McAllister, Columbia, Fort Wade Hamilton and on to Goldsboro, N. C. Upon this march millions of dollars' worth of prop-

erty were destroyed and the whole country laid waste. The suffering was fearful. Mr. Wrennick was in the last skirmish between Sherman and Johnston—the last battle of Sherman's army. The regiment marched to Raleigh and to Lexington, N. C., and was discharged. After this Mr. Wrennick was taken sick at Goldsboro, but recovered after he received his discharge. He had never been in hospital, but was always on active duty; was not out of the ranks during his entire service, but was in all the battles, skirmishes and marches of the his regiment.

After his return home he tried to resume farming, but was too disabled by his sickness and could do no hard labor. He began studying medicine, in 1865, with Dr. D. S. McGaughey, Morristown, Shelby county, Ind., as preceptor; after which he attended the Ohio Medical college, and, graduating in 1867, he began practice at Pierceville, in Ripley county, Ind., remaining over one year. He then went to Hancock county, where he followed his profession until 1873, and then moved to Centerville, Wayne county residing until 1880, when he settled in Porter, Jay county. In November, 1888, he went to Indianapolis, remaining one year for his health. Dr. Wrennick came to Boone county in 1889 and to Lebanon in 1893. He has prospered in the practice of his chosen profession, in which he stands high. He is a member of the Boone County Medical society, and is a patron of the leading medical periodicals of the day.

The marriage of Dr. Wrennick took place, in 1867, to Mary E., daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Kyle) Harrison, both old American families of Virginia. Two children were born to this union—Joseph and Edwin. Mrs. Wrennick died in 1880, and the doctor married, in 1889, Josephine E. Ertel. Mrs. Wrennick is a member of the Christian church. In political opinions he is a republican, and fraternally he

affiliates with the Masons, Jay lodge of Portland, Ind., and has filled the office of junior warden. He is also a member of the K. of P., I. O. O. F., and Red Men of Nip Muck tribe, at Advance, Ind., in which he is keeper of records. Dr. Wrennick is one of those Indiana soldiers who have a long and varied military record, and has endured his full share of the vicissitudes of the camp, of the hard march, and the brunt and shock of battle. He was an eye-witness and participant in many of the great scenes of the great Civil war, and the events of Sherman's great march are indelibly impressed upon his mind. He was young and hardy and served with gallantry and credit. His intelligence and perseverance have been well exhibited since the war in the mastery and successful practice of the medical profession.

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JAMES W. WYNKOOP, one of the oldest living residents of Boone county, Ind., springs from sterling German ancestry, and traces his genealogy to the early history of Pennsylvania, in which state his paternal grandfather was born and reared. His father, Isaac Wynkoop, also a native of the above state, where he married Ann Winder, became a resident of Indiana at the age of thirty years, locating first in Union county, and later in the county of Boone, which at that time was an almost unbroken wilderness. He was by occupation a farmer, in which useful calling he took a front rank, and did much, in a quiet way, for the material and moral advancement of the community which he assisted in founding. He was progressive and enterprising, a leading member of the Presbyterian church, and he enjoyed the acquaintance of a large circle of friends throughout the county of Boone.

James W. Wynkoop was born in Franklin county, Ind., January 23, 1821, and was seventeen years of age when he accompanied his father to Boone county, of which he has since been an honored resident. In the pioneer school-house of the olden time, with its stick chimney, puncheon floor and greased paper windows, he acquired a limited education, and in the clearing of the fields learned the lessons of industry which afterward enabled him to succeed in life and become the possessor of a comfortable portion of worldly wealth. He recalls with pleasure the stirring scenes of long ago, when the deep forests abounded in wild game of all kinds, which served as the chief means of subsistence for the early settlers, and when the nearest neighbor lived several miles distant from his home. From a primitive condition he has witnessed the many changes through which Boone county has passed to its present advanced stage of civilization, and frequently goes back in memory to the period when he assisted the neighbors in log rolling for thirty days in succession. He married in April, 1845, Amanda J. Gleaner, daughter of Benjamin and Elsie (Shepherd) Gleaner, and immediately thereafter settled on a farm not far from the county seat. Later he purchased his present place in Harrison township, which at that time was but little improved—only a very small area being in cultivation. He states that when he moved to his new home in the forest the brush grew to the very door of his dwelling, and the outlook was anything but encouraging. Possessed of a strong physical frame, he at once began felling the forest, and with the assistance of his good wife, who worked with him early and late, succeeded in due season in bringing a number of acres under a state of cultivation. He has always been a very industrious man and spent the prime of his life in improving his place, which is now one of the best farms

in Harrison township. He has reached the good old age of seventy-three years, is well preserved physically and mentally, but is now practically retired from the active duties of the farm; his wife is hale and hearty at sixty-six years of age, and it is a compliment justly bestowed in saying that she is one of the most highly respected and kind-hearted women of her neighborhood. Their children are as follows: Levi L., Julia A., Isaac, Rebecca, Perry, Henry G., David, Mary E. and Ora. Of the above, Isaac, Mary E., Julia A. and Perry are dead; the others are all living and doing well for themselves. The parents of Mrs. Wynkoop were early settlers of Boone county and highly respectable people. Her grandfather, William Shepard, was a patriot of the Revolution, in which struggle he served eight years and eight months, and took part in a number of leading battles under Gen. Washington.

JOHN V. YOUNG, farmer of Jefferson township, Boone county, Ind., is "native here," and was born December 17, 1836. William and Mary (VanNise) Young, who were his parents, were born in Tennessee and Kentucky. The father of John V. Young located in Boone county December 17, 1829, and at one time owned 1,200 acres of good land. His death occurred in November, 1870, and that of his wife in May, 1887. May 11, 1857, Mr. Young married Miss Elizabeth A. Caldwell, daughter of Robert and Sibba (Russell) Caldwell, and of the six children that blessed this happy union four are still living, viz: Alonzo A., Omer B., Edward C. and Lee. The two deceased were named Louisa T. and Addison.

Mr. Young has not only proved himself to be an excellent farmer, but he has also shown himself to be an excellent raiser of livestock, some of his horses being recognized as among

the best breeds in the county. In politics Mr. Young is a pronounced democrat, and has served as township trustee and justice of the peace. He is well known as a free contributor of his means to every educational and church enterprise, and no one in the township sustains a higher social position than his. He owns 260 acres of fine land, well improved, in Boone county, and forty acres in Montgomery county, Ind.

CHARLES M. ZION.—Conspicuous among the successful attorneys of the Boone county bar is Charles M. Zion, who is descended from an old colonial Virginia family, the ancestors of which came originally from Scotland and Germany. Jacob Zion, his grandfather, was a native of Virginia, and there married and became the father of a large family of children, among whom were William, John, Jonathan, Alexander and Sarah. Jacob Zion was twice married, and emigrated to Rush county, Ind., as early as 1827; thence, sometime in the 'thirties, went to Iowa, locating in the county of Des Moines, where all of his children except William, the father of Charles M., eventually settled. Jacob Zion was a typical pioneer of his day, was an honorable, respected man, and prospered greatly in Iowa, of which state many of his descendants are now substantial citizens. He died in Iowa at the advanced age of eighty-five years. William Zion, father of the subject, was born in Washington county, Va., January 19th, 1812, received a common school education and early learned the blacksmith's trade. He was about fifteen or eighteen years old when he went with his father to Rush county, Ind., and he there married, December 13, 1832, Amelia, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Creek) Sims. Mr. Sims was one of the pioneers of Rush county,



C. M. Brown.

served as justice of the peace many years, and was a member of the constitutional convention of Indiana in 1851-2. He became a resident of Lebanon in 1855, and after a few years moved to the county of Clinton, which he afterward represented in the general assembly of the state. He lived to be over seventy years of age and died during the late Civil war, in which five of his sons served with distinction in the Union army. William Zion located at Lebanon in the fall of 1834 and engaged in business, which he pursued quite successfully for a number of years, accumulating considerable property. For a period of more than twenty years he was prominently identified with the mercantile history of Lebanon, but disposed of his store during the war and became one of the leading promoters and large stockholders of the La Fayette & Indianapolis railroad, of which he was also a director until the road passed into the hands of the Cincinnati & Indianapolis railroad company in 1867. He was the first railroad station agent at Lebanon, and, in addition to his other business, dealt extensively in buying and shipping hogs, and was also known far and wide as a successful dealer in horses. He ever had the welfare of Lebanon at heart and was untiring in his efforts toward building up and improving the town. He erected the first brick house within the present limits of the city, put up the Zion block on the south side of the square, assisted liberally in building churches and school-houses, and was for many years president of the board of trustees of the Lebanon academy. He served as sheriff of Boone county from 1836 to 1838 inclusive, was an old-line whig in 1840, and assisted in the organization of the republican party in Lebanon, in the principles of which he remained firmly true until death. He served as postmaster of Lebanon under President Lincoln and was one of the charter members of Boone lodge, No. 9,

F. & A. M., in which he held important official positions. He was an energetic business man, one of the foremost in Boone county, and at one time was the possessor of a handsome property, but suffered severe financial losses during the latter part of his life through railroad enterprises.

Mrs. Amelia Zion was born in Brookville, Ind., May 28, 1814, and was married to William Zion December 13, 1832, in the town of Rushville. She was a prominent charter member of the Methodist church of Lebanon, organized in 1835, and for forty years, after moving to Boone county, was intensely interested in everything that tended to advance the interests of the community. Her home was the stopping place for the early pioneer preachers; and governors, senators, congressmen, railroad officials and many dignitaries of less prominence, found, beneath her roof, a free and open hearted hospitality. In caring for the sick of the town, her tender hands and sympathizing heart were ever ready to respond, and many persons in distress were consoled by her kind and loving ministrations. She died in Lebanon April 5, 1894, aged seventy-nine years, ten months and six days. The following are the names of the children born to William and Amelia Zion: Charlotte, George, Elizabeth K., Parisade A., Mary L., Theodore L., Alonzo A., James M., William A. and Charles M.

Charles M. Zion was born at the town of Lebanon September 7, 1854, and received his education at Asbury university (now DePauw), Greencastle, Ind., from which he was graduated in 1876. He made a creditable record as a student, and, after completing his education, began the study of law in the office of Clements & Terhune, of Lebanon. After acquiring a thorough knowledge of the principles of the profession, he was admitted to the bar in 1878, and one year later began the practice

at Lebanon, where his fine abilities soon won for him a successful practice and high reputation as a careful and painstaking lawyer. He was prosecuting attorney of Boone county from 1889 to 1891, nearly two years, and during his official term discharged his many duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. Mr. Zion is one of the leading republicans of the county of Boone, and as such has contributed much to the success of his party in a number of campaigns. He is a member of Boone lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., in the deliberations of which he takes an active part, and he has filled the offices of junior and senior warden and deacon. Mr. Zion was married February 2, 1879, to Mary Clements, daughter of William P. and Mary A. Clements, to which union one child, Mary A., has been born. The father of Mrs. Zion was a native of Kentucky, a wealthy farmer and stock raiser, and at one time served as a member of the legislature of Indiana. Theodore L. Zion, brother of Charles M., served in the late Civil war in the Eleventh Indiana cavalry. He participated in a number of battles, including the engagement at Franklin, Tenn., and made a very creditable record as a soldier. Alonzo A., another brother, entered the government service when but seventeen years of age and continued therein for a period of over one year.

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SAMUEL WEST, one of the early pioneers of Boone county, Ind., was born in Estill county, Ky., May 29, 1825.

His parents, Willis and Ellen (Dixon) West, also natives of Kentucky, were of English, Irish and German extraction. Willis West was a son of Samuel West, a native of Virginia, who settled in Kentucky at a very early day. He married Lydia Whiteside, and was the father of thirteen children, all of whom

grew to maturity: Elizabeth, Nicholas, Lucy, Sarah, Willis, James, Hiram, Tinsley, Nancy, Minerva, Louisa, Samuel and Lydia. Willis West was born September 9, 1800, and was married in 1824. In the fall of 1828 Mr. West moved to Montgomery county, Ind., where he resided until 1834, when he moved to Boone county, and settled in Clinton township, on land which he had entered the year previously. Here he resided in the woods until 1853, when he moved to Lebanon, where his wife died August 23, 1870, leaving four children: Samuel, Sally A., Ebenezer and Margaret E. In February, 1871, he married Mrs. Mary J. Johnson, and died March 18, 1888.

Samuel West, our subject, came with his parents to Montgomery county, Ind., and thence to Boone county in 1834, which he has made his home ever since. He was married in Boone county, Ind., September 28, 1845, to Susanna Evans, who was born in Piqua county, Ohio, August 5, 1827, and was a daughter of Jonathan and Margaret (Bell) Evans, natives of Pennsylvania and Ireland respectively, and of Welsh and Irish extraction. These parents were married in Ohio, and in 1828 moved to Wayne county, Ind., and thence to Boone county in 1839. They were the parents of eleven children: Susanna, James, Jane, David, Elizabeth, Margaret A., Mary, Elvira, Jonathan S., Louisa L. and Elmer. After Mr. West's marriage he first settled in Clinton township, where he resided until 1853, when he moved to Lebanon, Ind., and there resided until 1864, when he moved to Worth township and settled on a part of the same farm on which he now resides, and which at present comprises 240 acres, well improved. Twelve children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. West, viz: Willis G., Jonathan E., Martha J., Rosella, James E. (deceased), Sarah M., Mary E., Samuel A., Charley J., Susanna, Albert F. and Harvey W. They are

the grandparents of thirty-eight children, and great-grandparents of three, all living. Since the biography of Jonathan E. West, son of the above, was printed on page 528, the dates of the birth of the children of the latter (and the grand-children of Samuel West) have come to hand, and are given herewith, as follows: Daniel J., November 21, 1874; Lillian E., August 30, 1876; Samuel J., March 17, 1878; Edgar S., December 17, 1879; Nancy, November 12, 1881; Florence, December 15, 1883; Joseph B., February 2, 1886; and Norah E., May 12, 1888—all living.

Mr. and Mrs. West are members of the Regular Baptist church, and with their large family enjoy the respect of all their neighbors.

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ORLISTUS B. STEPHENSON, of Irish descent, was born in Clinton township, Boone county, Ind., October 18, 1867, and was educated at the high school of Lebanon, which he attended four consecutive years, graduating May 22, 1891. September 9, of the same year, he married Gurtha Dickerson, who was born in Jamestown, Ind., November 14, 1869—the daughter of William H. and Tryphena (Elrod) Dickerson, and also a graduate of the Lebanon high school. Tryphena Elrod was the daughter of William and Lavina (Henkle) Elrod, the former of whom was one of the first judges of Boone county. William H. Dickerson was formerly a merchant, and for many years a justice of the peace of Jamestown, and has taught more terms of school in the county named than any man yet engaged in the work, and still holds a state license. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson were named in the order of birth: Gurtha, Corinne, deceased; and Otto B. Jacob Dickerson, father of William H., was a native of Virginia, was

an early settler of Putnam county, Ind., and was a noted local minister of the Predestinarian Regular Baptist school of Boone county. He married Elizabeth Hinton. His father, John B. Dickerson, was also a native of Virginia, was in the war of 1812, married Mary Grider, and died in Putnam county, Ind. Robert Stephenson, great-grandfather of our subject, was a native Pennsylvania and an early settler of Nicholas county, Ky. He married Martha McNulty, and became the father of the following children: William, who died an infant; Joseph, who died on a trip to New Orleans; James, Robert, and Jane. The mother of these children died, and for his second wife Mr. Stephenson married Sarah McDaniel, who bore the following children: John A., William, Thomas M., Aris J., George W., Joseph S. and Margaret J. Of these, John married Mary Adams, and George was killed by a falling tree at the age of fourteen. October 17, 1834, the family reached Boone county, Ind., coming from Kentucky in wagons, in company with the families of Aleck Black and James Sample, and settling in Clinton township. Aris Stephenson, son of above and grandfather of our subject, was born in Nicholas county, Ky., June 23, 1818, entered 160 acres of land in Clinton township and married Margaret Wiley, daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth (Stephenson) Wiley, Squire Wiley, as he was familiarly called, filled the office of justice of the peace many years in Clinton township, Boone county, Ind., and was an abolitionist stump speaker of local note. He and wife were charter members of the Salem U. P. church, of which, for many years, he was an elder. Two children were born to the grandfather of our subject—G. W. and Robert. The grandfather was a remarkably strong man, but died, at the early age of twenty-six years, from exposure to the hardships of pioneer life. His wife followed him

to the grave two years later. Robert Stephenson, son of the above and father of our subject, was born July 18, 1842. He was a school-teacher, was a volunteer in the late Civil war and received an honorable discharge,

and was married to Nancy T. Weed, daughter of John P. and Isabell (Maze) Weed. The children born to Orlistus B. Stephenson and wife are two in number and are named Lillian Hazel and Martha Corinne.



Additional Memoranda for Biographical History.

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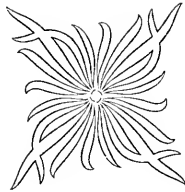
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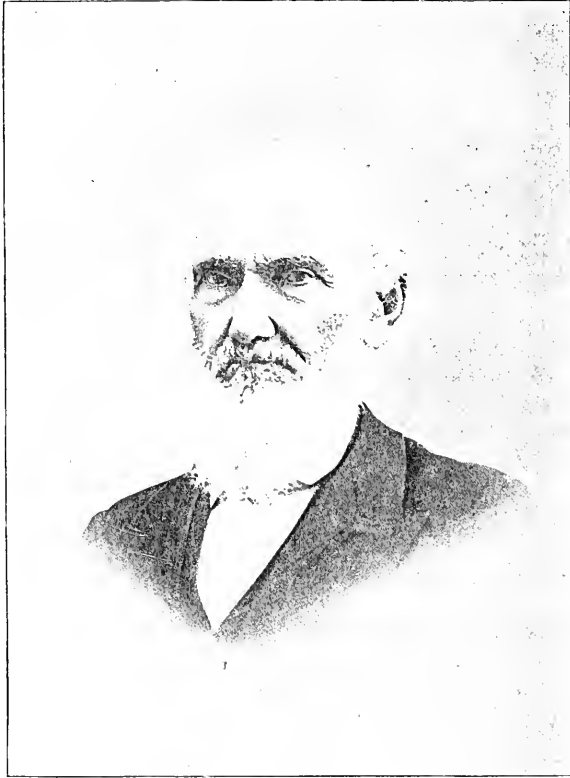
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GLINTON COUNTY,
INDIANA.







Abner Baker



Sarah A. Baker

CLINTON COUNTY, INDIANA.

ABNER BAKER, retired farmer of section 12, Washington township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Wayne township, Butler county, Ohio, April 14, 1808. His father, Thomas Baker, was born October 18, 1763; his mother, Lydia (Hand) Baker, was born December 23, 1761, and they were married January 6, 1784. They had ten children, four girls and six boys, viz: Sarah, William, Rachel, Stephen, Thomas, Anna, James, John, Lucy and Abner—the last named being the only survivor. The parents were married near Trenton, N. J., and when Washington fought the battle of Trenton the cannon were distinctly heard by Mrs. Baker. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baker moved to Redstone, Pa., where they lived two or three years, then started for Butler county, Ohio, on the Big Miami river; but hearing of serious trouble with the Indians, they stopped one year on the Hockhocking river below Wheeling; then went through to Cincinnati. In the year 1800 they went to Monroe, Butler county, Ohio. After that, and to the present time, it has been called Baker's Hill. The mother died in Preble county, Ohio, January 6, 1843, the father having died a few months previous, in the

same county. Thomas was a family name. The great-grandfather's name was Thomas, and several of his descendants were so named. Abner Baker has in his possession a letter written by his great-uncle, Nathan Baker, to his great-grandfather, Thomas Baker, who died of small-pox in New Jersey.

Thomas, the great-grandfather, born in 1707, was married in 1736, to Hannah Thompson, and settled on the Rahway river, in Essex county, N. J., then moved to the Passaic valley, bought a farm of forty acres of John Blanchard, of Elizabethtown, in March, 1738, and in 1761 bought of William Maxwell ninety-nine acres; he also bought a small tract of land from Joseph Rolph. He died of small-pox in 1767. William Baker, second son of above and grandfather of Abner Baker, was born in 1739 and died July 4, 1787. In 1762 he married Rachael Valentine, who was born in 1742 and died in April, 1790; she had a twin sister, who died June 26, 1768. William and Rachael were parents of six children: Thomas, Abner, Nathan, John, Hannah, and Sarah.

Abner Baker, the subject of this sketch, passed his early life upon his father's farm. When thirteen years of age he met with an

accident that materially changed his life work. While seeking shelter from a storm he made an unfortunate jump, which so crippled him that he did not recover for several years, and for one year could not talk. At the age of sixteen he commenced clerking for one David Holloway, at Richmond. He remained with him one year, then entered the employ of Jonathan Martin, at Middletown, Ohio, with whom he remained a year, and so faithfully did he perform his duties that when Mr. Martin learned that Abner wished to embark in the mercantile business on his own account he offered to purchase his goods for him, advance the money without security or interest, and wait six months for his pay. This scheme was faithfully carried out, and in March, 1828, Abner loaded two wagons with merchandise and started for LaFayette, Ind., accompanied by two brothers, James and John, and a brother-in-law, John Cornthwait, the brothers driving a four-horse team, and Mr. Cornthwait a three-horse team. After two days' drive the goods were loaded on a boat, and the brothers and brother-in-law returned home. Mr. Baker pursued his way, stopping to trade at every Indian village. At night they would tie up the boat and sleep on the banks of the river. One night Mr. Baker and Capt. Wright made their bed together of coverlids that Mr. Baker had carried from home. Mr. Baker arose at daylight, and turning around espied a large timber rattlesnake lying between Capt. Wright and the spot from which he had just risen. He shouted to the captain, informing him of his dangerous bed-fellow, whereupon the captain gave a sudden bound, and thus escaped from his deadly foe. Mr. Baker killed the reptile and preserved the ten rattles for several years. It was Mr. Baker's plan to go directly to LaFayette, having visited that point a year previous; but when he reached Logansport he was persuaded by Gen. Tipton to unload his

goods at that point and open his store. He was the first person that sold goods there. Gen. Tipton and his interpreter were the only settlers. After being there a few days he inquired of the interpreter what his board-bill would be, and upon being informed that it would be fourteen dollars per week, he shipped his goods to LaFayette by the first boat. He rented a store from William Digby, paying four dollars a month, and boarded with Col. Johnson for one dollar and seventy-five cents per week. Here he remained during the summer. In September he was taken very ill with fever, and as soon as he was sufficiently recovered he returned home to recruit his health. His brother William packed up his goods and kept them until his return.

In February, 1829, he went to Cincinnati and purchased a bill of goods, taking them himself to LaFayette. During his journey he camped out for sleep and was surrounded by wolves every night. The first summer he was in LaFayette he purchased 132 feet frontage on Main street, and built a one-story frame house upon it. It was the first painted house in LaFayette. Into this house he put his new goods and his old. About the time he was fairly settled in his new store, John Ross went to see him and induced him to come to the new town of Jefferson. He at once purchased two lots of David Kilgore for \$5 each, the choicest lots in the plat, one being a corner lot and the other adjoining. He bought a third lot of Samuel Olinger for \$25, which was not as desirable as either one of the others. He had a house built, for which he paid \$10, exclusive of the door, which Mr. Baker was to furnish himself. For two or three months he had no door except a blanket which his mother had given him before he left home. He wishes to say for the Indians that he lived in this chinked, undaubed log house, 16x20, with his blanketed door, all summer without

losing any of his goods or being robbed of his money. They would not enter after dark without being bidden to do so. They encamped within ten rods of his store, armed with guns many nights, but he was never insulted or annoyed by them. Mr. Baker did a very profitable business until Gen. Jackson removed the deposits. At this time he was in debt \$9,000 for goods. His creditors were considerably frightened and came here to see him; but after examining the situation, they went back satisfied that Mr. Baker would pay his debts if not molested. After settling up his business he had \$1,300 left, and bought four eighty-acre lots in Wabash county and nine in Kosciusko county, a part of which he still owns. He then went to farming, and has since followed that vocation. He now owns between 500 and 600 acres where he resides. His two sons also reside upon this farm. The eighty acres upon which his barn stands was the first eighty entered in Clinton county, and is described as the west half of southwest quarter of section 12.

Mr. Baker was the first man married in this county. In August, 1830, he was united with Catherine W. Hood, daughter of John and Nancy Hood. She was born in Westport, Ky., in September, 1811. Her father purchased a farm in Indiana, opposite Westport, where he lived from 1810 to 1829, when he brought his family to this county, settling near Jefferson, where they remained until their death. They lie buried in Jefferson cemetery. Mr. Baker put the first headstone and the first monument in this cemetery, to the memory of his wife's sister, who was the second person buried there. Mrs. Baker's ancestors came from Scotland and settled in South Carolina before the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Baker had born to them the following children:—Matilda died at the age of four weeks; Dr. Robert Fulton is living at Davenport, Ia.,

and was at one time a professor in a medical college; Hood S. lives in Warsaw, Ind.; Theodore died when less than two years of age; Henry Clay died when about two years old; Caroline N. is wife of David Todd, who is believed to be the oldest Presbyterian minister in Kansas; Lucy A., wife of Joseph Burroughs, a resident of Wabash, Ind.; Catherine, wife of John Ray, now deceased; John Q., living on a farm near his father's; Knox, also a farmer; Linnaeus S., living in Jefferson. The death of Mrs. Baker occurred in April, 1887.

Mr. Baker is a liberal republican in politics. He has taken the Cincinnati Gazette sixty-three years without intermission, and still continues to take it. He was justice of the peace for many years, his jurisdiction extending over the whole county. In 1830 he ran for county clerk, and came within two votes of being elected. He took the first paper that was sent to this county by mail, which was the "Liberty Hall," and also the Cincinnati "Gazette." He was the first person to bring dry goods into the county, and he built the first house on a town lot, and when he built it Chicago was unknown. He says that people came from Indianapolis to Jefferson to buy their salt, and for ten years Jefferson sold more dry goods than Indianapolis. In 1848 Mr. Baker took 300 barrels of pork to New York, that was packed at Jefferson, and cleared \$500 on it over and above his expenses. He has heard many of the greatest orators of his day, among them being Henry Clay (who spoke to 50,000 people), John C. Calhoun, Tom Benton, Ben Butler, and also his father; General Houston of Texas, Butler of South Carolina, Jeff Davis, Tom Corwin, Gens. Scott and Cass, and in 1825 heard Lorenzo Dow preach to a large audience. He is in the enjoyment of good health and, although eighty-seven years old, has in the past year visited eleven of the states and Canada, and is contemplating a visit to the Southern states.

His second marriage occurred November 8, 1886, in Little Rock, Ark., to Mrs. Sarah E. Stafford, born in Butler county, Ohio, October 3, 1819, and daughter of John and Rachel (Shafer) VanSickle, who were natives of New Jersey and Kentucky. At the age of twenty-three she was married to Edward Stafford and located in Clarke county, Ohio, then later Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and then in Arkansas, where Mr. Stafford died, and she still remained with their only son, A. V. Stafford, until her marriage with Mr. Baker.

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DAVID ALTER, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Forest township, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., the date of his birth being March 28, 1828. His parents, John and Charity (Van Arsdel) Alter, were also natives of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry, the former a son of John Alter, who served in the war of 1812, and the latter a daughter of Garnett VanArsdel, upon whose farm the battle of Gettysburg was fought. Our subject's parents, with their family, came to Indiana in 1836, and entered government land in Hancock county, near Greenfield, where Mrs. Alter died in 1841. Their family consisted of eight children: Helanor was for thirty years a minister in the Methodist Protestant church; John W. died from the effects of wounds received in the late Civil war; Isaac lives in Jasper county, Ind.; David and B. F. in Clinton county; Hester and Hannah in Kansas; Jacob, the seventh child, died February 2, 1859. The father came to Clinton county in 1849, locating in Warren township (of which Forest is now a part), where he married Lucinda Black, daughter of William Black. To this union were born two children—Ibba Jane, wife of Capt. L. Chamberlain, of Kansas, and one who died in infancy, the mother dying shortly after. Mr.

Alter then moved to Jasper county, where he was married to Mary Chamberlain, a native of Maryland, and of the eight children born to this union five are living. John Alter was one of the early abolitionists, and was twice mobbed in Indiana for expressing his views on the slavery question. He was a minister of the Methodist Protestant denomination, and was actively engaged in the work of the ministry for fifty-one years. He died in Jasper county, Ind., in 1876.

David Alter, whose name heads this sketch, was twelve years of age when he came with his parents to Indiana. After the death of his mother he served an apprenticeship of six years at the cabinet-maker's trade, after which he worked two years as journeyman in Peru, Ind. With two brothers he came to Jasper county, Ind., where they took up a claim and made a home for their father. In 1848 David Alter came to Clinton county, where he married, December 25, of the same year, Miss Lavona Sims, by whom he had nine children: John T., Viola (deceased), Benjamin F. (deceased), Mary Alverson, Louise E., Sarah E. (deceased), Perry F., Martin W. and Emma. Mrs. Alter having died, Mr. Alter was next married, December 25, 1872, to Miss Rebecca Shoemaker, a daughter of Eli Shoemaker, of Clinton county, and to this union were born three children: Christena May, who died December 11, 1893; David I. (deceased), and Leander C. Mr. Alter was again bereaved by the death of his wife, which occurred November 18, 1881. For his present wife he married Mary Jane King, November 27, 1883, her father, James King, being a resident of Kirklin township. To them were born two children (twins), both dying in infancy. Mr. Alter has, of late years, turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of a fine farm of 186 acres of highly cultivated land, on which are substantial and



Abner R. Allen



MRS. M. R. ALLEN.

commodious farm buildings. His residence is comfortable and convenient, and he and his family are surrounded by the comforts of life. He is one of the most esteemed citizens of Forest township, and is at present serving as township trustee with credit to himself and his constituents, having received a majority of fifty-two votes, while his predecessor, a democrat, had received a majority of forty-four votes. Mr. Alter has always affiliated with the republican party, while in religion he believes in the doctrine of the Universal church, and that the Bible teaches the universal salvation of the whole human family.

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ALOSES R. ALLEN, a leading farmer of Washington township, and one of Clinton county's representative men, is a son of John and Cynthia (Rush) Allen, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio and of English and Welsh-German descent. John Allen was born in Greene county, Pa., May 5, 1805, and was the seventh son in a family of twelve children born to Isaac Allen, whose ancestors settled in the Keystone state at a period antedating the war of the Revolution. When twelve years old, John Allen was taken by his parents to Butler county, Ohio, where, owing to the reduced circumstances of his father, he was early thrown upon his own resources and for some time followed the river, rafting logs and lumber and various articles of merchandise—corn, flour, bacon, etc.—to New Orleans. He was quite successful in this enterprise, but, while making the last trip, suffered a serious financial loss by the sinking of his boat and all its contents while tied to bank to secure fuel, the bank being undermined and a tree falling on the boat. In 1828 he located in Clinton county, Ind., where a brother had previously entered land, and worked for the settlers until 1833,

when he invested his savings in a tract of land which he cleared and brought under cultivation. He was married in Butler county, Ohio, to Cynthia Rush, and with her lived in the old log cabin for a period of thirteen years. Occasionally he was engaged in hauling goods from Cincinnati to the village of Jefferson, and once, while making a trip to Chicago, narrowly escaped death from drowning in the Tippecanoe river, which he attempted to cross on horseback, having unhitched his team and riding across to test the depth of the river.

Moses R. Allen was born in Clinton county, Ind., September 10, 1838, and grew to manhood accustomed to the manifold duties of the farm. He has followed successfully the pursuit of agriculture and is now one of the largest land holders of Washington township, owning 452 acres, which are well improved and adorned with substantial buildings, the place, indeed, being a model home. Mr. Allen is a man of excellent judgment in business matters and his services are frequently in demand by his neighbors and others in the settlement of estates, drawing up instruments of writing, giving advice on legal questions, etc. Mr. Allen was married September 20, 1860, to Margaret J. Pence, daughter of Michael C. and Susannah (Stafford) Pence. The father of Mrs. Allen was born in Rockingham county, Va., August 17, 1817, and when eighteen years of age moved to Clarke county, Ohio, where, on the twelfth day of December, 1839, he was united in marriage to Susannah Stafford. He came to Clinton county in 1858, settling on a farm in Washington township, where Mrs. Pence died January 25, 1876. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pence—Catherine W. and Margaret J. (Mrs. Allen), both deceased. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Allen was blessed with the birth of six children, namely—John P., born November 3, 1862; Joseph E., August 4, 1866; Howard E., July 16, 1870;

Thomas W., July 29, 1876; William E., August 14, 1861, died June 28, 1880; George W., February 2, 1875, died January 17, 1877.

The mother of these children, Mrs. Margaret J. Allen, was born in Miami county, Ohio, October 30, 1840, and died at her home in Clinton county, Ind., August 15, 1894, of abdominal tumor. She was a devoted member of the M. E. church, of which Mr. Allen is also a member. Mr. Allen is a member also of the Masonic fraternity, belongs to the G. A. R., and is a republican in politics.

Mr. Allen has a military record of which he feels deservedly proud, covering a period of over three years, during which time he marched over 4,000 miles and participated in twenty-five bloody battles. To give in detail his military experience would require a volume, and only the leading facts are herewith set forth. He enlisted September 16, 1862, in company I, One Hundredth Indiana infantry, under Capt. James N. Sims, and the following November the regiment proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., with Vicksburg as the objective point, but the latter city was not at that time reached. Mr. Allen's first active duty was as guard to the Memphis & Charleston railroad, and his first baptism of fire was at Vicksburg, in the memorable siege, in which he took an active part. After the surrender, he moved with Sherman's army to Jackson, Miss., taking part in the siege, thence to the Big Black river, and afterward returned to Memphis. His next movement was to Chattanooga, Tenn., near which he participated in the battles of Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, after which he accompanied his command to Knoxville, and later to Bridgeport, Ala. In the spring of 1864 he was in the army of Gen. Sherman, and fought throughout the Atlanta campaign, during the progress of which he was under fire about one hundred days and nights, and participated in the following historical engagements from Dal-

ton through Snake Creek Gap, to Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Chattahoochee river, Decatur, Cedar Bluffs, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and the final surrender of Atlanta. Mr. Allen's regiment, after the surrender, was sent on a forced march through northern Georgia to Alatoona, and finally returned to its old camping ground near Atlanta. After a great deal of active service in Georgia, the regiment participated in a battle near the town of Griswold, entered the city of Savannah December 23, 1864, thence went to Beaufort, S. C., and, marching through the Carolinas, captured successfully Branchville, Columbia, Georgetown, Bentonville, and finally reached Goldsboro March 26, 1865, after having marched 1,300 miles and fought seventeen battles. Mr. Allen remained with his command at Greensboro until April of that year, when the regiment moved to Raleigh, thence marched by way of Petersburg, Richmond and Alexandria, Va., to Washington, D. C., reaching that city May 20, 1865. He was discharged June 20, 1865, with a record of duty bravely and uncomplainingly done, and it is to such brave and gallant spirits that the country is indebted for its preservation.

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QUOSE ALLEN, one of the oldest living residents of Clinton county, Ind., was born in Butler county, Ohio, July 27, 1807. He was and educated in his native county, remained with his parents until his twenty-fifth year, and in the spring of 1831 came to Clinton county, Ind., where he worked one summer, after which he returned to Ohio; this he repeated for three successive years. February 13, 1884, he married Rachel Crull, who was born in Scioto county, Ohio, March 1, 1813. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs.

Allen moved to Clinton county, Ind., making the journey with two horses and the usual covered wagon, the canvas of which was woven from flax by Mr. Allen's own hands. They were eleven days on the road and settled upon a piece of prairie land which Mr. Allen had purchased from the government the year previous. He also entered eighty acres of timber and erected thereon, with the assistance of his few scattered neighbors, a small log cabin, in size about sixteen by eighteen feet, containing a single room, in which all his household effects were stored. Mr. and Mrs. Allen occupied this primitive dwelling until 1843, in November of which year they moved into a new frame house which still stands upon the old farm. Some idea of the cost of building in those days may be learned from the fact that Mr. Allen obtained money to buy material by marketing his wheat at La Fayette for thirty cents per bushel, and he states that the nails used in the construction of his house were purchased for ten cents per pound. Mr. Allen now owns 240 acres of land in Clinton county, in the improvement of which he has spared no expense, the one item of tiling alone representing an outlay of \$1,400. He is a republican in politics, though formerly a democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Andrew Jackson. Religiously he subscribes to the liberal creed of Universalism; Mrs. Allen is a member of the Methodist church.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen have had eleven children, namely: William H., born December 28, 1834, died June 27, 1837; Isaac N., born January 22, 1837, died June 20, 1843; Elizabeth, born December 21, 1838, died September 19, 1870; Eliza, born January 7, 1841, died April 19, 1864; Manford, born March 24, 1843, died October 27, 1866; John P., born February 11, 1845; Martha J., born June 11, 1847; Mary Alice, born August 22, 1849, died

October 15, 1871; Cass and Kossuth, twins, born March 3, 1852—Kossuth died March 16, 1853, Cass died December 25, 1860; and Emma D., born September 16, 1854. Elizabeth married Hugh C. Crockett November 6, 1865; Eliza married William Jenkins December 22, 1859; John married Louisa Hollingworth February 14, 1869; Martha J., married Milton Hockman November 23, 1870; Mary married Daniel W. Price December 7, 1870; Emma was married May 22, 1878, to William J. Crull, and resides on the home farm. On the thirteenth day of February, 1894, Mr. and Mrs. Allen celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage, upon which occasion their many neighbors and friends for miles around came to participate in the festivities. At one time Mr. Allen was the owner of a large amount of land in Clinton county, amounting to 1,100 acres, but he has sold and divided it until he has but 240 acres, which constitute the home farm.

The father of Mr. Allen was Isaac Allen, who was born in Sussex county, New Jersey. He remained there until attaining his majority, at which time he removed to Greene county, Pa., and there married Elizabeth Rush, who bore him eight children, names and dates of birth as follows: Mrs. Rebecca Thomas, born December 3, 1794; James, born in 1796; Stephen, February 14, 1799; David, February 22, 1801; Jesse, in May, 1803; John, in 1805; Moses, the date of whose birth is given above; Deborah, in 1811; and Lydia, whose birth occurred in the year 1813; all the members of the family are now deceased, except the subject of this sketch. The mother was born in Greene county, Pa., where she was reared and married; she died in Butler county, Ohio, where the family removed about the year 1806. Mrs. Allen was the daughter of William and Ruth (Stockham) Crull—the father born in Morgan county, Va., in 1778, died

February 3, 1836; Mrs. Crull was born in 1790 and departed this life on the sixteenth day of July, 1825.

The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Allen are as follows: Susanna B., born February 11, 1812; Anna, born September 30, 1814; Asenath, born June 4, 1816; Jemima, March 8, 1818; Ezekiel, April 22, 1820; Martha B., July 29, 1822, and Mary, born July 12, 1824.

The grandfather of Moses Allen was Thomas Allen, a native of England and by occupation a carpenter; his wife was of Welsh descent. David Crull, the grandfather of Mrs. Allen, was born in Germany, came to the United States in an early day, and settled in Pennsylvania. He married Nancy Bennett, a native of Morgan county, Va., and both himself and wife died in Butler county, Ohio. Moses Allen has lived a long and useful life, and since coming to Clinton county has witnessed many surprising changes incident to the growth and development of the country, and recounts the events of early times with much pleasure. He frequently relates the following incident: In the spring of 1829, when he came to Clinton county for the purpose of entering land, he one day fell in with two Indians and three white boys, and one of the latter told the Indians that young Allen was a good wrestler, whereupon he was challenged to a test of strength and skill by one of the redskins. The challenge was promptly accepted, and the two wrestlers at once took hold; the Indian had but little clothing, which made the contest somewhat unequal, as young Allen found it difficult to secure a grasp upon his person. He succeeded, however, in laying hold of his adversary's scant clothing, and, grasping the latter's bare thigh, threw him heavily to the ground, leaving the marks of his finger-nails in the flesh, causing the blood to flow. The Indian then wanted to try a back-hold, to which Allen assented, and in the second contest, like

the first, skill triumphed over physical strength, the Indian falling heavily to the ground, with his adversary on top of him. This seemed to satisfy the red wrestler, who rose to his feet, gave a whoop and said "A heap stout man you," after which the two separated in the very best of humor.

SMITH B. ALLEN, the present efficient sheriff of Clinton county, Ind., and an enterprising farmer of Washington township, was born August 22, 1806, in Clinton county, within the bounds of which nearly all of his life has been spent. His father, Stephen Allen, was born in Lehigh county, Pa., February 14, 1799, and when a mere boy accompanied his parents to Butler county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood as a farmer. He became a resident of Clinton county, Ind., as early as 1829, locating on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch, where his death occurred on the fourth of September, 1878. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Ross, was born May 5, 1804, in Butler county, Ohio, and was there married; she departed this life February 13, 1876, in Clinton county, Ind. The family of Stephen and Mary Allen consisted of the following children: Andrew J., born April 5, 1827; John, May 4, 1829; Elizabeth, wife of David Thompson, October 19, 1832; Rachel, wife of Robert Groves, October 20, 1834; James, December 30, 1837; David, June 6, 1840; Almeda, wife of Thomas Majors, December 19, 1842; and Smith, the date of whose birth is given above.

Smith B. Allen, the youngest son of the family, grew to manhood on his father's farm in Washington township, and his education embraced the usual branches taught in the public schools. Since beginning life for himself, he has been an honest and industrious tiller of the soil, and his labors have been

crowned with success. As a farmer he ranks with the most progressive of his township, and as an intelligent, wide-awake citizen, deeply interested in all that has a tendency to benefit the community in any way whatever, he occupies a prominent place in the estimation of the public. On the twenty-fifth of April, 1877, Mr. Allen and Laura C., daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Davids) Miller, were joined in matrimony, a union blessed with the birth of two children—Chester L., born April 29, 1878, and Madison R., born July 26, 1881. The parents of Mrs. Allen were natives of Ohio, and were of Scotch descent. Their family consisted of three children, Eliza, James and Laura. Mr. Allen is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Vista lodge, No. 136, at Jefferson, and for some years has been identified with the Patrons of Husbandry. A republican in politics, he has never been an aspirant for political honors, preferring to give his attention to the interest of his farm, he was nevertheless elected sheriff of Clinton county, November 6, 1894, by a majority of 520, taking possession of the office November 15, 1894. Socially, Mr. and Mrs. Allen are well known throughout Washington township as kind-hearted neighbors, and their popularity has gained for them a prominent place in the affections of the people.

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THE ANDERSON FAMILY. — The family of Andersons are well known throughout Clinton county, in the early history of which they took a prominent part. Elijah Anderson the great-grandfather of David W. Anderson of Perry township, was a native of Germany and settled in Pennsylvania in the time of the colonies and there married and reared a family. His son, also named Elijah, the American progenitor of the family in Clinton county, is said to

have served in the war of the Revolution. He married, in one of the eastern states, Catherine Miller, and in an early date emigrated to Highland county, Ohio. Samuel Anderson, son of the above, was born in Highland county in the year 1805, married Nancy Thomas, daughter of Griffith Thomas, and in 1830 came to Clinton county, Ind., and entered 240 acres of land in the township of Perry. Later he purchased additional land, until at one time he owned 700 acres. He was one of the prominent pioneers of Clinton, a member of the old school Baptist church, and took part in the early politics of the county as a democrat. The following are the names of his children: Jeremiah, James, Elijah, Griffith, Samuel, John, David, Nancy, Almedia and Joseph (deceased).

Jeremiah Anderson, the eldest son of the above, was born in Madison county, Ohio, October 26, 1828, and was but a mere child when brought by his parents to Clinton county, Ind. He grew to manhood on a farm, received his educational training in the indifferent country schools common in the early day, and on arriving at manhood's estate married Sarah Miller, daughter of John and Mary (Nickels) Miller. John Miller was a soldier in the war of 1812 and one of the early settlers of Clinton county. After his marriage, Mr. Anderson settled on a farm which he had previously purchased, and is now the owner of 300 acres of valuable land, the greater portion of which is under a successful state of cultivation. His farm is well stocked, contains excellent improvements in the way of buildings, fences, etc., and its fertility has been greatly enhanced by a successful system of tile drainage. Mr. Anderson served with distinction in the late war and took part in a number of campaigns, including that of Atlanta, in nearly all the fighting of which he participated, and saw nearly three years of active service. He en-

tered as a private, but before the termination of his period of enlistment was promoted first lieutenant, for meritorious conduct. He was honorably discharged July 6, 1865, since which time he has given his attention to the pursuit of agriculture.

Elijah Anderson, one of the leading farmers of Perry township, was born October 31, 1831, in Clinton county, Ind.; received a common school education and grew to manhood on the farm. He married Nancy A. Ball, daughter of Joseph and Nancy (McDavid) Ball, and settled on his present farm in 1859. He has greatly improved this place, which consists, at this time, of ninety-four acres, and he ranks among the best farmers of the township of Perry. Politically he is a democrat, but not a partisan in the sense of seeking office. Mr. Anderson has an army record of which he is proud, having enlisted August 10, 1862, in company D, Twenty-second Indiana infantry. He took part in the battle of Murfreesboro, where he was wounded, and a number of other engagements, in all of which he acquitted himself as a brave and gallant defender of the Union.

David W. Anderson, brother of the preceding, was born December 7, 1840, on the old home farm in Perry township, and he attended at intervals during the years of his minority the common schools, in which he acquired an education, which, although by no means finished, has since enabled him to discharge successfully the duties of a very active life. From his youth Mr. Anderson has been inured to labor and he has never known what it was to eat the bread of idleness. In the year 1866, he chose for a life partner Miss Rachel Ross, daughter of James and Hannah (Milburne) Ross, and at once began life for himself upon a farm of seventy acres, which he still owns. To this place he has made additions from time to time and his present farm,

embracing an area of 260 acres, is one of the most finely situated and best cultivated places in the southwestern part of Clinton county. In addition to general farming, Mr. Anderson gives considerable attention to the raising of livestock, his cattle, hogs and horses being among the best in his neighborhood. Mr. Anderson did not neglect his duty to his country during the dark days of the rebellion, but nobly responded to the call for volunteers, enlisting April, 1863, in company H, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Indiana infantry. He served in the army of the Cumberland under Gen. Thomas, saw active duty in the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and other parts of the south, but owing to sickness did not complete the period of his enlistment. Politically Mr. Anderson is a populist, of the principles of which he is a strong advocate. Fraternally he belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership in Sharon lodge, No. 487, at Colfax.

To David W. Anderson and wife have been born the following children: Maud, Mary J., William N., Milo J., Iva E. and James R. Mr. Anderson has spared no pains in the education of his children, his daughter Maud having attended the high school at Frankfort two years, and William pursuing his studies in an institution of learning in Kansas. Mrs. Anderson is a member of the United Brethren church and an enthusiastic teacher in the Sunday-school. It is a fact worthy of note that Mr. Anderson's grandfather, Griffith Thomas, was a brother of the celebrated "White Pilgrim" a traveling evangelist of note during the early days of Ohio, and who acquired an almost national reputation as a preacher and singer. Grandfather Thomas was a farmer of Ohio and one of the earliest settlers of Clinton county, to which part of the state he moved as long ago as 1829. At that time there was not a house in Frankfort, and with but little ex-

ception the country was a wilderness, uncheer'd by the presence of civilization. Mr. Thomas became the possessor of a large amount of land—fully 800 acres—the greater part of which was divided among his children.

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TIGHLMAN BAILEY. — Prominent among the well known citizens of Clinton county is Tighlman Bailey, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, on the fourth day of June, 1828. He is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry on the father's side and maternally is of German lineage. From the best information obtainable, it appears that the family settled originally in Virginia before the war of the Revolution and in that state the subject's paternal great-grandfather became a planter of large means. Thomas Bailey, grandfather of the subject, was born in Morgan county, Va., where he lived and died, and where, like his ancestors before him, he became a wealthy planter. He married in his native state Rebecca Williamson, and had a family of eight children, namely: William, Elizabeth, Bazel, Mary, Nancy, Samuel, Hannah, and Silas. He was a patriot in the war of 1812, enlisting at the age of eighteen, and was present at the bombardment of Fort McHenry near Baltimore. William Bailey, father of the subject, was born August 8, 1795, in Morgan county, Va., and there married Drusilla Bohrer, daughter of Adam and Barbara Bohrer, both parents of German descent, the father having been born upon the ocean. William Bailey was by occupation a miller. He lived in his native state until 1829, at which time he emigrated to Ross county, Ohio, where he followed agricultural pursuits until his removal to Clinton county, Ind., about the year 1839. On coming to Clinton county Mr. Bailey settled in Perry township, where he purchased eighty acres of land, to which he made

additions from time to time until he became the possessor of over 380 acres. He died April 13, 1864; Mrs. Bailey departed this life in the month of January, 1859. The following are the names of their children—Belle Jane, F. P., Samuel, Tighlman, Caroline, Sarah, Rose and Silas.

Tighlman Bailey accompanied his parents to Clinton county, Ind., when eleven years of age, and easily recalls many incidents of the journey, which was made to the new country in the middle of a bitterly cold winter. The father preceded the family and prepared, for their reception, a small log cabin, in size about sixteen by eighteen feet. In this primitive dwelling, surrounded by deep forests, in which numerous wild animals found shelter, life in the backwoods commenced in earnest. The early life of Mr. Bailey was one of unceasing activity and he found much to do in assisting his father in clearing the farm, in consequence of which his educational advantages were somewhat limited. On the fifteenth of June, 1856, he was united in marriage with Clara Ely, daughter of John and Hager (Shobe) Ely. Mrs. Bailey's parents came to Indiana from Fayette county, Ohio, in 1837, and the father was for a number of years a teacher in the schools of Montgomery county. He was a man of fine intellectual attainments, served as justice of the peace and in other official positions, and is remembered as a very earnest member of the Methodist church. He died March, 1845, and his wife was laid to rest on the fifth day of December, 1847. The Elys came originally from England and the Shobe family is of German extraction. After his marriage, Mr. Bailey began the pursuit of agriculture on a farm of 100 acres in Perry township, and, later, he added to his original place until he now owns 150 acres, and is recognized as one of the most successful farmers in the community where he resides. In 1867 he identified him-

self with the Methodist Protestant church, and in 1870 he yielded to a desire of long standing and entered the ministry, in the active work of which he has been successfully engaged ever since. For a period of ten years he had regular charges, including four different circuits, and through his instrumentality over six hundred persons were converted and added to the church.

Mr. Bailey has a military record of which he feels deservedly proud, and few soldiers had a more thrilling experience than he in fighting for their country during the late rebellion. On the fourteenth of August, 1862, he enlisted in company I, Eighty-sixth Indiana infantry, and saw his first active service in Kentucky while under the command of Gen. Buell. He participated in the bloody battles of Perryville and Stone River, in the latter of which he was captured by the enemy and sent to the famous Libby prison at Richmond. After an incarceration of about one month he was exchanged, and, rejoining his command in Tennessee, took part in the battle of Chickamauga, where he narrowly escaped death a number of times on that hotly contested field. He was in the battle of Missionary Ridge and all the leading battles of the Atlanta campaign, where for a number of weeks his command was constantly exposed to the fire of the enemy. He had many narrow escapes at Buzzard's Roost and Kenesaw Mountain and other engagements. On account of sickness brought on by exposure, he was compelled to leave the ranks, and at intervals was treated in the hospitals at Marietta, Chattanooga, Nashville and Jeffersonville. After spending a short time at home on furlough, Mr. Bailey rejoined his regiment at Pulaski, Tenn., in season to take part in a number of battles, including Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville, in the latter of which he was for two days engaged in the hottest part of the fight. In the spring of 1865 he accompanied his command to Richmond to aid

Grant, but at Jonesboro was ordered back and then returned to Nashville a short time thereafter, where, on the twelfth day of June of the same year, he was honorably discharged from the service. It will thus be seen that Mr. Bailey's military experience was in every way an honorable one, and, during his period of three years' service he never shrank from nor hesitated to perform any duty, however dangerous. In civil life Mr. Bailey has a record which entitles him to the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and against his character as an upright and courteous christian gentleman no breath of suspicion has ever been uttered. Politically he is a prohibitionist.

GEORGE W. BAKER, one of the self-made men of Boyleston, Clinton county, Ind., is now successfully engaged in farming. He is widely known in the county, and in its history well deserves representation. The record of his life is as follows: He was born in Owen county, Ind., May 20, 1847, and is of English descent. His grandfather, John Baker, was an Ohio farmer who died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. By his first marriage he had six children, and by his second union one son, Beals. In politics he was a whig, and for forty years he was a faithful member of the Christian church. William Baker, father of George W., was born in Ohio in 1817, and in 1860 came to Clinton county, where he purchased eighty acres of timber land. He now has eighty-three acres, all cleared and highly cultivated. In religious belief he is a Methodist. He was married, in 1846, to Mrs. Jane (Nichols) Pittman, who by her former marriage had one son, Jasper, who enlisted in the cavalry service and died during the late war. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Baker—George W., John, Sarah J. and Arabel.

In an old log school-house G. W. Baker began his education. He was only seven years old at the time of his mother's death, and at the age of fifteen he began life for himself, working at any employment which he could find. In August, 1867, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah (Holton) Hendricks, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Ambrose D. and Mary J. (Vallandigham) Holton. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and received a land warrant for 300 acres. To Mr. and Mrs. Baker have been born ten children: Ambrose S., Josephine M., Truly S., Edgar M., Dora K., Leontes, Richard E., Willard C., Zora F. and Basil V. Upon his marriage, Mr. Baker rented his father's farm, and afterward operated the farm belonging to his mother-in-law, for five years. He then purchased forty acres on Indian Prairie, and afterward bought forty acres of his present farm. To this he has added from time to time until he has now 180 acres, which yields to him a golden tribute in return for the care and cultivation he places upon it. At first he was able to make only a partial payment, but it is now clear from all indebtedness and is recognized as one of the valued farms of the community. His pleasant home was erected at a cost of \$1,400, and he has built good barns and outbuildings and added all other necessary improvements and conveniences. His home is within a mile and half of the fine gravel road which leads to Frankfort, and he has five good markets within a short distance. Mr. Baker has won success through business ability, enterprise and industry, and has arisen from a humble position to one of affluence. His life has ever been an honorable and upright one, and throughout the community where he lives he has many warm friends, who esteem him highly. The energy with which he has lifted himself from comparative indigence to affluence is worthy of emulation.

DAVID M. BALL is a native of Indiana, and was born in the county of Boone July 26, 1845. His father, Joseph Ball, married in West Virginia Ingabo McDaniel, and in 1834 emigrated to Boone county, Ind., in company with his father-in law, William McDaniel, a planter of Virginia. At the time of his arrival in Boone county but few improvements of any kind had been made in the country, the city of Lebanon containing but a few log cabins and a population less than two hundred. Joseph Ball was one of the pioneer teachers of Boone county and did much in awakening an interest in matters educational in an early day. He occupied a high social position and was known and respected throughout the county as a man of good judgment and most excellent moral character. He reared a family consisting of the following children: Jackson, Nancy A., Robert, Reuben, Celesta, Perry, John, Ellen, David M., William, Joseph and Flora.

David M. Bell was but nine years old when his father died, which sad event threw him, at that tender age, largely upon his own resources. He desired to obtain an education, but untoward circumstances interfered with the realization of his wishes, although he obtained a fair knowledge of such branches as were then taught in the common schools. The building in which he first received instruction in the mystery of books was common to that period, being constructed of unhewn logs, covered with clapboards, held in their places by weight poles, warmed in the winter season by a fire in a fireplace occupying nearly an entire end of the building, and supplied with rough benches which rested upon an uneven floor made of puncheons. While attending school in this primitive backwoods college he worked mornings, evenings and Saturdays for his board, and, considering the obstacles by which he was confronted, his progress was indeed commendable.

Mr. Ball chose for a life partner Miss Almeda Trotter, daughter of Matthew and Emily (McFarland) Trotter, and shortly after his marriage settled on a farm near Colfax, where he lived for some years. Later, he abandoned farming for a time and engaged in the hardware business in Colfax, but, after two years thus spent, returned to agriculture, purchasing his present farm of eighty acres in Perry township, where he has since resided. He has a pleasant home, is comfortably situated, and ranks among the well-to-do farmers of his neighborhood. While not identified with any religious organization, Mr. Ball believes in churches, and is always found on the side of any movement having for its object the moral well-being of the community. Politically he is a republican. The following are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Ball, together with the dates of births: Robert A., April 3, 1868; Lawrence, November 3, 1871; Jesse, February 27, 1878, and Emma, June 28, 1883. The father of Mrs. Ball was a merchant of Colfax and a very successful business man. He came to Clinton county from Virginia and was the father of four children—Almeda, Abner, Thomas J. and James. After his death his widow married David Wolf, a farmer of Clinton county, by whom she had three children—Sanford, Charles and Jesse. She died in 1867.

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JOHAN BARNER (deceased), father of D. P. Barner, whose biography will be found below, was born in Surry county, N. C., January 11, 1810, and died in Frankfort, Ind., March 31, 1892. His parents were of American birth, but of French, German and Irish descent. In the year 1814, with his parents, he emigrated to and settled in Bledsoe county, Tenn. His father, Horatio Barner, was a millwright by occupation. At

this early day in the settlement of the central west there were but few opportunities to attend school, but while working on a farm and learning cabinet-making, John managed by honest industry and perseverance to obtain quite a good education. It was on the 27th day of March, 1828, when eighteen years of age, that he left his parental home. He journeyed from Pikeville, Tenn., to Bloomington, Ind., alone, walking the entire distance. Here he found employment at his trade during the winter of 1828-29. In the spring of 1829 he went with his employers to Indianapolis. He was next employed about six months in a cabinet-maker's shop in Logansport, but returned to Indianapolis in the spring of 1830. It was in this city, February 27, 1831, that John Barner and Miss Mary E. Darnell were united in marriage. They lived in Indianapolis until the following spring, when they moved to Frankfort, arriving here on the 19th of May, 1832. To this union were born five children: John H., David P., Mrs. Mary E. Hill, Mrs. Judith B. Sample and Mrs. India S. Ghere. The first named, John H. Barner, died April 22, 1885. The ever faithful and beloved mother departed this life June 21, 1884.

In 1834 Mr. Barner was appointed postmaster of Frankfort and served continuously until 1849, when he resigned, that he might give his time more fully to the duties of clerk of the circuit court, to which office he had been duly elected in 1843. Father Barner was the leading spirit in the organization of the Clinton county Old Settlers' association, and for seventeen years its competent secretary. For forty years he was a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He enjoyed meeting men as men, but he specially revered this order for its work's sake. He loved the brothers of this society as he loved himself, and they in turn revered him with affectionate veneration. He was an

honorable member of the Clinton county bar for thirty-two years. In legal matters he was a safe counselor, and in all his official and professional transactions he showed the minutest care. He was a master of details, but it was as a pure, gracious, manly, christian man that his children and his grandchildren, his friends and neighbors, will remember him. His christian life began at his mother's knee when he was but three years of age. He united with the Methodist Episcopal church in May, 1831, and his active church life began at the old Wesley Chapel in Indianapolis, sixty-two years ago. He served as teacher and officer in the Sunday-school of that church, and he assisted in organizing the first Methodist Sunday-school in Frankfort, in February, 1841. For thirty years he was either a teacher or officer in the school, and for eighteen years was its capable superintendent. For nearly sixty years he was a member of the official board of this church, serving up to the time of his death with marked loyalty and fidelity as president of the board of trustees.

Mr. Barner was a delegate from this, the old Eighth congressional district, to the national democratic convention in 1852, which resulted in the nomination of Franklin Pierce for president. At that time it took some five days to make the trip to the city of Baltimore, where the convention was held, by the various modes of travel—stages, steamboats and a small part by rail. What a contrast now, when we think of its taking only a few hours to make this trip.

Mr. Barner's was the first golden wedding celebrated in Frankfort, at which there were a large number of the family friends in attendance, on the 27th day of February, 1881, at the old family homestead on the east side of the public square of Frankfort, on which occasion the following brief history of this old couple was read by one of the family friends:

"John Barner and Mary Darnell were married at Indianapolis, on Sunday, February 27, 1831, by Rev. Thomas S. Hitt, now deceased, at the late residence of Isaac N. Phipps, now deceased. Mr. Barner went to work in his cabinet shop on the lot now occupied by the Bates House the next day after his marriage; commenced housekeeping in a few days and was furnished with a joint of bacon by his neighbor and friend, the late Calvin Fletcher. In about a week afterward, this young couple started on a pleasure trip on board the steamboat, General Hanna, the first and last steamer that ever came up front of White river, which event was hailed with the roar of cannon. They ascended the river quite a distance, with a jovial company from the city; and there was also a small artillery company in attendance, and all returned that evening. This couple came to Frankfort, May 19, 1832, in a wagon drawn by oxen, making the distance in five days from Indianapolis. Their first dwelling was in a brick house on Kentucky avenue; the next in a double log cabin, opposite the present site of the new state house; the next at Frankfort in a log cabin on the next lot north of this; next in the old log frame, south of this; and since July 4, 1865, in their present dwelling, where they are on this, the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, happy to meet their children, grandchildren, friends and acquaintances. By this marriage there have been born two sons and three daughters: John H., David P., Mary E., Judith and Indiana S.; they have seven grandchildren living: Emma M. Whitcomb, John H. Barner, Jr., Willie B. Hill, Bird E. Barner, Mabel C. Barner, Alba B. Ghere and Helen Barner; and three dead: Ella and Mattie U. Hill and Lee G. Barner, and one great-grandchild living, Bertha Whitcomb, all of those living being present this evening, except John H., Jr., who is in a distant clime on account of ill health."

The death of this venerable citizen took place Thursday morning, March 31, 1892, and memorials in his honor were passed by the official board of the Methodist Episcopal church of Frankfort, by the Women's Foreign Missionary society, by Frankfort lodge, No. 108, I. O. O. F., and by the Clinton county bar. At the meeting of the latter for this purpose, addresses were made by Capt. J. N. Sims, P. W. Gard, H. Y. Morrison, Joseph Claybaugh, J. V. Kent, J. C. Suit, Rev. W. McKendry Darwood, of Yonkers, N. Y., and Sam Vanton. At his demise the remains lay in state at his former residence, from two till five o'clock, Saturday afternoon, April 2, and were viewed by hundreds of mourning friends. The obsequies in honor of Mr. Barner took place Sunday, April 3, 1892, at the M. E. church, of which he was an ardent member. The

ceremonies were most impressive and the floral display very elaborate. Orations were made by Rev. W. B. Slutz, Rev. S. B. Town, and Rev. Thomas Meridith, and the funeral cortege, which formed on Tuesday morning, at 9:30, proceeded to the I. O. O. F. cemetery. The attendance of the representative Odd Fellows was the largest ever assembled to pay homage to their dead, and under the auspices of this noble order were the mortal remains of the lamented John Barner laid in their last resting place.

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DAVID PARRY BARNER, banker and broker, and second son of the late John Barner and his wife, Mary E. Darnell, was born October 29, 1833, in Frankfort, Clinton county, Ind., which is still his place of residence. He acquired a liberal education in the schools of his native city, and passed his Saturdays and vacations in the offices of the Clintonian, Compiler and Clinton News, acquiring a knowledge of typography, and in the winter of 1852 entered the office of the Sentinel at Indianapolis as a compositor, and so worked until the following spring, when he entered Asbury university, at Greencastle, Ind., and after a partial course, returned to Frankfort and taught school during the winter of 1854. He next entered the office of his father, who was at that time clerk of Clinton county. He taught school in the country during the winter of 1855, and served as an assistant clerk in the lower house of the state legislature during the session of 1857. He then returned to Frankfort and resumed his duties in the clerk's office, and in 1859 was elected to succeed his father, who had retired after a faithful service of fifteen years.

October 19, 1858, at Jefferson, Ind., Mr. Barner was united in marriage with Miss

Mattie M. Hopkinson, daughter of Mrs. Lydia Hopkinson, now deceased. To this union have been born four children, viz: John H., deceased; Bird E.; Mabel C., and Lee G., the latter also deceased. In October, 1863, Mr. Barner was re-elected county clerk. It is a matter of pride with Mr. Barner that he was the first native-born citizen in Clinton county elected to fill a county office. May 1, 1868, he and his father engaged in the banking business, under the firm-name of D. P. Barner & Co. January 6, 1869, this firm consolidated with Carter, Given & Co., proprietors of the International bank, of which Mr. Barner was elected cashier, which position he retained until July 22, 1871, when the International was converted into the First National Bank of Frankfort, of which institution Mr. Barner was chosen cashier, and which office he accepted at the solicitation of Wm. R. Carter, now deceased, who for some years ably filled the position of president. Mr. Barner honorably and efficiently discharged his responsible duties as cashier until September 25, 1893, having filled the position continuously for twenty-two years—a term of service not often equaled, and of which anyone might well be proud. Under his management the First National bank steadily advanced to a condition of enviable prosperity. Mr. Barner is generally acknowledged by men who are versed in such matters as the best judge of credit in this county, and as a safe and conservative banker. Unlike many men whose life work consists in the management and control of money Mr. Barner has never become its slave. The needy and suffering could not appeal to a more indulgent source of relief; nor could they who desired to engage in any legitimate enterprise find a more enthusiastic supporter.

In June, 1876, Mr. Barner was elected to attend the democratic national convention at St. Louis, Mo., in the interest of Gov. Hen-



A. O. Bayless

dricks as a nominee for the presidency. Mr. Barner is an earnest friend of public education, and during his term as member of the school board of Frankfort the handsome school edifice in the Second ward, was built in 1873. He is the only survivor of the board of trustees with whom he was associated in that enterprise—Messrs. James H. Paris and Samuel D. Ayers—who have since died.

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HON. SAMUEL O. BAYLESS, a prominent member of the Frankfort bar and of the bar of the supreme court of the state, is a son of John N. and Christiana (Cosner) Bayless, and was born in Tippecanoe county, Ind., June 24, 1848. John M. Bayless was born in Butler county, Ohio, January 3, 1813, and was a son of Platt and Fannie (McGary) Bayless, who were born and married in New Jersey, where Platt Bayless was engaged in farming. In 1802 they moved to Butler county, Ohio, and and there remained until 1833, when they came to Indiana and settled in Tippecanoe county, in the eastern part of which Platt Bayless entered 160 acres of forest land, which he cleared and cultivated until his death, which occurred in 1856, his widow surviving until 1861. They were the parents of the following children: John M.; Sarah Ann, wife of Ezra Bush, now deceased; Cyrus; Martha J., wife of William H. Sims, of Mulberry, Clinton county; Platt, of Lincoln, Neb.; and Samuel, who went to Texas before the opening of the late war, and of whom all trace is lost.

John M. Bayless was only twenty years of age when he came to Indiana with his parents. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in shoemaking, at which he worked in the village of Dayton, Tippecanoe county, until 1842, when he purchased land and engaged in farming in same county, which vocation he followed until

March, 1879, when he moved to Frankfort and retired from active labor. His first farm comprised eighty acres only, but before he retired he had increased it to 300 acres, and had erected one of the finest farm dwellings in the county. During his residence in Tippecanoe county he assisted in the organization of the Tippecanoe & Clinton county Farmers' Mutual Insurance company; was elected its first president and held this position until his retirement from the farm. He was also for a number of years president of the board of trustees of the Dayton seminary. The first marriage of John M. Bayless took place, in Tippecanoe county, August 25, 1839, to Harriet Isabella Paige, who was a member of the first white family that settled in that county, and was of English extraction, and to this marriage were born three children—two sons who died in infancy, and a daughter, Sarah, who grew to maturity, but is now also deceased. The mother of these children died November 3, 1845. The second marriage of John M. Bayless took place, in Tippecanoe county, July 25, 1847, to Christiana Cosner, a native of Virginia, born July 6, 1826, and the daughter of Adam and Margaret (Michaels) Cosner. To this felicitous union were born eight children, all of whom are deceased save two—Samuel O., the subject proper of this sketch, and John Q., of Frankfort. The greatly lamented John M. Bayless departed this life, at Frankfort, October 3d, 1892. In his religious belief he was a life-long and consistent Universalist; never bitter in the advocacy of his views, but broad and comprehensive in his love for mankind, with charity and tolerance for all. He was a Mason, belonging to the Dayton lodge, of which he was an active member at the time of his death. This lodge had charge of the burial ceremonies. In politics Mr. Bayless was a republican from the organization of that party. At the beginning of the war, having passed the age of

active service, he was appointed and served as enrolling officer in Tippecanoe county. He was an ardent union and anti-slavery man and rendered material assistance to the cause. Mr. Bayless was a kind, gentle and genial companion, a true and steadfast friend, and an honest man free from deception of any kind. His integrity was spotless and irrefragable.

Samuel O. Bayless, the subject of this biography, was reared on the home farm, alternating his labor with study. His preliminary education was received at the common schools of Tippecanoe county, supplemented by a course of one year in the high school of Frankfort, Clinton county, and a year at Lombard university, Galesburg, Ill., where he took a special course in political economy. In October, 1868, at the age of twenty, he entered the law department of the Michigan university at Ann Arbor, and up to this time had never entered a court room nor even read a law book. After a course of two years, he graduated (March 27, 1870), and went to Selma, Ala., where he practiced until the fall of the same year, when he settled in Frankfort, Ind., where he has met with a success unrivaled. In 1871 he formed a co-partnership with Judge J. C. Suit. This partnership continued until January 1, 1873, when the partnership was discontinued and he practiced alone until November, 1874. At that time he associated himself in practice with Hon. A. E. Paige, under the firm-name of Paige & Bayless. This partnership continued until the election of Mr. Paige to the position of judge of the Clinton circuit court, in October, 1884. This firm did a large and lucrative business during the ten years of its existence. In May, 1885, he associated with him W. H. Russell, Esq., under the firm name of Bayless & Russell. This partnership continued one year, and again, in January, 1889, Charles G. Guenther became the partner of Mr. Bayless, under

the firm name of Bayless & Guenther. This relation still exists. To revert, however, to the initiatory practice of Mr. Bayless in Frankfort, it may be mentioned that it was soon made manifest that Mr. Bayless had a peculiar faculty for handling the legal affairs of corporations. He was selected as local attorney for the railroad companies then constructing their lines through the county, and his reputation was soon established on a permanency, and his corporation business has steadily and rapidly increased from year to year, until he now stands without a peer in Indiana in this particular class of litigation.

In 1884 he accepted the position of general attorney for the Indianapolis and Chicago division of the Monon route, or Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railway company, which position he held two years; in 1886 he was appointed general attorney for the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City, or "Clover Leaf" railroad company, for Indiana, which office he held until 1892, when he accepted the position of assistant general solicitor for the same company, and had entire charge of the litigation of the company in Indiana and Illinois; in May, 1893, he was appointed assistant general counsel for the receiver of this company, which position he still holds. Mr. Bayless is also special attorney for the Logansport and Terre Haute division of the Vandavia line, and also the local attorney with the Lake Erie & Western railroad company. Mr. Bayless is also called upon quite frequently to act as counsel for the "Big Four," or Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis company, as well as for the Wabash company as local counsel. Beside his railroad connection, he is attorney for the Central Union Telephone company in Indiana, and has been the counsel for the water-works, gas and other corporations at Frankfort. In March, 1894, he was admitted to the bar of the United States supreme court.

Mr. Bayless was most happily united in marriage, in Clinton county, November 21, 1872, to Miss Emma D. Clark, daughter of Dr. John M. and Sarah V. (Gilkerson) Clark, prominent residents of the county. This lady was born August 18, 1852, is highly accomplished, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. Two children have blessed this union, and are named Coralyn C. and Florence G. Mr. Bayless is a thirty-second degree Mason, a K. of P., a member of the I. O. R. M. and of the B. & P. O. E. In politics he is a republican, and in 1874 was elected mayor of Frankfort, and filled the office for three consecutive terms of two years each. For a number of years he was chairman of the republican county central committee, and a member of the republican state central committee. His name has frequently been mentioned as a candidate for the position of congressman on the republican ticket in this congressional district. This, however, he has always declined on account of his extensive law practice. It is needless here to comment upon the career or character of such a man as Samuel O. Bayless.

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EDWARD C. BEAVER, agent of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis railway and for twenty-four years a prominent citizen of Frankfort, was born on the tenth day of January, 1848, in Montgomery county, Ohio. His father, John N. F. Beaver; for a number of years a business man of Dayton, Ohio, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., the son of Nicholas Beaver, also a native of the Keystone state. John N. F. Beaver, married in Montgomery county, Ohio, Miss Caroline Snyder, who was born in 1821 and died in the city of Dayton in the year 1861. Mr. Beaver died in the same city, in 1856, at the age of thirty-seven years. The following are the names of their five children:

Frederick P., Edward C., Harriet A., Charles and Alice Ida, all living with the exception of Charles. The subject of this sketch is in possession of some interesting facts relating to his paternal family history, which he traces back through many generations to the old country, notably to the city of Strasburg, then belonging to France but now subject to Germany. In that city were seven brothers, French Huguenots, who, by reason of religious persecution in France, during the latter part of the sixteenth century, were compelled to leave their native country and seek a home elsewhere, which they did by escaping to the United States. They settled in various parts of Pennsylvania and other eastern states, and left a number of descendants, who became prominently known in various sections of the Union. It is from one of the brothers referred to that the subject of this sketch is descended, and he has inherited in a marked degree many of the sterling traits which characterized his sturdy ancestors. Mr. Beaver's maternal grandfather was of Pennsylvania birth and a descendant of an old and well known Holland family that came to America at a very early period in the history of the country.

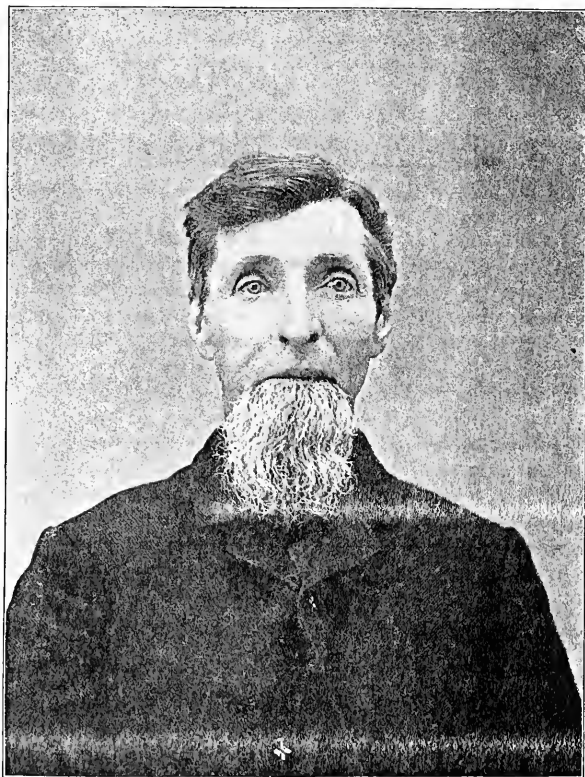
Edward C. Beaver received a good education in the public schools of Dayton, Ohio, but was compelled to lay aside his books at the early age of fifteen and rely upon his own exertions for a livelihood. When sixteen years old, he accepted a clerkship in a dry-goods house at Ripley, Ohio, and after continuing in that capacity for a period of nearly five years, during which time he became familiar with every detail of the business, he accepted a similar place in the city of Portsmouth, where he remained for a limited period. He next moved to Liberty, Ind., and learned telegraphy, and accepted his first position as an operator with the C. H. & D. railway at Oxford, Ohio, where he remained for six months as operator,

and for about one year in the double position of operator and agent. Mr. Beaver next accepted an offer from the old L. C. & S. W., now the Vandalia company, to take charge of the telegraph office at Frankfort, Ind., and entered upon the discharge of his duties in January, 1872, at which date the line had not completed telegraphic communications with this city; hence, for a short time his position was that of assistant agent. Mr. Beaver was the first operator at this point, and held the position until 1875, at which date he severed his connection with the road and embarked on the dry-goods business, continuing the same for a period of five years. In 1880, he again entered the employ of the Vandalia as agent at Frankfort, and has since discharged the duties of the position in a manner highly satisfactory to the company by which he is employed. Mr. Beaver is an accomplished railroad man, thoroughly familiar with every detail of his office, and is highly esteemed for his knowledge of the business in general and his unusual adaptability to its duties. Fraternally he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and politically affiliates with the republican party. For two years he served the city of Frankfort as a member of the common council, aside from which he has held no civil office nor has he been an aspirant for official honors, political or otherwise. In 1873 Mr. Beaver was united in marriage to one of Frankfort's most estimable young ladies—Miss Amanda D. Gaster—a union blessed by the birth of one child, a daughter, Anna Pearl Beaver. Mr. Beaver and family are esteemed members of the Presbyterian church of Frankfort.

The arduous duties pertaining to telegraphy, as is well known, are exceedingly wearing upon the constitution, but Mr. Beaver has been able to bear the wear and tear, and at the same time maintain his imperturbability.

PETER BEEBOUT, one of the foremost farmers of Michigan township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Fayette county, Ind., September 22, 1830, and is of German extraction. William Beebout, his father, was born and reared in Fayette county, Pa., from which state he moved to Ohio, and a few years later came to Indiana, and purchased and improved a farm in Fayette county. He married Catherine Walters, daughter of Michael Walters, a noted Indian fighter. Mr. Walters was at one time captured by the redskins, who, admiring his bravery, did not burn him at the stake, and in about three years he made his escape. William Beebout died while the younger children of his family were yet small, but the mother managed to keep the family together and to educate them and rear them to be an honor to her name. In her old days she made her home with her son, our subject.

Peter Beebout, whose name heads this biography, was reared a farmer and was educated in the old-fashioned log school-house. December 15, 1852, he married Miss Ann Parker, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Benbow) Parker. Mr. Parker was a native of New Jersey, of German descent; he farmed for some time in Henry county, Ind., in 1852 came to Clinton county, and at his death was the owner of 200 acres of land. He lost his wife September 7, 1870, and his own death occurred July 26, 1888. Mr. Beebout settled on his present farm in 1857. It then consisted of 110 acres and was but little improved; it was afterward increased to 400 acres, but he has generously given most of this to his married children, retaining for himself 180 acres only. On this he has a substantial but plain dwelling and a large bank barn. He handles registered stock, including Polo-Angus cattle and Poland China hogs. In politics Mr. Beebout is a democrat, but, although he has been frequently



PETER BEEBOUT.



MRS. PETER BEEBOUT.

urged to accept office, including that of county commissioner, he has always declined. He is a Protestant in his religious predilections, but is connected with no church, although he contributes liberally to the aid of numerous denominations. His children are named Elizabeth C., wife of Robert Heaton; John, William, Warren, Howard, Hattie, Carrie and Elmer G. Mr. Beebout is an accomplished agriculturist, and was the first man in the county to introduce tile draining.

Mr. Beebout has led an industrious and upright life, and his heart is filled with the sentiments of a true christianity, notwithstanding the fact that he is not a member of any legitimately organized body of worshippers. Charitable in every impulse, the suffering poor have never appealed to him in vain, although his benefactions have ever been of an unostentatious and modest character.

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DAVID BLACK, a substantial farmer of Michigan township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Montgomery county, Ind., May 30, 1839, and descends from good old German stock, Schwartz being the original name in German. Daniel Black, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born on the ocean, while his parents were on their way to America. Growing up on the solid land, however, he entered 160 acres in Preble county, Ohio, where he passed his life. Daniel Black, his son, was born, was married, and died on his father's farm. He served in the war of 1812, was a strong Methodist, and was the father of the following children: David, Uri, and Thomas J. Uri Black, son of Daniel, was born on the old farm in Preble county, Ohio, November 6, 1806, was a blacksmith by trade, came to Indiana in 1833, and entered 160 acres of land in Montgomery county, near the Boone county line; this farm he improved,

but later sold and bought one near Thorntown, on which he lived eleven years and then sold; in 1865 he came to Clinton county and purchased 245 acres, on which he resided until his death in 1882. He married Mary Ann Wolf, daughter of John Wolf. Mr. Black was a staunch republican and served as justice of the peace many years; he was a devout Methodist, and was a class leader at Thorntown. His children were born in the following order: George W., William L., Daniel, John, Henry H., David, James F., Uri, Jesse L., Mary E., and Sarah C.

David Black, son of the above and subject proper of this biographical sketch, was educated in the old-time log school-house, common in his early day. September 19, 1861, he enlisted for three years in company I, Tenth I. V. I., and took part in the following engagements: Mill Springs, Corinth, Perryville, Tullahoma, Pittsburg Landing, Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Kennesaw Mountain, Lost Mountain, Big Shanty, Missionary Ridge, Chickamahga, Hoover's Gap, Chattanooga River, Rolling Fork, and others. At Rolling Fork he caught a bullet in his haversack; at Missionary Ridge his hat was blown off by concussion of a shell; at Chattanooga a sixty-two pound shell passed between his legs and buried itself in the ground, covering him all over with dirt. Notwithstanding all these "close calls," Mr. Black escaped being wounded, and was absent from duty only a few days, while sick in the Kingston, Ga., hospital. At Tunnell Hill Mr. Black was offered a corporalship, but he refused to accept the position unless elected to it, and elected he was. He received an honorable discharge September 19, 1864, and now receives a pension of eighteen dollars per month. Mr. Black is a member of the F. & A. M., and has passed all the chairs of Herman lodge, No. 184; he is now senior grand in the Michigan-

town lodge of the I. O. O. F., and is a member of Rubicon lodge, No. 340, K. of P. Mr. Black was married December 12, 1865, to Miss Melissa E. Van Ausdall, daughter of Henry and Sarah A. (Deem) Van Ausdall. Mrs. Sarah A. (Deem) Van Ausdall was a full cousin of Gov. Campbell, of Ohio. Mr. Van Ausdall is a highly educated gentleman and has long been a teacher in graded and high schools. The children born to the marriage of Mr. Black are named Howard L., Laurie E., John C. and Maud F. Mr. Black has a fine farm of ninety-nine acres, improved with every modern convenience. He and family hold the respect of all their neighbors.

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ABEL W. BEWSEY, a progressive citizen of Perry township, Clinton county, Ind., was born here August 16, 1858, and is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Dukes) Bewsey, both parents of English descent. His grandfather was James Bewsey, who emigrated from England to the United States a number of years ago and settled in New York; thence, after his marriage, he moved to Indiana and located near the town of Hardensburg. His son, Samuel Bewsey, father of Abel W., was born in the vicinity of Hardensburg and was by occupation a cooper, which trade he followed until his thirtieth year, when, on account of declining health, he moved to the country and engaged in agriculture. In 1856 he moved to Clinton county and purchased a place of 160 acres, at the time but little improved, from which, by the exercise of great industry, he subsequently developed a very fine farm. He owned at one time 320 acres of land, the greater part of which was highly improved, and he became one of the most successful and progressive citizens of the township where he lived. Samuel Bewsey was one

of the early settlers of Clinton county and a man of local prominence. He was originally a whig, afterward supported the republican party, and as such was elected to the position of trustee of the township. He lived to a ripe old age and died on the twenty-first day of August, 1893; Mrs. Bewsey is still living.

Abel W. Bewsey was reared a farmer and early chose agriculture for the work to which his life should be devoted. In his chosen calling he has met with the most encouraging success and now owns a well-stocked and well-tilled farm, with modern improvements, lying about one mile east of the thriving town of Colfax, thus being within easy access of a good market. His place is considered one of the best in Clinton county, and as a farmer and stock raiser Mr. Bewsey takes a deservedly high rank among the successful agriculturists of the township of Perry. He is an enterprising man, a close observer, and takes an active interest in public affairs, and is a politician of the republican school; religiously he subscribes to the United Brethren creed, while his wife is a Methodist. Mr. Bewsey was married December 18, 1879, to Mary A. Bliss, to which union have been born the following children: Bertha, Roy, Flora, Orlando and Lela. The father of Mrs. Bewsey was for a number of years a well-known farmer of Clinton county, and at one time was engaged in the mercantile trade at Logansport, where he did a very successful business.

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AD. BERGEN, M. D., was born in Benton county, Iowa, December 2, 1866, and is a son of Isaac and Martha (Vorhis) Bergen. Isaac Bergen was born in the state of Kentucky September 3, 1829, married in Johnson county, Ind., in 1852, and was there engaged in farming until 1855, at which time he emigrated to Iowa, locating





M. W. Berryman

in Benton county, where he followed the pursuit of agriculture until his removal to the town of Vinton in 1886. Isaac Bergen is a successful man, a public-spirited citizen of the county where he resides, and by judicious management has become the possessor of ample means, owning at this time 975 acres of land in Benton county, Iowa, and other property equally valuable. He is the father of eight children, namely: J. C., railroad agent at Livermore, Iowa; Retta, deceased; Jennie, deceased; Matilda, wife of W. H. Hanna, of Iowa; Mattie, wife of Dr. J. D. George, of Indianapolis; E. D., the subject of this mention; James T., deceased, and G. L.

Dr. Bergen remained with his parents until attaining his majority, received his early education in the country school, and in 1888 was graduated from the Tilford academy. On completing his literary education, he began reading medicine with Dr. C. C. Griffin, of Vinton, Iowa, under whose instructions he continued two years, and then attended a course of lectures in the university of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Later, he prosecuted his professional studies under the able instruction of Dr. J. D. George, of Indianapolis, and in March, 1891, was graduated from the Chicago school of Homeopathy. After receiving his diploma, the doctor began the practice of his profession at Frankfort, Ind., where he has since remained, and where his well known abilities as a skillful and painstaking physician have won for him a large and lucrative business, which is constantly increasing. Dr. Bergen was married in Frankfort, August 30, 1892, to Mary D. Young, who was born in Clinton county, Ind., on the ninth day of April, 1871, daughter of John S. and Carrie (Kern) Young. The doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Maccabees fraternities; also a member of the Indiana institute of Homeopathy, and in religion subscribes to the creed of

the Presbyterian church. He possesses natural abilities of a high order, that have been quickened by a thorough mental discipline, and he is universally recognized as one of the rising physicians of Clinton county. Of prepossessing presence and genial disposition, the doctor has won a prominent place in the regard of his fellow-citizens, and the future has in store for him a career of great promise and usefulness.

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WILLIAM N. BERRYMAN, the accommodating station agent at Scircleville, Clinton county, Ind., for the Lake Erie & Western Railroad company, was born in Madison county, Ind., August 20, 1865. His father, Charles E. Berryman, descended from an old colonial family of North Carolina, and married Charity J. Worley, daughter of William and Nancy Worley, who were among the earliest settlers of Madison county. The father was engaged in merchandising for a number of years after marriage, and during the late war was a government contractor for horses. He was a republican in politics, was of the New Light religious faith, and a Freemason, and died in May, 1881, and the mother now resides in Scircleville, a respectable member of the Christian church. Their three surviving children are named William N., John E. and Mary E.

William N. Berryman received a good education and began his business life as a clerk in a drug store, but before he was grown learned telegraphy and station work on the railroad, and for twelve years has discharged the duties of his position to the satisfaction of the company and of the public. He is a thorough business man of large caliber, and enjoys the confidence of all who know him. He is a stanch democrat, and by that party has been unanimously selected as their nominee for the office of township trustee, his business qualifi-

cations and the esteem in which he is held by the public peculiarly fitting him for the race. He is a member of the Shield lodge, No. 71, K. of P., at Frankfort, and of the Seircleville lodge, No. 593, I. O. O. F., and in the latter he has passed all the chairs, and has also been its representative in the grand lodge. He is an advocate of public education and is free in his support of the churches. Mr. Berryman was married to Miss F. E. Merritt, daughter of John Merritt and sister of Lawson C. Merritt, whose biography appears on another page. To this union have been born three children: Jewett C., deceased, and Boyd M. and Charles. After taking the agency of the Lake Erie & Western railroad, twelve years ago, while Mr. Berryman was yet an unmarried man, he built a house for his widowed mother and family, and just before his marriage, he deeded it to her, thus providing for her a home. He then made a new start in life's battle, with his wife to aid him, and they are now the owners of a nice forty-acre farm, beside other town property. Mr. Berryman's energy and close attention to business have won for him not only the esteem and approbation of the company by which he is employed, but also the commendation of the public in general. His social position is as enviable as it is deserved, and his genial disposition and generous impulses have made him a universal favorite.

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GEORGE W. BIRD, the efficient city marshal of Frankfort, was born at the historic town of Harper's Ferry, Va., on the nineteenth day of December, 1848, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Crumpton) Bird, parents both natives of the same state. Jacob Bird died when the subject of this sketch was barely one year old, and the widowed mother, with

her only child, continued to live at Harper's Ferry until the breaking out of the great rebellion. When President Lincoln issued his proclamation, advising all loyal people to move out of the state of Virginia, Mrs. Bird with her son and brother moved to Weaverton, Md., where they continued to reside until the year 1870. In the meantime, George W., after receiving his educational training in schools of the above town, began working for himself at different kinds of employment, and for some years prior to 1870 engaged in the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. He was married in the above year to Miss Jane A. Buffington of Virginia, and afterward was engaged as driller in the Hagerstown tunnel, later worked in an iron furnace at Knoxville, Md., to which place he removed with his wife and mother, making his home there for a period of two years. For a little over a year Mr. Bird was a fireman on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., and in the spring of 1873 came to Frankfort, Ind., where he has since resided.

Mr. Bird learned the plasterer's trade which he followed with fair success for seven years, the greater part of the time as contractor; in 1880 he was elected marshal of Frankfort, which position he held two terms, being re-elected in 1882. From the year 1884 to the year 1888 Mr. Bird was alternately engaged in his trade and the furniture business, and from the latter date to 1891, inclusive, served as deputy city marshal of Frankfort. In 1892 he was again elected marshal for a term of two years, and in 1894 was re-elected for a term of four years, being the present incumbent of the office. As a guardian of the peace Mr. Bird has proved a most excellent and efficient officer, and the ability displayed in the discharge of the many onerous duties of the position has received universal recognition and commen-

dation. Politically, Mr. Bird has always been an active republican, and fraternally belongs to the Masonic order, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Improved Order of Red Men, the last named of which he had the honor of representing in the great council at Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Bird have a family of six children, namely: Edgar E., a telegraph operator; Pearl, Agnes, Bertha, Ethel and Maud. The mother of Mr. Bird is still living and has made her home with him ever since he arrived at manhood's estate.

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SELDEN E. BLISS, a prosperous carpenter and ex-soldier of Colfax, Clinton county, Ind., is of Scotch-Irish descent, coming from a New York family of colonial antiquity. His father, Elias Bliss, a native of the Empire state, was a carpenter and farmer, was an early settler of Ohio, and is still living, at the age of seventy-nine years; his mother died six years ago, in Ohio, a devout member of the Methodist church. Selden E. Bliss was married June 28, 1868, to Lucinda E. Baker, daughter of Daniel and Rachel (Mattix) Baker. Daniel Baker came from Ohio to Indiana in the early history of Clinton county, and entered and cleared up eighty acres of land, but lost his wife July 18, 1888; she took a deep interest in religion, and died strong in the faith of the United Brethren church. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bliss were born the following children: Flora M., Charles E., Edward L. (deceased), Rachel E. and Genevieve E. Mr. Bliss has made a success in life and is the owner of a very pleasant residence and fine city lots. For over three years he did good and faithful service under his country's flag, and a brief record is here given of his military career: At the age of eighteen he enlisted for three years, November 6, 1861, in company

C. Fortieth I. V. I., and saw his first battle at Shiloh; he was next in the siege of Corinth; then at Perryville, Ky.; then in the battle of Stone River; was at Waldron's Ridge, and at Missionary Ridge was wounded, having a great toe shot away, and for several weeks was in the convalescent camp at Chattanooga; then joined his regiment at Tullahoma, Tenn.; was in front of Dalton and at Resaca, and was here hit by a spent ball in the left arm; fought at Kenesaw Mountain and at Peach Tree Creek and Spring Hill; back to Franklin; down on the Atlanta campaign for ninety days; was with Thomas in pursuit of Hood, fighting until the latter's army was scattered, and, in fact, was with the army of the Cumberland in all its marches, engagements and victories, from the time of his enlistment until his final discharge at Nashville, December 10, 1864. For all this hard service his grateful country now allows him a pension of \$14 per month. Mr. Bliss is a member of Stillwell post, No. 375, G. A. R., and in politics is a republican.

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SAMUEL M. BLYSTONE, a substantial farmer and ex-soldier of Michigan township, Clinton county, Ind., is of German descent, but of an old American family, his grandfather Blystone having been a hero in the Revolutionary army. Moses Blystone, father of Samuel M., was a native of Ohio and came to Clinton county, Ind., with the early settlers. He married Hannah Paris, daughter of Richard and Eva Paris, natives of Alabama. To this marriage the following children have been born: George F., William J., Josephus and Samuel M. Excepting George F., these sons were all in the late war.

Samuel M. Blystone was born in Michigan township, Clinton county, Ind., April 5, 1844, and has been a farmer from his youth up. In

the fall of 1864, Mr. Blystone enlisted in company G, Fifty-first regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, and was assigned to the army of the Cumberland under Gen. Thomas. He participated in the campaigns of Tennessee, Alabama, and the battles of Columbus, Bridgeport, Franklin and Nashville. In the first day's battle at Nashville a shell exploded near him and the concussion rendered him senseless for more than an hour; the second day a minie ball struck his hand, necessitating his transfer to the hospital; while convalescing he was attacked by the measles, which settled on his lungs, permanently disabling him. He was honorably discharged in the fall of 1865, and now receives a pension of \$14 per month, and is a dormant member of the G. A. R. In 1871 Mr. Blystone married Miss Mary Wilson, daughter of George M. and Lucinda (Kent) Wilson, the former of whom was a farmer of Clinton county. Mr. Blystone at once settled on his farm of 120 acres, which is well improved and cultivated. They have two children—Mark M. and Hattie B.—both married and doing for themselves.

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MARION URIAH BOND is a worthy representative of the business interests of Kirklint, Clinton county, Ind., is a valued citizen and an honored veteran of the late war. He is now engaged in the hardware and agricultural implement business. He came of an old family of Dutch origin, but his grandfather was an Ohio farmer. His father, Elias J. Bond, was born in Ohio, in 1823, and on attaining his majority married Margaret Slagle, who was born in 1826. Their children were Marion U.; Mary A., wife of William Wood; David P., who wedded Ruth Elmore; Sarah E., wife of Jasper Johnson; James P., who wedded Mary Ricketts; Desta, wife of William Woods;

George E., who married Ella Wells; Jesse B., who married Matilda Elkenson; and Stephen A., deceased. Mr. Bond owned about 1,000 acres of improved land. He had only \$200 at the time of his marriage, and by hard labor, perseverance and economy, he acquired a handsome competence. In politics he was an old-line whig and afterward became a republican. Both he and his wife belonged to the Christian church. He was a straightforward, industrious man, who had the respect of his neighbors, and was often appointed guardian for young children. He and his wife now live retired in Clinton county.

M. U. Bond was born in Ohio, July 19, 1844, was reared on the old homestead farm and remained with his parents until August 7, 1863, when he joined company B, One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois infantry, under Capt. Dutch. After drilling for some thirty days, the regiment started from La Fayette to Fort Durbon, Mich., and guarded the arsenal at that place for a month. Thence they proceeded to Tennessee and participated in the battle of Bull's Gap, which was a hard-fought engagement. They then crossed the mountains into North Carolina, and for seven days they were without provisions, save what they could gather from the surrounding country. This caused them to retreat, which they did, cutting the timber behind them in order to impede the advance of the enemy's artillery. About this time Mr. Bond was taken with the measles, but was forced to march through mud and rain, and when his fever was the highest had to ford Clinch river. For a week afterward he lay unconscious, and when he recovered found himself in an old log church surrounded by many of his companions, all lying on the floor. The guerrillas made a raid on this place, set fire to the church, and some of the soldiers who were unable to help themselves perished in the flames. Mr. Bond suc-

ceeded in getting away from the building and was afterward taken to Cumberland Gap, where he was forced to lie on the ground in a tent. Those who were able had to forage for their food. About this time a young colored girl came to the tents, and Mr. Bond says to her he owes his life, for she gathered herbs and roots, from which she made teas which proved very beneficial to the patients. The regiment then again proceeded to the front, and two weeks later was sent to Camp Nelson, in Kentucky, where for the first time the sick and wounded received the attention which they so much required. Mr. Bond's health was so greatly impaired that he was granted a furlough and returned home. In March, 1864, on a physician's certificate of disability, he was mustered out and again went to his father's farm.

On the 15th of March, 1865, Mr. Bond married Mrs. Eliza A. Whalen, who was born in 1842, and is a daughter of Dudley and Mary Holden. To them have been born eight children: Gazaro Almeda, Lou Edna, John W., Gertrude, Milford M., Clarence, Lottie and Flossie. Mrs. Bond owned sixty-five acres of land, and to that farm the young people removed, making it their home for eight years, when they traded it for ninety-three acres in Kirklin township. This was afterward exchanged for a farm of 225 acres on the Michigantown road, and to its cultivation Mr. Bond devoted his energies until 1892, when he removed to the town of Kirklin and purchased an interest in the Frazier & Bond roller process flouring mill. They also bought and sold grain during one season. The partnership was then dissolved, and our subject afterward bought out Robert Thomas, and began dealing in shelf and heavy hardware, tinware, agricultural implements, buggies and wagons. He has prospered in this line and has a constantly increasing business. He is also a stockholder

in the Kirklin Natural Gas company. Mr. Bond has served as road superintendent of his township, is an active republican, and has frequently been delegate to the county and congressional conventions. He holds membership with the Christian church, and belongs to Chickamauga post, No. 44, G. A. R., of which he has been assistant treasurer for twenty years; also belongs to Kirklin lodge, No. 443, F. & A. M., in which he has been actively interested since its organization, more than twenty-five years ago. He is also noble grand in Kirklin lodge, No. 299, I. O. O. F. He is a faithful citizen, who is as loyal to his country in the days of peace as when he followed the stars and stripes on southern battle fields.

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DAVID M. BONHAM, M. D., of Edna Mills, Ross township, Clinton county, Ind., is one of the leading physicians of his county, and a prominent citizen, coming from an old colonial Virginia family. His grandfather, Dr. Benjamin Bonham, was born at Oldtown, Va., of German stock. He married, in Virginia, Susan Zinger, and to them were born five children, viz.: Susan, Wesley, Samuel, Jeremiah and David. At an early age Dr. Benjamin Bonham settled in Shelby county, Ohio, practiced medicine for many years, and died of heart disease while visiting a patient. His wife also practiced medicine extensively for twenty years, and rode horseback far and wide. Jeremiah Bonham, son of above and father of our subject, was born in Virginia and went to Ohio with his parents at three years of age. He married Mary Fee, daughter of John and Ann (Gordon) Fee, natives of Kentucky. John Fee was a substantial farmer of Shelby county, Ohio, and gave all of his children a farm. To Jeremiah Bonham and wife were born four children: David M., Susan, Nancy and Francis. Jere-

miah Bonham died at the age of sixty-three years. He and wife were members of the Methodist church, and he was an honorable, industrious man.

Dr. David M. Bonham was born in Shelby county, Ohio, September 15, 1849, received a common school education and taught seven terms in Ohio, beginning at sixteen years of age. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Julian Sharp, of Cridersville, Ohio, and attended the Eclectic Medical institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio, receiving his diploma in 1869, and also attended the Michigan university, at Ann Arbor, receiving his diploma from that renowned institution in 1874. He first began the practice of medicine in Sidney, Ohio, in 1869, remaining five years, and then practiced at Pleasant Hill, Ohio, three years, and was then at New Vienna, Ohio, six years. He came to Edna Mills, Ind., in 1885. The doctor has been phenomenally successful in his profession, and has built up a large and lucrative practice that extends from Edna Mills far and wide through the surrounding counties. He provides his own medicines, that his patients may have them pure, and he always has on hand a large and well selected stock, which he keeps in the most systematic order, so that mistakes are almost impossible, and his methods are commended by all physicians who see his plan. Dr. Bonham is a patron of the leading medical journals of the day, keeps well read up, and is a member of the State Medical society, Homeopathic institute, and is president of the Bureau. Dr. Bonham married Della Symons, daughter of John Symons, and to Dr. and Mrs. Bonham were born two children—Gale and Ray. Mrs. Bonham died in 1884, and the doctor next married Dora, daughter of Samuel Oldham, and to this union have been born four children, viz.: Lonnie, Bessie, Russell and Samuel. Dr. Bonham has prospered, and is the owner of a tasteful residence

and other town property. He and wife are members of the German Baptist church. The doctor is a man of broad mind, and is highly respected as a physician and citizen. He is entirely a self-made man, having begun life as a school teacher.

ASA H. BOULDEN.—Conspicuous among the successful lawyers of the Frankfort bar is Asa H. Boulden, a native of Clinton county, Ind., and son of James N. and Sarah A. (Elmore) Boulden. The Bouldens were among the early pioneers of Clinton, moving to this part of the state about the year 1830, and in the growth and development of the county they have ever taken an active and prominent part. To the union of James N. and Sarah Boulden were born eight children, five sons and three daughters, all of whom with one exception reside in or near Frankfort at the present time. Their names are as follows: Asa H., Horace G. (deceased), William A., Mortimer D., Oliver J., Hattie M., Charles E. and Forest M. Of the above, William A. is a farmer; Mortimer, Hattie, Oliver and Forest are well-known teachers of Clinton county, and Charles E. is the present efficient county surveyor.

Asa H., the immediate subject of notice, was born on the second day of October, 1854, and remained under the parental roof until his eighteenth year, attending in the meantime the schools of the neighborhood. After his marriage, which was consummated in the year 1874, with Mary J. Hardesty, Mr. Boulden engaged in the pursuit of agriculture in White county, where he remained two years, at the end of which time, he returned to Clinton county, and for the three years succeeding followed farming with reasonably fair results in the township of Kirklun. During the next few years he carried on general trading in con-

nection with agriculture, and in 1879 engaged in the lumber business at the town of Kirklín, where, in addition to buying and selling lumber and timber, he operated a saw-mill for about one year. His next venture was as a dealer in slack barrel staves, at the town of Kirklín, in partnership with Robert Stoops, Esq., where he remained one year and then embarked in the drug trade at Kirklín for three years as a member of the firm of Davis & Boulden, doing a very remunerative business in the interim.

Exchanging his interest in the above house for a general stock of clothing, Mr. Boulden dealt in the latter line for a limited period at Kirklín and then moved his business to the town of Sheridan, Hamilton county, where he remained one year, disposing of his stock at the end of that time and retiring permanently from the mercantile trade. While residing at Kirklín Mr. Boulden filled the office of justice of the peace four years, and in the meantime, having selected the law for a profession, he began preparing himself for the same by a course of reading, which he pursued assiduously during his incumbency and afterwards. He resigned the justiceship in 1886, and, coming to Frankfort, entered the office of Bristow & Higinbotham, the leading law firm of the city, and after his admission to the bar, in March of that year, he at once entered upon the active practice of his profession with the above-named gentlemen, continuing a member of the firm until its dissolution, two years later. During the next four years, Mr. Boulden was associated in the practice with Messrs. Bristow & Beard, and at the end of that time he was appointed deputy prosecutor of Clinton county, the duties of which he discharged in a creditable manner for a period of three years. His next partner was Marcellus Bristow, with whom he remained one year, and, after practicing alone for the same length of time, he ef-

ected a co-partnership with A. M. Waters, which was dissolved one year later, since which time Mr. Boulden has been alone in the practice. Mr. Boulden has led an active and industrious life, and in his profession has earned the reputation of a capable and honorable lawyer, a safe counselor, an able advocate, and a successful general practitioner. Among his professional associates of the Clinton bar he is highly esteemed, and as a citizen fully alive to all that benefits the public, he is progressive and energetic in the sense in which those terms are usually understood. Politically his allegiance is with the republican party, but he is not a partisan in the sense of seeking the honors or emoluments of office. Fraternally he belongs to the I. O. O. F., and to the Royal Order of Moose. Mr. and Mrs. Boulden have two children—James, deceased, and Millie A.

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CHARLES MADISON BRIDGFORD, who is successfully engaged in general farming in Kirklín township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Butler county, Ohio, January 10, 1824, and is of Welsh descent. His grandfather, William Bridgford, was a native of Virginia, and was a blacksmith and farmer. He voted with the democratic party, and lived to the age of eighty-four. His children were John, William B., George, Richard, Walter, Polly, Eliza, Nancy and Elsie. William Bonaparte Bridgford was born in Virginia in 1794, and when a young man learned the trade of shoemaking, which he followed several years. He married Polly Wakeland, of Kentucky, daughter of Charles and Permilia Wakeland, and their children were: Andrew J., Mary A., Samuel A., Charles M., Caroline G., Parnelia, Francis E. (deceased), James, William T. and Eliza (who died at the age of eleven years). Mr. Bridgford owned fifty acres of college

land near Oxford, Ohio, which he sold on removing to Fayette county, Ind., in 1830. In 1832, he settled in Marion county, and there he reared part of his family, and accumulated 400 acres of land. He became a prominent and influential citizen, and for four years served as justice of the peace. In politics he was first a whig and afterward a republican. Like his father and brother, he served in the war of 1812, with the mounted men which were sent to Canada. He died at the age of sixty-eight, and his wife passed away in 1850, at the age of fifty-four years. They were buried in Marion county, Ind.

C. M. Bridgford spent the days of his boyhood and youth on a farm, and was educated in a log school-house, which he attended two months each winter. He lived with his parents until February 25, 1847, when he married Mary A. Hilton, who was born July 10, 1828, and is a daughter of Aquilla and Sarah (Redwine) Hilton. They had two children, Virginia A. and Sam A. (who died in childhood). They began their domestic life on the old home farm, and those early days were a period of hardship. First the daughter died; then, on the 28th of May, 1851, the mother passed away; while, shortly after the on joined the silent majority. Mr. Bridgford was again married February 9, 1859, his second union being with Ellen Miller, who was born July 14, 1825, and was a daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Liddick) Miller, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Maryland. Mr. Bridgford inherited from his father about \$1,900, and his wife received from her father 120 acres of land. The farm on which they now reside is a rich and highly cultivated tract, well drained with 800 rods of tiling and supplied with all modern improvements and accessories. The pleasant home is the abode of hospitality, and our subject and his worthy wife rank high in social circles and have many warm

friends in the community. In politics he is a stalwart republican, unswerving in his allegiance to the party.

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A D. BROCK, one of the most extensive farmers of Jackson township, Clinton county, Ind., is a native of the state and was born in Johnson county, November 1, 1824. His father, Elias Brock, was born in Kentucky February 8, 1800, moved from his native state to Ohio, and thence came to Indiana, where he was married, in Johnson county, to Miss Mary Durbin, a native of Kentucky. In 1835 Elias Brock brought his family to Clinton county and here purchased 240 acres of wild land, and also entered forty acres from the government, but did not live long afterward, dying in February, 1839, and leaving a widow, who had borne him eight children. Two of these had previously died, and of the remaining six A. D. Brock was the eldest, and is now the only survivor. Mrs. Brock was born April 12, 1802, was married December 6, 1821, and died March 25, 1872. The names of her deceased children were Elizabeth, Susan, Martha, Thomas, Clarissa, John W. and Nancy M.

A. D. Brock, as will have been noticed, was but fourteen years old when he lost his father, and, being the eldest son, was naturally the one on whom the care of the home farm devolved, and the chief part of this care was to release it from indebtedness, which, by hard work he succeeded in doing. Not only this, he has added to the old homestead until he now owns 818 acres, and an important factor in this desired result has been stock raising. His success in life has been marvelous, and he has now retired from active work, renting his land and giving it only a general supervision. Mr. Brock has never married, and until her recent death his sister has been his house-



Amos D Brock

keeper. Politically Mr. Brock is a democrat. In his retirement he enjoys not only the comforts secured by a well-spent life, but the respect of all who know him.

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WILEY W. BROOKS, one of the heaviest farmers of Forest township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Tazewell county, Va., and is of German descent through the distant past. His grandfather, Robert Brooks, was also a native of Tazewell county, Va., where he owned a plantation, and from which state he volunteered as a soldier in the war of 1812. His son, Robert Brooks, Jr., was born in Tazewell county also, in the year 1801. He married Sarah Vensel, and had born to him six children in the following order: Manda, Adeline V., Robert O., Andrew J., Wiley W. and Sarah E. Both parents were members of the M. E. church. They came to Clinton county in 1858, and here the father died in 1872, the death of the mother having taken place in Tazewell county, Va.

Wiley W. Brooks was reared a farmer and educated in the proverbial log school-house. He married Elizabeth Michael, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Trobaugh) Michael, who were of German descent and among the early settlers of Clinton county. At their marriage Wiley W. Brooks and wife settled on a part of her father's old farm, which part they have increased so as to comprise 190 acres, improved with a good dwelling and barn and in a good state of cultivation. Mr. Brooks also owns and operates a steam thrasher. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Brooks were named Leona, Albert H., Williard D., and Lessie G. Of these, Leona died February 10, 1892, at the age of eighteen, a devout member of the M. P. church, and beloved by all who knew her, and Albert H., is a teacher in the

township schools. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks are both members of the M. P. church, in which he is a class leader, has been steward, was at one time Sabbath-school superintendent, and is now a Sabbath-school teacher. Mr. Brooks is also a member of Forest lodge, No. 592, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs, and which he has represented in the grand lodge; he is likewise a member of the encampment, and also a K. of P. The family stand very high socially and their circle of acquaintances is large and influential.

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JOHN A. BROOKIE, a thriving farmer of Jackson township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Oldham county, Ky., February 6, 1821, and is the second son of William and Mary (Dougherty) Brookie, also natives of Kentucky and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. William, the father, was the son of John Brookie, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, who was shot in the left shoulder at the battle of Lexington, and crippled for life; William Brookie, his son, served in the war of 1812. John, the grandfather, was the progenitor of the American family, and in coming from Scotland to America settled in Pennsylvania, where he was married, and subsequently moved to Kentucky, locating in Lexington. After the death of his wife he came to Madison county, Ind., and lived until his death with his daughter, Mrs. Catherine Anderson. The father of our subject, William Brookie, was born December 8, 1782, was married May 30, 1816, and died July 23, 1838. Mary (Dougherty) Brookie was born January 9, 1794, and died May 14, 1868. On coming from Kentucky to Indiana, William made a temporary sojourn in Madison county, where he followed carpentering the while, and then returned to Kentucky, lived there until 1834, and then again came to

Indiana, and for four years resided in Clinton county, and finally went to Carroll county, where he died in 1838, his widow surviving until 1868. They were the parents of thirteen children, ten of whom lived to maturity, namely: Mary A., James D., John A., Sarah A., Robert H., Catherine E., Eliza F., Louisa J., Amanda D., and Harvey E. The father of these children was a member of the Social Reform church and his wife of the Presbyterian church.

John A. Brookie was fourteen years of age when he came to Clinton county; a year later he moved to Carroll county, where he resided until the death of his father, at which time his mother, with her family, returned to Clinton county. John A. remained with his mother until he was twenty-five years of age. May 13, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss May McCollom, the daughter of David and Elizabeth McCollom, the former of Irish and the latter of Welsh descent. Mrs. Brookie is a native of Mason county, Ky., where her father died when she was three years of age, after which her mother moved to Adams county, Ohio, and thence, in 1845, to Clinton county, Ind. After his marriage, Mr. Brookie purchased a part of the old homestead on the Twelve Mile Prairie, where he lived six years, then settled on his present farm, which was then a dense wilderness, and comprised 218 acres, forty of which lie in Boone county. Mr. and Mrs. Brookie are the parents of eleven children, namely: Eliza M., born March 18, 1851, wife of Isaac N. Irvin, they were married August 15, 1888; Mary E., born February 17, 1853; James R., February 15, 1855, died January 2, 1857; Harvey, born May 5, 1857, married Hannah Paris March 15, 1880; Hester H., born September 16, 1859, married James Berry January 1, 1885; Elnira, born March 1, 1862; Thomas, born November 1, 1864, married Mary E. Bennett April 4, 1888; William

A., born May 8, 1867, married Luetta Strange December 4, 1889; Martha E., born January 18, 1870, married William Stern December 5, 1889; John E., born July 9, 1872, died August 22, 1872; infant child, August 11, 1874, died September 17, 1874.

LEWIS BROWN, a highly respected farmer living in Cyclone, Ind., is a self-made man whose success is due entirely to his own efforts. His business career has ever been an honorable one and is well worthy of emulation. Mr. Brown claims Ohio as the state of his nativity and is descended from ancestors who located in this country in colonial times. His grandfather, John Brown, was a farmer, and reared a family of five children. During the war of 1812, he drove pack horses loaded with provisions to the army. He held membership with the Methodist church, was a democrat in politics, and died at the age of ninety. His wife passed away at the age of seventy-five. Jesse Brown, father of our subject, was born in Virginia, in 1805, and at the age of eighteen he was married to Mary Shepard, who was born in Ohio, in 1807, and was a daughter of Lewis Shepard. Their children are Rachel, Wesley, Temperance, Lewis, Jesse, Amos (who died at Gallatin, Tenn., during the late war) and Absalom. Mr. Brown was a very hard worker, and through his industry accumulated a good farm of 160 acres. He was one of the pioneers of Clinton county, of 1834, living here when the land was undeveloped and the Indians still frequented the neighborhood. During the first winter he cleared and fenced twenty acres. The family lived in true pioneer style, and during the spring they made 500 pounds of maple sugar, working day and night. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brown belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, and he served

as class leader for many years. In early life he was a democrat, but when the war broke out became a republican. His death occurred at the age of seventy-two years. His wife died at the age of forty-two, and in 1848, he married Mrs. Laura (Huffman) Bennett, by whom he had five children, namely: William, Mary, Hannab, Phebe J. and Amanda J. The mother died in 1874, at the age of fifty-five.

Lewis Brown was reared among the wild scenes of the frontier, and during his boyhood had to walk two miles through the heavy timber to school. He conned his lessons in a log school-house, with puncheon floor and stick chimney, and thus acquired his education. At the age of sixteen he started out make his own living. On the 14th of February, 1856, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Sarah Misner, who was born in Ohio, October 19, 1835, and is a daughter of Silas and Sarah (Curry) Misner. Six children grace their union—Oscar E., Amos E., Mary E., Silas E., Claude A. and Minnie S. Mr. Brown lived upon rented farms until 1883, when he purchased forty acres of land. He now has eighty acres, under a high state of cultivation—a veritable garden spot. He has placed upon it 1,700 rods of tiling, has erected a neat frame residence at a cost of \$1,000, and has built good out-buildings, which indicate his progress and practical spirit. He also makes a specialty of raising hogs for market. His home is pleasantly situated only a short distance from eight good markets. Mr. Brown is a supporter of the populist party and for one term served as constable. He and his wife hold membership with the United Brethren church, and are well known and prominent people of the community, who in social circles hold a high position. Their lives have been one of industry and economy, and now they are in comfortable circumstances.

EMANUEL BURGET, present county auditor and thriving farmer of Johnson township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Butler county, Ohio, February 9, 1839. His great-grandfather Burget came from England and was killed by the Indians while he was swimming the Big Miami river in an attempt to reach his block-house. Emanuel Burget, grandfather of our subject, and an early settler of Butler county, Ohio, was a soldier of the Revolution and married Catherine Garner. His son, William Burget, was born in Butler county, Ohio, married Lydia Keever, daughter of John Keever, and became the father of the following children: Margaret C., Emanuel, Elizabeth J., William M., Rachel E., John H. and Samuel. William was a gallant soldier in company H, Eighty-sixth I. V. I. Elizabeth J. was the first white child born in Johnson township. The parents were Baptists in their religious faith, and the father, at first a democrat, became a republican on account of 'he war, and was elected justice of the peace eighteen consecutive years. He lost his wife in 1853, and he followed her to the grave in 1881.

Emanuel Burget was brought to Clinton county, Ind., in 1839, before he was a year old. He was educated in the old log school-house, but secured a fair education, and now owns eighty acres of good land. He enlisted, March 4, 1865, in company C, Fifty-eighth I. V. I., and was assigned to the Fourteenth army corps, army of the Cumberland. He passed through the campaigns of North Carolina, Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky; was a member of the pontoon detail, and was constantly skirmishing for many weeks. He was honorably discharged July 25, 1865, and now receives a pension of six dollars per month. In politics he is a republican, has been a justice of the peace, and was once nominated for county auditor. He married Naomi Stroup, daughter of Jacob and

Naomi (Debington) Stroup, and a sister of Jacob Stroup, whose biography appears on another page. The children born to this union were named William J., Cinderella, who died in 1882, and Nora. Mr. Burget is an industrious and enterprising citizen and farmer, and he and family are highly respected in the community in which they live. He was again nominated for county auditor June 7, 1894, and elected in November by a majority of 570 by the republican party, and he took possession of the office November 15, 1894.

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WILLIAM M. BURGET, an ex-soldier and a well-known farmer, is a resident of Johnson township, Clinton county, Ind., where he was born June 28, 1844. He is son of William and Lydia (Keever) Burget, and grandson of Emanuel Burget. On August 13, 1862, he enlisted in company H, Eighty-sixth Indiana volunteer infantry, and was assigned to the army of the Cumberland. He fought through the campaigns of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, and took an active part in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Knoxville. At the latter place he was taken sick and was in hospital a short time, and then was furloughed home to recover; having recuperated, he rejoined his regiment immediately after the fall of Atlanta, and later took part in the battles of Columbia, Franklin and Nashville; was honorably discharged June 6, 1865, and is now drawing a pension of \$10 per month. In politics he is a staunch republican, but is not ambitious for office. His farm contains forty-three acres and is well taken care of.

Mr. Burget has been thrice married. His first wife was Miss Permelia Mott, daughter of Sayres Mott, and to this marriage were born May, born May 15, 1867, died September 20,

1868; Eugene O., born January 5, 1869; Lula, born February 13, 1872, and Sarah, born July 10, 1874, died same day. Mrs. Burget was a member of the Church of God and was a most estimable lady. The second marriage of Mr. Burget was to Miss Sarah Longfellow, daughter of John Longfellow, and to this union was born Leon V., born June 10, 1880, died August 14, 1881. The mother was a member of the Christian church. The third marriage of Mr. Burget was to Mrs. Hester J. McCreary, daughter of John M. and Hester (Mott) Dunn, and this union has been blessed with the birth of four children—John P., born October 16, 1884; Earnest D., born January 2, 1886; Minnie T., born April 3, 1887, and George E., born May 18, 1888. Eugene O. Burget has been engaged in teaching in Johnson township for seven years. He graduated from the State Normal college, which he attended two years, and is the present deputy auditor of Clinton county.

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JOHN JEFFERSON CALDWELL.— Among the older and better known citizens of Clinton county is he whose names forms the caption of this personal mention. Mr. Caldwell was born in Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, November 19, 1825. The name Caldwell is of Scotch-Irish origin and the early ancestors of this family in America settled in Delaware, in which state John W. Caldwell, the father of our subject, was born, and from which state he migrated to Butler county, Ohio, where he married Johannah D. Ayers, the daughter of Isaac Ayers, a native of Ohio and a pioneer settler of Union township, this county. The father of our subject, after tetching school for a few years in Ohio, accepted a clerkship on one of the Ohio river steamboats, which exploded in 1825, causing his death. In 1833 the mother

of our subject came to Indiana with her father, with whom she made her home until she died, in 1865, at the age of fifty-seven years. Mr. Caldwell was one of two children—the late Hon. Frank D. Caldwell being his brother. Mr. Caldwell was eight years of age when brought to this county, which has since been his home, with the exception of about one year spent in California. He grew to manhood, making his home with his paternal grandfather until 1850, in which year he joined the crowd of gold-seekers making their way to California, where he engaged in gold mining. One year later, he returned to his home in this county and took up the pursuit of farming. March 17, 1853, he married Miss Rebecca Price, the daughter of Daniel Price, a native of Butler county, Ohio, and an early settler in Clinton county. Mrs. Caldwell was born in Butler county, Ohio, January 1, 1833. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell has been blessed by the birth of four children, namely: Alice, who became a teacher in the public schools and a young lady of great promise in her profession, but was called away by death in her seventeenth year; Horace Greeley, who died at the age of five years; Laura E., and Ida Victoria.

After his marriage Mr. Caldwell settled down in life upon his present farm of 160 acres, and since that date has been actively and successfully engaged in farming. Mr. Caldwell has held several positions of honor and trust. In his early life he was a whig, but upon the organization of the republican party he became a republican and as such has continued an active worker. His first elective office was that of justice of the peace, to which he was chosen in 1856 and which office he filled for a period of four years. In 1865 he became the republican candidate for the state legislature, and notwithstanding the fact that the democratic party was at that time in the majority

in Clinton county, he made a successful race, being elected. He served one term in the legislature and became a candidate for re-election, but was unsuccessful in overcoming the majority of the opposing political party.

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NATHAN H. CAMMACK, owner of a saw-mill in Mulberry, Clinton county, Ind., and one of the enterprising business men of the town, has the honor of being a native of the Hoosier state, his birth having occurred in Richmond, Ind., August 19, 1821. His parents, Samuel and Hannah (Hollingsworth) Cammack, were both natives of South Carolina, and the former was of Scotch descent, while the latter was of English lineage. The father was born in 1796, and in early life removed to Ohio, where he was married. Subsequently he removed to Richmond, Ind., where for a time he carried on a pottery, and then embarked in the lumber business. He established a woolen mill in Wayne county, and operated that until 1867, when he removed to a farm in Grant county, upon which he remained two years. His death occurred in 1874, at Arba, Randolph county, Ind., and his wife, who was born in 1803, passed away in 1890, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. Of their family of four children, only two are now living—Nathan H. and Rachel, wife of Henry Robinson. David and Eli have passed away.

Nathan H. Cammack was reared in Wayne county, Ind., and on attaining his majority, entered into partnership with his father in the manufacture of woolen goods. This connection continued until 1870, when he embarked in the saw-mill business, which he continued until 1882. In that year he removed to Cottage Home, Ill., where he again engaged in the lumber trade. In July, 1887, he became a resident of Mulberry, and since that time

has operated a saw-mill at this place. He is a man of good business and executive ability, and is highly esteemed throughout this community. On the 6th of May, 1841, Mr. Cammack was joined in wedlock with Miss Priscilla Morris, who was born December 6, 1821, and is a daughter of Joshua and Mary (Morgan) Morris, natives of North Carolina. Her father was a miller by trade and followed that business until his death, which occurred in 1823. His wife passed away about 1854. In their family were eight children, namely: Charles, John, Jesse, Lydia, Susanna and Mary, all now deceased; Priscilla and Ruth. To Mr. and Mrs. Cammack were born four children—Adeline, who was born December 22, 1843, and is the wife of James Peelle; David, born January 25, 1845. Charles, born January 5, 1847; and Laura, who was born March 9, 1851, and died August 10, 1890. They also have an adopted daughter, Emma J., who was born in Milton, Ind., October 27, 1862. She there remained until six years of age, when, with her parents, she removed to Cambridge, an old and quaint city of eastern Indiana. There she was educated under the supervision of Prof. James R. Hall, who was at the head of the Cambridge schools for twelve years. Her high school teachers were Mrs. Hall and Miss Hattie Beech, and their beautiful lives left an impress on their students for good. Miss Cammack graduated in a class of only four members, and then in 1884 began teaching in Muncie, Ind., having charge of the second, third, fourth and sixth grades. She entered upon the high school work in 1890, and and now occupies a merited position among the best teachers of the state. She always wins the love and confidence of her pupils and they are developed in other ways as well as intellectually. With the Presbyterian church she holds membership. Mr. Cammack is a member of the Society of Friends, and in poli-

tics he is a republican. The death of Mrs. Cammack occurred early in November, 1894, and during life she had also been a devout member of the Society of Friends.

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RICHARD C. CLARK, the circuit court clerk elect of Clinton county, was born in Warren county, Ind., May 28, 1840, and lived in his native county until fifteen years of age. Later, he moved to Minnesota, and was there in 1857, when the dreadful massacre of Inkpadudah took place, and was also a member of Capt. Dodd's company, who went out to quell the outlawed Indians in 1860. He also enlisted in company I, Seventy-second Indiana volunteer infantry, under Capt. Jesse Hillis, in the late war, was soon promoted to be first lieutenant, and had a command in Wilder's scouts until the close of the struggle. In 1873 he located in Frankfort, Ind., and for a time was successfully engaged in the grocery business. About 1890 he engaged with Dr. Gard as deputy clerk, and has met with the recognition of the Frankfort bar as an efficient deputy, and this efficiency has also been acknowledged by the republican party, who have re-elected him to succeed Dr. O. Gard, his former principal, as clerk of Clinton county.

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WILSON S. CANFIELD, M. D.—An able and popular physician and surgeon of Frankfort, is a native of Indiana, born on the 13th day of June, 1852, in Tippecanoe county. His paternal grandfather, Nathan Canfield, was born in Virginia, June 12, 1779, and there married, in 1805, Elizabeth Royal, whose birth occurred on the 16th day of June, 1783, also in the Old Dominion. By occupation Nathan Canfield was a farmer and stock raiser, and he

followed that useful calling in the state of his nativity until his removal, in an early day, to Butler county, Ohio, where he was called from the scene of his earthly labor on the 25th day of December, 1813. Elizabeth Canfield became the mother of four children and survived her husband a number of years, departing this life in 1849. The following are their names: Hannah, Daniel, Vincent N. and Mary. Vincent N. Canfield, the doctor's father, was born February 4, 1814, in Butler county, Ohio, and was reared to manhood in Clark county, Ind., having been taken to that part of the state by his mother when one year old. He was reared a farmer, and in early life united with the Christian church, into the active ministry of which he entered while still a mere boy. He preached acceptably the remainder of his life and did much towards strengthening the cause of his church and disseminating its pure teachings in the different communities where he resided. He spent seven years of his life in Scott county, was a resident of Clark county six years, and about the year 1850 removed to the county of Tippecanoe, where he remained until 1857, when he moved to Coles county, Ill., where he remained until 1863, when he moved back to Indiana. His death occurred on the 17th day of February, 1876. He was married in Clark county, Ind., to Miss Mary Hougland, who was born in Indiana, September 25, 1815, the daughter of Spencer and Jane (Myers) Hougland. To this union were born seven children, named respectively as follows: John M., a well-known minister of Indianapolis; Mariah J.; Elizabeth, Vincent N. (deceased); Moses S.; Hannah (deceased), and Margaret, wife of D. Thompson of Clayton county. The mother of these children is still living and makes her home at this time with the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Moses Spencer Canfield spent the first

fifteen years of his life on his father's farm and then accompanied the family to Arcola, Ill., the schools of which place he attended for one year. Later he pursued his studies in the school of Attica, Ind., until seventeen years of age, at which time he entered the university of Kentucky at Lexington, of which institution he remained a student about one year. Returning to Attica, the doctor began the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Samuel Whitehall, with whom he remained three years, teaching school during the winter months in the meantime. The further to increase his professional knowledge he entered the Eclectic Medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated May 19, 1873, and immediately thereafter located in Frankfort, Ind., where for the last twenty-one years he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, being one of the old physicians in point of residence at this time in the city. The doctor was married November 16, 1876, at the town of Mullberry, Clinton county, to Sarah A. Waldron, daughter of Thomas and Emily (Slipher) Waldron, to which union the following children have been born: Burton E., James C., and John M. R.

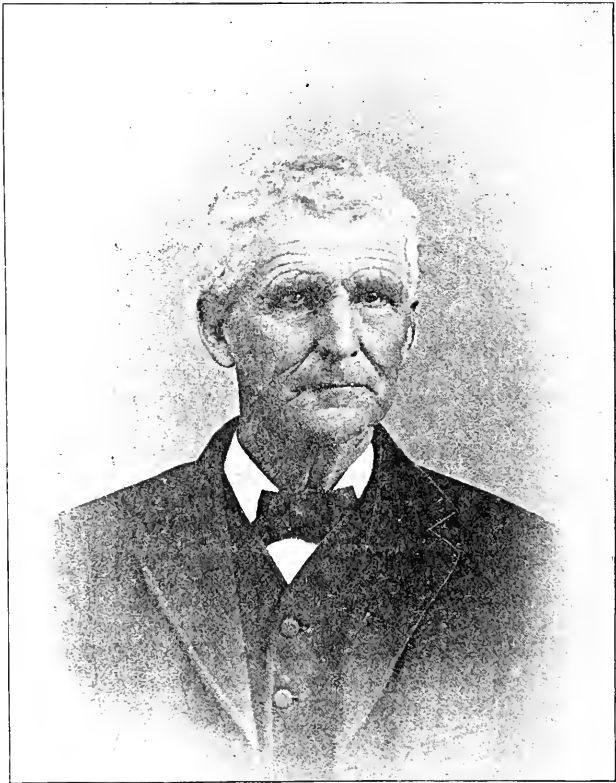
The career of Dr. Canfield in his profession has been of the most flattering character, not only from a financial standpoint, but from a scientific standpoint as well. His reputation as an exponent of the particular school to which he belongs is widespread, and he may with complacency look upon the long list of patients his skill has brought him during his many years of active practice. A number of years ago he joined the Christian church, with which he is still identified, being at this time one of the prominent members of the congregation worshipping at Frankfort, in which body he holds the office of treasurer and is also the efficient superintendent of the large and flourishing Sunday-school. The doctor possesses

good business tact, and his careful judgment and diligent and faithful application to his profession have secured him not only a very extensive practice throughout Clinton and adjoining counties, but have resulted in the accumulation of a goodly share of worldly wealth, his possessions including valuable real estate in the county and an elegant residence and other property in the city of Frankfort. The doctor has taken great interest in the material development of the city and is president of four building and loan associations, which have been the means of adding many substantial improvements to Frankfort during the last few years. He is president of the Indiana State Eclectic Medical association; also belongs to the National Eclectic Medical association, in the deliberations of which body he takes an active part. He is a Mason of high standing, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, in all of which he has held important official positions.

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EPAMINONDAS CARTER.—The gentleman for whom this biographical sketch is prepared is a native-born son of Clinton county, Ind., and dates his birth from the first day of October, 1841. He is a son of Richard and Eleanor (Byers) Carter, and a grandson of Jesse Carter and Ephraim Byers, the former of English and the latter of Irish descent. His paternal great-grandfather, William Carter, was a pioneer of Clinton county and died at the advanced age of ninety-two years. His grandfather Carter died at the age of eighty-eight, and his maternal grandfather departed this life in Missouri at a good old age. It will thus be seen that E. Carter is descended from long-lived ancestry, and, inheriting, as he does, many of their virtues and characteristics, he bids fair to live for many years to come.

Mr. Carter was reared to manhood in his native county, became familiar with the rugged usages of the farm at an early age, and received a good education, attending school at intervals until attaining his majority. He made substantial progress in his various studies, which he pursued assiduously, and for a period of about sixteen years was one of the successful teachers of Clinton county. On the first day of January, 1861, Sarah A. Hutchinson, daughter of Robert M. and Elizabeth (Davis) Hutchinson, became his wife, and the marriage thus consummated resulted in the birth of three children—Geneva, born February 8, 1861; William H., born August 11, 1862, and Julia E., born September 20, 1864. The mother of these children died October 24, 1865, and on the twenty-fifth of December, 1868, Mr. Carter was united in marriage to Amy A. Morris, daughter of G. W. and Abia Morris. To this marriage eight children were born, five of whom are deceased, all dying in infancy except Allie May, a very interesting little girl, whose death occurred at the age of nine years. The following are the names of those living: Jennie, born June 15, 1870; Roy, born May 19, 1876, and Bert, born November 1, 1878. In 1882 Mr. Carter's home was again visited by the death angel, Mrs. Carter dying September 11 of that year. Mr. Carter married his present wife, Retta C. Lipp, daughter of Andrew J. and Margaret A. Lipp, on the fourteenth day of May, 1889—a union blessed with the birth of two children: Ella, born March 10, 1890, and Levi, whose birth occurred on the fourteenth day of May, 1892. Mr. Carter is a successful farmer of Washington township and a gentleman in whom his neighbors and fellow-citizens repose the utmost confidence. He subscribes to the creed of the United Brethren church, and in politics is an earnest supporter of the prohibition party.



Wiles A Carver

MARION A. CARTER is a native of Clinton county, Ind., was born May 4, 1859, and is a son of Richard J. Carter, a pioneer of the county, whose biography appears in the paragraph above. Marion A., when he became of age, was placed in charge of his father's farm, which he now owns and which comprises 200 acres. On this farm he still lives, in the house in which he was born. Mr. Carter has, since the year 1892, carried on a dairy on his farm, keeping only Jersey cows and selling cream only. He has, also, large business interests elsewhere, being a heavy stockholder in the Frankfort Handle manufactory, of which he has been vice-president since its organization.

The marriage of Mr. Carter took place May 20, 1880, to Miss Leonora B. Douglas, daughter of Thomas S. and Lucy (Hughes) Douglas. This lady was born July 28, 1860, and has borne her husband eight children, in the following order: Walter R., November 26, 1880; Lucy A., May 10, 1883; Frank M., May 10, 1885; Ella, March 28, 1887 (died August 9 of the same year); Richard, July 10, 1888 (died January 1, 1892); Essa, Nov. 17, 1890 (died April 13, 1891); Floyd R., April 27, 1892; Ross M., September 20, 1894. Mr. Carter is a remarkably good business man, and besides holding a high position in the commercial world, is an honored member of the K. of P. lodge, No. 71, and of Dakota lodge of Red Men. In politics he is a republican, and, although not an office-seeker, gives his substantial support to his party.

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MILES A. CARVER was born in Chenango county, N. Y., November 7, 1816, and is a lineal descendant of John M. Carver, first governor of Connecticut. His father, Perry Carver, moved from Connecticut many years ago

to Chenango county, N. Y., of which he was one of the pioneers. The wife of Perry Carver was Keziah Warner, who bore the following children: Shubael, Almira Eliza, Matilda, Miles A., Justice, Elisha W. and Lyman, all of whom, with the exception of Justice, who died in the army, lived to a good old age. The father of the above children reached his eighty-fourth year; Shubael is living yet at eighty-four years of age; Almira Eliza's age is eighty-two; Matilda is seventy, Elisha seventy-four; Lyman died at the age of seventy, and, by reference to date of birth, it will be found that the subject of this sketch has arrived at the ripe old age of seventy-eight—surely a remarkable record of longevity for the family. Shubael Carver was a graduate of a theological institution, and for a number of years was an acceptable minister of the Presbyterian church, occupying one pulpit for seven years. He served as county superintendent in two counties and achieved an enviable reputation as a teacher, having been identified with educational work for a considerable period. He and wife had the honor of assisting in the organization of the first Presbyterian church in Chenango county, N. Y., and he took an active part in the discussion of the leading theological questions of his day. Politically, he was opposed to the institution of slavery and did all in his power, both with tongue and pen, to awaken a public sentiment against the sinful traffic in human beings. He and wife died in Monroe county, Ind., to which part of the state they emigrated in an early day.

Miles A. Carver attended first the common schools of his native state, and at the age of nineteen entered an educational institution at Oneida, N. Y., in which he acquired a knowledge of the higher branches of learning, working on the farm in the meantime. He pursued his studies for a period of four years, with the intention of preparing himself for teaching,

and, being fortified with the proper intellectual training, he took charge of a school in New York, where he taught two terms. During the six succeeding years he followed the teacher's profession in Ross county, Ohio, where in the meantime he met and married Miss Margaret Kellenberger, daughter of William and Mary (Haynes) Kellenberger. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Carver emigrated to Indiana, and began teaching in Clinton county, and was thus engaged for a number of years, during which time he did much toward laying the foundation upon which the present excellent school system of the county is built. He introduced the first blackboard ever used in the county, and suggested many other improvements, the value and utility of which have since been fully demonstrated. Mr. Carver, during his period of educational work, was untiring in his efforts to elevate the standard of the teacher's profession, and it is safe to say that no man in Clinton county has watched with keener interest or kept in closer touch with the schools than he. He was actively engaged in the work of teaching for a period of thirty-five years, and in the meantime did much to awaken an interest in the cause of the Sabbath school, having been a superintendent both in this county and his native state. For some years Mr. Carver has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning at this time a fine farm in Perry township, upon which he is passing his declining years. He has practically retired from the active duties of life, but still possesses in a marked degree his faculties, both physical and mental. His life has been fraught with much good to his fellow-men, and the influence which he has exerted morally and intellectually upon the community is destined to be permanent. He is a member of the Methodist church and politically supports the principles of the prohibition party.

To Mr. Carver's first marriage the following children were born: Mary E., Orlantha, Angeline S., Francis, Elizabeth, Albert and William. - By his present wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Deal, he has four children: Ada, Rose, Dora and Lillian. Of these Ada was a successful teacher in the county of Clinton, is an accomplished musician, and is now the wife of J. S. Frantz, a traveling salesman of Decatur, Ill; Rose is married to W. N. Clark, editor of the Mulberry Reporter; Dora is a well-known teacher in the schools of Frankfort, Ind.

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JAMES R. CAST, farmer and ex-soldier of Michigantown, Clinton county, Ind., is a native of Clinton county, Ohio, born December 2, 1840. His father, Horatio Cast, was born near Lexington, Ky., whence he moved to Clinton county, Ohio, where he was a school teacher by profession for many years. He was married in Ohio to Jane Mount, who bore him the following children: Amos, William, Hezekiah, Thomas, Alvin, George, John, Mary E., James R. and Elizabeth. In 1852 he and family came to Clinton county, Ind., and bought 160 acres of land in Kirklin township. He was a staunch republican, was elected justice of the peace in Ohio, and in Indiana was elected a township trustee, when the law required three. In February, 1865, Mrs. Jane Cast passed from earth and Horatio Cast died October 17, 1874

James R. Cast was reared on a farm, and August 2, 1861, enlisted in company C, Tenth Indiana volunteer infantry, and served under Gens. Thomas, Halleck, Buell and Rosecrans. Beside the pursuit of John Morgan and the Atlanta campaign, he took part in many skirmishes and the following regular battles: Perryville, Corinth, Tullahoma, Chickamauga,

Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Buzzard's Roost, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Chattahoochee river and others. At Chickamauga a bullet passed between his fingers, inflicting a slight wound; he was also dangerously sick at one time with typhoid pneumonia, and at another with pneumonia uncomplicated. For his services the government now allows him a pension of seventeen dollars per month. Mr. Cast was married, December 25, 1866, to Miss Lydia E. Parker, who was born May 10, 1843. She is a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Benbow) Parker, the former of whom was a blacksmith by trade, but is now a farmer. Mr. Parker was reared in Henry county, Ind., came to Clinton county in 1852, and bought 200 acres of land. His children are named Ann, Eliza, Warren, Jackson, Lydia, Sarah and Marian. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Cast were named Helda, Omer, both died in infancy; Oris, born July 17, 1873, and Bert, born November 5, 1876. Bert Cast is a natural draftsman, and has been able since childhood to draw accurately whatever he desired, and will doubtless, in course of time, make a famous name as an artist. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cast are members of the Christian church, of which he is an elder. Mr. Cast is also a dormant member of the G. A. R. at Frankfort. His farm comprises forty acres of fertile land and is well improved.

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CHARLES CHITTICK, M. D., of Frankfort, was born in Clinton county, Ind., February 14, 1849, and is a son of Archibald and Hannah J. (Compton) Chittick. Archibald Chittick is a native of the state of New York and was born February 19, 1812. His parents were Archibald and Rachel (Miller) Chittick. The elder Archibald was born in the south part of Ire-

land, and in 1806, when about twenty-one years of age, came alone to America. In the state of New York he resided until 1819, when he moved to Butler county, Ohio, and from there came to Indiana in 1834, and farmed in Carroll county until his death in 1855. He lost his wife in 1847. Archibald Chittick, the father of Dr. Charles Chittick, was reared on his father's farm, and resided on the homestead until after he had passed his majority. In 1847 he married Miss Compton and settled in Warren township, Clinton county, where he died, July 2, 1894. In 1853, however, he made a trip to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, where he was seized with the yellow fever, but recovered, finally reached his destination in the Golden state, and, being shrewd and energetic, made considerable money in mining. To the union of Archibald and Hannah Chittick have been born seven children, in the following order: Charles, whose name heads this paragraph; James, of Starke county, Ind.; Rachael, wife of John Brookie, of Carroll county, Ind.; Rebecca, deceased; Paulina, wife of S. Weida, of Greencastle; A. M., of Carroll county, and William, of Clinton county. The mother of this family was born in Wayne county, Ind.; July 24, 1822, and is a daughter of Arthur and Susanna Compton, natives respectively of Ireland and Virginia. Arthur Compton first located in Virginia on his arrival in America, thence moved to Wayne county, Ind., and in 1833 came to Clinton county; he lost his wife in 1858, and in 1860 removed to Delphi, Carroll county, Ind., where he was noted as a thriving farmer and as a prominent Mason and politician. He died in 1865.

Dr. Charles Chittick was reared on his father's farm, received his preliminary education in the district school, and then for three years attended the Frankfort seminary; he next taught one year in the same school, and

the next year he passed in the high school at Ann Arbor, Mich., also taking a partial course in medicine, preparatory to the study for his chosen profession; after six months of additional study at home, he entered the Ohio Medical college at Cincinnati in 1873, graduating therefrom March 2, 1876. He at once entered upon practice at Burlington, Carroll county, Ind., where his mark was soon made and his undoubted ability fully recognized. In November, 1890, he formed a partnership with Dr. Young, of Frankfort, making a specialty of surgery and treatment of women, and disorders of the eye and nose. The doctor was most happily married at Crestline, Ohio, July 3, 1878, to Miss Henrietta Thoman, who was born October 9, 1851, a daughter of John and Susan Thoman, and to this felicitous union have been born three children, viz: William, deceased; Golding and Fred, at home. The doctor and Mrs. Chittick are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, while fraternally the doctor is a third degree Mason and a Knight of Pythias. His skill in his profession has placed him in very comfortable circumstances, and he now owns a fertile farm in Carroll county, Ind., as well as a half interest in the Young & Chittick block, and other interests.

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JONATHAN K. CLAPPER, one of the old settlers of Ross township, Clinton county, Ind., and a prominent farmer, springs from sturdy German ancestors. His great-grandfather was born in Germany, but was one of the pioneer settlers in the wilderness of Huntingdon county, Pa. The names of his children were John, Susan, Harvey, George, Daniel, Jacob and Tobias. Mr. Clapper lived to be a very aged man, and was seen but once by our subject, when the latter was a small boy. He died in Huntingdon county,

Pa. Daniel Clapper, grandfather of our subject, was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., and married there a Miss Louer. To them were born the following children: Henry, Daniel, Jacob, George, Emanuel, Sallie, Katie, Susan, Betsy, Polly, Peggy. Mr. Clapper passed his earlier days in Huntingdon county, but finally settled near Altoona, where he had a good farm, and where he died when about seventy years of age. He and wife were members of the Lutheran church, were highly respected and reared a large family of children. The old homestead is still in the hands of his sons. Henry Clapper, son of above and father of our subject, was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., September 22, 1797, was reared a farmer and married September 5, 1820, in that county, Catherine Kephart. To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clapper were born eleven children: Jonathan K., George, Henry, Samuel (died at ten years), Susan, Mary, Sarah, Rebecca, and three that died as infants. Mr. Clapper lived in Huntingdon county, Pa., some time after marriage, when, the county line being changed, his land fell to Blair, a new county. In 1851 he moved with his family to Tippecanoe county, Ind., settled on eighty acres, and here passed the remainder of his days, dying, aged seventy-six years, on his farm, September 27, 1873. His wife died on the homestead July 8, 1882, aged seventy-nine years. Both were members of the Lutheran church, in which he was a deacon many years. He was industrious, hard-working and much respected, and, like his father, reared a large family of children.

Jonathan K. Clapper was born July 7, 1821, in Huntingdon county, Pa., received a common education and became a farmer. He married, in Pennsylvania, Susan, daughter of Philip Evers, and to them was born one child—William H. Mr. Clapper came to Indiana with the family in 1851 and settled in Clinton county, Ross township, where his wife died in



J. K. Clepper



MRS. J. K. CLAPPER.

1856; he next married a widow, Matilda Peter, March 9, 1858. She was the daughter of Jacob and Susannah (Boyer) Neyhard. Jacob Neyhard was from Lehigh county, Pa., near Allentown, and was the father of twelve children, eleven of whom reached maturity: Hannah, William, Mary, Moses, Edward, Levi, Owen, Magdalena, Elizabeth, Matilda and William. Mr. Neyhard was a prosperous farmer and came to Indiana in 1836, bringing his family and settling in Carroll county. Mr. Neyhard died aged seventy-three years, a member of the German Reformed church, in which he was an elder, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Clapper, who was first married to Joseph Peter, son of William and Julia (Kern) Peter. William Peter came from Butler county, Ohio, but was formerly from Pennsylvania, and settled in Indiana in 1833. He entered a large tract of land—2,880 acres—and was one of the original pioneers. In 1836 he built a substantial brick house where our subject lives, which was one of the first brick houses in Clinton county and was a fine residence for those days. Mrs. Clapper was born July 20, 1820, in Lehigh county, Pa., and was five years old when her father first settled in Butler county, Ohio, and in her sixteenth year when he came to Indiana (in 1836), and can well remember the journey through the wilderness, by means of horse and covered wagon, and also remembers that there were but few houses in LaFayette when she rode through. She was twenty-three years of age when she married Mr. Peter, and by him had two children, both of whom died in infancy. She can well remember the old pioneer days when the deer and wolves and wild turkey were plentiful and the streams were full of fine large fish. To Mr. and Mrs. Clapper has been born one son, Joseph E. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Clapper settled on the old Peter homestead and have since resided there. The farm now

consists of 163 acres of fine fertile land, in a high state of cultivation, and the fine old homestead has been improved with a new roof in modern style, neat and substantial farm buildings have been erected and a large part of the farm cleared. Both Mr. and Mrs. Clapper are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he was a deacon for many years. Mr. Clapper was one of the original republicans of the county, but, having been previously a whig, cast his first vote for William H. Harrison in the famous log-cabin hard-cider campaign. Mr. Clapper is one of the substantial farmers of Ross township, is well known for his integrity of character, and has frequently been on the grand jury. His son, Joseph E., married, May 12, 1886, Carrie J., daughter of Jacob and Caroline (Kurtz) Bowers. Two children have blessed this union—Eugene E. and Mabel J. Joseph Clapper is a practical farmer and manages the home farm. As a republican he is active in politics, was a member of the republican central committee two terms, also a member of the election board of Ross township three terms, and in the fall of 1894 was elected assessor of Ross township. He is a K. of P., Imperial lodge, No. 240, at Mulberry, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He graduated from Union Business college, LaFayette, attended Purdue University, LaFayette, three years, and was superintendent of the shop in the mechanical department the last year. He is a young man of practical business experience, and is also a practical engineer.

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AUGUSTUS F. CLARK is one of the most prominent farmers of Ross township, Clinton county, Ind., and a highly honored citizen. On his father's side he sprang from English stock and on the maternal side is of German ancestry.

His great-great-grandfather, Elder John Clark, was born on Long Island, N. Y., in 1710, and was twice married. By his first wife, whose name is forgotten, he was the father of three children: Jeremiah, Stephen and Keturah; by his second wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Hart, five children were born: Samuel, John, Abigail, Susannah and Sarah. He died aged eighty years. Samuel Clark, great-grandfather of Augustus F., was born in 1755 in New Jersey, married Jane Osborne, and was a merchant and justice of the peace. By his first wife were born five children: Samuel S., David C., Stephen, Polly and Sibly, the last named of whom died an infant. For his second wife he married Damaris Day, to whom were born Abraham and Martha D. Mr. Clark lived and died in the neighborhood of Trenton, N. J., aged seventy years. Stephen Clark, grandfather of Augustus F. Clark, was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1778; was a justice of the peace, and married Johanna, daughter of Jacob Miller. Mr. Clark moved to Ohio in 1804 and settled on the Miami river at Hickory Flat, Butler county, near Trenton, where he entered 120 acres of land and cleared up a farm, the state at that time being an almost unbroken wilderness. His children were four in number: Jonas P., David C., Jane and one that died unnamed. Mr. Clark died on his farm at thirty-two years of age, in the faith of the Christian church. David C. Clark, father of Augustus F., was born January 15, 1804, in New Jersey, and was brought through the wilderness to Ohio, when an infant, the journey being made by wagons. He was brought up among the pioneers and received the common education of his day, and became a farmer, brick-layer and plasterer. He married Mary M., daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Fleinar) Stipher. Stephen Stipher was of German descent and settled in Butler county, Ohio, in 1804, where he became a prosperous

farmer. His wife's parents were born in Germany and were also early settlers of Butler county, Ohio. To David C. Clark and wife were born ten children: Elizabeth, Augustus F., Stephen S., Isaac N., Eliza J., Jonas D., Tillman H., William A. and David A. (twins), and George W. This wife died, and he married Rebecca White, whose maiden name was Ivins. She is still living in Nebraska. He lived in Butler county, Ohio, until 1832, on his farm, and that year came to Indiana and settled on the farm now occupied by William Reese. He entered 400 acres in that neighborhood and his wife had 160 acres, which her father gave her. He had entered one-fourth section five miles east of his, making 1,280 acres in Madison township, to which he moved in 1854, and where he died in 1869, aged eighty-eight years. He was a member of the Luthern church, and was a man of integrity and thrift. Mr. Clark cleared up his home farm and divided the land among his children; he gave them all a good education, and died at the age of seventy years, a member of the Missionary Baptist church, in which he was a deacon. He was trustee of Ross township by appointment, and served as county commissioner for nine years at an early date. He was a man of high character much respected by the people.

Augustus F. Clark was born December 26, 1828, in Butler county, Ohio, on the old homestead, and was four years old when he came to Indiana with his parents; he received a common education, and became a farmer, brick-layer and plasterer. He married Mary E., daughter of David and Mary A. H. (Wilt) LeFever. David LeFever was from Pennsylvania and of French descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Clark were born three children, all of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Clark died May 1, 1857, and Mr. Clark married Catherine, daughter of David and Mary (Hines) Swaid-

ner. Mr. Swaidner was from Maryland, of German descent, settled in Clinton county, Ind., in 1834, on a farm, and lived to be an old man. To Mr. Clark by this wife eight children were born: William N., Laura A., Mary J., George S., Edwin A., Ida M. (died an infant), Rosa J. and Herbert R. Mrs. Clark died November 13, 1890, and for his third wife Mr. Clark married Mary E. Armstrong, *née* Moore, daughter of Lytle and Desdemona (Pierce) Moore. Mr. Moore was of German descent and came from New York, was a farmer and the father of eight children: Sophronia, John, Adelia, Henry, Mary, Francis, Franklin and Elmer. Mr. Moore moved to Licking county, Ohio, was a pioneer, a substantial farmer and a member of the Methodist church. He lived to be sixty-three years of age and died in Indiana. Mrs. Clark's first husband was Robert Armstrong, who was a carpenter by trade, and moved to Indiana from Licking county, Ohio, and located in Rossville, but moved to Peru, where he died, aged fifty-eight years. He and wife had two sons—Edmond and Elmer. Mr. Clark settled on a farm, three miles south of town, consisting of 172 acres, and by thrift and industry prospered. He lived on this farm until he moved to Rossville in 1892, and built a substantial and tasteful residence. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are members of the Baptist church, of which he has been deacon six years; he is a democrat, and was township trustee one term, and is a man of more than ordinary ability; has always been hard-working and industrious, possesses a remarkable memory, and is well known for his integrity of character and sterling worth, and has reared a highly respectable family.

The Clark family have maintained their high character throughout their long residence in the township of Ross, and few families in Clinton county can excel it in the hold it has on the affections of the citizens in general.

JEROME CLARK, a farmer of more than local note in Johnson township, was born in Clinton county, Ind., March 4, 1855, and still retains his residence here, and has always been engaged in farming. October 7, 1875, he married Miss Martha E. Jackson, who was born February 10, 1854, and who is the daughter of Henry and Mary E. (Stinson) Jackson. Henry Jackson was an early settler of Johnson township, was a prominent farmer, owning 140 acres, was a leading member of the Baptist church, in politics was a staunch republican, and his death took place in the army in March, 1864. When married, Mr. and Mrs. Clark settled on their present farm, which now contains ninety acres of choice land, improved with one of the best barns in the county. The residence is modern in construction and convenient in all its details. His marriage has been blessed by the birth of one child—Herschel L. In politics Mr. Clark is a democrat; fraternally, he is a member of Hillisburg lodge, No. 550, F. & A. M., and has passed all the chairs of his lodge; he is also a dormant member of the I. O. R. M., and his wife is a member of the New Light church. Mr. Clark takes great pride in the appearance of his farm and buildings, and their tidiness and beauty are the admiration of all who view them—be they neighbors or strangers.

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JOHAN IRWIN CLARK, of Moran, is widely and favorably known in Clinton county, and in this volume well deserves representation. The record of his life is as follows: A native of the Keystone state, he was born in Juniata county, March 8, 1830, and is of Irish and English descent. His grandfather, Robert Clark, was born in New York, and was a tailor by trade. In those days, when each family spun and

wove its own cloth, he went from house to house making garments. When a young man he removed to Huntingdon county, Pa., where he married Nancy Alcorn, and they became the parents of the following children: William, Jane, Mary, Matthew, Robert, Richard, Nancy and George. The father of this family served in the war of 1812, and at its close wrote that he had been mustered out and would soon be at home, but it is supposed that he was murdered by the Indians, for no news was ever received from him afterward. His father had been murdered by a Spaniard in New York when Robert was a lad of twelve years.

Matthew Clark, father of our subject, was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., April 11, 1800, and became a teacher, which occupation he followed in the winter. In 1825, he married Elizabeth A. McFeaters, who was born August 23, 1798, and was a daughter of James and Mary (Armstrong) McFeaters. Their eight children were: Mary A., born in 1827; William A., born in 1828; John I., born in 1830; Margaret N., born in 1831; James C., born in 1833; Matthew S., born in 1835; Sarah E., born in 1837; and Cyrus, born in 1840. In 1852 the father brought his family to Owen township, Clinton county, Ind., and purchased eighty acres of partially improved land, which he transformed into a good farm. He and his wife were members of the United Presbyterian church. He voted with the democracy, and here served as township assessor, and while in Pennsylvania was captain of militia for five years. Six years previous to his death he received a stroke of paralysis, and at the age of seventy passed away. His life was a busy and useful one, and those who knew him held him in high regard. Mrs. Clark suffered greatly from rheumatism, and for twenty-eight years could not walk. She survived, however, to the age of seventy-three.

John Irwin Clark was reared on a farm, worked in the fields, and attended the public schools until attaining his majority. In 1851, with his brother, William A., he came to Clinton county, Ind., and made arrangements for securing the land which his father purchased the following year. Wishing for further educational privileges, he went to Frankfort, and with several other young men received instruction from John P. Crothers, the county auditor. Later he taught for thirty years in the winter seasons, and in the summer months farmed until 1867, when he embarked in carpentering, which he followed several years. On the 31st of March, 1857, Mr. Clark was united in marriage with Mary E. Bate, who was born in Clarke county, Ohio, December 21, 1832, and is a daughter of Josiah and Hannah A. (Jones) Bate. Four children have been born to them—Milton, who was born January 21, 1858, and died at the age of three years; Laura M., who was born September 23, 1862, and died September 30, 1864; Cynthia E., who was born in September, 1864, and was married November 2, 1887, to W. H. Wilson; and Llewellyn, whose birth occurred April 8, 1868.

Mr. Clark came to Indiana without capital, but was determined to win success. Going to Iowa he entered eighty acres at \$1.25 per acre, and after two years sold it for \$3 per acre. Purchasing three-quarters of an acre of the old home farm, he built thereon a good frame residence and barn. Later he purchased forty acres, and now has a thrifty and well developed farm as the result of earnest and untiring efforts. It is pleasantly situated a mile and three-quarters from Moran, and thus the comforts of the town are easily obtained. In social circles, Mr. and Mrs. Clark hold an enviable position, and both are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he has served as elder for ten years. In politics he is

a democrat, and for five years filled the office of township trustee; he has also been administrator of estates and has acted as guardian, and the confidence and trust reposed in him have never been misplaced.

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MARTIN L. CLARK, a very successful and progressive young farmer, was born in Johnson township, Clinton county, and is a son of Lewis and Julia (Cole) Clark, and has always been a farmer. His great-grandfather, Abraham Clark, was a citizen of Chester county, Pa. William, the son of Abraham, was born in Chester county, and by trade was a steam-fitter and miller; he married Sydney Woodward, and he and wife were early settlers of Fayette county, Ind., and were members of the Christian church. Mrs. Sydney Clark died in January, 1839, and William Clark died in October 1867. Lewis Clark, the father of Martin L., was fourteen years of age when his father settled in Fayette county, Ind., coming by way of Cincinnati, and then by hired team, to convey their household goods, and the father, after paying the teamster, had fifty cents left with which to begin life in the new country. Lewis Clark first married Irena Vickery, daughter of Martin and Margaret (Galbreth) Vickery. She was a member of the Christian church and died April 22, 1862. Mr. Clark then married November 1, 1865, Julia Cole, daughter of Jacob and Mary Ann (Miller) Cole. Lewis Clark came to Miller county in 1850, has since continuously resided in Johnson township, and now at the age of seventy-four, is hale and hearty.

Martin L. Clark was married, August 28, 1873, to Miss Maggie Dunn [see biographies of Dunn family elsewhere], to which union the following children have been born: James R., Marshall E., and Gillie Bell. After his

marriage Mr. Clark settled on his present farm, which now comprises 100 acres of land. This is a very fertile farm and is well improved with an elegant residence and good modern barn, and is also under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Clark has given much attention, the past five years, to breeding Chester White hogs, which he considers to be more hardy and prolific than any other breed. He sold, the past spring, 114 pigs from fifteen brood sows. He is a democrat in politics, and has filled the office of township trustee to the full satisfaction of the people. He is a member of Hillsburg lodge, No. 550, F. and A. M., and has passed all the chairs; he is also a dormant member of the I. O. R. M. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are consistent members of the New Light church, to which he is a liberal contributor, and the family is much esteemed.

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WN. CLARK, editor and proprietor of the Mulberry Reporter, Madison township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in the township Ross, same county, November 11, 1857, and is a son of A. F. and Ann Catherine (Swaidner) Clark, the former of whom was a pioneer of Clinton county, coming from Butler county, Ohio, in 1832, and now residing in the town of Rossville in retirement; the latter bade farewell to earth November 13, 1890.

W. N. Clark is the eldest in a family of eight children, of whom all are still living with the exception of one sister, who died in infancy. He was reared on the home farm until eighteen years of age. In 1876, having received an excellent education, he began teaching school, and has taught every year since, being now one of the oldest educators of note in Clinton county, and the duties pertaining to this position he finds time to perform without interference with his editorial

labors. The marriage of Mr. Clark was solemnized April 20, 1887, with Rose V. Carver, the accomplished daughter of Miles A. Carver of Perry township, Clinton county, and this union has been blessed by the birth of two children—Raymond R., born January 7, 1888, and Bernice, born April 12, 1891. In 1888, Mr. Clark moved to Mulberry to become principal of the Mulberry schools, a position he has since filled in a most satisfactory manner. May 6, 1890, he established the Mulberry Reporter, this being the first successful attempt to establish a journal on a substantial basis in the town, all other efforts having resulted in failure.

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JAMES H. COAPSTICK, a well-to-do farmer of Michigan township, Clinton county, Ind., and an ex-soldier, was born September 26, 1844, and was reared and educated in Clinton, the county of his nativity. His father, Samuel Coapstick, was a native of Ohio and of German extraction. He came to Clinton county, Ind., about 1840, and settled in Owen township, where he passed the remainder of his days as a farmer. He married Elizabeth Concamon, of Ohio, by whom he became the father of five children. Before he had reached the age of eighteen, James H. Coapstick enlisted, August 26, 1862, for three years, in company H, Third cavalry, or Forty-fifth regiment Indiana volunteers, which was assigned to the army of the Cumberland, and placed under the command of the renowned cavalry general, Kilpatrick. His first action was at Stone River, where he was in the saddle almost constantly for five consecutive days and nights, without rest or proper rations; he was next in a cavalry fight down the Shelbyville pike, where the Confederate cavalry commander, Jo Wheeler, attempted to ambush the Federals in front, while Forrest

was to flank the rear, but the rebels were badly beaten. Mr. Coapstick was also at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. He was next in a number of skirmishes in east Tennessee, at this time acting as orderly for regimental commander; he then acted with Sherman's army as rear guard immediately after the Atlanta campaign, and was constantly engaged in skirmishing, scouting and fighting. He next aided Kilpatrick in destroying stores, etc., at Jonesboro. During the Jonesboro battle, Mr. Coapstick, in company with 100 picked cavalrymen, was sent to cut telegraph lines and tear up railways twenty miles away from the field, in the midst of the enemy's country. With Sherman he made the march to the sea, and was honorably discharged at Greensboro, S. C., June 8, 1865. He now receives a pension of eight dollars per month.

October 7, 1869, Mr. Coapstick married Miss Caroline Young, daughter of John and Isabel (Benard) Young—the former a pioneer farmer of Clinton county, and an elder in the Presbyterian church. Mr. Coapstick's children are named Josephine, Brant, Earl and Harvey. Mr. Coapstick settled on his farm of eighty acres in 1879. This farm is beautifully situated on the pike, one-half mile south of Michigantown, and is well improved with a modern dwelling and fine barn. He is a stanch democrat and a hard worker for his party, and is a strictly self-made man.

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HEZEKIAH M. COHEE, a progressive and successful young farmer of Michigan township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Boone county, Ind., April 21, 1860, the son of Andrew and Amelia (Irwin) Cohee, who were early settlers of Boone county. The great-grandfather, Benjamin Cohee, the progenitor of the Cohee kindred of this country, came to America in early

manhood and settled in the state of Delaware, where he married and reared a large family. Benjamin Cohee, the grandfather of our subject, was one of the family and was born in the state of Delaware September 10, 1788. He grew to manhood's estate in his native county and there married Miss Nancy Holland, and sometime thereafter Mr. Cohee removed to Butler county, Ohio. By this marriage three sons were born, viz: Vincent D., Jonathan, and Henry H. Mrs. Nancy Cohee died while the children were yet small and Mr. Cohee married Miss Rebecca Wilson, and, September 30, 1830, moved to Clinton county, Ind., where he settled on 240 acres of land that he entered in 1828. They became the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters, viz: Andrew, Wilson, James L., Hezekiah, Mary A., Rachel C., Hattie J., and Eliza C. Grandfather Benjamin Cohee died January 7, 1863, and his wife Rebecca, died March 4, 1868. Andrew Cohee, the father of our subject, being the eldest son born to Benjamin and Rebecca Cohee, dates his birth from March 14, 1823, in Butler county, Ohio, and, while yet a small boy, came with his parents to Indiana, where he grew to manhood, assisting his father in forging a home out of the wilderness. March 2, 1847, he married Miss Amelia Irwin, who was born in Ohio, November 27, 1828. This marriage took place near Eagle Village, in Boone county, Ind., and has been blessed by the birth of six children, three sons and three daughters, viz: Sarah E., born September 19, 1850; David D., born October 1, 1853; Rebecca J., born October 30, 1856; Hezekiah M., born April 21, 1860; John A., born December 24, 1866; and Ella, born June 4, 1869. Mr. Cohee is one of the substantial and well-to-do farmers of Boone county, and, in 1854, located on his present farm, three and one-half miles north of Lebanon, where he has resided ever since.

He and wife have been worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church upward of fifty years, and are highly respected by all who know them.

Hezekiah M. Cohee grew to manhood in his native county and became quite well educated, and is still a great student and reader of current literature. January 1, 1881, he married Margaret Wharry, daughter of James and Julia A. (Price) Wharry. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Cohee have been born the following children: Cecil M., born December 4, 1882; Leslie W., born June 29, 1885, deceased; Clifton, born April 9, 1887; Leah I., born September 20, 1890, and Paul, born October 8, 1894. Mr. Cohee owns a good farm of 160 acres, of which, Mrs. Cohee inherited thirty-six acres from her father's estate. This is now well improved with a fine house and barn and is furnished with all modern improvements. In politics, Mr. Cohee is strongly republican. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cohee are members of the Methodist church, of which he is superintendent of the Sunday-school. Mr. Cohee is a member of Herman lodge, No. 184, F. & A. M. He is heartily in favor of our school system, is a liberal supporter of the church, and is public-spirited and generally progressive.

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S C. COHEE, a member of one of the oldest and most respectable families of Clinton county, Ind., was born in the city of Frankfort, August 11, 1858, and is one of a family of three sons and three daughters born to Ezekiel and Lydia (Michaels) Cohee, natives of Prebel county, Ohio. Samuel Cohee, father of Ezekiel, was born in 1802, was the father of five sons and four daughters, and died in Frankfort February 22, 1892, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1880. The latter was a daughter

of Fred Michaels, one of the pioneers of Clinton county.

S. C. Cohee, now the leading liveryman of Frankfort, has supported himself since he was twelve years of age, but until ten years old he lived on a farm. His first effort at self-support was at teaming; he was then employed in a feed store and next engaged in draying. June 8, 1888, with a partner, he started his present livery barn, but two-and-a-half years later became sole proprietor, and by his affability, rectitude and strict attention to the wants of patrons, has met with more than ordinary success. In 1875, Mr. Cohee married Miss Ida Bell Wilson of Kempton, Ind., and this happy union has been blessed with three children, named Ethel, Clair, and Lela. Mr. Cohee is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and, being a native of the county and city and a descendant of one of the pioneer families, stands socially in a very high position.

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JAMES W. COLLINS is a well-known business man and prominent official of Frankfort. He was born in Highland county, Ohio, August 14, 1848, and inherits in a marked degree the characteristics of the sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestors from which he is descended. The family of which he is a representative settled at an early day in Maryland, and from there his grandparents emigrated to Highland county, Ohio, about the year 1820, and died in the latter state some time in the early fifties. They reared a family of five children, viz: Thomas, John, Mary, William and George W.—the latter the father of the subject of this notice. George W. Collins was reared to agricultural pursuits, and in early life assisted his father in the manufacture of the old-fashioned spinning-wheels so common in the pioneer times, and he exercised his mechanical skill in this way until his twenty-

fourth year. He then married Mary J. Patton, and immediately afterward began carpentering and building, which he followed until 1854 in Ohio, and then came to Clinton county, Ind., where he was similarly engaged for two years, returning to his native state at the end of that period. He died in Ross county, Ohio, March 16, 1858; his widow survives him, and resides at this time with a daughter at the town of South Salem. George W. and Mary J. Collins were the parents of the following children: James W., Mary E., Edgar F., a physician of Mt. Sterling, Ohio, and Laura, deceased. The father of Mrs. Collins was James Patton, and the maiden name of her mother was Margaret Edgar, a native of Kentucky and a relative of the Todd family to which Mrs. Abraham Lincoln belonged.

James W. Collins, who grew to manhood on a farm in Ross county, Ohio, attended in his boyhood the common schools and later South Salem academy. When twenty-one years of age he left Ross county, Ohio, and came to Indiana, locating at Frankfort, where he accepted the position of deputy in the county recorder's office under David B. Carter, the duties of which he discharged for a period of three years. During the three years succeeding Mr. Collins taught in the schools of Clinton county, and in the meantime began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Page & Bayless, under whose instruction he continued for some months, and then went to La Fayette, where he remained about two years, with the law firm of Behm, Park & Behm. For the next two years he resided at Colfax, and in 1879 returned to Frankfort, where he entered the practice of law. In December, 1881, he accepted the position of deputy county treasurer under Alexander B. Given, in which capacity he continued two years; and later, for about the same length of time, conducted a thriving drug business. In the spring

of 1892 he was complimented by being elected mayor of the city, which honorable position he filled with ability for one term of two years.

Mr. Collins was married in Frankfort on the thirty-first day of December, 1884, to Miss Jessie B. Mulhallen, who was born in Rockville, Ind., June 16, 1856. The union thus consummated has resulted in the birth of three children, namely—Esther, Todd and James C. Mr. Collins is one of the leading republicans of Frankfort and has always taken a lively interest in the success of his party. He is a knight templar Mason and an Episcopalian in his religious belief, belonging to the Frankfort congregation, as does also his wife. In every relation of life Mr. Collins has shown himself to be a man of prudence, sagacity, discretion of judgment, of scrupulous integrity and gentlemanly demeanor. In the capacity as mayor, he proved a most excellent executive, and in the public positions to which he was called from time to time the ability and faithfulness which were displayed in the discharge of the duties incident thereto show him to have been a most competent and obliging public servant.

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JOHAN NELSON COOPER, who is numbered among the prominent farmers of Sugar Creek township, Clinton county, Ind., deserves representation in this volume, for he is both widely and favorably known. He came from Irish and English ancestry. His grandfather, Malachi Cooper, was a native of Kentucky, and an old Hard-shell Baptist preacher. He voted with the Whig party, and removed to Rush county, Ind., where he died at the age of seventy-four. His children were James, John, Asa, Levi, Delilah and Jane. John Cooper was born in Kentucky in 1800, and on the fifth of March, 1820, married Jane King, who was born in

Kentucky, March 9, 1801, and was a daughter of William King. They became the parents of nine children: William E., Malachi, James, Polly A., John N., Lucinda, Stanley, Angeline and Jane. In February, 1838, John Cooper came with his family to Clinton county, and entered 160 acres of wild land, covered with heavy timber. He was an expert marksman and was known to kill eight deer in two days. He served as justice of the peace both in Rush and Clinton counties, and was a man of good judgment, who had the confidence and respect of the entire community. In politics he was an old-line whig. He died November 30, 1851, at the age of fifty-one, and his wife in 1841, aged forty years.

John Nelson Cooper was born in Rush county, Ind., January 15, 1832, was reared on a farm, and acquired his education in the old log school-house, with its puncheon floors, slab seats and mud and stick chimney, where for some years he spent about three months each season. When in his twentieth year he was married, March 2, 1851, to Elizabeth Ward, also a native of Rush county, born January 18, 1832, and a daughter of Newton and Sarah (Parkins) Ward of Indiana. They began life in true pioneer style in a log house, the furniture of which was made by Mr. Cooper, but those were happy days, nevertheless. In 1857, he went to California, by way of New Orleans and Cuba, and after sixteen months returned home, for the trip was not very successful. He then resumed farming and became owner of forty acres of land. In August, 1862, Mr. Cooper responded to the call for troops and joined company B, Seventy-fifth Indiana infantry, which went from Indianapolis to Lebanon, Ky., thence to Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge, participating in the entire Sherman campaign. His brother who stood at his side was killed at Chickamauga, and his brother-in-law was wounded.

Mr. Cooper escaped uninjured throughout the struggle, and at it close returned home in June, 1865. He was with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea and participated in the grand review in Washington.

To Mr. Mrs. Cooper were born three children: James M., who married Siottha Amos; William E., who wedded Anna B. Nelson, and Charles M., who died at the age of six months. The mother died January 4, 1886, and on the twenty-seventh of August, 1887, Mr. Cooper wedded Mrs. Priscilla Purdy, *née* Amos, who was born February 24, 1841, in Indiana. Their home is upon a good farm of 120 acres, which is well drained and cultivated, and therefore yields to the owner a golden tribute in return for his care and labor. Mr. Cooper is a republican, but has never aspired to office. His wife belongs to the Methodist church, and both are prominent and highly respected people, who well deserve representation in this volume.

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ARTHUR L. COOPER, a representative business man and manufacturer of Frankfort, Ind., of which city he has been a resident since the spring of 1883, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 4, 1861. His parents were Jacob and Rebecca (Shurtz) Cooper, both natives of the Keystone state and of German lineage. The father was born in the town of Coopersburg, where the Cooper family have lived for generations. He was a son of Daniel Cooper, whose father, David Cooper, a son of a Hessian soldier in the war of the Revolution, was born in Virginia. Jacob Cooper was a soldier in the Civil war and died while in the service, the subject of this sketch being hardly two years old at the time. Mrs. Cooper afterwards married Alonzo Koons, of Allentown, Pa., and, died when Arthur had reached the age of six years.

Arthur L. Cooper was brought up in Allentown, in the schools of which he obtained a good English education, which was afterward supplemented by a business course in what was known as Blackman's business college. At the age of fifteen he went to Philadelphia, where he remained until attaining his majority, in the meantime learning the cigar-maker's trade. In 1881 Mr. Cooper was united in marriage to Miss Eleanora Anewalt, immediately thereafter located in Allentown, and thence, in 1883, moved to Frankfort, Ind. On coming to the latter place Mr. Cooper embarked in the machine business, and later he became associated with F. A. Colver, under the firm name of F. A. Colver & Co., by which the Excelsior machine works have since been known. Both Mr. Cooper and his partner are practical machinists, and their establishment is well equipped for all kinds of foundry and machine work in their line. They manufacture steam engines, boilers, do all kinds of heavy work and make a specialty of wrought iron and steel fencing, malleable iron cresting and rail work, turning out over seventy different styles of fences, which have a large sale throughout the United States. They also do a great deal of jail work, and all in all their establishment is one of the most important manufacturing institutions of Frankfort. Politically Mr. Cooper is a republican, and as such was elected, in the spring of 1894, a member of the common council of Frankfort. He is a prominent member of the knights templar Masons, also the Pythian order and captain of the uniform rank, and with his wife is identified with the Presbyterian church. Socially Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are very popular in Frankfort, and during their residence in the city have gained a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Their home is blessed with the presence of four interesting children, namely: Warren, Grace, June and Aurora.

NELSON W. COSNER is a well known and highly respected citizen of Frankfort, where for a number of years he has acceptably held the office of justice of the peace. His ancestors in the United States were North Carolina people, in which state his grandfather, John Cosner, was born and reared. John Cosner and Margaret Pike were married in North Carolina, and lived there until 1831, when they emigrated to Indiana and settled in the county of Hendricks, where their deaths occurred in the years 1851 and 1856, respectively. They were the parents of eight children, whose names are as follows: Anthony, William, Mary, Elizabeth, Sally, Lovy, Hannah, Peggy; all living but four, Mary, Anthony, Elizabeth and Sally. Both parents were devoted members of the Society of Friends, in which Mr. Cosner was an able minister for many years, and they both are remembered as most exemplary and pious people. They were among the pioneers of Hendricks county, and did much in a quiet way for the moral improvement of the community which they assisted in founding. William Cosner, second son of the above, and father of the immediate subject of this sketch, was born January 14, 1806, in Forsythe county, N. C., and there grew to manhood on a farm, acquiring in the mean time a common school education. He accompanied his parents to Indiana in 1831, and assisted in clearing the home farm in Hendricks county, which is still in possession of members of the family. In 1832 was solemnized his marriage with Epervia Orrell, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Black) Orrell, natives of North Carolina, in which state Mrs. Cosner first saw the light of day on the 7th of March, 1816. Daniel and Mary Orrell both lived to be very old people, the former dying at the remarkable age of 102 years. He was a saddler in early life, later became a physi-

cian, and by two marriages had seventeen children. After his marriage, William Cosner purchased a tract of government land in Hendricks county, consisting of 160 acres, to which he subsequently added a similar area, and became the possessor of ample means. Mr. and Mrs. Cosner lived where they originally settled the remainder of their days, the former dying December 23, 1852, and the latter in August, 1890. The following are the names of their seven children: Emily, wife of J. H. Rudd; Malinda, wife of S. S. Shields; Daniel, deceased; Peggy, wife of J. M. Champion; Nelson W., Mary A., wife of T. Vaughan, and an infant that died unnamed.

Nelson W. Cosner was born October 11, 1844, in Hendricks county, Ind., and, like the majority of country lads, passed his youthful years amid the active but uneventful scenes of the farm, and early learned to appreciate the true dignity of honest labor. Deprived of a father's care and advice when but eight years' old, he remained with his widowed mother until his twenty-first year, looking after her interests, and when twenty-two, he married and settled on the old farm, which he had previously purchased, and began the contented life of a tiller of the soil. He remained in Hendricks county until 1874, when he removed to the county of Marion and engaged in the milling business, continuing the same about one year, and then accepted a position as railroad bridge carpenter, which he followed for about the same length of time. During the succeeding thirteen years Mr. Cosner followed carpentering and building, after which he engaged in the manufacture of lumber at Frankfort, where he operated a mill very successfully until meeting with a severe accident, which resulted in the loss of his good right arm, since which time he has not been able to perform any kind of manual labor. In 1890, Mr. Cosner was elected justice of the peace in Frankfort, the

functions of which office he has since performed in an able and satisfactory manner. He votes the republican ticket, and with his wife belongs to the Methodist church, in which both are valuable workers. Mr. Cosner has a military record of six months' duration, having served from April, 1864, till September of the same year, in the army of the Cumberland as a private in company C, One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana infantry. He was discharged at Knoxville, Tenn., on account of expiration of period of enlistment, then became a member of company B, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Indiana volunteer infantry, from January, 1864, to October, 1864, and is now the recipient of a pension of four dollars a month. Mr. Cosner owns a pleasant home in Frankfort, which is presided over by his wife, whom he married on the 1st day of September, 1866, in Hendricks county. Mrs. Cosner's maiden name was Sally Phillips, daughter of Levi and Elizabeth Phillips, and she has borne her husband the following children: Edgar O., book-keeper in Chicago stock yards; Orra, a railroad employe; Anna, deceased; Mark, connected with the Times office, Frankfort; Verne, deceased, and Harry, who lives at home with his parents. Mr. Cosner is a member of the G. A. R. of Frankfort; was a charter member of the Reuben Masten post, No. 431, and was transferred to this place.

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FRANCIS G. COVELY, a well known farmer of Washington township, Clinton county, Ind., was born August 31, 1847, in Berks county, Pa., and is a son of David and Mary (Gery) Covely, both parents natives of the Keystone state and of German descent. David Covely was the son of William Covely, who was also a native of Pennsylvania, where his ancestors settled in a very early day, mov-

ing there from Germany. David Covely was born in the year of 1820 in Berks county, Pa., where all his life was passed and where his death occurred in 1892; his widow is still living. David and Mary Covely were the parents of sixteen children, the subject of this sketch being first in order of birth. The names of the others are as follows: David, Sarah, wife of Edwin Bower; William, deceased; Mary, wife of James Sallada; John, Michael, Joseph; Matilda, wife of James Grice; Henry, Caroline, deceased; Jerry, and four that died in infancy.

Francis G. Covely at the early age of fifteen years began life for himself, working at anything that his hands found to do, and after his twenty-first year turned his attention to the carpenter's trade, at which he became a skillful workman. In 1870 he became a resident of Clinton county, Ind., locating at the village of Mulberry, where he carried on his trade for eight years, after which he engaged in farming on rented land until 1880. In that year he purchased his present farm of eighty acres in Washington township, upon which he has made many substantial improvements, including a good house and barn, and his place is under a very successful state of cultivation.

Mr. Covely was married November 17, 1872, to Mary Freas, daughter of John and Rachel (Brown) Freas, the father a native of France and the mother born in Lehigh county, Pa. John Freas came to America when eighteen years old in company with a brother and died in Clinton county, Ind., in the year 1888; his widow is still living and makes her home with the subject of this sketch. The following are the names of the nine children born to John and Rachel Freas: Samuel, Thomas, William, John, Lary, Lena, wife of Henry Green; Susan, wife of Henry Gary; Emma, wife of Edward

Lipp, and Ella, wife of Walter Suit. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Covely have been born the following children: William, Gertie, Rachel and John. Mr. Covely affiliates with the democratic party and belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men, holding membership with Dakota tribe, No. 42, of Frankfort. He is a man of character and high social standing in the community, popular with his neighbors and fellow-citizens, and for a number of years has been an active member of the German Reform church. Mrs. Covely belongs to the same denomination and is esteemed as a lady of intelligence and piety.

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JACOB COYNER, the subject of this sketch, one of the leading farmers and a well-known old settler of Perry township, Clinton county, Ind., traces his ancestry back through several generations to Germany. His father, Michael Coyner, was the son of Jacob Coyner, whose father, also named Jacob, was born January 29, 1720, in Germany, where the family name was known as Kainath, and he became the progenitor of the family in America. In the records, which the pastor of the state church at Wurtemberg, Germany, showed to Dr. A. J. Coyner in 1877, the family name was traced back to the reformation, a Jacob Kainath being discovered in the fifteenth century. A Michael Kainath was born in 1650, and Jacob Kainath, supposed to be his son, was married to Anna M——, November 7, 1708, Michael Kainath alluded to at the beginning of this sketch being their youngest son. The family was quite numerous in Europe; and tradition reports a number of them as having served in the thirty years' war as Protestants in the armies of Gustavus Adolphus. On coming to America, the family settled in Virginia, where numerous de-

scendants are still found. Michael Coyner, the subject's father, was born in Augusta county, Va., reared on a farm, and married Phœbe Peterson. He reared the following children: Jacob, John, David D., Martin, William, Mary, Elizabeth, Susan, Fanny, Jane and Melissa. He emigrated in company with his brother to Greene county, Ohio, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1831, at which time he moved to Indiana, locating in the county of Clinton, where he purchased a tract of land consisting of 320 acres. He was one of the pioneers of Clinton, and became very successful financially, owning at one time over 400 acres of land, which became quite valuable. He was hard-working and industrious, a Methodist in his religious belief, and died in the year 1851; his wife survived him a number of years, departing this life in September, 1877.

Jacob Coyner, the leading facts of whose life are here set forth, was born in Greene county, Ohio, January 20, 1820, and since his eleventh year has been an honored resident of Clinton county, Ind., of the rapid growth and development of which he has been a living witness. He recalls the journey from the old Ohio home through an almost unbroken wilderness to the new home in the forests of Clinton, and recounts with pleasure many of the stirring scenes and incidents of the early pioneer times. Game of all kinds was quite plentiful at that period, especially deer, bear, wild hogs and turkeys, upon which the family chiefly relied for a large portion of their provision for several years following their first settlement. Like all the pioneer boys, the early life of Mr. Coyner was spent in clearing land, working in the field, hunting and other athletic sports common to that day. In the primitive log school-house, with the puncheon floor, large fire-place, mud and stick chimney, he acquired the rudiments of an education

which, supplemented by close observation and business contact with his fellows in after years, has made him an intelligent and well-informed man. Mr. Coyner was married in Montgomery county, Ind., October 18, 1842, to Hannah Little, daughter of Ezra and Elizabeth (Martin) Little, early settlers in this county, and began housekeeping on a forty-acre tract of land, which he purchased from the government. This land was wholly unimproved at the time, and he was compelled to work hard for one year in order to obtain sufficient money to pay the entry price of the same. His first residence was a diminutive log cabin, in which some of the happiest days of his life were passed, and with the assistance of his good wife, who was indeed a true helpmate, he soon succeeded in improving his condition and in due season had a good farm in cultivation with an additional number of acres. Mr. Coyner proved a successful manager, and by judicious investments became the possessor of a large amount of land, aggregating 500 acres, the greater part of which he has since generously divided among his children, giving to each of them forty acres. The names of his children are as follows: William, Joseph, Phœbe, Alpheus, John, Etta, Minnie, Orlando, and Morton. Of the above, Alpheus is deceased, dying at the age of twenty-one; he was an exemplary young man and consistent member of the Methodist church.

Mr. Coyner has a beautiful home, his farm being supplied with a fine modern residence and other buildings in keeping, and for years he had been looked upon as one of the successful agriculturists of Perry township. In the growth and development of the county he has been no unimportant factor, and although not a seeker after official honors, he has frequently been solicited by his fellow-citizens to accept positions of trust which, with the exception of trustee, he has steadily refused. He is a mem-

ber of the Methodist church, to which he contributes liberally of his means, and in political matters is an earnest and outspoken supporter of the republican party.

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DANIEL E. CRIPE, M. D., is a native of Indiana, born in the county of Howard on the fifth day of May, 1850.

His grandfather, Joseph Cripe, a native of Ohio, was one of the earliest pioneers of Clinton county, Ind., moving here as long ago as 1824, and locating near the present site of Rossville, where he entered a large tract of land and became a farmer of much means. In early life he learned the cooper's trade, and worked at the same in connection with agricultural pursuits after becoming a resident of Clinton. He was a man of character and true worth, and died on the home place a number of years ago. His son, Isaac Cripe, the doctor's father, was born in Darke county, Ohio, January 6, 1815, and at the age of nine years was brought by his parents to Clinton county, Ind., where he grew to manhood on a farm. He was married, in 1839, to Sarah M. Daniels, after which he moved to Howard county, where, until 1876, he worked at his trade, that of stone-mason. He was a member of the German Baptist church, and from the above year until his death, which occurred April 17, 1893, was an acceptable minister of the same, making his residence during that period in the county of Carroll. Isaac Cripe was a man of much more than mental endowments, and he was quite successful as a farmer, while his work in the ministry bore good results in the strengthening of his church and in leading many people to the higher and better life. Isaac and Elizabeth Cripe were the parents of the following children: Jonathan, who was a member of company E, One Hundred and Ninth Indiana volunteer infantry; George B., a resi-



D. E. CRIFE, M. D.

dent of Carroll county, Ind.; Lucy E., wife of J. Wagoner, of Carroll county; and Daniel E., whose name introduces this notice.

Daniel E. Cripe remained with his parents until his tenth year, after which he made his home with Dr. Crider, of Pymont, Ind., until nineteen years of age, and for some time thereafter lived at the same place with Dr. Hall, studying medicine in the meanwhile. He pursued his studies diligently until nearly twenty years of age, when he began the practice at Pymont, Carroll county, Ind., where he remained until 1872, moving to the town of Lexington in that year. Subsequently he practiced at Kilmore, same county, until 1877, at which time he located at Hillisburg, Clinton county; thence, in 1884, he moved to Frankfort, in which city he has since resided. The doctor traveled for two years in special work connected with his profession, and his success in the general practice and in surgery has been most gratifying. He was graduated from the Indiana Medical college in 1893, and the same year received his diploma from the Official college, Chicago, in both of which institutions he made a creditable record as a student. Since locating in Frankfort, he has built up a large and lucrative practice throughout Clinton county, and his services are frequently sought in obstinate and critical cases at remote distances from where he is located. As a physician, he is careful, conscientious and capable, and he is characterized by integrity of purpose and kindness of heart, which, with his well known ability in his profession, have won a permanent place in the regard of his fellow-citizens. In August, 1894, he was elected dean of faculty of the American Medical college of Indianapolis, and also has two chairs, viz: professor of general and clinical surgery and professor of official surgery. He is also vice-president of the board of trustees. The doctor was married April 7, 1872, to Sa-

rah E. Mitchell of Tippecanoe county, daughter of Joseph and Melinda Mitchell. Dr. Cripe is a Mason, a member of the I. O. R. M., and belongs to the Knights of Maccabees.

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WILLIAM ROSSER CUNNINGHAM
—The success that has accompanied the career of the subject of this sketch is such as should encourage the youth whose outset in life may not be under the most favorable circumstances. Though of excellent parentage, Mr. Cunningham was not born nor reared in the luxuries of wealth. He was compelled to leave school at the age of ten years, to become the source of his own support, and in March of 1869, when just past the age of fifteen years, he began to serve an apprenticeship as a machinist, at La Fayette, Ind., his home and birth place. His birth took place January 4, 1854. His parents were William Rufus and Mary Ann (Rosser) Cunningham. The father was a native of Augusta county, Va., having been born there October 8, 1818. He died in La Fayette, Ind., July 24, 1880. He was a son of William Cunningham, whose wife was Mary Doak. The Cunninghams are of Scotch-Irish lineage, and belong to one of the oldest families of Virginia. The mother of William R. was born at Springfield, Ohio, in the year 1822, and died at La Fayette, Ind., in 1855. She was of Welch origin. Of the five children she bore her husband two died in early life; those living are—William R., Ella J., and Fanny D. The father married the second time, wedding Elizabeth Jordan, who had by him four children, namely—Edward, Annie, Emma and Alice; she died in 1882. The subject's father, with his parents and family, emigrated to Ohio from Virginia at an early date; they were opposed to slavery, though Virginians, and aided in operating an under-

ground railroad in Ohio, from which trouble arose, and because of this trouble William R. Cunningham, Sen., left Ohio for Indiana in 1833. He traveled on horseback from Cincinnati to Logansport, and thence to LaFayette, where he married in 1842 and settled down in life to his occupation of carpentering. He was a republican in politics, but but never sought office.

After serving an apprenticeship of three and a half years in the Union Machine shops, at La Fayette, the subject of this sketch spent about one year in machine shops at Lima and Dayton, Ohio, and thereafter was employed at La Fayette, till the year 1875, when he became an engineer in the fire department of the latter city, a position he held two years, and then for one year was engineer at the water-works of La Fayette. Thereafter he was foreman at the Union Machine shops at La Fayette till 1882. During the next four years he was a member of the firm of Cunningham & Temple in the general foundry and machine business in the same city. In July, 1886, Mr. Cunningham came to Frankfort and became superintendent for the Wallace Manufacturing company. The Wallace Manufacturing company manufactures a full line of brick and tile machinery, including the "Little Wonder," the "Big Wonder," also "Cunningham's Automatic Cutting Table." The machinery manufactured by this company has won a large patronage, and is shipped all over the world. The business of the company is under the sole supervision and management of Mr. Cunningham, the secretary and superintendent of the company, which was organized and incorporated as a stock company in 1883. The other officers are R. P. Shanklin, president; D. A. Coulter, vice-president; and Robert McClamrock, treasurer. Mr. Cunningham is a mechanical genius, and has invented much of the machinery manufactured by the

company. He is very deservedly classed among the self-made men and representative citizens of the state. In politics he has always been a staunch republican, and fraternally a prominent member of the I. O. O. F.; of the National Union; and of the Masonic order, being a knight templar Mason. His first marriage occurred in 1874, July 25, in La Fayette, Ind., to Mollie Grifton, a native of La Fayette, by whom he had one child, Arthur Steele Cunningham; the mother died in August, 1876, then, in 1878 he married Miss Priscilla E. Moore of La Fayette. Two children, Mary E. and Auburn Smith, have been born unto the second marriage.

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JOHAN W. DAILY is one of the best known railroad men in the employ of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City company, and is equally as well known as a citizen and highly esteemed resident of the city of Frankfort. Mr. Daily was born in Tippecanoe county, Ind., April 19, 1850. His parents were farmers and their home was on the old battle ground of Tippecanoe, near the city of La Fayette. Their names were Peter and Mary (Kenny) Daily, and both were natives of Massachusetts, where they were reared and married. Peter Daily was a son of John Daily, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America in an early day and settled in the old Bay state. Peter was an early pioneer of Tippecanoe county, his settlement there being the result of an investigation of that fertile section of Indiana while engaged as a contractor in the construction of the old Wabash & Erie canal. He became a resident of Indiana about the time of the completion of the canal, and located upon the farm near the old battle ground, upon which his remaining years were passed, dying in 1866, aged fifty-five. His widow is now seventy-six years old, and makes her home with her son and

daughter in Chicago. She bore her husband four children, whose names are as follows: John W., Mary E., Edward and Catherine—the last named deceased.

Up to the age of seventeen, the subject of this sketch assisted his father on the farm and then began his career of railroading, which he has since so successfully continued. His early education, obtained in the schools of La Fayette, was supplemented by a course in the Battle Ground collegiate institute, and his first work in railroading was in constructing telegraph lines. After a short time in that capacity, he accepted the position of brakeman, and, for efficiency in that line of service, was soon promoted and given charge of a train. From 1868 to 1870 he served as brakeman, and from the latter year till 1875 was a conductor in the employ of the Wabash company. In 1875 the Wabash railroad ceased to control the Lake Erie & Western, and at that date Mr. Daily entered the employ of the latter company in the construction department. Later, he became conductor for this road, but in 1882 changed his employment to the construction department of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad, continuing in that position about one year. He then engaged with the Wheeling & Lake Erie company, with which he remained until 1883, in August of which year he accepted the position as conductor on the "Clover Leaf," and has since held the same. Upon accepting the above place Mr. Daily moved to Frankfort, and has since made this city his home. Mr. Daily has been an active worker in the interest of his fellow-railroad men, being a prominent member of the order of Railway Conductors, in the deliberations of which he takes an active part. He is also a knight templar Mason, and stands high in that fraternity. Politically Mr. Daily is a staunch democrat, and in June,

1894, was honored by his party with the nomination for the office of sheriff of Clinton county. Mr. Daily enjoys great popularity in railroad circles and among the people generally, and a list of the representative citizens of Frankfort would be incomplete without an appropriate mention of his name. In 1872 Mr. Daily and Miss Elizabeth Company, of Detroit, Mich., were made man and wife, and the result of the union is three children: Edward Bartholomew, Ella M. and Homer F.

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THOMAS C. DALBEY, ex-postmaster of Frankfort, is a native of Greene county, Ohio, and dates his birth from the twenty-second day of August, 1837. The founder of the Dalbey family in America appears to have been one Richard Dalbey, a native of France, who emigrated to the United States sometime prior to the Revolutionary war, and settled in Frederick county, Va. Among his children was Joel Dalbey, father of Thomas C., who went in an early day to Greene county, Ohio, and there married Nancy Curry, daughter of John Curry, a Virginian and a pioneer of the county of Greene. John Curry was a son of Thomas Curry, who emigrated from his native country Ireland, to the United States many years ago and settled in Virginia. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and did yeoman service for his adopted country during that struggle. The following children were born to Joel and Nancy Dalbey: Ellen, deceased; Jane, deceased; Thomas C., John R., Daniel M. and Joseph I. They removed to Clinton county about the year 1850, and settled on a farm a short distance northeast of Frankfort. Here the death of Joel Dalbey occurred in 1859 at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was a man of many excellent parts, a success-

ful farmer, and for over half a century was a faithful minister of the gospel.

Thomas C. Dalbey, whose name introduces this sketch, was a youth of thirteen when his parents moved to Clinton county. His early years were spent in work on the farm and in attending brief terms of school in the winter seasons, and he remained under the parental roof until entering the army in 1862. Mr. Dalbey entered the service as a private in company I, One Hundreth Indiana infantry, and upon the organization of the company was elected second lieutenant of the same. On the twenty-third of November, 1863, for duty efficiently performed, he was promoted to the captaincy of the company and served in that capacity until 1865, in March of which year he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Fiftieth regiment. He was the trusted leader of company I, One Hundreth regiment, on many a bloody battle field, among which may be enumerated—Black River, Jackson, Miss., Missionary Ridge, and the numerous engagements of the Atlanta campaign. He was with Gen. Sherman in the celebrated march to the sea, and from Goldsborough, N. C., was sent to Virginia to become lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundreth Indiana, serving in that capacity until honorably discharged on the fifth day of August, 1865.

After the war Mr. Dalbey engaged in agricultural pursuits in Clinton county and continued the same until 1878, in which year he became a citizen of Frankfort. Since moving to the county seat Mr. Dalbey has devoted his attention to business affairs of different kinds, and in October, 1889, was appointed postmaster of Frankfort, the duties of which he discharged until June 1, 1894. As an official Mr. Dalbey was popular and efficient, and he retired from the office enjoying, in the highest degree, the esteem of his fellow-citizens of Frankfort and Clinton county, irrespective of

party affiliations. He has always been a pronounced republican in politics, taking an active interest in behalf of his party, in the councils of which his advice and influence have contributed no little to its success in a number of hotly contested elections. He served as member of the common council of Frankfort, and while belonging to that body proved a true guardian of the interests of the municipality by bringing about a number of important measures. At different times he has been called to fill other positions of trust, in all of which he acquitted himself in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to all concerned. Dr. Dalbey is a member of the G. A. R. and belongs to the Masonic order, and the Methodist church embodies his religious creed. He was married, in 1869, to Harriet J. Trowbridge, a union severed by the death of Mrs. Dalbey in 1887. She was a devout member of the Methodist church, a faithful wife, a loving mother and a most devoted friend. Her death was a sad blow to her husband and family and was felt as a personal loss by a large circle of friends in Frankfort and Clinton county. To Mr. and Mrs. Dalbey five children were born: Lillie F. (deceased); Mary E.; Paul C.; Winifred (deceased); and Leonard (deceased).

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APT. LEWIS H. DANIELS, of Frankfort, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Indianapolis, Ind., December 7, 1839, and is a son of Samuel P. and Barbara (Hinkle) Daniels. Samuel P. was a native of Philadelphia, Pa., born in 1811, and a son of William, who came from Ireland when a young man and located first in Philadelphia, and later in Indianapolis. Samuel P. Daniels was reared to manhood in Philadelphia, learned tailoring there, was married in 1834, and in 1836 removed to Indian-

apolis and opened a shop on the present site of the Bates House, and here died in 1885. His wife Barbara Hinkle, was born in Philadelphia in 1807, and became the mother of three children, viz: Benton William, deceased; Lewis H., our subject, and Hannah H.; wife of Leonard Fatout, a contractor of Indianapolis. Samuel P. was a Methodist in his religion and in his politics was a strong democrat. He was a prodigy of learning, was for four years connected with the Indianapolis Sentinel, and was the first postal clerk ever appointed in Indiana, serving in this capacity during the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan; he was state librarian one term, and city assessor. He was prominent as an Odd Fellow and was trustee of lodge No. 44 for several years, and was also a member of the encampment, and was strictly a self-made man.

Lewis H. Daniels was educated in the schools of his native city, and there also learned the trade of carpenter, serving an apprenticeship of four years. He then worked as a journeyman until his enlistment, in April, 1861, in company H, Twelfth Indiana volunteer infantry, but in June was transferred to company A, Thirteenth Indiana volunteer infantry, the first three-year regiment, with which he remained until July, 1864. In October, 1861, he was promoted to be corporal; in December, 1861, he was made second duty sergeant; October 17, 1862, at Suffolk, Va., he was commissioned second lieutenant, and promoted to first lieutenant June 3, 1863, and at Cold Harbor was promoted to the captaincy, July, 1863, and held this position until his discharge, July 1, 1864, at Indianapolis. The captain has never applied for a pension, although in his long and brilliant career he, like thousands of others, contracted some chronic trouble, while escaping without a wound.

On his return to his home, the captain followed his trade two years, and then engaged

in contracting until 1869; then passed two years as superintendent of bridge construction on the "Big Four" railroad between Indianapolis and Lawrenceburg, and in 1871 came to Frankfort and resumed his former business of contracting, which he continued until 1890, when he was elected township trustee. In the meantime, however, in 1876, he went to Michigantown, Clinton county, where he resided four years, and then returned to Frankfort and resumed contracting. Among the other edifices which he erected may be mentioned the Second Ward school-building, I. O. O. F. hall, the First Ward school-building, the present Masonic hall, a majority of the business blocks on the square, the residences of Alexander Given and James Coulter and others.

The marriage of Capt. Daniels took place in Indianapolis December 28, 1866, to Miss Mary A. Beam, a native of Indianapolis, born May 13, 1842, and a daughter of David and Anna (Hopkins) Beam, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. David Beam, father of Mrs. Daniels, was an enterprising business man; and was the proprietor of the first planing-mill operated in Indianapolis; in politics he was a democrat, and in religion a Presbyterian. Mrs. Daniels is a Baptist and her husband a Methodist. In politics the captain is a democrat, and was elected township trustee by a majority of thirty-eight votes, overcoming a prior republican majority of 300. Fraternally, he is a Free Mason; a past-grand of the Odd Fellow lodge, and a member of the encampment; a charter member of the I. O. R. M. tribe of Frankfort, and a member of the G. A. R. post. He is also president of the association formed from the Thirteenth regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, a social organization. He has accumulated much valuable real estate in Frankfort and he and family are highly respected by the entire community.

NEWTON C. DAVIS, M. D., a prominent physician of Frankfort and a man of national reputation as a manufacturer of proprietary medicines, was born October 20, 1856, in Knox county, Tenn. His father, William B. Davis, was born in South Carolina, and his mother, whose maiden name was Caroline Hefflin, was born in the year 1839. After his marriage, William B. Davis located in Smith county, Tenn., and became a planter of large means, owning at one time 330 acres of land and twenty-eight slaves. He resided in Smith county until 1855, thence moved to the county of Knox, and after a short residence there returned to his former home, where he lived until the emancipation of his slaves in 1861. In the latter year he emigrated to Fulton county, Ill., where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1866, at which date he moved to the city of Springfield, that state, where he still lives. Mrs. Davis died in October, 1859, and subsequently Mr. Davis took unto himself another wife. Three children were born to William B. and Caroline Davis, namely: Amanda L., deceased, Louisa A., wife of E. W. Altland of South Bend, and Newton C., whose name appears at the beginning of this notice. William B. Davis served with distinction in the Mexican war as captain, and was wounded in one of the battles of that struggle. He is a man of marked intellectuality, a democrat in politics, and takes a prominent part in the affairs of the city where he resides.

When five years of age the subject of this sketch went to live with John Lancaster, Esq., of Fulton county, Ill., and remained under his roof until 1866, when he accompanied that gentleman to Kansas. While in the west Mr. Lancaster engaged in farming where the city of Lawrence now stands, and after two years spent there changed his location to Kansas City, where he died in the spring of 1871. His

widow then returned to Fulton county, Ill., throwing the subject of this sketch upon his own resources, and for the period of one year young Davis worked at any kind of honest employment that his hands found to do. Determined to adopt something definite as a means of support, the doctor learned the trade of carriage painting at Astoria, Ill., and continued the same there and at other places until his twenty-third year. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. J. A. McGill, of South Bend, Ind., where he remained three years, and on the nineteenth day of March, 1884, was graduated from the Cleveland Homeopathic college. After completing his professional education, Dr. Davis located in the practice of medicine at Frankfort, Ind., and has since made this city his home. He did a general practice until 1890, at which time he embarked in the manufacture of proprietary medicines, which he has since carried on very successfully, with a constantly increasing reputation. The medicines bearing his label are known all over the United States and parts of Europe. So rapidly have his remedies grown in popular favor that the doctor has established an agency in the city of New York, and gives steady employment to four traveling salesmen. Dr. Davis was married in the city of Frankfort June 30, 1886, to Miss Emma L. McCurdy, who was born April 22, 1864, in the city of Indianapolis—the daughter of Hugh and Martha J. (Walker) McCurdy. They have one child—Martha. Politically the doctor is a republican, and fraternally, belongs to the Masonic and Pythian orders. The doctor's life is a commendable example of what may be accomplished by perseverance, seconded by strong will power and marked intellectuality. That he has been successful is sufficiently attested by his present conspicuous standing, at which he has arrived without any assistance save the well formed determination to make the best of

very discouraging surroundings and to overcome obstacles that to the majority of men would have appeared practically insurmountable. Financially, as well as professionally, the doctor's success has been assured, and he now owns valuable property and does an annual business of over \$40,000.

WILLIAM DAVIS, a prominent farmer and well-known old settler of Perry township, Clinton county, Ind., is a native of Ohio, born in Ross county, on the twelfth day of September, 1824. His ancestors were Germans, and came to America a great many years ago, settling in Virginia, in which state his grandfather, William Davis, was born and reared. John Davis, son of William and father of the subject, was a native of Albemarle county, Va., where he resided until his twenty-second year, and then moved to Ohio, settling in Ross county. He married Katharine Stucky, daughter of Abraham and Eva (Bush) Stucky, and about two years thereafter emigrated to Tippecanoe county, Ind., and settled not far from La Fayette, where he purchased eighty acres of government land. He shortly thereafter disposed of his interest in Tippecanoe, and moved to Clinton county, locating where his son now resides, and became the possessor of a large tract of land, including in all over 600 acres. He was one of the early pioneers of Clinton county, and at the time of his settlement the present flourishing city of Frankfort was a mere backwoods hamlet of five or six cabins. The following are the names of the children born to John and Katherine Davis: William, Joel, Lorena, Abram, Oza, Avelina G., Isaac, John J., Elam and Mary. Mr. Davis took great interest in religious matters, having for a number of years been an elder in the Christian church. Politically, he was a democrat of the

orthodox type, and is remembered as a man of many excellent qualities.

The immediate subject of this sketch, William Davis, came to Clinton county, Ind., when quite young and passed the years of his youth and early manhood amid the stirring scenes of pioneer times, acquiring, thereby, a vigorous constitution which served him well in the work of assisting his father in clearing the farm. He has witnessed the many marvelous changes through which Clinton county has passed during the last half century and more, and recalls the time when the farmers were compelled to go to La Fayette for their family supplies, while the best market place, at that time, for the sale of their grain was the far-off town of Chicago, Ill. To make a trip to the latter place required several days, and the loads, owing to the almost impassable condition of the roads during certain seasons of the year, were of necessity very small. Mr. Davis early learned the lessons of industry, and his youth was without any striking incidents of note except as would naturally be met with at a time when everything, in a new country, would be of a somewhat exciting character. Mr. Davis attended, during certain seasons, when he could be spared from home, the old-fashioned country school, taught in an insignificant cabin constructed of logs, supplied with furniture of the simplest description, consisting of rough long-legged benches and a simple writing desk made of a single board resting upon long pins fastened in the wall; the floor of the building was made of split puncheons, and the apartment was heated by a large old-fashioned fire-place from ten to twelve feet wide, and the light was allowed to enter the room through an opening in the wall made by the removal of a log, into which oiled paper was fitted instead of glass.

Mr. Davis was married June 1, 1846, to Elizabeth Thrope, daughter of James Thrope,

after which he settled on his present farm in Perry township, which now embraces an area of 205 acres, which, under his successful management, has been highly improved. Mr. Davis is a successful farmer, an intelligent and upright citizen, and has borne his full share toward the development of the community in which he has for so many years resided. Since his twenty-first year he has voted the democratic ticket, and while not identified with any church organization is a believer in and liberal supporter of all moral and religious movements. The father of Mrs. Davis was a native of Ohio and an early resident of Tipton county, Ind.; her mother was born in North Carolina. The following are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Davis: Sarah, William, Joseph, Elsie, Zase, Polly and Mahalia.

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MORTON PERRY DAVIS, ex-county auditor, and a representative citizen of Clinton county, Ind., of which he is a native, is a son of Hueston and Jane (Linch) Davis. Hueston Davis was born in Lehigh county, Pa., September 14, 1823, and married in Clinton county, Ind., April 10, 1845, to which part of the state he came when a boy with his mother, and who settled in Warren township. He became a large land owner and successful farmer in the township of Johnson, where at one time he had an estate of over 800 acres. By his marriage with Jane Linch, he had a family of seven children, whose names are as follows: John A., deceased; Morton P.; Allen, deceased; Samuel M., an enterprising citizen of Clinton county, killed by a vicious horse a few days after his nomination for auditor; W. H., trustee of Johnson township, Martha E., wife of L. Friend, and George E., of Kokomo, Ind. After the death of his first wife, Hueston Davis married Mary Cowdry, a union blessed by the

birth of four children, of whom two are now living: Laura B., wife of W. Dunn, and Orris C. Hueston Davis was a democrat in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity and an active worker in the Methodist church. His death occurred February 2, 1879, and his wife was called from the scene of her earthly labors on the eleventh day of May, 1894.

Morton Perry Davis was born January 16, 1849, and upon the farm where his youth was passed he learned the lessons of industry which have characterized his later years and laid the foundation of the success which has crowned his subsequent life. In the common schools of the country he received a practical English education, and, having selected agriculture as his vocation, engaged in the same upon his own responsibility when twenty years of age, locating on a farm of ninety acres, given him by his father, to which he has since made additions until his possessions at this time comprise 389 acres of as fine land as is to be found within the limits of Clinton county. Mr. Davis has always had a proper conception of the true dignity of agriculture, and it is praise, honorably due, when he is classed with the most intelligent, enterprising, and progressive farmers of Clinton. Immediately after his retirement from office he resumed his residence on his fine estate in Forest township. By judicious management and the employment of correct business methods, he has succeeded in accumulating a competency, and a list of the county's representative men would be incomplete without a mention of his name.

Mr. Davis's first marriage was solemnized December 24, 1869, with Sarah Middleton, of Illinois, a union blessed with the birth of one child—Frances M. Mrs. Davis departed this life in April, 1874, and subsequently Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Anna Rathfon, who was born April 14, 1850, in Adams county, Pa. Mrs. Davis is the daughter of John and



Mr & Mrs M. P. Davis

Lydia (Spangler) Rathfon, and she has borne her husband the following children—Orrin, Earl, Cleveland, Clyde, Cohee, and two that died in infancy unnamed.

Samuel M. Davis, brother of the subject, was the nominee for county auditor in 1890, and his death, which resulted fourteen days after his nomination, left that place upon the ticket vacant. At the earnest solicitation of the central committee, Morton P. Davis was induced to accept the nomination, and in the ensuing election he was triumphantly elected to the office, the duties of which he discharged in an able and satisfactory manner, being one of the most popular officials the county has ever had. He looked after the interests of the office, in which he was ably assisted by his deputies, Pierce Gaskill and L. A. Trambarger, and he also gave personal attention to his farming interests, dividing his time between the country and city. Since 1869 Mr. Davis has been extensively engaged in handling live stock, principally cattle and hogs, which he ships to the Indianapolis and Buffalo markets, and for thirteen years he has operated a threshing machine in Clinton and adjoining counties. Mr. Davis is one of the leading democrats of the county, and as such has contributed much to the success of his party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., subordinate lodge and encampment, is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the Methodist church, as does also his wife.

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SAMUEL N. DAVISON, an enterprising merchant of Jefferson, Clinton county, Ind., post-master, and a gallant ex-soldier, was born in Decatur county, Ind., October 28, 1839, the son of William and Clarissa (Cythens) Davison, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of New Jersey, and of Irish and

English lineage respectively. William Davison, grandfather of our subject, was born in Dublin, Ireland, married there and reared two children before emigrating to America. On reaching the United States, William Davison settled in Pennsylvania, thence, a number of years later, moved to Butler county, Ohio, where his death occurred. The following are the names of his six children: Samuel, Mary, Esther, Jane, Betsy and William—the last named the father of the subject of this sketch. William Davison, Jr., was ten years old when his father settled in Butler county, Ohio. He learned the cooper's trade in Butler county, worked at the same there and in various places in Indiana, and for a couple of years followed farming in the state of Arkansas. Later he was a resident of Madison county, Ind., thence returned to Ohio and in 1852 came back to Indiana, locating on a farm in Clinton county. In 1857 he moved to the town of Jefferson and resumed his trade, and, a few years later, embarked in the hotel business, which he followed with fair success until about 1871, when he retired from active life. His death occurred July 22, 1893; his wife died on the second of January preceding. They were the parents of twelve children: Elizabeth, wife of William Baker; Jane, Josiah, William, DeWitt C., Samuel, Clarissa, Margaret, wife of William Campbell; Charles G., Henry, John, and Esther, wife of Frank Doty.

Samuel N. Davison, the subject, remained with his parents until attaining his majority, and when a young man learned the cooper's trade with his father, purchasing the shop at Jefferson when the latter engaged in the hotel business. He worked at the trade until the breaking out of the war, when, learning of the disastrous defeat at Bull Run, he decided at once to tender his services to his country and so notified his wife. He enlisted September 11, 1862, in company A, Twentieth Indi-

ana Volunteer infantry, and was with that noted regiment in all its varied experiences in the campaigns and bloody battles of Virginia. At the second battle of Bull Run, he with others was detailed to bury the dead; then went to Arlington Heights, near Washington, where the force was increased, after which, with his company, he took part in a forced march through Virginia to Poolsville and other places. To narrate in detail the various incidents of Mr. Davison's army experience or to follow him through the many battles in which he participated would far transcend the limits of a sketch of this character, therefore suffice it to say that during the entire period of his enlistment, and when placed in situations most trying and dangerous, his conduct was that of a brave and gallant soldier, whose sole aim was to perform his whole duty to his country. Among the battles of which he took part were Gum Springs, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, in the last of which he was wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. A few days later he was retaken and sent to Baltimore, thence to Annapolis, Md., where he remained in the hospital for some time. He also received a severe wound at Chancellorsville, which resulted in the loss of one of his eyes. Mr. Davison was discharged May 11, 1864, and immediately thereafter returned home and took up his old trade in the town of Jefferson, continuing the same until 1869, at which time he purchased the hotel formerly owned by his father. He was proprietor of this house, which he remodeled, until 1872, when he disposed of it and embarked in the mercantile business, which he carried on for some time quite successfully, and then began buying and selling staves and other cooperage material. After following the latter business about five years, Mr. Davison again engaged in merchandising at the town of Jefferson, where he has since continued. He carries a

general stock, does a thriving business, and is one of the prosperous men of the township of Washington. He was married August 11, 1860, to Lucinda Dillman, daughter of Daniel Dillman, and has a family of seven children, whose names are as follows: William H., born August 19, 1861; Dillman, born October 17, 1871; Flora E., born January 1, 1874; Lucia B., Etta and Russell, the last three deceased. Russell accidentally shot himself January 1, 1894, the wound resulting in his death. In politics Mr. Davison is a republican, and he has been postmaster at Jefferson for twelve years. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., Frankfort lodge, No. 108, and both he and wife are faithful members of the Methodist church at Jefferson.

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WILLIAM H. DEAL, general store-keeper of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad at Frankfort, and chief clerk of the mechanical department, is descended from excellent ancestors that settled many years ago in the state of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, David Deal, a Pennsylvanian by birth and of German lineage, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and an early settler of Somerset, Perry county, Ohio. David Deal was born near the city of Lancaster in 1793, and departed this life in the year 1882 at Fremont, Ohio. Paul Deal, the subject's father, was born in Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, in the year 1818, and died at South Toledo in 1880. He married Lucinda Chapman, who was born at Putnam, Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1819, and who died while visiting a daughter at Birmingham, Ala., in 1892. Her father, Samuel Chapman, of English descent, was born at Hartford, Conn., and became a pioneer of the county of Muskingum, Ohio. The maiden name of her

mother was Letta Organ. To the marriage of Paul and Lucinda Deal were born the following children: Eudora, deceased; Caroline, deceased; William H., Addie L.; Agnes A., deceased; Alice S., and Edwin B., deceased. The home of the family was at Fremont and Zanesville, Ohio. In September, 1861, Paul Deal enlisted as a private in company D, Third Ohio cavalry, and served as a brave and gallant soldier throughout the entire war. He became captain of his company by reason of meritorious conduct in battle, and received an honorable discharge at the close of the conflict.

William H. Deal was born at Fremont, Ohio, April 7, 1847, and in the public schools of that town and Zanesville received his educational training. He began life for himself as a grocer's clerk in Fremont, was similarly employed for some time at Lima, Ohio, and then learned the painter's trade. He worked at his chosen calling in the city of Toledo until 1871, at which time, on account of failing health, he again secured a clerkship, in which capacity he continued until 1875, studying bookkeeping in the meantime in a night school and becoming quite proficient in the same. In 1875 Mr. Deal accepted the position of assistant bookkeeper for the Union Manufacturing company, of Toledo, with which he remained four years, resigning at the end of that time for the purpose of embarking in the grocery trade at the town of Norwalk, where he sold goods two years. He then returned to Toledo and became bookkeeper for a wood and coal dealing firm of that city, and he began his career as a railroader in 1883 as storekeeper for the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad company at Delphos, Ohio. In October, 1892, Mr. Deal was transferred to Frankfort and assigned his present position, the duties of which he has since discharged in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to the company by which he is employed. Mr.

Deal appears to have inherited the martial spirit of his ancestors, and was one of the brave boys who responded to the country's call for volunteers in the dark days of the rebellion. He enlisted June, 1863, in the Twenty-second Ohio battery light artillery, with which he served till the close of the war, being discharged upon the thirteenth day of July, 1865. In 1875, Mr. Deal was married to Miss Minnie B. Lischy, of Seneca county, Ohio, a union blessed with the birth of one child, a daughter—Irene. Mr. and Mrs. Deal are members of the Presbyterian church; he is a knight templar Mason and a member of the G. A. R.

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GAPT. JOHN S. DETRICK, of Ross township, is one of those old soldiers whose actual record of battles and services to his country is excelled by no man in Clinton county. He springs from an old colonial Maryland family, of German origin. Peter Detrick, great-grandfather of the captain, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He settled in Virginia, living in both Rockingham and Augusta counties. He was the father of the following children: John, Phillip, Jacob, Peter, Henry, Abraham, Frederick, Susan and Sarah. Peter Detrick was a prosperous farmer. He came to Harrison county, Ind., in 1818, with seven families, sons and sons-in-law. He was a member of the United Brethren in Christ, and died at the age of eighty-seven years. Peter, son of the above, and grandfather of the captain, was born in Maryland and married Mary Beard; to them were born ten children: Peter, Jacob, John, David, Elizabeth, Margaret, Catherine, Martha A., Polly and Sallie. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and in 1818 he moved to Indiana, settled in Harrison county with other members of the family, and cleared his farm from the virgin forest. He was a mem-

ber of the United Brethren in Christ and a straightforward, honest citizen, and died on his farm, aged eighty-one years. Jacob, son of above and father of Capt. Detrick, was born July 3, 1805, in Augusta county, Va., received a common school education for his day and was ten years old when he came with his father to Indiana. He became a farmer and married, in Harrison county, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Steward) Applegate. Joseph Applegate was of English stock, an old settler of Harrison county, Ind., and a substantial farmer. He was the father of seven children: Stacy, James, John, David, Joseph, Elizabeth and Ellen. Mr. Applegate lived to be an old man and died on his farm in Harrison county. Mr. Detrick settled in Harrison county and bought and cleared up 160 acres of land. In 1868 he moved to Pulaski county, Ind., and bought 100 acres, but sold out in 1873 and retired from active business. Mrs. Detrick died in March, 1857, in Harrison county, Ind., and Mr. Detrick has never re-married. Mrs. Detrick was a member of the United Brethren in Christ, of which church he is also a valued member. He is a republican and a strong union man, and had three sons in the civil war: Joseph, in the Forty-ninth Indiana infantry, served one year as private and was in several battles; Levi, in company F, Eighty-first Indiana infantry, served three years as private, he was in many battles, among which were, Perryville, Richmond, Ky., Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Rocky Faced Ridge; was also in the Atlanta campaign; he was wounded at Vynng Station, and on recovery was at the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. Jacob Detrick, father of our subject, has throughout been a conscientious and honorable man, and has now reached the patriarchal age of ninety years.

Capt. John S. Detrick was born in Harrison county, Ind., February 26, 1838. He re-

ceived a common education, learned farming, and when sixteen years of age went to New Albany to learn the ship carpenter's trade, at which he worked for five months. He then ran on steamboats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers four years. When the war broke out in 1861, he was running a wood-yard about thirty miles above Memphis, Tenn., and came home with considerable difficulty, concealed on board a steamboat. He was offered \$200 in gold to enlist in the rebel army. On April 16, 1861, he enlisted in company A, Twelfth Indiana infantry, for the three months' service, at New Albany, Ind., under Capt. Thomas J. Morrison, and Col. William Wallace. The state quota being filled, his regiment was mustered into the twelve months' service, and did guard duty in the southern part of this state. In July, 1861, the regiment was assigned to the United States service for the remainder of their term; and arrived at Harper's Ferry the day after the battle of Bull Run. He was in the battles of Dam No. 4, Va., Winchester and several skirmishes; while in this service, his term expiring, he was honorably discharged May 19, 1862, at Washington city, and returned home. He then received a recruiting commission as first lieutenant from Gov. Morton under the state adjutant general, and recruited 400 men in Harrison, Floyd, Crawford, Orange, DuBois and Clark counties, Ind. He joined the Eighty-first Indiana infantry with 109 men as first lieutenant, and was in the battle of Richmond, his regiment arriving at the latter part of the engagement, having double-quickened the distance of fourteen miles from Bear Grass Camp, Ky., many men falling out of ranks exhausted on the way, and only 112 of the regiment reaching the field. He was also in the battle of Perryville, Bowling Green, Ky., Edgefield, Tenn., Stone River, Tullahoma, Tenn., in a severe skirmish at Winchester; was at Chickamauga, and was under fire while



Samuel H. Dozal

supporting Hooker's corps at Lookout Mountain; he was at Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Rocky-faced Mount; in the Atlanta campaign, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Hoover's Gap, Resaca, Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw Mountain, Vining Station, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and in pursuit of Hood; at Atlanta Pass, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, and was shot by a minie ball passing through his left hip and splintering off part of the bone just below the joint. He was in the Cumberland hospital at Nashville about sixty-five days, and obtained leave of absence for ten days, which was extended ten days longer. After this visit home he reported to Gen. Palmer, Louisville, Ky., and was assigned to the charge of exchange barracks, No. 15, at Louisville, as not being able to march. He remained in this charge until the war closed, and he was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, June 9, 1865.

Mr. Detrick was promoted at Kingston, Ga., to a captaincy in 1864. He had previously commanded his company from the battle of Stone River for the reason that the captain was detached for other services. Capt. Detrick was in all the battles, skirmishes, marches and campaigns in which his regiment took part, until disabled by his wounds, there being only two small battles after this in which his regiment was engaged. He was a gallant and efficient officer and did his duty cheerfully. He remembers the forced marches as the hardest duty in which he was engaged, notably the 125-mile march from Louisville to Nashville in October, the troops enduring much suffering on account of heat, dust and scarcity of water, and many soldiers dropping out of the ranks from exhaustion, one-half of Capt. Detrick's company being disabled in this way.

After the war Capt. Detrick married and settled in New Albany. His wife was Caro-

line, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Smith) Lutz. Mr. Lutz was an old settler in Harrison county, Ind., of German descent, and at one time a prosperous farmer, who sold out and moved into New Albany and engaged in the commission business. He died in Tipton county, Ind., aged sixty-eight years. He was the father of four children: Mary J., Caroline, John C., and David H. Capt. Detrick left New Albany in 1868, lived a short time in Evansville and Louisville, and located in Tipton county, Ind., in 1871, on a farm residing there twelve years. In 1882 he settled at Rossville and bought property, and in 1887 built a substantial and tasteful residence. He was one of the early members of the G. A. R., becoming a member of the post at New Albany, Ind., in 1866. At present he is an honored member of Oliver Short post, No. 390, at Rossville and has filled all the principal offices, including commander. In politics he is a republican, and is a respected citizen.

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HON. SAMUEL H. DOYAL.—As general history is written for the future, so, too, in a large degree, is biography, and to place in substantial form the leading facts in the life of one of Clinton county's most distinguished citizens is the object of this biographical mention. Books are permanent chronicles which transmit to future ages the lives of those whose lives are recorded within their pages; and when the subjects treated are as worthy as the honorable gentleman whose name heads this memoir, they become an inspiration for good both to the present and future generations.

Hon. Samuel H. Doyal, the present judge of the forty-fifth judicial circuit of Indiana, was born in Lewis county, Ky., May 19, 1838, but since he was six months old he has been a resident of this state, Indiana. The first of his

ancestors of whom anything definite is known was Edward Doyal, his great-grandfather, a native of Liverpool, England, who came to the United States when seventeen years of age, and located in Albemarle county, Va., where he became a farmer. Later, he emigrated to Lewis county, Ky., and there, in the pursuit of his chosen calling, agriculture, continued to reside until his death, which, from the most reliable information obtainable, occurred in the year 1820. Edward Doyal was the father of a large family, but it is of John Doyal, the grandfather of the judge, of whom we wish to make mention. John Doyal was born in Albemarle county, Va., September 20, 1760, and arrived at manhood during the stirring scenes of the Revolutionary war. This ancestor, at eighteen years of age, enlisted as a soldier in that heroic struggle. His first hard service was with Gen. George Rogers Clark in his campaign against the British and Indians in the northwest, and he was with that hero in that long and perilous march that resulted in the capture of the British fort on the Wabash at Vincennes February 24, 1779, and was also serving his country at the close of the war for independence. Later, he took part at different times in the Indian wars under Col. William Crawford, Gen. Harmer, and Gen. Anthony Wayne, serving under the latter as captain of mounted infantry. He was also in command of a company at the battle of Fallen Timbers, August 20, 1794. In 1786 he removed from Virginia to Kentucky and settled near Maysville, and later, founded his home about twenty miles east of this in Lewis county.

While the territory now composing the state of Ohio was yet a wilderness, and the home of the hostile and warlike savage, he was appointed and served for three years as captain of the scouts or spies (as they were called), to guard the Kentucky side of the Ohio river from Maysville to the mouth of the

Scioto river against the approaches and attacks the Indians so frequently made on the white settlements of the interior of the state. In the discharge of his duty he had many thrilling adventures. Later he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and took part, October 5, 1813, in the battle of the Thames. His occupation was that of a farmer, and he was closely identified with the citizenship of his adopted county of Lewis. He was a strong and vigorous man in both body and mind, and possessed in a marked degree the sterling qualities of a long line of sturdy ancestors, and left as a priceless heritage to his descendants these qualities of true manhood, which have characterized them in many different walks in life. He died in Lewis county, near Vanceburg, in 1846, at the advanced age of eighty-six years, revered, beloved and mourned by all who knew him. His son, John W. Doyal, father of the judge, was born in Lewis county, Ky., on the seventeenth of January, 1802, and remained with his parents until 1838, at which time he found his way to Boone county, Ind., where he located a home and engaged in that most useful of callings, agriculture. He married in his native county and state, May 27, 1830, Matilda Howard, who was born in Fleming county, Ky., October 28, 1805, the daughter of Samuel Howard, a native of Maryland, and prominent settler of what is now Howard county, Md. John W. Doyal became identified with the early pioneer interests of the section of the country in which he located, taking an active part in all the business enterprises of the country, thereby contributing in no small degree to its development. He reared a family of four children: Amanda, widow of Capt. Aaron Frazee, of Boone county; Samuel H., whose name introduces this mention; John L., a gallant soldier of the late war, killed in the battle of the Wilderness, and David D., a well-known citizen of the county of Boone.

In disposition John W. Doyal was warm-hearted, genial and social, ever ready to assist as much as lay in his power the poor and unfortunate, and to his family he was much devoted, being an affectionate husband and father. He early interested himself in the cause of religion, uniting with the Christian church, for the support and growth of which he contributed liberally of his means. Politically, he was a democrat of the old school, though not a partisan in the sense of seeking political preferment at the hands of his fellow-citizens. He departed this life on the eighth day of January, 1885, and in June, 1887 his devoted wife, who had been his faithful companion during so many years of trial and success, was called from the scenes of her early labors to the great bereavement of her family and friends.

As stated at the beginning of this biography, Judge Samuel H. Doyal was but six months old when brought by his parents to Indiana, from which early age until arriving at manhood's estate he lived in the county of Boone. He secured his elementary education in the common schools, and later, actuated by a laudable desire to add to the knowledge thus obtained, entered, when nearly twenty years old, the Northwestern university at Indianapolis (now Butler university), where he pursued his studies for a period of three years, during which time his progress was in every respect most commendable and encouraging. During the two succeeding years Mr. Doyal was engaged in teaching, earning in the meantime the reputation of an efficient and conscientious instructor, and then began the study of law with Messrs. Cason & Harrison, of Lebanon, under whose instructions he continued for one year. The knowledge of the profession thus obtained was subsequently increased by a full course in the university of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which noted institution he was

graduated in due time, after which he began his practice at Frankfort, Clinton county, Ind., to which place he removed in the month of June, 1865. He rose rapidly in his profession; soon took a place at the Frankfort bar, and became one of the best known and most successful lawyers of Clinton county. Mr. Doyal was in continuous practice for a period of twenty-five years, twenty-three years of which period were passed in partnership with the late Perry W. Gard, during which time he had the confidence of his brother attorneys, of the court, and of the people, and nobly earned the reputation of being an able lawyer, a wise and safe counselor, and most worthy and high-minded man of affairs. He served as prosecuting attorney from 1867 to 1870, inclusive, and in 1890 was complimented by being elected judge of the Clinton circuit court, which honorable position he holds at the present time.

Mr. Doyal brought to the bench a mind well fortified with intellectual and professional training, and his knowledge of jurisprudence, together with his impartial rulings, and uniform kind treatment of lawyers and litigants, have made him a most popular judge. Mr. Doyal's ambition from the first was to become a good lawyer and this desideratum has been realized. While devoted to his profession, he has occasionally been drawn into the political arena, and while always taking an active interest in the counsels of the republican party and in campaigns, he is by no means a partisan in the sense in which that term is usually understood. A number of years ago Judge Doyal became connected with the Masonic order, and has been actively and prominently identified with that body every since; he also for six years acted as school trustee of the city of Frankfort. He was united in marriage May 2, 1865, in Marion county, Ind., to Sarah J. Cotton, daughter of John and Nancy Cotton, a union blessed with two children: John, a resident of

Frankfort, and Roscoe, one of the rising young physicians of Clinton county, and also a resident of Frankfort.

Judge Doyal is of medium size, well formed, compactly built, of gentlemanly manners and pleasing address; he is social and genial by nature; of generous impulses, steadfast in friendship, and most charitable in his intercourse with his fellow-men. He is essentially a man of the people, popular with all classes, and few citizens of Clinton county stand as high in the estimation of the public. As a lawyer, he has ever been above the questionable practices of the pettifogger, and as a judge, is blessed with the thought that he has dealt fairly and honorably with his constituency, and with the people. He has been true to his convictions of right, true to the discharge of every duty which has devolved upon him, true to the community in which he lives, and true to the state. Such, in brief, are the facts in the life of this well-known jurist, and it is with pleasure that this simple tribute is given a place in this volume.

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ROSCOE N. DOYAL.—Conspicuous among the successful medical men of Frankfort is Dr. Roscoe N. Doyal, who, although young in years, has already earned an honorable reputation in his profession and stands high in rank among the physicians and surgeons of Clinton county. Dr. Doyal is the son of Hon. S. H. Doyal, judge of the judicial circuit, and was born on the 18th day of February, 1868, in the city of Frankfort, Ind., where, with but little exception, his life has been passed. His early educational training embraced the course of the Frankfort schools, which he completed by graduating from the high school in 1885, and then accepted a clerkship with a mercantile house, where he remained about one year. In

1887 he entered Butler university, near Indianapolis, where he pursued his literary studies until the following year, at which time he began the study of medicine at Frankfort, with Drs. Adams & Knapp, under whose instructions he continued until after his graduation from the Ohio Medical college at Cincinnati, in 1892. Impressed with a strong desire to increase his knowledge of the healing art, the doctor next took a post-graduate course in Chicago, after which he began the practice in Frankfort, where his well known abilities and studious habits and close attention to his profession have already brought him into prominent notice, and presage for him an honorable and useful career. Dr. Doyal is an enthusiastic student, and possesses the requisite qualifications that insure success. His popularity in Frankfort and throughout Clinton county is greatly in his favor as a practitioner, and with a well-formed determination to adhere to his profession the future awaits him with bounteous rewards. The doctor's political faith is embodied in the republican party, and fraternally he is a prominent member of the Pythian order, and also of the college Greek fraternity, "Mnu Sigma Mnu." Dr. Doyal and Minnie B. Thomas, of Goodland, Ind., daughter of John H. and Victoria (Albee) Thomas, were united in the bonds of wedlock, October 19, 1892. Mrs. Doyal was born in Newaygo county, Michigan, February 1, 1872, and is the mother of one child, Galen T., whose birth occurred on the 4th day of January, 1894.

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GEORGE DOTY, an old citizen of Jackson township, Clinton county, Ind., was born January 20, 1821, in Ross county, Ohio, and is the son of William and Margaret (Wiley) Doty, natives respectively of New Jersey and Virginia. The subject's father located in Ross county, Ohio,

as early as 1811, and, after a residence in that state of about twenty-three years, came to Clinton county, Ind., and entered 130 acres of land near the present site of the town of Mullberry. Here he cleared a good farm, reared his family, and here his death occurred in 1871, aged seventy-eight years. His wife preceded him to the grave, dying in 1857, aged 51 years. William and Margaret Doty had a large family of children, of whom the following are living at this time: William S., of La Fayette; George, the subject of this sketch; Theodosia; Joseph, resides in Hannibal, Mo.; and Eunice. The following are the names of those deceased: Nancy, James, Elizabeth, Margaret and Robert.

George Doty was reared to manhood on a farm, and, on attaining his majority, learned the cooper's trade, which he followed for eight years. He then purchased a small tract of land in Tippecanoe county, where he made his home for some time, thence moved to the county of Clinton and purchased his present farm of 120 acres in Jackson township, where, with the exception of two years, he has since resided. At the time of its purchase, Mr. Doty's land was in an unimproved condition, covered with a dense forest growth, which he removed through years of hard labor with his own hands. His farm is under a successful state of cultivation, well supplied with improvements, and the general appearance of his place indicates the presence of a man who understands every detail of agriculture. In 1888, Mr. Doty removed to Frankfort, where he remained two years, but at the end of that time returned to his farm, where his declining years are being passed in comparative retirement, though he still gives personal attention to the management of his business affairs.

Mr. Doty's first marriage was solemnized in 1839 with Elizabeth Clark, daughter of Jonas P. and Susannah (Flanner) Clark, a

union blessed by the birth of two children—Mary E., wife of James Buck, residing in Texas; and Elizabeth, wife of Henry Roth, a farmer of Clinton county. The mother of these children died in 1842, and in 1855 Mr. Doty entered into the marriage relation with Sarah Rogers, the union thus consummated resulting in six children, two living at this time—Sarah M., wife of David Hardesty, and Iva H., wife of George Regan. The deceased members of the family are as follows: May N., Wiley T., Lavinna and Asa. Mr. Doty's home was again visited by death in 1870, at which time Mrs. Doty was called from the scenes of her earthly labor. On the twentieth of August, 1874, Mr. Doty married his present wife, Mrs. Jane Regan, daughter of Obed and Eliza (Davis) Hardesty, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively. Obed Hardesty was reared in Belmont county, Ohio, and when a young man located in Boone county, Ind., where he improved a farm, upon which his death occurred in 1870, and that of his wife in 1868; they were the parents of six children—Sarah A., wife of Alexander Hardesty; Elizabeth, deceased; Jane, wife of Mr. Doty; John R., of Fountain county, Ind.; Margaret C., wife of Wesley Osborn, and Ellen, deceased. By a previous marriage with Mr. B. Reagan, in 1860, Mrs. Doty had three children—Lorenzo C., of Boone county, Margaret M., wife of Henry Hodgen, and Oscar, deceased. The death of Mr. Reagan occurred in 1879. Mr. Doty is one of the old settlers of Clinton county, highly regarded by all who know him, and his life has been one of industry and usefulness. Politically he is a democrat and religiously belongs to the Presbyterian church, of which his wife is also a communicant.

Jackson township has fewer older or more successful residents than Mr. Doty, and surely not one who has been more willing to advance its prosperity.

PHILIP DORNER, a well known business man of Frankfort, Clinton county, Ind., is a native of Germany, born in the grand duchy of Baden December 12, 1825. His father, Frederick Dorner, also a native of Germany, and his mother, Christina (Scholder) Dorner, were married in that country and became the parents of seven children—Karl, Heinrica, Amelia, Philip, Theodore (deceased), Adolph and Fred. The parents died in the fatherland, and one daughter, Amelia, and two sons, Fred and Philip, came to the United States, where they have since lived.

Philip Dorner remained in his native country until 1852, and there learned the trade of tanning, which he followed with fair success until coming to the United States in July of the year mentioned. On coming to this country he made his way to Indiana, for a period of fifteen years worked at his chosen calling in La Fayette, and in 1867 located at Frankfort, where he continued his trade for some years. He first worked in the tanning business, and is now engaged in handling buggies, carriages, harness, etc., and his success in the same has been most encouraging, he being now considered among the most successful business men of his adopted city. His wife, whose maiden name was Magdaline Spitznagle, a native of Germany, came to the United States via Liverpool in 1852, and they were married, in 1854, in the city of La Fayette. The following are the names of their children: Fred, Amelia, Lena, William, Bernhardt, George, Teany and Emma. Mr. Dorner is a member of the Lutheran church, to which his wife also belongs, and he is an active worker in the Odd Fellows' fraternity, belonging to both subordinate lodge and encampment. His life has been one of great activity, and by close attention to his business and good judgment in the management of his affairs, he has succeeded in accumulating a comfortable competence. His

sons are associated with him in business, and the firm has a wide reputation in commercial circles for honorable dealing. He is essentially a self-made man, a good citizen, and his life may be taken as a notable example of what can be accomplished by honest endeavor, industry, and the exercise of correct business principles.

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SAMUEL DOUGLASS, M. D., an old and reliable physician of Frankfort, was born in Butler county, Ohio, March 7, 1826, the son of John and Susan (Byers) Douglass, both parents natives of Pennsylvania. John Douglass was by occupation a farmer, which vocation he followed for some years in the state of his nativity, and afterward in Ohio, where he resided until his removal to Clinton county, Ind., in 1828. On coming to Clinton, he located in what was then Jackson township, having been one of the first pioneers of that section, and he resided there, engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, until 1844, at which time he moved to Frankfort, where his death occurred in 1864. He was a very successful man, financially, accumulated a handsome property, and was one of the early county commissioners of Clinton. He served in the Indian war for six months, and is remembered as one of the most progressive and intelligent citizens, identified with the early history of the county. His wife died in the year 1852. Mr. Douglass reared a family of nine children, namely: Joseph, a soldier in the Mexican war, killed at Vera Cruz; John B., Benjamin F.; William A., Jackson A., Jacob S., Samuel, Nancy, and Rosanna, wife of J. R. Breckenridge.

Dr. Samuel Douglass was but two years old when the family moved to Clinton county, and his boyhood days were spent in the woods, and on the farm, which he assisted in clearing

and fitting for cultivation. He remained with his father, assisting in the work of the farm until twenty-two years of age, and, in the meantime, having determined to devote his life to the medical profession, began his preparatory reading with Dr. W. J. Byers, of Frankfort, under whose instructions he continued for three years. He then attended the Ohio Medical college at Cincinnati one term. In 1850, he went to California, where, in connection with the practice of his profession, he engaged in mining, trading and various kinds of speculation until 1853, when he returned to Frankfort, Ind., and embarked in the drug business. The doctor was identified with the drug trade for a period of ten years, at the end of which time he resumed the practice of his profession, and has since given it his entire attention, being now one of the oldest and most reliable practitioners in Clinton county. The doctor was for two years a soldier in the late war as a member of company G, Eighty-sixth Indiana volunteer infantry, in which he held the office of first lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Rural Hill and others, and was severely wounded in one engagement by the explosion of a shell near his head, the effect of which disabled him and caused him to resign his commission. In his calling, Dr. Douglass has been very successful, and has the reputation of being a very trustworthy physician and surgeon. He is public-spirited and liberal, enjoying the universal regard of the people of Clinton county, and looks back over a life well spent for the good of his fellow-men. He was married in Frankfort, May 8, 1856, to Louviar Catterlin, daughter of Ephraim and Clara Catterlin, of Montgomery county, Ind., to which union two children have been born—Frank J., a business man of Frankfort, and Paul, a telegraph operator. The doctor is a Mason, a democrat in politics, and his wife belongs to the Christian church.

FRANK DOUGLASS, son of Dr. Samuel and Louviar Douglass, was born April 23, 1857, in Clinton county, Ind. The first four years of his life were spent in Frankfort, when he was taken by his parents to California, in which state he lived until his tenth year; thence to Leesville, Mo., where the family lived for a limited period. He returned to Clinton county, Ind., from Missouri, resided for some time at the village of Kilmore, and at the age of eighteen went on his father's farm, where he resided until his twenty-second year. He followed farming until 1879, in which year he became associated with his father in the mercantile business at Kilmore, where he carried on a successful trade for several months, when he disposed of his interest in the store and again engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, continuing the same until accepting a position as traveling salesman with G. Rice, Esq., Frankfort, in 1884. He was on the road one year and then purchased an interest in a cigar store at Frankfort, which business he conducted a short time and then embarked in the general goods trade at the town of Cambria. After remaining at that place one year, Mr. Douglass returned to Frankfort and engaged as assistant in the carriage business, but soon purchased an interest in a restaurant, which he conducted less than one year. During the three succeeding he was associated in business with a Mr. Rice, followed the grocery business for some time, and then traded for a farm, upon which he lived for some months. Returning to Frankfort, he accepted a clerical position in a business house and was thus engaged for two years, when he embarked in business for himself, which he still continues. Mr. Douglass is also extensively engaged in the buying and selling of real estate, which he carries on with success and financial profit, and he owns at this time a good farm in the country and valuable property

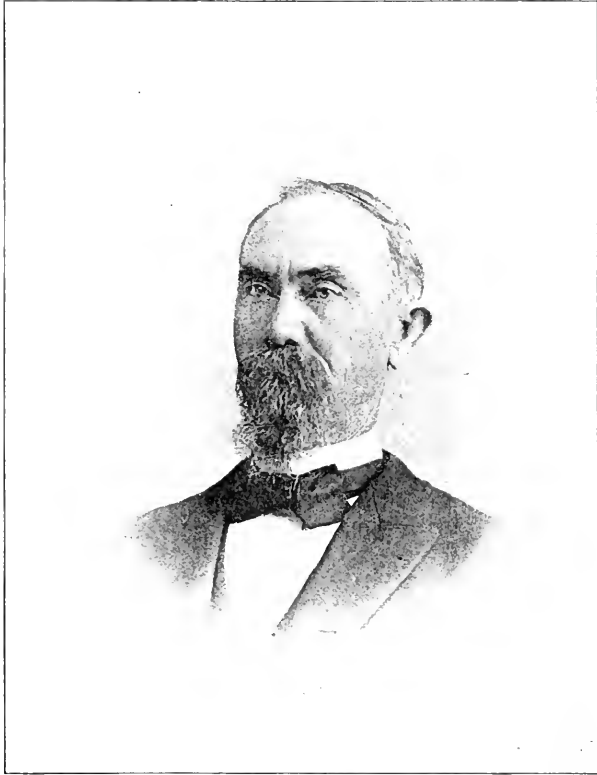
in the city of Frankfort. He is an energetic man of affairs, successful in his various enterprises, and is a democrat in politics. He belongs to the I. O. R. M., being an active worker in the local organization of Frankfort. Mr. Douglass was married at Kilmore, Clinton county, December 18, 1877, to Nancy M. Clark, who was born February 13, 1859, the daughter of Samuel and Adeline Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass have two children—Stella B. and Samuel R.

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ISAAC W. DOUGLASS, M. D., the leading physician and surgeon of Michigantown, Clinton county, Ind., was born May 21, 1840, in the county in which he still resides, and descends from one of the noblest and most heroic families of Scotland, of whom every one acquainted with the English language has read. The coat of arms of the ancient family may be briefly described as follows: Upon a field of silver a human heart in red; beneath, an imperial crown in its proper colorings; above the dividing line, upon a blue ground, three stars of silver. The earliest American descendant of this noble family was the great-grandfather of the doctor, Joseph Douglass, who was born in Pennsylvania, March 7, 1759. His son, John Douglass, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and in 1828 moved to Preble county, Ohio. He was a farmer of large means and in the war of 1812 was a courier. From Ohio he came to Indiana, was one of the earlier settlers of Frankfort, where he and wife were charter members of the Presbyterian church society, and where he died February 14, 1864. Benjamin Franklin Douglass, son of John and father of Dr. Isaac W., was born in Preble county, Ohio, September 6, 1815, and came with his parents to Indiana in 1828. He was reared a farmer, remaining on the home farm till reaching his

majority, when he made a trip through the western and northern parts of the United States, and was variously employed during this time in Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and other places, being absent from Clinton county about two years, after which he clerked in a mercantile establishment at Frankfort a year. While in Wisconsin, in 1837, he was elected a clerk of the committee on land claims, in Milwaukee county. August 1, 1839, he was married in Frankfort to Miss Mary G. Thomas, daughter of Isaac P. Thomas. Of the eleven children born to this union six are living: Isaac W., a physician of Michigantown, Ind.; William E., deputy clerk of Clinton county; Virginia F., wife of Elwood Avery, of Frankfort; Sarah Adelaide; Martha G., wife of Milton C. Merrill, a postal clerk, residing at Frankfort; Amy V., wife of Charles Ross, of Frankfort. Four children died in early childhood, and a daughter, Harriet E., died at the age of eighteen years, December 25, 1861.

In 1839 Mr. Douglass was elected assessor of Clinton county for the term of two years. The same year, 1839, he engaged in the mercantile business at Frankfort, and in 1843 removed his business to Michigantown, where he followed mercantile pursuits until 1884, when he retired from the active duties of business life and became a resident of Frankfort. In his political views Mr. Douglass was democratic. In 1860 he was commissioned to take the census of the eastern half of Clinton county. He was commissioned first lieutenant of a militia company, and in 1860 he received a commission of notary public. In 1861 he was a member of the relief committee of Clinton county to look after the families of those who were serving their country and to distribute funds for their relief. In 1861, also, he was elected a trustee of Michigan township, holding that office for several terms by re-election. Mr. Douglass was a member



J. W. Douglass

of Clinton lodge, No. 184, A. F. & A. M., of Michigantown, of which he was past master. He was a member of the Odd Fellows order and passed all the chairs in both lodge and encampment at Frankfort, and represented both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders in the grand lodges of the state. His death took place October 31, 1888. Mrs. Douglass is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and yet resides in Frankfort.

Dr. I. W. Douglass, after a preparatory education, entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, from which he graduated with honors in 1862, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Michigantown, where his great abilities were at once recognized, and where, with the exception of a few months, he has since continuously practiced, winning fresh laurels every day, and now standing at the head of the profession. He is the owner of a very extensive and valuable library of medical works, including the latest published, and also has a well selected private library. He is a regular contributor to the leading medical journals of the Union, and his contributions are eagerly read by the profession in general. The doctor's military record is a brief one: He enlisted, in 1862, in company H, Eighty-sixth Indiana volunteer infantry, was assigned to the army of the Cumberland under Gen. Thomas, and took part in the battle of Perryville, Ky., and was in the pursuit of Bragg, but was taken sick and sent to the hospital, from which, after a tedious illness, he was honorably discharged. Fraternally, he is a member of Herman lodge, No. 184, F. & A. M., and is also a K. of P.; politically, he is a democrat, and a member of the pension board, which meets at Frankfort every Wednesday. The doctor married Lillian Knight September 11, 1877, the daughter of James and Anna R. Knight, and to this union have been born Ithamer, and George E.

GEORGE W. DUNN, a substantial young farmer of Forest township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, October 9, 1857, and is of Irish extraction, but has an American pedigree of several generations. His grandfather, Armstrong Dunn, was a citizen and farmer of Lawrence county, Ohio, for some years, but had previously been a musician on board of one of the steamers plying the Ohio river; the latter part of his life, however, was passed in Hamilton county, Ind., as a minister in the Baptist church. His son, Joseph Dunn, was also born in Lawrence county, Ohio, in 1833, and married Amanda Murphy, daughter of Archie and Elizabeth Murphy, this union resulting in the birth of the following children: Jennie, Isaac E., George W., Robert, Burton E., Louisa, Katy, Joseph H., Eva and Bertha. By trade Joseph Dunn was a carpenter, and, on moving to New Britain, Hamilton county, Ind., became a contractor and did an excellent business. He and wife were members of the regular Baptist church, in which he was deacon for a number of years. His death took place February 22, 1889, but he had been preceded to the silent land by Mrs. Dunn February 22, 1879.

George W. Dunn learned carpentering under his father, and for a number of years worked at the trade in Clinton county. He married Miss Laura B. Davis, daughter of Hueston and Mary (Coward) Davis. The children born to George W. Dunn and wife are five in number, and are named Loren O., Olney I., Neva L., Mary C., and Marvel C. Mr. Dunn and wife own a fine farm of 170 acres, highly cultivated, and improved with a comfortable dwelling, and a large, new, modern farm barn, and Mr. Dunn is happy in the possession of the noted draft horse, Hawk Eye Pate. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dunn are members of the regular Baptist church, which they aid

liberally with their means, as well as with their moral influence. In politics Mr. Dunn is strongly republican, and by this party has been elected a trustee of the township, and at present is an incumbent of the office. He is a member of Forest lodge, K. of P., and is highly respected as a useful citizen and progressive farmer.

ALFRED Z. DUNN, a substantial farmer of Michigan township, Clinton county, Ind., is of German-Irish descent. Ambrose Dunn, his grandfather, was a native of Kentucky, but the major part of his life was spent in Bartholomew county, Ind., where he carried on a tavern and entertained royally for that day. Zethaniah Dunn, his son, and father of Alfred Z., was born October 5, 1824, in Bartholomew county, Ind., and married Elizabeth Pruitt, and the following year, 1845, the couple settled in Clinton county, Ind., then a howling wilderness, on an eighty acre farm. Zethaniah Dunn died August 11, 1854; his widow is now past eighty, and is yet hale and strong. Her children are named Rebecba L., Margaret E., William A., Mary M., John M. and Alfred Z.

Alfred Z. Dunn was born in Clinton county, Ind., February 16, 1855, and has always lived on a farm. He married Lydia Walker; their only child, Laurence E., has resided with his grandmother Dunn ever since he lost his mother, when he was but a few months old. The second marriage of Mr. Dunn was with Mrs. Hattie Beebout, widow of Junius C. Beebout and daughter of James C. and Elizabeth (Paris) Heaton. To this union the following children have been born: William, died in infancy; Vernal G., Kannie C., Gladys F., Truman W. and Basil C. Mr. Dunn owns a fertile and well-improved farm of eighty acres, with modern residence and substantial

farm buildings, and makes a specialty of Chester White hogs. He is a dormant member of the I. O. R. M., and in politics is a democrat. He is able to say, what very few others can say, that he does not owe a dollar in the world.

WASHINGTON L. DUNN, a prosperous farmer of Michigan township, Clinton county, Ind., and an ex-soldier, was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, February 12, 1844. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Armstrong Dunn, grandfather of Washington L., was born in Kentucky, but abhorred the institution of slavery, and emigrated to Lawrence county, Ohio, where he became noted as a minister in the Missionary Baptist church. Although he had been a democrat he voted for Lincoln and was thereafter a republican. He married Mary Brandon, and his death took place in 1876. John D. Dunn, son of Armstrong and father of Washington L., was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, and was a carpenter and farmer. He married Jane Murphy, and to this union were born the following children: Washington L., Henry H., Eliza J., Mary, Manda, Elizabeth, John, Joann, Lina, Rosaline, George and William. Grandfather Murphy was a planter and slave-holder in Kentucky, but, as he did not approve of slavery, moved to Lawrence county, Ohio. John D. Dunn died in 1875, but his widow is still a well preserved lady.

Washington L. Dunn was taught the carpenter's trade and followed it for a few years, but greatly preferred farming. February 14, 1864, he enlisted in company E, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Indiana volunteer infantry, and was assigned to the army of the Potomac, and served in Virginia and Delaware. He was honorably discharged in August, 1864, and now receives a pension of \$12 per month. His

patriotism prompted him to enlist at the beginning of the war, but on account of an injury caused by an accident in his youth, and his small stature, he was rejected. Mr. Dunn was married, January 2, 1874, to Sylvia A. Helms, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hidy) Helms, the former a well-to-do farmer of Hamilton county, Ind., and a class leader in the U. B. church and a steward thereof. After his marriage, Mr. Dunn rented a farm in Hamilton county, Ind., on which he lived until 1888, when he bought his present place in Michigan township, Clinton county. This farm comprises ninety acres, is in a high state of cultivation, and is improved with a neat dwelling and a modern barn, all earned through his own industry. Mr. Dunn is a member of Herman lodge, No. 184, F. & A. M.; in politics he is a republican, and he and wife are members of the Baptist church. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Dunn were named Pearl M., Elda (died at sixteen), Ethel, Oscar C., Claude, William, Electa B. and Alvin, deceased. Pearl M., the eldest son, has attended the Michigan high school and Frankfort normal college, and is now thoroughly prepared as a teacher, and already holds a license to teach in Clinton county.

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REV. CLAYTON K. DRUMHELLER, pastor of the Lutheran church of Mulberry, Ind., was born in Chester county, Pa., May 8, 1855, and is of German descent. His father, George M. Drumheller, was born in the Keystone state in 1822, and became a shoemaker. Having arrived at years of maturity, he married Elizabeth R. Kulp, a native of the same state, and to them were born two children—Clayton K. and George W., of Montgomery county, Pa. During the late war he was drafted in the One Hundred and Seventy-Fifth Pennsylvania in-

fantry and served for about ten months. His wife is still living.

The gentleman of whom we write spent his early youth on the old homestead farm and began his education in the public schools. He afterward attended Kallegan academy, then received private instruction of Prof. Elgrow, and in 1876 entered the Theological seminary of Philadelphia, where he took a three years' course. He was graduated from that institution in the spring of 1880, and on the 26th of May of the same year was ordained to the Lutheran ministry. In June he entered upon his work as pastor of the church at Hamburg, Pa., where he remained until the 1st of April, 1883. The following year was then spent in Dauphin county, Pa., and on the 1st of April, 1884, he removed to Tamaqua, where he continued until 1886, at which time he became pastor of a church in Danville, Pa. His labors at that place were carried on until the 3rd of December, 1889, when he removed to Ringtown, Pa. On the 1st of October, 1892, he accepted a call from the church and located at Mulberry, where he has since made his home. While at Danville, Mr. Drumheller, was also manager of the Central Publishing house, and also belonged to the Star Lecture bureau of New York. He was likewise editor and publisher of the Family Visitor. Since coming to Mulberry he has laid the corner-stone of a new church at Fair Haven, and has begun the work of erecting a new house of worship in Mulberry. He is an untiring worker and his labors in the church have been productive of much good. On the 1st of June, 1882, Rev. Drumheller was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Etta A. Wagner, daughter of Benjamin B. and Amanda E. (Smith) Wagner, natives of Hamburg, Berks county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner now have three children—Mary M., wife of William Bodenhorn of Pennsylvania; Sallie A., wife of George H.

Spindler; and Mrs. Drumbheller, who was born January 25, 1861. Mr. Wagner, father of this family, enlisted in the Union army during the late war and was killed May 10, 1864, at the battle of Spottsylvania. His wife survived him until September 10, 1879, when she, too, was called to the home beyond. When Mrs. Drumbheller was a child of nine years she was sent to Chester Springs, Chester county, Pa., and pursued her studies in the Soldiers' Orphan home at that place until sixteen years of age. She then spent two years in the State Normal at Kutztown, being graduated therefrom in the class of 1879. She then successfully engaged in teaching for three years. She is a highly educated lady and is of great assistance to her husband in his work. This worthy couple have one child, Luther Earnest, born March 14, 1886. In politics, Mr. Drumbheller is a democrat. He is a faithful laborer in the Master's vineyard and in the circles of the Lutheran ministry is widely known. October 21, 1894, he dedicated the Zion Lutheran church at Mulberry, Ind., at a cost of about six thousand dollars.

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HON. HUGH D. DUNNINGTON, held in high esteem and known to poor and rich alike, is one of the foremost citizens of the city of Frankfort. Mr. Dunnington was born on a farm near Greencastle, Putnam county, Ind., December 15, 1841. His ancestral history is traced to old families of Kentucky and Virginia. His father, William Dunnington, was born near the city of Richmond, Va., and was of English lineage. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Douglass, was born near Shelbyville, Ky. Her father, Hugh Douglass, was an early settler in Putnam county, Ind., and it was there that William Dunnington and Mary Douglass were united in marriage. To

this marriage were born the following children: John N., deceased; Dr. A. Dunnington, of Thorntown, Ind.; Hugh D., subject of this sketch; Emily; William W., of Westfield, Ind.; E. M., of Frankfort; and Dr. R. C., of Darlington, Ind. After their marriage, the parents settled on a farm in Putnam county. The mother died in 1857, aged forty years. The father died in 1873, at the age of sixty-four years, while residing in Hendricks county, Ind.

Hugh D. Dunnington remained on the farm and at home until he was nineteen years of age, when he entered the army, becoming a private in company A, Thirty-ninth Indiana infantry, on the sixteenth day of August, 1861. The company was subsequently mounted, and became company A, Eighth Indiana cavalry. The term of enlistment was for three years, and after serving the term, Mr. Dunnington re-enlisted in company A, Fourth United States veterans, under Gen. W. S. Hancock. This company was held on duty one year after the surrender at Appomattox; it was mustered out of the service at Washington, D. C., in February, 1866, after being discharged.

Mr. Dunnington returned to his home, and having a desire to take up a business career, he attended Bryant & Stratton's Commercial college at Indianapolis. He then accepted a clerkship in a hardware store at Greencastle and later became proprietor of a hardware store in that place. For twelve years he was in business at Greencastle, then one year at farming, and during the three succeeding years was in the drug business at Bainbridge, Ind. From Bainbridge Mr. Dunnington went to Cloverdale, where he was in the drug business for three years; then accepted a clerkship in a hardware store at Crawfordsville, in which city he resided about the same length of time. In 1883, Mr. Dunnington became a citizen of Frankfort. On coming to Frankfort, he em-



S. S. Earhart



Eliza A. Carhart

barked in the real estate, loan and insurance business, in which he has since continued. In politics Mr. Dunnington has always been a staunch republican, and as such was elected mayor of Frankfort in 1888, and re-elected in 1890. He made a just and efficient executive officer, and retired from the office with a good record behind him. Fraternally Mr. Dunnington is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the order of the Knights of Pythias, and is a knight templar Mason. He was married, in 1872, to Miss Margaret C. Corwin. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Dunnington has been blessed by the birth of two children, namely: Carl and Alma.

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AM. DUNNINGTON, proprietor of one of the leading grocery houses of Frankfort and one of the city's enterprising business men, was born on the fifteenth day of May, 1848, in Putnam county, Ind. He is a son of William Dunnington, a native of Virginia, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Douglass, was a Kentuckian by birth. Mr. and Mrs. Dunnington were married in Putnam county, Ind., and settled on a farm, where they brought up their family, consisting of seven children.

E. M. Dunnington attended the country schools, in which he obtained a fair knowledge of the branches usually taught, and, at the age of nineteen, commenced life for himself in the drug business at Greencastle. He was thus engaged with good success for a period of twelve years, at the end of which time he disposed of his interest, and during the four years succeeding represented a stove manufacturing company of Troy, N. Y., as traveling salesman. Mr. Dunnington became a citizen of Frankfort in 1884, and during the four years prior to 1891, did an extensive and successful insurance business in the city and

throughout Clinton county, representing a number of the leading companies of the United States. In 1891, he closed out his office to other parties and embarked in the grocery trade, to which he has since devoted his attention, owning at this time a large and well-equipped store on west Barner street, supplied with a fine line of goods, including all articles usually found in first-class establishments of the kind. Mr. Dunnington began his business career with but limited capital, but by close attention, sagacious management, and by consulting the wishes of the public, he has gained a reputable place among the successful business men of Frankfort, and his reputation in commercial circles is by no means confined to the city in which he lives. Progressive in his ideas, genial in his manner and painstaking in his efforts to please, he has gained the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, and his future is fraught with much promise. Mr. Dunnington is a member of the Pythian fraternity and a friend and liberal patron of all enterprises having for their object the public welfare of Frankfort. He was happily married in October, 1892, to Mrs. Matilda Rothermer, of Clinton county.

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STEPHEN S. EARHART, one of the highly respected citizens of Madison township, Clinton county, who is now engaged in farming and stock raising on the old Earhart homestead, is a native of Ohio. His birth occurred in Butler county, August 22, 1844, and he is a son of George and Susanna (Slipher) Earhart, who were also born in Butler county, and are of German descent. The paternal grandfather, Andy Earhart, was likewise a native of Ohio, and the maternal grandfather, Stephen Silpher, was born in Virginia in July, 1779. He married Elizabeth Flenner, who was born in Maryland,

April 10, 1780, and was a daughter of Rudolph and Magdelene (Cashner) Flenner. Rudolph Flenner died in 1818, his family having numbered thirteen children. George Earhart was born April 5, 1815, and passed away on the 30th of November, 1875. His wife was born September 21, 1819. In their family were six children, all yet living, namely: Andrew J., Isaac S., a leading physician of Mulberry; Sylvester, Stephen S., David and George. The father of this family came to Clinton county in 1850, and here accumulated valuable property, including 480 acres of rich land.

Upon the old homestead farm Stephen S. Earhart was reared to manhood, and in the public schools of the neighborhood acquired a good English education. Upon his father's death he took charge of the farm, and is now the owner of 240 acres of rich land, which yields to him a golden tribute in return for the care and labor he bestows upon it. Since 1880 he has made a specialty of raising short horn and Durham cattle and Poland China hogs, and this branch of his business has proved very profitable.

Mr. Earhart was married June 27, 1867, to Eliza Miller, daughter of Elias and Maria (Rex) Miller. To them were born three children, and they also reared a grandson. Jennetta, born June 20, 1868, is now the wife of Jacob Fleming; Clara E. was born August 2, 1872; Allen L. S. was born February 16, 1876. The grandson, Earl L., died August 19, 1893. The son has also passed away. Of him it was written: "On the 16th of June, 1894, the young, the promising, the heroic spirit of Allen Earhart sailed out upon the bosom of that great ocean toward that peaceful harbor which is the destiny of the race. His life was an exemplary one, though short. He was just entering upon young manhood when called to his final rest, yet his character had its influence on the community, and will

long be felt. He was respected and loved by his associates of his own age, and his parents looked upon him with pride, for they could always depend upon him, and the confidence they reposed on him was never betrayed. He was converted to Christianity, and on the 28th day of February, 1882, joined the Methodist church, but his entire life was that of a Christian, and he was devoted to the interests of his church. He belonged to the Young People's society, and upon his death that organization passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That as a union we deeply feel our loss, for we ever found in him a willing worker.

"Resolved, That we cherish his memory and strive to emulate his virtues for church and temperance.

"Resolved, That we tender to the family upon whom the shades have fallen so heavily, our sincere sympathy, and commend them to the All-wise Father, who doeth all things well."

Both Mr. and Mrs. Earhart are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are active and consistent workers therein. Mr. Earhart served as steward for about nine years, and has been class leader for a similar period. In politics he is a prohibitionist. All worthy interests and enterprises find in him a friend, and he is numbered among the best citizens of Madison township. Mr. Earhart held, on November 30, 1894, his sixth annual sale of fine Poland China swine, he owning the best strains that are produced. The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the life-like portraits accompanying this sketch, portraying the features of S. S. Earhart and wife Eliza, and those of their deceased son, Allen Earhart, all three works of art, being the productions of first-class artists, and in every respect true to nature. The sad bereavement of the parents is here somewhat compensated by the preservation of the likeness of their son.



allen L. Earhart

OSCAR WILLIAM EDMONDS, M. D., one of the prominent young physicians of Frankfort, is a native of Montgomery county, Ohio, and son of Rheuden J. and Anna Edmonds. The doctor's grandfather, Augustus Edmonds, was a native of Berkshire, England, in which country he married Elizabeth Hines, and about the year 1789 immigrated to the United States, settling in Bucks county, Pa. For valuable services rendered to the American cause in the war of the Revolution, he obtained, by the assistance of Gen. Washington, 500 acres of land near the present city of Mauch Chunk, which he subsequently sold for fifty cents an acre, and resided in the county of Bucks until his death. By occupation he was a gunsmith, and for a number of years he followed civil engineering, in which he acquired great skill and proficiency, having been widely known as a profound mathematician. His wife died in 1869 and his death occurred in the year 1872 at an advanced age. Augustus and Elizabeth Edmonds were the parents of eleven children—nine sons and two daughters—and it is a fact worthy of note that the sons all grew to manhood and took part in the late great rebellion. One of them, Capt. J. H. Edmonds, was killed at the battle of Parkersburg in 1864, and his brother, J. J., lost a leg on the nineteenth of June of the same year. Five of the brothers held officers' commissions while in the service, the rest being privates, and all, with the exception of the two mentioned, went through the war without receiving any injury. At this time Lewis and James Edmonds are acceptable ministers of the Reform church and are recognized for their abilities in that sacred calling. R. J. Edmonds, the doctor's father, was born in Bucks county, Pa., in the year 1812, and in early life learned the trade of cigarmaker, which he followed for a number of years, though now in the grocery trade. He

married, in his native state, Anna L. Moore, who was born in the county of Bucks in 1830, the daughter of William and Anna Moore. The following children resulted from this union: Clara, wife of Dr. Beaver; Martha, wife of Oscar Crabbs; Elizabeth B., wife of Lewis Crissman; Anna; Oscar W.; Laura, wife of Paul Kochne; Joseph, deceased, and Phena, deceased. Mr. Edmonds has been successful financially and is a well known and highly respected citizen. He and wife have been, for many years, active members of the Methodist church, and in politics he affiliates with the republican party. Mrs. Moore's ancestry is traceable to Ireland, and the family connection with the old nobility of that country is easily established.

Dr. O. W. Edmonds was born March 25, 1861, in Montgomery county, Ohio, and spent his boyhood days at the towns of Germantown and West Carrollton, remaining at the latter place until his twentieth year. He was educated in the schools of Carrollton, and, after deciding to adopt the medical profession, began his preparatory reading in the office of his brother-in-law, Dr. E. N. S. Beaver, of Albertus, Pa., under whose instruction he continued for four years, making substantial progress in the meantime. The further to increase his professional knowledge, the doctor entered Starling Medical college at Columbus, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1886, and immediately thereafter began the practice in the city of Dayton, where he remained until his removal to Albertus, Pa., in 1888. He followed his profession successfully in the latter place for six months, and in September of the above year located at Frankfort, Ind., where he has since resided, actively engaged in the practice in that city and Clinton county. The doctor has filled the office of county coroner for the past two years, and at this time is city health officer, and also vice-president of the

County Medical society. In 1888 he was connected with the Dayton Medical university as professor of anatomy, and while acting in that capacity delivered a number of lectures before the college, which brought him into favorable notice among medical circles throughout the state of Ohio. The doctor has devoted himself assiduously to his profession and takes high rank among the most successful physicians and surgeons of Frankfort, which city has for years been noted for the ability of its medical men. His practice, which is large and constantly increasing, is confined to Clinton county. The doctor was married at Albertus, Pa., September 13, 1888, to Alice J. Hertzog, .. native of the same town, where her birth occurred on the twenty-ninth day of March, 1865. Mrs. Edmonds is a daughter of Nathan and Mary (Richardson) Hertzog, both parents natives of the Keystone state. Politically, the doctor is a supporter of the republican party, and fraternally, is identified with the order of Odd Fellows. In religion he is a Methodist, to which church his wife also belongs.

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SIMEON S. ENGLE, an energetic farmer and stock raiser of Washington township, Clinton county, Ind., is a native of Hocking county, Ohio, and is a son of William and Sarah (Vogt) Engle, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in the Buckeye state, and both of German descent. Simeon S. was born January 21, 1846; his father June 19, 1814; and John Engle, the father of William, in 1783. In 1818, William Engle was taken to Ohio, where his father, John Engle, bought 160 acres of land, and there died in 1830, but his widow survived until 1873. The children born to John Engle were William, Rachel, Barnhart, Elizabeth, Margaret, Leah, Hannah, Fannie, Salome, Phebe and an infant, of

whom three are now living: William, Rachel and Barnhart. William Engle was married October 26, 1835, to Miss Vogt, who was born in February, 1809, and became the mother of the following children: Esther, John, Elizabeth, Mary (deceased), Simeon S., Israel W., Louisa, and an infant that died unnamed. The mother of this family died March 27, 1874, but, as stated above, the father is still living.

Simeon S. Engle was reared on his father's farm in Ohio, but at the age of eighteen learned the trade of the harness-maker. In 1867 he came to Indiana and located in Elkhart county, at Locke, where he carried on a harness shop for some time, and then moved to Kosciusko county and bought 110 acres of land, on which he lived until 1882, when he sold and bought a farm near Marion, in Grant county, on which he lived until 1888, when he again sold his property and came to Washington township, Clinton county, and bought his present farm of 160 acres, on which he settled in 1888. August 8, 1867, Mr. Engle married Miss Susan Davis, daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Kimball) Davis, and to this congenial union four children have been born and named in the following order: William H., October 8, 1868; John E., March 8, 1871; Ida, January 12, 1874 (now the wife of Thomas Blinn), and Florence, July 2, 1876, now the wife of Frank Blinn; Ida and Florence married brothers. Mrs. Engle is a devoted member of the U. B. church and is most attentive to her church duties. Mr. Engle takes great interest in agricultural matters generally. His politics are emphatically democratic. While in Kosciusko county he was township assessor and township trustee several terms. During his residence in Grant county he was an extensive breeder of fine Poland China swine and Short Horn cattle, and in this vocation made a most enviable reputation.

JOSIAH FEESER, of Michigan township, Clinton county, Ind., is a substantial farmer of German descent, his great-grandfather Feeser being the first of the family to come to the United States. Henry Feeser, father of Josiah, our subject, was born in Maryland, reared a farmer, and married Rachel Utz. To this marriage were born the following children: Ephraim, Darius, Josiah, Elnora, William and Elizabeth—the first two being deceased. The father was an elder in the Lutheran church and died while some of the family were yet young, but the mother kept the children together and educated them until her marriage with Jacob Leister. Mrs. Leister is now deceased.

Josiah Feeser was born in Maryland, August 17, 1848, and has always lived on a farm. His mother gave him a fair education by sending him to the subscription school when she was able. At the age of seventeen he and his brother William came to Indiana to carve out a fortune from what was then known as the far west. February 28, 1869, he married Delia A. Davis, daughter of Isaac M. and Susan (Price) Davis, and Mr. Feeser and wife now reside on the farm first occupied by Mr. Davis when he settled in Clinton county. Mr. Davis was an elder in the New Light church. He enlisted in company I, One Hundredth Indiana infantry, served over two years, and died in the hospital at Indianapolis. His children were Delia A., wife of Mr. Feeser; and Mary L. and Clarissa E., both of whom died in childhood. At their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Feeser settled on the farm mentioned, which now comprises eighty acres. It is improved with a modern dwelling, elegantly furnished for a country residence, and the barn and other farm buildings are commodious and substantial. Their only child, William P., was born December 12, 1861, and died August 23, 1872.

Mr. and Mrs. Feeser are members of the Christian church, in which he was once a deacon. In politics he is a democrat, and socially he stands very high.

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FENNELL, SHAW & CO., of Frankfort, Ind., are the only exclusive dealers in sporting goods in central northern Indiana. The firm was organized in November, 1892, by C. E. Fennell and C. E. Shaw, who then handled bicycles and bicycle repairs only, but in 1894 John Heimbach joined the firm, and it now deals in every variety of sporting goods, including base ball supplies, guns, revolvers, cartridges, dynamite, fishing tackle, etc., together with doing all kinds of repairs. The bicycle, however, claims a great deal of their attention, and they make a specialty of the "Ariel" and "Meteor," of which they carry over fifty varieties. In 1894, the firm produced a lubricator, which is denominated the "Stuff," and which is thought to excel in efficiency any similar production. In bicycle sundries the firm keeps on hand a constant supply of locks, lamps, bells, pants guards, tape, oil, etc., with special prices in lamps. The young men composing the firm are gentlemanly in the treatment of their patrons, and are meeting with the success their courtesy deserves.

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SAMUEL B. FISHER, M. D., of Rossville, Ind., is one of the leading physicians of Clinton county and well known as one of the early practitioners of medicine in Tippecanoe, Carroll and Clinton counties. He springs from an old American colonial family of Revolutionary stock, his maternal grandfather having been a French soldier who came to America with LaFayette. Jacob Fisher, great-grandfather

of the doctor, was a farmer in Augusta county, Va. His son John was the grandfather of the doctor, was born in Virginia, and married Elizabeth Humbert. The doctor has a set of silver table-spoons—an heirloom in the family 150 years—also a silver bull-eye watch, which was given to John Fisher, the father of the doctor, by his grandfather Humbert. John Fisher was the father of John, the father of doctor, and the only child by the marriage to Elizabeth Humbert. She died, and her husband married her sister Frances, and they were the parents of Daniel, Jacob, David, Eli, George, Joseph, Mary, Esther, Susan, and Catherine. John Fisher, the grandfather, was a farmer and moved to Montgomery county, Ohio, settling in Dayton, but soon after moving to Preble county, near where Eaton now is, about 1809 or 1810, when the country was a wilderness. He cleared up and improved a section of land and became wealthy. He was a man of prominence but took no interest in office-holding. He was a large, strong man, owned several large farms, was the largest stock raiser in the county, was a man of good business ability, and reached the age of eighty years, dying in 1864.

John Fisher, son of above and father of the doctor, was born in 1799 in Virginia and moved to Preble county, Ohio, when ten years old, grew up and married there, Catherine, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Loup) Charles. Andrew Charles was born in France and came to America with Gen. LaFayette as a continental soldier, and was in all the battles in which the French troops took part in the Revolutionary war, and was wounded several times. He married, in Pennsylvania, a Miss Elizabeth Loup of that state. The Loups were of German descent and moved to Highland county, Ohio, among the pioneers, and there the father died about 1820, aged eighty years. He was a man of industrious habits, in

good circumstances, of high character, was a lover of liberty and a republican form of government, and volunteered his services to assist the Americans to gain their liberty. John Fisher settled in Montgomery county, Ohio, on a farm, and built a flouring-mill within seven miles of Dayton, but in 1829 settled in Preble county. To him and wife were born four children—John C., Samuel B., Andrew R., and Barbara—all born in Montgomery county, except Barbara, who was born in Preble county, Ohio. He had been a prominent man during his life, of excellent character and was respected by all, and he died of typhoid fever at about forty years of age.

Dr. Samuel B. Fisher was born December 31, 1825, on his father's farm in Montgomery county, Ohio, and was four years old when taken to Preble county, Ohio, and fourteen when he came to Carroll county, Ind. He received a good common education for his day, and began the study of medicine in 1854 with Dr. Crawford of Rossville. He had married in May, 1852, Margaret, daughter of Enos and Lydia Cope. Enos Cope settled in Montgomery county, Ind., about 1828, became a prosperous farmer, and reared a family of seven children: George, Absalom, Enos, Lydia, Amanda, Lucinda and Margaret, and died about seventy-five years of age. He was a man of good character and a substantial citizen. After his studies with Dr. Crawford, Dr. Fisher engaged with him as a partner, and so continued until the death of the former, who had married Barbara Fisher, sister of the doctor. Dr. Fisher immediately met with a successful practice. At an early day the country was full of malaria, and his practice kept him busy day and night, riding all over this section of the country among the pioneers. He has been a successful practitioner nearly forty years, and is widely known. To Dr. and Mrs. Fisher have been born six children: Dr.

John J., Fremont, William H., Loyal B., Alonzo and Justice C.

Dr. Fisher is a member of the National Medical association and Indiana State association, of which he has been president for some time. He is a patron of the leading medical journals of the day, and has a valuable medical library. Politically, he is a democrat. He is a member of the Methodist church, as was also his wife, who died January 12, 1892. Fraternally, he is a member of Rossville lodge, F. & A. M., and is treasurer; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F., Rossville lodge, No. 183, and has held all the offices in this lodge, including noble grand. Dr. Fisher has always been a public-spirited man, has served on the school board, and takes an active interest in educational matters generally, and in the prosperity of the town. He is president of the Rossville bank, and displays as much sagacity as a financier as he does skill as a physician.

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HON. EDWARD R. FLOYD, merchant of Middlefork, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Rush county, Ind., December 7, 1848. When five years of age his parents moved to Howard county, Ind., where he was reared and educated. Before he reached the age of fifteen he joined the Eleventh Indiana cavalry and served two years. After his return he spent the time until twenty years of age upon the homestead, and attending school; in 1872 he located at Middlefork and engaged in mercantile business for some ten years. In 1882 he established himself in the boot and shoe business in Frankfort, and after a residence of four years here, he moved to Chicago, but returned to Middlefork in the spring of 1889, and established his present business of general merchant. Politically he is a staunch republican, and as such was elected to represent his county in the state

legislature in the fall of 1894. Mr. Floyd married, in 1868, Miss Martha, daughter of Hon. A. T. Whiteman, of Middlefork, Ind., and by this marriage they are the parents of two children: Eugene, who is associated with his father in business, and Alice, wife of W. W. Holliday. Mr. Floyd is a member of Stone River post, No. 122, G. A. R., and one of Clinton county's progressive and enterprising citizens, being extremely popular with his fellow-citizens, who never hesitate to intrust him with their interest on any important occasion or in any responsible position.

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PAUL I. FRIEND, farmer and ex-soldier of Forest township, Clinton county, Ind., is of English descent. Ignatius Friend, his grandfather, was a native of Virginia, where he married Susanna Shafer and came west, locating first in Ohio, whence he moved to Rush county, Ind., and finally, in 1848, settled in Clinton county, where he bought a farm in the wilderness. He served through the Mexican war, and for meritorious conduct was commissioned captain; as an old line whig, he was elected justice of the peace. John J. Friend, son of above and father of Paul I., the subject of this sketch, was born in Ohio, and was quite small when brought to Rush county, Ind., where he grew to manhood. In 1847 he came to Clinton county and purchased 300 acres of land. He married Eliza J. Smith, and to this marriage were born the following children: Vesper E., Leander W., Elizabeth, Paul I., Christina, Joel F., Viola and Eliza J. Both father and mother died in August, 1858.

Paul I. Friend was born in Rush county, Ind., November 21, 1843, and was reared a farmer. When but seventeen years of age, August 13, 1862, he enlisted in company H, Eighty-sixth Indiana infantry, and took part

in the battles of Rural Hill, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, Rocky Faced Ridge, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and others. At Chickamauga his brother-in-law was dangerously wounded, and Mr. Friend assisted him from the field, and returned immediately to the point he had left, to find it occupied by a regiment of rebel cavalry instead of his own regiment. In fleeing from capture, a tuft of hair was shot from his head, a bullet passed through his coat at the shoulder, and another through his clothing at the hip; at Missionary Ridge, a piece of shell struck his hand. He then operated with Thomas in the pursuit and destruction of the rebel Gen. Hood's army, fighting constantly for one hundred days. He received an honorable discharge June 6, 1865, and is now a member of H. C. Coulter post, No. 131, G. A. R., at Russiaville, and in politics is a democrat. Mr. Friend married Indiana Lucas, daughter of Ruben and Nellie (Daily) Lucas, and this union has been blessed by the birth of the following children: Andrew J., Eliza E., Aurora G., Addie M., William T., Marilda, Lucy M. and Bertha M. Mr. Friend is the owner of a farm of sixty acres, nicely improved, and he and wife are members of the New Light church and are much respected in the community in which they live.

GEORGE YOUNG FOWLER, editor and proprietor of the Frankfort Times (weekly) and Morning Times (daily) of Frankfort, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Perry township, in the same county, two miles north of Colfax, March 11, 1860, and is a son of William A. and Sarah (Bazze) Fowler, natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. He was thrown upon his

own resources at the tender age of nine years, but a helping hand, however, was extended to him by friends and relatives, who furnished him a home until he reached his fourteenth year, when he entered the office of the Crescent at Frankfort as an apprentice under E. H. Staley, with whom he remained until 1885, acting in every capacity from devil to assistant manager. In 1885, at the age of twenty-five years, in conjunction with G. H. Hamilton and his own brother, Finley J. Fowler, he started the Frankfort Times, a weekly journal, the initial number being a complimentary edition of 3,000. After having occupied two or three locations for three years, the Times established its headquarters on Clinton street, near the fire department building, and about this time Mr. Hamilton sold his interest in the plant, and in January, 1890, George Y. Fowler became sole proprietor of the journal. The business having now greatly increased in all its departments, the quarters were changed to their present location, next door east of the fire department, the press room and composition room augmented in size and improved with greater conveniences, and equipped in a style considerably above the ordinary. The weekly is a seven-column quarto, 35x48 inches, and the daily, which was first issued April 9, 1894, and which has met with phenomenal success, was at first a seven-column folio, 24x36, but on October 28, 1894, was enlarged to an eight-column folio, 26x40 inches, the press-bed being 38x52 inches. Within seven months after the first issue of the daily its circulation had reached the surprising figure of 1,200 or more copies, and the weekly has long had a patronage of 2,500 subscribers—a number unexcelled by that of any paper published in any town of Frankfort's population in the state. The establishment is one of the most beneficial industries of the city, affording a living, as it does, to over forty persons.

The marriage of Mr. Fowler took place in Frankfort, Ind., October 11, 1882, to Miss Christina Kramer, who was born in this city, November 3, 1862, and is a daughter of Squire Edward and Mary Kramer, and this felicitous union is now blessed by the birth of three children, viz: Raymond Finley, now ten years of age; George Maxwell, aged five; and Walter Scott, aged four years. Mr. Fowler is a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and with his amiable lady enjoys the respect of a large circle of friends and social acquaintances.

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JOHAN C. FARBER, city attorney of Frankfort, Ind., and prominent as a lawyer and politician, was born in Xenia, Ohio, January 3, 1853, and is a son of Benjamin T. and Mary C. (Buser) Farber. Benjamin T. was born in Fairfax county, Va., in October, 1824. Christian S. Farber, father of Benjamin T., was born in Wetzler, Germany, in 1776, emigrated to the United States in 1786, and was married, in 1810, in Washington county, Md., to Miss Jones, a native of Maryland and related to John Paul Jones, of historic renown. Soon after marriage they settled in Virginia, where Christian S. died in 1831. In 1833 the family moved from Virginia to Xenia, Ohio, where Benjamin T. was reared, and where he was engaged in the manufacture of brick over fifty years. In 1848 he married, in Xenia, Miss Mary C. Buser, who was born in Maryland in 1830—a daughter of John and Susan Buser, of Frederick county in the same state. To the marriage of Benjamin T. and wife were born eight children, of which the following still survive: John C., Anna, James, a physician of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Fannie, wife of W. T. Wolf, chief clerk of the Panhandle Railroad company. The parents are members of

the Methodist Episcopal church, while fraternally Mr. Farber is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was in the mines of California in 1849 and 1850, and was also a soldier during the late Civil war, and has been a most successful business man. He is yet living, and carries his seventy years with wonderful vigor. John C. Farber passed his childhood and youthful days in Xenia, Ohio, graduated from the public schools of that city, and in 1870 entered the sophomore class of the Miami university, at Oxford, Ohio, from which renowned institution he graduated in 1873, with the degrees of A. B. and A. M.—the latter degree earned by taking a post-graduate course during his senior year. He read law with Judge E. H. Munger, at Xenia, Ohio, in the meantime teaching school two terms, and on January 4, 1876, he was admitted to the bar, after an examination before the supreme court at Columbus, Ohio; February 1, 1876, he located in Thorntown, Boone county, Ind., where he practiced with flattering success until his coming to Frankfort, September 3, 1884.

While a resident of Thorntown, he was nominated, in 1878, by the republican party, as candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney for the counties of Boone and Clinton, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1884 he was elected as alternate delegate from the ninth congressional district of Indiana to the republican national convention, held at Chicago that year. In September, 1884, he secured a half interest in the stave and hardwood lumber business with Mr. Sims, as successor to Mr. De Camp, but two years later, February 1, 1886, sold his interest in this business to his partner, Robert M. Sims, and organized the Frankfort Cooperaage company, of which he acted as treasurer and director one year, when the corporation was dissolved by mutual consent and the stockholders reimbursed. March 1, 1886, Mr. Farber established his law office

and practiced alone until July 1, 1891, when he was joined by Hon. Perry W. Gard, and this partnership continued until dissolved by the death of Mr. Gard in August, 1893, since which time Mr. Farber has again been alone. In August, 1886, Mr. Farber was appointed city attorney of Frankfort, and as to the merit he has displayed in the performance of the duties of this responsible office, suffice it to say that he has filled the position ever since, and has been reappointed for the term of four years, commencing with September, 1894. His private practice has been very extensive, and, among other noted cases, he managed that of the city water-works. He is regarded as one of the best city attorneys in the state, and his law library is equal to any other in the county.

The marriage of Mr. Farber took place in Thorntown, Ind., June 1, 1881, with Miss Maggie R. Sims, who was born in Jackson township, Clinton county, Ind., and whose parents, William H. and Mary Sims, are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Farber have been born three sons viz.: Benjamin F., in July, 1882; William S., in March, 1885, and John C., Jr., in March, 1893. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church and hold an exalted position in social circles. Mr. Farber is comfortably situated, owning some very valuable real estate, the result of his energy and foresight. He earned the money which paid his expenses through college, and when he came to Indiana had nothing worth speaking of in the way of worldly possessions; he is therefore entitled to great credit for his industry and indomitable perseverance.

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MONROE GANGWER, one of the leading and well known citizens of Mulberry, Madison township, Clinton county, Ind., who is now engaged in the lumber business, represents that class of

progressive citizens who are the life of the town and are ever interested in its promotion and upbuilding. He was born in Lehigh county, Pa., on the 3d of January, 1844, and is a son of Thomas and Esther (Steckel) Gangwer, who were natives of the same county. The father was born in 1811, and during his younger years learned the stone mason's trade, which he followed for some time and then turned his attention to farming. The fall of 1852 witnessed his arrival in Indiana. He then came to Clinton county, and subsequently removed to Tippecanoe county, where he died in 1866. His wife passed away the previous year. They were the parents of the following children: William, who resides in Frankfort; George, a resident of Mulberry; Rebecca, deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Jesse Weed; Sarena, wife of Edwin Shirer; Charlotte, wife of Nathan Miller; Debora; Susan, widow of Andrew J. Darland; Thomas and Peter, both deceased; and Even, who died in infancy. The paternal grandfather of Monroe Gangwer was also a native of the Keystone state and reached the advanced age of eighty-four years. His family comprised the following children, namely: Daniel, living; Abraham, Horace, Ephraim, Thomas, Charles and Polly, who are now deceased.

Farm work became very familiar with Monroe Gangwer during his boyhood, for his parents lived upon a farm and he early began work in the fields. His education was acquired in the common schools of the neighborhood. He remained at home until he had attained his majority and then started out in life for himself. He first established a saw-mill in Carroll county, Ind., and then in Clinton county, and operated it until 1879, when he came to Mulberry, where he has since been connected with lumber interests. He here carries on a saw-mill and also buys and sells lumber, having been engaged in the retail

trade since 1882. In connection with this he has a weaving machine to weave slat fences, and by carrying on this industry adds not a little to his income. He also owns forty acres in Washington township, beside eight houses in Frankfort, also some vacant lots and six residences in Mulberry.

Mr. Gangwer was married July 21, 1870, to Madora Parks, who was born January 3, 1852, and is a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Darling) Parks, natives of Butler county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Gangwer have an interesting family of five children: Addie, who was born June 16, 1872, and is now the wife of George H. Miller; Frank P., who was born October 16, 1873, and is now a member of the firm of Miller & Gangwer of Mulberry; Earl, born October 2, 1880; Troy R., born August 7, 1882; and Mary I., born October 14, 1891. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gangwer are member of the Methodist Episcopal church and also belong to the Good Templars' society. In politics he was formerly a democrat, but now votes with the prohibition party. He is a man of excellent business and executive ability, and as the result of good management and persevering effort has acquired a handsome competence.

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PERRY W. GARD, deceased editor and lawyer of Frankfort, Ind., the eldest of a family of ten children born to Jesse and Amanda (McHenry) Gard, was born in Switzerland county, Ind., November 30, 1833, and moved with his parents to Clinton county in April, 1849, his father settling on a farm in Warren township. After his removal to this county, he assisted his father in clearing up and preparing for the plow a very heavily timbered tract of land, and performed the various duties incident to farm life. During the winter seasons, he at-

tended such schools as the country then afforded. In the spring of 1851, he accepted a clerkship in a country store at Middlefork, owned by John Evans, then the contractor for building the Michigan plank road. In April, 1855, he embarked in business for himself, succeeding his old employer. He continued in the mercantile business at Middlefork for a period of ten years—first with Jacob C. Bodkey, then by himself, and afterward with his brother, Oliver Gard. In September, 1865, he closed up his mercantile career, with but little to show for ten years' hard work, except a good stock of experience. In the following December, he purchased of James Beard the Frankfort Banner, and, as editor and publisher, conducted that paper until the spring of 1867. The campaign of 1866 was a very warm one, especially over the county ticket. The "Banner," as the republican paper, took an active part in this contest. Mr. Gard was nominated by the republicans for clerk in 1867, and made the race against D. W. C. Bryant, but was defeated by a majority of 157. He then formed a partnership with S. H. Doyal, Esq., in the practice of law, and the law firm of Doyal & Gard became one of the ablest and best known in the county. Mr. Gard was a graduate of the law department of the State university—graduating in the class of 1870. On the organization of the city government of Frankfort he was elected mayor, and served from January 1, 1876, to the regular election in the following May. He was the republican candidate for senator for the counties of Boone and Clinton, in 1876, but was defeated by Hon. J. V. Kent, by a plurality of thirty-seven votes.

Mr. Gard was a zealous Mason from the time he was old enough to enter the portals of a lodge, having been made a member at the age of twenty-one, in Burlington lodge, No. 111, at Burlington, Ind. He was a charter

member of Middle Fork lodge, No. 304, and its first senior warden. After his removal to Frankfort, he served three terms as worshipful master of Clinton lodge. He received the chapter degrees in Lebanon chapter, No. 39, at Lebanon, Ind., in June, 1869, and the council degrees in Boone council, No. 54, April 12, 1875. He was a charter member of the chapter and council at Frankfort, and was worthy patron of the chapter of the order of the Eastern Star; worshipful master of Clinton lodge, No. 45, F. & A. M.; high priest of Clinton chapter, No. 82, R. A. M.; illustrious master of Frankfort council, No. 46, R. & S. M., and illustrious grand master of the grand council of the state of Indiana. He was a charter member of Frankfort commandery, No. 29, Knights Templar, and was the third eminent commander of that body. He was liberal in his theology and radical on the temperance question. He was small of stature, yet for physical ability and power of endurance was probably not excelled by any member of the bar in Clinton county. Of him, Nelson Sizer, the noted professor of phrenology, said: "His organization is remarkable for its intensity and enthusiasm. He has not been still, except when asleep, since he got out of his cradle. He will, probably, die with the harness on, with something half finished." Those who were acquainted with him will recognize this picture as true. The death of Mr. Gard took place August 14, 1893, and Frankfort has seldom mourned so active or useful a citizen.

The marriage of Mr. Gard took place December 10, 1854, to Miss Cynthia A. Cromwell, to which happy union were born eight children, five of whom are still living: Charles E., Rob Morris, Wilbur W., Walter S., and Clarence S. The deceased are Luella, who died in August, 1877, aged 11 years; Thomas C. who died in Florida, where he had gone in search of health, in February, 1884, aged

twenty-three, and Lucy J., who likewise died in Florida, where she had gone in the hope of regaining her health, in February, 1894, aged twenty-three years.

Mrs. Cynthia Gard still resides at the pleasant family residence, 358 South Jackson street, surrounded by her surviving children and a host of genial friends.

OLIVER GARD, M. D., a prominent physician of Frankfort and the present efficient clerk of the Clinton circuit court, is a native of Switzerland county, Ind., and the fifth of a family of ten children born to Jesse and Amanda (McHenry) Gard. Jesse Gard was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, March 8, 1811, the son of William and Sarah (Woodruff) Gard, who moved from the "Buckeye" state to Indiana a number of years ago, settling in the county of Switzerland. William Gard, son of Jeremiah and Experience Gard, was born June 8, 1788, in Fayette county, Pa., and was a leading man during the early days of Switzerland county, which he represented in the first legislature ever assembled in Indiana. It was while on his way to Corydon to attend the legislature that he contracted a severe cold, which ultimately brought on consumption, thus causing his death April 14, 1827; he was buried on his farm in York township, Switzerland county. By occupation he was a tiller of the soil. He married in Ohio and became the father of two children—Jesse, deceased, and Elizabeth, who lives near the old home farm in Switzerland county. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Gard married her sister, who bore him three children: William P., of Kansas; Julia, deceased, and Sarah J., of Switzerland county.

Jesse Gard, son of the above, and father of Oliver, was reared on the home place and



Oliver Gard

remained with his parents until the death of his father, which event threw the responsibility of supporting the family largely upon his shoulders, he being the eldest child. On arriving at manhood's estate he married and took charge of the home place, a portion of which he subsequently purchased, and continued to manage the same until the spring of 1849, when he moved to Clinton county, and located a home in the township of Warren, where he resided until his death, which occurred October 19, 1881, his remains being interred in the Sims graveyard. His wife, whose maiden name was Amanda McHenry, was born January 18, 1814, in Hamilton county, Ohio; she bore her husband ten children: Perry W., deceased; Charlotte, wife of D. McKowen of Frankfort; James, deceased; Oliver, the subject of this notice; Sarah, deceased; Cynthia, wife of J. H. Dronberger of Terre Haute; Eliza, wife of H. C. Conaway of Union county, Ind.; M. H., a resident of Texas; Edward E., a farmer residing in Wisconsin. Jesse Gard was a man of much more than the ordinary powers of mind, very conservative and retiring during the greater part of his life, and an exemplary citizen in every respect. He left, as a heritage to a grateful prosperity, the record of a pure, clean life, and many sterling qualities of manhood, which have been reproduced in the lives of his descendants.

Dr. Oliver Gard was born on the twelfth day of January, 1842, in Switzerland county, Ind., moved with his parents to Clinton county in 1845, and spent his youthful years on the farm, with the rugged duties of which he early became inured, and where he was taught those lessons of industry and perseverance by which his subsequent years have been characterized. In the common schools he acquired a rudimentary English education, and afterward, when about seventeen years of age, he entered an academy at New Lon-

don, where he pursued his studies very assiduously until the breaking out of the great rebellion. In September, 1861, when only nineteen years old, the doctor responded to his country's call for volunteers, and enlisted on the tenth of that month in company H, Third Indiana cavalry, with which he served until discharged on account of physical disability in April, 1864, acting a part of the time as hospital steward. He was with his command in a number of skirmishes and battles—chiefly at Shiloh, Chickamauga, Jonesboro and Perryville, saw much service and earned the reputation of a gallant soldier who was never known to shirk duty, however dangerous. On leaving the army Dr. Gard returned to Clinton county and formed a partnership with his brother Perry, carrying on a very extensive mercantile and grain trade at the town of Middlefork.

In 1866 Mr. Gard began the study of medicine with Dr. M. L. Martin, of Middlefork, under whose direction he continued a couple of years, making rapid progress in the meantime. He entered Rush Medical college, Chicago, in 1867, the prescribed course of which he completed February 3, 1869. After receiving his diploma he located at the town of Middlefork in partnership with his preceptor and practiced there with the most gratifying success until March, 1882, when he moved to the city of Frankfort, where he soon enjoyed a lucrative practice; in 1884 he was nominated by the republicans to represent them in the state legislature, and while he ran two hundred ahead of his ticket he was defeated by forty-five votes. In 1886 his party unanimously gave him the nomination for clerk of the circuit court, and he was elected, receiving more votes than any man on the ticket, and was the first republican clerk the county ever had. In 1890 he was re-elected to the same position; his time will expire November

1, 1895. The doctor has served as president of the Clinton County Medical society and he also belongs to the State Medical society of Indiana, in the deliberations of which he takes an active part. His professional reputation is an enviable one, and he combines the qualities of the true healer with those of the courteous gentleman, which make him very popular with the people and trusted in the sick room. In matters educational the doctor has always taken the greatest interest, and as township trustee and member of the Frankfort school board he has made his influence felt in behalf of many modern improvements, and in the selection of teachers professionally well qualified for their work. The doctor is a politician, though not a partisan, and his popularity with the people, irrespective of party affiliations, is attested by the very decided majorities he received in a county which has always been considered reliably democratic.

He is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Clinton lodge, No. 54, in which he has passed all the chairs, and he also belongs to the council, chapter and commandery, in all of which he has held the highest official positions. He is also a a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the mystic shrine. He is an active worker in Stone River post, No. 65, G. A. R., and past post commander; belongs to the Red Men and Pythian fraternities, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has used his influence pretty effectually in behalf of the cause of temperance in Frankfort and Clinton county.

In religion the doctor is a Methodist, and was a lay delegate to the general conference held at Omaha, Neb., in 1892, and for the past sixteen years has been the efficient superintendent of the Sunday-school at Frankfort, which is one of the largest and best disciplined in the state, the average attendance being over 400. In

this work the doctor is enthusiastic, and to him is largely due the credit of making the Frankfort school one of the most thorough in all its appointments in the west. The doctor has a beautiful home in Frankfort, has other valuable property in the county, and is classed among the substantial men of Clinton financially.

Dr. Gard has been twice married; the first time in 1864 to Miss Martha Dunnell, of Howard county, daughter of Ezra and Susan Bunnell, to which union three children were born: Minnie, wife of Prof. Lewis Rettger, of the State normal school, Terre Haute; Lennie, wife of D. S. Haynes, of Tipton, Ind., and Nina, wife of Bruce Pullen, a resident of the county of Clinton. The mother of these children was called from the scene of her earthly labors on the fourth day of March, 1871, and on the fourteenth day of May, 1873, the doctor married his present wife, India S. Merrick, whose birth occurred March 10, 1850, in Clinton county. Mrs. Gard is a daughter of John and Nancy (Tyner) Merrick, and has borne her husband six children: Grace, deceased; Rush, deceased; Helen and Russell, and two that died in infancy. Mrs. Gard is a member of the Methodist church, and a woman of much popularity in Frankfort. Dr. Gard is a man of fine presence and attractive personality, educated and refined, and he impresses all with whom he comes in contact as a true type of the polished and courteous gentleman. In the enjoyment of ample means and universal confidence and esteem, he may be said to have acquired the best success in life, and he has the best wishes of his fellow-citizens of Frankfort and Clinton county for his future prosperity and happiness.

The prominence of the Gard family has been attained by true merit, as manifested by the living members, and doubtless will be sustained by those yet to come.

NEWTON J. GASKILL, a prominent citizen of Frankfort and native son of Clinton county, Ind., was born on the ninth day of April, 1838. He is a worthy descendant of an old New Jersey family, of which state his grandparents, Samuel and Achsa (Larkins) Gaskill, were natives—the old family homestead being near the city of Camden. By occupation, Samuel Gaskill was a farmer and he pursued that vocation in New Jersey until 1811, at which time he emigrated to Warren county, Ohio, where the greater part of his family was reared. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and died April 1, 1838. Mrs. Gaskill survived her husband a number of years, departing this life in 1852. The following are the names of their eight children—Mary, William, John W., Joseph, Daniel, James, Samuel, and Elizabeth. John W. Gaskill, son of the above and father of Newton J., was born in New Jersey, October 31, 1808, grew to manhood in Warren county, Ohio, and there married, in 1833, Abigail Rippey, after which he moved to Clinton county, Ind., settling in the woods of Center township, where he purchased 160 acres of government land and developed a farm. He followed agricultural pursuits for a number of years, later in life dealt quite extensively in live stock, and lived on his place until 1868, when he exchanged it for city property in Frankfort. He became a resident of Frankfort in February of the above year and departed this life on the nineteenth of the following October. He was a successful man financially, and took an active interest in the growth and development of Clinton county. Politically, he was a democrat, in religion he subscribed to the liberal creed of Universalism, and for some years was prominently identified with the Odd Fellows' fraternity. His wife was a member of the Methodist church. John and Abigail Gaskill were the parents of ten chil-

dren, of whom the following are living: Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Merritt; Newton J.; Martha J., wife of C. R. Pence; Nancy C., wife of W. H. Jones; Floretta, wife of Dr. W. H. McGuire; Mattie A., wife of T. J. Steel; and William F. P.

Newton J. Gaskill was reared to agricultural pursuits on the home farm and remained with his parents until attaining his majority, at which time he began farming upon his own responsibility, teaching school in the meantime. He followed the profession of teaching four consecutive terms, and in 1867 was united in marriage to Miss Maria Brandon of Frankfort, daughter of Samuel and Maria (Hill) Brandon, who were among the early pioneers of Clinton county. Mr. Gaskill continued farming until 1871, in September of which year, he moved to Frankfort and engaged in the marble business, continuing the same for a period of about sixteen months. In 1873 he accepted the position of deputy county auditor, the duties of which he discharged until the fall of 1878, when he was elected auditor, holding the office two terms and retiring therefrom in 1886. Mr. Gaskill's next venture was in the live stock business, which he carried on quite successfully for one year, and for three years thereafter was engaged in the grocery trade at Frankfort. Disposing of his mercantile interests, he lived a life of retirement until October, 1893, when he accepted the position as assistant cashier in the First National bank of Frankfort, which he still holds. Mr. Gaskill occupies a prominent position in Masonic circles, in which he has taken a number of degrees, including the Scottish rite and mystic shrine, and has filled the highest positions within the gift of the local lodge with which he is identified. Financially he has been a good manager and has cultivated thrift as one of his chief virtues, the result being a competency for his declining years. Mrs. Gaskill had one

child, that died in infancy, and they reared a niece of Mrs. Gaskill—*i. e.*, Stella Brandon, who lived until her twenty-first year, when she died with consumption.

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W F. P. GASKILL, brother of N. J. Gaskill, whose biography appears above, is a native of Indiana, born on the fourth day of July, 1852, in the county of Clinton. Until his fifteenth year he remained with his parents on the home farm, and then began life for himself as an employee of his brother, N. J., with whom he continued sometime after the latter's removal to Frankfort. He worked at the marble business until 1873, at which time he embarked in the mercantile trade at the town of Scircleville, where he sold goods with fair success for about one year, and later found employment at different locations until 1875. In the latter year Mr. Gaskill went to the Pacific slope, where he was variously employed until 1876, when he returned to Clinton county and accepted the position of deputy auditor with his brother, discharging the duties of the position very creditably until the expiration of the latter's term of office, November, 1886. His next venture was in the grocery trade as assistant, in which he met with gratifying results in Frankfort until 1890, when he again became deputy county auditor, a position he still fills.

Mr. Gaskill pursued his studies in the public schools of Frankfort, and from quite an early age has manifested much interest in literary matters. As an official he is kind and obliging, thoroughly familiar with the intricate duties of the place he so honorably fills, and as a man and citizen few residents of Frankfort enjoy in as marked a degree the confidence and esteem of the public. In his religious belief Mr. Gaskill is an Episcopalian, and with a

truly catholic spirit he adheres to the recognized creed of all good people, to do right, and treats all men with equal consideration. Politically he is a democrat, and while not an aspirant for official honors, has ever been an ardent worker for the success of his party. He is a member of the Red Men and Masonic fraternities, and takes an active interest in both orders. Mr. Gaskill was married, on the fifteenth day of May, 1884, in Moore's Hill, Ind., to Miss Luella Gault, daughter of Henry Gault, Esq., of Dearborn county.

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EDWARD GAYLOR, a prosperous farmer of Forest township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Wayne county, of the same state, August 20, 1846. His father, Edward H. Gaylor, was born in West Virginia in 1801, and was of English descent. He worked in woolen mills when a young man, but later became a farmer, married Catherine Fisher and came to Indiana, first locating in Wayne county and later moving to Clinton county. Edward H. Gaylor owned a farm of over 500 acres of good land. He was a pious member of the United Brethren church, and Mrs. Gaylor was especially active in church work, particularly in the missionary field. Their children were born in the following order: Robert W., John F., Martha, Morgan, Madison, Francis, Eliza, Ann, Edward, Catherine, William, Theodore, Franklin, and Daniel W. The father of this family died May 3, 1883, and the mother January 21, 1894.

Edward Gaylor enlisted in March, 1865, in company K, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana volunteer infantry, and was assigned to the army of the Cumberland, under General Sherman, did duty in the Shenandoah valley, and was honorably discharged in 1865. He had attempted to enlist at the early age of six-

teen in the Tenth Indiana regiment, but his father refused to give his consent. Edward Gaylor was first married, in 1869, to Miss Lucinda Paxon, daughter of Aaron and Mary Ann (Bradway) Paxon, who bore one child—Emmett, who is now married. Mrs. Gaylor died in the faith of the United Brethren church, and was sadly missed in the home circle and by a large acquaintance. The second marriage of Edward Gaylor was to Mary J. Kinder, November 26, 1876—daughter of Joseph and Eliza (Gifford) Kinder, the former a farmer of Forest township. The children born to this union are Willis, John, Frank, William, Clint and Carl, all of whom are being well educated. Edward Gaylor is a staunch republican, but not an office-seeker. His farm of 100 acres is well improved and well stocked; his dwelling is of brick, and his barn is new and spacious. Mr. Gaylor has won what he has through his own hard work, good management and judicious expenditure of his money as he earned it. He and family stand well up in the esteem of their neighbors, and none are more worthy of it.

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FREDERICK GEIGER, one of the prominent business men of Edna Mills, Ross township, Clinton county, Ind., is proprietor of the mills from which the village takes its name. He was born in Wittenburg, Germany, and is the son of Jacob and Mary (Snider) Geiger. His father was stage driver for the German government, and, soon after marriage, came to America, first settling in York, Pa., and then moving to Butler county, O. He came to Indiana in 1844, and settled in Tippecanoe county, five miles south of Mulberry, and bought 160 acres of land and there passed the remainder of his days. He and wife were the parents of Catherine, Frederick, George,

Jacob, William and Mary; of these, George was in the Seventy-second Indiana volunteer infantry, serving nearly four years, and was in many battles; he is now deceased.

In politics Mr. Geiger was a democrat; in religion he was a member of the Lutheran church, to which his wife also belonged. He lived to the age of seventy-two years and died on his farm. By sterling industry and thrift he became a substantial farmer. He rode to Indiana, and, refusing to settle on prairie land near Dayton, at \$5.50 per acre, located in the heavy timber of Indiana, paying \$10 per acre, and it took almost the remainder of his life to make a home. He was a man of integrity of character and had no enemies.

Frederick Geiger was born March 6, 1828, and was three years old when brought to America by his parents. At the early age of thirteen years he began to work for George Hoffman, a miller of Middletown, Butler county, Ohio, and received for his services one dollar per week and his board. He took hold of the business readily, and was able, by the fall of 1843, to operate the mill. The miller being sick at that time, he made a boat load of flour and sent it by river to Cincinnati, and only three barrels of it were scratched, which was unusual. He saved \$160 of his wages, which he paid to his father. In 1844 he came with his father and family to Indiana, immediately went to work in the LaFayette mills as a miller, and then was at the Weia mills for two and one-half years, and then leased a mill in Warren county in the fall of 1848 and remained until the fall of 1852, and in January, 1853, he took charge of the Merchant mills, afterward the Star City mills, and remained there until June, 1883. He bought a half interest in this mill in 1855, and in January, 1867, bought the entire plant. He was very successful during and immediately after the Civil war.

In September, 1851, he married Rachael, daughter of James McComb, a farmer of Tippecanoe county, and an old settler. To Mr. and Mrs. Geiger were born four children: Francis J., Mary E., Frederick and John, the latter dying young. Mrs. Geiger is a member of the Methodist church. In politics Mr. Geiger is a strong republican, having voted with the party since its organization. He is a respected member of LaFayette lodge, No. 151, I. O. O. F., and has held all the offices, including noble grand, and was one of the charter members of the I. O. R. M. of La Fayette. In 1885, Mr. Geiger came to Edna Mills with a view of putting in order the mill property, and soon engaged in milling and has since remained, doing a prosperous business. Mr. Geiger is a thorough miller and understands the business fully. He did a large business in La Fayette, averaging for several years 30,000 barrels for shipment, and is the oldest miller in this part of the state. He has always been well and widely known as a man of integrity and strictly moral character.

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WILLIAM H. GHERE, an enterprising farmer, was born in the city of Frankfort, Clinton county, Ind., August 16, 1849, and is a son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Lucas) Ghere, being the eldest of a family of four children. He attended the district schools, but his present comprehensive education was acquired by hard study at home. He was reared on the home farm, and until the age of twenty-three made his home with his parents, and then, October 17, 1872, married Miss Cynthia, daughter of William and Elizabeth Gaskill, and a native of Clinton county. The result of this happy marriage has been two children, named Aaron Roy and Perry Oliver. Just after his marriage, Mr. Ghere settled on a farm about five miles

north of Frankfort, which he has improved with good buildings and placed under a first-class state of cultivation, and, although he began with nothing to speak of, in a financial sense, now owns 140 acres of unexcelled property. In the spring of 1890, Mr. Ghere took charge of the county farm, which he still manages with admirable judgment and with satisfaction to the public. Mr. Ghere is an ardent republican, is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and of the Knights of Maccabees. He and his family enjoy the esteem of the citizens of the city, township and county at large, being noted for their strict integrity and hospitable disposition.

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DAVID GILBERT, a leading photographer of Frankfort, is a native of Ohio, born in the county of Columbiana on the twentieth day of August, 1850. His father, David Gilbert, was born in the same county and state in the year 1812, and there married Catherine Crumbaker, who bore him the following children: Samuel, deceased; Sarah, deceased; Emanuel, deceased; Susan, wife of John Lewis, of Toledo, Ohio; Elizabeth, wife of M. Jackson, of Noble county, Ind.; Solomon, deceased; David, the subject of this biography, and Eli, a well known citizen of the county of Noble. David Gilbert, Sr., remained in his native state engaged in farming until 1832, at which time he migrated to Indiana, settling in Noble county, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in the month of March, 1874. Mr. Gilbert was a man of much more than ordinary energy, possessed a well balanced mind, and by honorable and successful business management accumulated a handsome competence, owning, at the time of his death, a large and well improved farm of 300 acres lying in one of the finest agricultural districts

of northern Indiana. A Methodist in his religious belief, a republican from conscientious convictions, a kind father, an indulgent husband, and a representative citizen of his neighborhood—such in brief is the honorable tribute which the world pays to the memory of this most excellent man. His widow, a woman in every respect worthy to be the companion of such a husband, is still living in Noble county, beloved and honored by her descendants and respected by all who know her.

David Gilbert, the subject, was reared on the home farm, received in the common schools a practical English education, and remained with his parents, looking after their interests, until twenty-four years of age. He then entered the photograph gallery of E. W. Poston at Fort Wayne, where he remained two years, devoting himself assiduously, in the meantime, to the study of photography, in which he became skillful and proficient. Shortly after leaving Fort Wayne, he located at Frankfort, Ind., in 1885, in which city he has since remained actively engaged in his chosen calling and meeting with success such as few attain in a much longer period of time. He is now proprietor of a gallery on West Clinton street, and his place is extensively patronized by the best people of Frankfort and Clinton county. Mr. Gilbert is a true artist, keeps abreast of the times in all the latest improved appliances of photography, and is thoroughly familiar with every detail of the profession. Financially, he has met with most encouraging success, doing a large business, and socially enjoys great popularity in the city. He was married at Fort Wayne, Ind., May 7, 1885, to Anna Myer, who was born in that city on the fourteenth day of October, 1864, the daughter of George and Anna Myer. One child has been born to this union—Catherine—a bright girl and the pride of the home. In politics Mr. Gilbert is a repub-

lican, but has never sought for official honors at the hands of his fellow-citizens. Mrs. Gilbert is a member of the Lutheran church, belonging to the Fort Wayne congregation.

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ELI JEFFERSON GOAR, the leading druggist of Kirklín and one of its most prominent citizens, comes from sturdy Irish and German stock. The first member of the family of whom we have any record is Henry Goar, who lived in Shenandoah county, Va. He was twice married and one of his sons for seventeen years represented his district in the state legislature. By his second wife, Catherine Kelley, he had five children: The eldest of these, Joseph, married Martha Pine, by whom he had eleven children; the remaining four were Robert, Nancy, James and Henry. The grandfather of our subject, Joseph Goar, was born in Virginia, in 1810, and freeing his slaves removed to Pennsylvania, where he married Catherine Goar, a third cousin. They afterward emigrated to Tipton county, Ind., and purchased 300 acres of land. Mr. Goar served as county judge, and was a prominent and influential citizen. The family numbered fifteen children, and with one exception all are living. They are James M.; Sallie, wife of John Epard; Jefferson; Martha, wife of Jeremiah Batterton, died at Bowling Green, Ky., in 1862; Eli J., born March 20, 1839, married Emily Mott; Levi V., born March 20, 1839, married Delilah Fisher; Nancy L., born January 25, 1841, married Isaac Paul, who died in 1893; Benjamin F., born April 1, 1843, married Laura Thompson; Amanda J., born May 19, 1845, is the wife of Curt Parker; Louisa, C., born May 19, 1845, is the wife of John Kelley of Harrisburg, Ark.; Emily M., born September 22, 1847, is the wife of Aaron White; William H., born March 31, 1849;

Matt A., born September 1, 1851, married Ada Fullerton, and after her death wedded Hattie Moses; John Jessie, born November 15, 1854; and Catherine C., married July 4, 1883; to Fred Mekum. The father of this family was a democrat until 1856, when he became a whig, and later a republican. He represented his district for one term in the state legislature, and since 1869 he has resided in Minnesota. His wife died in 1886.

James M. Goar, father of E. J., was born in Tipton county, Ind., and lived at home until twenty-two years of age, when he went to Iowa, and secured property with land warrants of the war of 1812. After locating 160 acres he returned to Indiana, and in 1858 married Priscilla Batterton, who was born in Shelby county, in 1840. By their union they had two children: Joseph W., who was born September 17, 1859, and married Emma Robbins; and Eli Jefferson. On the twenty-seventh of April, 1861, James M. Goar enlisted in company B, Seventy-fifth Indiana infantry, and died at Murfreesboro, February 6, 1863. His remains were interred in Hill cemetery in this county. His brother-in-law, Jeremiah Batterton, also died in the army, and was buried at the same time. Mr. Goar belonged to the Baptist church, was a man of quiet and generous disposition, a good citizen, and had the respect and confidence of the entire community. In 1872, his wife wedded A. C. Littleton, by whom she had one son, Thaddeus S., who died at the age of four years. Her death occurred in October, 1887. The husband is still living in Sugar Creek township. Her brother, Jeremiah, served as a second lieutenant during the late war and was wounded at Mill Springs, Ky., from the effects of which he afterward died. Her brother James enlisted as a private in 1861, served throughout the war, and was twice wounded in battle.

Eli J. Goar, whose name heads this record,

was born in Tipton county, Ind., April 27, 1861, and remained upon the farm until eighteen years of age. He attended the common schools and the high school at Frankfort, then entered the Danville Central Normal college, and at the age of eighteen began teaching, which he successfully followed for a time. In connection with his brother he then embarked in general merchandising at Pickard's Mill, where for three years they carried on a successful business. Mr. Goar was married March 12, 1882, to Orpha Louisa King, who was born July 23, 1861, and is a daughter of James and Polly (Mary Winship) King. They have three children—James Vernon, born December 27, 1882; Everett Logan, born November 13, 1886; and Edith Lou, born December 2, 1891. In 1884, Mr. Goar sold his store and removed to the farm belonging to his father-in-law, which he continued to cultivate until 1891, when, on account of his wife's failing health, he left the farm. During the succeeding year he taught school at Forest, and in 1892 came to Kirklin. Being appointed deputy county treasurer, he then removed to Frankfort, where he remained until December, 1893, when we again find him in Kirklin. Here he formed a partnership with G. T. Williams, under the firm name of Goar & Williams, and purchased the drug stock of W. W. Wild. They have a finely appointed store, handle everything found in a first-class establishment of the kind, and now have a large business. Mr. Goar also owns a farm of ninety-two acres, under a high state of cultivation and well improved with all modern conveniences. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, and of the camp of the Sons of Veterans, both of Kirklin. In politics he is a republican, and takes a deep interest in the success and growth of his party, but has never sought office.

William King, grandfather of Mrs. Eli J. Goar, was born in Rockbridge county, Va.,

October, 1, 1777. He removed from Virginia to Rock Castle county, Ky., about 1795 and was married to Mary Evans in 1799. He removed from Kentucky to Rush county, Ind., in 1833 and died December 7, 1837. Mary, wife of William King, was born in North Carolina April 16, 1785, removed to Kentucky when about twelve years old, there married, and removed from Kentucky to Rush county, Ind., in 1833, and in 1839 to Clinton county, Ind., and died April 10, 1847. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. William King were named as follows: James, born December 20, 1808, in Pulaski county, Ky.; Mary, born in Fayette, Ind., January 17, 1817. James and Mary Winship were married March 5, 1835; Thomas S. born January 25, 1836, and died May 4, 1859. William L., born March 21, 1838, and married August 26, 1863. Jesse W., born June 10, 1841, married October 11, 1866, died December 16, 1890. Celia, born October 22, 1843, and was married May 4, 1869. Mary J., born January 16, 1847, married November 21, 1883. Louisa, born December 25, 1849, married October 4, 1874. Martha A., born June 29, 1852, died February 1, 1853. John C., born November 15, 1856, married November 9, 1879. Orpha L. is now Mrs. E. J. Goar.

Jesse Winship, the maternal grandfather, was born in the state of New York, April 22, 1787, and moved to Brookville, Ind., when about twenty years of age and married Celia Leforge in 1811, then moved to Connersville, Ind., and in 1821 he moved to Rush county, Ind.; died November 18, 1854. Celia (Leforge) Winship, born in New Jersey, May 23, 1793, died August 12, 1854, was the mother of ten children, six sons and four daughters, who were living at her death, which was the first broken link of the family circle. The family always stood deservedly high in the community.

DAVID GOCHENAUER, one of the prominent farmers of Owen township, Clinton county, Ind., and a respected citizen, springs from sterling German and English stock. His ancestors were early settlers of Pennsylvania, and members of the German Baptist church. John Gochenauer, grandfather of our subject, was a farmer of Shenandoah county, Va., his farm being on the banks of the Shenandoah river. His wife was Miss Fisher, and to them were born Katie, Sallie, Betsey, Polly, Levi, John, Benjamin and William. Mr. Gochenauer had a good farm of 160 acres, and was a substantial farmer. William Gochenauer, father of David, was born in Shenandoah county, Va., on his father's farm, and received a common education. He married in Shenandoah county, Va., Mary A. Hoffmann, of English descent, and to them were born six children, who lived to maturity: Harrison, Noah, David, Cyrus, Elizabeth and Polly. Mr. Gochenauer moved to Preble county, Ohio, in 1837, and resided on rented land until 1842, when he came to Indiana and settled in Clinton county, Ross township, where he bought eighty acres, all in the woods. He cleared this up, and by hard work and great industry, earned the means to buy forty acres more, thus owning 120 acres in all. He was a very honest man, and a consistent member of the German Baptist church.

David Gochenauer was born January 26, 1832, on a farm on Cedar Creek, Shenandoah county, Va., and was but five years old when he first left Virginia, yet he can still remember the old homestead and the journey through the wilderness from Ohio to Indiana when ten years of age, the trip being made with horses and wagons—he driving the cattle. He was brought up a farmer, was a school-teacher when a young man, and married, at the age of twenty-three years, Mary Revis, daughter of

Enoch Revis, of Ross township, and to Mr. and Mrs. Gochenauer were born seven children, who lived to reach manhood and womanhood: Levi, Mary, Harrison, W. E., Susan C. (died a married woman, aged twenty-seven years), Joseph Mc. and Jeremiah. After marriage Mr. Gochenauer settled in Ross township, on his father's old homestead, and there remained until he bought a farm of eighty acres to the east, on which he settled in September, 1864, it then consisting of 160 acres, and which he has since cleared and improved. Mrs. Gochenauer died February 17, 1874, and Mr. Gochenauer married, December 25, 1877, Margery H. Hurley, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Daniels) Hurley. Thomas Hurley was of English descent, was an old settler of Washington county, Ind., and he and wife were the parents of two children, who lived to maturity—Sarah C. and Margery H. Mr. Hurley died at middle age, and his widow many years later married Henry H. Baxter of Marshall county, Ind. To Mr. and Mrs. Gochenauer has been born one child, Annie E., and both parents are members of the Conservative German Baptist church. He is a democrat, is respected by the people, and has been supervisor and township assessor two terms in Ross township. He is noted for his honest purpose in life and sterling character, and it may well be said of him that his word is as good as his bond.

Levi Gochenauer, the son, now assisting his father in the management of the home farm, received a good common education and married Amanda, daughter of Buran and Mary J. (Lenon) Wyatt, to whom were born four children: Ada J., Bessie M., Ethel T., and David B. Mr. Gochenauer has taken an active interest in having good schools, and was school director three years. Both father and son are public-spirited men and stand high in their township.

HARRISON GOCHENOUR is one of the old settlers of Ross township, Clinton county, Ind., and a prominent farmer, and springs from sterling Pennsylvania-German stock. His grandfather, John, brought his wife with him from Germany, first settling in Pennsylvania, then moving to Shenandoah county, Va., where he died an aged man, in the faith of the German Baptist church, of which his wife was also a member. To himself and wife were born seven children—John, Levi, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Sally, Polly and Mary. John was a substantial farmer on the Shenandoah river, owning a farm of 160 acres. In 1889 this farm was visited by our subject, Harrison Gochenour. John Gochenour, the progenitor of the family in America, was a heavy-set, strong man, and his son John was considered the strongest man in Shenandoah county. William Gochenour, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia and received the common education of his day. He was a farmer and married Mary Gochenour, and they were the parents of seven children—Sarah (died at five years), Harrison, Noah, David, Cyrus, Polly and Elizabeth. After marriage, Mr. Gochenour settled in Shenandoah county, on the Shenandoah river, and all the children were born there except Elizabeth and Polly. He moved to Preble county, Ohio, in 1841, and settled on a large farm. In 1846 he came to Ross township, Clinton county, Ind., settled on a farm and here passed the remainder of his days. He owned a good farm of 120 acres and was a good farmer and respected citizen, and brought up an excellent family. He frequently served on the grand jury, and was well known for his integrity of character, and was also supervisor of his township for several years. He died at the age of fifty-three years, a devout member of the German Baptist church, his wife also belonging to the same denomination.

Harrison Gochenour, son of above, was born in Shenandoah county, Va., April 1, about 1827, received a common education, and can well remember the old home on the Shenandoah river. He went with his parents to Preble county, Ohio, in 1841, and later came to Ross township, Clinton county, Ind., where he has since lived. He taught school in Owen township one term, then learned the carpenter's trade, and still works at it. He has built many of the houses and barns throughout this vicinity, and has built more barns than any man in the county, having put up seven in one summer. When he first began to work saw-mills were scarce, and he was obliged to hew the frames and even the ties and braces. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Lydia (Nehr) Skiles. John Skiles moved from Virginia to Ross township, and was of sturdy Pennsylvania Dutch stock. He reared a family consisting of Henry, John, Daniel, David, Catherine, Elizabeth, Lydia and Ann. Mr. Skiles owned a fine farm, was a good farmer and an excellent citizen. He was a member of the German Baptist church, and was quite aged at his death. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Gochenour bought and located on forty acres of land in the woods three and one-half miles west of their present home. This they cleared up by patient labor, and by thrift were able to add forty more. In 1862 Mr. Gochenour moved to his present farm, which then consisted of 160 acres, but he now owns 204 acres. He cleared much of his farm from the virgin woods and has erected a substantial brick house, two stories high, has built good barns and other outbuildings, and is now a prosperous citizen. He and wife are members of the Conservative German Baptist church, in which he has been deacon twenty years. To Mr. and Mrs. Gochenour have been born ten children—Lydia A. (deceased, aged forty years), Carl, Catherine, Mary, Susannah, Isaac, Manda, Eliza,

Ann and Amos, who died in infancy. Mr. Gochenour gave all his children good common educations. He has been a prominent contractor in Ross township for many years and still follows the business. His family are settled near him and are among the valued citizens of the county. Mr. Gochenour has always been a hard-working and straightforward man, respected for his sterling worth and integrity.

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AMOS P. GOFF, an enterprising young farmer, was born in Johnson township, Clinton county, Ind., December 7, 1850, and this is his present place of business. His great-grandfather, George W. Goff, was a native of Ireland, and a resident of Kentucky; Amos Goff, son of George W. was born in Kentucky, but came to Indiana when a young man, and first located in Hamilton county, but later came to Clinton county and entered 300 acres of swamp land at fifty cents per acre. The money he earned for this purpose by working on the canal in Tippecanoe county, Ind. He was a class leader in the Methodist church, and married Rosanna Smith. Charles W. Goff, son of Amos, and father of Amos P., our subject, was born in Hamilton county, Ind., June 8, 1827. He married Hester Carey, daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca Carey, and to this marriage have been born the following children: Rebecca, Rosanna, P. P., Jonathan C., Charles W., Mary A. and our subject. After marriage Charles W. Goff settled on a farm in Johnson township, and was closely identified with the township and county of Clinton until his death, April 6, 1864, aged thirty-six years, nine months, and twenty-eight days.

Amos P. Goff was educated in the old log school-house near the place where he resides. He first married Miss Mary J. Brown, daugh-

ter of David and Margaret (Baker) Brown. Their son Ellsworth, now a young man of twenty, survives his mother, who was a model wife as well as mother, and who died in February, 1873. Mr. Goff married for his second wife Amanda Spurgeon, widow of Josiah Spurgeon, and daughter of Newton and Delila (Gano) Tull, the former of whom died in the army. Mr. Goff resides in his wife's modern-built house on her farm of fifty-one acres, which farm is well improved in all respects. He also owns forty-three acres on the Indian Prairie, which land is very fertile. He is strong in his democratic principles, and works hard for his party. He is a member of the church of Christian Holiness, and is much respected for his upright walk through life.

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FRANCIS M. GOLDSBERRY, one of the most industrious members of the Clinton county bar, with his residence at Colfax, was born in Boone county, Indr, April 20, 1844, and descends from an old colonial family of Virginia, where the grandfather, Jonathan Goldsberry, a soldier of the Revolution, was born and reared. Jonathan, however, lived for some years in Ross county, Ohio, and then came to Indiana in 1829; he located in what is now Boone county, then a primitive wilderness, and took a prominent part in the organization of the county; later he sold his land in Boone and settled in Jackson township, Clinton county, where he owned a large tract of land. He married Ruth Butler, of Virginia, and both were strict members of the Methodist church. Nelson B. Goldsberry, son of Jonathan and father of Francis M., our subject, was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1824, and was reared in Boone county, Ind., on the home farm. At the age of thirty he removed to Iowa, where he still resides, and was for years engaged in

ministerial work in the New Light church, but is now living in retirement at DesMoines.

Francis M. Goldsberry received his preliminary education at a pioneer school-house in Boone county. November 27, 1863, he married Miss Ida Doyal, of Clinton county. Although of a remarkably healthy constitution, this lady was called away three months later, February 25, 1864, and Mr. Goldsberry was left disconsolate. She was a most lovable woman, and was sadly missed by a wide circle of devoted friends.

February 27, 1865, Mr. Goldsberry enlisted in company K, One Hundred and Fiftieth Indiana infantry, under Capt. E. H. Langan. The regiment was assigned to the army of the Potomac, was drilled for active service at Harper's Ferry and in the Shenandoah valley, and had some little skirmishing with Moseby's guerrillas; but the war soon came to an end, and August 5, 1865, Mr. Goldsberry was honorably discharged, reaching his home on the first day of September following. He then married Eliza J. Blacker, daughter of Augustus and Fannie (Coyner) Blacker, the former of whom lost his life on the field at Jonesboro. To this union were born Lillie E., Melvin (died at the age of twenty), Chauncey L. (died at the age of twenty-two), Willie R. and Francis M. The third marriage of Mr. Goldsberry took place July 21, 1878, to Mahala J. Isenberger, daughter of George and Annie (Arnett) Isenberger, and this union has been blessed by the birth of five children, viz: Nellie (died when three months old), Goldie, Silvia (died at two months), Flossie F. and Ida M. (died when three years old). The two survivors, Goldie and Flossie, aged respectively twelve and ten years, have a wide reputation for the excellence of their recitations in public, and their services are in constant demand at entertainments for miles around; they were chosen as orators at the

national encampment of the G. A. R. at Indianapolis, and were also received with much enthusiasm at the recent state encampment of the G. A. R. at LaFayette.

Mr. Goldsberry is past post commander of Stilwell post, No. 375, G. A. R., and is still an honored member of the post. In politics Mr. Goldsberry is a democrat, and in 1888 was nominated by acclamation as the candidate of his party for the office of prosecuting attorney for Clinton county, and, although defeated, he had the satisfaction of leading the entire democratic ticket—township, county, state and national. President Harrison carried the township by a majority of fifty-two republican majority, but Mr. Goldsberry received a majority of 107, thus leading Harrison fifty-five votes. No better evidence of Mr. Goldsberry's popularity could be offered. Mr. Goldsberry has a large and constantly increasing practice as an attorney, and has already acquired a comfortable competence, owning, as he does, a handsome dwelling in the city and a fine farm in the township. In the accumulation of his property his own legal ability has been aided by the good management, economy and sound judgment of his amiable wife, and they are mutually entitled to deserved praise. Mr. Goldsberry is attorney for the "Big Four" Railway company, has a fine law library, and holds a high position in his profession as well as in social life.

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ROBERT GOODNIGHT, junior member of the firm of J. W. Hedgcock & Co., general merchants, Michigantown, Clinton county, Ind., was born August 21, 1859, and was reared on a farm in this county. He descends from a German family, whose advent in this country took place before the Revolutionary war. William Goodnight, father of Robert, was born in Hardy

county, Va., August 28, 1828, and when twenty years of age came to Indiana and located in Montgomery county, where he married Mary Moss, daughter of John and Sarah (West) Moss, and by this marriage became the father of the following children: Reptia, an infant now deceased; John, Robert and Alice. Robert Goodnight's paternal grandfather, Jacob Goodnight, came to Indiana with his family and made the settlement in Montgomery county.

The maternal grandfather, Alec West, was born close to Spartanburg, N. C., and subsequently settled in Marion county, Ind. John Moss the paternal grandfather on the mother's side, was also a native of North Carolina, and was born close to Spartanburg. He also settled in Marion county, Ind., and later removed to Montgomery county, where he spent the balance of his life. Mary Goodnight's grandfather's name, on her father's side, was William Moss, who came from England to North Carolina, settled near Raleigh, and his wife's name was Malinda (Fry) Moss. Mary Goodnight's grandfather's name, on her mother's side, was Daniel West, and his wife's name was Mary (Loften) West.

Robert Goodnight was reared a farmer in Clinton county, and received a very good common school education. At the age of twenty he entered the profession of teaching, which he followed five years consecutively, making an entire success. His present business interests are indicated at the opening of this biographical notice, and he is, beside, the owner of a handsome cottage in the village of Michigantown. The first marriage of Mr. Goodnight took place January 1, 1885, to Rebecca Whiteman, daughter of Samuel B. and Elvina (Richardson) Whiteman—the former a farmer of large means, and to this union was born Ruby, the father's idol. But Mr. Goodnight was bereaved of his wife January 25, 1891. She had a loving spouse, and died in the faith of the

Christian church on March 14, 1893. Mr. Goodnight took for his second companion through life Isabel Fiskin, daughter of John Fiskin, who had done good service during the late war. Mr. and Mrs. Goodnight are members of the Christian church, and in politics he is a democrat. Fraternally he is a K. of P., Rubien lodge, No. 340, and is also a dormant member of the I. O. R. M.

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PERRY TODD GORHAM, who served his country during the late war and is a leading and influential citizen of Kirklin, Clinton county, and prominently connected with its business interests, comes from an old English family, a branch of which was founded in America by two brothers who crossed the Atlantic in colonial days, one settling in New Hampshire and the other in Virginia. George Gorham, grandfather of Perry T., was descended from the latter and was born in Kentucky. He followed merchandising, supported the whig party, and met his death by the caving in of the walls of his store room. George Littleton Gorham, father of Perry, was born in Kentucky in 1803, and married Fannie C. Wollen, who was born April 6, 1805. She died September 23, 1828, leaving a son, William H., born March 30, 1826. Mr. Gorham was afterward married, September 2, 1832, to Mrs. Nancy Hanna, daughter of Henry and Mary Todd. Their children are: Thomas J., born August 2, 1833; John M., born October 27, 1835; George W., born January 11, 1838; Perry T., born August 17, 1840; Mary E., born March 8, 1843; Sanford T., born July 4, 1846; and George L., born October 24, 1849. The mother of this family died July 6, 1851, and on the first of July, 1852, Mr. Gorham wedded Mary Cook, who was born October 5,

1813, and died December 24, 1887. The father was called to the home beyond, August 4, 1864.

Perry T. Gorham, the gentleman whose name heads this record, is a native of Indianapolis. At the time of his mother's death he was a lad of nine years. He then began earning his own livelihood, and when a youth of fifteen began learning the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until August 2, 1862, when he entered his country's service, being mustered in, at Indianapolis, on the fourth of September as a member of company A, Eighty-sixth Indiana infantry. The regiment went to Kentucky, took part in the battle of Perryville and in others of that campaign, driving Gen. Bragg from the state. At the battle of Stone River Mr. Gorham acted as first sergeant and gave out rations for thirty-three, but in the evening had to supply only five men. He was wounded by a musket ball in the left thigh. At that place he was commissioned second lieutenant, but on account of his wound was forced to remain in the hospital for eight months. With his regiment he then went to Chattanooga, where he continued six weeks, and was in the center of the charge at Missionary Ridge. With the command he went to the relief of Gen. Burnside, and afterward took part in the entire Atlanta campaign, including the battles of New Hope Church, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Franklin, Nashville and Overton Hill. After the battle of Missionary Ridge he was made first lieutenant, and during the Atlanta campaign was commissioned captain. After a long march through Tennessee, he was mustered out at Nashville, June 6, 1865, was paid off at that place, and his was the first regiment from Indianapolis to return home.

Captain Gorham at once came to Kirklin and purchased a blacksmith shop, which he carried on for five years. He was married

August 7, 1865, to Parmelia Hazelrigg, who was born in Kentucky May 7, 1843, and is a daughter of Eli and Nancy (Harney) Hazelrigg, of that state. Their children are Richard C., born July 3, 1866; Bernard H., born January 1, 1868; Nancy E., born September 15, 1872; Mary R., born in December, 1876, and Millie M., born October 12, 1883; Nancy and Mary are both now deceased. Selling his shop, Mr. Gorham purchased a farm of eighty acres, upon which he lived nine years. He then clerked nine months for W. A. Huffine, and was with C. H. Beach for three years. In September, 1884, he was appointed by President Cleveland as postmaster, and served with much credit. In 1887 he bought the stock of C. H. Beach, entered into partnership with his sons Richard and Bernard, and has since successfully carried on business as a general merchant. He also organized the Kirklin bank, October 20, 1892, of which he is still president, but on account of failing eyesight he is now practically living retired. In 1890 he was elected county commissioner, and served one term. He has a beautiful home, fitted up with all modern conveniences and supplied with many of the luxuries of life. He has prospered in his undertakings and his success is well merited.

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BERNARD HAZELRIGG GORHAM, a banker and merchant of Kirklin, is a self-made man, whose success in life is due entirely to his own efforts, his perseverance and his enterprise. He has the honor of being a native of this city, his birth having here occurred January 1, 1868. Bernard H. attended the public schools until seventeen years of age, from which he graduated in 1885. He then became a student in Bryant & Stratton's business college of Indianapolis, received his diploma, and then re-

turned to Kirklin. Mr. Gorham entered upon his business career as a clerk for G. E. Miller, a general merchant of Terhune, Ind. He worked in the store and also looked after the stove and grain buying business. In the fall of 1886, his father, Perry T. Gorham, his brother, Richard C., and himself entered into partnership in the sale of boots and shoes, dry goods, hats and caps, groceries and notions, buying out C. H. Beach and putting in a stock of some \$2,000. They began business on the same block where the bank and store are now located. In 1891, Mr. Gorham entered the First National bank of Frankfort, Ind., where he did general work, as he was desirous of learning the business, and was thus employed for six months. In February, 1892, the mercantile business had grown to such proportions that it became necessary to secure more commodious quarters, so they went into the room on the south, putting in a hardware stock and also moving into it the grocery store, so that more space was thus secured for their shoe department. On the twentieth of October of the same year they opened the bank at Kirklin, and this business has developed until they now keep exchange in New York, Indianapolis and Frankfort. Its officers are P. T. Gorham, president; B. H. Gorham, cashier; and R. C. Gorham, assistant cashier. This is the only bank in the vicinity of Kirklin, and it receives a large patronage from farmers of the community and has the confidence of all.

Mr. Gorham was married June 21, 1893, to Mary Holmes, who was born in Sugar Creek township, and is a daughter of Dr. W. A. T. and Eliza (Boulden) Holmes of this county. The lady attended the common and high schools and graduated with honor from the latter. She possessed a bright and cheery disposition, an intellect of more than ordinary ability, and was an excellent musician, being a fine performer on the piano and having a

voice of great power and sweetness. She taught three terms of school and was very successful. After their marriage, they went to Chicago, visiting the World's fair, and then returned to their pleasant home in Kirklin, which was supplied with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. On the twenty-second of March, 1894, their daughter, Mary Ruth, was born, and on the twenty-sixth the mother died. She was an active and earnest worker in the church and her loss was deeply mourned throughout the community. Mr. Gorham is also a faithful member of the Christian church of Kirklin, and from its organization until the past year served as treasurer and deacon. He was one of the building committee who erected the present fine brick edifice, which was dedicated in 1889, and for some three years has served as superintendent of the Sunday-school. In politics he is a democrat, and has filled the offices of town treasurer and clerk—now serving his third term in the latter office. He is one of the most valued citizens of this place and his honorable and well-spent life has won for him universal confidence and esteem.

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JOHN TAYLOR GREGG, who devotes his time and energies to agricultural pursuits, his home being in Sugar Creek township, Clinton county, Ind., has the honor of being a native of the Hoosier state. He was born on the farm where he yet resides August 8, 1849. The family is of English origin. The grandfather, John Gregg, a native of Kentucky, served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He made farming his life occupation and became the owner of 120 acres in Howard county, Ind. His wife, Mary Gregg, was a native of Kentucky, and to them were born six children—Matthew, Nancy, Lucy, Sarah, Jane

and James. The father died at the age of seventy; his wife at seventy-five years. James Gregg was a native of Kentucky, and a farmer by occupation. He married Miss Redwine, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, and after her death wedded Eliza M. Thurman, who was born June 25, 1825, and was a daughter of Elijah and Mary Thurman. Nine children, beside John F., graced their union—Joseph, Ruth, Viola, Alzina, James O., Zora E., Lincoln H., Mary and Sarah A. James Gregg received from his father eighty acres of heavy timber land, which he cleared and improved, making it a valuable farm. He afterward became owner of 210 acres. He and wife belonged to the Christian church, and in politics he was a republican. He died at the age of sixty-one, and his widow is still living.

On the old homestead John T. Gregg was reared, and in the public schools his education was acquired. He remained with his parents until he had attained his majority, and then led to the marriage altar Miss Mary Scott, who was born December 26, 1853, and is a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Rector) Scott. They began their domestic life upon the farm, Mr. Gregg purchasing forty acres of the old homestead, on which he erected a cabin. Six children came to bless their home: Heber, Vanrosco, James L., Ethel M., Victor and Bern. The family now has a pleasant home on a good farm of fifty acres, on which is a thrifty young orchard. Mr. Gregg pays considerable attention to raising small fruits, and in this business is meeting with good success. In politics he is a stalwart and active republican, and has served as delegate to the county conventions of his party. His industry and enterprise are numbered among his chief characteristics, and have been the means of securing for him the farm which he now occupies. His entire life has been passed in this community, and all who know him esteem him

highly for his sterling worth and strict integrity. He well deserves mention among the leading farmers of this community.

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CHARLES G. GUENTHER, one of the prominent attorneys of Frankfort, was born in Jefferson City, Mo., February 3, 1853, and is a son of Charles H. W. and Anna (Kramer) Guenther. Charles H. W. Guenther was born in Dresden, Saxony, Germany, in June, 1826, and at the age of twenty-two (or in 1848) came to the United States and first located in Madison, Wis., whence he went to Chicago, Ill., then to St. Louis, Mo., and about 1850 settled in Jefferson City, where he engaged in contracting and building, although he had been a boot and shoe merchant previously. He was married in Jefferson City in 1852, his wife being a native of Ashendorf, then in the kingdom of Hanover, and a daughter of Gerhardt A. Kramer, who came to America in 1836, and located in Jefferson City, where he died. To the marriage of Charles H. W. and Anna Guenther five children were born, viz: Charles G., Theckla, Rosina, Ida, and Anna—the three last named being deceased. Mrs. Anna Guenther died January 1, 1860, and in 1863 Charles H. W. married Rosina Kramer, a sister of his first wife, and a native of Jefferson City. To this union were born four children, named Gerhardt A.; Anna; Oscar, deceased, and Eugene. These children all reside in Jefferson City. Their father was a lieutenant in the Union army, and in politics was a republican. He was a great reader, was very popular, and died, most highly respected, at Jefferson City in 1883.

Charles G. Guenther was reared to manhood in his native city and was there educated. His first employment was in 1867 as page in the state senate, which position he filled for

two years; he was then appointed senate messenger for two years; but after the expiration of the first year of this service was appointed assistant state librarian of Missouri, and after doing duty in this position for two years, he entered the law office of Lay & Belch, of Jefferson City, and read with that firm for three years—or from 1872 to 1875—and in October of the latter year was appointed first deputy of the supreme court, which position he held until 1882, when he entered the law department of the Wabash Railroad company at St. Louis, with which he remained until 1885, and then accepted a position in the law department of the Monon road, located at Chicago; was its chief clerk until the latter part of 1886, and then came to Frankfort and engaged with S. O. Bayless until January, 1889, when he became a partner and still so remains. The marriage of Mr. Guenther took place in Chicago, June 11, 1887, to Miss Viola J. Derby, who was born in Forreston, Ill., June 11, 1860, a daughter of Elmer and Laura (Kennedy) Derby. Two children have been born to Mr. Guenther and wife, viz: Carl and Helen Irene, who are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Guenther are members of the Presbyterian church and highly respected members of society. Mr. Guenther is a staunch democrat, and during the time he was deputy clerk of the supreme court held the office of public administrator of Cole county, Mo. (six years), and at one time was nominated by his party for mayor of Frankfort against James W. Collins, but the opposition party were in too great a majority for his success. Mr. Guenther has displayed ability in every position he has held, has been successful in his profession, and has accumulated some property.

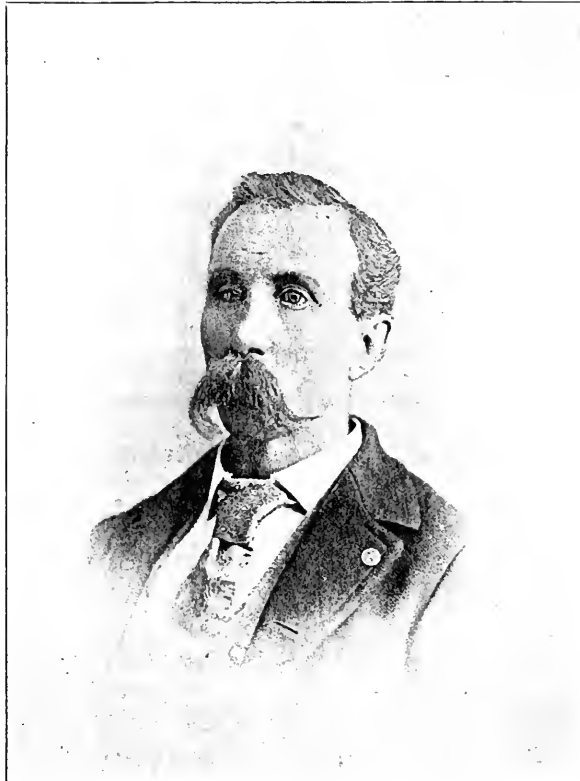
In his social and domestic relations Mr. Guenther has been most fortunate, and he has no reason to complain of his business affairs.

GEORGE C. HARBAUGH, the gentlemanly postmaster at Colfax, Clinton county, Ind., and ex-soldier, was born in Covington, Miami county, Ohio, November 24, 1839, and is a son of Washington G. and Sarah (Freeman) Harbaugh, who are natives respectively of Maryland and Ohio, and were married in Miami county, Ohio, where the father followed his trade of harness maker until 1847, when he moved to Harrisburg, Ohio, where he resided until 1851, and then lived in Dayton, Ohio, until 1854, when he came to Indiana and located at Frankfort, where he enlisted in the Fortieth Indiana volunteer infantry, and where he died, while at home on a furlough, in February, 1863. He was the father of two children, George C. and Mary E., the latter of whom is deceased. The mother of George C. died when the latter was but four years of age, and he was reared by a stepmother, who had borne the maiden name of Rachael Lancaster, whom his father married in Harrisburg, Ohio. In 1860, our subject went to Livingston county, Ill., and was there engaged in farm work until April, 1861, when he enlisted in company D, Twentieth Illinois infantry, for three years or during the war, served four years, three months and twenty-seven days in the same company and regiment, took part in twenty-seven general engagements, was never wounded, but was once taken prisoner and held at Andersonville and Florence, S. C., nine months; he was discharged July 16, 1865, at Chicago, Ill., whence he returned to Frankfort, Ind., and engaged in harness making until 1874, when he moved to Colfax and re-entered the same business, which he followed five years; then was employed in a saw-mill six years, and then re-engaged in the harness trade, which he has since successfully conducted. The marriage of Mr. Harbaugh took place in Clinton county, Ind., Nov. 23, 1865,

to Miss Annie Benjamin, who was born in New Jersey in February, 1842, a daughter of John and Eliza Benjamin, and to this union have been born nine children, viz: Fannie B., wife of George Musgrove, of Clinton county; Maggie, married to Elias Wagner, clerk in a general store; Ida May, deceased; W. B., John W., George C., Mary, Winfield H. and Ada, deceased. In religion, Mr. and Mrs. Harbaugh are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, Mr. Harbaugh is a democrat, and was postmaster at Frankfort in 1867 and 1868, and has been justice of the peace in Colfax ten years and town clerk five years. December 1, 1893, he was commissioned postmaster of Colfax, and has since filled the office to the entire satisfaction of the public. He is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the G. A. R., and he and family stand very high in the esteem of the people of Colfax.

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GEORGE W. HALSTEAD, proprietor of the Earhart hotel of Mulberry, Clinton county, Ind., has been a resident of this place but a short time, yet his progressive spirit has made him recognized as one of the leading citizens. He was born in Fayette county, Ind., September 12, 1843, and is the son of Hickson and Eliza (Jones) Halstead, the former a native of New York, and the latter of this state. Hickson Halstead was born in 1803, and at the age of five years was brought by his parents to Indiana, the family settling in Fayette county. His father, Robert Halstead, there secured a farm, upon which Hickson was reared to manhood. He, too, became a farmer and owned and operated 198 acres of highly improved land, in addition to which he carried on stock farming. Eliza (Jones) Halstead was born in 1814. Her father was also an Indiana farmer and had a valuable tract of land of 400 acres.



Geo B Carbaugh

To Mr. and Mrs. Hickson Halstead were born ten children, three of whom are yet living—Elizabeth, widow of Jacob Stevens of Rush county, Ind.; Louisa, wife of James Tate; and George W. Those deceased are Delilah J., Thomas J., Lucinda, Mary P., and Hickson. The father of the family died November 19, 1886, and the death of his wife occurred March 13, 1863.

George W. Halstead was reared on his father's farm in Fayette county, and received such educational privileges as the common schools of the neighborhood afforded. At the age of twenty-two he began life for himself. For three years he rented a farm and then purchased 160 acres of land in Benton county, Ind., which he owned and operated for eight years. On selling out he bought 170 acres in Johnson county, Ill.; he made his home until 1894 in Benton county, Ind., when he again sold and embarked in the lumber business in Talbot, where he continued until 1894, when he purchased his hotel and removed to Mulberry. While engaged in the lumber business he also handled tile and coal. In Talbot, Benton county, Ind., he has four lots, upon which is a good house and barn. Hr. Halstead has been twice married. On the twenty-first of December, 1865, he wedded Susan E., daughter of John I. and Clarissa D. (Utter) Thomas. The father died in 1867, but the mother is still living. Mrs. Halstead passed away December 19, 1884, and was laid to rest in the cemetery in Oxford. Mr. Halstead was again married October 10, 1888, his second union being with Mary Stembel, daughter of Theophilus and Martha (Justus) Stembel, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Ohio. They were of Scotch and German ancestry respectively. The father was born December 11, 1813, the mother July 3, 1828, and they still reside in Benton county. In their family were twelve children: Eleanor,

deceased; Jane, wife of Henry C. Harris; Austin, deceased; Mary; Frank; Elbert of Maine; Isabel, wife of W. R. Phares; Jerome of Salt Lake City, Utah; Perry; Walter; Basil and Oliver. The father of this family is a physician and in former years was one of the most prominent doctors in the state, but for some time he has retired. Mrs. Halstead was born May 11, 1853, and by her marriage has one son, Theophilus S., who was born January 3, 1890. Our subject and his wife are both members of the Christian church, and in his political views Mr. Halstead is a democrat.

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JAMES B. HALL, one of the old and honored citizens of Clinton county, who now resides near Mulberry, was born in Montgomery county, Ind., on the 28th of December, 1833. His parents, Matthew and Barbara (Brown) Hall, were both natives of North Carolina and were of Irish descent. The grandparents on both sides were natives of the Emerald isle and crossed the Atlantic to America in an early day. Matthew Hall, who was born in 1806, emigrated westward, in 1828, located in Montgomery county, Ind., entered 160 acres of land, and improved it until 1839. In that year he sold out and came to Clinton county. Here he settled on the farm now owned by Joseph Heavilon, and at one time there owned 400 acres of rich and arable land. Both he and his wife are now deceased. A family of eight children graced their union, namely: James B., Margaret, Elizabeth, William, Jane and John, all of whom are yet living, and Mary and Nancy now deceased.

James B. Hall, whose name heads this record, spent the days of his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm. He was a child of only ten years when he was brought by his parents to Clinton county, and here he was

reared and received a very limited education. He attended the subscription schools, but never was a student in the public schools. After reaching his majority he purchased 160 acres of land in White county, Ind., and upon that farm made his home for three years, devoting his time and attention to its cultivation. On the expiration of that period he returned to this county, where he and his wife own 160 acres of good land. It is well improved, being supplied with all the accessories and conveniences of a model farm. The fields are well tilled and Mr. Hall has put upon the place a large and comfortable brick residence and a good barn. The farm is neat and thrifty in appearance and indicates to the passer-by the enterprise of the owner. In 1866, Mr. Hall married Miss Nancy, daughter of Isaac and Jane (Miller) Fickle, and by their union have been born three children: Letta J., John C. and William I. Both parents hold membership with the United Presbyterian church, and Mr. Hall belongs to Stone River post, G. A. R. During the late war he enlisted in August, 1861, as a member of company C, Tenth Indiana infantry, under Captain Miller, but after ten months was honorably discharged on account of physically disability. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the democratic party. All who know him esteem him highly for his sterling worth and strict integrity, and he well deserves representation in this volume.

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HUGH R. HAMILTON, prominent farmer and stock raiser of Washington township, Clinton county, was born in Preble county, Ohio, September 8, 1824, the son of Alexander and Elizabeth Hamilton. Alexander was the son of Samuel Hamilton, whose father, Alexander, a native of the north of Ireland, served seven

years in the Revolutionary war. From the most reliable information obtainable the Hamiltons appear to have been originally from Scotland, and it is learned that, one Archibald Hamilton, father of the above-named Alexander, moved from Scotland to the north of Ireland a number of years before the dawn of the present century. His son, Alexander, emigrated to America in the time of the colonies and died a number of years ago in Preble county, Ohio. The subject's grandfather, Samuel Hamilton, was born in South Carolina, later removed to Kentucky, thence moved to Ohio, where his death occurred. Alexander Hamilton, father of Hugh R., was a native of South Carolina, born November 8, 1796, and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Ramsey, was born September 19, 1793, in the state of Virginia. Mrs. Hamilton was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lackey) Ramsey, natives of Virginia, and of Irish and Scotch descent, respectively. John Ramsey was the son of William Ramsey, who was born in Ireland. Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton died January 31, 1861, and her husband departed this life on the fourth day of March, 1879. They were the parents of ten children, only one of whom, the subject of this sketch, is now living. The names of the other members of the family are as follows: John L., Samuel, Jane, Eliza, James, Francis R., Mary, David R. and George C.

Hugh R. Hamilton was reared on the farm and received what was termed in those days a good common-school education. He came to Clinton county, Ind., with his father in 1839, and remained under the parental roof until his twenty-seventh year, at which time, on the eleventh day of December, 1845, he entered into the marriage relation with Mary B. Coulter, daughter of James and Mary (Brown) Coulter. The father of Mrs. Hamilton was a native of Ireland and an early settler of North

Carolina. His wife was born in South Carolina, and Mrs. Hamilton was their only child, the date of her birth being February 25, 1824. Seven children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, the following of whom are living: Martha E., wife of John J. Richards, born August 22, 1853; Hugh A., born February 21, 1856; Jessie, born November 11, 1861; Charles C., born September 15, 1863, and Barbara J., born September 1, 1867. The following are the names of those deceased: Elizabeth, born September 15, 1846, died June 12, 1871; and James B., born November 11, 1849, died April 26, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have acquired a comfortable competence of this world's goods, owning a fine farm of 340 acres in Washington township, upon which Mr. Hamilton has erected a fine brick residence—one of the best farm dwellings in his part of the county. Politically, Mr. Hamilton is a republican, and as such was twice elected to the office of county commissioner, the duties of which responsible position he discharged with ability and commendable fidelity. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, in which, since 1852, he has been an elder. Mrs. Hamilton belongs to the same church, and is an earnest, active religious worker.

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REV. THOMAS M. HAMILTON.—The paternal ancestors of the gentleman whose name introduces this notice were Scotch, and his grandfather, John Hamilton, left the old country a number of years ago, immigrating to America in colonial times, and, after the Revolutionary war, settling in Kentucky, where his death occurred. He held a major's commission in the American army during the war of independence and took a courageous part in that struggle from the beginning to the end, and distinguished himself

on many a bloody battle-field. He was the father of nine children, named as follows—Abner, Alexander, Ferdinand, John, Archibald, Andrew, Peggy, Betsy and Catherine. Andrew Hamilton, father of Thomas M., was born in Virginia, and when young was taken by his parents to Kentucky, where he subsequently married Mary Miller. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, came to Boone county, Ind., in 1832, entered land and became a well-to-do farmer, and died November 23, 1855. His second wife was Betsy Randolph, who died in 1834, and in 1837 he was united in marriage to Jane Richardson, whose death occurred in the year 1878. Andrew Hamilton was the father of two children—John R., who died in February, 1840, and Thomas M., the subject of this sketch, who first saw the light of day May 1, 1822, in Montgomery county, Ky.

Thomas M. Hamilton was about ten years old when brought by his parents to Boone county, Ind., and he grew to manhood on a farm, attending, in the meantime, the subscription schools of the country, in which he obtained a fair knowledge of the branches usually taught. On arriving at manhood's estate he chose agriculture as a pursuit, and continued the same about twelve years, purchasing his first land, consisting of seventy-five acres, in 1843. Subsequently he purchased additional land and now owns 120 acres in the township of Jackson, although for a number of years he has not been actively engaged in farming, merely giving his attention to the management of his place. From early life Mr. Hamilton took deep interest in religious matters, and in 1852 entered the ministry of the United Brethren church, with which he has since been prominently identified. His first circuit had twenty-one appointments, which he filled once every three weeks, and it is a fact worthy of note that, the first year of his ministry, he was constantly on the go

and preached over 400 sermons. Within the circuit to which he ministered as regular pastor were the following congregations: Lebanon, Ladoga, Chambersburg, Green Hill, Concord and Crawfordsville. In 1857 Mr. Hamilton was elected presiding elder, and he has held that important position for a period of twenty-seven years, having been re-elected eight different times to the general conference. He is still actively engaged in the work of the ministry, and bids fair to be of effective service for a number of years to come in the good work to which so many years of his life have been devoted. While not a politician in the sense in which that term is generally understood, Mr. Hamilton has ever manifested a deep interest in public affairs and has always maintained that politics should be made a careful study by every true American citizen. He is a republican and as such was elected a member of the state senate in 1868, serving four years, and in 1880 was elected to represent Boone county in the lower house of the general assembly.

Mr. Hamilton was married, December 8, 1840, to Prudence Larkin, daughter of Jonathan and Keziah (Antrim) Larkin, natives of New Jersey and of Irish descent. The family of Mrs. Hamilton can be traced back many generations in the old country to Lord Antrim, one of the old nobility of the Emerald isle. Her grandfather, John Larkin, came to America a number of years ago and reared a family, among whom was Jonathan, father of Mrs. Hamilton. He died in 1830 and his wife in 1856. The following are the names of their children: William, Elisha, Sarah, Mariah, Joseph, John and Prudence, the last named being the only member of the family living at this time. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton the following children have been born: John R., born August 9, 1841, is a lawyer of Norton, Kansas; Maria P., born Novem-

ber 25, 1843, married Samuel West and died in the year 1883; George W., born March 25, 1847, died August 22, 1849; Matilda, born August 24, 1849, died May 28, 1876; Larkin P., born December 10, 1852; Andrew A., born September 8, 1857; Abraham L., born September 29, 1860; Rosella M., born January 24, 1868. John R. Hamilton, the oldest son, served in the late war in company D, Seventeenth Indiana infantry, and took part in a number of battles, including Greenbriar, Howes Gap, Chickamauga, and was discharged in June, 1864. He is now a prominent lawyer of Norton, Kan.

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JOSEPH HEAVILON, a representative citizen of Washington township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Wisconsin, when that state was a territory, on the twenty-ninth day of May, 1840, and is the son of Taylor and Sallie (Potter) Heavilon, Taylor Heavilon came to Clinton county, Ind., in the fall of 1829, in company with his brother-in-law, Samuel Young, and was joined the following fall by his parents, from Butler county, Ohio, who settled on a farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. His first purchase of land consisted of 125 acres, and later, in partnership with his brother, entered a tract of 320 acres about a mile and a half southeast of the present site of Jefferson village, all of which subsequently came to his possession. By occupation Taylor Heavilon was a carpenter, and in 1832 he worked at his trade in Chicago, in which city he erected the first Catholic church. In the fall of 1836 he went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he worked at his trade one year, and June 17, 1837, he was united in marriage to Sallie Potter, daughter of Abel and Cynthia (Lathrop) Potter, natives of Rutland county, Vt. Mrs. Heavilon was born May 9, 1819, and when eight years of age was taken by her parents to Little Falls, N. Y., thence

to Essex county, in the same state, where she lived until her fourteenth year. After residing at several other points, she went to Milwaukee, where her marriage occurred, as above stated. During the three years following his marriage, Taylor Heavilon followed his trade in Milwaukee and then laid claim to a tract of government land in Washington county, Wis., before that part of the state was open for settlement. He became the possessor of 640 acres, upon which he lived for some time, being among the early settlers there, his nearest neighbor for the first six months living at a distance of four miles away. He was elected recorder at the first election held in Washington county, and held the office as long as he remained in Wisconsin. Disposing of his interests there, he returned to Clinton county, Ind., and was for some years engaged in general merchandising in the village of Jefferson, which business he conducted in connection with a hotel, both ventures proving financially successful. In the meantime he improved the land which he had purchased previous to going west, and in 1859 moved to the place where the widow now resides. Taylor Heavilon was born July 17, 1808, in Monmouth county, N. J., and died in Clinton county, Ind., December 25, 1874. He was a very successful business man, and left a large estate. The following of their twelve children are living: Lydia, wife of Harmon Aughe; Joseph, subject of this sketch; Mrs. Charlotte Kyger, Abel, Franklin and Oriu. The following are the names of those deceased: Phebe A., Ellen, Sophronia, Fanny, Sallie and William.

As stated at the beginning, Joseph Heavilon is one of the representative men of Clinton county and ranks among the most successful farmers and stock-raisers in the township of Washington. When five years old, he came to Clinton county with his parents, in the common schools of which county he received his

primary education and later was graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Commercial college at Indianapolis. The training thus received was supplemented by a scientific course at the Battle Ground institute, after which he was engaged in teaching for a period of eight years, working on the farm in the meantime. For some time he carried on the general mercantile business in the village of Jefferson, but for a number of years has devoted his attention exclusively to farming and stock raising, being now one of the most successful men in those lines in the county. He has a farm of 300 acres, well improved, and is largely engaged in raising fine cattle, horses and sheep, and also breeds and deals in fine Shetland ponies. Mr. Heavilon is also engaged in shaving notes, and is one among the largest stockholders of the First National bank of Frankfort, Ind. Mr. Heavilon was elected secretary of the Clinton county Fair association in 1880, and has served in that capacity ever since. Politically, he is a republican, and as such has been an active worker in behalf of his party in a number of local and general campaigns. On the twenty-third day of February, 1865, Mr. Heavilon and Virginia P. Carter were united in the bonds of wedlock, a union severed by the death of Mrs. Heavilon, after she had borne three children, namely: Sallie, born February 5, 1866; Jesse, born September 22, 1871; and Jennie, whose birth occurred October 22, 1873. For his second wife, Mr. Heavilon, on the fourteenth of March, 1876, married Jessie A. Carter, a sister of his first wife. Mrs. Heavilon was born in Clinton county, Ind., November 8, 1856, and is a daughter of Richard J. and Ellen (Byers) Carter. The following children have been born of this marriage: Richard M., student at Purdue university, born December 28, 1876; Harry A., March 2, 1878; Joseph, December 22, 1880; Franklin C., October 10, 1883; Julia E., November 9, 1885; Mary J.,

June 13, 1887; Daisy, August 13, 1890; Fanny G., September 30, 1892; and Potter, September 30, 1894.

JOHNS S. HEDGCOCK, a retired citizen of Frankfort, Ind., was born in Ashford, Kent county, England, January 24, 1826, and is a son of Vane and Marie (West) Hedgcock, a family of some note in the old country. The youthful days of John S. were variously pursued until he came to America in 1849. Here he first located in Syracuse, N. Y., but shortly afterward moved to Dresden, Ohio, where he prosperously entered the boot and shoe business, and May 30, 1852, married Miss Nancy Ross, daughter of James and Nancy Ross. Two years later, 1854, he came to Indiana and located at Michigantown, Clinton county, where he followed the retail shoe business until the fall of 1864, when he patriotically enlisted in the defense of his adopted country in company G, Fifty-first Indiana volunteer infantry, and served until the close of the war. Returning to Michigantown he resumed his business, but finally retired to Frankfort, where he is living in peace and comfort. Unto him and his admirable wife were born the following children, all of whom, that are living, being an honor to his advanced years: James A., John W. Charles V., Oliver P., Lula Marie, Jennie P, and Nellie (the last named deceased.) Having had the misfortune of losing his first helpmeet, Nancy, February 7, 1879, Mr. Hedgcock married, August 23, 1880, Miss Elizabeth Hubbard, who came from Huntington, England, about one year before her marriage. Mrs. Hedgcock is a consistent member of the Episcopal church, while her husband is a devout Methodist. But at the same time it may be mentioned that Mr. Hedgcock is a Freemason as well as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

JAMES A. HEDGCOCK, president of The J. E. Scroggy Manufacturing company of Frankfort, Ind., and a member of the firm of Ross & Hedgcock of the same city, was born in Dresden, Ohio, April 6, 1853, and is the son of John S. Hedgcock, of whom mention has been made above. James A. received a fair education in the common schools and early learned the shoemakers' trade of his father. At the age of twenty, James A. started out in life for himself, going to Danville, Ill., where for a year he carried on a retail trade in making and selling boots and shoes; thence he returned to Indiana and became a member of the dry-goods firm of Smith & Hedgcock, at Michigantown; one year later the firm came to Frankfort, where they did a leading business until late in the year 1880, when Mr. Hedgcock withdrew, in order to enter upon the duties of county recorder, to which position he had been elected in the fall of the same year, by the democratic party. So satisfactorily did he perform the duties of this office that he was re-elected for another term of four years, in 1884. He then formed a partnership with John A. Ross in the general contracting business, under the firm name of Ross & Hedgcock, and a grand success was achieved. (Further mention of this extensive firm will be found under the biography of John A. Ross, on another page of this volume.) The details of Mr. Hedgcock's entering into partnership with Mr. Scroggy, and the formation of the J. E. Scroggy Manufacturing company, will also be found on another page. It may be here remarked, that Mr. Hedgcock is a shrewd business man, and while a close calculator, is a man of very liberal views and generous disposition as well as of a markedly progressive spirit, as has been evidenced in all of the acts of his life.

The marriage of Mr. Hedgcock was most



J. A. Hudgcock,

happily consummated on the sixth of April, 1881, with Miss Lena A. Lydick, who bore two children: Archie and Mary. Mrs. Lena A. Hedgcock is the daughter of George Lydick, a gallant soldier, who expired February 3, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., from sickness caused by exposure while serving as first lieutenant of company I, Fourth Indiana cavalry. Mr. and Mrs. Hedgcock are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, while Mr. Hedgcock holds membership and affiliates with a number of brotherhoods; chief among all is that of the Masonic order, in which he ranks as past eminent commander of Frankfort commandery, No. 29, knights templar; a member of Indiana consistory, S. P. R. S., in which organization he has attained to the thirty-second degree, beyond which very few members of the A. A., Scottish rite, can hope to advance. He is also a noble of the mystic shrine in Murah temple, Indianapolis, Ind., and is a member of the I. O. R. M., the K. of P., and Sons of Veterans. Mr. Hedgcock has, likewise, been officially connected with the First National bank, of Frankfort, Ind., for the past ten years, and holds a social position excelled by few in his thriving city, than whom no one has a greater interest in its prosperity and advancement.

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JOHAN W. HEDGCOCK, general merchant of Michigantown, Clinton county, and senior member of the firm of J. W. Hedgcock & Co., was born February 11, 1856, in Clinton county, Ind., and from his youth has been associated with mercantile affairs. He is of English descent, his father, John S., having been born in Ashford, Kent, Eng., but married in Ohio, and in 1854 having become a resident of Clinton county. To him and his wife, Nancy Ross, have been born the following children: James A., John W.,

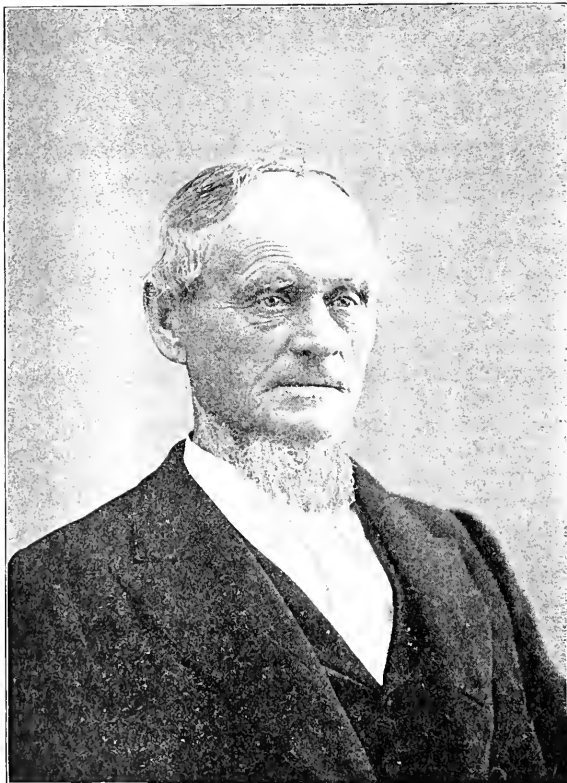
Charles V., Oliver P., Lula, Nellie, an infant deceased, and Jennie. John W. Hedgcock began his business life with no capital but energy and ambition, but he has succeeded in accumulating many hundred dollars' worth of property, including a handsome residence, and a large and well selected stock of general merchandise. He first married Luella Barnes, daughter of John A. and Rachael (Robinson) Barnes, the former one of the most noted physicians of Clinton county. But he had the misfortune to lose his wife, May 17, 1881, and September 2, 1882, Mr. Hedgcock married Miss Nana Whiteman, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Hineman) Whiteman, and this union has been made happy by the birth of three children: Gladys, Ralph S. and Ruth. In politics, Mr. Hedgcock is a staunch democrat, but has declined every offer of nomination for office. He and wife are prominent as members of the Methodist church, of which he was formerly a steward for a number of years, and is now a trustee; he is also superintendent of the Sabbath-school. Fraternally, he is a member of Herman lodge, No. 184, F. & A. M., of which he was worshipful master four years, and also several times its representative in the grand lodge. He is a member of Dakota tribe, No. 42, I. O. R. M., and in this he has passed all the chairs, except the highest; likewise a member of Rubicon lodge, No. 340, K. of P., in which he has passed all the chairs and which he has also represented in the grand lodge. He has been identified with the interests of Michigantown since his youth, and is a self-made man in the full sense of the term as usually applied to business men. Socially the standing of himself and family is a most enviable one. Although still a young man, Mr. Hedgcock has met with unusual progress, both in his career as a member of fraternal associations, as well as his social relations generally.

AMOS LINCOLN HIATT, one of the prominent citizens and the principal of the high school of Kirklín, was born near Frankfort on the fifteenth of September, 1861, and comes of sturdy French and Scotch ancestry. His great-grandfather was Tennyson Hiatt, a farmer, who removed to Ohio from North Carolina with his family and died when less than forty years of age. The grandfather, Christopher Hiatt, was the youngest of the family and was born March 27, 1805, in Grayson county, Va. He was married April 1, 1824, to Martha Stanley, whose birth occurred on the tenth of March, 1803, and they became the parents of seven children, namely: Amos, who was born June 8, 1825; Susan, born July 1, 1826; Lydia, born October 15, 1828; Emily, born November 18, 1830; Samuel, born October 10, 1832; Priscilla, born March 17, 1836; and Christopher T., born November 18, 1838. The father of this family was a man of five feet and eleven inches in height, weighing 170 pounds. He was active, strong and agile, reached the age of seventy years, and was a man of considerable learning, acquired by home reading. His wife passed away at the age of sixty-three. Both were Friends in religious views.

Christopher T. Hiatt was born in Henry county, Ind., and eighteen when he removed to Center township, Clinton county, settled near Frankfort. His educational privileges were quite limited, as during his early childhood, he suffered much with his eyes, and therefore could not attend school, but in later years, by reading, experience and observation, has become well informed, and, seeing the advantages of a good education, he has provided his children with privileges adapted to that end. On the sixth of November, 1860, he wedded Martha Pyatt who was born February 20, 1842, and is the daughter of Andrew J. Pyatt, but whose mother died when

she was quite a small child. To Mr. and Mrs. Hiatt have been born five children: Amos L.; George A., who married Mary Moon; Edwin G.; Lydia J.; and Nellie F., who died at the age of five years.

In the usual manner of farmer lads the subject of our sketch spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and to his father gave the benefit of his services until he had attained his majority. He worked at corn husking, hay making, harvesting and other farm pursuits, and spent about three months of each year attending school. When eighteen he spent ninety-one days in school and then received a license to teach. During the winter seasons he would follow this profession, and in the summer months would aid in the work of the farm. On the first of June, 1883, he entered the United States Military academy at West Point, having passed a competitive examination and been appointed by Congressman G. S. Orth. Here he remained until January, 1884, when he returned home and resumed his work at farming and teaching. On the fourteenth of September of the same year, Mr. Hiatt wedded Zorodah C. Lucas, who was born April 22, 1862, and is a daughter of William and Mary (Black) Lucas. They had three children: Cassius E., born July 10, 1885; Ormsby T., who was born March 1, 1887; and Nellie O., who was born August 18, 1889, and died March 6, 1892. Mr. Hiatt came to Kirklín as teacher in the grammar department, but for the last two years has been principal of the schools of this place. He is an able educator, and his excellent success has won him a high reputation. His wife is a member of the United Brethren church. In politics he is an active republican, and has served as delegate to both the congressional and county conventions, but has never sought office for himself. Fraternaly he is a member of Kirklín lodge, No. 443, F. & A. M.



Rev. Jesse Hill

REV. JESSE HILL.—Few men of central Indiana are as widely and favorably known to both young and old as the subject of this sketch, whose venerable form for a number of years past has been a familiar figure on the streets of Frankfort. Rev. Jesse Hill was born in Randolph county, S. C., September 8, 1819, the son of Thomas and Sarah (Wright) Hill, both natives of the state named. The year that Mr. Hill first saw the light of day witnessed the emigration of his parents to Putnam county, Ind., where the father died a few years after locating his family in their new home, in what was then a comparatively unsettled country. The mother, a most excellent lady of much more than ordinary intellectuality, reared the seven dependent children to maturity, although some years after her husband's death she became the wife of Judge John Sigley, of Greencastle. She departed this life in the year 1844, honored and lamented by all who knew her. Thomas Hill was a successful man for that day, and a most exemplary member of the old Christian church, of which his wife was also a communicant. The following are the names of the children of Thomas and Sarah Hill: Elizabeth, Rebecca, Martha, Mary, Celia, Gillie and Jesse, the last named being the youngest member of the family, and all but him have long since been called from the scenes of their earthly life.

The early years of Jesse Hill were spent in Putnam county, and while still quite young, owing to the death of his father, he was obliged to contribute of his small earnings, as a common laborer, to the support of his sisters and widowed mother. From his youth he manifested a profound interest in religion, and early became identified with the Methodist church, the local ministry of which he entered before his twenty-first year, and shortly thereafter engaged in the active work of the itiner-

ancy in the Northwestern conference. His first regular work as an itinerant was on the old North Salem circuit, which he served one year, and from there he was transferred to the Vigo circuit, over which he exercised pastoral control for the same length of time. Additional to the above, Mr. Hill, during the course of his long and useful ministry, extending over a period of fifty years, had charge of the following circuits: Rock Creek, Burlington, Frankfort, Camden, Lebanon, Darlington and Dayton, in all of which his work was most acceptable, resulting in the building up of local congregations, and in inducing hundreds of persons to abandon the ways of sin and seek the higher way leading to peace and holiness.

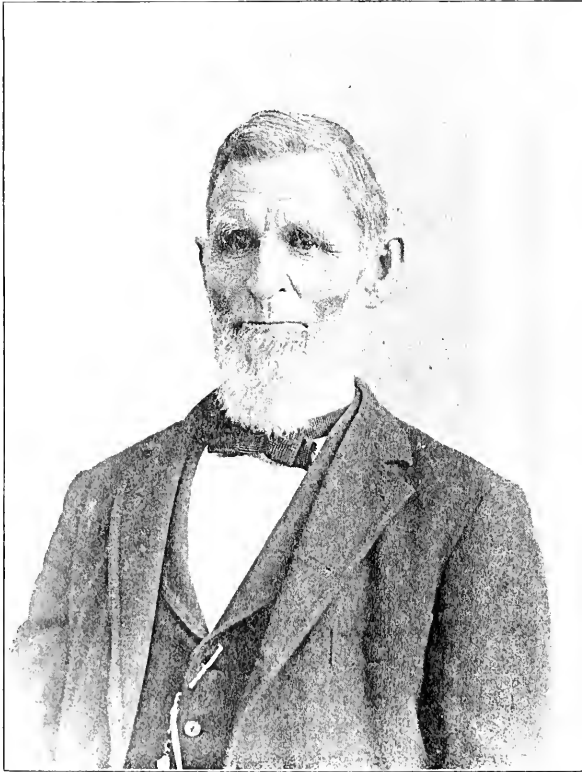
Mr. Hill was married in Frankfort on the twenty-eighth of August, 1853, to Mary E. Barner, who was born in the county of Clinton in the year 1836, the daughter of John Barner—a union blessed with the birth of four children: Emma, Earl, Maria and William, all deceased but the last named, who is a boot and shoe merchant of Frankfort, and ex-county surveyor. While a resident of Pine Village, Warren county, Ind., when an order came from Gov. Morton to a couple of residents of that place to recruit a company for the Union service, and whose efforts in that direction resulted in failure, Mr. Hill took charge of the matter, and within three days had one hundred men enrolled and in readiness to go forth and battle for the nation's honor. These men were organized into a company at La Fayette, and Mr. Hill was unanimously elected captain, a position he held a short time, being compelled to resign his commission in about two months by reason of an injury received by a fall. He was then chosen chaplain of the regiment, and as such served about seven months, when he resigned and returned to his home. In every relation of life, Rev. Hill has been characterized by integrity of pur-

pose and kindness of heart, thus chaining to him by his genial traits those with whom he has come in contact. His work in the ministry was marked by an enthusiasm which showed him to be fully alive to the responsibility of the sacred calling; his pulpit efforts were able and convincing, and the amount of good accomplished during the years consecrated to the service of the Master will only be known in that Great Day when every man will be rewarded "according as his works shall be." Mr. Hill was also a remarkable singer, and he attributes a portion of his success in the ministry to this fact.

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DAVID T. HILL, the efficient sheriff of Clinton county, was born July 25, 1854, in Shelby county, Ind., and is a son of William C. and Emeline Hill. His paternal ancestors were of English origin and settled many years ago in Virginia, from which state his grandfather, Philip Hill, came to Indiana in an early day and located in Bartholmew county. Philip Hill remained in that county until 1857, at which time he emigrated to Kansas, where his death occurred the latter part of the same year. He was a man of means and an influential citizen wherever his lot was cast. His son, William C. Hill, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia, accompanied the family to Bartholmew county, Ind., where he lived under the parental roof until 1850, at which time he located at Norristown, Shelby county, and engaged in the blacksmithing trade. He married, in Shelby county, Emeline McCain, daughter of Absalom and Mary (Winterowd) McCain, and became the father of four children—Peter C., merchant of Frankfort, Ind.; Emeline, deceased; David T., and one that died unnamed. The father died in the year 1855, and the mother's death occurred on October 18, of the year previous.

David T. Hill was but an infant when his parents died, after which he was taken by his grandmother, Mary McCain, with whom he made his home until twenty years of age. He attended the common schools, in which he obtained a fair education, and, at the age of twenty-one, began life for himself as a farmer, renting land in Shelby county, where he lived until 1877. In February of the above year, Mr. Hill changed his residence to Clinton county, Washington township, where for three years he cultivated a farm for a part of the proceeds, and in 1879 opened a meat market in the city of Frankfort, which business proved highly satisfactory financially. He continued the butcher business until 1892, in November of which year he was elected by the republican party sheriff of Clinton county, after which he disposed of his meat market and gave his entire attention to the duties of his office. Mr. Hill was married in Shelby county, Ind., October 16, 1875, to Mary Phillipp, the result of which union was one child: William C., whose death occurred February 16, 1879. Mrs. Hill died April 15, 1878, and on the twentieth of October, 1881, Mr. Hill entered into the marriage relation with Miss Alloda Phillipp, a sister of his former wife. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are members of the U. B. church and fraternally he belongs to the I. O. O. F., I. O. R. M. and the order of Maccabees. Politically he is a republican and takes an active interest in the deliberations of his party in Clinton county. Mr. Hill's official record is without blemish, and his popularity is great with all classes of people in Clinton county, irrespective of party affiliation. He has two deputies, viz: J. W. Burrough, and E. T. Michaels. Mr. Hill has removed to within one-half mile of town on a farm which he had purchased, and is now actively engaged in making a comfortable and beautiful home for the future. He is essentially a self-made man and had but little of



JESSE HINDS.



HARRIET L. HINDS.

the world's goods with which to begin the struggle of life. His efforts have been very successful and he is now in comfortable financial circumstances, with a promising future before him.

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BENJAMIN F. HILLIS, the wealthiest resident land owner in Johnson township, Clinton county, Ind., his place of birth, was born December 26, 1857. His grandfather, John Hillis, was a resident of Fayette county, Ind., and his son, Anderville Hillis, the father of Benjamin F., was born in Fayette county, March 27, 1827. Anderville Hillis was educated in the old-fashioned log school-house, and in turn taught a year in a house of the same description. He married Mary A. Frazier, a daughter of Williamson and Clarissa (Thatcher) Frazier. To this union the following children were born: John, Elizabeth, Benjamin F., George and Clara Belle, of whom, Benjamin F. and Clara Belle alone are living. Anderville Hillis was a member of Herman lodge, No. 184, F. & A. M., was a Methodist in religion and a democrat in politics. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1878, he was the owner of over 800 acres of land, which he had acquired with the aid of his industrious and economical helpmate, who is still living on the old farm.

Benjamin F. Hillis has been closely identified with the progress of Johnson township ever since he has been old enough to form a conception of the meaning of the word. He married Caroline McDora Pruitt, daughter of John and Nancy (Stewart) Pruitt, whose history appears on another page, and this union has been made the happier by the birth of four children, viz: Mabel D., Myrl A., Maud E. and Colonel. The farm of Mr. Hillis comprises 670 acres of very fertile land, which is in a very high state of cultivation, and is im-

proved with three good farm residences and proper outbuildings. He has made a specialty of breeding registered short-horned cattle, and during the past fifteen years has done more to elevate the grade of cattle in his township than any other breeder within its limits. He does not breed for mere pleasure or stock-show pride, but from a business point of view. Mr. Hillis is a staunch democrat, but is in no sense an office seeker. It may be incidentally remarked that Hillisburg is named for his uncle, John E. Hillis. The family is one of the oldest and most opulent in the township and is most highly respected.

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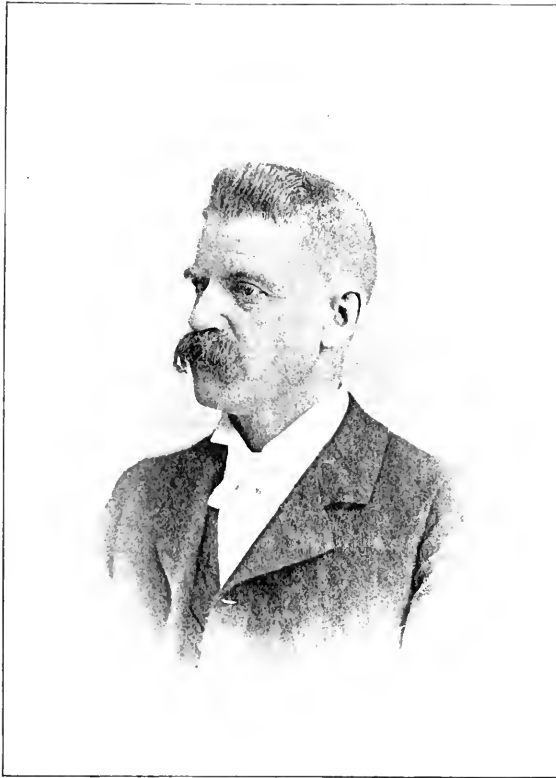
JESSE HINDS, one of Frankfort's most popular citizens, and a representative gentleman of the old school, is an Ohio man, and a descendant of sturdy ancestors who settled at a very early period in Vermont, of which state his parents, Solomon and Mary (Ward) Hinds, were both natives. Solomon Hinds and wife were married in Rutledge county, Vt., and later emigrated to Muskingum county, Ohio, where Mr. Hinds followed the blacksmith's trade until he removed, in the year 1819, to Clark county, Ind. After settling in Indiana he purchased town property and engaged in various kinds of speculation, which he carried on until 1843, when he became a resident of the county of Jefferson, where his death occurred ten years later; his wife died at the same place in 1866. They were the parents of a large family, thirteen children in all, only two of whom are living; Lovissa, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and Jesse, whose name appears at the head of this mention. The following are the names of those deceased: James W., Elizabeth, William, Sarah J., Solomon, Hugh, Rufus, and four that died in infancy.

Jesse Hinds was born November 17, 1817, in Licking county, Ohio, and grew to manhood in Clark county, Ind., where his parents moved when he was less than two years of age. He remained on the home place until his eighteenth year, received an education such as was usually imparted by the common schools of that time, and began life upon his own responsibility as a brick-layer, which, with various other kinds of employment, he followed until 1865. In the meantime he turned his attention to the mercantile business for some years, and dealt very extensively in coo- perage material, lumber, etc., in all of which his success was most gratifying, his earnings enabling him to retire from active life in the above year, and devote some time to leisure and travel. In 1892 he was elected justice of the peace in Frankfort, of which city he became a resident in 1874, and has since filled the office in a manner most satisfactory to the public and creditably to himself. Mr. Hinds possesses a well balanced mind, excellent judgment, and by years of contact with all classes of men in business and other capacities, has become the possessor of a vast fund of practical knowledge, which makes him one of the best informed and most intelligent men of the city where he resides. His political views are in harmony with the republican party, and he stands high in Masonic circles, having been an active member of that order for a number of years. Mr. Hinds was first married in 1843, in Zanesville, Ohio, to Johanna Cope, a native of New York, who died in the year 1883. She bore the following children: Robert M., a contractor and builder of Noblesville, Ind.; Frank K., a builder of Frankfort; Sibley, wife of H. H. Freedly, of Indianapolis, and Jesse, wife of James McNicle. In the year 1888, Mr. Hinds was united in marriage to Mrs. Harriet L. Fetter, who was born in March, 1830, in the city of Frankfort, the daughter of John

Pence, and the widow of the late Peter Fetter. Mr. and Mrs. Hinds are members of the Methodist church.

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WILLIAM R. HINES.—No more conspicuous or highly honored character ever formed a factor in the history of Frankfort or Clinton county than the gentleman whose name introduces this biographical mention. William R. Hines was born in the city of New York, September 4, 1849, and is a son of William and Julia Hines, both parents natives of Ireland. The father came to the United States when about fifteen years of age, and met in the above city Miss Julia Redmond, who also came from the Emerald Isle when young, and they were married in the year 1843. Soon after coming to the new world, Mrs. Hines when about sixteen years old became a member of the family of Gen. Winfield Scott, commander-in-chief of the United States army, as waiting maid to his daughter, which place she retained for three and a half years, and until her marriage to William Hines, the father of our subject, who was a ship carpenter on a packet line between New York and New Orleans, and in 1851 met with an accident. Mr. Hines, shortly after his injury, returned to Ireland, and died there among his friends in the year 1851. Mrs. Hines then made her home in New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Hines were born four children, viz: Daniel, killed in a railroad accident while acting as conductor on the Pennsylvania line; Thomas, William R., and Julia, deceased. Mrs. Hines, after three and one-half years of widowhood, married James Harrigan, of Philadelphia, a well-known landscape gardener, who in 1861 enlisted in a New York regiment and lost his life in the service of his adopted country. Mrs. Harrigan, in the capacity of nurse, accompanied the company of which her hus-



W. R. Hines

band was a member, and for one year devoted her attention to alleviating the sufferings of the sick and wounded soldiers. She remained in New York city until 1888, at which time she was brought to Frankfort by her son, the subject of this sketch, and here her last years were spent, surrounded by everything which loving hands could devise for her comfort, and laid to rest in the beautiful Green Lawn cemetery of Frankfort, of which the subject has been president since its organization.

William R. Hines, at the tender age of two and one-half years, was placed under the charge of the aid society of New York city, then located on Randall's island, in the East river, near Long Island, and was thus cared for until 1860, at which time, being then ten years of age, he was, with many others as unfortunate as himself, sent westward and found his home at Frankfort, Ind.; where he secured a place with one Adam Blinn, with whom he remained until attaining his majority. Mr. Blinn did well by his young charge and gave him a good education, by means of which Mr. Hines was enabled to secure a license entitling him to teach in the common schools of Clinton county. He followed the teacher's profession during winter seasons about four years, worked at anything to which he could turn his hand during the rest of the year, and at the age of twenty-five became a resident of Frankfort, of which city he was soon afterward elected clerk by the republican party. He discharged the duties of his office very creditably for four years and four months, and in the meantime devoted his leisure to the study of law, with the principles of which he soon became familiar. He was regularly admitted to the Clinton county bar during his official term, and immediately thereafter engaged in the practice of his profession in partnership with O. E. Brumbaugh, which firm lasted for a period of five years. Mr. Hines's next venture was contracting rail-

roads, and street constructing, and gravel road building, to which he has since devoted the greater part of his attention, and in which his success has been most flattering, the reputation being accorded him at this time as one of the most prominent contractors of the county. Since engaging in this line of work Mr. Hines has been interested in the construction of thirty-two miles of the Clover Leaf railroad in Indiana and Illinois, also ten miles of Iron Mountain system in Arkansas; the Frankfort & Middle Fork gravel road and other contracts in Indiana and other states. He has made over \$100,000 worth of street improvements in the city of Frankfort; about \$20,000 worth in Alexandria, and \$102,000 in Anderson, these last being brick pavement, and at this time he is engaged in constructing the sanitary sewerage system at Indianapolis, which work represents a capital of some \$90,000. He also has on hand a number of other contracts in different places, both of a public and private nature, and keeps in daily communication with the leading cities of the country, in which such improvements are likely to be needed. In 1884, in partnership with John L. Young, Esq., Mr. Hines opened a real estate, abstract and probate office in Frankfort, a business which proved financially remunerative, and which is still continued, the business being very extensive, and not confined to the limits of Clinton county alone, but extends to other parts of the state as well.

In the growth and development of Frankfort Mr. Hines has ever been prominently identified, and the city has no more energetic and public-spirited citizen than he. He is connected with the Frankfort Improvement company, of which he has been a director since its organization. Politically, Mr. Hines wields an influence for the republican party, with which he has been connected ever since attaining his majority. He was the last nominee of

the republican party for prosecuting attorney of the counties of Boone and Clinton while they yet comprised the Twenty-second judicial circuit, and was defeated with the remainder of the ticket. The following winter, when Clinton county was made a separate circuit by the legislature, he was appointed by Governor Porter prosecutor of Clinton county, being the first to hold that office. He was a candidate for elector in the Ninth congressional district in 1892, but failed to secure the honor.

In all business and professional relations, Mr. Hines has ever been actuated by motives of the highest integrity, and by strictly honorable methods he has met with success such as few attain in a much longer life. Financially, he is quoted as among the most substantial and reliable men of Clinton county; his accumulations of real estate and other property going far up in the thousands in value. His business has frequently called him to many and remote parts of the United States, having made six trips to New York city, and at one time he went to California, and also spent nearly a year in the state of Kansas. Fraternally, Mr. Hines is a prominent member of the Masonic order, in which he has taken a number of degrees, including that of Sir Knight. He accompanied his commandery to Washington city in 1889, to Denver, Colo., in 1892, and his activity in behalf of the fraternity has brought him into favorable notice throughout the state of Indiana. The Presbyterian church, of which he has been an earnest member for some years, represents his religious creed, and at this time he holds the office of deacon in the congregation worshipping in Frankfort.

Mr. Hines was happily married in Clinton county on the 4th day of September, 1877, to Miss Eliza Jenkins, the accomplished daughter of William and Clara (Pauley) Jenkins, a union blessed with the birth of three children, viz.: Lilah L., Frank J. and Harry. Mrs. Hines

was born June 24, 1854, in the county of Clinton, and is one of the popular ladies of Frankfort. In his various relations of domestic, civil and professional life, Mr. Hines's actions have been characterized by the same intelligence and cordiality which have deservedly gained for him a high position in the regard of the community, and measured by the usual standard his life has indeed been a most gratifying success. He is a true type of the polished gentleman, and his career affords a striking example of what a young and friendless boy, without means and surrounded by obstacles very discouraging in their nature, can accomplish when endowed with the proper powers of mind and heart and actuated by pure and excellent motives.

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JACOB HODGEN, retired farmer and highly respected old citizen of Frankfort, was born July 9, 1831, in Clinton county, Ind., of which he is now one of the oldest native residents. His father, William Hodgen, was of Scotch-Irish descent and grew to manhood in Kentucky, where he was married a number of years ago to Mary Magdalene. William Hodgen was a farmer and followed that useful calling in Kentucky until his removal to Daviess county, Ind., of which he was one of the pioneers. In 1828, he became a resident of the county of Clinton and entered a tract of government land, from which he developed a farm and upon which he resided until his death in 1831. His wife survived him a number of years, departing this life in 1864. William and Mary Hodgen had a family of ten children, only two of whom are living at this time—Pleasant, who was born March 12, 1827, and Jacob, whose name appears at the head of this sketch. The names of those deceased are as follows: James,

John, Sarah, Harrison, Joseph, and Eliza; two also died that were unnamed.

Jacob Hodgen spent his boyhood days assisting with the farm work, and his education, by no means elaborate, was obtained in the subscription schools of the township where he resided. He remained with his mother until after attaining his majority, and in 1853 went to California, making the trip to that far away country by water, the journey requiring twenty-seven days. While there he followed mining, a part of the time in the employ of other parties, and for two years operated a claim of his own with very successful results. After remaining in California for a period of three and one-half years, he returned to Clinton county and purchased a farm, which he made valuable by good improvements and upon which he resided until 1890, in which year he moved to Frankfort and purchased a grocery store and meat market. He continued in business for about eighteen months, disposing of his interest at the end of that time and retiring from the active duties of life. He sold his farm in 1893 to his son and is now enjoying that rest and quietude so nobly earned by a long life of activity.

Mr. Hodgen, on the eighth of April, 1857, was united in marriage to Mary McKinzie, daughter of Mercer and Sarah (Eltmore) McKinzie, natives of Ohio and of Scotch lineage. The following are the names of the brothers and sisters of Mrs. Hodgen: Jacob, Mary, Catherine, Noah, Patrick, Hale, Juliana (deceased), Melvina, Job (deceased), Thomas, and Emeline. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Hodgen have been born six children, namely: Laban C., born June 1, 1861; Henry H., October 3, 1862; Oscar, July 9, 1864, died February 19, 1865; Josie, wife of D. V. Lucas, born January 18, 1867; Anna F., born August 27, 1869, died February 14, 1892, and Magdalene, who was born July 27, 1876.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodgen are faithful members of the old Christian church. Originally he was a republican and as such served one term as trustee of Jackson township. Of late years he has affiliated with the prohibition party, the principles of which he believes to be for the best interest to the country. By close application and successful management he has gained for himself and family a comfortable competence, and he deserves mention as one of the representative citizens of the county of Clinton.

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DR. HORATIO D. HOLMES, of Scireleville, Clinton county, Ind., and the leading physician in the eastern part of the county, descends from good old Irish stock and a generation of American ancestors, his paternal grandparents coming from the Emerald isle in 1795. After residing twenty years in Virginia they went to Pulaski county, Ky., where they both died. His grandfather was a school-teacher for thirty-five years after reaching America, and his ability is attested by the fact that he taught seven consecutive years in one district. Col. John M. Holmes, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia, November 4, 1796, and was reared on the home farm, and followed farming all his life to a greater or less degree. His education was far beyond the average. He married, in Kentucky, Jerusha Hill, daughter of John and Delilah (Cooper) Hill, the former of whom came from Kentucky to Clinton county, Ind., while it was yet a wilderness. He was a minister of the Baptist church, and organized the Hill church, the first church of that denomination in the county. Before coming to Clinton county, he had represented Pulaski county in the legislature of Kentucky as a democrat. Col. John M. Holmes, after marriage, remained a few years

in Kentucky and then came to Indiana, stopped a while in Jennings county, and then moved to Tipton county, where he entered 103 acres in the "green" among the Indians. He was an active democrat, and was the first election clerk of Tipton county; later, he was elected county commissioner, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected. Mrs. Holmes was a devout Baptist, and was very careful in rearing her children, of whom she had nine, viz: David, who died in Kentucky, an infant; Polly Ann, deceased; William; Amanda J.; John H.; James, deceased; Theodore; Telemachus Polk and Horatio D., twins.

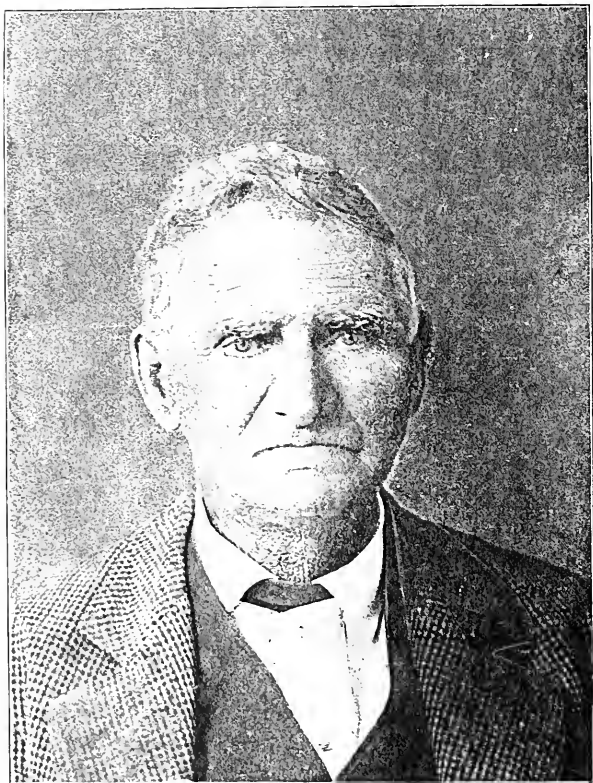
Dr. Horatio D. Holmes was born in Tipton county, Ind., July 24, 1845. He remained on the home farm in all twenty-two years, securing his education meantime. At the outbreak of the Civil war he offered his services to his country, but on account of his youth, they were not accepted. The family was represented, however, by his brother John, who was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain and died from the effects of the injury; his brother William also did gallant service in the field.

Dr. Holmes commenced the practice of his profession, in 1872, at Hillisburgh, where he was very successful, but changed his location to Scircleville in 1887, where he has as large a practice as any physician in the county, outside of Frankfort. He has a most valuable medical library and is a close reader of all the medical journals of the United States, and keeps well abreast with the progress of the profession. He is a man of generous impulses, and was never known to refuse aid or advice to a sick family or person on account of poverty. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Kirklin, and of Sugar Creek lodge, No. 321, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all the chairs and which he has represented in the grand lodge. In politics he is a staunch democrat, and is active in the support of his

party. The doctor was married January 5, 1877, to Miss Charlotta Neal, daughter of Thomas Neal. This lady was born April 19, 1862, and is a member of the Baptist church, which the doctor liberally aids, as well as all the local churches. Two children are the result of this happy union, and are named Thomas and Iva. The doctor and his family stand deservedly high in the estimation of those who have the honor of being socially acquainted with them.

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ABRAM HOLLCRATT, a prominent farmer and one of the largest land owners of Kirklin township and of Clinton county, Ind., as well, is descended from sturdy English and Irish ancestry. His paternal grandfather emigrated from England, and was a resident of Washington county, Pa., at the time of his death. The father, James Hollcratt, was married in that county to Elizabeth Lyttle, and on a flat-boat he and his family went down the Ohio river to Warren county, Ohio, where they lived for four years. Their next place of residence was Clinton county, Ohio. Mr. Hollcratt secured 160 acres of land from the government and purchased another quarter section. He went through all the hardships of pioneer life, but his earnest efforts were at length successful, and the land which he purchased at \$1.25 per acre is now valued at \$60. He belonged to the Christian church, and was a democrat in politics. His death occurred at the age of sixty years. By his first marriage were born eight children: Robert, who wedded Susan Kimbaugh; John, who died at the age of twenty-one; Abraham; Ann, wife of Abner Luddington; Eliza, wife of George Woodmansee; Lucinda, wife of Ambrose Whittaker; Melinda, wife of Seth Cook; and Harvey, deceased. The mother died, and Mr.



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Hollcratt afterward wedded Mrs. Rachel (Cook) Spaulding, by whom he became father of three children—William, Samuel and Mary.

The record of Abraham Hollcratt will prove of interest to the readers of this volume, for he is both widely and favorably known in this county. He was born in Washington county, Pa., October 5, 1807, and in his younger years he worked at splitting rails for \$8 per month. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Polly McGill, whom he married November 12, 1832. He then traded his stock and his crops to a man who was to bring him to Indianapolis, and in November, 1833, arrived in this county, after a journey of eleven days. They had a four-horse team and Mrs. Hollcratt rode on horseback. When the expenses of the journey were met our subject had only \$22.50 remaining. The year previous he had here purchased 100 acres and entered forty acres additional, and on the second of December, 1833, moved into the little log cabin which he built upon his farm. His wife was taken sick and there were many hardships and trials to be borne. They also had two little children: Elizabeth Jane, now the wife of Robert McClamroch; and one who died early in life. Deer and other wild game were plentiful, and wolves were frequently seen. Mr. Hollcratt at once began to clear and improve his land, and worked very hard during those days. At this time a rich firm was buying all the coon skins in the county, having a monopoly on the same, when a Mr. Fury made a contract with Nathan Kirk, telling him to buy all the skins he could possibly obtain, and get others to do the same. Mr. Hollcratt, who had sold a horse and saddle for \$65, was advised by Mr. Kirk to buy coon skins with the cash, and this he did, purchasing them for fifteen cents each and selling for eighty-one cents each, thereby making a good profit. This proved of great

benefit to him and gave him a start in other directions. All other experiences of frontier life are known to Mr. Hollcratt, and he can relate many interesting incidents of those pioneer days.

In 1868, he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died in the month of January. On the twelfth of November, following, he married Mrs. Harriet (Campbell) Kersey, who was born May 30, 1817, in Bath county, Ky., a daughter of Williamson and Nancy (Cashaw) Campbell. She is a member of the Christian church, to which Mr. Hollcratt formerly belonged. In early life he was a Jackson democrat, but subsequently became a republican. He has given to each of his seven grandchildren a good house and lot and owns fifteen houses and lots in Kirklintown, and the same number in Frankfort, together with a number of well improved farms, comprising 840 acres, on which are 1,200 rods of wire fence with iron posts and many rods of tiling. He has \$5,000 in stock in the Farmers' bank at Frankfort, and is now a wealthy man, owing to his own earnest labor, economy and perseverance. He has a very pleasant home, supplied with all modern improvements and lighted with natural gas, and there he is spending his remaining days, enjoying the rest which he has so truly earned and richly deserves.

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SAMUEL A. HOOVER, deceased, was a native of Indiana, and was born in Fulton county, near Rochester, March 16, 1848, a son of Enos and Rhunna (Shaw) Hoover, both of German parentage. In his boyhood days Samuel A. was brought by his parents to Frankfort, where he was educated in the common schools, and where he passed his vacations in the tin shop of his father, learning the trade. At the early age of fourteen he began clerking in the cloth-

ing house of Givens Bros., with whom he remained several years; later he clerked for several firms, and finally, in the fall of 1869, he began business on his own account, handling clothing and gents' furnishing goods, in which trade, having become very popular, he continued until his untimely death, January 24, 1887. He was always courteous and obliging, made hosts of friends and customers, and rose from a position comparatively at the bottom of the ladder to one of comfort and leadership among his fellow-merchants. He was fraternally an Odd Fellow and Red Man of Frankfort; in politics was a republican, and in religion was an adherent of the Methodist church.

Mr. Hoover was married May 10, 1871, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Lee, daughter of George R. Lee and one of the able lady teachers in the county of Clinton. This lady was born April 1, 1852, and is the eldest daughter in the family of four children born to her parents. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Hoover was blessed by the birth of five children, as follows: Josie Lee, now a teacher in one of the city schools of Frankfort; Homer E., Elbert L., Bertha R. and Helen J. Mrs. Hoover, since the death of her husband, has reared her children in a most genteel manner, and is quite comfortably situated at her home on North Main street, where she is surrounded by a large circle of devoted friends. She is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is also a member of Rebecca lodge, No. 77, which is held under the auspices of the I. O. O. F.

George R. Lee, father of Mrs. Hoover, and a retired merchant of Frankfort, Ind., was born in Warren county, Ohio, September 29, 1835, and is the son of Robert and Mary (Jack) Lee, the former of Scotch-English descent and the latter of Scotch extraction. Mr. Lee at the age of thirteen years came to Indiana with his widowed mother and resided

near Frankfort for three years, and then began learning the shoemaker's trade in Frankfort where he has lived ever since.

The marriage of Mr. Lee took place September 25, 1847, to Miss Nancy Aughe, daughter of John F. J. and Elizabeth (Brnard) Aughe. This lady was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, near Dayton, October 25, 1858, and came with her parents to Frankfort, Ind., in 1831. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lee were born the following children: John Wilson Lee, Mary Elizabeth, Eunice B., and Emma J. Mrs. Lee is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has never missed a service for the last ten years; her husband, however, is not a communicant. In politics, Mr. Lee is a staunch republican.

ISAAC HORN, one of the old soldiers of Rossville and a retired farmer, descends from an old American family. Jacob Horn, grandfather of Isaac Horn, was a farmer of Cumberland county, Pa. Frederick Horn, father of Isaac, born in Pennsylvania near Harrisburg, became a farmer and married, in Ohio, Debora Green, of Massillon. Frederick Horn moved to Elkhart county, Ind., about 1854, and settled on a farm seven miles southeast of Goshen, where he passed the remainder of his days; he was a substantial farmer, owning 140 acres of land. To him and wife seven children were born: William, James, Isaac, Jacob, Jonas, Emeline and ——. Mr. and Mrs. Horn were members of the General Baptist church, in the faith of which Mr. Horn died on his farm at eighty-four years of age. Politically, he was a democrat and a strong Union man during the war, in which he had two sons—Isaac and James—both in company E, Seventy-fourth regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry. James served more than three

years, was in many battles named below, which were also participated in by his brother Isaac.

Isaac Horn was born May 23, 1844, in Ashland county, Ohio, and was about ten years of age when he came with his parents to Elkhart county, Ind. He received a good common school education in the district schools and became a farmer. He enlisted at the age of nineteen years, August 8, 1862, in company E, Seventy-fourth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, at Goshen, under Capt. William B. Jacob and Col. Myron H. Baker, and was in the following battles: Rolling Fork, Hoover's Gap, Dug Gap, Chickamunga, Chattanooga (missed being in the battle of Missionary Ridge by being sick with small-pox), Buzzard's Roost, Kingston, Kenesaw Mountain, Lost Mountain, Dallas, Chattahoochee, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta—where he was shot through the face by a minie ball, which came out under the left ear, destroying the roof of his mouth. He here fell on the field, was taken to the rear, and was in hospital from August 8, 1864, to February 27, 1865—first in field hospital at Chattanooga and then at Nashville. He was at first reported to be mortally wounded, not being able to talk or get any one to write a letter to his friends; he finally returned home to Elkhart county, arriving in the dark, at two o'clock in the morning, taking his people completely by surprise, as they had given him up for dead. He weighed but ninety-six pounds, and when well had weighed 180 pounds. He was from nine o'clock p. m. until two o'clock a. m. walking home from Millersburg, a distance of three miles. It was one year before he recovered his speech. He took an active part in all the battles, skirmishes and marches of his regiment, except when sick with small-pox. Beside the serious wound mentioned, he also received a slight scalp wound at the battle of Chattanooga, and in addition, from the ex-

losion of a cap on his gun, his sight was gradually destroyed. He married Sarah Simpson, daughter of George and Margaret (Justice) Simpson. George Simpson was an old settler in Elkhart county, Benton township, where he entered his land, and where he lived until his death, which occurred in May, 1895, at the age of seventy-five years. He was from Knoxville, Tenn., and the father of ten children: Mary, Thomas, Lucinda and Matilda, twins; Frank, Sarah, Ella, Edward, Achsa and Norman. Mr. Simpson was well known to all the old settlers and well respected.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Horn settled on a farm in Elkhart county, where they lived thirteen years, and in 1881 moved to Carroll county, Ind., remaining there until he retired from active farming, in 1884, to Rossville. Mr. and Mrs. Horn are members of the Methodist church, in which he has held the office of steward. He is a republican in politics, is a member of the G. A. R., and has held the office of senior and junior vice-commander; also a member of Bringhurst Lodge, F. & A. M., Carroll county. Mr. Horn has a splendid soldier's record—one of the best in the county—and stands high as a citizen.

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WILLIAM A. HUMBLE is one of the old soldiers of the Civil war, in which he lost his left leg, and is prominent as a liveryman of Rossville, Ind. Philip Humble, his father, was born in Indiana, where he married Sarah McFarland, and by her became the father of seven children: Malinda, Lucinda, Martha, Rebecca, James, John and William. Mr. Humble eventually moved to Vermillion county, Ills., where he died at sixty-three years of age. He was a Unionist and had three sons in the Civil war—James, John and William A.—all in company B, Twenty-fifth Illinois

volunteer infantry. James served one year and John served from the beginning to the end of the war. The military record of William A., is given below.

William A. Humble was born August 24, 1845, in Iowa. He received but little education, not having the opportunity to attend school, and he early began to work at farming. He enlisted November 3, 1863, for three years or during the war, under Capt. Jeff. McGibben and Col. Houston. He was in the battle of Charleston, Tenn., on the Atlanta campaign, also in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. He was taken sick with erysipelas before Atlanta and was sent to hospital No. 15, at Nashville, Tenn., thence, to Cairo, where he remained a month. He was then sent home on a furlough of fifty days, then returned to Nashville, thence was sent to Texas, where he served until honorably discharged at Victoria, September 21, 1865, on account of the close of the war. He returned home completely disabled, and for years struggled along without applying for a pension. He engaged in teaming and farming at Danville, Ill., remaining there until 1875, when he moved to Rossville, Ind. He married in Vermillion county, Ill., February 1, 1866, Amy, daughter of Abraham and Druscilla (Willis) Haney, and to him and wife were born three children: Ella (died aged thirteen years), Josie and Albert. Mr. Humble, having an independent character and feeling able to care for himself, made no application to the government for a pension up to that time. He has been a continual sufferer from the effects of army life, the erysipelas settling in his left leg on the Atlanta campaign troubling him ever after. In 1886 he became completely disabled, and his leg was amputated below the knee. He applied for a pension this year, but it was not granted until 1888. He now receives thirty dollars per month, formerly receiving seven-

teen dollars per month; he also received about \$1,300 back pay, and is now in comfortable circumstances, owning a house and lot and livery stable. Politically he is a republican. Mr. and Mrs. Humble are members of the Church of God, and he is a member of Oliver Short post, No. 490, G. A. R., of Rossville. Mr. Humble's daughter married Albert Fife, and she is now the mother of three children. Mr. Humble has always been an industrious man and only applied for his rightfully due pension when compelled to by disability. He is highly respected by his old comrades and likewise enjoys the full confidence and high respect of his neighbors.

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SIMON P. IRBY, ex-soldier and farmer of Forest township, Clinton county, Ind., is of sturdy Anglo-Saxon stock, his great-great-grandfather, Joseph Irby, having come from England in company with his brothers, and made his settlement in Virginia. Joshua Irby, his son, and great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Virginia and was a planter and slave-owner. Charles Irby, grandfather of Simon P., was born in Virginia May 10, 1770, married Rebecca Lewis, and emigrated to Tennessee, where he reared a part of his family, then moved to Switzerland county, Ind., in 1827, and thence to Tipton county in 1850. Wylie R. Irby, the father of our subject and son of Charles Irby, was born in Tazewell county, Tenn., January 24, 1819, and married Rebecca Smith, daughter of Peter and Susanna (Lineback) Smith, and to their marriage had born the following children: Simon P., Eliza Ann, Columbus, Elizabeth J., Mary M., Joseph W., Lucinda C., Wylie R., Silas M., Rebecca S. and Matilda E. The parents of this large family are now seventy-five and seventy-three years of age respectively. The father has been

a deacon in the New Light church for many years, and is well read in the Scriptures. It is worthy of remark, incidentally, that not a nail was used in the erection of the first log cabin that Mr. Irby built on his present farm.

Simon P. Irby was born in Switzerland county, Ind., December 2, 1842, and married Mary M. Suit, December 6, 1863. This lady is a daughter of Alexander and Abigail (Pike) Suit, the former of whom was an early settler and a renowned hunter of Clinton county; he was also a pioneer school-teacher and a farmer; he was twice elected township trustee on the democratic ticket, and was a deacon in the New Light church. After their marriage Simon P. Irby and wife lived for some time on a farm in Tipton county, and have been living twenty years on their present farm of eighty-two acres of very fertile land, which they have realized through their joint industry and economy—clearing and improving nearly the whole of it. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Irby five children have been born, in the following order: Lewis S., John A., Lucinda A., Isaac M. and Harvey A. Mr. Irby enlisted November 2, 1864, in company B, Fortieth Indiana volunteer infantry, and fought in the campaigns of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Alabama, the most prominent battles in which he took part having been those of Columbia, Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville, and the seven days' fighting in pursuit of Hood. He was honorably discharged November 13, 1864, and is now a member of H. C. Coulter post, No. 131, G. A. R. He and wife are members of the Christian church, in which he is a deacon. Lucinda A. Irby, the third child born to Simon P. and his wife, married James H. Jones, who is now deceased, and became the mother of the famous Jones twins. These children were united, like the renowned Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, by a cartilagenous tissue;

they were strong and healthy, lived many months, but were attacked by the measles, then the bronchitis, and so perished.

ROBERT S. IRWIN, now living in retirement in Frankfort, Ind., was born in Ross county, Ohio, January 14, 1818, a son of Samuel and Esther (Dean) Irwin, of whom further details are given later on. Samuel Irwin was born in Maryland January 1, 1782, and was but two years of age when taken to Kentucky, and but a few years later to Ohio. He there grew to maturity and was married in Ross county to Esther Dean, who bore fourteen children, viz: Catherine, Abigail, Jessup, Mesner, Gustin, Jared, William, Samuel K., John, Robert S., Price, Asa, Nancy J. and James L., all born in Ross county, Ohio. In 1829 the parents of Robert S. Irwin came to Indiana and settled in Montgomery county, where the father died August 18, 1834, in the Presbyterian faith—the mother surviving until January 27, 1865.

Robert S. Irwin was reared to manhood in Montgomery county, Ind., and there made his home until he reached his majority; he then attended school in Jefferson county, and taught for three years in Tippecanoe and Clinton counties and elsewhere; in 1843 he rented a farm in Clinton county, on which he resided as a tenant for six years, and then, 1850, he bought a farm of eighty acres, under a good state of cultivation, in Twelve Mile Prairie, on which he lived until 1892, when he came to the city to live, on account of the great convenience of natural gas, although he is yet the owner of 240 acres of excellent land. The marriage of Mr. Irwin was solemnized in Clinton county, Ind., September 24, 1840, with Miss Rebecca Gray, who was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, a daughter of John and Sarah (Douglass) Gray. The union of

Mr. and Mrs. Irwin was blessed with the following children: Sarah M., wife of J. Boyd, a farmer of Clinton county; John S., deceased; Isaac, of Kirklan; Simon of Clinton county; Rebecca, deceased; Jane, wife of J. E. Ball, a merchant; and Robert W., an attorney. The mother of these children died December 5, 1855, a member of the Presbyterian church and greatly mourned by all who knew her. In 1856 Mr. Irwin was remarried, choosing for his second helpmeet Elizabeth M. Smiley, who became the mother of the following children, viz: Mary, wife of James Waite; Elizabeth, deceased; Rosa, wife of J. Gentry; William, deceased; and Clara B., wife of Charles Ward, of Frankfort. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Irwin, also, was called away from earth, dying April 13, 1878. Robert S. Irwin is a republican, politically, and has served as township trustee two terms and as justice, of the peace four years, and has been a farmer since 1843.

Robert W. Irwin, son of Robert S. and Rebecca (Gray) Irwin, was born November 15, 1853, and reared to manhood in Jackson township, Clinton county, Ind., and aided his father on the farm until 1872, when he entered the Wabash college, where he studied three years, and then engaged in farming three years; he was next employed in traveling through Indiana for Whitely, Foster & Kelly, of Springfield, Ohio, five years, and then engaged in the manufacture of ax and pick handles for three years in Frankfort. March 5, 1890, he commenced reading law with ex-Senator Kent, was admitted to the bar in December, 1890, and has been a partner with his former preceptor since January, 1892. The nuptials of Mr. Irwin were celebrated in Jackson township, Clinton county, September 7, 1876, with Miss Marietta Berry, who was born in Preble county, Ohio, July 29, 1854—a daughter of James and Louisa Berry—and this union has been blessed with one child, named Vernie S.

Mr. and Mrs. Irwin are members of the Presbyterian church, and are prominent members of society.

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WILLIAM L. JACKSON, one of the prominent business men of Rossville, Clinton county, Ind., is a skillful manufacturer of carriages, and also an old soldier. William Jackson, his grandfather, was born in London, Eng., came to America when a boy of fifteen, running away from home, having been apprenticed to a bookseller, but not liking the business. He gained a good education, however, and was for years a school-teacher in New York state and Pennsylvania. He was a fine penman and teacher of that art. He married a Miss Livingston, and there were born to him five children—James, David, William, Samuel and one daughter, whose name is not remembered. Mr. Jackson finally moved to Pickaway county, Ohio, where his oldest son, James, was also one of the pioneers. James and his brother David built the locks on the Miami canal at Lockport. Mr. Jackson was an old man when he moved to Pickaway county, and there he and his wife died. He probably came to America right after the Revolutionary war. He was a school-teacher all of his active life, was successful and an honorable man. William Jackson, son of above, and father of our subject, was born in Franklin county, Pa., in 1800. He received a good common education, was a stone-cutter by trade, and became a contractor early in life. He married in 1822, in Fannettsburg, Franklin county, Pa., Isabel, daughter of Joseph Witherow, and to them were born five children—John, Margaret J., James, Eveline and William L. He lived at Fannettsburg, Pa., until 1836, when he went to build the abutments for the dams from No. 4 to No. 9, on the Potomac river for the canal. He

sickened from exposure in this work and died at McConnellsburg, Pa., January 5, 1839, at about thirty-nine years of age. He was a man of integrity and great energy and perseverance and was well known. He was reared a member of the church of England, while his wife was a devout member of the Presbyterian church. She was left with a family of five children to rear, the eldest, John, being about sixteen years of age. At the age of fourteen, before the death of his father, John was sent to Harper's Ferry with a cart and horse, for scrip, with which to pay the men at work on the dam. This money was paid out to the men, but the bank broke the day before and all was lost.

William L. Jackson, son of above, was born at Fannettsburg, Pa., July 18, 1834, received a good common education and was but five years old when his father died. He moved with his mother and family to Carroll county, Ind., in 1846, and worked at his present trade. He enlisted at Delphi in August, 1862, at the age of twenty-six years, as a bugler in the Twenty-fourth Indiana battery light artillery, and was enrolled September 15, 1862, under Capt. Joseph A. Sims, being the first man to enlist in the battery. He was in the battle of Horse Shoe Bend., Ky., May 11, 1863; Marrow Bone, Ky., July 2, 1863; they were after Morgan through Kentucky, then were engaged, October 24, 1863, at Sweet Water, Ky. He was then detailed and sent to Indianapolis to recruit soldiers to fill up the battery. He returned six months later and joined the battery at Red Clay, Tenn., May 2, on the eve of the Atlanta campaign. His battery was assigned to Gen. Hovey's division, Twenty-third army corps, under Gen. Schofield, and marched with this division, May 31, to join Sherman's army, and participated in the battle of Resaca, and was attached July 1, to Gen. Stoneman's command and engaged, July 11-12-13-14 and 17,

at Campbellstown, Moore's bridge and Sun-down, on the Chattahoochee river. He left Atlanta November 5, in pursuit of Hood, and was engaged at Columbia, Tenn., November 28, in the battle of Nashville; then returned to Louisville, Ky., and saw no more fighting. He was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, August 3, 1865, and returned home. He was always an active soldier. His position as bugler obliged him to be at the captain's or commanding officer's side, and he was, under fire and exposed in every action. He was in all the actions of his battery and in all the marches and campaigns, except when on detail duty six months, during which time he recruited thirty-one men and was commissioned first lieutenant, but was not mustered, as there was no vacancy. He had both feet injured in a railroad collision. He served nearly three years and did his duty cheerfully and promptly.

He had been in business for himself at Dephi for three years before his enlistment and came immediately after the war to Ross-ville and established his present business. He married one year later, July 4, 1866, Sarah M., daughter of John Harrison and Catherine (Dukes) Calloway. John Harrison Calloway was an old settler and farmer. He was the father of ten children: John M., William, Leander, Benjamin D., Mary E., Isaac (died young), Martin, Sarah A., Delia C. and Laura V. Mr. Calloway was born in 1806, and died January 7, 1853, aged forty-seven years. He was a substantial farmer and reared a respected family of children. To Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have been born four children, now living, Frank W., Walter G., Delbert O., and John Herbert. Mr. Jackson is well known for his skillful work in making all kinds of buggies, spring wagons, and carriages, for the surrounding country, and for the wholesale trade. His carriages are made in the best style and contain the best of stock. Mr. Jackson is a mem-

ber of the G. A. R., Oliver Short post, No. 390, and has held the offices of senior and junior vice-commander, and acted for a long time as adjutant. He is a member of I. O. O. F. lodge, No. 183, Rossville, and had held all the offices, including noble grand, and has been representative to the grand lodge, of which he is also a member. He has taken an active interest in having good schools in Rossville and has been on the school board several years. His children are all well educated, and his son, Delbert O., is attending a business college at La Fayette. His son, John H., is attending school at Rossville and assisting his father at carriage making. Mr. Jackson was a good soldier and is an excellent citizen, and stands high in the community. In politics he is a democrat.

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HOWARD JENKINS, a substantial farmer of Michigan township, Clinton county, Ind., was born here September 23, 1842. His grandfather, Benjamin Jenkins, was a native of Virginia, and served in the Revolutionary army eight years. He was a leader and steward in the U. B. church, and died in Virginia at the remarkable age of one hundred years. His son, William G. Jenkins, was born in Hardy county, Va., in 1811, and saw the first railway in the United States—on the line between Baltimore and Winchester. He married Barbara Shafer, daughter of Adam and Rosanna Shafer, the union resulting in the birth of the following children: Harrison, Howard, Lydia, William and Ella. In 1834, Mr. Jenkins and his father-in-law, Mr. Shafer, came to Indiana together in a two-horse wagon and located in Marion county. William J. Jenkins was a charter member of Herman lodge No. 184, F. & A. M., and died May 7, 1887; Mrs. Barbara

Jenkins was a member of the U. B. church and died in March, 1894.

Howard Jenkins was educated in the old-fashioned log school-house and reared on a farm. He married Melissa Clark, daughter of Lewis Clark, a native of Pennsylvania and a miller, who came to Clinton county in its early history, bought sixty acres and now resides in Johnson township. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are named Manda, Martin, Laura, Milford, Omer, Lydia, Bertha, Elmore, and Luther—all living. When first married, Mr. Jenkins settled on a farm of twenty acres, which he has since enlarged to 320 acres, all in the highest state of cultivation at the present time. Mrs. Jenkins is a devout member of the Christian church. Mr. Jenkins is a republican and has been elected, as such, county commissioner, running ahead of his ticket. Mr. Jenkins is an old soldier. He enlisted August 18, 1862, for three years, in company H, Eighty-sixth Indiana volunteer infantry, and was in the campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. He fought at Perryville and Stone River, and was then detailed as teamster for the remainder of the war; he was at Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Chattanooga, River, Peach Tree Creek, Knoxville, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga, Jonesboro, Pulaski, Spring Hill and Franklin. He was honorably discharged at Nashville, in June, 1865. He now receives a pension of eight dollars per month. He is a member of Stone River post, No. 45, G. A. R., and as a citizen he is highly esteemed in the community in which he lives.

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HENRY C. JOHNSON is a prosperous farmer of Union township, Clinton county, Ind., of which county he is a native. He was born August 12, 1853, and is the son of Joseph S. and Sarah

A. (Perry) Johnson, natives of New Jersey and of Scotch-Irish descent. Joseph Johnson was born November 17, 1806, and when a lad was brought west by his father, John Johnson, to Butler county, Ohio. John Johnson was a weaver and a farmer, settled in Butler county, Ohio, and died about the year 1850. He was the father of six children, all of whom are now deceased, and were named John, Catherine, Ann, William, Joseph S. and Mary J. The father of Henry C. Johnson learned the trade of weaving with his father, which trade he followed until 1838, when he came to Clinton county, Ind., and here entered 160 acres of land, which he had increased, before his death, October 24, 1890, to 440 acres. The marriage of Joseph Johnson took place in 1836; his wife was born July 25, 1813, and died in September, 1882. To Joseph Johnson and first wife were born the following children: Martha, Peter S., David, Garrett S., Francis M., Henry C., John F., all living, and John, William and James, deceased.

Henry C. Johnson was well trained to his vocation of agriculture on his father's farm, on which he resided until October 10, 1875, when he married Miss Martha McAdams, who bore him five children, of whom two are living, viz: Leroy B., born September 6, 1879; and Earley O., born February 25, 1882. Those deceased were named Ida, Daisy and Arett. Mr. Johnson took for his second helpmate, March 15, 1894, Anna Cadle, daughter of James and Francis (Avery) Cadle. James Cadle was born in Mercer county, Va. (now West Virginia), March 4, 1822, and was a son of Nathan and Sarah (Neddons) Cadle. He married Miss Francis Avery October 10, 1865. This lady is a daughter of Andrew and Martha (West) Avery, natives of North Carolina, and was born May 17, 1869. Mr. Johnson is now well located on his farm of seventy acres, enjoys the esteem of all his neighbors, and with

his present bright prospects before him has much to hope from the future. In politics he is a staunch democrat.

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JOHNSON & KERRICK.—Prominent among the successful business men of Frankfort are Messrs. Johnson & Kerrick, proprietors of a large livery barn and sale stable on the corner of Columbia and Washington streets, their place being one of the largest and most extensively patronized of the kind in the city. They do a business second to that of no other livery firm in the county, keep on hand constantly most excellent stock, and in addition to their general livery business, buy and sell horses, in which their success has been of a most gratifying nature. Their building is well equipped in all its departments, and their aim has ever been to please the public, and how well they have succeeded is sufficiently attested by the large and constantly increasing patronage which they now enjoy.

W. F. Johnson was born in Edgar county, Ill., May 31, 1859, the son of W. F. and Margaret (Mays) Johnson, natives respectively of Illinois and Ohio. The father died when the subject of this sketch was scarcely more than a year old, and the widowed mother, with her son and two daughters, continued to reside on the home farm in Illinois until the subject had reached the age of nineteen years, when the family moved to Rush county, Ind., where the mother still resides. W. F. Johnson was reared to agricultural pursuits, educated in the public schools and began life for himself as a tiller of the soil in Rush county, where he lived until his removal to Frankfort on the fifteenth of July, 1893. On coming to this city Mr. Johnson purchased an interest in the Porter Bros. livery stable, and, later, became sole proprietor of the business, continuing the

same until January of the following year, when his brother-in-law, L. H. Kerrick, became his partner under the firm name of Johnson & Kerrick. In 1887 Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Luna Kerrick of Decatur county, Ind. Mr. Johnson has fully demonstrated his abilities as an active and successful business man, and he enjoys a full measure of the confidence and esteem of the public. He is a member of the Masonic order and in every respect a most reputable and praiseworthy gentleman.

L. H. Kerrick, junior member of the firm of Johnson & Kerrick, is an Indianian by birth and a native of the county of Decatur. He was born October 26, 1874, the son of Nimrod and Sarah Ann (Humphrey) Kerrick, highly respectable citizens of Decatur county, and grew to manhood amid the active scenes of farm life. Mr. Kerrick remained with his father, who is one of the most extensive and successful farmers of the county of Decatur, until 1894, in January of which year he came to Frankfort, and, as already stated, purchased an interest in the livery business with which he is now identified. He is well qualified to conduct the business to which his attention is now being devoted, and since becoming a resident of Frankfort has won a conspicuous place in the estimation of its citizens.

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HENRY J. KEEDY, a well known farmer and stock raiser and prominent resident of Perry township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Ross county, Ohio, June 9, 1832. John Keedy his grandfather, a native Germany, married Martha Hinkle, also of German birth, and settled in Baltimore, where he followed the trade of cabinet-making; later he emigrated to Virginia, settling in Morgan county, where his death occurred. Henry Keedy, son of the

above and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Baltimore, Md., and followed agricultural pursuits for his life work. He married Nancy Bailey, daughter of Thomas Bailey, of Virginia, to which state he had previously removed, and afterward became a resident of Ross county, Ohio, where he continued to reside for a period of six years. In 1837 he moved to Clinton county, Ind., and entered an eighty-acre tract of land in Perry township, a part of which is now in possession of the subject of this mention. Henry Keedy was a man of great industry and a successful financier. He accumulated a handsome property, including 200 acres of land, and became one of the best known and popular citizens of the township of Perry. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Protestant church, in which, at different times, he held official positions, and he was chiefly instrumental in establishing a number of local congregations in various parts of the county. The following are the names of the children born to Henry and Nancy Keedy: Hannah M., Elizabeth, George W., Henry J., Matthew T., Sarah J., Harrison, Uriah (deceased), Lucinda R., Margaret; two infants (deceased) also were born to them.

The immediate subject of this mention was reared a farmer, to which useful calling he has since devoted his life, and he came to Clinton county with his parents when but six years of age. He received an education in the old log school-house, common in the pioneer period of Indiana, and began life for himself on attaining his majority as a farmer in Perry township. When he first came to the county the settlements were few and far between, market places were remote, and the present thriving city of Frankfort was a mere hamlet of a few log huts. He remembers when the early settlers were compelled to haul their grain and other produce to La Fayette and Chicago, where they disposed

of the same for insignificant prices. He has watched, with interest, the gradual development of the country, and seen Clinton take a prominent place among her sister counties of the state. Mr. Keedy has a fine farm, in the cultivation of which he displays excellent judgment, and he ranks among the best agriculturists of Perry township. Politically, he is a democrat, and as such has been active in behalf of his party's interest in a number of campaigns. In the estimation of his neighbors and friends he stands deservedly high, and few people of Perry township are as widely and favorably known.

William Henry Keedy, well known farmer of the township of Perry, is a native of Clinton county, Ind., and dates his birth from the first day of May, 1855. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah F. Wolf, has borne him two children—Pearly M., and Ennis Ray. Mr. Keedy is the proprietor of a large, well-tilled farm, and occupies a front rank among the successful self-made men of Clinton county.

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JAMES KELLY, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Michigantown, Clinton county, Ind., and one of the oldest settlers, is of sterling Irish descent. His grandfather, James, came to America anterior to the Revolution. At the outbreak of that heroic struggle he cheerfully forsook his farm, and for eight years bore arms against Albion, the perfidious, in the war for American independence; when the war of 1812 was declared, his patriotic blood was again aroused, and he was among the first to volunteer in the defense of his adopted country, and died in battle in 1813. His son, David, was but six years old when he lost his father, and, according to the law of the time, was bound out, and learned the baker's trade in Cincinnati, Ohio, then a backwoods village, composed of a few

log cabins. After completing his apprenticeship, he married Nancy, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Shaffer) Whiteman, of Virginia, and of English descent. In 1829 Mr. Kelly came to Indiana and settled in what is now Clinton county, which he later assisted in organizing. To the union of David and Nancy Kelly were born eleven children, viz: James, Catherine, Henry, Elizabeth, Rebecca, John Jacob, William, Mary, and two that died in infancy.

James Kelly, the subject proper of this sketch, was the seventh child born in Clinton county, and the third in Michigan township. His birth took place August 6, 1832, and this township has been his residence until the present hour. He was reared on his father's homestead and farming has been his vocation ever since. His education was acquired at one of the most primitive of log school-houses, an uncouth structure as compared with the modern brick of to-day. It had a clap-board door, a puncheon floor and greased paper for window-lights, together with rude slabs for seats. A huge fire-place occupied one end of the room, the chimney being constructed from mud and sticks. They burned small saw-logs in this fire-place—some five or six feet in length and a foot and a half in diameter, which it took all the large boys all the noon to roll on the fire. The master made the pens from the quill of a goose, and this was one of his principal tasks, as the old pioneer fathers insisted that their children should all write well. The teacher boarded around from house to house, not having any permanent abiding place. July 25, 1858, Mr. Kelly married Miss Sarah, daughter of James and Jane Scott—early settlers and prominent residents of the township. In 1859, Mr. Kelly settled on his present farm, comprising 270 acres, to which he has largely added and which he has so improved as to make it unexcelled by any other

in the county. The children born to Mr. Kelly by his wife Sarah were named Thomas J., John S., James S., and Iudia M. Mrs. Kelly died on December 24, 1869, and May 25, 1871. Mr. Kelly married Christina J. Fisher, daughter of David and Christina (Shields) Fisher, and by this marriage the following children have been born: William D., Laura J., Ellis O., Daisey M., Omer T., Arta R. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly are members of the Christian church, and in politics he is a populist.

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WILLIAM KELLY was born in Michigan township, Clinton county, Ind., February 6, 1846, and his ancestral history will be found in the biography of his eldest brother, James Kelly, printed in conjunction with this notice. William Kelly first married Eunice B. Layton, daughter of Israel and Sarah (Grant) Layton. Mrs. Layton was a distant relative of Gen. Grant, and Mr. Layton came from Pennsylvania, located first in Ohio and then came to Clinton county, Ind., where he followed his vocation as farmer. The children born to William and Eunice B. Kelly were named Alvin U., Lois D., Iva A., Nora G., Perry L., Clara R. and Arthur D. Mrs. Kelly had been a school-teacher, and had also taught Sabbath-school in the Baptist church, in the faith of which she died March 18, 1879. The second marriage of Mr. Kelly was with Ananda M. Landis, daughter of Samuel Landis, a farmer from Pennsylvania. Mrs. Ananda M. Kelly bore her husband two children—Charles and Mattie—the latter dying at the age of five. Mrs. Kelly died in the Lutheran faith August 24, 1887. Mr. Kelly chose for his third wife Mrs. Rachel Philippe, widow of George Philippe, and daughter of Jeremiah and Malinda Snider. This lady is a member of the Methodist church, while Mr. Kelly is a

member of the Northwestern Adventists' church. He is a strong republican in politics, and fraternally, he is a member of Herman lodge, No. 184, F. & A. M.; Clinton lodge, No. 165, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs; Rubicon lodge, No. 340, K. of P., and of the Grange and the Horse-thief detectives. His farm of eighty-three acres is one of the best of its size in the township or county. It is well stocked with all kinds of farm machinery, and he has erected a modern farm residence, and a barn 66x40 feet, with a stone foundation, forming a basement for horses and cattle. The farm is finely situated on the Frankfort and Michigantown turnpike. He is a public-spirited gentleman and a great advocate of advanced education.

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GEORGE LEONARD KEMPF was born in the grand dukedom of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, May 6, 1823. His parents were Andrew and Barbara (Keil) Kempf, both natives of the above country, where the father died in 1850 at the age of sixty-eight years. He was a free-holder and for many years was engaged in the manufacture of flour, but at the time of his death was practically retired from business. Mrs. Kempf came to America with her son John in 1852, and died at the home of the subject of this sketch in Clinton county, two months after her arrival in the United States, aged seventy-three years. Andrew and Barbara Kempf were the parents of thirteen children, all deceased except George L.; two of the sons and two of the daughters came to the United States, and the rest died in their native land.

George Leonard Kempf gained a fairly good education in Germany, and, like his father, early became a manufacturer of flour. For seven years prior to coming to the United States Mr. Kempf was engaged in selling flour

and grain, and did a fairly remunerative business. In 1848 he came to America, landing in New York on the twenty-third day of May of that year, and after a brief sojourn in that city went direct to Pittsburg, Pa., where he spent a little less than a year among friends, who had previously come from the old country. From Pittsburg he went to Cincinnati, thence to Springfield, Ohio, where he remained about one year, spending the greater part of the interim in a flouring mill. Mr. Kempf's next move was via the Erie canal to La Fayette, Ind., where he remained but a few days, owing to his inability to secure employment; then came to Clinton county, Ind., and accepted a position in a flouring mill, about three miles north of Frankfort, operated by a Mr. Beyers. Later he started a new mill for Mr. Beyers, and remained with that gentleman in the capacity of miller about one year. On the nineteenth of February, 1850, Mr. Kempf was united in marriage to Sarah Jane Gray, daughter of John and Sarah Gray, and about six months thereafter moved to Wyandotte, Tippecanoe county, where, for a period of about six months he had charge of a large flouring mill. Severing his connection with his employer, Mr. Kempf next purchased a mill near Rossville, which he operated five years, and afterward exchanged the property for a mill near Frankfort, which he ran very successfully for a period of fifteen years, it being the first mill of the kind in the vicinity of Frankfort. He operated it first by water, and afterward supplied machinery by which steam could be used as motive power. In the meantime, Mr. Kempf embarked in the grocery business at Frankfort, and for a number of years did a fairly successful trade with a miscellaneous assortment of merchandise, except dry-goods, closing his career as a merchant in 1870. During the war he was largely engaged in handling livestock, packing pork, etc., and

shipping the same to the eastern markets. In 1870, he erected a large flouring mill in the western part of Frankfort, on the Vandalia railroad, which he operated for ten years, disposing of his interest at the end of that time on account of failing health and practically retiring from business life.

By reference to the foregoing facts, it will be seen that Mr. Kempf has had a very active career, and, like the majority of men, he has had his successes and met with about the usual number of financial reverses. He owns a comfortable home on West Clinton street, and while not wealthy in the sense in which the term is usually understood, is possessed of sufficient means to enable him to spend his remaining days in comfort, owing no debts and being no one's creditor. He is a faithful member of the Presbyterian church, of which his wife, a most faithful companion and kind mother, is also a communicant. They have the following children: Andrew B., William L., Dora B., Fanny and Ella.

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ANDREW B. KEMPF, son of George L. and Sarah Jane Kempf, and senior member of the firm of Kempf Bros., proprietors of the leading bakery and restaurant of Frankfort, was born December 29, 1850, in Clinton county, Ind. When he was six years old, his parents removed to Frankfort, in the schools of which he pursued his studies until his sixteenth year, and then accepted a position in the grocery business with his father, and was thus employed until 1870. From the latter year until 1872 he managed a boot and shoe store in Frankfort for Mr. Ki Hoover, and from the latter year to 1876 was employed by his father in the milling business. In 1876 Mr. Kempf engaged in his recent business, and, as already stated, is now one of the proprietors of one of the

largest and best equipped bakeries and restaurants of Frankfort, and his success ever since embarking in the enterprise has been most encouraging and fully up to his expectations. The place of business is on west Washington street, a short distance from the public square, and by carefully studying the wants of the public and sparing no pains or expense in meeting the same, he has succeeded in building up a very extensive business, which is constantly increasing. As a business man, Mr. Kempf has been directed and controlled by wise forethought, and success, such as few attain in a much longer career, has attended his efforts. He was married in 1873 to Miss Julia Milani of Frankfort, which union has been blessed by the birth of two daughters: Lizzie and June. Politically Mr. Kempf is a republican and as such was elected to represent his ward in the common council of Frankfort in May, 1894. Since becoming a member of that body, Mr. Kempf has been active in promoting important municipal legislation and is proving himself a true guardian of the interests of the people. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and belongs to the Pythian order, in the latter of which he is an honest and enthusiastic worker.

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JAMES V. KENT, ex-state senator, a lawyer of more than local fame, with residence at Frankfort, Ind., was born May 29, 1847, within the limits of Clinton county, Ind., and is a son of George A. and Sarah (Boyle) Kent, the former of whom was born in Connecticut, in 1819, and was a son of Anson and Lucinda (Starkweather) Kent. In 1832 Anson Kent came to Clinton county, Ind., located near Michigantown, and was of great assistance in pushing the state road through the woods. He was there engaged in agriculture until his death, in 1846, on a farm

of 160 acres, of which he was the owner. His widow survived until a good old age, when she died in the state of Iowa, in 1864, at the home of a daughter. George A. Kent was reared a farmer, and at the age of twenty-five years married and engaged in farming in Johnson township, Clinton county, on a farm of 160 acres, which he had entered on his first arrival, and here he died in March, 1859. His widow, Sarah A., now residing with her son, James V., is a daughter of William and Anna (Vencil) Boyle, natives of Virginia, who early settled in Clinton county, Ind., where they passed away their remaining years in peace and comfort. Their eight children are named Byron, a farmer of Nebraska; William, of White county, Ind.; Hon. James V.; Mary E., deceased; Martha J., wife of John D. Frazier, attorney of Burlington, Kas.; Emma L., married to D. P. Dow, of Nebraska; Minerva A., wife of William Jenkins, Clinton county, Ind.; and Adrian B., a farmer of Clinton county, Ind.

James V. Kent received a very good public school education. In 1864 he entered the Lebanon Presbyterian academy for one term; in 1865 studied one term in Dayton, Ind.; when but seventeen years of age he commenced teaching, and for fourteen terms was a pedagogue. At the age of twenty, however, he began the study of law under Morrison & Palmer and read until 1867. In 1869 he opened an office in Michigantown, Ind., and in 1870 was elected district attorney for Boone and Clinton counties by the democratic party, of which he is one of the staunchest adherents. The district at that time was strongly republican, but Mr. Kent was so very popular that he was elected by 388 majority. He then took up his permanent residence in Frankfort. In 1872 he was candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney, but although he ran far ahead of his ticket, the stronger republican faction succeeded in defeating him. About this time he was in the

active practice of his profession in partnership with D. S. Holman and the Hon. H. Y. Morrison, but a year later he withdrew from this firm and joined the Hon. Leander McClurg in a law partnership, but this firm was dissolved ten years later. In 1876 Mr. Kent was elected to the state senate over the Hon. Perry W. Gard, republican. At that time Mr. Kent was the youngest member of the honorable body to which he had been elected, but he performed the duties of the responsible position with as much tact and wisdom as were manifested by the most venerable senators, and became, in fact, a leader and a decided factor in controlling legislative affairs and legislative action.

The marriage of Judge Kent took place May 8, 1873, in Frankfort, with Miss Jannett E. Steele, a native of the city, born November 27, 1853, and a daughter of Joseph K. and Mary A. (Shortle) Steele, natives, respectively of North Carolina and Virginia. This union has been blessed by the birth of three children, viz: Ada M., Cora J., and Frederick S., of whom the last named is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Kent are sincere members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of the Sunday-school of which Mr. Kent has been a teacher of the same class for over twenty-three years. Theology, also, has been a favorite study of his for at least twenty-five years, and his profundity in both theology and legal lore are seemingly equal. In his capacity as a jurist he has been appointed special judge to preside over what is known as the Paris case, quite a famous bank embezzlement trial at Frankfort, in September, 1894. Fraternally, Judge Kent is a bright Mason; is a K. of P. and a member of the I. O. R. M. At one time he was an Odd Fellow, but does not now affiliate with that fraternity. At the early age of twenty-two he was made vice-grand of his lodge in the latter order, and was elevated to this office the night after his initiation. He was only

twenty-two, likewise, when he represented his lodge in the grand at Indianapolis. Mr. Kent is in a substantial condition, financially speaking, owning, as he does, much valuable property in the city of Frankfort and farms inside the limits of Clinton county.

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DAVID HORLACHER.—Among the successful men of Clinton county who have overcome serious obstacles, and by industry, skillful management and sheer force of character succeeded in gaining a competence and establishing an honorable reputation in the community, the subject of this mention occupies no second place. David Horlacher was born April 22, 1838, in Butler county, Ohio, and is the son of Levi and Rebecca (Brelsfoard) Horlacher, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio and of German descent. Levi Horlacher was born in the year 1814, early learned the tailor trade, and going to Ohio in his youth, remained in that state until his removal to Clinton county, Ind., in 1839. On coming to this county he opened a tailor's shop at the town of Jefferson, at that time a very flourishing place, and worked at his trade for some years in connection with the hotel business. He disposed of his shop in 1849 and purchased a piece of land, which he cleared and improved and upon which his death occurred in 1890; his wife died in 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Horlacher were the parents of six children, namely—David, John, Ephriam, Daniel C., Levi (died in 1849), and Ann, whose death occurred in 1876.

David Horlacher being the eldest of the family, was early initiated into the work of the farm, and he assisted his father right manfully until thirty years of age. In 1865 he purchased a tract of ninety acres, and by hard work succeeded in bringing the greater part of it under cultivation in due season, and from time

to time added to his place until he became the owner of 383 acres, all of which was the fruit of his own industry. He has devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits and ranks with the most intelligent and successful farmers of Washington township. Mr. Horlacher has been a liberal promoter of all public enterprises and has taken much interest in the internal improvement of the county, especially in the matter of gravel roads, having at one time served as superintendent of one of the principal thoroughfares leading to Frankfort.

In early life, Mr. Horlacher attended the common schools, and with such assiduity did he pursue his studies that, when a young man, he was enabled to secure a license entitling him to teach. He taught one term in his neighborhood and earned the reputation of a successful instructor, and had he continued in the profession he no doubt could have gained distinction as an educator. On the twenty-second of September, 1868, Mr. Horlacher entered into the marriage relation with Lavinia B. Watt, daughter of James and Elizabeth H. (Bogue) Watt, the result of which union was five children: James L., born May 27, 1870; Mary, born August 29, 1871; David B., born February 24, 1874; Sylvia L., born June 22, 1879, and Alby, born February 22, 1881. Politically Mr. Horlacher is a democrat, and as such has represented his township on the county central committee. He has been frequently importuned by his friends to accept official honors, but has always refused to enter the arena of partisan politics. He is a member of Jefferson lodge, No. 136, F. & A. M., and also belongs to an association the object of which is the detection of horse-thieves. Mr. Horlacher, having reaped, to an advantage, the harvest resulting from his assiduity in pursuing his own early studies, has seen to it that his children have not been backward in the pursuit of knowledge for their own profit.

JAMES S. KEYS is a native of Indiana and was born August 30, 1836, in the county of Clinton. His father, Joseph Keys, was born in Delaware, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and was married in that state to Ann Sparks, soon after which he emigrated to Ohio, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his removal to Indiana in 1835. On coming to the Hoosier state Joseph Keys located in Montgomery county, where he remained three years, at the end of which time he became a resident of the county of Clinton, locating first in Washington township and later moving to what is now Center township, where he departed this life in the year 1860. Mrs. Keys died in 1850 and is remembered as a woman of many excellent traits of character. To Joseph and Ann Keys were born eight children, whose names are as follows: Rachel, wife of Wm. Ostler; John, a resident of Boone county; Benjamin, who resides at Frankfort; Rebecca, widow of John Fruits, of Waynetown, Ind.; Thomas, a citizen of Frankfort; James S., whose name introduces this sketch, Mary, deceased, and Job, who lives in the town of Enterprise, Kan. Joseph Keys was a man well respected by all who knew him, a democrat in politics, and while not as successful as some in the accumulation of worldly wealth, accumulated a moderate competence and always endeavored to set an example for his children worthy of imitation.

James S. Keys was educated in the schools of Clinton county, and on his father's farm early became inured to honest labor, in the dignity of which he has ever been a true believer and which has been his motto throughout life. He remained under the parental roof until the breaking out of the rebellion, when, actuated by the spirit of patriotism which fired the heart of the country, he laid aside the peaceful pursuits of the farm and proffered his services for the defense of the national



David Horlacher.



Leornia B. Horlacher.

honor, enlisting, in 1862, in company K, Seventy-second Indiana volunteer infantry, with which he shared the fortunes and vicissitudes of war for three years. During his period of service Mr. Keys took part in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged and nobly earned the reputation of a gallant soldier, who did his whole duty and never shrank from or shirked a responsibility, however dangerous. After his discharge Mr. Keys returned to Clinton county and accepted a clerkship in a grocery house at Frankfort, where for a period of twenty-four years he remained in the employ of a single firm, which fact is certainly a very strong testimonial of his honesty and efficiency as a salesman and successful business man. Severing his connection with the grocery business, Mr. Keys next engaged in buying and selling poultry and produce, which he has since continued and in which line of trade he has met with the most encouraging success, his sales at this time averaging over \$12,000 a year. In business matters he is painstaking and methodical, and his reputation as a dealer is strictly first-class, and he is rated among the substantial and well-to-do men of Frankfort. Mr. Keys is a prominent member of the G. A. R., in the deliberations of which he takes an active interest, and in politics is a supporter of the republican party. He was married August 16, 1870, in Frankfort, to Miss Elizabeth Aughe, a native of Clinton county, Ind., born April 6, 1843, and the union has been blessed with one child, Walter L., whose birth occurred on the seventeenth day of November, 1871. Walter L. Keys is one of the popular young men of Frankfort, a graduate of the city schools, and at this time holds the position of captain of the local organization, Sons of Veterans. The social standing of Mr. Keys and family is an enjoyable one, and one, indeed, of which he may well feel proud.

JOSEPH W. KEYS, proprietor of the bottling works of Frankfort, was born in Clinton county, Ind., March 25, 1860, and is a son of Thomas P. and Martha E. (Furgeson) Keys. Thomas Keys is a native of Montgomery county, Ind., and a son of Joseph Keys, who moved from Maryland, in an early day, and became one of the pioneers of the county of Montgomery. The Keys family is of English origin, and several of the name came to the United States a great many years ago and settled in Maryland, where descendants are still to be met with. Thomas Keys, the subject's father, was a soldier in the late war, enlisting August 6, 1862, in company I, One Hundredth Indiana infantry, with which he served until honorably discharged at Indianapolis on the twenty-third of June, 1865. He shared the vicissitudes and fortunes of war in a number of battles, twenty-eight in all, and nobly did his part as a defender of the flag in the dark days when treason threatened to disrupt the country.

Joseph W. Keys is one of six children and was educated in the schools of Frankfort, where he made commendable progress as a student. At the early age of thirteen, he began the battle of life upon his own responsibility, accepting a clerkship in a business house of Frankfort, in which capacity he continued with varying success until after attaining his majority. His first independent business venture was as a poultry dealer in Alton, Ill., which he conducted for about six months, and in the fall of 1890 purchased the bottling works of E. H. Whittaker, at that time a small affair, but which under his successful management has since become one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in central Indiana. As a business man, he has nobly earned the success which he now enjoys and has built up a trade in his line second to but few enterprises in Frankfort. The out-put of

his works has a large sale throughout Indiana, and the superior quality of his goods has earned for him a reputation extending beyond the limits of the state. Mr. Keys was united in marriage September 16, 1891, to Miss Nellie Taylor of Logansport. He is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose and also of the I. O. R. M., in the deliberations of both of which fraternities he is a potent factor.

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DAVID J. KIMMELL.—Few citizens of Perry township are as widely and favorably known as the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. Mr. Kimmell springs from German ancestry and the name is frequently found in Pennsylvania, where the family settled at a very early period in the history of the country. Tracing his lineage paternally, it is learned that his great-grandfather, Joseph Kimmell, was an early resident of the Keystone state and a man of intelligence and social standing in his community. Conrad Kimmell, son of the above Joseph and grandfather of David J., was also a Pennsylvanian and farmer by occupation. Among his children was David Kimmell, whose birth occurred in York county, July 19, 1803. Like his ancestors, David Kimmell was an agriculturist and followed his chosen calling for a number of years in his native state, where he was united in marriage to Christina Oaks, whose father was a well known farmer of Bedford county, Pa. After his marriage David Kimmell emigrated to Ohio and settled in Tuscarawas county, and his death subsequently occurred in Hancock county, Ohio. He accumulated a handsome competence, and gave his children the advantages of a good education and liberally assisted them to start in life. He was a whig in politics and always entertained decided opinions upon the leading questions of the day, which he had the

courage to express. He reared a family, of which the following are the names: George W., Lucinda E., Catherine, Samuel B., David J., Margaret J., Henrietta, Jacob A., Samantha and Elizabeth.

David J. Kimmell was born in Stark county, Ohio, May 22, 1838. His early educational training embraced the common and high school courses in the city of Findlay, and after being sufficiently prepared, he engaged in teaching, which profession he followed with the most encouraging success for a period of seventeen years in his native state, earning, in the meantime, the reputation of a very careful and efficient instructor. He taught in both common and graded schools and his success is sufficiently attested by his frequent retentions in the same localities, never having had to look far for good positions. He was married October 29, 1863, to Elizabeth Carver, daughter of Joseph and Eliza (Cherry) Carver, and sometime thereafter engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native county, where he resided until his removal to Clinton county, Ind., in 1887. On coming to the county of Clinton, Mr. Kimmell bought his present farm of 265 acres in Perry township, beside which he owns other property being one of the well-to-do men of his community. His farm is a model in many respects, the condition of his fencing, his fine and elegantly furnished residence, and all other improvement indicating the presence of a man of industry, intelligence, and taste. Mr. Kimmell and family stand deservedly high socially and number their friends by the score throughout Clinton county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken a number of degrees, including those of chapter and Sir Knight, belonging to Vista lodge, No. 136, and Frankfort commandery, No. 29, in both of which he has held important official positions. Religiously he adheres to the Methodist church, of which his wife is

also an active member. The following are the names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kimmell: Laura E., Florence, deceased, Jesse M., Homer, Charles A., Catherine, and Morton G. His eldest daughter, Laura E., was educated at Findlay, Ohio, and has attained marked success as a teacher. Joseph Carver, father of Mrs. Kimmell, was a native Pennsylvanian and moved to Ohio in 1830, settling in Hancock county, of which he was one of the pioneers. Intellectually he was far above the ordinary, and he exerted a marked influence in various ways in his community. He was a strict member of the Friends' church, a republican in politics, and his death, which occurred June, 1891, in his eighty-third year, was felt as a personal loss by his many friends and neighbors. His widow is still living in Hancock county, Ohio.

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ABRAMHAM J. KLOPFER, merchant tailor and well known citizen of Frankfort, is a native of Germany, born October 10, 1838, in the kingdom of Prussia. His parents, Max and Matilda (Levi) Klopfer, were both born in Prussia, where all their lives were passed and both are now deceased. They had three children: one son, the subject of this mention, and two daughters, one of whom is living in Germany; the other died a few years ago in the city of Cincinnati.

Abraham J. Klopfer grew to manhood in his native country, was well educated in the schools of the same, and when fifteen years of age began learning the tailor's trade, in which he soon became quite proficient. He followed his chosen calling in Prussia until his twenty-sixth year, at which time, in 1864, thinking that the new world afforded better advantages than the Fatherland, he came to the United States, and during the succeeding eight years

worked at his trade in the city of Cincinnati, five years of which time he carried on business for himself. From Cincinnati, Mr. Klopfer moved to Thorntown, Boone county, Ind., thence in March, 1879, came to Frankfort, in which city he has since made his home and where he has established a very lucrative business and acquired the reputation of an honorable and upright citizen. He was married in Germany July 20, 1864, to Miss Matilda Jacobs, and on the twelfth of August following brought his bride to the United States, and here his four children have been born, namely—Reuben, Jacob, Charles and Rachel. Mr. Klopfer is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge and chapter, and for some years has been equally prominent as an Odd Fellow, in which order he has held important official positions, in the subordinate lodge, encampment and canton. He also belongs to the Hebrew order of I. O. B. B., being one of the principal members of the organization in Frankfort. Personally Mr. Klopfer is a very pleasant gentleman, popular with all with whom he comes in contact in business or social relation, and he is justly esteemed one of the substantial citizens of Frankfort. He has succeeded well in his business, has a pleasant home and enjoys the esteem and confidence of a large circle of friends in the city of his adoption.

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SO. KNAPP, M. D., a physician and surgeon of Frankfort, was born in Washington township, Clinton county, Ind., July 7, 1858, the son of H. G. and Martha (Mattix) Knapp. Dr. Knapp was reared on the farm and in the usual manner, and with honest labor he early became familiar. His early education embraced the curriculum of the common schools, and at the age of twenty he entered Wabash college at

Crawfordsville, where he pursued the higher branches of learning for a period of two years. While still young, he decided to enter the medical profession; accordingly, having left college, he began the study of the same, at Frankfort, in the office of Drs. Cox & Adams, under whose direction he pursued a course of reading for two years, and then entered the Ohio Medical college at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in March, 1884. Immediately after finishing his studies, Dr. Knapp began the practice of his profession at Frankfort. Believing that no pains should be spared in fitting him for the useful calling to which he now began devoting his life, the doctor, in 1885, took a polyclinic course at Philadelphia, after which, with a laudable ambition still further to increase his knowledge of the healing art, he again spent four months at the college at Cincinnati. In 1887 he effected a co-partnership with Drs. Cox & Adams, and after the retirement of the former, the firm became known as Adams & Knapp, and as such continued very successfully until the death of Dr. Adams, when the subject took sole charge of the practice, which at the time was perhaps the most extensive in the county of Clinton. He continued by himself until 1892, at which time he became associated with Dr. S. O. Sims, a firm which still continues, and which has a reputation second to none in central Indiana.

Dr. Knapp is a republican, takes an active interest in the leading questions of the day, but chooses to devote his entire attention to his profession rather than seek official preferment at the hands of his fellow-citizens. Fraternally, he is a member of the Pythian order.

Dr. Knapp was united in marriage March 29, 1888, in Marion county, Ind., to Miss Esther Harding, who was born in Minnesota, the daughter of William and Charlotte (Duke) Harding. Two children are the fruits of this

marriage, Esther and McClellan. Mrs. Knapp is a Presbyteryian, and she is highly regarded as a faithful worker in the congregation worshipping in Frankfort.

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WILLIAM B. KRAMER, SR.—Among the active and successful business men of Clinton county is W. B. Kramer, Sr., of the firm of Kramer Brothers, at Frankfort. Mr. Kramer came to this county in 1873, and bought an interest in the firm of J. A. & J. A. Kramer, one of whom was a brother, the other a cousin—the cousin was the one who had established the first planing-mill in Frankfort. The firm of J. A., J. A. Kramer & Co., lasted two years, when the cousin sold out to J. T. and F. B. Kramer, and the firm was known as Kramer Brothers.

W. B. Kramer was born in Frederick county, Md., on the thirty-first day of March, 1836. His parents were Frederick William and Margaret (Scholl) Kramer, natives of the same county and state. The father was born in the year 1809 and died in 1867. He lived and died in Frederick county. He was a son of John Alexander Kramer, who was born in Berlin, Germany. John Alexander Kramer and three brothers came to America in the year 1768. He was a colonial soldier in the Revolutionary war, and while serving as such received an honorable discharge because of failing health. After returning to his home in Maryland, he was made tax collector, and served as such until the close of the war. He married a Miss Jacobs, who was born near Philadelphia, Pa., of German ancestry. She bore her husband the following children: Philip Kramer, who settled in Clinton county, in 1834; he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and in 1814 emigrated to Ohio, whence he removed to Indiana, locating at Frankfort, where he lived many years; the second son was

Adam A. Kramer; the third, Daniel; the fourth, Frederick W., and there were four daughters.

The subject of this notice is one of thirteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity; they were—John A., above referred to; Sarah, William B., Daniel, deceased; Anna, deceased; Philip E., James T., deceased; Mary C., Alice, Virginia, Lewis N., and Franklin B. The mother, who is now (1894) in her eighty-seventh year, resides in Frankfort, with her son, Franklin B. and daughters; neither Franklin B. nor the daughters were married. John A. Kramer was the first member of the family to settle in Frankfort, the date being 1871. William B. Kramer and Elizabeth (Rollings) Trundle were married in 1860. They settled on a farm in Frederick county, Md., where he farmed till he came to Indiana in 1873. Unto the above marriage were born six children, namely—John F., Samuel B., Eleanor E., William B., Jr., Legal Rollin and Bertha Luella, the last named born in Indiana.

Mr. Kramer received only a fair education; took up farming, at which he was fairly successful, and upon coming to Frankfort began what has been a prosperous business career. The firm of Kramer Brothers, which consists of himself, son and Lewis N. Kramer, has been for many years large dealers in lumber and builders' material. They also operate a planing-mill, and their enterprise is one of the most important industries of the thriving city of Frankfort, to the growth and development of which Mr. Kramer has contributed material aid. He was largely interested as a stockholder in the Natural Gas company, of Frankfort, and was treasurer of the company as long as it existed. He was also active as a member of the Frankfort Improvement company, and is largely interested in the Frankfort Electric Light company. His success in business has been due to his own efforts. His plan has always been to give all his time and attention

to business, and hence he has never had much time for politics or to serve in public office. Mr. Kramer is a knight templar Mason and has held every office in the order, being now a past eminent commander.

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JONAS KRESSEL is one of the enterprising citizens of Madison township, Clinton county, Ind., who takes an active and commendable interest in every thing pertaining to its welfare. He was born in Lehigh county, Pa., October 25, 1830, and is a son of Henry and Catherine (Herber) Kressel, both of whom were natives of the same county, and were of German lineage. The father was born in 1801, and during his youth started out in life for himself, scorning no labor which would afford him an honest livelihood. As soon as he had acquired a sufficient capital he purchased a small farm, which he would cultivate during the summer season, while in the winter months he engaged in weaving. He lived in Lehigh county until his death, which occurred in 1876. His wife passed away at the advanced age of eighty-five. This worthy couple were the parents of seven children, but only two are now living: Jonas and Owen, the latter a farmer residing near Sedalia, Ind. Those deceased are: Caroline, Julia A., Daniel, Solomon and Joseph.

Jonas Kressel continued on the old homestead until eighteen years of age, when he left home to learn the trade of carpentering under his cousin, Nathan Kressel, with whom he continued for more than two years. In 1856, he began taking contracts for himself. He has been a resident of Clinton county since April, 1854, and here he successfully carried on business as a contractor and builder until 1880. He made his first purchase of land in 1856, becoming owner of six acres. He now owns 160 acres of well improved land, the

greater part of which he has improved himself. He carried on farming and stock raising for some time, but is now living retired.

On the eighteenth of May, 1856, Mr. Kressel married Fianna Martz, daughter of John and Leah (Merkel) Martz. Her father came to this county in an early day and here remained until his death. His family numbered six children. Mr. and Mrs. Kressel have one child, John H., who was born June 16, 1869, and now operates his father's farm. The parents are both members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Kressel served as deacon for many years, and is now elder of the church in Mulberry. In politics he is a democrat. In 1888, he was elected trustee, and in 1890, was re-elected, holding the office therefore for four years. He is true to every trust reposed in him, whether public or private; is an honorable upright man, and his well spent life has gained him the confidence and regard of the entire community. It will be observed that these brothers, Jonas and Owen, spell their name differently, to-wit, Kressel and Kressley. The surname of the mother is also spelled differently.

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OWEN KRESSLEY is successfully engaged in farming in Owen township, Clinton county, Ind. He is recognized as one of the leading citizens of the community, and is an honored veteran of the late war. The family was founded in America by his grandfather, who emigrated from Germany to Lehigh county, Pa., where the father, Henry Kressley, was born. The latter married Catherine Harper and they had six children—Caroline, Jonas, Daniel, Julia A., Owen and Solomon. The parents belong to the Lutheran church, and Mr. Kressley was a whig until the breaking out of the late war, when he became a democrat. His death oc-

curred at the age of seventy-two, and his wife died at the age of eighty-three.

Owen Kressley was born in the Keystone state, May 23, 1835, was reared in the usual manner of farm lads, and at the age of nineteen left home to visit his brother in this county. In 1856, on attaining his majority, he led to the marriage altar Miss Sarah E. Mink, who was born November 23, 1840, and is a daughter of Joseph and Leah (Smith) Mink. They began their domestic life upon her father's farm, where they lived until 1864, when they came to their present place of residence. Their home has been blessed with fifteen children—Henry J., Levi F., Ben F., Jonas W., Jeremiah C., Irvin C., Monroe E., James M., Sarah Ann E., Amanda E., Josiah I., Martha M., John A., Charles W., and Leah B. The family circle yet remains unbroken.

In 1864 Mr. and Mrs. Kressley received from her father eighty acres of timber land, which the husband at once began to clear and improve. The fields are now well tilled and the place is neat and thrifty in appearance, indicating to the passer-by his careful supervision. There is a good house, also barns, a thrifty orchard and much small fruit. The place is pleasantly located a mile and a half from Sedalia, and eleven miles from Sedalia, and eleven miles from Frankfort, so the comforts and privileges of the town are easily obtained. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kressley are members of the Lutheran church, and in the community where they live they are held in high regard. Mr. Kressley has served as supervisor. During the late war he manifested his loyalty to the government by enlisting, in 1865, as a member of company E, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Indiana infantry, under Captain Scott. They went to Virginia, where they did guard and picket duty, and in August, 1865, they were mustered out, the war having closed.

Mr. Kressley is a public-spirited citizen, who manifests the same fidelity in days of peace as when he joined the boys in blue.

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SAMUEL KYGER, a well-known farmer and stock raiser of Union township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Rockingham county, Va., April 21, 1824, and is a son of George and Sarah (Pence) Kyger. They, too, were natives of Virginia, and were of German descent. The father was born in 1799, and was a farmer by occupation. Emigrating westward in 1836, he located in Delaware county, Ind., where he purchased 160 acres of land, but was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, his death occurring in 1837. His wife, who was born in 1801, died in 1871. In 1839 she was married to Charles Pence, who died in 1870. By her first marriage she had three children—Margaret, wife of James Catterlin; Samuel; and Catherine, wife of Cyrus P. Pence. By the second union was born one child, Charles Pence. The Kyger family was founded in America by Christian Kyger, the great-grandfather of our subject, who emigrated from Germany, his native land, and settled in Rockingham county, Va. His son, Frederick, was born in Virginia and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed throughout his entire life. He reared a family of ten children and died in 1827. The paternal grandfather, George Pence, was also born in the Old Dominion, and there departed this life in 1827.

Samuel Kyger was only thirteen years of age at the time of his father's death. He remained with his mother until the age of sixteen, when he began learning the tanner's trade, at which he served a five years' apprenticeship with Charles M. Petty. He then worked as a journeyman for three years, after

which he went to Kilmore and established a tannery, which he carried on for three years. In 1857 he purchased a farm of 211 acres and thereon established a tannery, which he operated for twelve years. He has since given his time and attention to farming and stock raising. He imported the first Norman horse ever brought to the county, and in connection with the breeding of fine horses has been extensively engaged in the raising of Chester White hogs, of which he has made a specialty for thirty-seven years.

On the twenty-sixth of November, 1847, Mr. Kyger wedded Nancy J., daughter of John and Judith (Aughe) Pence. Her death occurred January 30, 1848, and on the eighth of April, 1851, he was again married, his second union being with Elizabeth A. Pence, a cousin of his first wife and a daughter of William and Sarah (Fudge) Pence. Her parents were both natives of Virginia, and came of old German families. On leaving his native state the father went to Ohio, and thence came to Clinton county, where he was one of the early settlers. To Mr. and Mrs. Kyger have been born four children, three yet living—George W., born January 16, 1852, married Alice Henderson and they became the parents of four children: Anna B., Ida M., Charlie and one who died in infancy. Charles A., born January 10, 1854, died February 14, 1893; Mary L., born November 20, 1857, is the wife of John M. Moyer, and they have one son, Samuel E.; Laura C., born August 5, 1860, is the wife of Jacob Hill, and they have five children: Vessie S., deceased; Eunice C., Medora A., Bertha A. and Floyd K. In politics, Mr. Kyger is a democrat, and in 1876 was elected county commissioner, serving two terms. He was filling that office at the time the present court house was built. Since the age of seventeen years he has been a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist

Episcopal church, and his wife is also a member. They are highly respected throughout the community and their friends are many. Mr. Kyger is man of excellent business ability and his perseverance and industry have brought success.

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SAMUEL KUHNS, one of the soldier-citizens of Ross township, Clinton county, Ind., is a son of Henry, one of the original pioneers, and springs from sturdy German stock: his father, a farmer, settled in Pennsylvania at an early day. Henry Kuhns was born in Lehigh county, Pa., where he married Catherine Zimmerman, daughter of George Zimmerman, who was born in Germany and settled in Lehigh county. They were the parents of seven children—all born in Lehigh county, Pa.: Charles, Catherine, David, Jonas, Lucy, A., Caroline and Samuel. In 1839 Mr. Kuhns came to Clinton county and settled in Ross township, in the last of June, two miles north of Rossville, on 145 acres of land, which he bought, and only fifteen acres of which was cleared. By hard work and thrift, he cleared up all his land, which was covered with hard oak timber, and made a good farm, on which he remained until his death, which occurred at the age of eighty-one years. He was a member of the Lutheran church and his wife was a member of the Reformed church. He was a law-abiding citizen, noted for his integrity, was respected by all who knew him, and he reared a respectable family.

Samuel Kuhns was born January 23, 1831, in Lehigh county, Pa., on his father's farm, received a common education, and at the age of eight years came to Clinton county, Ind., with his parents, and well remembers the journey through the wilderness, which was made in a two-horse wagon and occupied six weeks.

Mr. Kuhns grew up among the pioneers, and remembers seeing wolves, and wild game, such as deer, turkey, etc. He became a carpenter by trade, married Susannah Ruch, daughter of Peter and Lucy A. (Troxel) Ruch. Peter Ruch was of sterling Dutch stock from Lehigh county, Pa., coming to Clinton county, Ind., and settling in Washington township, about 1854 or 1855; he became a wealthy farmer, owning about 400 acres of fine land. He reared a family of six children: William, Maria, Susannah, George Joseph and Martin. Mr. Ruch died on his farm aged seventy-three years. He was a highly respected member of the community in which he lived and a devout member of the Lutheran church, in which he was an elder. He had one son in the Civil war—Joseph—in the Fourth Indiana cavalry, who served one year and was in several battles.

After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Kuhns settled on their present farm of sixty-eight acres, which by thrift and hard work they cleared up from the heavy timber (except fifteen acres), and by industry he added to this until he owned 144 acres, all well improved. He set out a fine orchard and made many other valuable improvements. To Mr. and Mrs. Kuhns were born eight children: Peter J., Lucy A., Maria J. (died at the age of twenty-eight years), George H., Albert D., Sarah C., Mary A., and Ada A. Mr. Kuhns is a member of the Lutheran church and has been an elder many years. He is a believer in education and was school director, and has given his children all good educations in the district schools. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Kuhns has always been a temperate man of high moral character and has brought up a respectable family of children. He is one of the reliable men of the township, and throughout his life has been an honorable, upright man, always standing high in the esteem of his neighbors for his sterling worth.



Frank A. Lamphier



Phynette Lamphier

FRANK A. LAMPHIER.—Prominent among the successful self-made men of Washington township, Clinton county, Ind., is Frank A. Lamphier, who was born near the city of Rochester, N. Y., on the 29th of April, 1850. He is the son of Richard and Anna (Koykendall) Lamphier, natives of New York, the father of German and the mother of Irish descent. Richard Lamphier moved from his native state in 1855 to Eaton county, Mich., where he followed the trade of carpentering, which he had learned when a young man in New York. He died in 1859 and was followed to the grave by his devoted wife, who was called to her final reward within five days after the death of her husband. They left a family of five small children, namely: Frank A., Richard M., Eugene, Edward, and an infant daughter that died without being named.

Frank A. Lamphier was deprived of both his parents when but nine years old, at which early age he was thrown upon the world and compelled to fight life's battles unaided. He first made his home with a man by the name of Ira Turner, with whom he remained until attaining his majority, after which he learned the carpenter's trade, in which he acquired great skill and proficiency. He followed his chosen calling for a period of eight years, earning, in the meantime, the reputation of a very successful builder, and in November, 1876, came to Tippecanoe county, Ind., and abandoned mechanical pursuits for agriculture, purchasing originally a small farm consisting of twenty acres in Tippecanoe county. In 1880 he bought the present place; he has made additions from time to time and now owns ninety-one acres, upon which he has erected a fine residence, a good barn and other buildings, and all of his buildings are strictly first-class, the general appearance of his place bespeaking for its owner a thorough knowledge of every detail of agriculture.

Mr. Lamphier is essentially a self-made man and he began life upon his own responsibility without the aid of a single dollar and with but little encouragement from any one. In the practical school of experience he has learned valuable lessons, and his present position as a respectable member of society and trusted public servant, has been accomplished by his own unaided efforts. Financially he has accomplished much, and his good management and thrift have served as a stimulus to those whose youth was fraught with as many discouragements as his own. He is a democrat in politics, and in 1890 was elected by his party for the office of trustee of Washington township, the duties of which he has since discharged most satisfactorily. Mr. Lamphier was married, in 1878, to Miss Phynett Grice, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Hardwick) Grice, whose parents were natives of Ohio and of German descent. Henry Grice died in 1888; his widow is still living. The following are the names of the children of Henry and Elizabeth Grice: Eli, Emily J., Mary A., Samantha, wife of H. H. Atkins, Angeline, Vienna, Sarah M., Fairfax, Phynett and Calista. They are both members of the Methodist Protestant church, in which they are highly respected for their good work and religious zeal.

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ELI LACKEY.—The ancestors of Mr. Lackey were among the sterling Scotch-Irish settlers of Virginia in the Revolutionary times and he traces the family history back to his great-great-grandfather, a patriot of the war of independence, who lived in Rockbridge county of the Old Dominion state. Isaac Lackey, Eli's grandfather, was born and reared in the county of Rockbridge and there married a Miss Cunningham, who bore him a number of children,

several of whom became well known citizens of Virginia and other states. Isaac H. Lackey, a son of the above-named Isaac and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., June 29, 1818, and at the age of ten years went to Greene county, Ohio, where he resided until his removal to Clinton county, Ind., in 1838. His wife, whose maiden name was Eliza McBride, and whom he married September 17, 1840, was the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Ritchie) McBride, her parents being among the earliest pioneers of Clinton county and moving to the same in 1829. Thomas McBride took part in the battle of Tippecanoe and otherwise served with credit in the war of 1812. He became a large land owner in Clinton county, assisted in the county organization, and is remembered as a very energetic and public-spirited man.

Isaac H. Lackey settled on a farm of 160 acres, to which he subsequently added adjoining land, and in time became the possessor of a very comfortable home. He was a man of great industry, a democrat in politics, and a member of the Reform church. He died August 31, 1855, in Greene county, Ohio, whither he had gone a short time previous, and was laid to rest among his kindred in the old home cemetery. His widow subsequently married Andrew J. McCarty, by whom she had one child—William G., who at this time is connected with one of the largest wholesale jobbing houses in the world, in California. She died January 4, 1894. The following are the names of the children born to her first marriage—Eli, Isabell, Mary J., Martha E., and Thomas R.

Eli Lackey is a native of Clinton county, Ind., and dates his birth from the twenty-fourth day of February, 1850. He was educated in the common schools and began life as a farmer, and has since followed that useful call-

ing with success and financial profit in Clinton county, and, at this time, ranks with the successful self-made men of the township of Perry. He was married October 13, 1872, to Amanda J. Starkey, daughter of John and Frances (Bash) Starkey, the names of the offspring of which union are herewith given, together with the date of birth—Daisy, August 2, 1873; Icy, December 17, 1874; John R., March 3, 1876; Eliza F., July 2, 1879; Lillie A., August 20, 1880; Jessie F., July 23, 1886; Gracie, August, 1891; of the above Daisy died August 30, 1874; John R. died October 15, 1877; Lillie, August 28, 1881, and Eliza, September 7, 1889.

John and Frances Starkey, parents of Mrs. Lackey, were natives respectively of Maryland and Ohio and came to Clinton county, Ind., as early as 1830. Mr. Starkey moved to his home in the wilds of Indiana with all his earthly belongings on a one-horse sled, but he lived to see the country's wonderful development and he became a prosperous and well-to-do farmer. He died in 1891 and his wife in the year 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Lackey are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Lackey is a populist and has been honored by his party with the nomination for the office of county treasurer. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Vista lodge, No. 136.

WILLIAM LANAM.—Among the self-made men of Clinton county who have succeeded in overcoming many serious obstacles, acquiring a comfortable competence and establishing for themselves an upright character in the community, the name of William Lanam is justly entitled to specific mention. Mr. Lanam is of German lineage and inherits many of the characteristics and virtues of his worthy ancestors. His grandfather, Thomas Lanam, came to the

the United States when a young man, settled in Pennsylvania, and thence, shortly after his marriage, emigrated to Morgan county, Ohio, where he purchased land and became a well-to-do farmer. He is remembered as a man of many excellent parts, a democrat of the Jackson school, and he lived to a ripe old age. Jesse Lanam, son of the above and father of William, was born in Virginia and followed tilling the soil for a livelihood. In his native state he married Martha Steward, and shortly thereafter emigrated to Ohio, settling in Morgan county, where in time he became a farmer of large means. Like his father before him he was a strong supporter of the democratic party, and for many years was a member of the old Christian church, in which he held various official positions and the teachings of which he endeavored to practice by a life devoted to the good of his fellow-man. After the death of his wife, which occurred in Morgan county, Ohio, Mr. Lanam became a resident of Clinton county, Ind., where he remained for but a limited period, then moved to Illinois, in Champaign county of which state he died two years later.

William Lanam, whose name introduces this biography, was born at a romantic spot in a stone house in the Alleghany mountains, and at the age of three years was taken by his parents to Ohio, in which state he grew to manhood on a farm. What education he received was imparted to him in the old-fashioned log school-house, descriptions of which are found elsewhere in this volume, and he began life for himself as a common laborer at very small wages. He came to Clinton county, Ind., in 1850, and for some years thereafter worked for the very-modest compensation of six dollars per month, later received twelve dollars per month, and from his earnings succeeded in laying by sufficient means to enable him to furnish a home and prepare for

housekeeping. After his marriage, which was solemnized with Mary J. Wyant, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Newhouse) Wyant, Mr. Lanam settled in Sugar Creek township, Montgomery county, where he lived for a short time, afterward purchasing an eighty-acre tract of land in Clinton county, where he has since made his home. Beginning life with but little encouragement and no financial assistance, he has succeeded in surmounting the numerous difficulties which would have discouraged a man of less determination, and is now rewarded with a comfortable competence of this world's goods, including a valuable farm of 170 acres in the township of Perry, Clinton county. His place is well stocked and well drained, the buildings are substantial, and he ranks with the best farmers of his neighborhood. He is a deacon in the Christian church, to which his wife also belongs. The following are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Lanam: Jessie, Wesley, Eliza J., Mary, Martha, Thomas, Catherine Alice and Almedia, all of whom, with the exception of Almedia, who died at the age of nine years, are married and doing for themselves. Thomas Lanam married Lissie Vale, daughter of Lee and Rebecca (Coltram) Vale, and has two children—Lloyd and Ernest. The parents of Mrs. Mary J. Lanam emigrated from Virginia to Montgomery county, Ind., in 1831, making the trip to Cincinnati on a flat-boat and from that city by ox team to their new home in the Hoosier state. They were pioneers in the true sense of the term, and the mother was accustomed to walk to Thorntown and back the same day in order to obtain groceries for the family, the distance traversed being sixteen miles. Mr. Wyant entered 160 acres of land, and with the assistance of his wife, worked hard in order to bring it to a state of cultivation, but did not live to accomplish his aim, dying three years after coming

to the country. Deprived of her strong stay, Mrs. Wyant was compelled to support her family by working on the farm, and right nobly did she perform this duty. She succeeded in keeping her family of seven children together, and lived to see them grow to manhood's and womanhood's estate and become heads of families.

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WILLIS A. LANE, brother of Beverly W. Lane, was born in Clinton county, Ind., on the twenty-fourth day of January, 1820, and grew to manhood near where he is now living. His education, acquired in the common schools, is of a practical nature, and his contact with men in subsequent years, together with his business relations, has given him a practical knowledge such as schools and colleges fail to impart. His life work has been agriculture, in the true dignity and elevation of which he firmly believes, and in his chosen calling he is the peer of any resident of the community in which he lives. Mr. Lane has a well-improved and fertile farm of 110 acres, upon which are many valuable improvements, including a modern residence and barn, complete in their appointments, and the improved condition of his premises bespeaks the successful farmer and gentleman of taste.

Mr. Lane was united in marriage June 15, 1873, to Mary C. Harlan, daughter of George and Silence (Hamilton) Harlan, the father a farmer of Piatt county, Ill. This union has been blessed with the birth of the following children, given in the order of their ages: Jessie, deceased at the age of six years; Walter H., Nellie and George H. Mr. Lane is a progressive citizen in all the term implies; he stands unreservedly for public improvements of all kinds, and takes more than ordinary interest in the cause of education, the general

dissemination of which he believes to be one of the effective means of arresting many of the evils extant and elevating the country to a higher plane of moral excellence. He is sparing no pains in the education of his children, all of whom will be given the advantages of full courses of study in higher institutions of learning, and, at the same time, he is by no means neglectful of their higher natures, the influence of his life being decidedly religious in its tendency. He is an earnest worker in the Methodist church, holds the positions of steward, trustee and class leader, and, for some years, has been the efficient superintendent of the Sunday-school. Politically, he is a republican, but not an office-seeker, although he has frequently been solicited by his many friends and fellow-citizens to accept positions of trust.

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BEVERLY W. LANE, a younger brother of Willis A. Lane, and one of the progressive young farmers of Pery township, Clinton county, is a descendant of an early settler of Delaware, and in his veins flows the blood of Danish and Irish ancestors. His grandfather was Joseph Lane, who was born in Delaware March 10, 1800, and who married, in that state, Elizabeth H. ———, whose birth occurred in the year 1799. Elizabeth Lane died December 21, 1824, leaving one son—William Lane. Joseph Lane's second wife, whom he married in Delaware February 14, 1826, was Mary Parker, who was born June 5, 1798, and died April 1, 1834; by a previous marriage Mrs. Mary Lane had two children, and her union with Mr. Lane resulted in the birth of three children: Jesse, John, and Solomon. Mr. Lane emigrated to Ohio in an early day, and thence, about the year 1833, came to Clinton county, Ind. He married again July 30, 1834, choosing, for

his third wife, Mary Byers, who was born August 26, 1817, daughter of John and Mary Byers, early settlers of Indiana, who located in Clinton county as long ago as 1833. The children of this marriage were: Samuel B., Jane, Joseph P., Mary, and Elizabeth. Mr. Lane was one of the pioneers of Clinton, moving to the same shortly after the county organization and purchasing lands in various parts, until he became the possessor of over 1,000 acres. The first election ever held in Perry township was at his house, and he took a prominent part in public matters and was an old-line whig in politics. He provided liberally for his children, giving to each \$4,000, or its equivalent in land, and otherwise assisted them in life. He and wife were charter members of the old Shiloh church, and he rendered valuable financial assistance in the construction of the first house of worship, a log structure which, in due time, was replaced by a more modern edifice of enlarged capacity. After the death of his third wife Mr. Lane married Amanda Broderick, daughter of Anthony and Rachel Broderick, a union severed by the death of Mrs. Lane in September, 1873; Mr. Lane died April 28, 1874, and was laid to rest in the old cemetery at Shiloh.

Jesse Lane, son of the above and father of Beverly W., was born in Fayette county, Ohio, November 26, 1821. When five years old he was brought by his parents to Clinton county, Ind., received his education in such schools as the country afforded, and on arriving at manhood's estate was united in marriage, April 26, 1849, to Prudence White, daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Cloud) White, early settlers of the county of Clinton. The result of this union was the following children: Willis A., Joseph (deceased), Edgar W., Ollie J. (deceased), Beverly W., Daniel H., Violet May (deceased), Judson (deceased), Mary, Nettie, Sarah, Ralph and Delie.

After rearing her family the mother of these children passed to her final rest on the fifteenth day of August, 1875. She was sadly missed in the home and the church, of which she had been a consistent member for many years, and her many friends and neighbors mourned her death as a personal loss. On the twenty-third of January, 1877, Mr. Lane entered into the marriage relation with Rachel Morehead daughter of William and Rachel (Balow) Morehead, a union blessed by the birth of one child—Lottie. Mrs. Lane was in early life a Presbyterian, but later became identified with the church to which her husband belonged. She lived the life of a true devoted Christian, was beloved by all with whom she came in contact, and departed this life on the fifteenth day of March, 1894. Mr. Lane has been a successful farmer all his life, and, by skillful management and strictly honorable business methods, succeeded in accumulating a large amount of property, the major portion of which has been divided among his children. He has done much toward introducing a high grade of live stock in the township, and for many years dealt quite extensively in Clydesdale horses, short-horn cattle, Poland China hogs, Shropshire sheep and other fine breeds. He has always been a staunch republican, and as a farmer and in every other relation in life, is justly entitled to mention among the representative citizens of the township of Perry.

Beverly W. Lane, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, was born in Clinton county, Ind., February 26, 1858. Like the majority of the sons of Clinton, his early years were passed on a farm, and the common schools, which he attended at intervals during his minority, were the means by which his education was imparted. On arriving at manhood's estate he was united in marriage to Eva M. Bailey, daughter of Samuel and Evaline (Hin-

ton) Bailey, to which union one child, Beulah May, was born. Mr. Lane is a successful farmer and a leading citizen of the community in which he resides. Politically he is a republican and the Methodist church represents his religious creed. Mrs. Lane is also a Methodist, and noted for her good works both in the church and out.

Samuel Bailey, Mrs. Lane's father, one of the leading old settlers and prominent farmers of Perry township, is descended from German-Irish ancestry and was born in Morgan county, Va., December 31, 1825. When two years old he was taken by his parents to Ohio, thence, when fourteen years of age, came to Clinton county, Ind., where he grew to manhood. He was married May 27, 1851, to Evaline Hinton, after which he settled on a farm of forty acres, where he lived six years, when he disposed of the same and purchased other land, which he improved. Eventually he became the possessor of handsome property, owning 360 acres of valuable land lying in one of the most fertile and best improved parts of Clinton county. The names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are as follows—Paulina, Rachel, Morris, Eva, William, Frank, Albert and Myrtle, all of whom are doing well for themselves in life. Mrs. Bailey is the daughter of Michael and Rachel Hinton, the father a native of Washington county, Ohio, and an early settler of Clinton county, Ind., moving to the latter about 1830.

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ADAM LEISURE, an enterprising citizen of Frankfort, Ind., was born near Dayton, Ohio, August 9, 1830, and is the son of Adam Leisure, who came from France in 1825 and married, in Philadelphia, Miss Rosanna Martin, a native of Philadelphia, of German ancestry. To the elder Adam and wife were born ten children, of

whom Adam, the subject of this sketch, is next to the eldest, and of whom four are still living. Adam Leisure moved from Pennsylvania to Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1830, and in 1846 brought his family to Indiana and located in Peru, Miami county. Here young Adam began life for himself at the age of sixteen, his parents moving west and his father dying in Kansas in 1869 at the age of about seventy-five years; the mother, however, survived until 1878, when she died at the home of her daughter in Spencer, Will county, Ill. July 5, 1847, Adam, our subject, located in Center township, Clinton county, Ind., and worked as a farm-hand until the spring of 1852; in March, 1853, he began carpentering, which has been his business until the present day in the city of Frankfort, first having begun contracting in 1857. Mr. Leisure has been an active politician, having first been a whig, then a know-nothing, and finally a republican, and for seven years prior to the spring of 1894 was a most efficient and popular member of the city council of Frankfort.

The marriage of Mr. Leisure took place August 23, 1855, to Miss Nancy Isgrig, youngest daughter of William and Mary (Jones) Isgrig. Mrs. Nancy Leisure was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., August 14, 1836, and is of Dutch descent. In the fall of 1839 her parents and their ten children came to Clinton county, Ind., and here the father died the following spring, but the mother survived until 1878. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Leisure has been blessed with three children, viz: Charles Marion, Jacob Ellsworth and Ulysses Grant. For years the parents have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and since May, 1866, Mr. Leisure has been a Freemason, being now a knight templar. His wife is a member of the Eastern Star lodge, an adjunct of the Masonic order. Ulysses Grant Leisure is a worthy son of

his father, has graduated with credit from the Frankfort schools, and has made quite a reputation as a workman in wood.

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JOHAN F. LUDINGTON, farmer of Jackson township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Clinton county, Ohio, March 4, 1833, son of Stephen and Ann Ludington. Stephen Ludington was the son of Thomas, whose father came from Ireland. Thomas Ludington was born in New York, and died in the state of Ohio. Stephen Ludington was born in New York, early accompanied his parents to Ohio, thence emigrated to Wisconsin, where he lived a short time, and in 1850 became a resident of Clinton county, Ind., where his death occurred in the month of October, 1857. His wife, whose maiden name was Anna Holdcraft, died in February, 1867. They were the parents of six children, namely: John F., Anna (deceased), Lucinda, wife of Joseph Halcy, Harvey, Delilah, wife John W. Witt, and Ellen (deceased).

John F. Ludington was reared to a life of labor on his father's farm and was unfortunate in not having the advantages of an education in his youth. He learned to read and write after reaching manhood, and early chose the machinist's trade for his occupation. He first worked in the city of Chicago for one William Tuttle, in whose employ he remained about seven years, after which, for about fourteen years, he ran stationary engines at different places. He enlisted October 20, 1861, in company K, Fortieth Indiana infantry, Capt. A. E. Gordon, and went into camp at La Fayette, remaining there about a month. Later, his regiment went to Indianapolis, thence to Louisville, Ky., and Mr. Ludington saw his first active service in a forced march through Kentucky and a portion of Tennessee

to Shiloh, in the bloody battle of which he took part. From Shiloh his command went to Holly Springs and Iuka, thence to Tusculumbia, Ala., and various other places in that state. Later, after devices marching, the regiment reached Munfordsville, Ky., and thence marched back to the city of Louisville. He took part in the battle of Perryville, after which the regiment followed in pursuit of Gen. Bragg.

It would be difficult, in a sketch of this kind, to narrate, in detail, all the marches, skirmishes, and battles in which Mr. Ludington took part, but suffice it to say that throughout his varied experience, covering a period of nearly four years, he earned a reputation for duty bravely and uncomplainingly performed, of which he feels deservedly proud. He took part in the battle of Murfreesboro and the Chattanooga campaign, and met the enemy in the bloody fights of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. From Chattanooga he accompanied his command to Knoxville, thence to Georgia under General Sherman, and participated in the battles around Atlanta, among which were Buzzard's Roost, Kinggold Station, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas and New Hope Church. At Strawberry Plains his regiment veteranized, after which he went home on a furlough. At the expiration of thirty days he rejoined his command at Round Top, Ga., thence went to Atlanta in time to take part in the battle of Peach Tree Creek. His regiment assisted in the pursuit of Hood to Franklin, Tenn., and after taking part in the battle at that place went to Nashville, where the army of Hood was almost annihilated. After various other movements in Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas, Mr. Ludington was finally discharged at Indianapolis in 1865. He was wounded in the battle of Shiloh but refused to be taken to the hospital, and at Perryville he

also received a severe wound in the arm. At Murfreesboro he received a gun-shot wound in the thigh, and on the twenty-fifth of September, 1863, was captured by the enemy and held until the twenty-eighth of December following. After leaving the army Mr. Ludington resumed his trade, but subsequently engaged in farming, which he still carries on. He has been twice married—the first time on the twenty-eighth of August, 1857, to Susannah Daugherty, a union blessed with the birth of six children, four living—Mary J., wife of Frank Gunion; Minerva A., wife of Samuel West; James M. and Armetta M. The names of those deceased are Anna E., born June 11, 1857, died February, 1875; Ida, born November, 1865, died December, 1865. The mother died August 28, 1887, and on the sixteenth day of March, 1890, Mr. Ludington married his present wife, Mrs. Sarah A. Helmick, *née* Harbaugh. Mr. Ludington is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Odd Fellows' order, and of the G. A. R. Politically he is a republican and in religion a Methodist.

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SAMUEL KYLE LONG, a leading farmer and influential citizen of Owen township, Clinton county, Ind., is descended from sturdy German ancestry. His grandfather, Samuel Long, was a native of Virginia and a farmer by occupation. He was a democrat in politics and served for a number of years as justice of the peace. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian, and his death occurred at the age of eighty years. His children were John, Sam, Joseph, Maria and David. The last named was born in Virginia in 1793, and he, too, carried on agricultural pursuits. He was married January 8, 1829, to Annie Harkrader, who was born October 6, 1809, and they became the parents of the following children:

George W., who married Sarah Striker; Catherine, wife of W. L. Mabbitt; Elizabeth J., wife of Warren Adams; Martha A., wife of W. H. Weaver; Margaret M., wife of John Lennon; Sarah E., wife of W. McClune; Matilda, wife of J. H. Fennell; Annie S., wife of Robert Young; Benjamin F., who served in the late war as a member of the Third Indiana cavalry and died in hospital; Samuel K., of this sketch; J. D., who married Hannah Heron; Mary, wife of Frank McCrary; and Amanda M., who died at the age of thirteen. The father, David Long, removed with his parents first to Butler county, Ohio, and in 1832 became a resident of Clinton county, Ind., where he entered 160 acres of farm land. This he cleared and improved and to it added a tract of eighty acres. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics he was a democrat and took an active interest in the party. His life was one of industry and enterprise until his last ten years, when he suffered greatly from rheumatism. He died in 1871, at the age of seventy-two.

Samuel K. Long, whose name heads this record, was born in the township which is still his home, December 14, 1844, was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads, and was educated in the common schools. He remained at home until October 26, 1872, when was celebrated his marriage with Nancy A. Miller, who was born July 25, 1842, and is a daughter of Solomon and Eleanor (Logan) Miller, who were also natives of Indiana. Mrs. Long is a member of the Presbyterian church. By their marriage they had one son, who was born December 18, 1874, and died March 31, 1882. During the late war, Mr. Long, feeling that his services were more needed at home, sent a substitute to the field and entered upon his business career as a farmer. He had but little capital, but has made the most of his opportunities, and now owns some 400 acres of rich



Samuel W. Lyon



Clarissa Lyon.

land, comprised within three farms, which are supplied with good buildings and all modern conveniences. That on which he resides comprises 160 acres, and he devotes his time and energies to general farming and stockraising, in which he has met with good success. The home is a beautiful residence, surrounded by large evergreen trees, and is one of the model farms of the community. Mr. Long has led a busy life, yet finds time to devote to public interests. He supports the democracy, has attended its county conventions, and has served as the honored treasurer of Sedalia lodge, No. 508, F. & A. M. Having accumulated a comfortable competence, he enjoys it largely through travel, and has visited many of the points of interest throughout this country.

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SAMUEL W. LYON, a leading farmer of Jackson township, Clinton county, Ind., was born on the farm where he now resides August 25, 1847, and is the only surviving child of Samuel Lyon. Samuel Lyon, Sr., was born in North Carolina in 1792, removed with his parents to South Carolina, where he lived until his fourteenth year, at which early age he entered the army under his father, and served his country as a soldier for some time. Later he engaged in farming, which he pursued until 1831, and then sold his property, including a number of slaves, and removed to Indiana, entering an eighty-acre tract of land in Clinton county. He afterward added 168 acres to the original purchase, and became a farmer of considerable means. When over forty years of age he married Mary Mundell, daughter of Isaiah Mundell, who bore him three children, only one of whom is now living, to-wit: the subject of this sketch; the other two, James and Mary, died at the ages of six and fourteen years respectively. Mrs.

Lyon died in 1854, and her husband departed this life four years later.

After the death of his father, Samuel Lyon, Jr., made his home for some time with his cousin, John Brown, and afterward, for five years, lived in the family of his guardian, Stewart Breckinridge. He had then reached an age when he was at liberty to choose his own guardian. Accordingly he selected William Salesbury to look after his interests, and he made his home with that gentleman until he reached his majority. He then took possession of his own estate, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits, following the same with such success that he is now one of the most enterprising and progressive farmers of Jackson township, as well as one of the prominent citizens of Clinton county. On the twenty-seventh of August, 1872, Mr. Lyon and Miss Clarissa, daughter of Nicholas Strain, were united in the bonds of wedlock. Mrs. Lyon was born in Montgomery county, Ind., October 14, 1855, and is the mother of four children—Rosa Ulla, born May 25, 1873, now the wife of N. Jett; Maggie E., born July 18, 1875, a prominent teacher of the county; Fleeta C., born March 12, 1880, and Verna Wilson, born March 4, 1886.

Mr. Lyon, at this time, is the possessor of 300 acres of fine land in Jackson township, and in addition to general farming gives considerable attention to the breeding of fine livestock, making a specialty of full-blooded short-horn Durham cattle, in which his success has been most encouraging. He takes much interest in educational matters, giving his children good advantages in this direction, and he is indeed one of the public-spirited men of the township in which his life has been passed. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to lodge No. 413, and the Baptist church, with which both himself and wife are identified, embodies his religious creed.

ROBERT McCLAMROCH is a prominent factor in the financial history of Frankfort, and a citizen whose judgment in all matters pertaining to monetary transactions is seldom or ever at fault. Mr. McClamroch's ancestral record is traceable back through several generations to Scotland, from which country his great-grandfather emigrated to America many years ago and settled in North Carolina. His grandfather, James McClamroch, was a native of North Carolina, and there married Elizabeth Cornell, who became the mother of several children, the names of whom are as follows: Thomas, father of Robert; James, John, Mrs. Martha J. Longfellow and Mrs. Sarah Beal. Thomas McClamroch was born in August, 1808, in North Carolina, grew to manhood on a farm in Butler county, Ohio, where his parents settled as long ago as the year 1809, and was there united in marriage to Nancy Baldrige, who was born in Ohio November 15, 1815. The parents of Mrs. McClamroch were Daniel and Sarah (Woods) Baldrige, both natives of Ohio and members of old and highly respected families of Butler county. After his marriage Thomas McClamroch engaged in farming, which he carried on in Ohio till 1838, at which time he emigrated to Indiana, locating in Boone county, where he purchased a tract of wild land, from which he afterwards cleared and developed a good farm. He possessed abilities as a trader of a high order, and during a residence in Boone county, covering a period of about eleven years, he became the possessor of over 600 acres of land, beside other valuable property. In 1849 he moved to Indianapolis, from which time until his death, December 15, 1859, he lived a life of retirement. He was a man of excellent judgment and wise intelligence, an earnest member of the Christian church, which he assisted liberally with his means, and until 1854 supported the democratic party, but after

that year was a strong adherent of the principles taught by the republican party.

Robert McClamroch, one of two children born to the above, first saw the light of day in Butler county, Ohio, on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1834. He was only four years old when brought by his parents to Boone county, Ind., and in his youth assisted his father in the work of the farm, and such education as he gained was that afforded by the common schools, which he attended during the winter season until his twenty-first year. He remained under the parental roof until reaching manhood's estate, and then accepted a position with what is now known as the Big Four railroad company as bridge repairer, which he held for a period of about four years, and then married and engaged in the pursuit of agriculture on the old home place in Boone county. He continued farming successfully until 1860, in which year he moved to Indianapolis, but remained there only a short time, and then began tilling the soil in Clinton county, purchasing a farm in the township of Kirklin, where he made his home until 1891. In 1874 Mr. McClamroch became interested in the banking business in Frankfort, since which date he has been identified with the Farmers' bank, first as director and since 1881 as president. He moved to Frankfort in 1891, the better to look after his various business interests, and is now one of the prominent men of the city. Mr. McClamroch is a man of unimpeachable integrity and correct business methods, and by his upright life has won the esteem of his neighbors and fellow-citizens in a marked degree. To him, more than usual to the lot of men, came the endowment of a wealth of physical, mental and moral qualities which developed into the highest conception of manhood, and an illustration of an upright, pure and successful life; a man of decisive character, open, frank and fearless in the ex-

pression of the right; cautious and deliberating in all of his transactions, he possesses in a high degree the powers of self-content amid exciting surroundings. Unambitious, he has ever exhibited a broad and liberal respect for and consideration of the rights of those with whom he has come in contact in business relations or otherwise. Thoroughly honest and just, he has always been relied upon to be the same to others. He has fine business abilities, is a well preserved and fine appearing man, and his genial disposition and urbane manners have made him universally popular. By strictly legitimate and honorable methods he has greatly increased his possessions, and at this time stands financially among the wealthy men of central Indiana. He owns over 1,000 acres of fine land in Clinton county; 320 acres in the county of Boone, beside valuable real estate in the city of Frankfort and elsewhere. In politics Mr. McClamroch is a republican. He was married on the seventh day of February, 1858, to Elizabeth J. Holleraft, who was born in Clinton county, Ind., July 19, 1835, the daughter of Abraham and Mary Holleraft. Mr. and Mrs. McClamroch are the parents of the following children: Mary F., wife of Charles K. Smith, a merchant of Clinton county; Charles B., a farmer of Clinton county; Thomas, deceased; Abraham, a well known business man of Frankfort; James, connected with the Farmers' bank; Nancy and Grace, the last two living at home with their parents. Mrs. McClamroch is one of the active workers of the Christian church of Frankfort.

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ALLEXANDER IRWIN McCONNELL, who devotes his time and attention to farming in Kirclin township, springs from sturdy Scotch ancestry. His grandfather, Alexander McConnell, was also a farmer and lived on land near Dayton,

Ohio. The National Soldiers' Home now stands on a part of the old place. Mr. McConnell was a soldier in the war of 1812, was a Jeffersonian democrat, and was a Presbyterian. His children were Robert, James L., Alexander and Jefferson. James Lindsay McConnell was born near Dayton, Ohio, February 24, 1797, and lived at home until his marriage with Mary (Irwin) Nesbitt, who was born in Ohio in 1803. Six children graced their union—James, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Mary J., Alexander I. and one who died in infancy. The home farm comprised 204 acres near Thorntown, Boone county, Ind., which Mr. McConnell entered from the government at \$1.25 per acre, obtaining the necessary money by selling his store at Thorntown. He was a hard-working man and was highly respected by all who knew him. He and his wife held membership with the Presbyterian church, in which for forty years he served as elder. In his political views he was a republican. On the twenty-first of August, 1876, he was called to the home beyond, and his wife passed away March 6, 1848, leaving a good example to the children.

Alexander I. McConnell acquired his education in the public schools and the Thorntown academy, and when not yet seventeen years of age enlisted, on the fourteenth of March, 1865, in company B, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Indiana infantry, under Capt. Joseph B. Hobb. From Camp Carrington at Indianapolis they were sent to the Shenandoah valley in Virginia, where Mr. McConnell was detailed to herd the cattle belonging to the government, and there remained until honorably discharged August 4, 1865, and immediately after his return he resumed work on the farm. On the eleventh of November, 1867, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. McConnell and Mary E. McKensey, who was born August 11, 1848, in Clinton county, Ind.,

and is a daughter of Alfred and Sarah A. (Reese) McKensey. Mr. McConnell had sixty-eight acres of land given him by his father, and in 1878 traded this for eighty acres in Marion township, which he made his home until 1885, when he bought sixty-four acres on section 4, Kirklin township. He has drained the place, which is also well fenced and is supplied with all modern improvements and conveniences, and through his earnest efforts his land is transformed into a very valuable tract. In 1893, Mr. McConnell was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the twenty-ninth of September, at the age of forty-five. She was a member of the Christian church of Cyclone, and an earnest christian, whose loss is felt throughout the community. Mr. McConnell belongs to the same church. In politics he is a republican, and has served as a delegate to the county conventions, but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to devote his time and attention to his business interests, in which he has met with fair success.

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JAMES McDAVIS, one of the most prominent citizens and farmers of Madison township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Liberty township, Butler county, Ohio, October 17, 1821, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Sweet) McDavis, natives respectively of Vermont and New York. William McDavis was born May 20, 1799, and Elizabeth (Sweet) McDavis was born June 28, 1798. When James was five years old his father moved into a hotel at Princeton, where the family lived three years, then removed to a hotel at Bethany, where the father died one year later at the early age of thirty-one years, leaving a wife and four children, of whom James was the eldest. The mother continued

in the hotel until her family were grown to maturity, when she died, in October, 1874. The father lived at his birth-place until nineteen years old, then emigrated to Butler county, where he lived and died as before stated. The parents were of Scotch-English ancestry. Mr. McDavis served a few months at blacksmithing and carpentering, and was very skillful in the use of tools and made most of his own repairs. He at one time kept a general store and dealt in agricultural implements at Hamilton village. He also traveled over a great portion of the United States.

James McDavis came to this county in 1843 and settled in Madison township, about one mile north of Mulberry, where he leased some land of James R. Elliott, on which he lived eleven years. In 1854 he left the farm for two years and purchased forty acres of his present farm and soon afterward purchased sixty-two acres where he now lives, to which he has added from time to time until he now owns 132 acres. He came to this county with only three dollars in money in his pocket, and all he owned, including horses and wagon, were not worth more than \$150. He was first married August 20, 1843, in Butler county, Ohio, to Miss Martha Fleming, daughter of John Fleming, who was born in said county December 14, 1822. Miss Fleming's parents died when she was ten years of age, and she was left to care for herself when very young. Her death occurred September 10, 1865, and she was buried at Dayton, Tippecanoe county, Ind. She left three children—Frances E., born April 21, 1847; Jessie A., born July, 24, 1860; Elizabeth A. was born September 14, 1851, and died at the age of six months. Frances E. was married, and died July 14, 1874, leaving two children—Frank and Calvin. Jessie A. was married to John Mattox and is living in Ross township. Mr. McDavis was married the second time March 26, 1867,



W. A. McGuire, M.D.

to Martha L. Lindley, daughter of Dodd and Sarah (Skillman) Lindley, the former born in the state of New York in 1796, and died in 1846 in Butler county, Ohio; the latter born in 1801 near Trenton, N. J., and died in the same county in 1856. Mrs. McDavis was born in Butler county, Ohio, August 25, 1833, where her parents were also married. Mr. and Mrs. McDavis have one child, namely, James, who was born September 14, 1871, and is one of the representative young men of his township and has taken for his life partner Miss Leonora Jacoby. Mr. and Mrs. McDavis are rearing an orphan girl named Ella Hamilton, whose parents died when she was but eleven years of age. Mrs. McDavis was reared a Baptist. Mr. McDavis is a Universalist and politically is a republican. He is president of the Dayton Gravel Road company and a director in the Farmers' Fire Mutual insurance company, of Clinton, Carroll and Tippecanoe counties.

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WILLIAM H. McGUIRE, M. D., one of the most prominent medical practitioners in the city of Frankfort, was born in Carroll county, Ind., June 11, 1847, and is the son of John and Sarah (Michaels) McGuire, natives of North Carolina and Virginia respectively and of Scotch-Irish extraction. The birth of John McGuire, the father of the doctor, took place July 30, 1818, and the parents of John were Elias and Elizabeth (Crowl) McGuire, who were also natives of North Carolina, from which state they removed to Butler county, Ohio, and thence in 1837 to Carroll county, Ind., where they passed the remainder of their days. They were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church and in this faith reared their family, who were born and named in the following order: Isaac C., de-

ceased; Daniel, deceased; William, of Clymers, Ind.; John, father of Dr. Wm. H.; Susan, Lavinia and Sarah, all three deceased; Elizabeth, wife of J. Tucker of Kansas. John McGuire came to Indiana with his parents and with them made his home, assisting in the care of the farm, until his marriage at the age of twenty-eight, when he engaged in farming on his own account in Carroll county, and followed this honorable vocation until his death, May, 10, 1891. His marriage took place, however, in Clinton county, Ind., September 3, 1846. Mrs. Sarah (Michaels) McGuire is a daughter of William and Susanna (Neher) Michaels, who were both natives of Virginia and resided in Augusta county when their daughter was born. To the marriage of John and Sarah McGuire ten children were born, viz: William H., the subject of this sketch; John J., a stone cutter of Logansport, Ind.; Elisha H., farmer of Logansport; Samuel, deceased; Elias, farmer of Logansport; Susanna, wife of William Koble of Logansport; Sarah, deceased; E. Jasper, of Logansport; Mary, deceased, and Ella, wife of Charles Taylor, of Winamac, Ind. The mother of these children died August 9, 1894.

Dr. William H. McGuire received his primary education in the district schools; this was supplemented by a course of study in Wabash college for a year. This was followed by a course of study in medicine under Dr. F. A. Schultz, at Delphi, Ind., beginning in 1870, and this in turn was followed by graduation from the Eclectic Medical institute of Cincinnati, January 27, 1874. His first three years of practice were with his former preceptor, Dr. Schultz, and then in June, 1877, he settled in Frankfort. During his residence in Delphi the doctor became as popular as a democratic politician as he did as a physician, and in 1876 was elected coroner, the duties of

which office he filled most satisfactorily to the public and with credit to himself until his removal to Frankfort. Here, in 1881, his political acumen and sagacity having been at once recognized, he was elected by his party as city treasurer, and for two years ably performed the duties of that office, at the same time making a most enviable reputation as a medical practitioner. Having given ample evidence of his superior abilities as a public officer, and having served as the first democratic treasurer of Frankfort, he, from 1884, until May, 1886, was selected as chairman of the county central committee and served in a most acceptable manner. He then resigned, and in December of 1885 was appointed special examiner for the United States pension bureau. After remaining in the pension office for two months, he was transferred to Bloomington, Ill., and ten months later to White Hall, in the same state, where he remained until May 30, 1888, when he was recalled to Washington, where he was on duty until September of the same year, and was then assigned to duty at Springfield, Mo., at which point he resigned in April, 1889, and returned to Frankfort, Ind., where he has since been enjoying a lucrative general practice, and has, beside, been secretary of the board of examining surgeons for pensions since September, 1893.

The first marriage of Dr. McGuire took place in Clinton county, Ind., September 6, 1868, to Miss Mary J. Logan, a daughter of David Logan and born in Franklin county, Ind., February 22, 1844. To this union were born five children, named as follows: Lenora May, deceased; Candace L., wife of George U. Scroggy, of Chicago, Ill.; Willie F., deceased; Arthur L. C., of Frankfort, Ind., and an infant, deceased. The mother of these children died March 12, 1878, and the doctor next married, October 22, 1878, Miss Floretta Pence, who was born in Clinton county, Ind.,

February 27, 1846, and is a daughter of Wesley Gaskill. Mr. and Mrs. McGuire are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, while fraternally the doctor is a Freemason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the I. O. R. M. and a K. of H. He, is a most faithful adherent of his party, is the owner of some valuable real estate in Frankfort, is eminent in his profession, and is universally respected by his fellow-citizens.

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MORDECAI B. MCKINSEY, a prominent citizen of Clinton county, Ind., and for a number of years an able and acceptable minister of the Christian church, is descended paternally from Scotch ancestry and traces his family history back to his grandfather, George McKinsey, who came from the old world in colonial times and served for seven years in the war of the Revolution. George McKinsey settled originally in South Carolina, where he engaged in farming until about the year 1808, when he migrated to Warren county, Ohio, his death occurring in the latter state a number of years ago. His son, Nehemiah, father of the subject, was born in South Carolina in 1795, and appears to have inherited the martial spirit of his father, as he served with distinction in the war of 1812 under Gen. Harrison. In 1816 he located near Vincennes, Ind., and in 1822 moved to Montgomery county, where he made his home until his removal to the county of Clinton in the year 1830. In the latter county he became the possessor of a valuable tract of land, consisting of 320 acres, the greater part of which he improved and upon which the remaining years of his life were passed. His wife, Catherine Elliott, to whom he was married at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1816, bore him nine children—Andrew J., George E., Urban C., Joab, and Mordecai B., living; those deceased

are Abraham, Wesley, Samuel and Eliza. After a married life of fifty-eight years, Nehemiah and Catherine McKinsey died December 19, 1874, and October 5, 1875, respectively.

Mordecai B. McKinsey is a native of Clinton county, Ind., and dates his birth from the nineteenth day of August, 1833. Like the majority of country boys, his early years were spent in the routine of farm labor; but he attended the common schools, where he acquired a fair English education, which was afterward supplemented by a course of study in the high school of Frankfort. When but sixteen years of age he began teaching, and followed that profession successfully during the winter season for a period of fifteen years, farming and attending school in the meantime. On the twenty-first of May, 1854, Mr. McKinsey was married to Mary A. Young, after which event he went to Nebraska, where, for about seven years, he followed farming not far from the city of Omaha. He returned to Clinton county in the year 1861, and here resumed agricultural pursuits, which he followed until 1865, in March of which year he enlisted in company K, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana infantry, with which he served until honorably discharged August 4 of the same year. Returning from the army, he again resumed farming and was thus engaged until 1871, but in the meantime he yielded to an inclination of long standing and entered the ministry of the Christian church. He was formally ordained to ministerial work in 1869, and since that time has been a faithful preacher of the Word in various parts of Indiana, principally the counties of Miami, Cass, Fulton, Hamilton, Clinton, Boone, Montgomery, Fountain and Delaware, in all of which he has done good work, strengthened old congregations and organized new churches. At this time he is preaching at four different places, and still sustains his reputation as an able and

successful exponent of the teaching of the church with which he is identified. During the year 1889-90 his specific work was that of evangelizing and building up and organizing congregations in destitute places, a duty for which his well-known abilities peculiarly fitted him.

His first wife, of whom mention is made above, bore him one child and died on the nineteenth day of August, 1855. Mr. McKinsey's second marriage was solemnized October 8, 1863, with Martha Troutman, daughter of Greenup and Mahala (Shoemaker) Troutman, a union severed by the death of Mrs. McKinsey on the eighth of October, 1880, it being their marriage anniversary. The following children were born to the above union: Maud and Madge, twins, whose birth occurred November 12, 1866. Maud became the wife of Edward Spray, and Madge married Burke Beard, an attorney of Wolcott, Ind. Mr. McKinsey married his present wife, Mary J. Ewan, on the ninth day of February, 1885, and one child has blessed the union: Mordecai B., whose birth occurred June 13, 1888. Mr. McKinsey is a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity, belonging to subordinate lodge and encampment, in both of which he has held important official positions. He also belongs to the G. A. R., and in politics affiliates with the republican party.

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DARIUS MCKENZIE, one of the honored veterans of the late war and an influential citizen of Kirklin township, Clinton county, is of Scotch descent. His grandfather, Rutherford McKenzie, was born in Virginia, and in 1827 came to Harrison county, Ind., where he built a cabin and opened up a farm. He was a Methodist and a democrat, and died at the age of seventy.

His children were William, John, Sarah and Alexander. Alexander McKenzie, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia in 1821, and became a shoemaker, and also manufactured ax-handles. He married Phebe Haines, who died in 1847, and afterward wedded Mrs. Matilda (Rice) Whitehead. He belonged to the Methodist church, and was an honorable, upright man. During the Mexican war he served as a member of the Second Indiana infantry under Captain Kimball, Colonel Bowles and Jefferson Davis, who was brigadier general. His children were Elizabeth, Samuel, Darius, Mary, Rebecca, Lucy, John and Hannah.

The gentleman whose name heads this record was born in Harrison county, Ind., December 20, 1840, and was eight years of age at the time of his mother's death. When a lad of twelve he left home and began to earn his own living, working as a farm hand. After his father's second marriage he returned home, and during the winter attended school, while in the summer he worked for Jonathan Peters, and afterward for his uncle, John McKenzie, who took a great interest in him and gave him a share in the crops. With him Darius lived for three years, when, on his uncle's death, he worked for Jonathan Hancock, who proved a warm friend.

In 1861, Mr. McKenzie entered his country's service, enlisting at the first call for volunteers, but the quota was full, and not until the call for three-year men was issued could he go to the front. The Seventeenth Indiana then enlisted as a body with Col. Milo S. Hascall, Lieut. Col. J. T. Wilder, Maj. Gorham and Capt. Clenny, in command of company K. From Indianapolis they went to Cincinnati, where they received supplies and then took the train to Parkersburg, Va., whence they marched to Charleston. Two years later they returned to Parkersburg and then went to

Oakland, Md. They took part in the engagements at Laurel Hill, Rich Mountain, Philippi and Beverly, and built breast-works across the Cheat River valley. The enemy also built breast-works, and as they did not advance, the Union forces began the attack and succeeded in capturing the drawings of Gen. Lee's campaign. Later they defeated the troops of Stonewall Jackson, then met the enemy at Greenbrier Bridge, and later returned to Webster, Va., and went by the way of Cincinnati to Louisville, where they arrived in February, 1862. The army under the command of Gen. Buell marched to Nashville, where they joined Thomas' corps and proceeded to Pittsburg Landing. They were in the long siege of Corinth, and then went to Stevenson, Ala. Gen. Bragg was driven from Perryville after a severe battle. Under Col. Wilder, who was placed in command of the brigade, the troops saw hard service. Needing new supplies, they asked for the Spencer gun, and offered to have its price deducted from their pay, but this was not done. Being well equipped, they started after the enemy, which they met at Hoover's Gap, where they were closely followed by the infantry under Gen. Thomas, and there the enemy, largely superior in numbers, were driven back. On they went to Chattanooga and to Ringgold, Ga., where Gen. Wilder's command led the way, and at Rockface Spring a hard battle was fought. The Union forces fell back to Chickamauga, where Wilder's brigade was dismantled, and joined the infantry. In order to destroy Rosecrans' supplies, they crossed the Tennessee river and accomplished their task. They forced the rebels into battle, and Farmington and eight hundred prisoners and all the artillery were captured. Going to the rear of Bragg's army, they destroyed his supplies, and took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge.

In the latter part of 1863, the president declared that all soldiers that had served for two years, on re-enlisting, could have a thirty days' furlough. This Mr. McKenzie and his comrades did. He was mustered out January 1, 1864, and the same day joined the veteran service. After the furlough, the troops went to Ringgold, Ga.; then went on the march to Atlanta, taking part in the battles of Resaca, Dalton, New Hope Church and others. They were in the siege of Atlanta, and followed the Confederate troops to Rome, Ga. On the 28th of October, Mr. McKenzie was shot in the right arm by three minie balls and received a severe wound in the right side. He was then captured, and his clothing and all valuables taken from him. He received rough treatment, but at length his wounds received attention and his arm was amputated; yet they had little care and he suffered terribly. At length, in talking to a little colored boy, he found that from a certain Col. Young he might possibly obtain help, and this hope was fulfilled. The colonel tenderly cared for him and supplied him with comforts, while the good man's wife supplied him with ample food. Afterward he was sent to a rebel prison, where he remained until the close of the war, when the prisoners were exchanged. He had neither clothing nor food, and in consequence suffered greatly. The experiences of those days will never be forgotten, and the tale is almost too terrible to tell. At length, on reaching the Union lines, he was sent to a hospital conducted by ladies from Indiana, and afterward went to Benton Barracks, where he received orders to go home. On again going to Indianapolis he reported to the hospital surgeon, and there remained until September 13, 1865, when he was honorably discharged.

Mr. McKenzie was at that time without money, and in order to gain a living sold ballads written in honor of the soldiers. About

this time Gov. Morton took an interest in him, and urged him to attend Bryant & Stratton Business college, and board at the city hospital, which he did. He afterward successfully engaged in selling books for Col. Straight, and in 1867 established a grocery store in Kirklin, in partnership with John Harding, whom he bought out a year later. Since that time he has carried on general merchandising and is doing a large and profitable business. He also owns 340 acres of rich land and the McKenzie Hotel.

In politics, Mr. McKenzie is a stalwart republican. He served for eight years as township trustee, and when running for county treasurer reduced the democratic majority from 800 to 160. He was married October 28, 1872, to Jemima McIntyre, who was born August 10, 1841, and is the daughter of Richard and Sevena McIntyre, of Ohio. They have a daughter, Ethel, born May 4, 1880. The parents are members of the Methodist church, and Mr. McKenzie belongs to Kirklin lodge, No. 299, I. O. O. F. In his business he has prospered, overcoming the many difficulties and obstacles in his path and working his way upward to success. He was a faithful and honored soldier, and upon southern battle fields, among the boys in blue, there could be found none truer than he.

JOHN T. McQUINN, a farmer of enterprise, residing in Forest township, Clinton county, Ind., is a native of Johnson county, Ind., and was born February 18, 1842. His grandfather, Ezekiel McQuinn, was born in Virginia September 2, 1767. He was twice married, and to his first marriage were born six children: Ruth, Susannah, Elizabeth, Catherine, James and Isaiah. His wife died while yet a resident of Virginia, and later Mr. McQuinn moved to Kentucky, where

he married Elizabeth Coons, who bore him seven children, viz.: Strather, Sarah, John, Willis, Martin, Jephtha and Newton. In 1834 he moved to and settled on a farm of 160 acres in Johnson county, Ind., at Nineveh, and he and wife were members of the old Baptist church society that erected their house of worship on a corner of his farm. Jephtha McQuinn, son of Ezekiel and father of John T., was born in Kentucky August 10, 1818, at the age of sixteen came with his father to the new home in Indiana, and in 1840 married Luzina Chappell, daughter of John and Mary (Musselman) Chappell, to which union were born the following children: John T., Mary E. and Rebecca A. The mother of these children died when John T. was but eight years of age, and the father then married Elizabeth Musgrove, daughter of Nathan and Rebecca (Chappell) Musgrove, the offspring of this marriage being William N., Newton A., Ira W., Levi and Silas H. The parents are still living in Johnson county on a farm of 145 acres.

John T. McQuinn has always lived on a farm. He married Sarah C. Crim, daughter of John and Mary (Adams) Crim, both living in Boone county, Ind. The children born to John T. McQuinn are seven in number, viz.: Oscar M., Truda B., Mary L., Charles E., William A., Dezza B. and Annie C. Mrs. Sarah C. McQuinn died October 26, 1891, a pious member of the Christian church, mourned alike in the home circle and by a host of loving friends. Mr. McQuinn has a fine farm of 133 acres, in a good state of cultivation and improved with a new dwelling of good size and convenient in all respects. He is a progressive citizen and much respected by his neighbors. His son Oscar, now twenty-one years of age and single, possesses much of his father's spirit of enterprise, and has already shown himself to be a farmer of shrewd judgment and foresight.

CHARLES TAYLOR MADISON, who is prominently connected with the political and business interests of Kirklin, Clinton county, Ind., well deserves representation in this volume. He was born in Henry county, Ind., May 9, 1839, and is of Irish descent. His father, Charles Madison, was a farmer of North Carolina, who in his boyhood started out to make his own way in the world. He married Eliza J. May, daughter of Bentley May, a farmer, and to them were born the following children: Caleb, John F., Washington, Thomas, Nicholas Niles, James, Sam, Delilah M., Sarah L., Elizabeth and Charles T. The mother, who was the second wife of Mr. Madison, died at about the age of fifty years. She had been previously married to Mr. Niles, by whom she had three children. Mr. Madison was a whig in politics and died at the age of sixty years.

Charles T. Madison was left an orphan at the age of eleven. His education was neglected and his boyhood was one of hardship. After working on a farm he went to Iowa, where he remained four years, and then returned to Henry county, Ind., where he engaged in farm work for five years.

In April, 1861, Mr. Madison enlisted in the Sixth Indiana infantry for the three months' service, and participated in the battle of Philippi, Laurel Hill and Carrick's Ford. Here the regiment voted whether they should continue in service or not, but the majority wished to return home. Mr. Madison re-enlisted on the twenty-fourth of August, in company A, Thirty-sixth Indiana infantry, and from Indianapolis went to Camp Wickliffe, Ky., where he spent the winter. Finally they went to Fort Donelson, thence to Nashville, where amidst great rejoicing they were received by the people, who gathered around them in dense crowds, so that they had to force their way to the state house. They thence proceeded



David Maish. Sr

ed to Shiloh, taking part in the hard-fought battle at that place; then followed the enemy on their retreat to Corinth; later they were sent to the mountain regions of Tennessee, where for several days they lived on parched corn, as Gen. Bragg had cut off their supplies. Later, followed the battle of Perryville, whence they went to Louisville, and later took part in the battle of Stone River, and at Chickamauga. Mr. Madison with his troop saw hard service; he went through the entire Atlanta campaign, serving in the battles of Dalton, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca and Kenesaw Mountain, where Mr. Madison was shot in the left hand and suffered the amputation of one of his fingers. At Big Shanty his wound was dressed, and thence he went to Jeffersonville, where, his term of service having expired, he was honorably discharged. For three years and four months he never slept in a house, and for two years after his return his wound so troubled him that he was unable to work.

Mr. Madison was married September 15, 1867, to Sarah A. Harris, who was born April 4, 1851, and is a daughter of Gideon and Jane (Harris) Harris. They became the parents of the following children: Eliza D., born June 23, 1868; Hoza G. (deceased), born October 12, 1870; Lillie M. (deceased), born December 20, 1872; Gideon H., born July 16, 1875; Osie L., born March 2, 1878; Charles P., born October 18, 1880; Minnie A., born December 31, 1884; Hattie D., born September 28, 1887, and Zepphi, December 26, 1891. Mr. Madison began farming at the time of his marriage, and two years later bought forty acres of land, now free from all indebtedness. Upon it he built a residence and commodious outbuildings, and the place is neat and thrifty in appearance, indicating the careful supervision of an enterprising owner. Mr. Madison is a republican in politics and has served as a delegate to the county

conventions. He is a member of Chickamauga post, No. 40, G. A. R., of which he is now aid de camp, and his son Gideon H. belongs to the Sons of Veterans. C. T. Madison and his wife hold membership with the Christian church, in which he is now serving as trustee. His life has been an honorable and upright one, and all who know him esteem him highly for his sterling worth and strict integrity.

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DAVID MAISH.—Few men in Clinton county are as well known as the subject of this biography, and to him as much as to any one man is the county largely indebted for its present advanced stage of civilization and the position it occupies among the most highly favored sections of the commonwealth of Indiana. David Maish, Sr., father of our subject, was born in York county, Pa., and his mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Tyson, was also a native of the Keystone state. David Maish, Sr., was one of the early settlers in Clinton county, moving to the same in the year 1836, accompanied by a family of ten children, whose names are as follows: Sarah, George, Jacob, David, Matthias, Joseph, Catherine, Hannah, Henry, and Frederick. One child, Lydia, died in Pennsylvania, and four children were added to the family after their arrival in Indiana, to-wit—Mary J., Elizabeth, Martha and James D. Mr. Maish arrived in Clinton county six years after its organization, and the country being then new, he had a prodigious amount of hard labor to perform before he could make his investment profitable. The land upon which he settled was covered with a dense forest growth, and he was obliged to work early and late in order to remove the same and fit the soil for cultivation. With a large family to support, his prospects were often discouraging, but, undaunted by his situation, he per-

severed courageously until his efforts were ultimately crowned with success. In his day, Mr. Maish was a very active participant in all measures for the improvement of the county, and he is remembered as one of the potent factors in the material advancement of the country. He departed this life on the thirtieth day of May, 1868, after a residence of thirty-two years in the county, and his wife died in 1880.

David Maish, Jr., the immediate subject of this notice, was born May 14, 1823, and he remained with his father on the farm until his twenty-second year, attending such primitive schools as the country afforded at intervals in the meantime. At the age of twenty-two, he left home to bear his part in the struggle of life, his sole amount of available wealth at that time consisting of one shilling in money. He obtained employment in a grist and saw-mill owned by one Samuel Kyger, where he remained three months, receiving for his services the very modest compensation of nine dollars per month. The following summer, he worked at cistern building for twelve dollars per month, and then engaged with John W. Blair to drive a four-horse team, loaded with merchandise, to La Fayette, Ind. The following February he again accepted employment with Mr. Kyger for a more liberal compensation, and remained with that gentleman during the six succeeding years. In 1847 Mr. Maish entered into the marriage relation with Miss Altha Norris, and, immediately thereafter, purchased 160 acres of land, upon which his present home is located. About five years after his marriage, a destructive fire occurred in the mill in which he had been employed, reducing it to ashes. Being again thrown upon his own resources, he determined to embark in the milling business for himself. He accordingly rented the Spring Mill property in Washington township for a term of one

year, at the end of which time he removed to his farm and followed agricultural pursuits with the most gratifying success until his retirement from the active duties of life in 1880. The married life of Mr. Maish has been blessed with ten children, named, respectively: William C., George O., Elizabeth M., Hannah E., Willard P., Edward N., Susan J., David T., Altha A., and Emma J. Of these children the following are living: Willard P., Elizabeth M., Edward N., Susan J. and Emma J.

On the twenty-seventh day of July, 1876, Mr. Maish was called upon to part with the faithful companion of his married life, the wife and mother, whose gentle influence had been such a potent power for good in the home circle during a period of twenty-three years. This sad event cast a deep gloom over the family circle and was felt as a personal loss by her many friends throughout Clinton county. In the way of the gospel she lived, and with its blessed rays to light and comfort her through "the dark valley," she passed peacefully away beyond the trials of this mortal land to "the inheritance prepared for the saints."

When Mr. Maish first located upon the land now occupied by his beautiful farm, it was a dense wilderness without even a cabin to offer its friendly shelter. With the energy and determination with which his life has ever been characterized he went to work with a will, and in due time built a home for himself and wife and fitted a goodly number of acres for cultivation. The original dwelling, a rude structure built of logs, served its purpose well, and in time was replaced by a more handsome and commodious building, which now stands as a monument to his industry and courageous perseverance under difficulties. Mr. Maish has added to his original purchase from time to time until his possessions in real estate amount to 711 acres. Of this amount 424

acres have been cleared and cultivated by himself. Mr. Maish has ever taken great interest in internal improvements, was especially active in the advancement of railroad facilities, which he aided liberally, and employed valuable time in soliciting subscriptions for the enterprises. He has always favored any and all measures calculated to enhance the interests of the county whenever such have been submitted to the people for their approval by ballot, and he is indeed a public-spirited citizen in all that term implies. As stated above, Mr. Maish retired from active life in 1880, since which time he has lived in Frankfort, where he owns a comfortable home, in which his declining years are being passed. His has indeed been an active life, and his success financially and otherwise is the result of prudence, industry and wise business forethought. Although in his seventy-second year, Mr. Maish still possesses in a marked degree the possession of his faculties physical and mental, and bids fair to live for many years to come. This fact is readily vouched for by the excellent portrait on the page preceding the opening of this biography.

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MELCHOR MAISH, a prominent farmer of Center township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Carlyle, Cumberland county, Pa., February 24, 1837, the son of Joseph and Catherine (Draurbaugh) Maish, natives of York county, Pa. Joseph, the father of Melchor, was a son of Joseph Maish, a native of York county, Pa., and he a son of John H. Maish, who came from Germany in 1751 and first located in Philadelphia, Pa., whence he moved to York. Mrs. Catherine (Draurbaugh) Maish, mother of Melchoir, was a daughter of Peter Draurbaugh, who married a Miss Gilmore, and was of German descent. To this union were born

two children, Melchor and William H., a more extended notice of the latter being given below. The father of these sons died at the age of thirty-eight, in 1843, in York county, and the mother died in 1846, at the age of thirty-four, and after the death of his parents, Melchor made his home with his maternal grandmother, by whom he was reared a farmer. In the fall of 1855 he came to Clinton county, Ind., lived here a year, and then, for two winters and one summer, worked in Johnson county, Iowa. In the spring of 1858 he went through Cincinnati and Pittsburg back to York, Pa., and on January 23, 1859, married Mary McDonald, who was born in York county, Pa., December 31, 1836, and daughter of James H. and Mary (James) McDonald, natives, respectively, of Cumberland and York counties, Pa. James H. McDonald was a son of Josiah McDonald, who, with his brother, John, came from Scotland. Josiah settled in Cumberland county, Pa., and John in Ohio. The renowned Joseph McDonald, of Indiana, was a first cousin of James H., the father of Mrs. Maish. Mrs. Mary (James) McDonald, the mother of Mrs. Maish, was a daughter of Owen and Jennie (Brandon) James, natives of Wales. Owen James was a gallant soldier in the war of 1812-15, and at the advanced age of ninety-four passed from earth in York county, Pa.

Mr. Maish settled on his present farm of 102½ acres in section 12, Center township, Clinton county, August 16, 1864, and here has led a most prosperous agricultural and horticultural career. He is a solid democrat in his politics, and in his religious faith, with his family, adheres to the United Brethren church. His children were named, in order of birth, as follows: Catherine, Elmer H., Margaret, Jane, Clara Ann, Emma D. and William James—all surviving, with the exception of Emma D.

WILLIAM H. MAISH, of Center township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Fairview township, York county, Pa., August 20, 1840, and is the younger son of Joseph and Catherine (Draurbaugh) Maish (originally spelt Maisch), the details of whose biography are given above in the sketch of Melchor Maish. After the death of his parents, as above related, William H. was reared by his grandmother until the age of twelve, when he was hired out to a farmer, for whom he worked for one dollar and a half per month for two years; then worked for a year for his uncle, George Rockey, and at the latter's death was placed out by his guardian with another farmer at four dollars per month, one dollar less than he could have earned elsewhere. A year later young Maish hired himself out for seven dollars per month, regardless of the wishes of his guardian, and worked for two summers and three winters for the employer of his choice. Being now eighteen years old, he chose for his guardian his brother, Melchor, with whom he lived until February 28, 1861, when he married Eliza Berkheimer, a native of Cumberland county, Pa., and of German descent. The young couple went to farming in Cumberland county, but in 1863 Mr. Maish was drafted into the army. He, however, was exempted on the payment of \$300, and in April, 1864, came to Indiana with his brother and others and located in Carroll county, where he lived until March, 1893, when he came to Clinton county, where his brother had already settled. Here William H. settled on a farm just east of Frankfort, having, however, been quite popular in Carroll county, where he had served as constable for four years and as township assessor five terms, being in his politics a staunch democrat.

In 1880 Mr. Maish lost his wife, who had borne five children, viz: Joseph H., George B.,

Catherine (who died at the age of six years), Eliza E., and Mary S. The second marriage of Mr. Maish occurred in 1883 to Amanda Thomas, a native of Carroll county, Ind., and this union has been blessed with one child—Annie Florence. The family are adherents of the Methodist church, and fraternally Mr. Maish is an Odd Fellow. The first wife of Mr. Maish was a daughter of Jesse and Eliza (Kimmel) Berkheimer, and the second is a daughter of Andrew and Sarah Ann (Baker) Thomas. Mr. Thomas, a native of Virginia, died in 1889, but his widow still lives in Carroll county. Mr. Maish has been very successful in life, having begun on no capital, excepting enough to buy eighty acres of timbered land in Carroll county, but he now owns 240 acres of improved land in that county and a fine farm of forty acres, just east of Frankfort, Clinton county—all gained by his superior sagacity and skillful management.

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HENRY MAISH, of Center township, Clinton county, Ind., and a resident thereof since his early childhood, was born in Perry county, Pa., November 21, 1831, and is a son of David Maish, who came with his family to Indiana about 1836 and settled near Frankfort. Henry went through all the rugged experiences of a farmer boy's life in the wilderness, attending the rude school-house, helpfully clearing away the forest, and working on the home farm until twenty-three years of age, when, November 16, 1854, he married Catherine Elizabeth Fudge, daughter of the pioneer, David Fudge, a Methodist minister. (See sketch of David Fudge). Miss Fudge was born on the farm owned by Henry Maish May 5, 1835, but was called from her husband to a better land April 27, 1875, after having borne her husband the following children: Mary Seraphina, Novem-

ber 20, 1855; Hannah Tabitha, September 8, 1857; deceased; David Fudge, August 19, 1859; Samuel M., October 24, 1861, deceased; William Henry, deceased, and an infant that died unnamed. After his marriage, Henry Maish lived for six years on rented land. His wife then inherited an interest in her father's estate, and by 1861 Mr. Maish had succeeded in buying out the rights of the other heirs and settled on the property. It then consisted of 160 acres, but he has increased it to 273 acres, replaced the old dwelling of two rooms with a modern residence, substituted the dilapidated barn with commodious modern structures, drained the land, and brought all the 273 acres under a good state of cultivation, with the exception only of twenty-five acres held in reserve. The second marriage of Henry Maish took place February 14, 1877, to Catherine Mikesell, a native of Ohio, to which union four children have been born, viz: Oris T., Pearl, Laura, and Harry (deceased). In politics Mr. Maish is a democrat, and with his family in religion is a Methodist. He comes from a very ancient German-American family, the earliest of whose ancestors, John George Maish, landed in America October 16, 1751, and settled near Harrisburg, Pa. The wife of John George was Catherine Ulp, who became the mother of six children, viz: Joseph, David, Frederick, Dolly, Christine and Catherine, all of whom lived to rear families of their own.

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DAVID FUDGE MAISH, son of Henry Maish, whose biography is given above, was born in Clinton county, Ind., August 19, 1859, where he was reared to farming and where he received a very good common school education. After reaching his majority he farmed for two years on his own account and then took an agency

for the Western Publishing House of Chicago, in whose interests he traveled as salesman or canvasser for such works as the "Royal Path of Life" and others of equal merit, through Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and other states, clear through to California, meeting with abundant success for four years. After this extensive tour through the country, Mr. Maish returned to his native county, where he is now engaged in raising small fruit, in which he is as successful as he had been in his former business. December 25 (Christmas day), 1889, Mr. Maish was married to Miss Florence May Pauley, who has become the happy mother of two children — Mary Elizabeth and Luella Pearl. Mr. and Mrs. Maish are reputable members of the Methodist church and equally reputable in society circles. Mr. Maish is also an honored member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Patrons of Husbandry. In politics Mr. Maish is a prohibitionist, having severed his political relations with the democratic party in the campaign of 1886. Since that time he has served his party as county chairman for six consecutive years, and was its candidate for county representative in 1890. He is a man of strong convictions, a forceful and eloquent speaker, and one who will command respect among his fellow-citizens in any department of life.

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DAVID FUDGE, grandfather of David Fudge Maish, being a pioneer of Clinton county, Ind., and a man of more than ordinary gifts and ability, we deem worthy of mention in this volume. He was born in Warren county, Ohio, March 8, 1810, and there spent his early manhood as farmer, and later as tanner for his brother, John Fudge. August 18, 1834, he was married to Mary Smith, of Greene county, Ohio, and came to Clinton county, Ind., the same

year, settling upon the farm now owned by Henry Maish, Sr. Here Mr. Fudge lived, tilling his farm and clearing away the wilderness about him until called to the ministry in 1847. He had been an ardent worker in the Methodist Episcopal church from the time of his conversion in Ohio, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of his brethren and friends outside the church in such a degree that, long before his entering the regular work of the ministry, he was called from far and near to conduct funerals, marriages and other religious services. As a revivalist, he was especially gifted, and Methodism owes much to his ability, and has hardly seen his equal as an organizer and leader. Many of the older residents yet living in Clinton county bear testimony to his sterling worth and integrity as a citizen. He was the father of several children, of whom Catherine Elizabeth was the first wife of Henry Maish, whose biography is given above. His untimely death occurred at Battle Ground, Ind., March 18, 1847, from that dread disease, black erysipelas, and his remains were placed in the old South cemetery at Frankfort. His widow died May 28, 1863, and her remains were interred by his side.

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WILLARD P. MAISH, ex-county treasurer and one of the youngest and most progressive stock growers and farmers of Jackson township, Clinton county, Ind., his native home, was born February 9, 1855, and is a son of David and Altha (Norris) Maish, mention of which well-known family will be found elsewhere in these pages. Willard P., at his majority, took charge of his father's farm, and has been a most successful breeder of draft and fine driving horses, and also buys cattle, sheep and hogs, which he fattens for market. February 4, 1876, he married Mary J., daughter of John

and Nancy J. (Points) Barnett, natives of Indiana and of Irish descent. Mrs. Maish is one of a family of eight children, was born August 20, 1854, and by her marriage to Mr. Maish has herself been the mother of seven children, born in the following order: David B., born April 7, 1877; Refina G., in October, 1878; John W., in January, 1880; Walter S., September 10, 1882; Altha J., June 22, 1886; Homer G. C., in December, 1889, and Mary L., September 10, 1892. Mr. Maish has been very popular with the democratic party, and by it was elected county treasurer in 1890, assuming the duties of his office November 15, of the same year, and filling the position with much ability and most satisfactorily through his term. Fraternally, he is a member of lodge No. 108, I. O. O. F., of Frankfort, and of Dacotah tribe, No. 42, I. O. R. M. Mr. and Mrs. Maish are highly respected members of the M. E. church of Frankfort, and few residents of the township of Jackson hold higher rank in the esteem of their neighbors.

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THOMAS W. MASTERS, one of the prominent citizens of Rossville, Clinton county, Ind., a substantial farmer and an old soldier, springs from Pennsylvania-German stock and an old colonial family. Christopher Masters, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania and resided in Lancaster county, where he manufactured gun barrels for the army in the war of 1812. He married in Pennsylvania and had ten children: Hannah, Jacob, Margaret, John, Aaron, William, Elizabeth, Ann, Ellen and Samuel. Mr. Masters moved to Indiana at an early day and settled at Fairfield, in Franklin county, over sixty years since. He was a blacksmith by trade, but bought a mill in Fairfield, and also land, where he passed the remainder of his days. His business in Penn-



1 PHILIP P. BAILEY.

2 SAMUEL KYGER.

3 JOHN FRUITT.

4 ABNER PENCE.

5 EDWARD CORNELISON.

6 JOHN MANEELY.

12 ISAAC D. ARMSTRONG.

13 DR. M. S. MARTIN.

14 DAVID SHEETS.

15 JOHN MOORE.

16. JOHN SEAGER

17. TAYLOR HARSHMAN

23. MARTIN BEARD.

24. ————

25. JOHN HAMILTON.

26. JOHN M. HILL.

27. CHARLES KUNTZ.

28. WILLIAM S. MCKINNEY.

31. CICERO SIMS

35. JAMES N. SIMS.

36 L. McCLURG.

37. J. C. SUIE

38. DR. N. P. DUNN.

39. RICHARD J. CARTER.

44. A. HOLCRATT.

45. JAMES FRAZIER.

47. R. M. HUTCHINSON.

48. JOHN WHITEMAN.

49. THOMAS LEE.

50. EMMETT CUSHWA.



7	JOHN BARNER.	22.	DAVID FISHER.	43.	CHARLES GROVER.
8	ABNER BAKER	29.	JOE GHERE.	44.	SAMUEL AUGGE.
9.	N. J. GASKILL.	30.	GEORGE LEE	51.	—
10.	WM. C. FRAZIER.	31.	W. H. WYNKOOP.	52.	NELSON LOUCKS.
11.	JESSE RYAN.	32.	ADAM HOFFMAN.	53.	SOLOMON ISGRIGG.
18.	JAMISON ROGERS.	33.	JAMES CASTER.	54.	BENJAMIN LEACH.
19.	P. DAVIS.	40.	MORDECAI MCKINSEY.	55.	TIMOTHY CORNELISON.
20.	W. H. H. THOMPSON	41.	URBAN C. MCKINSEY.		
21.	JOHN UTZ.	42.	H. H. BRADLEY.		

sylvania, had been running a trip hammer and forging iron. He was a prominent Methodist and died at about eighty years of age. John, his son, and father of our subject, was born August 5, 1805, received a common education, learned the blacksmith's trade and was a maker of edged tools. He married in Lancaster county, Pa., Susannah Harris, and to them were born eight children: Mary, Jacob H., John O., Jane, Thomas W., William C., Samuel B., and Levi K., the first four born in Lancaster county, Pa., and the last four born in Franklin county, Ind., where Mr. Masters moved in 1835 and bought 150 acres of land and followed his trade. By thrift he accumulated and added to his farm until he owned over 300 acres, two miles from Fairfield. Both he and wife were members of the Methodist church, in which he held the offices of steward and trustee, and was class leader for many years. He lived to the age of eighty-five years, and died on his farm January 22, 1891, highly respected in his county. His wife was born in February, 1807, and died April 1, 1887, aged eighty years.

Thomas W. Masters was born June 26, 1838, in Franklin county, Ind., near Fairfield, on his father's farm. He received a good common education, and, when the war broke out, enlisted at Connersville, Fayette county, Ind., in company L, Forty-first regiment Second Indiana cavalry, September 25, 1861, for three years, or during the war—under Col. Bridge-land, Capt. Isaiah Walker. He was twenty-three years of age and was in many battles and many skirmishes in Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, and was in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth; his regiment was all captured at Hartsville, Tenn., by Gen. John Morgan, except a lieutenant and six men, who were on detached service, our subject being one of them. Later, his regiment was paroled and sent back to Indianapolis and remounted

and armed. They were in many scouts and skirmishes about Gallatin, Tenn., and in the battle at Chattanooga, and in all that campaign; and then in the Atlanta campaign four months—in the battles of Dalton, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Rocky Face Ridge, Chat-tahoochee River, and the battles in front and rear of Atlanta. Here his time expired and he returned with his regiment to Indianapolis. The regiment was ordered to turn over the horses and saddles and to draw sixty rounds of ammunition, as trouble was expected in the southern counties of Indiana. The regiment was held at Indianapolis eight days, and was honorably discharged October 4, 1864, and Mr. Masters returned to Fairfield.

On January 3, 1865, Mr. Masters married Susannah, daughter of Joseph and Ann (Crandell) Haywood. Joseph Haywood was a substantial farmer and old settler near Fairfield, and was from an old family of Maryland, of English and German descent. He settled in Franklin when a young man, married there, and became the father of twelve children: Joseph, Mary, Margaret, Michael, Susannah, Ann, Elihu, Thomas, Jonathan, Elizabeth, Ruth and Joshua, of whom, three sons served in the Civil war: Elihu, Thomas and Jonathan. Elihu and Thomas were in the Sixty-eighth Indiana infantry, in which Thomas served three years and was in many battles; Elihu died in Indianapolis from the measles; Jonathan enlisted in the last call for troops. Mr. Haywood died during the war at the age of seventy-eight years. He was a man of high character, and reared a good family, and was a member of the Friends' church. The month following his marriage Mr. Masters came to Rossville, and bought 160 acres of land, on which he still lives, having built a substantial residence and otherwise improved it. He and wife are members of the Methodist church, in which he held office as steward, and is now

trustee. Politically he is a staunch republican, served as township trustee for two years, and was re-elected November 6, 1894, by a majority of five. Mr. Masters owns a fine farm and has been engaged in stock raising and dealing. He is one of the directors of the Rossville bank, and stands high as an honorable business man. He was an active soldier and in all the battles, skirmishes, marches, raids and campaigns in which his regiment participated, many of which he cannot now recall, but was never sick, wounded nor taken prisoner, yet had several close calls—his boot-heel having been shot off at the battle of Gallatin, Tenn., with John Morgan, and his horse wounded, and once was called to halt by the rebels at the battle of Chickamauga, but kept on. He always did his duty, and served his country faithfully.

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JOHN B. MEIFELD,—or Ben, as he is usually called—the oldest merchant tailor, and a well known citizen of Frankfort, Ind., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 10, 1851. He is a son of John G. and Josephine (Nortker) Meifeld. The former was born in Oldenberg, Germany; the latter in Hanover, Germany. The father came to this country in 1843, landing in New Orleans, and then went to Cincinnati, Ohio. The mother came by the same route to Cincinnati in 1844. They were married in the city named and had born to them the following children: Josephine, deceased; John B.; Anthony, deceased, and Emma. The mother died in Cincinnati in 1871, at the age of fifty-seven. The father and subject came together to Frankfort in 1873 and together established the business which the son, since 1891, has conducted alone. The business has been a very successful one, and while the father is now retired, he is still active at the age of

seventy-nine years. He is a pious member of the Catholic church and is highly respected by all classes of Frankfort citizens.

John B. Meifeld received an excellent education at the parochial schools, and at St. Francis Xavier college at Cincinnati; learned tailoring under his father, and learned it well, becoming an accomplished cutter as well as a successful salesman. The marriage of Mr. Meifeld took place, in 1874, to Alice Hill, of Frankfort, and the happy union has been blessed by the birth of three children, viz: Mabel, Frederick and Paul. Personally, Mr. Meifeld is a very affable gentleman, is quite popular, not only with his customers, but with the public in general, and is at the present time secretary of five local building and loan associations. He does an extensive tailoring business, unexcelled by any in the city, and guarantees all his work. He is a democrat.

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JOHN H. MERRITT, a substantial young farmer, was born in Johnson township, Clinton county, Ind., June 4, 1854, and this has always been his place of residence. Aubry Merritt, his great-grandfather, a patriot of the Revolution and of English parentage, lived and died in Hardy county, Va., where he owned a plantation and a number of slaves. Adam Merritt, son of Aubry, was born in Hardy county, Va., and married Catherine Harris of the same state. They moved to Coshocton county, Ohio, reared a family, and then came to Indiana, and settled in Clinton county in 1845, entering a farm. He was an old-line whig, but lived to be a staunch supporter of the republican party. William Merritt, son of Adam and father of John H., our subject, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, April 2, 1824, and married Rachel Keever, daughter of John and Rachel (Drake) Keever, of Warren county, Ohio. The chil-

dren born to this marriage were named, in order of birth, as follows: Mary E., Erasmus M., Margaret C., John H. and Clinton. The father of this family, William Merritt, has lived in Clinton county Ind., ever since his marriage, and is one of the most prominent citizens. His farm comprises 285 acres, and is improved with a substantial residence, barn, and all necessary farm buildings, and is in a fine state of cultivation. He is a strong republican in his politics, and in her religion his wife is a consistent Methodist.

John H. Merritt was married February 3, 1881, to Miss Annie Lybrook, daughter of Philip and Lyda J. (Sutton) Lybrook, the former a resident and farmer of Howard county, Ind., and a member of the Society of Friends. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Merritt are named Fred L., Iberna D., Clyde and Earl—the last named deceased at the age of two years. Mr. Merritt's farm contains eighty acres, is improved with a substantial modern farm house and a spacious barn, with the necessary outbuildings. He has earned this property through his own thrift and industry, assisted by his prudent and painstaking wife, and he is still progressing. He is regarded by the citizens of the township as a man of worth and intelligence, and his family is equally respected.

ALPHEUS L. MENDENHALL, a substantial farmer of Forest township, Clinton county, Ind., springs from sterling English lineage. David Mendenhall, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of North Carolina, but moved through the wilderness and settled in Hamilton county, Ind., in its early history. He here entered a farm in the primitive wilderness, amid the brush and frog ponds, built a rude cabin of poles, afterward clearing the land and making

a farm. He was an old-line whig in politics. Cary Mendenhall, son of the above and father of our subject, was born in Hamilton county, Ind., and was reared on his father's farm and attended the old-fashioned log school-house, a rude, uncouth structure, as compared with the school-house and furniture of to-day. After reaching manhood's years he married Abigail Dawson, the daughter of David and Eliza (Burroughs) Dawson. The following children in order of birth were born to this union: Walter, Alpheus L., Mary E. and Augustus. The father was a staunch republican in politics and had a birth-right in the Friends' society. He died at the early age of twenty-seven years. He was a man that was highly respected by all who knew him intimately. His widow afterward married James A. Stanley, and to this marriage Frank, Charles and Flora were born. Mrs. Stanley is a devout member of the Christian church and is now residing in Clinton county on the farm.

Alpheus L. Mendenhall was born in Hamilton county, Ind., August 29, 1852. He has always been on the farm, but received a good common education. He married Laura Carrick, daughter of William and Ann (Dow) Carrick, the former of whom was a farmer by occupation, and a mechanic. He was also a prominent man of the church and Sunday-school. When married, Alpheus L. and wife settled on a farm in Clinton county, where they now reside; they own a place of eighty acres, a good house and modern barn. The farm is well improved. He is a populist and the first one in the township. He and wife are members of the Christian church. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge, No. 593, at Scircleville, has passed all the chairs and attended the grand lodge. The children born to him were named: Bell, Edna (deceased), Maggie and Sarah F. Mr. and Mrs. Mendenhall, however, though sadly bereaved, have a

large number of friends and acquaintances, whose respect they enjoy to the full, and who in some measure fill the void occasioned by the loss of their daughter.

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DR. JAMES W. MERIDITH, the most successful dental surgeon in Frankfort, Ind., was born near Flemingsburg, Ky., September 16, 1831. His parents were William R. and Harriet (Davis) Meridith, the former of whom was a native of Maryland and the latter of Kentucky. William R. Meridith was but a young man when he migrated from Maryland to Kentucky, engaged in farming, and in 1830 was married to Miss Davis, a native of Fleming county. In 1836 Mr. Meridith and his young wife went to Calloway county, Mo., where he superintended a farm until 1837, then came to Madison, Ind., where he lived a short time, and then moved to Morristown, Shelby county, Ind., where he died in 1839—the father of five children, viz.: James Wayne, our subject; George D., deceased; Albert L.; Fletcher, an editor of Hutchinson, Kas.; and Tabitha, deceased. Mrs. Harriet Meridith subsequently married, in Morristown, William Adair, a farmer, by whom she became the mother of one child, John T., now deceased, the mother dying in 1853.

Dr. J. W. Meridith remained on the farm until eight years of age, then worked out at chores, helping to support the family until his mother's second marriage. The family then located in Union county, Ind., for a year, then moved back to Shelby county, where he remained until sixteen, and then apprenticed himself at cabinet-making for four years with A. C. Cooley, of Connersville, Ind. The last two years of his apprenticeship his mother passed with him. January 16, 1853, the doctor was married, near Versailles, Woodford county, Ky., to Missouri J. Boling, a native of

Woodford county, who bore one child, Jane (deceased), and she herself died June 16, 1855. The second marriage of Dr. Meridith took place at Frankfort, Ind., March 30, 1858, to Miss Eliza J. Armstrong, a native of Clinton county, and a daughter of Isaac Armstrong, of whom further mention will be found elsewhere in this volume. To this union have been born nine children, named as follows: Hettie, deceased; Jennie, wife of William T. Moore, merchant of Williamsport, Ind.; Georgie, a teacher in a city school of Frankfort; Lu A., jeweler; Carroll, Katie, Watt, Gus and Fletcher, at home. Dr. Meridith acquired the science of dentistry under Dr. Martin, of Franklin, Ind., and began its practice in the city of Frankfort, May 3, 1856, and, with the exception of nine years, when engaged in the dry goods trade, has been in active practice until the present time, standing at the head of the profession. As a member of the I. O. O. F., he represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the state in 1861, and has been honored with many other evidences of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

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LAWSON C. MERRITT, a prominent farmer and citizen of Johnson township, Clinton county, Ind., was born here February 11, 1854. His grandfather, Adam Merritt, was born and reared in Virginia, and came to Clinton county, Ind., after having lived a few years in Coshoc-ton county, Ohio, and entered part of the farm on which Lawson C. now resides. John Merritt, father of Lawson C., was also a native of Virginia. He married Helen M. Williams of Ohio, who bore two children, Julia, and an infant who was called away. The second marriage of John Merritt was to Harriet Ann Scott, daughter of James Scott, and to this union was born Lawson C. Merritt. On

coming to Johnson township with the earlier settlers. John Merritt entered and purchased a quantity of land, which he improved and increased until he owned 200 acres. He and wife were both members of the Baptist church, and both had the confidence and esteem of all that knew them. The mother passed from earth December 11, 1875, and the father died June 7, 1893.

Lawson C. Merritt was reared on the home farm, and April 27, 1876, married Miss Dorcas Pruitt, daughter of John and Nancy J. (Stewart) Pruitt, of whom further may be read on another page of this volume. The four children born to this union are named Elbert B., Walter S., John P., and Hubert. At their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt settled on their present farm, which now comprises 335 acres. It is very fertile land, and the farm is in an excellent state of improvement and is highly cultivated. The dwelling is modern in construction and the farm buildings commodious and substantial, and all this property, or nearly all, has been earned through the industry and good management of Mr. Merritt, with his amiable wife's assistance. Mr. Merritt is very prominent as a republican and was elected township trustee in 1894, and fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge, No. 593, at Scircleville, in which he has passed all the chairs, and which he has represented in the grand lodge.

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SQUIRE W. MERRILL is a railroad man of many years' experience. He was born in Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county, Mich., June 3, 1841. His father, Squire C. Merril, a native of Pittsfield, Mass., was born in the year 1800, and died at Wayne, Mich., in 1884. He was a son of Gad Merril, also, a native of Pittsfield, Mass., and a descendant of an early English emigrant

to the Bay state. In the state of New York, the subject's father married Mary Ann Wheeler, who bore him four children. For a second wife he married Harriet Hawkins, the subject of this mention being the only child by this wife, who died when her son was quite young. The father married for the third wife Cynthia Lynds, who bore one child. In 1825, Squire Merril, Sr., with his first wife, set out by wagon for the west. They settled in Washtenaw county, Mich., where they lived the remainder of their lives. Farming was the occupation of Mr. Merril. When he came to Michigan that state was a territory and its governor was Gen. Lewis Cass, under whom he served as United States marshal. He and Gen. Cass were intimate friends. His father and mother left Massachusetts in their latter days and joined him in Michigan, and made their home with him till death called them away.

The subject of this mention was born and reared upon a farm, and attended a few short winter terms of school in the old log-house in his neighborhood. At the age of fourteen years he became self-supporting, and for three years thereafter accepted whatsoever work he could get to do. In November, 1859, Mr. Merril began his railroad career. At that date, he began breaking on the Dayton & Michigan R. R., with which company he remained till 1862, when he received a severe injury in the hip, for which, after considerable litigation, he obtained damages, the effect of which was a change of employers. He next entered the employ of the Detroit & Milwaukee R. R., in the latter part of 1862, with headquarters at Detroit. With this road Mr. Merril remained for ten years, save one year in the meantime, when he was in the employ of the United States government. During that year, 1864-5, he was yard-master at Nashville, Tenn. In 1872, Mr. Merril engaged with the Canada

Southern railroad and helped construct that line, and later he became a conductor on the Chicago & West Michigan R. R. Afterward he held a similar position on the Flint & Pere Marquette R. R., then was in the same capacity on the Louisville, Paducuh & Southern, and subsequently ran on every branch of the Louisville & Nashville R. R. When S. R. Calloway, a personal friend of his, became receiver of the Detroit & Bay City R. R., Mr. Merrill became a conductor on that line, and he continued with Mr. Calloway during his superintendency. When Mr. Calloway received the management of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R., Mr. Merrill still remained with him, and since that date has either been train-master or conductor on this road, holding the latter position at the present time. While train-master he was stationed at Charleston, Ill.; in August, 1892, he moved to Frankfort, where he has since resided.

Mr. Merrill was married August 18, 1868, to Miss Emily M. Evans, daughter of John and Katherine (Myers) Evans, who was born at McKeesport, Allegheny county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill have two children, namely: Cad E., who is chief clerk for the St. Louis division of the "Clover Leaf" R. R., and Madge Emily. Mr. Merrill is a thirty-second degree Mason, belongs to the mystic shrine, and commandery. He is an experienced railroad man, and during the long term of years spent in that capacity has had the unbounded confidence of the large corporations by which he has been employed. Gentlemanly and obliging in his intercourse with all, he has much of the good will of the traveling public, and it is a compliment justly earned to ascribe to him a popularity such as few men in his arduous calling ever attain. The domestic relations of Mr. Merrill have been felicitous in all respects, and he may well be congratulated on this account, also.

WILLIAM MICHAEL, a retired farmer of Colfax, Clinton county, Ind., and a prominent democrat, was born in Montgomery county, this state, March 12, 1835, and is of Pennsylvanian-German descent, his grandfather, also named William, having come from the Fatherland prior to the Revolutionary war, in which heroic struggle he took an active part, and finally settled in the Keystone state. His son William, father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, was reared a farmer, and on first coming west located in Ohio, whence he came to Indiana, and settled in Montgomery county, and was still a comparatively young man when he moved to Clinton county and entered eighty acres of land, to which he later added until he owned 240 acres. He had married, in Ohio, Margaret Stucky, a daughter of Jacob Stucky, also a farmer.

William Michael, the subject proper of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm near Colfax and was of material assistance in hewing it out of the wilderness as the years rolled on. But he was hardly of age when he married and settled on a farm of his own in Clinton county. This happy event took place October 15, 1854, the bride being Miss Sarah J., daughter of Henry J. and Nancy (Bailey) Keedy. In March, 1876, Mr. Michael, with his wife, moved to Tennessee, and bought a farm in Davidson county, eight miles from Nashville. On this farm Mrs. Michael died December 30, 1890, a devout member of the Methodist church, and an earnest Sabbath-school worker. At her own request her remains were interred in Clinton county, where she had had a host of sincere, loving and admiring friends. The second marriage of Mr. Michael was to Mrs. Mary C. Baker, a widow, and a daughter of George Isenberger, farmer of Clinton county.

October 16, 1862, Mr. Michael was called to the defense of his country, and enlisted in company I, Eighty-sixth Indiana volunteer infantry. He was transferred to Kentucky, and his first fight was at Perryville; he was next in a skirmish at Rural Hill; then in the battle of Stone River; was captured and sent to Murfreesboro, Tenn., then to Montgomery, Ala., and then to Richmond, Va., and for thirty days was confined in Libby prison, and then exchanged at City Point and sent to Annapolis, Md.; rejoined his regiment at Murfreesboro; was sent to McMinnville, and was in a skirmish at Ringgold, Ga.; fell back to Chickamauga and took part through all that terrific struggle; was on the skirmish line at Chattanooga and also in the thickest of the fight; was at Fort Wood and Orchard Knob; was in the dreadful engagement at Missionary Ridge; was all through the Atlanta campaign, and in the hard-fought battle of Resaca; was at Jonesboro; was with Gen. Thomas in the pursuit of Hood; was at Columbia, Nashville, and then back into Georgia, and thence back again into northern Tennessee, eastern Tennessee, and once more to Jonesboro, when the war was ended and Mr. Michael honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn., in June, 1865. He then returned, after this long period of faithful service and devotion to his country's cause, and resumed the occupations of peace. Both Mr. and Mrs. Michael are devout members of the Methodist church, in which he has filled the office of steward, and both stand deservedly high in the esteem of their friends and neighbors. In politics Mr. Michael is a democrat and takes much interest in the success of his party, by which he has been honored by a nomination for the office of township trustee. Mr. Michael owns thirty-five acres of improved land in Perry township, also seven lots in Colfax, and is quite comfortably situated, as far as this world's pelf is concerned.

JOHAN MILLER, who carries on general farming and stock raising in Madison township, is one of the worthy citizens that Pennsylvania has furnished to this county. He was born in Lehigh county of the Keystone state on the sixteenth of November, 1834, and is a son of Elias and Maria (Rex) Miller, both of whom were natives of Lehigh county, Pa., and were of German descent. The father was born in 1812, and belonged to the third generation of the family in America. During his youth he learned the carpenter's trade. He worked hard, and after a time had saved \$200, and had purchased a team of horses. With his family in the wagon and with this small cash capital, he started across the country for the west, and in May, 1839, located in Clinton county, Ind. Here he purchased eighty acres of land, upon which was a small log cabin, and began the development of a farm. He afterward added to this tract until 317 acres of rich land yielded to him a golden tribute in return for his care and cultivation. His death occurred in 1876. His wife, who was born in 1811, died in 1874. The union of this worthy couple was blessed with fourteen children, of whom five died in infancy. The members of the family were John; Paul and Moses, both deceased; Edwin; Nathan; Abraham; Eliza, wife of Stephen S. Earhart; Sarah, wife of John Jacoby; Maria, wife of George Ikens.

In the usual manner of farmer lads John Miller spent the days of his boyhood and youth. He was only five years of age when his parents came to Indiana. He received but limited educational privileges, and when a young man learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some time. As soon as possible he purchased fifty acres of land south of Mulberry, and in 1882 purchased his present farm of 100 acres. This is now under a high state of cultivation and well improved with

fine buildings and all the accessories of a model farm. On the twenty-sixth of February, 1860, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Maria, daughter of Adam and Christina (Rothenberger) Karb, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and were of German lineage. They came to Clinton county about 1848, and were therefore numbered among its early settlers. In their family were five children—Maria, who was born in 1836; Elizabeth, wife of Lewis Baer; Lydia, deceased; Daniel; Rebecca, wife of Clinton Baughman. The following children graced the union of Mr. and Mrs. Miller—Carrie, born November 30, 1860, began teaching school at the age of fifteen, and is now one of the successful teachers in the primary department of the public schools of Chicago; Flora E., born August 12, 1862, is the wife of Albert C. Martz; William P., born January 12, 1865, is a harness-maker of Mulberry; Elizabeth, born in 1867, died July 29, 1870; Calvin S., born April 11, 1873, is taking a course in mechanics in Peru, Ind.; Jennie, born June 3, 1877, completes the family. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the German Reform church and are well known and highly respected people. In politics he is a stalwart democrat, but is not an office-seeker. Since the age of five years he has made his home in Clinton county, and those who have know him from boyhood are numbered among his warmest friends, a fact which indicates a well spent life.

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JOHNSON S. MILLER, a leading farmer and ex-soldier of Owen township, Clinton county, Ind., descends from an old colonial family. His paternal grandfather, Solomon Miller, was born August 22, 1795, and was the father of the following children: Mary, Jacob, Catherine, Solomon, Mary A., George, Elijah, David, James, Noah,

John, Betsey, Sarah and Rebecca. Solomon Miller came to Clinton county in 1824, and entered 160 acres of land. He died comparatively young; his widow then married William Douglass, and died in 1849. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Jacob Saylor, who was the father of eight children, viz: John, Henry, Daniel, Sanford, Andrew, Wilson, Mary A., and Hettie. Jacob Miller, father of John S., our subject, was born January 1, 1818, married Mary A. Saylor, who was a few years his junior, and to this marriage the following children were born: Mary J., John S., Sarah E., Hester A., James, Melvina, Margaret C. and Elmira. Mrs. Mary A. Miller died at the early age of thirty-seven years, and for his second wife he selected Elizabeth Coapstick, who bore him one child, Joseph, Jr. The second Mrs. Miller died in 1890. Jacob Miller, the father of these children, was the owner of 120 acres of land on the present site of Sedalia; he was very highly esteemed among his neighbors and acted as the administrator of one estate in his vicinage. His death took place March 8, 1891, and his loss was deeply felt throughout the township.

John S. Miller was born in Clinton county, Ind., November 4, 1840, and was reared on the home farm, which was then nearly all timber land, and received his education in the old log school-house. September 25, 1862, he enlisted in the Third cavalry, company H, Forty-fifth Indiana volunteers, the company being commanded by Capt. Harriett. He joined the regiment at Crab Orchard, and his first engagement was at Lavergne, near Nashville; he was in the battles of Stone River, Chattanooga, Chickamauga and Knoxville, where they were surrounded in the winter of 1863-64, and returned to Chattanooga in the spring; then started with Sherman on his march to the sea, and for seven months were under constant fire, but on August 28, 1864,

while some twenty miles south of Atlanta and under command of Gen. Kilpatrick, he was ordered, with others, on detail duty, to tear up railroad tracks and to destroy the road, even if it cost the life of every man in the detachment of one hundred. Here he sprained an ankle, was taken prisoner and taken to Andersonville. (A most interesting article from the pen of Mr. Miller, too voluminous for the pages of this work, appears in the "American Tribune," of Indianapolis, dated September 6, 1893.) After his release from Andersonville he was taken by a circuitous route to Jacksonville, Fla., and to Fernandina, and by sea to Annapolis, Md., and thence by rail to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he received an honorable discharge June 28, 1865.

On his return from the war, Mr. Miller was married, September 21, 1865, to Miss Marry E. Moore, who was born October 19, 1844, and is a daughter of James and Harriet Abigail (Stevens) Moore, and to this union the following children have been born: Leonidas R., Clifton D., May, Dell, Murad Bertram (deceased), Margorie A., Clara Leone, Elsir Hortusa, John Grover (deceased), and Blanch Gertrude. In the fall of 1865, Mr. and Mrs. Miller began housekeeping, and on the second day of March, 1866, they moved to their present farm, which then contained eighty acres, all in timber, but now is a blooming farm of 148 acres, with ten acres only uncultivated. The place is well drained with over 2,500 rods of tiling, and improved with a fine modern dwelling that cost fully \$2,000. Fraternaly he is a member of Sedalia lodge, No. 508, F. & A. M., in which, with the exception of secretary and tyler, he has filled all the offices. He is also a member of the Oliver Short post, No. 390, G. A. R., at Rossville. His boys are also members of the Sedalia lodge of Masons, and in religion the family are Methodists, in which church Mr.

Miller is trustee and has served as superintendent of the Sabbath-school. Politically he is democrat, has been a delegate to the county convention, and was once elected justice of the peace, but declined to serve. The family enjoy the respect of the entire community and their social standing is of the highest.

GEORGE ANTHON MILANI, retired business man and well known citizen of Frankfort, was born in the kingdom of Bavaria March 13, 1824, the son of Adam and Margaret (Fishland) Milani, parents both natives of the same country, where they lived and died. They had a family of eight children, only two of whom are now living, namely, the subject of this sketch and a sister. George A. Milani enjoyed the advantage of a good education in the schools of his native country, and, while young, began learning the trade of watchmaking in a small city about twenty miles from Vienna, Austria. He followed his trade at different places in the old country until 1850, at which time he came to the United States, locating first in Crawfordsville, Ind., where he established himself in business as a watchmaker and jeweler. After continuing at the above place for four years, he removed to the town of Ladoga, Montgomery county, thence in 1860 came to Frankfort, where he has since made his home.

Mr. Milani followed the jewelry business and watchmaking with most gratifying success until 1885, in which year he practically retired from active life and is now spending his declining years in the enjoyment of that quietude which only those who have battled long and earnestly with the world know how to appreciate. Personally Mr. Milani is quite popular in Frankfort, and belongs to that large and eminently respectable class of people who in a

quiet way exert a wholesome influence in the community. He was married, in 1851, to Elizabeth Clevenger, daughter of Samuel Clevenger of Montgomery county, Ind., who died in 1871, leaving two children: Julia, wife of A. B. Kempf, and Jennie, who became the wife of Ferdinand Dern, both living at this time in the city of Frankfort.

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PROF. OSCAR S. MILLER is an influential citizen of Sedalia, Clinton county, and the honored principal of the graded schools of that place. The family originated in Holland. His grandfather, Charles Miller, was born in Pennsylvania, and married Sarah Heller of that state, by whom he had eight children—Peter, Alfred, Stephen, Sarah, Adeline, Joseph, Amanda and Christian. He was a tailor by trade and accumulated considerable property, including 400 acres of valuable land. He and his wife were active members of the Dutch Reform church, and he was a stalwart advocate of democracy. All of his children lived to rear families of their own. Christian Miller, father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania in 1840, and in 1864 was joined in wedlock with Jane Amanda Toxel, who was born in 1843, and is a daughter of Stephen and Esther (Mickley) Toxel, who were natives of Pennsylvania but moved to Indiana in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Miller had eight children—Oscar S., Charles E., who died at an early age; William S., Joseph D., Sarah E., Annie M., Minnie M., who was a twin sister of Annie, and died at the age of a year and a half, and Adeline J. The parents began their domestic life in the home of an uncle, where they lived for two years, when Mr. Miller purchased twenty acres of partially improved land. This he afterward sold, and rented other land. He

met with many difficulties and hardships in the early days, but at length prosperity crowned his efforts, and as the result of good management and perseverance he is now well-to-do. He supports the democracy and he and his wife belong to the Dutch Reform church, in which he served for many years as elder. They are well known people and their friends in the community are many.

Professor Miller is one of the native sons of Clinton county. He was born October 8, 1864, spent his boyhood days on the old home farm and began his education in the public schools. In 1886, he entered the Danville Normal college, and has also attended the county normals. His aptitude for study and earnest application have made him a scholarly man and brought him success in his work in teaching, which he began in 1886. He is now principal of the schools of Sedalia, which occupy a fine two-story brick building, erected at a cost of \$3,500. During the summer months he engaged in farm work and other pursuits, and in the summer of 1894 filled the important position of book-keeper for the firm of Milnor Brothers, extensive dealers in stock and grain. On the 10th of February, 1891, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Miller and Miss Sarah Ellen Morrissey, who was born in this state, April 17, 1869, and is a daughter of Michael and Malinda Morrissey, of Irish descent; both parents died when Sarah Ellen was eight years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have a pleasant, tasty home, surrounded by beautiful maple trees, and the household is noted for its hospitality. Mr. Miller warmly advocates the principles of democracy, and by his ballot supports that party. He also belongs to the Dutch Reform church. A man of sterling worth and strict integrity, he well merits the high regard in which he is held, and deserves mention in this volume. April 14, he received the democratic nomination for trustee

of Owen township, and was elected November 6, 1894, being one of the few democrats to achieve victory.

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SAMUEL MOHLER, one of the old settlers and substantial farmers of Owen township, Clinton county, Ind., a deacon in the German Baptist church, descends from a Swiss family who came to America and settled in Pennsylvania in old colonial times. Ludwig Mohler, great-great-great-grandfather of our subject, came with his family from Switzerland on the ship Thistle, via Glasgow, Scotland, to America, arriving August 29, 1730, and settling in Lancaster county, Pa. He was born April 4, 1696, and died in January, 1753, aged fifty-seven years, nine months, and two days. Henry, the forefather of this branch of the family, is traced five generations. These facts and the following genealogy are taken from a genealogical chart made by Simon Mohler, a descendant of Henry, who died an aged man in Lancaster county, Pa. He took the facts from the old records, tombstones and traditions of the family. From Jacob the following branch comes: He married Mariah Bucher, and they had the following children—Mary, Fannie, John, George, Kate, and Elizabeth A. From John of this generation, who was the fourth from the founder of the family in America, spring—Elias, Jacob, George, Emanuel, William, Nancy and Polly. From Emanuel spring—John, Rebecca, George, Sarah, Susan and Eliza. This is all the record preserved by Jacob, the son of Ludwig. From Henry, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, son of Ludwig the founder of the family and the ancestor of this branch of the Mohler family, spring—Sarah, Marion, Susan, Henry, great-grandfather of our subject; John Jacob, Cris, Sarah and Eliza. These are the third. The

fourth generation from Henry of the third generation, are Mary, John, Henry, grandfather of our subject; Samuel and Elizabeth. The fifth generation from Henry of the fourth generation, are—Samuel, Hannah, Rebecca, Allen, the father of our subject; John and Eliza. From the sixth generation from Allen of the fifth (the father of our subject), spring six children: Daniel, Samuel, Henry, John, Mary and Ellen.

Henry Mohler, grandfather of the subject, was a substantial farmer of Lancaster county, Pa., and married Annie Landis. They were German Baptists and it is believed that all the Mohlers were German Baptists. He died at forty-five years of age in Lancaster county, Pa. Allen, son of the above and father of our subject, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1801, received a common education and became a farmer. His father gave him \$1,000 in land in Cumberland county, Pa. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Ludwig Kurtz of Lancaster county, Pa., and to them were born five children. This wife died, and he married Sarah Murphy, and by her had one child, Ellen. After marriage he resided in Lancaster county, Pa., two years, and then lived in Cumberland county, Pa., until 1854, when he came to Clinton county, Ind., and settled on eighty acres of land in Ross township, to which he added until he owned 120 acres and was a prosperous farmer. He was an honorable, hard-working man, respected by all who knew him. He died in 1885, aged seventy-five years.

Samuel Mohler, our subject, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., April 5, 1836, received a common education and became a carpenter and farmer. He came, when eighteen years of age, with his parents to Indiana and followed the trade of a carpenter for twelve years, and built many barns in this part of the county, especially on Twelve Mile Prairie. In 1866

he married Mary J., daughter of George and Rebecca (Thrush) Sthaler, from Pennsylvania, of English descent. Mary J. was born in Hagerstown, Md., September 23, 1846. Her parents died when she was but seven years old. Her father was a blacksmith and died in Harrisburg, Pa., and she was brought up by her uncle, Jacob Thrush, who came to Indiana in 1854 and settled in Ross township. He was a substantial farmer and blacksmith. To Mr. and Mrs. Mohler were born nine children: Sarah, married Noah Reppart, a farmer of Ross township; Albert, married Rebecca Anderson, is a baker and confectioner in La Fayette, and has one child; Edward, Simon, Eliza, Manson, Annie, Willis and Margie. After marriage Mr. Mohler settled on his present farm in Owen township. He and wife are members of the German Baptist church, in which he has been deacon ten years. In politics he is a republican. He is an industrious, hard-working man and has brought up a respectable family of children and has given them all good educations.

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GEORGE E. MOORE, D. D. S., of Frankfort, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Acton, Ontario, June 3, 1868, and is a son of John and Jennie Moore. John Moore, the father was born in Nickell, in 1841, and Jennie Moore, the mother, was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., in 1846. They were married at Guelph, Ontario, November 1, 1865, and first located in Acton, where John Moore engaged in the saw-mill and lumber business and remained there until 1873, and then moved to Limehouse, Ontario, where he engaged in the lumber and lime trade, was successful financially, and still resides there. To Mr. and Mrs. Moore have been born four children—Charles, of Lancaster, Ohio, pho-

tographer; George E., whose name opens this paragraph; and Albert and Frank, at home.

George E. Moore attended the high-school in Guelph, graduated in 1886, and then for three years was employed as clerk in the wholesale hardware store of J. M. Bond & Co.; he next entered the Ohio Dental college at Cincinnati; (the second established in the United States) October 1, 1889, and graduated in March, 1892, and then engaged as an assistant in Monroe, Mich., where he remained one-and-a-half years; then passed a year in Chicago, and finally came to Frankfort, and here achieved a fine reputation and built up a lucrative practice considering the brief period he has been here. He has finely equipped rooms and makes a specialty of crown and bridge work, the highest branch of his art and the crucial test of the abilities of the artist. Dr. Moore is a Knight of Pythias, and is personally a most genial gentleman.

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JAMES W. MOORE was born in Clinton county, Ind., November 23, 1848, the son of John and Mahuldah Moore, natives of Ohio and of Irish descent. John Moore was born February 28, 1813, in Hamilton county, Ohio, accompanied his parents to Rush county, Ind., about the year 1830, and later became a resident of the county of Clinton, where he engaged in farming. His was indeed a very industrious life, and his labors were followed with well deserved reward, as he became in time one of the most prosperous farmers of Jackson township. He was married July 11, 1837, to Mahuldah Douglass, who proved indeed a true helpmate and who bore him the following children: Thomas, of Clinton county; Emily, deceased; Rachel, wife of Jacob McKinsey; Robert, died in the army; William F., a farmer of Boone county; James W., subject of

this mention; Clarissa, wife of William Goldsberry; Eliza, wife of Hiram Irwin; John B., a resident of Hamilton county, Kan.; Charles, a resident of the county of Boone; Morton L.; Alice, wife of Edward Berry; Mahuldah, deceased; and Anna, deceased. The father of these children died on the nineteenth day of January, 1890. He was a devout member of the Presbyterian church, with which, with his wife, he became identified in 1857, and in every relation of life commanded the respect of all with whom he became acquainted.

James W. Moore was reared in his native county, in the common schools of which he received his educational training, and, after residing under the parental roof until his twenty-fourth year, purchased a tract of land in Jackson township, consisting of forty-four acres, and engaged in the pursuit of agriculture upon his own responsibility. To his original purchase he made additions from time to time, and is now the possessor of 137 acres of land, well improved, the buildings on the same ranking with the best in the community where he resides. Mr. Moore has always been a careful farmer and believes in the true dignity of agriculture as a science. He has given considerable attention to the raising of fine stock, particularly cattle and hogs, and in this department his success has long since been assured. Mr. Moore has been twice married; the first time on the twenty-third of April, 1872, to Charity V. Goldsberry, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, April 5, 1848, the daughter of Amos and Anna Goldsberry, both parents natives of Ohio. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Moore resulted in the birth of the following children: An infant, born March 1, 1873, died March 21 of the same year; Ernest W., born April 23, 1876; Clifford F., born October 14, 1878; Virgil W., born October 5, 1880, and Urcie M., born July 19, 1887, died on the twenty-ninth of September following. The

mother of these children, a most popular lady in the community and a valued member of the Presbyterian church, departed this life September 18, 1892. On the fourth of February, 1894, Mr. Moore married his present wife, Mrs. Anna F. Truitt, the daughter of Warner and Sophia (Sill) Hayworth.

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HENRY Y. MORRISON, a widely known public man, eminent lawyer, and representative citizen of Frankfort, is a native of Adams county, Ohio, where his birth occurred on the fifteenth day of March, 1826. His father, James Morrison, was born in Fleming county, Ky., February 10, 1795, and was the son of John and Elizabeth (McGary) Morrison, natives of Ireland and early settlers of Kentucky. John Morrison was a farmer by occupation and pursued that useful calling in the above state until 1802, at which time he emigrated to Ohio, settling in Adams county, where his death subsequently occurred. He reared the following children—James, John, Henry, William, Joseph, Jane, Hannah, Elizabeth and Mary. James Morrison, father of Henry Y., was born and reared a farmer, taught school in his early days, and in 1828 moved from Ohio to Fountain county, Ind., thence, in the spring of 1835, came to the county of Clinton, locating in what is now Warren township. He entered a tract of government land, to which he made additions by subsequent purchase, and resided on his home place until his death in the month of October, 1870. James Morrison was married in Adams county, Ohio, September 30, 1818, to Margaret Sphar, who was born in Washington county, Pa., July 27, 1802, the daughter of Martin and Margaret (Duncan) Sphar. The following are the names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Morrison—John, Martin, Henry Y., Sarah J., Margaret

A., James and Owen. The mother of these children died July 17, 1886. James Morrison served as surveyor of Fountain county two terms of two years each, and for two terms was a member of the board of commissioners of the county of Clinton. He served as justice of peace and township assessor, and was a man of good judgment and many excellent traits of character.

Henry Y. Morrison was ten years old when his parents moved to Clinton county, and his only means of education was an occasional subscription school, which he attended during the winter season until his seventeenth year. He improved every opportunity offered, and having prepared himself for teaching by attending a private school taught by his friend, John P. Crothers, at that time auditor of Clinton county—he began, at the age of nineteen, to teach during the winter and worked on the farm the remainder of the year. He was engaged in educational work each successive winter until thirty years of age, at which time, in the fall of 1856, he was elected treasurer of Clinton county. At the close of his first term he was re-elected by a majority of 507, and during the time he served as treasurer, he devoted his spare moments to the study of law. He continued his legal studies after the expiration of his official term and also served as county school examiner. In 1863, he entered the law department of the Northwestern Christian university, now Butler university, at Indianapolis, from which institution he was graduated the same year, and shortly thereafter returned to Frankfort and effected a co-partnership in the practice with the Hon. R. P. Davidson. Mr. Davidson, after one year, removed to La Fayette, and Mr. Morrison then became associated with Hon. T. H. Palmer, which partnership was dissolved six years later. Subsequently Mr. Morrison entered into partnership with Hon. J. V. Kent and

Dallas Holman, and still later was associated with his sons, James W., Martin A. and John C. Morrison. He practiced successfully in the courts of Clinton and other counties of central Indiana until 1884, since which time he has not been actively engaged in the legal business. In 1867, Mr. Morrison was elected representative to the state legislature from Clinton county and proved a most useful member of that body by bringing about much needed legislation. Among the bills introduced by him was one known as a "law for the encouragement of the drainage of wet lands," otherwise known as "the individual application law," under which there have been more than 500 miles of ditching done in Clinton county alone. Mr. Morrison has always been interested in the commercial, agricultural and intellectual advancement of his county. He assisted in organizing the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Terre Haute R. R. company, now known as the Vandalia, of which he was chosen a director, and he spent considerable time and money in securing donations of right-of-way, etc. He also assisted in organizing the Frankfort & Kokomo R. R. company, and was complimented by being elected first president of the same, and retaining the office for a number of years after its completion. He devoted several years, while in the prime of life, to secure the construction of this road, was a director of the La Fayette, Muncie & Bloomington R. R. company, and at one time was president of the Frankfort & State Line company.

Politically, Mr. Morrison has always acted with the democratic party. He served as president of the school board of Frankfort, and also as president of the Clinton county Agricultural society, much of the success of the latter being due to his superior management. Financially, Mr. Morrison has met with deserved success, being at this time numbered among the wealthy men of Clinton county.

He is proprietor and founder of the town of Forest on the Frankfort & Kokomo road, now the "Clover Leaf," and he owns valuable property throughout Clinton county and in the city of Frankfort. Mr. Morrison is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the commandery, the mystic shrine, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He has filled nearly every official position within the gift of his lodge, and represented his commandery in a national conclave recently held in the city of Denver, Colo. He is also an Odd Fellow; and has been a delegate to six national democratic conventions. On the twenty-ninth day of February, 1852, Mr. Morrison was united in marriage to Miss Nancy A. Campbell, daughter of William and Peninah (Denman) Campbell, who were natives of Pennsylvania among the early pioneers of Clinton county. Mrs. Morrison was born in Clinton county, Ind., July 30, 1832, and is the mother of the following children: James W., a well-known lawyer of Frankfort; Margaret, wife of Luther Heichert; Martin A., member of Frankfort bar; John C., an attorney-at-law and dealer in real estate; and an infant that died unnamed. Mrs. Morrison, by personal effort, obtained an excellent education, which was supplemented by one year's attendance at DePauw university, Greencastle, Ind., after which she taught in the common schools of Clinton county for several terms. She is a lady of exceptional mental attainments and wide and varied information; a faithful wife and loving mother.

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JOHAN Z. MOORE, deceased, was born in Virginia in 1827, son of John and Laura (Quick) Moore, also natives of Virginia and of English descent. John Z. Moore was reared on his father's farm and came to Clinton county, Ind., in 1852, and here bought 140 acres of land, and at the time

of his death he owned 257 acres in Jackson township. He died November 2, 1890, his wife having preceded him to the grave November 1, 1888. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: James, Catherine, Clara B., John B., Andrew, two that died in infancy, and Angeline, the only survivor of the eight. Angeline has been twice married. Her first union was with Daniel Venis, to whom she bore one child—Miley N., who lives in Jackson township and owns sixty-nine acres of good land, which his mother gave him. He married Mattie DeMoss, and to this union two children have been born—Belva F. and Lemon. Mr. Venis died in 1878; Mrs. Venis then married Charles Wolf, July 8, 1894. Mr. Wolf is a business man of Frankfort and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Wolf is a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. Wolf is a republican. Mrs. Wolf still owns 157 acres of fine land in Jackson township, Clinton county.

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MARTIN A. MORRISON, a prominent member of the Frankfort bar, is son of H. Y. and Nancy A. (Campbell) Morrison, and was born April 15, 1862, in Frankfort, Clinton county, Ind. He was reared in Frankfort, where received his early educational training, graduated from the high school in 1878, and subsequently attended Butler university at Indianapolis, in which he pursued his studies until 1883. He selected law for his profession, and in the above year began a course of preparatory reading with his father, and afterward attended the law department of the university of Virginia, from which he graduated in 1886. He was admitted to the bar in that year and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Frankfort, where he has since continued, and he now occupies a conspicuous

place among the successful attorneys of the Clinton county bar. From 1886 to 1890 he was associated in the practice with his father and brother, but since the latter year has had an office of his own.

Martin A. Morrison was married August 29, 1888, in Franklin, Ind., to Lillian L. Thompson, who was born in Dupont, Ind., May 29, 1862, daughter of Robert and Abigail (Williams) Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison's home has been brightened by the birth of two children: Robert H. and Marillous M. M. A. Morrison, for a young man, has had a wide and varied experience in his profession and is recognized as one of the most successful attorneys of Frankfort. His services have been retained in many noted cases, among which was the celebrated railroad tax case, in which he was employed as counsel by the citizens of Center township. He was five times reading clerk in the general assembly of Indiana, also served as reading clerk for democratic state conventions, and was similarly employed, in 1892, in the democratic national convention. He represented his college in the state oratorical contest in 1883, and his wife was chosen to represent Franklin college on the same occasion. In 1883, Butler university conferred upon the title of A. B., and in 1887 he received from the same institution the degree of A. M. The university of Virginia, in 1886, conferred the degree of B. L. Mr. Morrison is one of the leading democrats of Clinton county, with which party he has affiliated ever since attaining his majority. He is a Mason of high standing, having taken the knights templar degree, and he also belongs to the order of the Eastern Star. He has a pleasant home in Frankfort, and as a citizen, he is progressive, public spirited and liberal, enjoying, in a marked degree, the confidence and good will of his fellow-citizens and the community at large.

OWEN A. J. MORRISON, M. D., who is successfully engaged in the practice of the medical profession in Middlefork, has the honor of being a native of Clinton county. He was here born February 26, 1845, and is a son of James and Margaret Morrison, who were highly respected people of the community. Upon his father's farm he was reared to manhood, and in the common schools of Warren township he acquired his primary education. He afterward pursued his studies in Frankfort. When he had attained his majority he began farming the old homestead, which he operated until 1878, but it was his earnest desire to enter the medical profession, and in that year it became possible for him in some degree to carry out his cherished plans. Mr. Morrison at that time entered the medical college of Fort Wayne, Ind., and after pursuing a two years' course was graduated therefrom on the second of March, 1880. Immediately after, he opened an office in Middlefork, where he has remained continuously since, and during the period that has elapsed he has built up a large practice, which is still increasing. He is a close student of his profession and his skill and ability well merit his success.

On the twenty-ninth of November, 1866, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Morrison and Miss Annie E. Johnston, daughter of William V. and Lucy (Fuell) Johnston. Her parents were numbered among the early settlers of this county, and in their family were seven children, namely: Annie, wife of our subject; Catherine, Blake and Bartholomew, all deceased; Marjory, wife of Marion Stotter; Martha, wife of Martin Campbell; Effie, wife of Albert Betts. Mrs. Morrison was born August 11, 1848. Two children grace the union of the doctor and his wife—Olive B., who was born May 11, 1869, and is the wife of Andrew J. Farrier; and William H., who

was born January 30, 1871, and married Hattie Schafer. Dr. Morrison takes some interest in civic societies and belongs to Middlefork lodge, No. 304, F. & A. M., and also to the Good Templars' society. He holds membership with the Universalist church, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a prohibitionist, having supported that party since 1884. He has always made his home in Clinton county, and those who have known him from boyhood are numbered among his warmest friends, a fact which indicates an honorable and well spent life. Those who know him esteem him highly for his sterling worth and strict integrity, and he well deserves representation in this volume.

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JOHAN MURPHY, an ex-soldier, and one of the most prosperous farmers of Michigan township, Clinton county, Ind., is of Irish ancestry, but descends from an American family that antedates the Revolutionary war. His great-grandfather was, indeed, one of the patriots of that historical and heroic struggle, having entered the army that fought for the independence of America from Juniata county, Pa., where he had settled. Andrew Murphy, the son of this Revolutionary hero, was born in Pennsylvania, married Martha Wharry, and was an early settler of Clinton county, Ind. He followed farming all his life, was a strict Presbyterian, and in politics was a Jacksonian democrat. Alexander B. Murphy, son of Andrew and Martha (Wharry) Murphy, was the father of John Murphy, the subject especial of this sketch, was born and reared in Pennsylvania, where he married Mary VanSweringen, daughter of E. VanSweringen, a wealthy farmer, and came to Indiana about the year 1857. For two years he lived in Carroll county, and in 1859 came to Clinton county and pur-

chased and improved a farm of eighty acres. He also taught for some years in Pennsylvania and Indiana. Mrs. Murphy died February 15, 1859, in Carroll county, Ind., the mother of the following children: John, Andrew, Margaret, Mary J., Martha W., and Druscilla, who died in infancy in Pennsylvania. Alexander B. Murphy then married the widow Tetrick, with whom he lived happily until his death, November 30, 1882, when he was buried with Masonic honors.

John Murphy, whose name heads this biographical notice, was born in Juniata county, Pa., May 25, 1840, and has always been a farmer. He came to Indiana with his parents, and August 29, 1862, enlisted in company I, One Hundredth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, and took an active part in the engagements in which his regiment participated, including the siege of Vicksburg, the Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, the battles of Jackson, Miss., at Chattanooga, at Knoxville, again at Chattanooga, and at Resaca was knocked down by the explosion of a shell, and was struck by a spent ball at Missionary Ridge. He fought twice at Jonesboro, fought at Savannah, and marched on to Washington to take part in the grand review. Although he passed through all these perils and hardships, he was never sick nor in hospital, and was honorably discharged May 20, 1865. He now receives seventeen dollars per month for his gallantry and faithful service to his country. November 1, 1866, Mr. Murphy was married to Rebecca Kelly, a sister of James and William Kelly, whose biographies will be found elsewhere in this volume. In 1876, Mr. Murphy and wife settled on a farm of seventy acres in Michigan township, which farm he has increased to ninety acres, all highly improved and in a fine state of cultivation; his residence is modern in its construction, is well furnished, and is an ornament to

the neighborhood, and his barn is substantial and commodious. In politics, Mr. Murphy is a populist, and was honored by that party, in 1892, by the nomination for the office of county treasurer. Fraternally, Mr. Murphy is a member of Herman lodge, No. 184, F. & A. M., and of Stone River post, G. A. R., at Frankfort. He is respected as a most energetic and useful citizen, and as a progressive agriculturist, and socially he and wife stand very high. They have no children.

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FRANK C. MUSE, who is extensively engaged in contracting and building in Mulberry, is recognized as one of the most prominent business men of the place, and in the history of the county well deserves representation. Like many of his fellow-citizens, he is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Lehigh county on the fifteenth of September, 1854. In that county his parents, Charles and Sarah (Hartzler) Muse, were also born. During his boyhood Frank learned the carpenter trade with his father, and soon became an efficient and expert workman, so that at the age of eighteen he was admitted to a full partnership in a large contracting business. In 1878 he came to Clinton county, Ind., and located two miles east of Mulberry and lived there three years, and then built in the town, and moved into his house in the fall of 1881. In 1885, he also established a butcher shop in Mulberry, which he managed for three years, and at the same time continued his work at carpentering. The firm of Muse & Son employ twelve hands and are doing an extensive and constantly increasing business.

In 1877, Frank C. Muse was joined in wedlock with Miss Clara Moher, daughter of John and Amanda Moher. Their marriage has been blessed with a family of eight children, six of

whom are yet living, viz: Milton, who was born December 8, 1877, died April 20, 1878; Oliver F., born February 4, 1879; Howard M., born April 9, 1881; Beulah A., born December 9, 1882; Mamie M., born March 27, 1885. Harry R., born February 12, 1887, died in 1892; Sada, born November 3, 1892; and Claude L., born April 3, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Muse hold membership with the Lutheran church, and in social circles occupy an enviable position. Mr. Muse votes with the democratic party, but has never been an office seeker, preferring to give his time and attention to his business interests, in which he has met with good success. He is progressive and enterprising, faithfully lives up to his part of the contract, is straightforward and honorable in all dealings, and therefore receives from the public a liberal patronage. He is also a valued citizen and one who takes a commendable interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community.

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FRANK A. MUSHLITZ, trustee of Michigan township, Clinton county, Ind., for the years 1890 to 1895, with his residence at Michigantown while performing his official duties, descends from an ancient Austrian family, members of which, on his paternal side, settled in America in the early part of the eighteenth century. The great-grandfather of Frank A. was the progenitor of the American family Mushlitz, and founded his settlement in Northampton county, Pa. Monroe Mushlitz, grandson of the immigrant alluded to above, and father of Frank A., was born in Northampton county, still resides there, and is one of the most successful agriculturists of the Keystone state. Monroe married Mary Rodgers, a daughter of Herman Rodgers, who, at the age of twelve years, came from Germany at the beginning of the present

century, and after passing through the usual tribulations of pioneer life, succeeded in acquiring a competency as a farmer in the Lehigh valley of Pennsylvania, and there died in 1856.

Frank A. Mushlitz, who was born in Northampton county, Pa., November 5, 1854, and was third son of a family of ten children, was reared on his father's farm, and also received an excellent education by attending the Weaversville Normal school of Northampton county, Pa., and this training was completed by an attendance at the Ladoga Normal college of Indiana for several years. Thus prepared, he followed school-teaching for seventeen terms, of which two terms were taught in Lehigh county, Pa., a year in the state of Michigan, and the remaining terms in Clinton county, Ind. He has been quite popular as a democrat, and beside his present office of township trustee, has filled the position of justice of the peace. He married Rebecca F. Cohee, daughter of Wilson and Susanna (Douglass) Cohee. The father of Mrs. Mushlitz, was formerly a very prominent merchant of Frankfort, Ind., and died March 16, 1892, leaving a widow, who still resides in that city. F. A. Mushlitz and his wife settled on their present farm of ninety-seven acres in 1881, and this property is now one of the best cultivated of any of its size in the township and one of the best stocked; is improved with a comfortable residence and a most excellent, modern barn—one of the best, indeed, in the township. On this desirable property reside Mr. Mushlitz, his wife and two children, Clara and Laura, who all enjoy the good will and esteem of their neighbors. In his fraternal relations, Mr. Mushlitz has a wide and influential connection, being a member of Herman lodge, No. 184, F. & A. M., and also of the chapter, council and commandery of the same order; he is likewise an honored member of Dakota tribe, No. 42, of the I. O. R. M.,

of Rubicon lodge, No. 340, K. of P., and is lecturer in the P. of H. lodge, No. 2084. The degrees he has reached in these various orders attest the remarkable tenacity of memory of Mr. Mushlitz, and the esteem in which he is held by his brothers. He is also an esteemed member of the State Teachers' association, and possesses a private library that might be envied by any resident of the township. In his religious convictions he is a Lutheran.

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ORRAN ORR, an enterprising farmer, was born in Johnson township, Clinton county, Ind., December 13, 1843, and here he still resides. His grandfather, Matthew Orr, came from Scotland and settled in the state of New York. He was a stone-cutter by trade, and became quite wealthy. He married Mary Eagles, and the two passed a great portion of their lives in Coshocton county, Ohio. Matthew Orr, father of our subject, and son of the above, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, and at eleven years began the life of a drover, which he followed till grown. Later he engaged in canal boating. He came to Clinton county, Ind., in 1839, when this was a wilderness, and accumulated considerable property, owning, at his death, 1,245 acres of Johnson township land. He could have purchased La Fayette and all it included, when he first came, for \$300. He was a Jackson democrat, and held the first trusteeship of Johnson township. He married Armina Shaw, daughter of Elijah Shaw, and to this union were born the following children: Jerry, Nathan, Thomas, James, Matthew, Curran, Alford, George, Catherine E., Julia A., Mary J., William H. and John S. The death of the father took place March 20, 1870, but the mother is still living on the old home farm at the age of nearly eighty years.

Curran Orr has been a farmer all his life and now owns 100 acres of very fertile land. He is democratic in his political proclivities, and he and wife are members of the Methodist church. He married Caroline Scircle, daughter of George A and Malinda (Ryan) Scircle. Her father was one of the first to settle on Indian Prairie in Johnson township, and was a large land owner and prominent citizen, after whom Scircleville was named. James Ryan, Mrs. Orr's maternal grandfather, was a soldier in the war of 1812. The children of Curran Orr and wife were born in the following order: James M., Della, Minnie C., Jennie, Adam C. and Eve S.; of these, James has taught school five years in Johnson township, Della has taught three winter schools and a number of summer schools, and both hold high rank in the profession. Both the Orr and Scircle families have always held high positions in the social circles of Johnson and surrounding townships, and the younger generation gives fair promise of upholding the credit of the family name.

JOHNSON S. ORR, a progressive farmer, was born in Johnson township, Clinton county, Ind., March 8, 1857, is a son of Matthew and Armina (Shaw) Orr, and a brother of Curran Orr, whose biography, which appears in immediate proximity to this, contains further genealogical facts. John S. Orr married Miss Jennie McKenney, September 17, 1879. This lady is a daughter of David and Mary E. (Chrostwhait) McKenney. Edward McKenney, the father of David, was a native of Virginia and among the earliest settlers of Shelby county, Ind., was a substantial farmer, and was a member of the Christian church. When first married, David located on a farm in Shelby county, Ind., but in 1871 came to Clinton county and purchased

a farm. In politics he was a democrat. He died April 13, 1894; his widow still resides on the old home farm. Mr. and Mrs. John S. Orr, when first married, settled on their present farm of eighty acres, and this farm will compare favorably with any other farm of its size in the township. The children born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Orr are four in number, and are named, in order of birth, as follows: Donnie J., Robert G., Ellen L. and Dale. Mrs. Orr is a devout member of the Christian church.

DAVID WARREN OSBORNE, a most successful business man of Frankfort, Ind., was born in Troy, Ohio, December 25, 1851, and is a son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Daily) Osborne. The father died while David W. was but an infant, and the latter remained with his mother until he was sixteen years of age. He then went to Homer, Ill., served three years at the baker's trade, and then passed a year in Covington, Ohio. In 1871 he came to Indiana and for a year acted as shipping clerk for a wholesale confectionery establishment in La Fayette, attending, at the same time, the night sessions of the Star City Commercial college; for the next four years he was employed on the road for the confectionery, and then traveled, in 1876, for Ruger & Rodgers, wholesale confectioners of the same city; then, for a brief period, was on the road for C. Paige, wholesale grocer of La Fayette. The same year he and E. Stearns established a confectionery and bakery business at Homer, Ill., under the firm name of Osborne & Stearns, but in 1877 they sold out and Mr. Osborne returned to La Fayette and went on the road for Robinson & Hale, wholesale grocers. In January, 1878, Mr. Osborne came to Frankfort and established the firm of Osborne & Adair in the

grocery and provision trade, which was prosperously conducted until 1880, when Mr. Osborne withdrew and became book-keeper for John M. Cast, hardware merchant, until August, when the grocery firm of Smith & Osborne was organized. From this Mr. Osborne withdrew in 1883, and in November of the same year again engaged in the grocery trade, and in 1888 the present firm of Osborne & Swan, grocers, were placed upon a sound foundation. In 1888 Mr. Osborne and others organized the Clinton Natural Gas & Oil company, of which he was auditor and secretary, but in 1893 this company was succeeded, through sale, by the Indiana Natural & Illuminating Gas company, of which Mr. Osborne is cashier. In addition to attending to his legitimate business duties Mr. Osborne has found time to assist in founding the Building & Loan association, No. 5, of Frankfort, organized in June, 1884, and has always been its secretary; in 1886 he became a director of the First National bank of Frankfort, a position he still holds, and of which he was elected vice-president early in 1894. Politically, Mr. Osborne is a republican, and in May, 1881, was first elected city councilman, a position he has filled with much credit to himself several terms. The marriage of Mr. Osborne took place October 30, 1879, to Miss Anna Paris, at Frankfort. Their only child, Mabel Paris, was born December 25, 1881, the thirtieth anniversary of her father's birthday. When it is taken into consideration that Mr. Osborne was left an orphan in his infancy, that he began his business life absolutely without capital and was unassisted by extraneous pecuniary aid, and that he has reached his present prominent position in the business world simply through his own business energy and sagacity, the conclusion may be reached that his career has been phenomenal and is well worthy the emulation of the rising generation of Clinton county.

HENRY W. OSTERDAY, a representative of one of the well known families of Clinton county, Ind., makes his home in Mulberry. He was born in Lehigh county, Pa., August 12, 1855, and is a son of Benjamin and Eliza M. (Baer) Osterday. His father, Benjamin Osterday, was born in Northampton county, Pa., February 28, 1828. The grandparents, William and Mary (Kester) Osterday, were also natives of the Keystone state and were of German descent. The former was a tailor by trade, and, as was customary in those days, traveled from house to house doing work for his patrons. Later, however, he established a shop in Cherryville, Pa., where he remained until his death in 1871. His wife died in 1834. In their family were seven children, namely: Thomas; William, deceased; Lucy; Stephen; Benjamin; Mary, deceased; and Eliza. Benjamin Osterday was reared in Cherryville, and when a young man learned the wagon-maker's trade. In April, 1865, he came to Clinton county, Ind., locating in Mulberry, where he established a wagon-making shop. Two years later he made his first purchase of land, which consisted of forty-five acres. He afterward sold and bought his present farm, a well improved tract of 153 acres. He was married March 2, 1850, to Miss Eliza Baer, who was born April 7, 1833, and is a daughter of Peter and Anna (Wood) Baer. Eight children graced their union: Mary J., who was born September 18, 1851, and is the wife of Dr. I. S. Earhart; Milton J., born November 15, 1853; Henry W.; Manetta A., who was born February 19, 1857, and is the wife of George Earhart; Ida J., who was born September 23, 1861, and is the wife of H. S. Lane; Maggie, who was born April 9, 1866, and is the wife of Frank Hausman; Ella, twin sister of Maggie and the wife of L. D. V. Bryan; Effie A., who was born February 3, 1871, and is the wife of

A. F. Jacobs. Both Mr. and Mrs. Osterday are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in his political views he is a prohibitionist.

Henry W. Osterday has been a resident of this county since a child of eight years. He attended the public schools and continued at home until after he had attained his majority, when he took charge of his father's farm, in partnership with his brother Milton. His business career has been one of success. He carried on agricultural pursuits for awhile, but of late years has devoted the greater part of his time to discounting notes and loaning money. He is now a member of the firm of Bates & Osterday, brokers, real estate and insurance agents, the firm having an elegant suite of rooms in the new Union block. Mr. Osterday is also the owner of a commodious residence in the west part of the town. His prosperity has come to him as the reward of diligence, good management and sagacity.

On the twelfth of October, 1881, Mr. Osterday led to the marriage altar Miss Laura Clark, who was born June 23, 1860, and is a daughter of Augustus F. and Anne C. Clark. They now have one child, Grace L., born January 24, 1886. Mrs. Osterday's father was born in Butler county, Ohio, December 26, 1828, and moved to Clinton county when only four years of age. Her mother, Anne C. Swadner, was born in Greene county, Ohio, May 31, 1832, and came to Clinton county when a child, and here died November 13, 1890. Mrs. Osterday is the second child in a family of eight children—William N., Laura A., Mary J., George S., Edwin A., Ada May (deceased), Rose J. and Herbert R. Mr. and Mrs. Osterday hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to Castle lodge, No. 240, K. P., and exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democratic party.

MRS. ELIZABETH B. PAINTER is living a retired life in a handsome modern cottage in Michigantown, Clinton county, Ind. She bore the maiden name of Elizabeth B. Cox, and is the daughter of William and Matilda (Stull) Cox. Her father is a tanner and formerly lived in this village, but now resides in Scircleville, Ind., and is over eighty years of age.

Isaac N. Painter, deceased husband of Mrs. Elizabeth B., was born in Clinton county, in April, 1840, and died February 8, 1879. William Painter, the father of Isaac N., came to Clinton county in its early history and was closely identified with its development. He married Mary Wilson, and both he and she were members of the Methodist church, while he was a Jacksonian democrat. Isaac N. Painter was reared on a farm and received a good common school education. He married Miss E. B. Cox, October 5, 1865, and settled on a farm of eight acres and was quite successful as an agriculturist and stock raiser. There were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Painter the following children: Iona, Florence, Charles, Beecher and Harland, all living, and Claude, deceased. Miss Iona is the present post-mistress of Michigantown; Florence is married to Jacob Whiteman, a prosperous young farmer; Charles married Nettie Carter; Harland and Beecher remain at home with their mother. Mr. Painter enlisted, August 22, 1861, in company C, Tenth Indiana volunteer infantry, and received an honorable discharge September 19, 1864. He was in Gen. Rosecrans' campaign, in the Atlanta campaign, and with Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea. He was in the wagon service most of the time, and for his ability and meritorious service was promoted to the rank of wagon-master. Many were the attempts of the rebels to capture him and his train, but he evaded them all. He died some years after



I. N. PAINTER.
DECEASED.

the close of hostilities. Mr. Painter was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he was an ardent democrat and took active interest in his party, and filled some of the minor township offices. His daughter, Mrs. Whiteman, now resides upon the old homestead settled by her grandfather, William Painter, and which was the home of her father until his death. In 1893 his widow recovered back pay and pension, amounting to \$3,000, and is now receiving twelve dollars monthly.

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JUDGE TRUMAN HENRY PALMER, one of the most prominent figures in the city of Frankfort, Ind., is a native of Henry county, Ky., was born November 28, 1827, and is a son of William and Permelia Palmer. The family settled in Montgomery county, Ind., in November, 1830, and came to Clinton county in February, 1844, and here he received his early education under Prof. Milton B. Hopkins, who was afterward superintendent of public instruction of the state. At the age of twenty, Mr. Palmer began teaching school, and continued in this occupation four years. At the age of twenty-four he married Miss Margaret Ann Moore, daughter of Robert and Margaret Moore, of Clinton county. Soon after his marriage he moved to Kokomo, Ind., and, in connection with two associates, started a cabinet shop. He was thus engaged for a period of three years, when, in consequence of failing health, he was compelled to abandon the enterprise. He then resorted the second time to the expedient of school teaching, to gain a livelihood for his family, and, at the same time, improved his leisure moments by studying law. After a patient course of study, he was admitted to the bar in March, 1857. The early

days of his practice, however, were not lucrative. He experienced the difficulties of all young lawyers in their efforts to build up their practice; and, until the year 1864, his life was a constant struggle with the difficulties of his position. In that year his practice began to increase, and with increased practice came increased confidence on the part of the people. Thus in a few years his practice became quite remunerative, and he was regarded as one of the rising members of the bar. His political views have always been in conformity with the principles of the democratic party. By this party he was nominated for the office of township clerk of Center township, Howard county, Ind., and, although the whig party had a large majority in the township, he was elected to the office. One year later, he was nominated for surveyor of Howard county, and made a brave race, but his opponent was elected to the office.

In 1858, he returned to Clinton county, and four years later, 1862, made the race for surveyor of the county, against James Doster, Esq. He was elected, by a handsome majority, for the term of two years, and at the expiration of that time he was elected for a second term. In 1866, he was nominated by his party for the same office, but was defeated by one vote. Two years later, 1868, he was representative, from Clinton county, to the Indiana legislature, and served during the regular and special sessions of 1869. In 1870, he was elected common pleas judge, for the district of Boone and Clinton counties. He served his district in that capacity until the legislature abolished the court in 1873. A circuit court was then formed, composed of the counties of Boone and Clinton, and Judge Palmer was appointed, by Governor Hendricks, to preside over the court. At the special election, in the fall of 1873, he was elected judge of this circuit.

During his residence in this county, his upright character and sterling qualities have gained him many friends, and his official record is one of which he may justly be proud. In every position of responsibility awarded him by his fellow-citizens, he has discharged his duty from conscientious principles and with impartial success. Ten children have crowned the happiness of his married life—four boys and six girls. Judge Palmer united with the Baptist church more than thirty years ago, and since that time he has been an active and consistent member of that denomination. The judge has now the most extensive and remunerative legal practice of any member of the profession in Frankfort, as his eminent abilities fully entitle him to have.

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RF. PALMER, M. D., is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Frankfort and has much more than a local reputation in his profession. He was born in Howard county, Ind., June 17, 1855, and is a son of Judge T. H. Palmer. Dr. Palmer was only four years of age when brought by his parents to Frankfort, in the schools of which he received his educational training and then began his medical studies in the office of Dr. G. W. Brown, with whom he remained until attaining his majority. On the twenty-second of February, 1877, he was graduated from the Louisville college and began the practice of his profession at Frankfort, where he has since enjoyed a large and lucrative business, being one of the ablest and best known physicians and surgeons, at this time, in Clinton county. He has served as surgeon of the Clover Leaf R. R. for a period of seven years, and his success, while in that capacity, has done much to establish the reputation which he has since enjoyed. As a

physician, Dr. Palmer has indeed a most creditable record, but it is as a skillful surgeon that he is best known among his professional brethren of Frankfort, where in all matters pertaining to that part of the profession he is justly considered an authority. From the time he adopted medicine as a profession he has been enthusiastically devoted to it, having always been a close and deliberate student, going into wide research for authority. In his personality, the doctor realizes the ideal of a successful physician and surgeon, adding to a quick apprehension and thorough professional knowledge the gentle manner and sympathetic heart of the true lover of suffering humanity. In every relation with his fellows, professionally or otherwise, he has borne well his part, and now enjoys, in full measure, the confidence and esteem of his brethren in the profession and of his fellow-citizens in all the walks of a life. The doctor is a splendid specimen of physical manhood, possessing a tall, well knit frame, and a commanding presence, which, with a natural grace and courteous manner, impress those with whom he comes in contact as a true type of the well-bred professional gentleman. Dr. Palmer was married in Michigantown, Ind., on the ninth day of September, 1878, to Josephine Hillis, daughter of James and Mary (Etherton) Hillis, of Jefferson county, Ind., where her birth occurred April 17, 1856. The doctor has a fine home in Frankfort, and, judging by the past, his future is certainly fraught with much that is promising.

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ABRAHAM P. PARKER, M. D., an influential citizen and very prominent physician of Kirclin, Clinton county, Ind., springs from sturdy Irish stock. His grandfather, Abraham Parker, was a farmer. The next in the line of direct descent

was Isaac Parker and his brother, Noah Parker, became the father of our subject. The last named was born in Highland county, Ohio, September 26, 1823, and he, too, followed farming, entering from the government eighty acres of land in Tipton county, Ind. He married Deborah Williams, daughter of John C. and Margaret Williams, and to them were born the following children: Isaac, who was killed at the age of fourteen; Victoria J., wife of Joseph Kemp; Abraham P.; Noah A., who married Miss Stranahan; Margaret A., wife of Henry Miller; one who died in infancy; Charity E., wife of Melvin Keaton; and Cyrus N. The father of this family was a republican in politics and was a Presbyterian in religious belief. For twenty years he owned and operated a saw-mill in Tipton county, Ind., where he and his estimable wife are now living retired.

Dr. Abraham Putnam Parker, the subject of this sketch, was born in Tipton county, March 16, 1855, and with the exception of two years has always resided in his native state. He attended the public and high-schools of Tipton until about seventeen years of age, when he began teaching, a profession which he successfully followed for seven years during the winter season. In 1874, he determined to enter the medical profession, and the following summer began reading with Dr. M. V. B. Newcomer of Tipton. Thus he prepared himself to enter the Kentucky School of Medicine of Louisville, in 1876. In the spring of 1877, he began practice in Kempton, Ind. In July of the same year, Dr. Parker married Miss Nancy J. Bishop, who was born in Tipton county, September 26, 1858, and is a daughter of William and Rebecca S. (Butler) Bishop. Three children grace their union—Frank E., born April 18, 1878; Elma, born August 8, 1883; and William N., born April 1, 1887.

For three years Dr. Parker practiced medicine and then removed to a farm which his wife had inherited, and which he operated until 1885. He then purchased fifty-five acres in Kirklın township and upon it he lived for one year, when he removed to Frankfort, where he served as deputy treasurer for three years, proving an efficient and capable officer. He afterward purchased eighty acres of land, and later sold this and bought 100 acres, of which about eighty acres are now cleared and under a high state of cultivation. Wishing to return to his profession, Dr. Parker rented his land, and in August, 1892, came to Kirklın, where he formed a partnership with Dr. W. A. T. Holmes, this connection continuing until September, 1893. In the spring of that year, he once more entered the college at Louisville, Ky., and after receiving his diploma he returned home and opened an office of his own. Here he has since engaged in practice and has met with most excellent success, receiving a very liberal patronage. The doctor exercises his right of franchise in support of the republican party. He served as justice of the peace until resigning that office to become deputy treasurer. In 1880, he was made a master Mason, and belonged to Buena Vista lodge, No. 552, F. & A. M., of Hamilton county, Ind. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

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OLIVER CLINTON PARSONS, of Frankfort, Ind., was born in Clinton county on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1859, the son of Peter and Hannah (Douglass) Parsons. Peter Parsons, the father, was born in Perry county, Pa., August 22, 1834, and is the son of George and Elizabeth (Fisher) Parsons, both natives of Pennsylvania—the former of English and the latter of German descent. George died

March 7, 1848. His wife then sold the farm and came to Clinton county, Ind., where she bought 138 acres of land. She was born in 1813, and her death took place April 16, 1894. They were the parents of seven children: George, Peter, Elizabeth, Anthony, Catherine, William and Aaron. Peter Parsons was reared partially in Pennsylvania and partially in Clinton county, Ind. At his majority he rented the home farm, and in 1879 bought his present place. March 7, 1858, he married Miss Hannah Douglass, daughter of Uriah and Jane (Murphy) Douglass, natives of Ohio and of Irish extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass were the parents of thirteen children, viz: Sina, Elizabeth, Jane, Hannah, Margaret, John, Jerry, all still living; James, George, Samuel, Maria, Sarah and Eurias, deceased. The children born to Peter and Hannah Parsons were three in number, and are named Oliver C., William E. and Charles M. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons are members of the Christian church, and Mr. Parsons is a member of Owen grange, No. 555. Politically, he is a democrat.

Oliver C. Parsons was brought up on a farm and remained with his parents until twenty-three years of age, in the meantime attending the district schools. At the age of twenty-three he came to Frankfort, and for seven years thereafter worked at any honest employment to which he could turn his hand, but during that time he did not succeed in accumulating any capital. In the latter part of 1888 Mr. Parsons purchased a small restaurant in Frankfort, the price being \$250, which was borrowed, with his father as surety. On taking charge of his business he stepped into the next door and borrowed a dollar which he used in making change with his customers, it being the only available money at that time in the establishment. He continued the business, which from the beginning was successful, until 1890, when he changed locations, estab-

lishing his restaurant on the south side of the public square, calling it the "Model Bakery, Oyster and Short Order House." Since opening his place of business, he has added largely to his stock, and at this time it is one of the neatest and best stocked and most systematically equipped establishments of the kind in Frankfort. Another fact which redounds to Mr. Parsons reputation, is the manner in which his business is conducted. His management has been exceptionally praiseworthy, and it is a fact worthy of note, that nothing of a boisterous nature is ever permitted at his place, and all going there are assured of receiving most respectful attention. Mr. Parsons' business consists principally in conducting a bakery, an oyster parlor, and a general restaurant, and he deals extensively in confections, California and tropical fruits, fancy canned goods, cigars and tobacco, etc., his entire stock being of the highest standard of excellence.

Additional to the place above mentioned Mr. Parsons also conducts two other well equipped and well arranged restaurants in Frankfort, one being on North Main street, between Washington street and the railroad, and the other on West Clinton street. In connection with his restaurants, he has a number of first-class rooms and apartments furnished for the accomodation of the traveling public. Mr. Parsons justly deserves the success which has attended his business efforts. He is careful in his management, honorable and straightforward in every transaction, and can be depended upon to carry out faithfully any agreement into which he may enter. Though still a young man, he has displayed a remarkable aptitude for business, which places him with the successful business men of Frankfort. On the nineteenth of November, 1884, Mr. Parsons and Miss Ella Barnhart of Frankfort entered into the marriage relation, and they have two children—Orpha and Earl.

THOMAS J. PARTRIDGE, a highly respected farmer of Forest township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Fulton county, in the same state, March 24, 1848, and has always lived on a farm. His grandfather, Samuel Partridge, was a native of Vermont, but passed the major part of his life in Onondaga county, N. Y. Edwin Partridge, his son, was born in Onondaga county, April 3, 1813, and married Rachel Logan, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Frazier) Logan, and came to Indiana and located in Marshall county at first, but in 1833 moved to Fulton county, where they settled permanently. He now owns a farm of 220 acres, which is considered to be one of the best in Fulton county, and which has been earned through the industry of himself and wife. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Thomas J., the subject of this sketch; Clinton, Samuel and William. The parents belong to the church of God, and in politics the father is a democrat.

Thomas J. Partridge was married August 12, 1869, to Miss Lydia A. Hisey, daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Crumbaker) Hisey. Jacob Hisey was the son of Henry Hisey, and owned a good farm of 128 acres in Fulton county, Ind. He was a democrat in politics, and twice served as township trustee. Thomas J. Partridge and wife resided for some years after marriage in Fulton county on a farm, but have had their home since 1873 on their present farm of eighty acres in Forest township, Clinton county. This farm is well cultivated and well improved, and Mr. Partridge is in a prosperous condition. The nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Partridge were named, in order of birth, as follows: Corie R., Laura E., Frank D., Nellie F., Amy W., Leona L., Mabel P., Earl E. and Lelie M. Of this family the parents have been bereaved of Nellie F., who died August 21, 1893, at about eighteen years

age. She was a most amiable and accomplished young lady, and her loss was deeply deplored, not only by the immediate members of the family, but by a large circle of admiring young friends of both sexes. In his politics Mr. Partridge is ardently democratic, and has been honored by his party with the nomination, by acclamation, for township trustee, although he is no office-seeker. Mr. Partridge is progressive in all his impulses, reads the paper daily, and keeps well abreast of the times, and intends that all his children shall be well educated and prepared for social intercourse.

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WESLEY PATRICK, a retired mechanic of Colfax and ex-soldier, was born in Jennings county, Ind., March 26, 1836, and descends from Revolutionary ancestors, of Irish origin. His great-grandfather, on coming from the old country, settled in North Carolina, and in the war for independence became a captain under Gen. Greene. Adam Patrick, grandfather of our subject, was one of the first settlers in Indiana territory, and aided in the organization of Clarke county, where he had entered a large tract of land. Jeremiah Patrick, son of Adam and father of Wesley, was born in North Carolina, was a young man when he went to Clarke county with his father. Here he had command of a company in a noted Indian fight at Pigeon Roost, in which his father also took part, and which decided the supremacy of the whites in the state forever. He married Catherine Holman, daughter of Moses Holman and a distant relative of the senator of that name. On settling in Jennings county he entered a farm of 160 acres, which by hard toil he cleared and improved, and on which he erected a modern brick dwelling, the only one in that part of the country, and became noted

for his help to those who were needy. He and his wife were strict Methodists, he being trustee of the church.

Wesley Patrick was reared a farmer and was educated in one of the primitive, old-fashioned school-houses—that were taught by subscription, at \$3.00 per term of three months; the seats were made out of sawed slabs, without backs to them; the writing table was made out of the biggest slab. He was married to Miss Eliza Jane McMIndes, daughter of Monroe and Abigail McMIndes, also of Revolutionary fame.

Wesley Patrick enlisted, October 25, 1861, in company I, Sixth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, and was transferred to Louisville, Ky. His first battle was at Shiloh, where one bullet went through his cartridge box and another cut his canteen strap; then went into the siege of Corinth; was next at the battle of Stone River and the battle of Chattanooga. While assisting in laying a pontoon bridge across the river in the night, he had his skull fractured by a pontoon boat, and was senseless for many hours, and still suffers from the injury; he next aided in the capture of Mission Ridge; at Fort Wood a piece of shell cut through his knapsack and knocked him down; was in the main line at the fight of Chickamauga; he also aided in storming the fortress at Waldron's Bridge; he went through the entire Atlantic campaign of ninety days; was at Buzzard's Roost and Rocky Faced Ridge; fought at Marietta, Resaca and Peach Tree Creek, and all the other skirmishes and engagements through to Atlanta and back to Chattanooga, where he was mustered out October 28, 1864, after a gallant service of three years or more. He was also permanently injured by a kick from a mule. Mr. Patrick moved from Jennings county, Ind., to Clinton county, in the year 1869, and settled at Colfax, when there were but few houses in the place, and

took up engineering and worked at that business for twenty years or more, until the present time, but is now so broke down by exposure during the war, he is not able to do anything.

Mr. Patrick is a member of Stillwell post, No. 375, G. A. R., in which he has been honored with more than one office. In politics he is a staunch republican, and socially he and family stand very high.

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WILLIAM T. PATRICK, of Union township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Franklin county, Pa., July 21, 1842, the son of Robert and Elizabeth Patrick, both parents natives of the same state and of Irish and German descent respectively. Robert Patrick was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in the year 1808, was married there to Elizabeth Minich, and in 1855 came to Indiana, locating in Clinton county, where he purchased eighty acres of land, which he improved. Robert and Elizabeth Patrick were the parents of ten children, of whom the following are living—Jacob, John, Mrs. Harriet Black, Reuben, Samuel, William and David; the following are deceased; Elizabeth, Catherine and Robert.

The subject of this sketch came with his parents to Indiana in the year above referred to and spent his youthful years on a farm, attending in the meantime the country schools. On the fourteenth day of February, 1862, he entered the army as a private in company A, Sixty-third Indiana infantry, and went into camp at La Fayette, thence went to Indianapolis, where his first active service was as a guard of the rebel prisoners. After four months spent in that capacity, his regiment was transferred to Washington city, thence to Alexandria, Va., and participated in the battle of Bull Run, and after some time spent in active service in that state, the Sixty-third re-

turned to Indianapolis for the purpose of recruiting its depleted ranks. Later, Mr. Patrick accompanied his command to Kentucky, thence to Knoxville, Tenn., and from the latter place joined Sherman's army in time to take part in the celebrated Atlanta campaign. He participated in the battle of Resaca, and states that on the day following that bloody engagement he dressed the wounds of thirty soldiers whom he found lying in an old log stable. During the operations around Atlanta and through Georgia, Mr. Patrick was almost constantly under fire for three months, and after the fall of that city he joined in pursuit of the rebel general, Hood, to Franklin, Tenn., in the battle of which place and at Nashville he took an active part. Later, his regiment was ordered to Gainesville, Ala., thence via Cincinnati to Washington city and Alexandria, Va., where the command embarked in three large vessels for Fort Fisher, N. C. From the latter place Mr. Patrick went to Wilmington, that state, and afterwards returned to Washington, but saw no further active service while he remained in the ranks. During the time spent in the army, Mr. Patrick was with his regiment, with the exception of three weeks, which he spent in the hospital with a fever. While at Alexandria, Va., he suffered a sunstroke, the effects of which were felt for some time afterward.

After his discharge, Mr. Patrick returned to Clinton county and established a boot and shoe business at the town of Kilmore, where he remained for a period of thirteen years. In 1878 he purchased the old homestead, which he sold three years later, and bought the farm where he now resides in Union township. His place consists of eighty acres of good land, and since moving to the same he has devoted his entire attention to agricultural pursuits with success and financial profit. Mr. Patrick was married January 23, 1868, to Jane

Gillaspie, daughter of John and Theodosia (Bacon) Gillaspie, natives of Kentucky and New Jersey respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick are parents of eight children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Lena, wife of Henry Bucher, November 22, 1868; Minnie, wife of Samuel Campbell, February 4, 1870; Lucy, December 6, 1871; Walter, March 4, 1874; Daisy, November 14, 1875; Belle, May 16, 1881; Arthur, April 3, 1884; Imo Myrtle, October 31, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick are members of the M. E. church, in which he has held the offices of trustee, class leader and steward, and is now superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a member of the G. A. R. and a republican in politics.

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SAMUEL F. PAUL, an enterprising citizen of Hillisburg, Johnson township, Clinton county, Ind., is of Pennsylvania German descent. His grandfather, Samuel Paul, was born in that state, but lived in Indiana many years, and finally moved to Missouri, where he died. His wife bore the maiden name of Tilda Hetric. Peter Paul, son of Samuel and father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, September 29, 1829, and was reared a farmer. He married Mary Osler, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Bishop) Osler; the former died at Kokomo, Ind., November 25, 1894, in his ninetieth year; his wife died March 10, 1871; he was an early settler of Hamilton county, Ind., where his daughter Mary was born April 23, 1852. When she and her husband, Peter Paul, were married, they settled in Hamilton county, Ind., but later moved to Tipton county, where their two children, Samuel F. and George M., were born. Peter Paul met with a sad but instant death in a saw-mill, November 22, 1865, since which time his widow has resided

with her son, Samuel F. She is a devout Methodist, and her husband held the same religious belief.

Samuel F. Paul was born April 17, 1853, and since his youth has been a mechanic or millwright, and is now running the saw-mill at Hillisburg and also one at Forest; he owns one threshing machine entirely, and has a controlling interest in three others, and this property he has accumulated solely through his own industry. He married Hester Hite, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Gross) Hite. Mr. Hite, now deceased, was a large lumber dealer and mill-owner, and the father of ten children, viz: Sarah, Amy, Thomas, Florence, Nancy, Hester, James, Manda, Julia and William. The children born to Samuel F. and Hester Paul are named Ada, Frank, June and Fred. Mr. and Mrs. Paul are Methodists in their religious belief, and in politics Mr. Paul is a democrat. He is a member of the Hillisburg lodge, No. 550, F. & A. M.; also of lodge No. 593, I. O. O. F., and in the latter has passed all the chairs. He has made a fine reputation for himself as a sound business man, and is much respected for his integrity and fair dealing.

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ELIJAH PAYNE.—Among the pioneer settlers of Clinton county, Ind., who still linger to recount the incidents of the early days when the country was new, the name of Elijah Payne is deserving of especial mention in this volume. His father, William Payne, was a native of Ohio, but emigrated to Indiana as early as the year 1830, settling in Wabash county; thence, about two years later, he moved to the county of Clinton and purchased a tract of land in what was then an almost unbroken forest. He was a patriot of the war of 1812, a devout member of the Baptist church, and did much in a

quiet way toward building up and adding character to the community where he lived. He married Rebecca Stag, who bore him the following children: Nancy, Samuel, Daniel, Elijah, Silas, Jane, Washington, Jackson and Ferguson.

Elijah Payne, the immediate subject of of this sketch, was born in Butler county, Ohio, May 25, 1824, was reared on a farm, and spent his early years amid the stirring scenes of the pioneer period. His education, of necessity, was somewhat limited, and owing to the lack of facilities in those days, was acquired in the old-fashioned log school house, a brief description of which is herewith presented. The building proper, constructed of unhewn logs, was in size about sixteen by eighteen feet; a large fire-place, capable of receiving nearly a wagon-load of wood for a single fire, occupied one end of the room, the chimney being composed of split sticks and mud; the floor, made of puncheons, was very rough, and the furniture, consisting of a few split pole benches, and a rough board fastened to the wall for a writing desk, required the labor of a few pioneers only a day or two in its construction. The scenes and incidents of the early day could not help but make a vivid and lasting impression upon the mind of one who grew up in those times, and Mr. Payne delights to recall the exciting days of his youth, when the woods abounded with game of all kinds. His chief sport consisted in hunting, in which he became quite skillful and many a deer, wolf, wild hog, not to mention wild turkey and lesser game, fell before the unerring aim of his rifle.

Mr. Payne married Nancy Heston, daughter of David Heston, of Tippecanoe county, and has reared the following children: Sarah E., William, George, John, Martha, Kate, Emma, Charles and Curtis. After his marriage he settled on the farm where he now resides in

Perry township, and has devoted the best energies of his life to its cultivation. All but ten acres of his farm is under a high state of cultivation, and his home, a very comfortable one, is the abode of genuine, true-hearted, old-fashioned hospitality, which he and his good wife know so well how to dispense. Mr. and Mrs. Payne are members of the U. B. church, the teachings of which they try to exemplify in their daily walk and conversation. Mr. Payne is an earnest supporter of the democratic party, and has been for a number of years. At this time his sons Curtis and Charles, both exemplary young men, reside at the old homestead and look after the interest and minister to the comfort of their father and mother in their declining years.

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CHARLES P. PENCE is a native of Clinton county, Ind., and a son of one of the prominent pioneers, his father, John Pence, having entered the land where Frankfort now stands. John Pence, of German descent, was born in Virginia, came to Warren county, Ind., with his father, who was one of the pioneers of that county, and married there Judith, daughter of Harmon Aughe. To Mr. and Mrs. Pence were born nine children: Nancy, Mary A., Amanda E., Harriet L., Samuel D., Charles P., John W., Aaron W., and Thomas C. In 1829 he came to Clinton county and entered several sections of land, which were then covered with heavy timber. He built a log cabin, which stood for years east of Main street, on the north side of Barner street, in what is now the city of Frankfort. Several of the old settlers came with him, among them the Gaskills and Blinns, and all settled near. Mr. Pence gave sixty acres of land for the public square and \$100 in cash to assist in getting the county-seat located here. The other settlers, having

no ready money, gave land. Mr. Pence laid out much of his land in lots, but retained 200 acres for a homestead, 160 acres south of the town, and besides held other tracts. He lived to be eighty-two years of age and left a goodly inheritance to his children. He was the first treasurer of Clinton county and received for his services the munificent sum of \$1.25 per annum. He was public-spirited and greatly assisted in all matters of public improvements. He was one of the early Methodists, assisted to build the first Methodist church in Clinton county and was trustee. He had two sons in the Civil war, Samuel and John W. Mr. Pence was born in 1800, died July 31, 1882, and his long life spanned all the existence of Clinton county, from the time of its first settlement until his demise. He was a stalwart pioneer, strong and active, and was noted for his honesty of purpose, and straightforwardness of character.

Charles P. Pence was born June 1, 1838, on his father's farm at what is now the corner of North Main and McClurg streets, Frankfort, which was then a small village. He attended the first school in the place, which was held in an old log school-house, which had slabs supported by pegs for benches, and so high that the feet of the youngest scholar did not reach the floor by a foot. This school-house stood where Cullum's feed yard now is, on North Columbia street. He received the usual common pioneer education and early began to work on the farm. He married, at the age of twenty-two years, Sabina, daughter of Samuel and Eve Kyger. Mr. Kyger was born in Ohio, of German stock, and was a miller; was an old settler in Clinton county and ran and owned a mill five miles west of Frankfort. He reared a family consisting of Peter, James, Henry, Mordecai, Anna, Esther and Sabina, and died in Ohio. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Pence settled in Frankfort and

farmed the Pence homestead, where they resided for seven years. They then moved two miles east, to a farm consisting of 130 acres in Center township. He bought this land and cleared all except about eight acres, and here he resided until he bought his present farm, consisting of eighty acres, one mile east of Frankfort. To Mr. and Mrs. Pence have been born four children: James W., John K., Rosa I. and Ella G. He cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has since voted the republican ticket. Fraternal-ly he is a member of Dacotah tribe, No. 42, I. O. R. M., of Frankfort. Mr. Pence has always been a substantial farmer, is a man of integrity of character, and has reared a respected family of children, who may well take an honest pride in the sterling ancestry from which they spring. His son, James W., married Dora Harland, and is the father of four children: Rosa I. married James W. Young, farmer in Kirklin township, and is the mother of seven children; Ella G. married William Brittain, a farmer two miles east of Frankfort, and has borne two children.

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HENRY C. PERRIN, a highly respected citizen of Edna Mills, Ross township, Clinton county, Ind., is descended from a Puritan family of English origin, who on coming to America first settled in Connecticut. Solomon Perrin, the father of Henry C., was married to Sarah Bott, daughter of a sea captain of Scotch descent. Solomon Perrin, after his marriage, settled in Bedford county, Va., where his wife inherited 1,000 acres of land and several slaves, but this property Mr. Perrin sold or exchanged and moved to New Orleans, where he died of cholera at the age of about forty-eight years. He and wife were parents of eight children,

named as follows: William, Aaron, Mary, Eliza, John, Harriet, Henry C. and James, all natives of Bedford county, Va. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Perrin moved to Botetourt county, Va., where she passed the remainder of her life, dying at the age of fifty-seven years.

Henry C. Perrin was born January 11, 1825, received a fair education in his native county of Bedford, and November 23, 1843, was married in Botetourt county, Va., to Miss Susan Secrist, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Flora) Secrist, of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction. In February, 1845, Mr. Perrin, with his wife and only child, moved to Breckinridge county, Ky., and located on a part of his mother's estate, where he remained until July, 1845, when he came to Indiana and settled in Ross township, Clinton county, bringing all his earthly effects in a one-horse wagon. He erected a log cabin and cleared up a farm on which he lived until 1851, when he bought eighty acres one mile south of Edna Mills. To this property he added thirty acres, and then sold and purchased 160 acres three-quarters of a mile east of Edna Mills, and to this property he added until he became the owner of 400 acres, 260 of which he has given his children, of whom he is the father of eight, named as follows: Eliza A., Sarah, Mary J., Harriet E., Enna, Charles, who died from an accident at the age of fourteen years; Allen, who died when two years old, and Byron, who died in infancy. Of these children, Eliza married Coulter; Mollie married Samuel Hurlley; Sarah married Milton Hockman; Elizabeth married Isaac Horlacher; Enna married Amos Sigler. In 1893, Mr. Perrin retired from active labor and is now residing at Edna Mills, respected by the whole community. The greatest part of Mr. Perrin's wealth, it will be seen, is the result of his own unaided industry, for which he deserves great credit.



56. SAMUEL ANDERSON.
 57. JOHN ANDERSON.
 58. WILSON SEAWRIGHT
 59. ROBERT KNIGHT.
 60. JAMES OSTTER.
 61. STEPHEN SHANKS.
 67. BARNEY McNELLY.
 68. JAMES KELLY.
 69. JOHN BROWN.
 70. GEORGE UNGER.

71. S. B. THOMPSON.
 72. WILLIAM NEESE
 78. CHARLES GUM.
 79. HENRY LEWIS.
 80. JOSHUA ARMENTROUT.
 81. MICHAEL SHEETS.
 82. ZENOS KIPPEY.
 83. GEORGE SCROGGY.
 89. WILLIAM S. RICE.
 90. THOMAS FISHER.

91. ————
 92. JAMES C. GREY.
 93. ABSALON BRANDON.
 94. JOSEPH BAUM
 100. JOHN KINDER.
 101. B. F. BYER.
 102. SAMUEL WALLACE.
 103. JOSIAH BATE.
 104. HENRY MAISH.
 105. M. MAISH.



62. THOMAS M. HUTCHINSON.
 63. ENOS HOOVER.
 64. A. J. ALLEN.
 65. JESSE S. DAVIS.
 66. JOSEPH PAGE
 73. AARON GHIERE.
 74. ROBERT YOUNG.
 75. ————
 76. JOEL MCKINSEY

77. JOHN YOUNG.
 84. CHARLES SIFE.
 85. JOHN GROVER.
 86. JACKSON DOUGLASS.
 87. GEORGE THATCHER.
 88. LEONARD WHITCOMB.
 95. CYRUS FENCE.
 96. JOHN H. EGNER.
 97. J. H. MINOR.

98. JONATHAN PETER.
 99. WILLIAM ISGRIGG.
 106. GEORGE MAISH.
 107. JOSEPH K STEELE.
 108. NOAH T. CATTERLIN.
 109. WILLIAM REED.
 110. GEO. N. WAITT.

EDWARD LAUREL PETER, M. D., a prominent and successful physician of Moran, Ind., occupies a place in the medical profession that may well be envied by many an older practitioner. He was born in Ross township, Clinton county, August 12, 1861, and is of German descent on the paternal side, while on the maternal side his ancestors came from the Netherlands. His grandfather, William Peter, was a Pennsylvania farmer, and in 1830 immigrated to Clinton county, where he entered 160 acres of land. By subsequent purchases he became one of the largest land owners in the county. He and his wife were members of the Reform Lutheran church, and in politics he was a whig. Their children were William, Jonathan, Henry, Daniel, Emanuel, Adam, Reuben, Joseph, Polly, Leah and Betsy. Reuben Peter, the doctor's father, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1820; at the age of ten went with his parents to Ohio, and shortly after came with them to Indiana. His father gave him 160 acres of timber-land, which he transformed into a fine farm. He altogether owned 320 acres. In politics he was a whig in early life, but afterward became a republican. For sixteen years he served as trustee of Ross township. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian and served as elder of the church. In connection with farming and stock dealing, he afterward engaged in the sale of agricultural implements. His death occurred at the age of sixty years. He first married Miss Perrin and they had three children: Julia A., Jane and William. The mother having died, he then wedded Leah Van Nuys, who was born in June, 1834, and is a daughter of John Van Nuys. The children born of this marriage are James C., Isabella, Irvin S., John A., Henry F., Lenora A., Edward L., Emanuel C., Orion F. and Eliza D. The mother is still living.

Upon the home farm Dr. Peter remained until eighteen years of age. Having attended the public schools he then entered the Ladoga Normal college of Montgomery county, Ind., and on his return home a year later began teaching in the schools of Clinton county. In 1883, he entered upon the study of the medical profession, and began reading with Dr. Sigler of Gettingsville, and was for two years with Dr. Youkey of the Rossville. He then entered the Medical college of Indianapolis, Ind., in 1887, and was graduated with honor in the class of 1889. In March of that year he came to Moran, where he has since engaged in practice. The doctor was married July 31, 1883, to Cora Robinson, who was born November 7, 1863, and is a daughter of Thomas P. and Madelaine Robinson of Indiana. They have had two children—Nellie G., born January 18, 1885; and Thomas D., born February 20, 1886. They have a pleasant home, and the doctor has erected a fine office, which is supplied with every convenience in his line. His business has constantly grown and he now has a large practice, which he well deserves. In politics he is a republican, and has served as delegate to the township, county, and congressional conventions. He keeps abreast with the times in all particulars, and occupies a front rank among his professional brethren.

FRANK T. PETERS, of Michigan township, Clinton county, Ind., is of Pennsylvania German descent, his grandfather, Daniel, a farmer, having lived and died in Lehigh county, that state. He married Elizabeth Dybert. Charles Peters, son of David, and father of Frank T., was born in Lehigh county, and still lives there, engaged in farming. He married Sarah Troxell, daughter of John Troxell, and to this union were born Frank T., Mary and Oscar. The

mother died while the children were yet small, and the father next married Louise Kern, and to this marriage were born Louisa A., Elizabeth and Newton O.

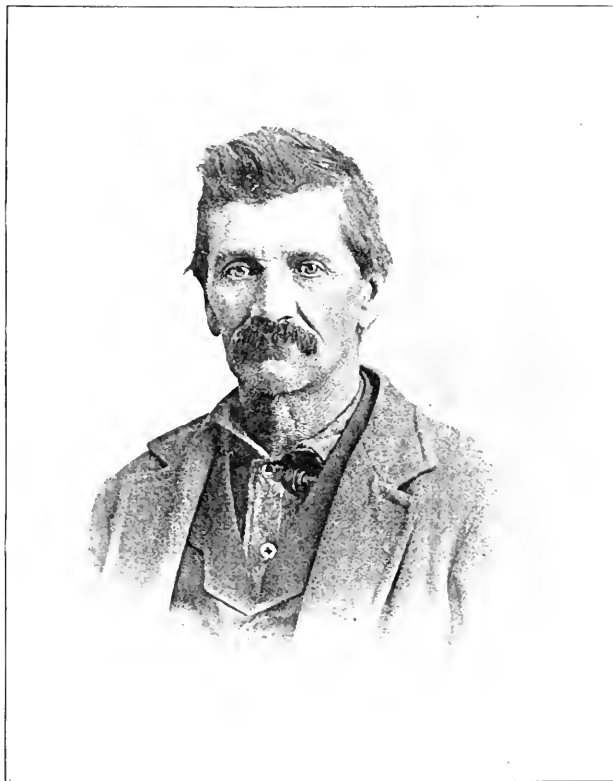
Frank T. Peters was born in Lehigh county, Pa., June 2, 1859, and has always been a farmer. While yet a young man he came west to Indiana and settled in Clinton county, where he has since lived. He here married Ida Pay, born in Clinton county, July 30, 1855. She is the daughter of William E. and Eliza M. (Knapp) Pay. William Pay, the grandfather, married Rhoda Babbitt, of Vermont. He came from England and settled in Ohio. Mrs. Eliza M. Pay was a daughter of Daniel Knapp—a soldier of the war of 1812. William E. Pay was born in 1821, in Ohio, was partly educated in London, England, and subsequently returned from England, with his parents, and married in Ohio, and later purchased a good farm of 160 acres near Frankfort, where he resided at the time of his death. For a number of years he had represented a wholesale house at Hamilton, Ohio, and had thus acquired his wealth. He was prominent in the democratic party, and fraternally was a member of Jefferson lodge, F. & A. M. William E. Pay died May 4, 1882, and his widow October 7, 1893. When first married, Frank T. Peters and his wife settled on her father's old farm, coming to their present farm in the spring of 1892. This comprises eighty acres of very fertile land and is well taken care of; is improved with a neat dwelling and good farm buildings, and Mr. Peters is recognized as a thorough and progressive young farmer and useful citizen.

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DANIEL PETRE, a substantial farmer and ex-soldier of Michigan township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in LaPorte county, Ind., July 4, 1834, and is of German descent. His grandfather,

Daniel Petre, a Revolutionary soldier, was born and reared in Tennessee and there married Margaret Snyder; their son, John Petre, was born in Hamilton county, Tenn., and came to Clinton county, Ind., in 1838; he married Margaret Haines, daughter of Henry and Lucinda (Nailer) Haines, of Union county, Ind., and to this marriage were born the following children: Mary J., Daniel, John, Lucinda, Samuel, Henry, Sarah and Margaret. Henry Haines, father of Mrs. Petre, served in the war of 1812, with Gen. Jackson, at Horse Shoe Bend. John Petre died in 1849, and Mrs. Margaret Petre in 1853.

Daniel Petre was reared on his father's farm and was educated in the log school-house of his district. He commenced life on his own account by working out at twenty-five cents per day. He worked hard for several years on farms and as a driver of canal-boats, to get a start. August 9, 1862, he enlisted in company K, Seventy-second Indiana volunteer infantry, for the term of three years. He participated in the battles of Frankfort, Ky., Salt River, Perryville and Bardstown. At the last-named place he was stricken with measles, but unaware of the fact exposed himself to a heavy rain. He was sent to the hospital at Bowling Green, and was honorably discharged on account of disability, but never has recovered, nor never will recover, from the disorder, which has settled on his lungs. To his credit be it said, however, after six months of nursing and a partial recovery, he again offered his services, but was unable to pass medical examination. On his case being investigated by the proper authorities he was granted back pay amounting to \$1,400, and a monthly pension of \$17. Mr. Petre married Mary Lamberson, daughter of Levi and Sarah (Mason) Lamberson. Mr. Lamberson was born in Maryland and is of English descent. His children were named William, Amy, Eliza, Peter, deceased;



Daniel Petre.

Peter, Hettie, and Mary. After his marriage, Mr. Petre and his wife settled on a farm of fifty acres, and in 1873 moved to his present farm of ninety acres, which he keeps in an excellent condition, and which is improved with a neat and substantial barn, etc. Mr. Petre is a staunch republican. He has one married son, James, residing near his parents.

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JOHNS ABNER PETTY, ex-sheriff of Clinton county, Ind., and now a popular liveryman of Frankfort, was born in New Market, Va., May 19, 1837, and is a son of Charles M. and Diana D. (Pence) Petty, both natives of the Old Dominion. Charles M. Petty came to Clinton county, Ind., in 1837, bringing his wife and only son, John A., in a covered wagon. He settled in Frankfort and here established a tannery. He was an exemplary Christian and was one of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal church at Frankfort, within the fold of which he died, his remains being interred in the old South cemetery of that city. His wife was born in Rockingham county, Va., in 1810, and died July 2, 1881—the day on which President Garfield was shot. Her children were three in number and were named: John Abner, Charles M. and James F.

John A. Petty grew to manhood in Frankfort and was educated in the city schools, but, at the age of seven, having lost his father, he began early to work out by the month on the farm and was thus inured to toil and his muscles hardened for the experience of his after life. He eventually drifted into the livery business, for which he seems to be peculiarly adapted, and his present extensive barns at 309 and 311 North Main street, near the Lake Erie & Western and Clover Leaf depots, are the most commodious and among the best patronized in the city, the business, since

October, having been conducted under the name of Petty & Cripe, L. E. Cripe being the junior member. Mr. Petty is a staunch democrat in his politics, and under the auspices of that party has served three terms as city councilman, and in 1884 was elected by the same party to the responsible position of county sheriff, which office he filled most satisfactorily to all concerned. He is a member of Frankfort commandery, No. 29, Knights Templar, and also of Dakota tribe, No. 42, Improved Order of Red Men, and is equally popular with both fraternities.

The marriage of Mr. Petty took place February 10, 1865, to Miss Nancy C. Kelly, a native of Clinton county, Ind., and this happy union was blessed November 20, 1865, by the birth of one son, Charlie E., now a resident of Frankfort, Ind. Mrs. Petty is a member of the Christian church, and in her daily walk manifests the sincerity of her belief in the teachings of that religious denomination.

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LEVI E. CRIFE, of the firm of Petty & Cripe, the popular livery men of north Main street, Frankfort, Ind., John A. Petty being the senior member, was born in Ross township, Clinton county, Ind., March 9, 1858, and is a son of William and Susan (Blickenstaff) Cripe, both of German extraction, both Indianians by nativity, and both early settlers of Clinton county. Levi E. Cripe was reared on the home farm until eighteen years of age, and then began his business career on his own account, in which he has met with flattering success. Having always been a lover of horses, his taste naturally gravitated toward trade in them; yet other industries have claimed his attention. He at one time operated the Edna flour-mill in Ross township, and at another time operated a saw-mill at the village of Edna

Mills, and for six years was engaged in threshing wheat, oats and clover—in the fall of 1894 running through 45,000 bushels of wheat and oats. In the fall named, he disposed of his interest in this business, and in October purchased a half-interest in the livery, feed and sales stables of Petty & Maish, in Frankfort, that half-interest being then the property of Daniel Maish, Jr., and in his new undertaking the prospects of Mr. Cripe are brighter than they had even been in the past. He is a live, energetic and genial gentleman, and has hosts of friends, who will be glad to welcome him to his new business. The marriage of Mr. Cripe took place, in 1882, to Miss Rosa C. George, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Indiana in early womanhood, and this union has been blessed by the birth of three children—Lillie, Clarie and Effie. In his political affinities Mr. Cripe is a staunch republican and is active in his aid to his party, but is not a seeker after office; his wife is a consistent member of and worker in the German Reformed church.

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THOMAS C. PINER, one of the oldest settlers and most prominent farmers of Michigan township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Carteret county, N. C., April 19, 1823. His grandfather was a native of Virginia, was a cooper by trade, and later a planter in the Old North state. His son, George Piner, the father of Thomas C., was born in North Carolina, February 26, 1795. He was a soldier in the regular army in the war of 1812, and for his services received a land warrant from the government. In 1834 he sold his farm in North Carolina and removed to Bartholomew county, Ind., where he lived about eighteen years, and in 1853 took up his claim in Richland county, Ill., where he resided until his death on his

sixtieth birthday, February 26, 1855. His wife bore the maiden name of Rebecca Dickerson, and bore him the following children: Mary, Thomas C., Vashti and Daniel. She died in Richland county, Ill., January 18, 1855.

Thomas C. Piner was reared on a farm in Bartholomew county, Ind., remaining at home until manhood. In 1848 he went to Shelby county, and a year later to Franklin, Johnson county, where he worked at the cooper's trade. In August, 1851, he moved to Clinton county, and bought eighty-seven acres of unimproved land, which he has cleared and brought under cultivation, and has since bought forty acres adjoining on the north. He has worked at his trade in connection with attending to his farm, and has accumulated a good property. Mr. Piner was married April 29, 1849, to Susan J. McFadden, a native of Virginia, born April 1, 1825, daughter of William and Margaret (Wade) McFadden, early settlers of Henry county, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Piner have had six children; but four are living—George W., William D. Margaret A., and Martha E. Rebecca Ann, wife of George W. Miller, died in 1870, and Thomas Clay died in 1880, aged sixteen years. In politics Mr. Piner is a democrat. He and wife are members of Baptist church, in which Mr. Piner was elected deacon, but declined to serve.

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WILLIAM POWERS, a retired farmer residing in Colfax, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Ross county, Ohio, December 2, 1816, and descends from Revolutionary ancestors, of English extraction. His grandfather, Valentine Powers, was a native of Virginia (born in that part now included in West Virginia), and was a patriot in the war for independence. He owned a large farm, on which there was a cave, in which the family found hiding during

the troublous days of the war. He also had a water-mill on the banks of the Potomac, which served as a grist, flour and saw-mill. His son Daniel, father of our subject, was born and reared on the home farm in West Virginia. He also was a true patriot and took an active part in the war of 1812. He married Elizabeth Bryant, and soon afterward moved to Ross county, Ohio, and later to the vicinity of Dayton, where the father farmed until his death. His widow then returned to Ross county with her children, who were named, in order of birth, as follows: Mary, Susan, Eliza, Daniel, William and Catherine. The mother was a devout member of the Christian church, and died in that faith in 1858.

William Powers lived on the home farm in Ohio until fifteen years of age, when he came to Indiana and learned the blacksmith trade, and became a good workman in wood as well as in iron. He married Mary A., daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Allen) Cooley, of Clinton county. Mr. and Mrs. Cooley stood high in the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Cooley was an elder; he was a whig in politics and also a justice of the peace. After marriage Mr. Powers followed his trade for forty-three years, but invested his earnings in real estate, until he owned 560 acres in Sugar Creek township, Montgomery county, 348 in Clinton county, and 160 in Tippecanoe county. For many years he also traded in cattle, and finally returned to Colfax, where for fourteen years he has been engaged in banking. January 28, 1880, he lost his wife, who was well known in several counties of Indiana as a pious and charitable lady. Their son, Francis W. Powers, lives in West La Fayette, and for a young man has acquired the handsome fortune of 900 acres of good land. He married Elizabeth Shoob, who has borne three children: William, Lelia and Grover. A few years ago Francis W. visited the old Virginia

homestead of his ancestors, and returned with several valuable souvenirs. He is a democrat in his politics.

JOHN PRUITT, a prominent farmer and one of the oldest citizens of Johnson township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Fayette county, Ind., April 29, 1820, and is of good old English stock. His grandfather, also named John, was a native of South Carolina; William Pruitt, his son, was born in South Carolina, December 25, 1793. He married Rebecca Hawkins, and they came, in company with another family, to Indiana in 1817, a one-horse wagon bringing the effects of both families. Mr. Pruitt located, consecutively, in Franklin, Fayette, Rush and Bartholomew counties, and while a resident of the latter was the owner of the first spring-wagon and first set of check lines ever owned in the county.

John Pruitt attended the pioneer school-house of his early days, in which school was kept from daylight till dark. He began his business life by purchasing twenty acres of his present farm in Clinton county, but at one time owned, before dividing with his children, 720 acres. He married Nancy J. Stewart, who became the mother of nine children, viz: Rebecca E., William O., James W., Dorcas L., Stephen A. (died an infant), Mary A., Caroline M., Maggie and Jennie L. To the surviving eight children of this family Mr. Pruitt has given eighty acres of land each. Mr. Pruitt is a sound democrat, and has been elected to the office of county commissioner twelve consecutive years—during which period the county court house was erected. He and wife are devoted members of the Church of God, and fraternally he is a member of Herman lodge, No. 184, F & A. M., at Michigantown. Mr. Pruitt has been an industrious,

upright and enterprising citizen, and has been rewarded by a competency, and, what is in one sense more precious, the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens.

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JOSEPH G. REVIS, one of the practical farmers of Ross township, Clinton county, Ind., son of Enoch Revis, was born in Butler county, Ohio, September 21, 1838, and came with his father to Clinton county, Ind., in 1845, when he was seven years old. Joseph G. received a common education, became a farmer and married Charlotte C. Bailey, August 4, 1872, daughter of Philip P. and Hagar (Johnson) Bailey. To Mr. and Mrs. Revis was born one child—Milford W. Mr. Revis died October 26, 1887. After marriage Mr. Revis settled on a farm three and one-miles north of Colfax, Ind., and here lived until 1890, when he married, on July 29, Catherine A. Waget, *nee* Catherine Trentz. Peter Trentz, her father, was born in Saarloviss, Germany, lived in the town of Linbach, and was a farmer. His father was also Peter Trentz, and the family have been farmers for generations. The elder Trentz owned a farm of twenty acres, which was a good property for that country. He and wife were the parents of six children: Peter, Nicholas, Catherine, John, Peter and Mary. Beside his farm, he kept a bakery and hotel; in his later life had a grocery and butcher shop, and was a well-to-do man. He and wife were members of the Catholic church. In July, 1885, Mr. Trentz came to America, as two of his children—Catherine A. and Peter—had settled in this country. Mr. Trentz bought a farm of 120 acres in Stark county, Ind., one mile from Hamlet, and there he still lives. Catherine A. Trentz, wife of our subject, married, in Germany, John Waget, who had been

to America and returned to Germany. He then came back to this country and settled on the farm where J. G. Revis now lives, consisting of 129 acres, which is the old Wolf farm, near Edna Mills. To Mr. and Mrs. Waget was born one daughter, Annie. Mr. Waget died January 12, 1886, aged fifty years. Mr. and Mrs. Revis reside on the Waget homestead and have one child, Leonie. Both Mr. and Mrs. Revis are members of the Baptist church, and politically Mr. Revis is a democrat, and he has been supervisor. Enoch Revis, father of J. G. Revis, is one of the pioneers and the oldest man in Ross township, if not in Clinton county, being eighty-seven years old. He springs from sterling English stock on his father's side, and on his mother's side from the Irish. Jesse Revis was the grandfather of Enoch, was born in Surry county, N. C., and was a farmer. He married and reared a family of five children by his first wife: John, David, Edward, Susan and Nancy; by his second wife he was the father of two children—Jesse and Joel. He lived to be one hundred years old and died on his farm in Surry county, N. C. He was a prominent man, yet remembered by our subject, who was in his nineteenth year when he died. Edward Revis, the father of Enoch, was born in Surry county, N. C., was a farmer, married, in his native county, Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Alexander) Hattick. Mr. Revis settled on the old home farm, and here passed all his days. He and wife were the parents of seven children: William, John, Enoch, Asbury, Elizabeth, Lydia and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Revis were members of the Baptist church. He died at the age of about forty years, on his farm, of fever.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Revis married Jerry Patrick, and they had three children: Jerry, Sarah and Mattie. She lived to be an aged woman and died in Ashe

county, N. C. Enoch Revis, father of J. G. Revis, was born July 10, 1807, on his father's farm, remaining there until twenty-three years old. He married, in 1829, Tempie Revis, his second cousin, daughter of Abel Revis, son of David, who was a son of Jesse, grandfather of Enoch. In 1830 Enoch Revis moved to Butler county, Ohio, where he lived fifteen years on a farm. He and wife are the parents of five children: Mary, John, Joseph G., Elsie and Elizabeth.

Joseph G. Revis came to Indiana in 1845 and settled on his present land, then covered by heavy timber, and which by industry and thrift he cleared up and made a good home. Mrs. Revis died and he married widow Lucy Cripe, formerly Miss Daniels, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Cockran) Daniels. Mr. Daniels was an old settler of Carroll county, Ind., from Scioto county, Ohio, and settled in Indiana as a pioneer in 1827, when the Indians and wild game were plentiful. To Mr. and Mrs. Daniels were born eleven children: Sophia, Eliza, Jesse, Stephen, Jane, Elizabeth, Sarah and Lucy (twins), Samuel, Mary and William. Mr. Daniels was a prosperous farmer and died aged sixty-one years. His father, Nehemiah Daniels, was a farmer of Virginia and here Samuel was born. Nehemiah Daniels was killed in battle, in the Revolutionary war. To Mr. and Mrs. Reves were born six children: Lucy R., Catherine M., Martha A., Daniel, Hannah and Thersa. Enoch Revis has remained on his present homestead since he settled there, a residence of one-half a century. Mr. and Mrs. Revis are members of the Regular Baptist church, and Mr. Revis is an honest and respected citizen, having been a very industrious and hard-working man throughout his life, and in his younger days endured the hardships and privations of the pioneer. He has always stood high for his integrity of character, and throughout his

long life has maintained the confidence and respect of the people.

Daniel Revis, son of above and brother of J. G. Revis, was born November 2, 1856, received a good common education, became a farmer, and married Clara Stinson, daughter of Henry and Rosa (Bailey) Stinson. To Mr. and Mrs. Revis have been born three children: Walter H., Wilson F. and L. D. Mr. Revis is a practical farmer and manages the home farm. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church, and in politics he is a democrat.

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HARRISON RODENBARGER, a well known farmer and representative citizen of Union township, Clinton county, Ind., has the honor of being a native of Indiana. He was born in Tippecanoe county, February 26, 1848, and is a son of George and Lydia (Walters) Rodenbarger. They were natives of Pennsylvania and came of old German families. Emigrating westward they settled in Tippecanoe county, where the father purchased eighty acres of land. After he came to Clinton county and bought a farm of 141 acres, which he operated until his death in November, 1885. Of their nine children, eight are still living, namely: William, Sarah, Harrison, Emma, Mary, Catherine, Levi and Hannah. Caroline has passed away.

Harrison Rodenbarger, whose name heads this sketch, remained with his parents until twenty-four years of age. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Linnie I. Carter, their wedding being celebrated March 6, 1873. The lady is a daughter of Richard J. and Eleanor (Byers) Carter, who both were of German lineage. The father was born in Loudoun county, Va., in 1808, and was a son of Jesse and Hannah (Richards) Carter, who were also born in the Old Dominion. His

grandfather, William Carter, was a native of Wales, and died in Clinton county, Ind., at the advanced age of ninety-two. His maternal grandfather, Richard Richards, was born in Virginia, and came of an old English family. When Richard J. Carter was five years of age his parents removed to Butler county, Ohio, where he was reared on a farm. At the age of nineteen he came west on an exploring expedition and was very favorably impressed with this country. He then returned to Ohio, and the following January his father removed the family to this county, settling in Union township, where he entered 240 acres of wild land. He was the first representative elected to the state legislature from this county, and served as county agent in an early day. He here resided until his death, which occurred in 1872, at the ripe old age of eighty-eight. His wife passed away in 1840. In their family were five children, namely: Julia A., Richard J., William, who was president of the First National bank from its organization until his death in 1882; Dr. Franklin M., a prominent physician of Frankfort, Ind., who died in 1856; and Manly who died in 1840.

Richard J. Carter remained at home until his marriage, which occurred December 15, 1836. His wife was a daughter of Ephraim and Catherine (White) Byers, who became residents of Juniata county, Pa., in 1833. Upon his marriage, Mr. Carter settled upon a farm adjoining the old homestead which he had previously purchased. At one time he owned 500 acres of valuable land, most of which has now been in the family for half a century. He was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he retired and removed to Frankfort, where his estimable wife is still living. They were both active and consistent members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics he was a stalwart republican. Although a resident of Center township for over fifty-six

years, he never sought or accepted public office, except on one occasion, when he served for three years as county commissioner. No man was more widely or favorably known in Clinton county than Richard Carter. He was always ready to help those in need, and gave freely to church and benevolent work, yet accumulated a handsome fortune, and after liberal gifts to his children, he still had \$75,000, much of which is invested in the First National bank.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rodenbarger have been born nine children, seven of whom are yet living: William G., who was born September 14, 1874; Cora D., who was born October 7, 1876, and died December 17, 1881; George, born August 27, 1878; Bertha, born May 3, 1881; Edith P., born April 6, 1883; Carrie, born July 9, 1885; Manly R., born May 21, 1887; Herman W., born November 29, 1889; and one who died in infancy. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rodenberger are members of the German Reform church, and are prominent people of this community, widely and favorably known. In politics he is a republican, but has never been an aspirant for office. He now owns and operates 178 acres of good land, all under a high state of cultivation, and his farm is one of the best in the neighborhood.

JOHN ANDREW RICE, dealer in dry-goods and notions, Frankfort, is a native of Clinton county, Ind., and a son of John and Rebecca Rice. The father, a son of Dr. Jonathan Rice, was born in Pennsylvania in 1833, and came to Clinton county, Ind., with his parents when about seventeen years of age. By occupation he was a farmer and he married in the county of Clinton Rebecca J. Richardson, who was born in the state of Virginia in the year 1835. Her father, Richard R. Richardson, also a Virginian by



John A. Ross

birth and of English descent, was a pioneer of Clinton county and died here a number of years ago. The following are the names of the children of John and Rebecca Rice—William (deceased), Wesley, (deceased), John A., Milton H., Matthew (deceased), and Mary (deceased). The father of these children died in Clinton county, Ind., in 1867, and the mother departed this life two years prior to that date. Dr. Jonathan Rice, the subject's grandfather, a native of Pennsylvania, moved to Indiana a number of years ago, settling in Henry county; thence, in 1850, he moved to the county of Clinton, where his death occurred in 1858 at the age of sixty-five years. He was a farmer, a physician and minister, and was known as a man of marked intellectuality. The following are the names of his children—Daniel, a prominent farmer of Clinton county; Mary J., Nancy, John, Joseph, also a farmer of Clinton; William S., Elmira, Angeline and Jonathan. The mother of these children, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Sawyer, was also a native of Pennsylvania.

John A. Rice was born January 11, 1859, grew to manhood on a farm and received a good education in the common schools. For some years, he taught in the public schools of Clinton county, eleven terms in all, and made a creditable record as an instructor. In 1883, he accepted a clerkship with a business firm in Frankfort, and, after serving in that capacity three years, embarked in the mercantile trade upon his own responsibility and has since continued the same with success and financial profit. Mr. Rice deals in dry-goods and notions, making a specialty of fine furnishings, and his store room, No. 212 Main street, is one of the well-known and popular business places of the city. Mr. Rice is a pleasant gentleman, affable and courteous, stands well in business circle and socially enjoys great popularity in Frankfort. His business venture has

fully met his expectations and his standing in the commercial world is quoted as strictly first class. Mr. Rice was married in 1879 to Miss Maggie C. Beard, of Clinton county, to which union two children have been born—Zua and Claude. Mr. and Mrs. Rice are valued members of the Methodist church of Frankfort and politically he supports the democratic party. He is a member of the Pythian fraternity, Red Men and Knights of Honor.

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JOHAN A. ROSS, of Frankfort, Ind., was born in Tippecanoe county, near La Fayette, Ind., January 26th, 1861, a son of Alexander and Mary (Johnson) Ross. Alexander Ross is of Scotch extraction, born in Ireland, and was but thirteen years of age when he came to the United States, locating at La Fayette. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary Johnson, who was born in Sweden, but came to the United States when twelve years of age.

John A. Ross, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest of eight children and until twenty-one years of age resided in La Fayette, where he received an excellent education, including a course of book-keeping and civil engineering, and from the age of fifteen until twenty-one he greatly assisted his father, who was a general contractor. In 1882, John A. Ross located in Frankfort and engaged in contracting for a year; in 1883 and 1884 he was engaged in the same business in La Fayette and Huntington, Ind. After alternating between Frankfort and La Fayette he permanently located in Frankfort, in 1888, and formed a partnership with James A. Hedgcock for the purpose of doing a general contracting business, embracing gravel-roads, bridges, street improvement, sewerage and erection of business blocks, and the firm were awarded contracts for the improvement of many of the principal streets of

Frankfort, miles of gravel-road and a large number of the principal iron bridges for the county. In every instance their work has proved eminently satisfactory to all concerned, and stands as a monument to their ability and integrity as public contractors. They were able at all times to furnish employment to hundreds of laboring men at a just and reasonable compensation, believing that, "the laborer is worthy of his hire." The business of this firm has been most successful, the Petty building, Clark block, Sheets block and numerous other buildings being among their work in Frankfort. Street contracting, bridge building, and general contracting occupied the time of the firm from 1888 until 1892, the business amounting to thousands of dollars annually.

In 1892 the firm established The Frankfort Brick works, with a capacity of three and one half to four million brick annually, giving employment to sixty or seventy men. In the spring of 1894 their brick works were totally destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$16,000 or \$18,000, which was only partially covered by insurance. Not discouraged by this misfortune, the firm at once cleared the wreck and proceeded to re-build the works on a larger scale and with increased facilities, and at the present have one of the best equipped brick works in central Indiana. During all these years, thus engaged in public works, giving employment to hundreds of men, this firm has never experienced the least trouble on account of strikes or dissatisfaction on the part of the men in their employ.

On the twelfth day of February, 1884, Mr. Ross was happily married to Miss Lola A. Curtis, daughter of Charles P. Curtis, who was born in England, and Esther (Rinard) Curtis, born in America but of German extraction. Miss Lola was born La Fayette, Ind., and of a family of eleven children she

was the youngest. To this union have been born three children, viz: Worley A., Carrie Venita and Margaret Zola. Mr. Ross is an honored member of the K. of P. and I. O. R. M., is a Methodist, and in politics is a republican; socially he and his estimable wife hold an enviable position.

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WILLIAM J. ROUSH, famous as a caterer of Frankfort, Ind., is a native of Clinton county and was born in Cyclone, Jackson township, January 30, 1866, a son of John J. and Rachael (Cook) Roush. The father, John J., was born in Milwaukee, Wis., January 31, 1842, and came to Clinton county, Ind., in 1863, began farming, but soon entered the Eighty-sixth Indiana volunteer infantry, gallantly served through the Atlanta campaign, was wounded in the right leg, returned home at the close of hostilities, resumed farming, and died January 29, 1879. His wife, daughter of William and Catherine Cook, natives of Indiana, survived until March 16, 1874, and was the mother of six children: William J., Frank, David, Milton, Frederick (deceased) and Oscar (deceased). The parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the father was a Freemason and a republican.

William J. Roush, at the death of his father, went to live with an uncle, Seth A. Cook, who was in the restaurant and bakery business, and with him remained until 1885, when he accepted a position with Kempf Brothers, bakers and confectioners, of Frankfort, as general assistant; in 1889, in company with O. C. Parsons, he engaged in the restaurant business in the same city; in 1890, Mr. Parsons withdrew from the firm, which became known as Roush & Thompson, and so remained until 1891, when Howard Amick succeeded Mr. Thompson; in 1892 Charles Me-

cum succeeded Mr. Amick, and the entire business was sold to Mr. Mecum. Mr. Roush then resumed his old position with Kempf Brothers, with whom he still remains, filling the position with the same affability and popularity as of yore.

The marriage of Mr. Roush took place at Frankfort, October 8, 1889, with Miss Della Winters, daughter of William J. and Hannah (Helvie) Winters, natives of Indiana and of German extraction. To Mr. Roush and his amiable lady has been born one child—Paul Charles. Mrs. Roush is a devoted member of the Christian church; Mr. Roush is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, is a Knight of Pythias, and in politics is a republican, and both are admired for their congenial and obliging dispositions.

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THOMAS DOUGLASS RUSSELL, a leading farmer and well known citizen of Cyclone, Kirklintownship, Clinton county, Ind., was born on his father's farm May 3, 1847, and is descended from sturdy Irish and English ancestry. His grandfather, Robert Russell, was an Ohio farmer. His father, Johnson Russell, was born July 25, 1802, and remained at home until his marriage on the fifth of July, 1822. His wife bore her maiden name of Cynthia B. Downard, she was born August 15, 1805, and is a daughter of James and Elizabeth Downard, of Virginia. Her father afterwards became judge of Hendricks county, Ind., and was quite an extensive land owner. He reached the age of seventy years, and his wife passed away at the age of eighty. To Mr. and Mrs. Russell were born the following children—Elizabeth, born April 30, 1824; Ellen, who was born December 8, 1825, and died September 14, 1840; James, who was born February 7, 1828, and died July 22, 1840; Hannah, who was born

August 12, 1830, and died in 1863; Robert, born August 2, 1833, died in 1871; William T., born March 4, 1837, died in 1876; Johnson P., born November 24, 1839, was in the Civil war, and died March 9, 1862; Mary Ann, born April 13, 1841, died November 11, 1842; Jonathan Knight, born January 11, 1845, was a soldier, and Thomas D., the subject of this sketch. The parents were married in Hendricks county, Ind., but removed to Tippecanoe county, and in 1829 came to Kirklintownship, Clinton county, where Mr. Russell entered and purchased land until he had more than 600 acres. He and his wife were members of the Christian church, in which he served as deacon. He died at the age of sixty-six and his wife at fifty-one years.

Thomas Douglass Russell acquired his education in the common schools and remained at home until May, 1864, when he enlisted in the one-hundred-day service as a member of company C, One-hundred and Thirtieth Indiana infantry, under Capt. R. D. Davidson, went from Indianapolis to Kentucky, and did guard duty over prisoners on their way to Chicago. On the expiration of his term he was discharged, but on the twenty-fourth of November, enlisted under Capt. C. C. McDowell of company G, Twenty-sixth Indiana infantry. The troops went to New Orleans, thence to Mobile, and were present at the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. They then went to Montgomery and Selma, Ala., and on into Mississippi, doing provost duty until November, 1865, when they were discharged at Vicksburg. Mr. Russell at once returned home, and on his father's death the following year inherited ninety-three acres of land. He was married March 24, 1869, to Sarah M. McIntyre, who was born in 1852, and is a daughter of Richard and Jane (Nealis) McIntyre, natives of Indiana. Two children graced this union—Capitola, wife of Truman Miller, and

Oscar. The mother died October 22, 1876, and Mr. Russell was again married in June, 1882, his second union being with Mary E. McIntyre, who was born October 4, 1860, and is a daughter of Michael and Charlotte (Lee) McIntyre. The children born to this union are Harry, Catherine and Paul.

Mr. Russell has a fine farm of 158½ acres, all under a high state of cultivation, and is extensively engaged in raising fine horses, cattle and hogs. He has a commodious barn and outbuildings, which are models of convenience, and has erected a beautiful country home at a cost of \$1,500. In his business he has prospered, and his success is well deserved. In politics he is a republican, and has been delegate to the county conventions. His wife belongs to the Christian church.

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JAMES EDWARD SCROGGY, a young but successful business man of Frankfort, Ind., and the founder of the J. E. Scroggy Manufacturing company, was born on a farm just north of Frankfort, September 14, 1862, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Abbott) Scroggy. He gained a very fair common school education, which was supplemented by two years' attendance at an academy in Stockwell, Ind. At about the age of sixteen he entered the dry goods store of J. H. Barner & Co., of Frankfort, as clerk, and eighteen months later accepted a position as clerk in the clothing house of J. W. Coulter. Three years later he went to Chicago, where he was employed by a wholesale cutlery house as traveling salesman for nine months; next, he traveled for six years for the wholesale boot and shoe house of Fuller, Childs & Co., of Toledo, Ohio, and later in the same line for a prominent Chicago firm. In January, 1892, he returned to Frankfort, Ind., and

associated himself with J. A. Hedgcock in the manufacture of children's shoes. In 1893, the J. E. Scroggy Manufacturing company was started for the production of that class of children's shoes known as "cacks," and ladies' and gents' over-gaiters. The display of "cacks" made by this company at the World's fair was unexcelled and was awarded the medal of superiority. In July, 1894, the increasing business of the company compelled a removal to enlarged quarters on west Washington street, where Mr. Scroggy personally oversees the practical operations of its affairs.

In 1883, Mr. Scroggy was married to Miss Lulu Pence, of Clinton county, and this happy union has been favored by the birth of two children—Marie and Greta. Mr. Scroggy is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Improved Order of Red Men, and the social position of himself and wife is one that might well be envied by any resident of Frankfort.

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JACOB H. SELLERS, the popular liveryman of Michigantown, Clinton county, Ind., is of German descent. His father, Abraham Sellers, was born and reared in North Carolina and came to Indiana in the early days of its settlement, when Indianapolis was a village of half a dozen log cabins. He entered eighty acres of land on Fall creek, Marion county, Ind., later purchased 720 acres and was among the leading pioneer farmers of Marion county, which was then in a primitive condition. He married a Miss Rumble, daughter of David Rumble, formerly of Ohio, but later a pioneer and prominent farmer of Marion county, Ind. This lady died in the faith of the Lutheran church, and Mr. Sellers next married Margaret Snider, a daughter of Jacob Snider, who came from Pennsylvania and was of German ex-

traction. To the union of Abraham and Margaret Sellers was born Jacob H., the subject of this sketch.

Jacob H. Sellers was born in Marion county, Ind., December 14, 1856. He was reared a farmer, and remained at home until twenty-four years old, when he went to Indianapolis and engaged in the livery business. October 9, 1878, he married Dorothy Lynch, of Marion county, and to this happy union have been born the following children: Harley, Goldie, Merle, and Trelle and Lellie, twins. Mr. Sellers has been very successful in his business, being affable and obliging and having a well-equipped and well-stocked livery establishment, calculated to please the most fastidious customer. He also owns a pretty cottage residence in Michigantown, pleasantly located. He is a staunch republican and quite active as a party man. Mrs. Sellers is equally ardent as a member of the Seven Day Adventists. Mr. Sellers is a strong advocate of education, and he and wife enjoy a high social position.

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JOHAN A. SHEARER, a thrifty farmer of Michigan township, Clinton county, Ind., is of German descent. His grandfather, Abraham Shearer, was a farmer of Pennsylvania, and died in that state. Hugh Shearer, son of Abraham and father of John A., was born in Pennsylvania, July 24, 1824. He left his native state in company with his mother and elder brother, and located in Ohio, where he remained until he was twenty-six years old, when he came to Indiana and stopped, as occasion required, in Howard, Tipton and Clinton counties, finally settling in Clinton county and engaging in farming, merchandising and saw-milling. He married Sarah A. Shepherd, daughter of John and Eliza Shepherd. Mr. Shearer and wife were both members of the Methodist church,

in which he was a class leader. He was also a Freemason, and with two other men founded Hillisburg lodge, No. 550, of which he was the first worshipful master.

John A. Shearer was born in Darke county, Ohio, February 1, 1852. He received a good common school education, is still a wide reader of current literature, and owns a library of 1,500 to 2,900 volumes. He is a republican in politics and in religion a Spiritualist. He married Mary R. Tull, daughter of Newton and Delia (Gano) Tull, and to this union have been born Hugh N., Geneva E., Podge L. (deceased) and John O. (deceased). Hugh N. Shearer is well educated, and is preparing himself for a teacher. Mr. Shearer has passed all the chairs in the blue lodge, F. & A. M., No. 550, at Hillisburg. His farm comprises ninety-seven and a half acres of fertile land, and is improved with a modern dwelling and new barn.

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HARRY C. SHERIDAN, an accomplished attorney at law, at Frankfort, Ind., was born in Owen township, Clinton county, December 15, 1858, and is the son of David F. and Mahala (Widener) Sheridan. David F. Sheridan, the respected father, was a native of Butler county, Ohio, born in 1832, and was a son of Andrew Sheridan, who was born in Pennsylvania, of Irish extraction. Andrew Sheridan was a saddler by trade, and this vocation he followed in Ohio until 1836, when he located in Madison township, Clinton county, Ind., and followed his trade at Hamilton until 1838, when he removed to Frankfort, made a short sojourn, and finally settled down to farming in Owen township, and passed his days in comparative ease until his death, in 1854, at which time he was possessor of 240 acres of fertile land. His faithful wife, Jemima Perine, whom

he had married in Butler county, Ohio, survived until 1873, when she was called away in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, having borne her husband ten children, viz.: John, Frederick, Andrew J., James, David F., William A., Catherine, Mary, Margaret and Sarah. The third child here enumerated, David F., the father of Harry C., on attaining his majority, had finished an apprenticeship at the plasterer's trade, which he ever after followed, in conjunction with farming, until his death, which occurred February 27, 1888. He was twice married, and had born to him by his first union one child, now deceased. His second marriage took place in Tippecanoe county, Ind., in 1857, with Mahala Widener, who was born in Michigan township, Clinton county, Ind., and by this union were born the following children: Harry C., the subject of this mention; Squire, Elmer E., Lillie, Kate, Jennie and Julia (twins), and Belle.

Harry C. Sheridan was reared in Owen township, Clinton county, Ind., until the age of eighteen, receiving a fair education in the district school; he then entered the Collegiate institute at Battle Ground, Ind., where he passed two years in diligent study, and then came to Frankfort; in 1879 began teaching in the district schools of Jackson township, and for three years met with abundant success. In the fall of 1881 he began a three years' course of study in law under Judge Palmer, was admitted to the bar April 4, 1882, and in the spring of 1883 began the regular practice of his profession. July 1, 1883, he formed a partnership at Frankfort with Judge B. K. Higinbottom, eminent at the time for his legal attainments, and this connection was continued for one year; following this, one year was passed in partnership with Judge J. G. Adams, and the next year with J. W. Merritt, since which time Mr. Sheridan has been in practice alone, gaining clients and adding to his reputa-

tion as the time passed on. From September, 1884, until September, 1886, he served as city clerk. Mr. Sheridan was most happily married, September 8, 1886, in Camden, Carroll county, Ind., to Miss Margaret Espy Vinnedge, who was born in Indianapolis, November 5, 1863, and who is the daughter of John A. and Ellen (Espy) Vinnedge, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Indiana. To this union two children have been born and are named Lawrence Vinnedge, born July 8, 1887, and Marjorie Ellen, June 29, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan are consistent members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics he is a republican. Fraternally he is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a Knight Templar. As a lawyer, few hold a higher rank than Mr. Sheridan, and he and family socially enjoy the respect of the citizens of Frankfort to the fullest extent.

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APT. JAMES N. SIMS is one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of Clinton county and has for years been an active and prominent member of its bar. He is a native of Indiana, having been born at Connorsville, Fayette county, on the fifth day of January, 1817. His father, Stephen Sims, was born in Cooke county; Tenn., November 24, 1792. Stephen Sims was a son of William and Amelia (Russell) Sims. William Sims was a son of William and Martha Sims, and was born in Calpeper county, Va., May 14, 1760, his parents being of Scotch lineage. Unto the marriage of William and Amelia (Russell) Sims was born the following children: Larkin, Mary A., Joshua, James, William, Elizabeth, Sarah, Stephen, Thomas, Anna, Martha and Lewis. Of these only Martha survives. She now (1894) resides in Boone county, Ind., being ninety-five years old. The death of the mother of these children occurred in 1820, and four years later the

father married, for a second wife, Fear Sturdivant, whose death occurred in the year 1840. From his native state William Sims removed in the year 1784, at which date he became a pioneer of Cooke county, Tenn., where he resided till the year 1811, at which date he removed to Franklin county, Ind., where his death occurred August 27, 1845. His occupation was that of farmer. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and served under Gen. Washington. This sturdy pioneer and patriot was equally distinguished as a Christian. When the Methodist Episcopal church was really in its infancy in America, he became a member of this organization, and thereafter till death he remained a zealous and active member. His son, Stephen Sims, father of our subject, was nineteen years of age when he removed with his parents from Tennessee to Indiana in 1811. The family settled near Brookville. In the year 1813, Stephen married Elizabeth McCarty, who was born at North Bend, Hamilton county, Ohio, in the year 1797, to which place her parents had only a short time previously removed from Baltimore county, Md. They subsequently removed to Brookville, Ind., where the daughter married Mr. Sims. Her father, also, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. She bore her husband the following named children: Amelia, deceased; Rebecca, deceased; James N., our subject; William, deceased; John F., deceased; Cicero, a prominent retired citizen of Frankfort; Mary J., deceased; Larkin, deceased; Sarah, deceased; Jesse, deceased; Lewis, a well known citizen of Clinton county and a captain of the Eighty-ninth Indiana volunteers; Martha A., who resides at Lebanon, Ind., and William S., deceased. The last named rose to the rank of captain of the Eighty-sixth Indiana volunteer infantry, in the war of the rebellion.

For a short time after his marriage Stephen

Sims resided in Franklin county, then removed to Connersville, Payette county, and from there to Rush county, where he resided till the death of his wife in 1834, at which date he removed to Boone county, and settled near Middlefork, where he continued to reside. He died January 16, 1863. The parents were life-long members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father held many positions of honor and trust. Like his father he was first a whig in politics and upon the organization of the republican party he became a republican. For years he was justice of the peace, and while residing in Boone county he served as property appraiser; for two years he was an associate justice of Boone county. He also served as a school commissioner of Rush county for five years, and in 1850 was a delegate to the Indiana constitutional convention. In all these positions he discharged his duties with fidelity and creditable ability. He was of ordinary education, but of general intelligence and unusual mental energy. He was a soldier of the war 1812, and in every sense of the term was one of the pioneers of Indiana. He was twice married and was the father of nineteen children by both marriages. He began life as a mechanic, and having a large family to support, amidst the privations of a new country, he acquired only a limited estate; and his children, as they grew to maturity, were compelled to resort to their own resources; and such was the lot of his son James N., whose name heads this biographical mention.

James N. Sims remained under the parental roof till he reached his majority, aiding his father with work on the farm. He gained a fair common school education, and for ten years was engaged in teaching and by means of earnings from teaching, was enabled to prepare for a professional life. His literary education was completed by a collegiate year at Asbury university. During the period he

taught school he applied himself to the study of law. He was licensed to practice in November, 1843, but did not engage in regular practice until several years later. In April, 1848, he opened up an office in Frankfort, where he has since continued to reside and to practice. He was a whig until 1854, when he became and has continued to be a republican. He was a delegate to the national convention in 1860, and supported Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. During the rebellion, he and five brothers served in the Union army. September 16, 1862, he enlisted in company I, of the One Hundredth Indiana volunteer infantry. The company was known as the "Clinton County Excelsiors," of which he was captain, until, in consequence of failing health, he was honorably discharged, at Camp Sherman, near Vicksburg, on the eleventh day of August, 1863. He then returned to Frankfort and resumed the practice of law, and for nearly fifty years he has been a conspicuous member of the Clinton county bar. In many important cases has he appeared before the county, district and supreme state court, and, now, in his seventy-eighth year, he is still engaged in the practice of his profession, in full possession of all his faculties. He has never yielded to the solicitation of his fellow-citizens to accept public office, preferring the practice of his profession. However, he has always felt a lively interest in all public affairs, calculated to promote the interests of his city, county and state.

On the fourteenth day of November, 1865, Mr. Sims married Miss Margaret A. Allen, who was born in Clinton county, Ind., April 29, 1830, a daughter of John and Martha (Runyon) Allen, natives of Ohio. Unto the marriage were born, Elizabeth, deceased; Frederick mayor of Frankfort, elected in 1894; and Grace. Mrs. Sims is an Episcopalian in religious views, while our subject is a Universalist.

CICERO SIMS, of Frankfort, is one of the oldest and best known citizens of Clinton county, Ind. Mr. Sims was born in Rush county, Ind., on the twelfth day of January, 1822. His father, Stephen Sims, was an early settler of the county of Rush. He settled near Rushville and was one of the first justices of the peace of that county. It was in the log cabin home of Stephen Sims that the first circuit court of Rush county was held, and in this house Cicero Sims was born. (Of his father more extended reference is made in the personal sketch of Capt. James N. Sims, elsewhere within these pages.) Cicero Sims was brought up on a farm, and in the district schools gained a fair common school education. In early life he taught in the district schools, and was also an instructor of vocal music for a number of years. With his parents, he removed to Boone county and later he accompanied them to Clinton county, where in 1842 he married Miss Mary C. Black, daughter of William and Isabel (Henderson) Black. Mrs. Sims was born in Wayne county, Ind., June 6, 1824. Her parents were natives of Kentucky, early settlers in Wayne county, and later pioneers in the county of Clinton. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sims were born six children, as follows: James N., who died in the Civil war, February 12, 1863; he was a corporal in company G, Eighty-ninth Indiana infantry; Sarah C., wife of O. M. Merrick, of Russiaville, Ind.; Nancy J., wife of John A. Merrick, a former attorney, but now a farmer of Clinton county; Isabel E., wife of J. W. Lee, a boot and shoe dealer of Frankfort; William M., of Chicago, and Dr. S. B. Sims, of Frankfort.

Immediately after marriage Mr. Sims settled down in life on a farm in the northeastern part of Clinton county, where he lived and tilled the soil with success until 1872, when he removed to Frankfort, where he has since re-

sided. While on the farm Mr. Sims gratified his natural taste for the law by a course of private reading, thus becoming well versed in the principles of the profession. As early as 1858 he was admitted to the practice of law, and while on the farm he did much legal business for his neighbors. Upon coming to Frankfort, in 1872, Mr. Sims and his brother, Capt. James N. Sims, became partners in the practice. He also became interested in the real estate business, and after remaining with his brother eighteen months, withdrew from the partnership, and since then the greater part of his time and attention has been given to his real estate business and collecting. In 1886, Mr. Sims constructed Alhambra Lake, a portion of which lies within the city limits of Frankfort. This artificial lake covers three acres, and averages from five to fifteen feet in depth. It is fed by five flowing wells, which furnish an average of one-hundred gallons per minute. The lake is well stocked with fine fish, and Mr. Sims has provided it with a bath and boating house, which renders the lake a delightful place for bathing and boating. In 1844, Mr. Sims cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay, and was a whig until the organization of the republican party; since then he has been an enthusiastic republican. He has never sought political preferment, having often declined public office. He is unassuming, plain, jovial and popular, with a wide acquaintance.

winter of 1872-3 in Warren township. The following spring and winter he attended school, and for three terms was a student in the National Normal school of Lebanon, Ohio, where he obtained a knowledge of the more advanced branches of learning. In the meantime, he taught in the township of Madison, and from 1876 to 1885 was similarly engaged in the town of Mulberry, and in the spring of 1879 spent three months in Wabash college at Crawfordsville. In 1885, Mr. Sims was elected superintendent of the Clinton county schools, the duties of which position he discharged in a very creditable manner for two years, and in 1887 became deputy county auditor under Wilson T. Cooper, continuing in that capacity about two and a half years. Subsequently, he held the position of deputy treasurer under William J. Barnett and W. T. Maish, and in 1891 engaged in the loan, abstract and insurance business, to which he has since devoted his attention.

Mr. Sims has been a member of the school board of Frankfort for four years, and during his incumbency many improvements have been made, including the addition to the first ward school building and re-building the third ward school building, also the construction of the present magnificent high school building, the finest structure of the kind in the state. In matters educational, Mr. Sims has always manifested great interest, and during his term as superintendent he did much toward systematizing a uniform course of study and securing teachers of well known professional ability. He is clerk of the board of turnpike directors, is public spirited in all the term implies, and all movements having for their object the public good find in him a zealous friend and liberal patron. He represents four of the largest insurance companies in the country, has in his office a complete abstract of every piece of property in Clinton county, and

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WILLIAM SCOTT SIMS was born in Warren township, Clinton county, Ind., January 19, 1855, son of Lewis and Courtney (Scott) Sims. Until twenty-one years of age he lived on his father's farm; pursued his studies in the common schools, and when seventeen began teaching, which profession he continued during the

his loan and real estate business, with the two departments mentioned, is quite extensive and remunerative. Mr. Sims is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has held the highest position within the gift of the local lodge, and also belongs to the Sons of Veterans. On the twentieth of May, 1880, in the township of Madison, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Kyger, daughter of James and Mary A. (Smith) Kyger, to which union three children have been born—two living at this time, Merlin and Cecil. In politics Mr. Sims affiliates with the republican party, and he is one of the few persons that holds a life license to teach in any part of Indiana, granted by the state board of education.

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DAVID SLIPHER, a retired farmer now living in Mulberry, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Butler county, Ohio, April 28, 1814, and is a son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Flenner) Slipher. The father was a native of Virginia, and the mother of Maryland, while both were of German descent. Stephen Slipher was born in 1780, and in 1802 emigrated to Ohio, locating in Butler county, where he entered 210 acres of land on the Miami river. In 1828, he came to Clinton county, Ind., and entered from the government 640 acres of land. Two years later he secured another section and moved to Clinton county and settled on this land in 1851, remaining in Ohio up till that time; upon the farm which he there developed he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1868. His wife died in 1856. They had nine children, of whom three are yet living—Emily, widow of Simeon Bryan; David and Susan. Those deceased are Daniel, Isaac, Philip, Stephen, Elizabeth and Polly.

The gentleman whose name heads this record was reared upon his father's farm and began working in the fields at a very early age. His school privileges were thus limited, and his youth was not a flowery one. Having arrived at mature years he chose as a companion and helpmate on life's journey Miss Mary, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Mills) Scott, natives of Lancaster county, Pa. Her parents were of German and English descent respectively. Her father died in Wisconsin and her mother passed away in Ohio. Of their twelve children only two are living. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Slipher was celebrated March 1, 1838, and has been blessed with nine children: Elizabeth, wife of David Bolyard; Martha, widow of John B. Beard; Mary, deceased; Louisa, wife of William Peters; Isaac, who resides in Missouri; Stephen, deceased; Clark, who is living near Frankfort; William I.; and Emeline, wife of Frank Burkhalter. After his marriage, Mr. Slipher rented a farm for four years and then came to Clinton county, Ind. This was in 1842. Here he cleared a farm, transforming the land into rich and fertile fields, and at one time he was the owner of 340 acres of valuable land. He first began threshing in 1850, using horse power for the purpose, and in 1862 he bought a steam thresher, the first ever introduced in the community. To the work of farming and threshing he devoted his energies with good success until 1875, since which he has lived retired. In his business dealings he was successful and thereby won the capital which now enables him to lay aside business cares. Both Mr. and Mrs. Slipher are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are highly respected citizens. He is also a warm advocate of temperance principles and votes with the prohibition party. He served as county commissioner from 1870 until 1879.

JOHN W. SMITH, an old soldier and native of Ross township, Clinton county, Ind., springs from an old American family of English descent. His grandfather, William Smith, was born in Virginia, in the year 1780, was taken to Licking county, Ohio, by his parents about 1790, and married Anna Brook, in the year of 1801, in Licking county, Ohio. Anna was born in Ireland, in the year 1788, and with her parents emigrated to Ohio. William and Anna came to Ross township, Ind., in the summer of 1828, and entered and bought 480 acres of land. There were born to them: Alexander, David, Samuel, Thomas, John, William, James, and Archibald, Mary, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Anna, and Sarah. James and Archibald are now living in Durham, Lewis county, Mo.; Mary, Anna and Sarah are still living in Ross township, Clinton county, Ind. William Smith died June 25, 1833, aged fifty years, ten months, and twenty-one days; Anna Smith, his wife, died January 20, 1849, aged fifty-two years, two months, and three days; both were members of the M. E. church; in politics he was a whig. Thomas Smith, father of John W., was born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1808, and came to Ross township in 1828 with his parents; he married Rebecca Waymire in 1830, and died July 15, 1873, aged sixty-four years, six months; his wife is still living in Rossville, Clinton county, Ind. Thomas Smith owned land that is now the southeast part of Rossville, and he helped to cut down the first tree on that side of town. He was a carpenter and worked at his trade, but engaged in brick-making in 1850 and in 1858 engaged in saw-milling. He was a prominent man and a respected member of the Methodist church, held all the lay offices, was a local preacher twenty years, and was well and favorably known. His children now living are John, William, Mervin T., Marion M. and

Lydia E. Mr. Smith died in Rossville. He was a most temperate man, and much respected member of the Sons of Temperance. The Waymires came from Germany and settled in Butler county, Ohio, about 1783. William Waymire died in Ohio November 25, 1822. Harriet Waymire, his wife, died June 5, 1850, aged fifty years, at Noah Gaddis's, while on a visit to relatives in Rossville, Clinton county, Ind. Harriet, his wife, married William Gaddis, about 1824, in Ohio, and came to Indiana and settled in Tippecanoe county, in the summer of 1828, both dying in Ross township, Clinton county, strict members of the M. E. church.

John W. Smith, our subject, was born in Rossville, September 1, 1837, and is the oldest man now living that was born and is still residing here. His brother, William, living one mile east, is two years older. Mr. Smith received a common school education and learned farming and carpentering. He married, September 28, 1857, Martha J., daughter of Abner L. and Prudence (Cassel) Jones, the wedding taking place at the home of the bride's sister Hannah, in Michigantown. After marriage Mr. Smith settled in Rossville and followed the carpenter and saw-mill business in company with his father and brother William. He enlisted August 8, 1862, in company I, Fourth Indiana cavalry, Seventy-seventh regiment, as private, at Rossville. His service was principally guarding railroads and scouting in eastern and southwestern Kentucky. He was disabled by an accident when on a charge on a town and was ruptured, but remained until he was discharged on account of disability at Bowling Green, Ky., March 15, 1863, and returned home to Rossville, where he had left a wife and two children. He engaged in the same business he left, including brick-making. In 1869, he went to Owen township and engaged in the saw-mill business until 1875, when

he sold out and engaged in the brick-making business, and in 1879 in making tile, in which he was successful. He returned in 1890 to Rossville and bought a one-half interest in the tile factory with Henry L. Smith. He still retains his interest in the tile and brick works in Owen township, with his sons, John A. and Charles E., managers. Mr. Smith has done an extensive business in this line through this part of the county. John W. Smith's wife's father, Abner L. Jones, was born in Pennsylvania in 1797, emigrated to Ohio and married Prudence Cassel in 1818. Prudence Cassel was born in North Carolina in 1805. They came to Owen township, Clinton county, in 1836. Abner L. was the owner of 160 acres of land when he died, June 24, 1847, aged fifty years; Prudence died July 8, 1857, aged fifty-two years; both died on the farm settled on, and both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. To them were born John, Ralph, Abner, Isaac, Isabel, Hannah, Martha, Prudence and Mary, all now dead but Isabel, Hannah and Abner. Mr. Smith and wife were the parents of three children—William T., John A., and Charlie E. Mrs. Smith died July 29, 1894. She was a devout member of the Methodist church for thirty-nine years. In politics John W. Smith is a republican and is now a member of the town council of Rossville, and no one in the village and township is more highly respected than he. He is a comrade of Oliver Short post, No. 390, G. A. R., has filled all the offices, and has been re-elected commander for the year 1895. The following resolutions were passed by the Woman's Relief Corps, on the occasion of the death of Mrs. Martha J. Smith, she having been an honored member of that association:

WHEREAS, the Almighty, in His providence, has called from our midst our respected sister, Martha J. Smith, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Sister Smith, the

Oliver Short Corps, No. 98, has lost a much respected and worthy member. One that we esteemed as our sister indeed. One that was ever ready to do her full share at giving relief to the worthy and one that when pleasure spread its mantel o'er us was ready withal to contribute her share of mirth.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the bereaved husband and his family, in this their time of mourning, and would remind them that we weep not as those who are without hope. It is only a transition from mortality to immortality, from Earth to Heaven.

Resolved, That we tender a copy of these resolutions to the family, and request their publication in the ROSSVILLE JOURNAL.

EMMA C. WHITE, }
MAUD BATES, } Committee.
LYDA J. WALTER, }

July 30, 1894.

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HENRY L. SMITH, one of the leading merchants of Rossville, Clinton county, Ind., an old soldier and one of the present county commissioners, is of German parentage. His father, John H. Smith, was born in Germany, November 14, 1811, on the river Rhine, and came with his brothers, Philip and George, to America, when a boy. He learned the saddler's trade at Springfield, Ohio, came to Indiana when a young man, settled at Rossville in 1835, was one of the pioneers of that town, and married Anna Dehner, born August 15, 1815. To Mr. Mrs. Smith were born nine children: Mary A., born in 1840; Henry L., born May 12, 1842; Lizzie, born July 1, 1843; Joseph F., born September 2, 1845; George, born January 21, 1848; Sophia, born September 28, 1850; Caroline, born November 29, 1852; John A., born December 24, 1854; Amanda, born February 10, 1857. Mr. Smith followed his trade of a saddler until 1852, when he bought a farm of 160 acres, adjoining the town of Rossville, where he lived until 1865. He then sold this farm and moved to Kentland, Newton county, Ind., where he bought a section of land and died September 3, 1870. He was a hard-working, industrious man, of excellent business qualifications, and accumulated a hand-

some property, owning, at his death, 700 acres of improved land. He was a man of sterling worth, and entirely self-made, having accumulated his property by his own unaided efforts. In politics he was a democrat, was one of the early justices of the peace of Rossville, serving many years, and was elected township trustee of Newton county, Ind. His wife is still living in Nebraska with her children.

Henry L. Smith was born May 12, 1842, in the town of Rossville, received a good common school education, and began life as a clerk at the age of seventeen in Rossville. He enlisted at La Fayette, Ind., May, 1861, in company D, Fifteenth Indiana infantry, for three years, under Capt. Jack Templeton and Col. G. D. Wagoner, and served eighteen months, when he was transferred to brigade headquarters as an orderly for Gen. Wagoner, and was afterward transferred to division headquarters. He was in the battles of Rich Mountain—the first battle of the war—Cheat Mountain, Elk Water Valley; was then transferred to the army of the Cumberland under Gen. Buell, and was in the battles of Stone River, Pittsburg Landing and many skirmishes. He was also at the battles of Perryville and Missionary Ridge. His time expired in June, 1864, when he was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, returned home, engaged as a clerk at Kentland, where he remained one year and then engaged in business for himself in Rossville, since which time he has here been in mercantile and general business. Beside his mercantile interests he has a farm of 300 acres adjoining Rossville, and has an interest in the tile factory. He was one of the original members of the republican party and of the famous "Wide-awakes," a marching club in the days of the Fremont campaign. He was elected township trustee in 1876 and held that office two terms, has also been trustee of the

town of Rossville several terms, was elected county commissioner in 1892, and now fills that office to the general satisfaction of the people.

Henry L. Smith married, December 15, 1868, Mary S., daughter of Uriah and Elizabeth (Masters) Rose. Mr. Rose came to Clinton county, Ind., in 1865, and settled on a farm south of Rossville. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born six children: W. Dale, Inez, Ettie, Grace, May and Henry R. Mr. Smith is a member of Rossville lodge, F. & A. M., and is junior warden; he is also a member of the chapter, council, and the commandery of Frankfort, also a 32d degree Scottish rite Mason; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., Rossville lodge, No. 183, and has passed all the chairs, including noble grand. He is also a member of Oliver Short post, No. 390, G. A. R., and has held the office of quartermaster and commander. He and wife are members of the Methodist church, and manifestly sincere in their profession of that faith. As a soldier, his severest march was from McMinnville, Tenn., to Louisville, Ky., when Bragg, the famous Confederate general, was making desperate efforts to get to Louisville in advance of the Union forces. Another very hard march was from Nashville, Tenn., to the battle of Shiloh, the last two days' march being forced part of the time on the "double quick" through a hard rain. In the battle of Missionary Ridge he was shot through the calf of the right leg; his wound disabled him about ninety days, during which he was home on a furlough, which was extended thirty days. Mr. Smith is now a substantial business man and a prominent citizen of Clinton county, and is noted for his integrity of character. His war experience and gallant part he bore in defense of the Union, and his bearing in the pursuit of the ways of peace, have won for him the ardent esteem of his fellow-men.

THOMAS JEFFERSON SMITH, who was commissioned postmaster, for Frankfort, on the 9th day of May, 1894, is one of the best known citizens of Clinton county, was born in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., April 30, 1844, and is a son of George and Eva (Ward) Smith, Virginians by birth, and of Scotch ancestry. The mother died when Mr. Smith was a child, and in the year 1853 his father, then a widower, removed to Clinton county, Ind., and settled in Center township. Here, with his father, Mr. Smith made his home until seventeen years old, and at this age he enlisted, July 3, 1861, in company E, Twentieth Indiana infantry, and re-enlisted in December, 1863, as a veteran of the same company. He served throughout the entire war, being mustered out on the 30th day of June, 1865. Mr. Smith participated in the engagements at Yorktown, Williamsburg, and the seven days' fight in front of Richmond, Va.; Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Culpeper, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Ann River, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and was at the surrender at Appomattox. He was wounded three times; first at Chancellorsville, where he received a wound in the breast from a minie ball; at North Ann River, he received a shell wound in the side, and at Petersburg, a minie ball struck him in the right leg.

Mr. Smith is a prominent member of the G. A. R., being a comrade of Stone River post, No. 65. After his discharge from the army, Mr. Smith returned to Clinton county, and accepted a clerkship in a mercantile establishment at Frankfort. Two years later he accepted a clerkship with another mercantile firm, with which he remained for eight years. In 1875, he and Mr. W. J. E. Morris, under the firm name of W. J. E. Morris & Co., embarked in the lumber business, at Frankfort.

One year later Mr. Smith withdrew, and for one year held a clerkship in the store of J. H. Paris. In politics he has always been a staunch democrat. In 1878 he was elected coroner for Clinton county and on the death of the sheriff, W. A. Brandon, Mr. Smith acted as sheriff a short time by virtue of his office. He then became deputy clerk of Clinton county, serving as such for eighteen months, and his next employment was in the clothing store of S. A. Hoover, for four years. In 1885 he again entered the employment of J. H. Paris, as manager of the cloak and carpet department, which position he held until he became postmaster.

He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, being a thirty-second degree Mason. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the Improved Order of Red Men, having filled all the chairs in the two former orders, and in the Order of Red Men he has twice served as chief of records of the great council of the state of Indiana and three times as representative to the great council of the United States from Indiana.

Mr. Smith has been twice married. In March, 1866, he was united with Caroline Armstrong, who died in January, 1867. In October, 1871, he was married to Miss Agnes Morrison, daughter of the late John Morrison and his wife, Jane (Skidmore) Morrison, and this union has been blessed by the birth of the following named children: Guy B., Clare M., and Max.

ROBERT EMORY C. SMITH, one of the successful and well-known teachers of Clinton county, now residing near Kirklín, was born in Johnson county, Ind., November 2, 1869. He is of Scotch, Irish and English descent, and is of prominent, early families of Indiana. His paternal grand-

father, Robert Smith, moved from Virginia to Indiana, in 1833. He was a typical pioneer and fearlessly withstood the trials and incidents peculiar to a pioneer's life. He married Elenor McKinney, a most estimable lady of Irish descent; this marriage was blessed with several children, of whom only two now survive. Being left a widower, he married Louisa E. Clem, a most estimable lady of Johnson county. This union was blessed with several children, but one of whom now survives. He lived an exemplary life, was a worthy citizen, a devout and consistent Christian, and was called from labor to reward, in 1873.

His maternal grandfather, Clark Gregg, who was born in Franklin county, is a representative of sturdy Scotch ancestry and traces the genealogy of the Gregg family back to one Samuel Gregg, who was born in Scotland in the year 1699. In the year 1711, the said Samuel Gregg emigrated from Scotland to Pennsylvania. According to family tradition, he married an accomplished and distinguished English lady, and they resided in or near Philadelphia; from this marriage sprang Clark Gregg, who married Martha Bowling, a lady of Franklin county; this union was blessed with five children—Nancy E., Margaret J., Cassius M., Aaron G. and Mary H.; of these five children, three are deceased. Mr. Gregg was an economic, ingenious and hard-working mechanic, and by his persistent energy he became possessor of a good farm in Franklin county, and here he labored as a mechanic and at farming until 1859, when he purchased a farm in Illinois and moved thither in the same year. But there are few households without their vacant chairs, and in 1861 the remorseless and unwelcome visitor of death visited the family and carried away the mother as his trophy. The remainder of the family lived in Illinois until 1863, when they moved to Johnson county, Ind. Mr. Gregg was a member of

the Methodist Episcopal church and worthily exemplified that faith by his daily walk. In politics he was a stern abolitionist and fearlessly advocated the doctrine of the party mentioned. His father's home was a station on the underground railroad, and many a poor, fugitive slave was safely conducted to places of security and rest by the instrumentality of this fearless anti-slavery family. Mr. Gregg showed by his life that "Honor and shame from no conditions rise," and having taught this noble lesson so worthy of imitation by all, he quietly and peacefully sank to repose in 1873.

William T. Smith, father of Emory, was born in Johnson county, Ind., September 16, 1837. By occupation he was a farmer, and brick-mason, at which trades he worked alternately until 1861, when it seemed that the nation would be rent in twain. When the news came flashing northward of the battle of Bull Run, he was one of the loyal legion that reported to the call for volunteers, and in July, 1861, he enlisted in company I, Eighteenth Indiana volunteer infantry, under Capt. Jonathan Williams, of Franklin, Ind., for three years' service. He was a participant in the Missouri campaign, was in the battle of Pea Ridge and several other hard-fought battles; being taken sick he was sent to Benton Barracks hospital, St. Louis, Mo., whence he returned home and was discharged in 1863. He then began farming as soon as able, and also worked a portion of his time at the brick-mason's trade. He was united in marriage to Nancy E. Gregg in 1864, and soon purchased a farm in Johnson county, where he resided until 1879, when he exchanged that farm for a farm in Clinton county. Mr. Smith was a shrewd business man, a good financier, went through all the trials and discouragements incident to a frontier life, but steadily worked his way upward and secured a handsome property. He was an ardent republican and

championed without fear the cause of the republican party. He was from early years connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, and lived a worthy, consistent, christian life. His death occurred at the age of forty-six. His wife, a faithful member of the Methodist church, and a most estimable lady, is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born five children: Arthur A., Martha E., Louisa J., Carl C. and one who died in infancy.

Mr. Smith, whose name heads this record, began school in his fifth year, and at the age of nine was a fourth-grade pupil. At the age of sixteen he graduated from the township school. His father's death made it necessary for him to work upon the farm, but he has always been a great lover of history, a great reader and a lover of any subject that would aid in educating him. In 1892 he began teaching and has made that his vocation since, having followed it with most excellent success. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans, being identified with Capt. W. H. Hart camp, No. 118, Division of Indiana; has filled with honor and competency nearly all the offices in this loyal order, and points with pride to the fact that his father was one of those who helped to crush the foe. He is also a member of Kirklin lodge, No. 443, F. and A. M., and in this lodge is the honored secretary. In politics he is a stalwart republican, and was one of those who helped to bring about the political revolution in November, 1894. He is prominent in his party and has served as delegate to the county conventions.

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GARRETT SNODGRASS, a prominent and influential farmer and extensive land owner of Kirklin township, Clinton county, Ind., claims Indiana as the state of his nativity, his birth having occurred in Hancock county, on the

1st of August, 1833. On the parental side he is of Scotch-English descent, and on the maternal side of Irish lineage. His grandfather Snodgrass was born in Virginia, removed to Kentucky, where he owned a grist mill, and in 1824 came to Hancock county, Ind., where he entered 160 acres of land for himself and eighty acres for each of his sons. He was a member of the Christian church, an old-time whig, and lived to be fifty-one years of age. His children were John, Robert, James, Elizabeth, Nancy, Epsy, Minerva, Lucinda and Garrett. Robert Snodgrass, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Kentucky, January 8, 1802, and became a miller and well-to-do farmer. He married Rebecca Gregg, who was born in Campbell county, Ky., in 1809, and died in 1879, and was a daughter of John and Frances Gregg. Their children are John D., who married Miss Secord; Nancy J., wife of Robert Slocum; Frances, wife of James Hopkins; Garrett; James, who married Clara McCain; Mary A., who died at the age of thirteen; and Elizabeth A., wife of John Wynkopp. The father of this family came to Indiana in 1824, and secured a heavily timbered tract of land. After living in this state for seven years he spent three years in Missouri, but not wishing to rear his family in a slave state, he returned to Boone county, Ind., in 1840, there spending four years. On the expiration of that period he purchased a water-mill at Mechanicsburg, and after operating it for eighteen months traded it for a farm in Boone county. A year later he exchanged that property for a farm near Mechanicsburg, to which he removed after operating a mill in Thorntown for a year and a half. Six years later he sold his farm and purchased 247 acres of land in Kirklin township, where he made his home until his death in August, 1876. He was a faithful member and deacon of the Christian church,

and in politics was a republican. In his business he was successful and accumulated 480 acres of valuable land. In rearing their children the parents showed a special care and brought up a family which is an honor to their name.

Garrett Snodgrass has spent his entire life in this state, with the exception of three years passed in Missouri. He shared in the hardships and experiences of frontier life and was early inured to the arduous task of developing wild land and improving a farm. At the age of twenty-two he started out in life for himself, and his career has been that of an industrious and progressive man. By hard labor and well directed efforts he accumulated 293 acres of land, which he sold when his father suffered a stroke of paralysis, returning to the farm to take care of his aged parents. Mr. Snodgrass was married October 29, 1884, to Laura F. Bridgeford, who was born in 1851, and is a daughter of Andrew and Mary (Hessong) Bridgeford. Their children are: Clarence G., born April 25, 1887; Robert Andrew, born March 26, 1891, and Mary Rebecca, born December 16, 1893. Mr. Snodgrass now carries on general farming and stock raising. His home is a pleasant country residence, erected at a cost of \$2,000, and a large, substantial barn has just been completed. Of his 293 acres of land, more than 200 acres are under cultivation, with 1,400 rods of tiling, and is now one of the most valuable and desirable farms of the county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Snodgrass hold membership with the Christian church, and in politics he is a stalwart republican, but has never sought nor desired official distinction, preferring to give his entire time and attention to his business interests, in which he has met with most excellent success.

With his happy young family about him, and his pleasant surroundings, Mr. Snodgrass has every reason to be happy and contented.

M. M. SMOCK is the leading liveryman of Colfax, Ind., and has been a resident of the city since the late Civil war. His father, Jacob Smock, of German descent, was reared in Indiana, and married Martha McCabe, daughter of James McCabe, a cabinet maker. The father settled in Royalton, Boone county, where he owned a fertile farm, and where he died in 1863, leaving two children—Morlen M. and Annie. The mother subsequently married Andrew W. Straine who survived until October, 1872. Mr. Straine was a physician of large practice, was a justice of the peace, and a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, in which he was an elder. The mother is now well advanced in years, but hale and hearty.

M. M. Smock married Miss Cynthia Watkins, February 5, 1880, a daughter of Enoch and Eliza J. (Morrison) Watkins, the former of whom was a brave soldier in the late war, is a staunch republican, a well-to-do farmer, and, with his wife, a strict member of the Methodist church. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Smock are two in number, and are named Thora Ethel and Nellie. By trade Mr. Smock is an engineer and mechanic. He entered upon his present business in 1888, and has met with a phenomenal success. He owns a number of fine horses and rigs and a commodious livery barn, as well as a comfortable dwelling, all of which have been accumulated by his own and his wife's industry, accompanied by good management. Mrs. Smock is a faithful Methodist, while Mr. Smock is a member of Frankfort Shield lodge, No. 71, K. of P., also of Yosenite tribe No. 168, I. O. R. M., of which he has acted as trustee. He is a republican in his politics, and as such has served as city marshal. Mr. and Mrs. Smock are accomplished musicians, and both enjoy the full esteem and respect of their neighbors.

WILLIAM V. SNYDER is a leading farmer of Union township, Clinton county, Ind., and a native of Butler county, Ohio, where he was born on the eighth day of November, 1849. His parents were John and Eleanor (Van Sickle) Snyder, the father of German descent, and both natives of the Buckeye state. John Snyder came to Clinton county, Ind., in 1849, and purchased a tract of 180 acres of land, upon which he made a number of very valuable improvements. He died in 1883; but his widow still resides on the home farm in Union township. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder had born to them six children, named respectively as follows: William V., the subject of this sketch; Garrett resides in Montgomery county, Ind.; Jennie married Eli Marvon, and lives in Frankfort; Aaron is a resident of Frankfort; David is deceased, and James N. is a resident of Center township. The father of these children was a man of local prominence in the community, and became one of the leading farmers of the township in which he resided. Financially he was more than ordinarily successful and he made a name for himself as a man of the highest integrity and of honorable dealing, of which his descendants feel justly proud.

William V. Snyder, like the majority of boys born in the country, passed his youthful years in the uneventful work of the farm, and early in life learned to set a proper value on honest toil. Having decided to make agriculture his life work, he began the same on arriving at manhood's estate, and in 1888 purchased his present farm, consisting of ninety-seven acres of valuable land in the township of Union. On the second day of October, 1873, Mr. Snyder and Miss Candace Shortle were united in the bonds of wedlock, and to their union have been born three children—Frank J., whose birth occurred October 15, 1874,

Homer V., born June 13, 1886, and an infant deceased. Mrs. Snyder was born June 10, 1851, and is the daughter of Samuel C. and Elizabeth (Teeters) Shortle, natives of Virginia and of Irish and German lineage respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Shortle came to Clinton county, Ind., shortly after their marriage, and they had a family of twelve children, the following being their names: Mary, Oma, Henry, Sarah, Matilda, Elizabeth H., George M., Esther J., Martha V. (wife of John T. Sheffler), Julia E. (wife of D. P. Pence) and Candace who married the subject of this mention. Mr. Snyder has a comfortable home, a good farm under a successful state of cultivation, and belongs to that large and eminently respectable class of agriculturists to which the country is so much indebted for its present prosperous condition. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to blue lodge No. 54, of Frankfort, and has also taken the chapter and commandery degrees. Politically he wields an influence for the democratic party, and in religion his wife is a devout member of the Methodist church.

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JAMES ALLEN SPARKS, farmer and stockraiser of Perry township, was born in Clinton county, Ind., August 11, 1838. His paternal ancestors were among the early residents of Maryland, of which state his grandfather, James Sparks, was a native. From Maryland James Sparks emigrated to Pennsylvania, thence moved to Ashland county, Ohio, and later came to Clinton county, Ind. He married Margaret Ray and reared a family, his descendants being among the substantial residents of Clinton and other counties of Indiana.

Thomas Sparks, father of James A., was born August 11, 1810, in Pennsylvania, from which state he went to Ohio when twelve

years of age. When twenty-seven years old he became a resident of Clinton county, the date of his arrival being about 1837, and he is classed among the pioneers of this section. He made the journey from Ohio to Indiana in a wagon, and moved to a place upon which no improvements of any kind had been made, but in time he cleared and developed a good farm of 140 acres and erected substantial buildings. He was a prominent man of the community in which he resided, a member of the Methodist church, and a whig in his political belief, later a republican. The following are the names of his children—James A., Elizabeth, Mary A., Emmeline, Franklin, Margaret M., Joseph and John H. Thomas Sparks died April 3, 1879, and his wife was laid to her final rest on the twelfth day of September, 1856.

James Allen Sparks was reared on the old home farm, was educated in the common schools, and has passed nearly all of his life within the present bounds of Clinton county, being one of the oldest native-born citizens at this time. Having decided to become a farmer, he has carried out his intention and to-day is one of the leading agriculturists of his township. He began life for himself on the place where he now resides, consisting originally of fifty acres, which through his industry has been well improved, and he now owns seventy-two acres of well cultivated land, supplied with all the conveniences calculated to make him satisfied with his condition. Mr. Sparks was united in marriage, in 1864, to Mariah Waynscott, daughter of L. and Hulda (Bean) Waynscott. Mr. Waynscott was one of the early settlers of Clinton county, moving here from Kentucky as long ago as 1832; he was a leading man of the community, a prominent member of the Baptist church, and died June 14, 1879; Mrs. Waynscott is still living, having reached the ripe old age of

of eighty-four years. Mr. Sparks takes an active part in politics, voting the republican ticket, and fraternally belongs to the Masonic order. He and wife are members of the U. B. church and are among the most highly respectable citizens of Perry township. Having no children of their own, they adopted a child of Samuel J. Ghery, when only eight months old, whom they have yet, and are still fondly caring for at the age of nineteen years.

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JOHAN N. SPITZNAGEL is a native of Germany and inherits in a marked degree the characteristics of the sturdy race to which he belongs. He was born in the northern part of the dukedom of Baden, April 23, 1840, of which country his parents, Adam and Burga Spitznagel were also natives. They had the following children—Burga, deceased; Frederick, living in La Fayette; Mary, deceased; Theresa, deceased; Magdaline; Urban, deceased; John N. and one that died in infancy without being named. The father of these children died in Germany about 1848, at the age of forty-eight years. Frederick and Magdaline (now Mrs. Philip Dorner of Frankfort) came to the United States in 1852 and were joined the following year by John, Urban and the mother, all of whom settled in La Fayette, Ind., where Mrs. Spitznagel died in 1865, at the age of sixty-five years.

John N. Spitznagel was thirteen years old when the family came to the United States. He then had a fair German education, and, after coming to this country, learned to read and write English by a course of private study. His first five years in America were spent as a cigar maker, and in 1858 he began the butchering business at La Fayette, where he continued until 1870, becoming thoroughly familiar with every detail of the trade in the meantime. In

the year 1870, Mr. Spitznagel opened a meat market in Frankfort, where he has since carried on a very large and lucrative business, his success in a financial point of view being of the most gratifying character. During the years 1861-62 he carried on the business in Canada, but, being better pleased with the United States, he has since made the latter country, his home, and proposes to do so the remainder of his days. Mr. Spitznagel was happily married in the city of La Fayette, Ind., in 1868, to Lena Maus, who was born in Prussia, and who died in the month of March, 1891. Two children of this marriage are living at the present time—Mary and Charles. Mr. Spitznagel is a member of the Masonic order and in every respect a most estimable citizen. Measured by the usual standard, his life has been a successful one, and his business, always conducted in a most honorable manner, has yielded him a goodly portion of worldly wealth. Eminently social in his nature, Mr. Spitznagel has never lacked for friends, and with all classes in Frankfort he enjoys a degree of popularity second to that of few people of the city.

HENRY NELSON SPRAY, one of Indiana's native sons, now living near Cyclone, Clinton county, was born near Jonesboro, Ind., March 21, 1831. His grandfather, Abner Spray, was an Indiana farmer, and was of Irish and English descent. He married Polly Little, and after her death wedded Naomi Underhill. The children of the first marriage were: George, Jonas, Mordecai, James, William, Rachel, and Rebecca. Abner Spray served in the war of 1812, and was taken prisoner. He voted with the whig party and died at the age of sixty-five years. William Spray, father of Henry Nelson Spray, was a native of Kentucky, became a farmer and owned at his death 120 acres of timber

and prairie land. He wedded Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah and Naomi Lamb, and they became the parents of nine children: Josiah, Lucretia, Henry N., Louisa, Josiah, Elwood, John, Naomi and Mordecai. The father died at the age of forty-six, and his wife passed away at the age of sixty-seven.

Henry N. Spray, subject of this sketch, was a youth of fifteen at his father's death, and he then cared for his mother and was her chief support. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Miss Keziah Young, and they were married in 1852. She was born in 1832, and is the daughter of Henry and Sarah (Karker) Young. The following children were born to them: Louisa A., Sarah, Elizabeth and Thomas H. (both deceased), Mary B., Flora, Frank and Edward (twins), Nellie, Julia, and Henry and Carrie (both deceased).

Mr. and Mrs. Spray inherited about \$1,200. They lived in Clinton county until 1853, and then removed to Dallas county, Iowa, where they purchased 130 acres of land, but after four years they disposed of the farm and returned to this state. In 1862, Mr. Spray laid aside business cares, and on the twenty-ninth of August, joined company 1, of the One Hundredth Indiana infantry. He went from Indianapolis to Cairo, and thence to Memphis, Tenn. The troops then started to Vicksburg, but returned to Grand Junction and afterward went to Collierville, where company 1 was sent to guard the railroad, there remaining until June 8, 1863. They next went to Memphis and then down the Mississippi to Vicksburg, and up the Yazoo river, after which they marched seven miles into the country. On the surrender of Vicksburg they started after Johnston's army, driving them across Big Black river, and then went to Jackson, Miss., where a seven days' engagement occurred. Later they went to luka, Corinth, and marched through Alabama.

They took part in the hard-fought battle of Missionary Ridge and then followed the enemy two days to Knoxville. At Scottsburg, Ala., where they went into winter quarters, Mr. Spray was confined in the field hospital for several weeks and was then detailed as a member of battery C, First Missouri light artillery. He was discharged May 25, 1865, from the artillery, and then went to join his old regiment, and was finally discharged July 4, 1865.

On his return, Mr. Spray operated a rented farm for eight years, and then purchased eighty acres of timber land, which he has cleared and drained, making it a valuable and highly cultivated tract. He now superintends it, but it is operated by his son. His home is a tasty and comfortable residence, built in modern style, and all the accessories and conveniences of a model farm are there found. He and his estimable wife belong to the Christian church, and he is a member of Stone River Grand Army post. A public-spirited and progressive citizen, he still manifests the loyalty which caused him to join the boys in blue.

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HON. ERASTUS HARMAN STALEY, one of the best-known citizens of Clinton county, Ind., was born in Tippecanoe county, this state, February 6, 1830. His father, Aaron Staley, son of Martin Staley, was born near Guilford Court House, N. C., February 5, 1802, but was a resident of Carroll county, Ind., at the time of his death, November 4, 1854. The marriage of Aaron Staley took place April 30, 1829, to Catherine Parsons, and resulted in the birth of the following children: Erastus H., Catherine Ellen, Marietta and James Griffith, of whom the Hon. Erastus H. is the only survivor. Mrs. Catherine Staley was born in the state of New York, May 17, 1809, and died in Tippe-

canoe county, Ind., May 5, 1843. The Staley family are of German origin, and the first of this particular family to come to America was Isaac Staley, who settled in North Carolina. A brother of Isaac also came from Germany and settled in Virginia, and through marriage his descendants became connected with the family of Pres. John Tyler. Hon. E. H. Staley's paternal grandmother, Mary Staley, belonged to the Virginia branch of the family, and was a cousin of her husband, Martin Staley, the son of Jacob, who was a son of the immigrant, Isaac. About 1816, Martin Staley and family moved from North Carolina to Ohio, and thence came to Indiana in 1828, settling in Tippecanoe county. James G. Staley, brother of Erastus H., was killed in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., being then captain of company F, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana infantry.

Hon. E. H. Staley was educated at the district schools, but at the age of twelve lost his mother by death. His father being in reduced circumstances, he quit school and lent his best aid toward the support of the family, but kept up his studies at home. At the age of nineteen he was granted a license to teach, a vocation which he followed until the winter of 1852-53, when, having saved fifty dollars, he entered Asbury (now DePauw) university, from which he graduated in 1858, at the head of his class, being its valedictorian. In April, 1858, by invitation, he opened the Battle Ground institute in Tippecanoe county and taught the spring term, although he had not yet graduated. For four years he held the principalship of the Battle Ground institute, and for the succeeding three years was president of the Valparaiso Male & Female college, which he endeavored to have converted into a normal school, but did not succeed. Having been ordained a deacon while at Asbury university, and later an elder, and being a mem-

ber of the Northwest Methodist Episcopal conference, he was appointed pastor of the church at Frankfort, then a town of eight hundred inhabitants, and served one year, after which he taught the Dayton, Ind., schools one year. In the fall of 1866, he became principal of the Frankfort schools, held the position six years, and during that incumbency organized the present system of graded schools.

About this time the Crescent publishing company induced Mr. Staley to assume editorial charge of this sterling democratic journal, and this position he filled at a weekly salary until 1874, when he purchased the Crescent and conducted it until 1891, when he sold it, having built up its circulation and earned for it a reputation unexcelled by any other weekly in the state. The summer and fall of 1891 Mr. Staley passed in needed recreation in Europe, but is now living in retirement in Frankfort, simply taking care of his real estate interests. A democrat in politics, in 1884 Mr. Staley was elected to the state legislature, in which he served one term, with great ability. He was married, November 14, 1861, to Miss Salome Barr, a native of Pennsylvania, who has borne him two children—Catherine B. and James H.—the latter now conducting a prosperous grocery trade at Frankfort. Mr. and Mrs. Staley have been members of the Methodist church for many years, and he is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Staley is a gentleman of fine physique and of abundant intellectuality, and few men in Clinton county are more favorably known and honored.

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WH. STALEY, senior member of the firm of Staley & Burns, proprietors of the Frankfort Evening News, was born in Tippecanoe county, Ind., in 1845, was reared on a farm,

and was educated in the public schools of Carroll county, from which he was called, however, at the early age of seventeen years, to take part in the defense of his country's flag and in the preservation of the integrity of his nation's government. At the age mentioned, he became a member of the Tenth, and then of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, and for three years and five months did faithful and valiant service in his country's cause. For the past ten years he has been engaged in newspaper work, and as one of the proprietors and editors of the Frankfort Evening News, and of the Weekly Banner, he has done much to elevate the tone and character of the press of Indiana.

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ED. H. BURNS, of the firm of Staley & Burns, proprietors of the Frankfort Evening News, and of the Weekly Banner, is the son of Joseph and Mary Burns, and was born at Montezuma, Parke county, Ind., September 22, 1863. After completing his course of study in the schools of his native place, Mr. Burns diligently devoted his attention to learning the printer's trade. After serving as "devil" for one year, he took a two years' course of study in the university of Michigan, at Ann Arbor; returning, he worked at the printer's trade and local newspaper work at Clinton and Chrisman, Ill., and in 1885, established the Reporter in his native town, which journal he conducted until April, 1887, when he sold out and came to Frankfort and purchased an interest in the Banner, with Mr. Cheadle editing that paper for a year; and in May, 1889, he purchased of E. T. Staley his interest in the Evening News, which had been established the year previous.

In December, 1886, Mr. Burns was married to Miss Flora T. Donaldson, who bore him

three children—Robert F., Edward H. and Blanch.

The enterprise of Staley & Burns in conducting the Daily Evening News, is a most commendable one. The News is a bright, sparkling daily, and always contains the gist of the news of the city, county and state. It is a deserving paper, is worthy of the patronage bestowed upon it, and would be a credit to any city in Indiana. In 1889, the firm of Staley & Burns purchased the Saturday Banner and consolidated the two offices. The Saturday Banner, their weekly publication, ranks among the best of the weekly publications in the state and is indicative of the enterprise and progressive ideas of the publishers.

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SETH STRANGE, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Jackson township, is a native of Clinton county, Ind., born April 8, 1836, the son of Hezekiah and Nancy (Cook) Strange. Hezekiah Strange was born in Montgomery county, Ky., in 1801, and was the son of Stephen Strange, who came to the United States, in an early day, from England. In company with Stephen Strange came his two brothers, one of whom penetrated the wilds of Kentucky to locate land, and was never heard of afterward; the other died in that state in an early day, and his widow subsequently went to Ohio, where her death occurred many years ago. Hezekiah Strange located in Hendricks county, Ind., in 1827, and two years later moved to the county of Clinton and entered a tract of government land, which he subsequently developed into a fine farm. He died January 19, 1883, at the age of eighty-two years, and his wife was laid to her final rest on the thirteenth of March, 1885. Hezekiah and Nancy Strange were the parents of eight children, namely: Stephen, who owns a part of the land which his father

purchased from the government; William, a well known physician of Frankfort; Jesse, Seth, Mary E., wife of Marion F. Cook, deceased; James, deceased; Henry and Dicy, also deceased.

Seth Strange, the immediate subject of this mention, remained with his father on the farm until becoming of age, when he purchased forty acres of land in Jackson township and engaged in the pursuit of agriculture upon his own responsibility. He has added to the area of his farm, made valuable improvements on the same, and for a number of years has given considerable attention to the raising of live stock, in which he has been quite successful, making a specialty of Poland China hogs. He is also engaged in breeding full-blooded short horned Durham cattle, and his flock of Shropshire sheep is among the best in Clinton county. As a farmer and stock raiser, Mr. Strange takes high rank, and as a citizen is popular in the neighborhood where he resides, enjoying the confidence and respect of all with whom he comes in contact in business or other relations.

Mr. Strange was married December 11, 1856, to Emarine Cook, of Shelby county, Ky., daughter of Abraham and Sarah Cook, both parents natives of that state and of English descent. Abraham Cook was born November 1, 1809, and died March 20, 1893; his wife was born December 1, 1800, and died at a ripe old age on the tenth day of June, 1890. They were the parents of nine children, namely: Edmund, J., Israel, Henry B., Emarine, Squire B., Warren A., James C., Isaac L., and an infant, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Strange have never been blessed with any children of their own. They are both active members of the Christian church, and he has filled the office of trustee in his home congregation for a number of years. In politics Mr. Strange affiliates with the democratic

party, and fraternally belongs to the I. O. O. F., being an active worker in the local lodge.

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BENJAMIN F. STARKEY, one of the enterprising business men of Mulberry, Clinton county, Ind., and one of the stockholders and the manager of the Jay Grain company, claims Ohio as the state of his nativity. He was born in Ashland county, December 9, 1845, and is a son of Thomas G. and Sarah (Holsinger) Starkey. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent. The mother was born in Virginia, and was of German lineage. The paternal grandfather, Thomas G. Starkey, was born January 22, 1809, and in 1837 removed to Ohio, where he followed farming. Ten years later he became a resident of La Grange county, Ind., and there purchased and cultivated a farm. His death occurred in that county May 28, 1884, and his wife passed away in March, 1891.

Benjamin Starkey is one of a family of thirteen children, viz: William, who was killed in the late war; Sarah Jane; Benjamin F.; Susan; Adelia, wife of Robert Finley; Adeline, wife of Charles Bartlett; Ida, wife of Eugene Emminger; Leticie, wife of John Sturgis; Alice, wife of John Myers; Rhoda, wife of Martin Lovett; and Daniel B. In the usual manner of farmer lads, Mr. Starkey of this sketch spent the days of his boyhood and youth, being reared on his father's farm in Milford township, La Grange county, Ind. His educational privileges were those afforded by the public schools, and he became a well informed man by general reading and observation. In 1864, at the age of nineteen years, he came to Clinton county, where for a while he engaged in farming. He then turned his attention to other pursuits, establishing a

grist-mill at Mulberry. Since that time, in some capacity or other, he has been connected with the grain business. He afterward sold his mill to the Jay Grain company of Ohio, of which he is now a stockholder and is manager of the company's business at this place. They buy and ship all kinds of grain and flour, and under the able supervision of Mr. Starkey the business has constantly increased at this place. He previously carried on a tile factory for about three years in Owen township, and he also owns eighty acres of well improved land in that township. Mr. Starkey was married February 20, 1873, to Frances Lovett, daughter of Thomas G. and Catherine Lovett. Her father is still living in La Grange county, but her mother died in 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Starkey have one son, Thomas W., born in April, 1875. Our subject holds membership with the Methodist Episcopal church and with the Masonic fraternity of Mulberry. He votes with the prohibitionist party, and for two terms served as trustee of Owen township. He may truly be called a self-made man, for his success is due to his own efforts, being the reward of earnest application, industry and perseverance.

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JACOB STROUP, a prominent farmer of Johnson township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Madison county, Ohio, January 9, 1839. John Stroup, his grandfather, was born in Germany, came to America before the Revolution, and was at that time a single man. He served eight years in the patriot army, and at Charleston, S. C., during the siege, while dipping loose powder to load a cannon, the magazine exploded and blew him a distance of one hundred yards. He was badly mangled, but finally recovered. He was an early settler of Ross county, Ohio, and a farmer. Jacob Stroup, father of our

subject, was born in Ross county, Ohio, was married there and thence moved to Madison county, Ohio, remained there a number of years, and then came to Indiana and settled in Clinton county, in 1848, on the farm where his son John now resides, and which comprised 240 acres. He and wife were members of the first Methodist church organized in the neighborhood, of which he was a charter member and class leader. In politics he was a democrat, and held the office of township trustee. He married Naomi Debington, daughter of Patrick and Catherine Debington, who were of Scotch-Irish descent, and to this union were born the following children: Sarah A., Reuben, Levina, Mary, Lemuel H., Naomi, Jacob, Catherine, John, Nancy and Elizabeth, all of whom lived to marry and have families.

Jacob Stroup, the subject proper of this sketch, received as good an education as the schools of his neighborhood afforded, and this he has supplemented with self-culture and a wide range of historical reading. He has a model farm of 320 acres, with modern residence and substantial out-buildings, and here makes a specialty of thoroughbred sheep. Mr. Stroup enlisted, February 14, 1864, in company C, Fifty-eighth Indiana volunteer infantry, and was assigned to the army of the Cumberland. He was in the campaigns of Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia; was in the battle of Kingston, N. C., in the famous march to the sea, and on detached service in repairing railways in North and South Carolina, skirmishing every day; he was also in the battles of Bentonville, Smithville and Raleigh. At one time, when sent out with 125 men to forage, the little party was surrounded by a superior force and nearly captured, and here a bullet passed through a small tree behind which he was standing and filled his eyes with bits of bark. He received

an honorable discharge July 25, 1865, and now draws a pension of eight dollars monthly. He is senior vice-command of Joe Hooker post, No. 97, G. A. R., and is universally esteemed. Mr. Stroup married Miss Elizabeth Burget, daughter of William and Lydia (Keefer) Burget, and the union was made happy by the birth of one child, Margaret. Mrs. Stroup died July, 1863, a member of the Methodist church; seven years later Mr. Stroup married Margaret Deford, of French descent, and daughter of Edgar and Julia (Rausipher) Deford, and to this union have been born the following children: Oliver, Alta, Ora, Bertha, Orpha B., James C., John, Zonie and Chloe. Mr. Stroup is a republican, and he and family are highly respected in the neighborhood and throughout the township.

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WILLIAM A. STULTZ, the popular and successful proprietor of the Eureka Hotel at Frankfort, was born and reared on a farm in Putnam county, Ind. The date of his birth is June 16, 1857, and his parents were William A. and Catherine (Underwood) Stultz. William Stultz was born and reared in Putnam county, the son of Philip Stultz, a pioneer settler of Putnam. Philip Stultz was born in Germany and lived in Putnam county many years, dying there. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a daughter of Jesse Underwood, also a pioneer in Putnam county, and her birth occurred in the state of Virginia. The Underwoods are of Scotch-Irish lineage.

William A. Stultz spent his youth at farm work, and in the country schools gained a fair common school education. He left the farm upon reaching his majority, and went to Indianapolis, where for three years he was employed as clerk in different mercantile establishments. In 1885, Mr. Stultz went on the

road as a traveling salesman for a cigar and tobacco firm of Indianapolis, in which capacity he continued about three years, and then traveled for a Chicago house till 1890, when he came to Frankfort. For nearly two years thereafter he had charge of the Garber House, managing it with success, then, selling out, he was engaged for a brief time in the hotel business, first at Fort Wayne, and later at Anderson, Ind. In January, 1893, Mr. Stultz took charge of the Pitman House at Frankfort. He had this house remodeled and the name was changed to Eureka hotel. The Eureka hotel is situated on West Clinton street, opposite the city hall and fire department. It is centrally located, and is reached from the depots by a walk of five or seven minutes; it is only a block and a half from the postoffice, while the express office and telegraph offices are at its very doors. The Eureka hotel is not a large house, but it is a model of neatness and order. Its rooms are well furnished and arranged in the most pleasant and convenient manner possible. The dining-room is well appointed, and the tables supplied with the best of everything in the market. The charges are one dollar and a half per day, and everything pertaining to the well-being of guests is well looked after. Mr. Stultz is to be congratulated upon the success which has met his efforts to make the Eureka a home-like and comfortable hotel. He is a genial host, makes everybody him feel at home, and is successful as a business man, and his fair and just dealings win for him the confidence of all. In 1891, Mr. Stultz and Miss Lizzie Rhodes of Parkersburg, W. Va., were united in marriage. They have one child, a daughter, named Iva Corrine. Fraternaly, Mr. Stultz is a member of the Pythian order, and in politics he is a republican. Mr. Stultz is still a young man, and, judging from the past, will yet stand at the head of his calling.

FM. TEEGUARDEN, farmer and manufacturer of Colfax, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Union county, Ind., March 21, 1840. He was reared a farmer, but had inherited a martial spirit that made him one of the best soldiers, later on, that went to the defense of the national flag, from the state of Indiana in the late rebellion. His descent is from a very old German-American family. His grandfather, George T., was born in Pennsylvania, was a soldier in the war against Mexico, and ended his days in Parke county, Ind., where he owned 160 acres of land. The maternal grandfather of F. M. Teeguarden was also a soldier in the Mexican war and was killed in battle. The father of our subject was William H. Teeguarden, who was born in Pennsylvania, and there married Eleanor Ducat, and soon afterward came to Indiana and settled in Union county, where the father died in June, 1874, and the mother April 24, 1862.

F. M. Teeguarden, June 16, 1861, enlisted for three years at the first call for volunteers to quell the rebellion, in company G, Thirty-sixth I. V. I. He was sent to Louisville, thence to Nashville, Tenn.; then to Pittsburg Landing; later crossed the river and fought the Mississippi Tigers; was at Columbus and Iuka, and again at Nashville and at Buzzard's Roost; was in the pursuit of the rebel general Bragg; fought in the famous battle of Perryville, Ky.; also at Wildcat, Ky.; fought at Chickamauga, and at the battle of Stone River; was at Look-out Mountain, and in the Resaca fight; was at Atlanta and Peach Tree Creek; and was, in fact, in all the engagements and marches of his regiment until his honorable discharge, September 17, 1864. The personal experiences of Mr. Teeguarden in this long period of valiant military service in these historical engagements were too numerous for detailed description within the limits of a biography of

this character, and although his many reminiscences are most interesting and well worth recording, they are similar to those of every other brave volunteer who served so long in the defense of the Union, and, if given in detail, would fill a volume the size of this. Suffice it to say, he was brave, faithful, attentive to his duty, always at his post in time of danger, and never flinched on the march or picket duty, in a skirmish, or in the many sanguinary engagements in which he bore so soldierly a part.

November 13, 1867, Mr. Teegarden gave his hand in marriage to Miss Lucy M. Gardner, whose heart, hand and life-long companionship he had happily succeeded in winning. This lady is a daughter of Henry and Ann (Maxwell) Gardner, of Union county, Ind., the former a farmer and a veteran of the late war. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Teegarden are Maud, Bennie, Wallace, Mabel, Willie, Earl and Annie, all of whom are still gracing the family reunions or brightening the household by their daily presence. Mr. Teegarden is a successful farmer, for the reason that he is an intelligent one, and his farm of seventy-two acres is in itself a model that denotes the superior ability of its owner. He is the proprietor of the Colfax saw-mill, and also holds a half interest in the chief manufacturing company of Colfax. He is a member of Stillwell post, No. 375, G. A. R., and has filled the highest office—that of post commander. His position, socially, with his fellow-townsmen is a most desirable one, he and all his family being respected by the entire community without reservation or exception.

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GEORGE W. TEMPLE, the oldest native of Clinton county, Ind., now residing in Frankfort, was the second white child born in Owen township, his birth having taken place May 30, 1831.

His parents were John and Diana (Berry) Temple, who settled in Indiana in 1830. John Temple was born in Scotland, from which country three brothers came to America together, one of whom went south, another remained in Pennsylvania, while John, with his wife and one child, came over-land in a one-horse wagon, in true pioneer style, and located in Owen township, Clinton county, Ind., where he made his home until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1834. His wife Diana had borne him four children, viz: Louisa J., deceased; George W., our subject; John A., of Frankfort, and Mary A., deceased. The widow, Diana, next married, in 1848, David Ferrer, a farmer of Clinton county, by whom she became the mother of three children, named: Sarah E., Hannah and James, and died of cholera in 1854—a member of the Presbyterian church.

George W. Temple was reared a farmer and was early inured to toil. He assisted in the support of the family until his mother's second marriage, when he apprenticed himself for three years to the carpenter's trade under James Bunnell. Having finished his apprenticeship, he cut wood and drove team for five years, and then went to California, in February, 1854, via New York and the Isthmus of Panama, and landed in San Francisco, where he worked for one month for sixty dollars and his board. He then prospected and mined for himself three and a half years, acquiring a handsome competency. Returning to Clinton county in 1857, he hired part of the home farm in Owen township, bought more land and engaged in farming for three years, when he resumed carpentering, and, in 1861, added a general contracting and building business.

The marriage of Mr. Temple took place in Clinton county, February 23, 1858, to Mary A. Clark, a native of Juniatta county, Pa.,

born June 11, 1827, and a daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth Clark, natives of the same state. To this marriage have been born two children, viz: Rettie L., wife of James P. Gaddis, and Elonzo V., of whom mention is made in the following sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Temple are members of the Presbyterian church. Politically he is a democrat, and for four years was trustee of Owen township. He owns some very valuable real estate in town and country and has practically retired business, living in Frankfort.

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ALONZO V. TEMPLE, of the firm of Ashman & Temple, druggists, 6 North Main street, Frankfort, Ind., was born in Clinton county, November 22, 1860, and is a son of George W. and Mary A. (Clark) Temple. George W. Temple, the oldest native of Clinton county now residing in Frankfort, has his residence at the corner of Clinton and Aughe streets, an aristocratic neighborhood. But the home of the family was on the farm until Elonzo V. reached his thirteenth year, when the city was chosen for their place of residence, which it still continues to be.

Elonzo V. first attended the country schools of his native township of Owen, and the education there obtained was supplemented by a higher grade education at the schools of Frankfort. He subsequently learned the carpenter's trade under his father, and at this he worked for three years, but for the past fourteen years he has been in the drug business—the first five years of which time were passed as a clerk. June 10, 1885, Charles Ashman and Mr. Temple, with Frank E. Ross, bought out a drug store and founded the firm of Ashman, Temple & Ross, which was continued until 1891, when Mr. Ross withdrew, and the business continued

under the present firm name of Ashman & Temple—now the most popular in the city.

The marriage of Mr. Temple took place, in 1890, to Miss Clara Belle Hillis, daughter of Anderville Hillis, who resides near Scircleville, Ind. Mr. Temple is a democrat in politics, and fraternally is a Knight of Pythias. In the biography of George W. Temple more interesting details concerning the family will be found. The residence of Elonzo V. Temple is a most beautiful one and is delightfully situated on the corner of Aughe and Washington streets, the finest residence locality in the city of Frankfort. With his wife, he is also owner of 540 acres of arable land on Indian Priarie, in Johnson township, Clinton county, one mile north of Scircleville, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, with the exception of forty acres, and is well and substantially improved with modern farm dwelling and commodious barns and convenient out-buildings, the financial condition of Mr. Temple permitting him to make such expenditure as may be necessary to render their farm a model one, and that will compare favorably with any other in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Temple are consistent members of the Presbyterian church, to the support of which they contribute most liberally.

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HENRY H. THOMAS, member of the wholesale business firm of J. H. Fear & Co., also of the firm of Campbell, Thomas & Co., proprietors of the City mills and elevator of Frankfort, was born in Fayette county, Ind., August 18, 1848. He is of German descent paternally, and on his mother's side is descended from French ancestors. His father, Minor L. Thomas, was a native of New York and son of David L. Thomas, also a New Yorker, and a pioneer of Fayette county, Ind., moving to that part of

the country in a very early day. David L. Thomas was a soldier in the war of 1812, and reared a family of three children—Minor L., Erastus, and Harriet. Minor L. Thomas married Cynthia Jeffrey, whose father, William Jeffrey, was a native of New York state and an early settler of Fayette county, Ind. Both Mr. Jeffrey and David L. Thomas moved with their respective families from New York to the county of Fayette, Ind., and located not far from the town of Connersville, where a number of other New Yorkers also settled, the locality being designated by the name of "Yankee Town." The marriage of Minor L. and Cynthia Thomas was consummated in Fayette county in 1842, and resulted in the birth of three children—William D., Henry H. and Caroline. The mother died in 1859, and the father in 1863. Minor Thomas served in the late war as a member of the Fifty-fourth Indiana infantry, and rose from orderly sergeant to the rank of second lieutenant. He took part in a number of battles, and after the siege of Vicksburg was granted a furlough on account of ill health, having contracted a chronic ailment which resulted in his death nine days after arriving home. In 1838 he had entered government land in Tipton county, Ind., settled thereon immediately after his marriage, and aided in laying out the original plat of the town of Tipton. He resided in that county until 1848, at which time he moved back to Fayette county and lived there until his return to Tipton six years later.

H. H. Thomas was born and brought up on a farm and his educational training embraced the studies usually taught in country schools. Mr. Thomas enlisted May, 1864, in company D, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana volunteer infantry, in the hundred day service, and served six months and fifteen days and was in garrison duty in Kentucky and Tennessee—was discharged October, 1864, at Indianapo-

lis. In the year 1872, he left the farm, and with a capital of \$600, saved from his earnings, went to the town of Tipton and engaged in the buying and selling of live stock, which from the first, proved a most gratifying success. He remained at Tipton until 1876, and then removed to Elwood, where, during the four succeeding years, he bought and sold live stock and conducted a business in grain. Returning to Tipton, he continued dealing in live stock until 1885, but from 1876 was associated in the business with J. H. Fear, Esq.

In 1885, Messrs. Thomas & Fear embarked in the wholesale poultry business, in which they have since continued, having at the present time houses at Frankfort, Tipton, Noblesville and Colfax, being among the most extensive dealers in their line in Indiana. In December, 1892, the firm of Campbell, Thomas & Co., was organized as proprietors of the City mills and elevator of Frankfort, and the better to give his attention to his business, Mr. Thomas in that year moved to Frankfort and has since made this city his home. In 1886 Mr. Thomas was nominated by the republican party of Tipton county for the office of circuit clerk, and such was his popularity that at the ensuing election he defeated his competitor by a majority of ninety-nine, although the opposite party in Tipton had always been in the ascendancy. He was the first and only republican ever elected to the clerkship in the county of Tipton, and he discharged the duties of the position with acknowledged ability for a period of four years. As a business man, Mr. Thomas is safe and reliable, and his name has never been connected with any transaction of a questionable nature. He possesses financial ability of a high order, and his various enterprises, managed with intelligence and wise forethought, have resulted most profitably, and he is now one of the representative and well-to-do business men of Frankfort. Mr.

Thomas is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and personally he stands high in the estimation of all with whom he has had business or other relations. His home is presided over by Mrs. Thomas, whose maiden name was Henrietta Free, and to whom he was united in marriage in the year 1878.

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LEVI L. THOMAS, of Jackson township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Ripley county, Ind., March 11, 1847, the son of Purrel K. and Eliza A. (Merrick) Thomas, both parents natives of the Hoosier state. Purrel K. Thomas was the son of David Thomas, a native of Ohio who came to Indiana in an early day, settling in the county of Ripley, where he followed the occupation of farming. Purrel was reared in Ripley county, early chose agriculture for a life work, and came to Clinton county in the year 1857, locating about ten miles north of Frankfort, where he purchased 480 acres of land which, by reason of its many improvements, became quite valuable. Five years prior to his death, he retired from the farm, moving to Frankfort, where the remaining days of his life were passed. He was born in the year of 1818 and died on the twenty-third of June, 1885. By his marriage with Eliza A. Merrick he had seven children, namely: Levi L.; Helen N., wife of Jacob L. Catron; William D.; Indiana H., wife of John Beard; John W.; Laura, wife of Wood Thompson, and an infant that died unnamed. By his second wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth A. Anderson and who still lives on the old place, he had five children whose names are as follows: Nevada, wife of John Miller; Jennie B., wife of Charles Hammond; Pernal; Hugh B.; and one that died in infancy.

Levi L. Thomas was reared on his father's farm, attended the common schools at intervals

during his minority, and, after becoming of age, engaged in agricultural pursuits on the home place for a part of the proceeds, being thus employed for a period of one year. He then purchased eighty acres of his own, to which he has made additions at different times, and now owns a beautiful farm of 280 acres, lying in one of the finest agricultural districts of Clinton county. Mr. Thomas has made many valuable improvements upon his farm, and, as a tiller of the soil and successful stock raiser, he ranks among the best of his township. He raises full-blooded short-horned cattle, and his other livestock, notably horses and hogs, indicate the great interest he has taken in this department of the farmer's vocation. Mr. Thomas was married October 2, 1870, to Margaret A. Campbell, daughter of William and Sarah J. (Morrison) Campbell, the result of which union has been six children: James W., born August 20, 1871, Lewis L., born September 16, 1874; Jesse O., born November 4, 1876, died February 19, 1877; Iona E., born August 30, 1879; Nellie B., born June 30, 1884, and Glen D., born July 11, 1888. The mother of these children was born on the second day of September, 1850. Mr. Thomas, as already stated, is a successful farmer, and his reputation as a liberal-minded citizen has never been impeached in the community where he is so widely and favorably known. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Frankfort lodge, No. 54, and in politics exercises the elective franchise in behalf of the democratic party.

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JOHN CHARLES F. THOMPSON, a thriving and enterprising farmer of Kirklintownship, Clinton county, Ind., was born May 3, 1854, in Rush county, Ind., and through his great-grandfather is of English descent. His grandfather, Thomas

Thompson, was a native of this country, was a farmer of Franklin county, Ind., and married Nancy Walker, by whom he became the father of two children—Alfred and Thomas. The last named was born in Indiana in 1814, was reared a farmer, and married Hannah Williams, who was born in 1818, in Wayne county, Ind., and was a daughter of Jonas and Samantha Williams. In 1844, Thomas Thompson and wife settled in Rush county, Ind., where Thomas died in 1862, his wife surviving to reach the age of seventy-three years. They were in very good circumstances, owning 160 acres in Boone county and 240 acres in Rush county, and both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their nine children were born in the following order: Samantha, died when a child; Alfred F.; Sarah; Ward; Everett; Winfield; John Charles F.; Oliver, deceased, and Thomas, deceased.

John C. F. Thompson was reared to the toils and pleasures of farming, lived most of the time on the home place until he had reached the age of twenty-five years, when he married Belle Kemple, who was born October 18, 1856, in Butler county, Ohio, the daughter of David and Sarah (Jones) Kemple, and to this happy union of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have been born Clayton E., May 22, 1881; Myrtie, March 28, 1884, and Goldie, September 28, 1886. The parents began housekeeping on thirty acres, on which they lived four years, and then sold for \$80 per acre and moved to Kirklin township, when Mr. Thompson bought sixty-three acres on the Michigan-town road, at \$40 per acre. This he cultivates with the utmost care, having laid 785 rods of tiling to increase its fertility. The old log cabin has given way to a fine modern dwelling, at a cost of \$1,300, and a commodious barn has been erected worth at least \$600, together with other outbuildings that denote the thrifty and prosperous farmer. Mr.

Thompson devotes special attention to the raising of horses and hogs, and he has, also, a fine young orchard, with an abundance of small fruits, and his entire surroundings are those of comfort and beauty.

Mr. Thompson is in politics a republican and has served as deputy prosecutor and as delegate to the republican county convention. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and has filled the position of deacon in his congregation the past four years. He is a stock holder in the Kirklin and Terhune Natural Gas company, and of course uses the natural product in his own tasty dwelling, and he and his faithful wife live in the enjoyment of the respect of all their friends and neighbors.

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GEORGE L. THOMPSON, an enterprising business man, member of the lumber firm of Deming & Thompson, was born March 2, 1860, in Michigan City, La Porte county, Ind. His father, Charles C. Thompson, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1817, and came to Indiana, a single man, in the year 1848, and married, in Michigan City, Miss Martha Nosworthy, who was born near Plymouth, England, in 1828. Charles C. Thompson was a railroad contractor and came west for the purpose of engaging in the construction of the Monon route. He died in Michigan City in 1865, and his wife departed this life in the year 1870.

George L. Thompson was the only child of his parents. He was five years of age when his father died, and when ten years old was deprived of the best of all earthly friends, a mother. From his tenth to his sixteenth year he lived with his uncle, who was also his guardian, and in the meantime attended the schools of Michigan City, acquiring therein a fair knowledge of the English branches. Subsequently, he attended the Irving Park Military

school at Chicago one year, and then entered the Commercial college at Toronto, Canada, in which he completed the prescribed course, graduating in 1879. After receiving his diploma, Mr. Thompson accepted a clerical position in the office of the Michigan Central railroad company, at Michigan City, the duties of which he discharged two years, and then became book-keeper and general office man with the manufacturing firm of Ford, Johnson & Co., Michigan City, with which he remained until his removal to Frankfort in May, 1887. On coming to the latter city, Mr. Thompson, in partnership with his father-in-law, Charles O. Deming, purchased the lumber business of J. F. Morgan, and the firm thus constituted lasted until the death of Mr. Deming. Subsequently he became associated in the business with E. P. Deming, son of Charles O., a partnership which still exists, and which is the most successful enterprise of the kind in Frankfort. Messrs. Deming & Thompson deal very extensively in rough and dressed lumber, doors, window-frames, and other builder's material, the volume of their business representing about \$100,000 annually. In addition to the plant in Frankfort, Mr. Thompson is also interested in a similar company in La Fayette, Ind., known as the Tippecanoe Lumber company, of which he is at this time vice-president.

Mr. Thompson was united in marriage in the year 1881 to Mary F. Deming, daughter of the late Charles O. Deming, of Frankfort, a union blessed by the birth of two children—Coy Charles and Frank Deming. Mr. Thompson is prominently identified with the Pythian fraternity and also belongs to the Masonic order, in the latter of which he has risen to the rank of Sir Knight. As a politician he is equally prominent, being a recognized leader in the republican party of Clinton county, and has done effective service in a number of campaigns, both local and general. As a business

man he is zealous and successful in the full sense in which the term is usually accepted, and as a citizen he stands high in the estimation of the people of Frankfort, and enjoys in a marked degree the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has business or other relations.

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PERRIN TICEN, who resides on a farm in Warren township, Clinton county, Ind., is one of the worthy citizens that Ohio has furnished to this state. He was born in Greene county of the Buckeye state, November 8, 1829, and is a son of Pierson and Hannah (Branson) Ticen, both of whom were natives of New Jersey, and were of English descent. The father was born in 1801, and with his parents removed from his native state to Greene county, Ohio. In 1838 he came to Clinton county, Ind., where he purchased 160 acres of land, and at the time of his death owned a valuable and highly improved farm of 200 acres. His death occurred on December 17, 1880, and his wife died on January 4, 1871. Their union was blessed with a family of thirteen children, seven of whom are yet living. They are Elizabeth, widow of John Milliner; Matilda J. and Henderson, both deceased; Perrin, of this sketch; Andrew, who has also passed away; Abigail, wife of Joseph V. Rice; Joseph M.; Sherin; Moses, deceased; Marion; William; Elmer, deceased, and one who died in infancy.

Upon his father's farm Perrin Ticen spent the days of his boyhood and youth. He received but limited educational privileges, his time being largely taken up by the work of the fields, but not wishing to carry on agricultural pursuits throughout his life, when a young man he learned the carpenter's trade. He then engaged in contracting and building, and also successfully managed a farm. He thus continued his labors until 1890, when he retired

from carpentering. He made his first purchase of land in 1850, and afterward, as time passed, he bought more land, becoming the owner of a considerable amount, much of which he afterward gave to his children. In 1850, Mr. Ticen married Miss Laura A. Trobaugh, and to them were born three children, namely:—William A.; Philena, wife of Henry Michael, and Matilda J., deceased. The mother of this family was called to the home beyond November 16, 1855, and Mr. Ticen was again married in February, 1857, his second union being with Susan Cook, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Cook, who were natives of Tennessee. Three children graced this marriage—Cynthia A., wife of James Madgert; Robert M. and Charlie P., now deceased. Mr. Ticen is a member of Middleford lodge, No. 304, F. & A. M., and also of Frankfort commandery, No. 29, K. T., and in his political views he is a prohibitionist. His life has been well and worthily spent, and by good management, perseverance and industry he has acquired a comfortable property, which now enables him to live retired.

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TAYLOR TOOPS, one of the most prominent farmers of Center township, Clinton county, Ind., descends from an old pioneer family of German origin. His grandfather, Henry Toops, was the progenitor of the American family, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was a pioneer of Ohio, where he cleared up a farm, reared a family of eleven children, and died at the age of about ninety years. His son, Jacob Toops, the father of Taylor Toops, was born December 11, 1806, on his father's farm near Chillicothe, Ohio, and in that city learned blacksmithing, which trade he there followed for seven years. In 1828 he came to Indiana and located in La Fayette, where he worked one year; he then moved to Jefferson, Wash-

ington township, Clinton county, where he carried on his business until 1852. He married, in Jefferson, Miss Sarah A. Heavilon, daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Sutphen) Heavilon, to which marriage were born five children, viz.: Taylor, Joseph, Mary A., and Hector and Clinton, twins, all born in Jefferson. Mr. Toops bought his first land in Washington township, Clinton county, in 1844, and continued to buy until he became the owner of 200 acres, and in 1852 relinquished his trade in Jefferson and settled on his farm, on which he lived until his final retirement to Frankfort, Ind., where his death took place January 10, 1888, at the age of eighty-one years and six months. He was a strong Union man, and had one son in the Civil war. This son, Joseph Toops, served as a private in company K, Tenth Indiana volunteer infantry, for one year; was at the siege of Corinth, and was in the battle where Gen. Zollicoffer was killed.

Taylor Toops was born in Jefferson, Clinton county, Ind., September 6, 1832, was educated in the common schools and also trained to farming. He well remembers the condition of the township in the days of the pioneers, when the township was almost a wilderness, filled with wild game and beasts of prey, and with pleasure contrasts the present blooming fields with the swamp and forest of the earlier days. The marriage of Mr. Toops took place February 23, 1863, with Miss Dorcas Sweet, daughter of Seneca and Elizabeth (Boyd) Sweet. The father, Seneca Sweet, was a native of New Jersey, of English descent, who early went with his father to Butler county, Ohio, where he was reared. By his marriage to Miss Boyd he became the father of six children, viz: Alexander, Nancy, Cornelia (who died a young lady), Jesse, Dorcas, and Lucinda. Mr. Sweet was still a young man when he came to Indiana and located in Tippecanoe

county, where he was engaged in farming until his death in 1849, in middle age, having been bereaved of his wife in 1845. After his marriage Mr. Toops settled on a farm of eighty acres, and to this farm he has added from time until he now owns 185 acres, well tilled and improved with all conveniences, and all earned through his own undivided labor. His mansion is of the modern style of architecture and his out-buildings are commodious and substantial. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Toops are eight in number, and are named: Ada, Zona, Etna, Valen, Bond, Lanta, Merle, and Deam. Of these, Deam is now attending the high school at Frankfort, the others all having received fine educations. Jesse Sweet, an elder brother of Mrs. Dorcas Toops, served in the war under Sherman. Joseph Heavilon, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Toops, after his marriage to Lydia Sutphen, went first to New York, then moved to Ohio, and in 1829 came to Indiana and settled in Jefferson, Clinton county, where he reared a family of nine children, viz: Taylor, Deborah, Sarah A., Polly, Sheeba, Hannah, Elizabeth, Jean and Amos. Mr. Heavilon lived to the ripe old age of eighty years, and died in Illinois. His son Amos is now a resident of Frankfort, Ind.

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EMANUEL TRASK, one of the substantial and successful farmers of Johnson township, Clinton county, Ind., is of sterling English stock. His father, Giles Trask, was born in April, 1808, in the village of Merriott, Somersetshire, England, and married Betsey Cridge, who was born March 18, 1809, and to their union were born George and Emanuel—both born about 136 miles south of London. In June, 1843, the family crossed the channel and settled on the island of Guernsey, and there en-

gaged in farming about ten years. In 1854 they came to the United States, and at once settled in Fayette county, Ind., where they remained until 1861, when Emanuel and the family came to Clinton county. They bought the farm where Emanuel still resides, and which then comprised 160 acres, not much improved, and nearly all water and brush, but they erected substantial farm buildings and successfully cultivated the soil. Here the father died in September, 1882, in the Episcopalian faith. He was an honest citizen, who delighted to do his duty, and stood deservedly high in the esteem of the community. His widow is now eighty-five years of age, and resides with her son Emanuel.

Emanuel Trask was born February 20, 1840. He was placed at school when but three or four years of age, and continued there till ten. He then commenced to learn a trade and attend a night-school, as is the custom in England. He was fourteen and a half years old when the family came to America, and about twenty-one when they came to Clinton county. Here Emanuel married Elizabeth Coffman, daughter of Leonard and Mary A. (Boyen) Coffman, early settlers of the county and both now deceased. To the union of Emanuel and Elizabeth Trask have been born three children, viz: Betsey A., Giles W. and Viola V. The last named died a few months after birth, but Betsey A. and Giles W. are both married happily and have homes of their own. Emanuel Trask owns a farm of 400 acres, exclusive of eighty acres he generously gave his two grown children. The land is fertile and in a high state of cultivation, second to none in the county; the first underground tile draining in Clinton was placed on this farm by Mr. Trask's father, and it contains four good and spacious barns. This property has all been gained by honest work and good management, as the father had but

\$140 when he and his son settled here. In politics Mr. Trusk is a democrat, but has always declined to accept a nomination for office when offered to him; in religion he and wife are of the Missionary Baptist faith, and of this church Mr. Trusk is a deacon. He contributes freely to its support, and is ardent in the cause of education. He and family stand deservedly high in the esteem of the citizens of the township and county, for upon such as he does the prosperity of any community depend. George Trusk, the brother of our subject, also settled upon the homestead, but subsequently purchased an adjoining farm, where he died in 1874. He married Jemima Snodgrass, who survives him.

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ADAM TROUT is one of the prominent retired farmers of Michigan township, Clinton county, Ind., and is of German descent, his great-grandfather being the first of the family to come to this country, settling in Pennsylvania. James Trout, his son, was born, reared and married in York county, that state, was a farmer, and died there in the Lutheran faith. Isaac Trout, son of James and father of our subject, Adam Trout, was born in 1810, in York county, Pa., and came to Clinton county, Ind., in 1863, and bought a farm of 100 acres. He had married Sarah James, daughter of Isaac and Susanna James, in Pennsylvania; this lady bore her husband the following children: George, died while young; Abraham, Adam, Daniel, Mary J., Elizabeth A., Lubilla and Harriet. The mother died in Pennsylvania, the children being yet young, and the father died in February, 1890, also in York, Pa.

Adam Trout, whose name opens this biography, was born in York county, Pa., November 4, 1837, and has always been a farmer. November 17, 1859, he married Sarah C.

Fisher, daughter of David and Tennie (Shields) Fisher, the former an extensive farmer of York county and a leading Methodist. The children born to the marriage of Mr. Trout were David V., John H., and William, who died when nine months old. Mrs. Trout died June 25, 1865, while her husband was in the army. Adam Trout enlisted in August, 1864, in company I, Fifty-first I. V. L., and was in the campaign under Gens. Thomas and Halleck in the pursuit of the rebel Hood, and was in the battles at Nashville and Franklin, and for two months was on skirmish duty. He was honorably discharged at Victoria, Texas, and now receives a pension of eight dollars per month. The second marriage of Mr. Trout took place December 28, 1870, to Louisa Pile, daughter of Isaac Pile, a substantial farmer of Clinton county. To this union have been born the following children: Emma, wife of John Young; Orrin; Tennie, wife of Merritt Young; Urastus, Edith, Rossie, Sylvester, and Dorsie. Both parents are members of the Methodist church, in which church Mr. Trout has several times served as trustee and class leader. He owns a model farm of 134 acres in Center township, with a nice frame residence and a large barn. This farm he rents out for \$500 per annum, cash in advance, having now retired from farming, and residing in Michigan township.

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DANIEL TROUT, a prosperous farmer of Michigan township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in York county, Pa., January 2, 1840, and is a son of Isaac Trout, also a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Clinton county, Ind., in 1856, and who is by occupation also a farmer. Daniel Trout, in August, 1862, enlisted in company I, One Hundredth volunteer infantry of Indiana, and took an active part in about twenty-five engagements, including the Vicksburg siege,

the Atlanta campaign and the famous march of Sherman to the sea, Pigeon Roost, Peach Tree Creek, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Burnt Hickory, New Hope Church, Dallas, Chatahoochee River, Black River, Jonesboro, Dalton, Missionary Ridge, and numerous smaller engagements. At Missionary Ridge, Mr. Trout was severely wounded by the explosion of a shell, a fragment of which struck him in the side; he also bears a scar on his forehead, caused by a minie ball. He was in the grand review at Washington, and was honorably discharged in 1865, within a month of having served three years. For his gallantry and bravery, he now receives a pension of eight dollars per month.

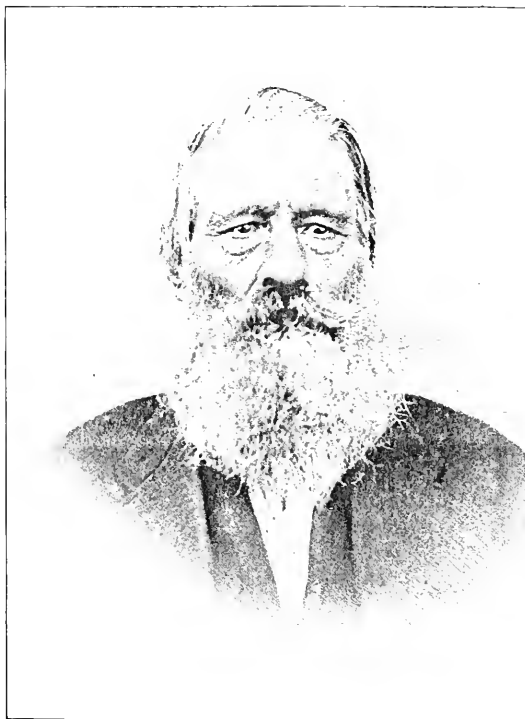
October 24, 1875, Mr. Trout married Miss Mary, daughter of Henry and Margaret Ann (Carter) Painter. The parents were formerly of Ohio, but are now living in retirement in Mulberry, Clinton county, Ind. Mr. Painter was also a soldier in the late war and was wounded in the leg—a wound from which he still suffers. The year Mr. Trout was married he settled on his present farm of sixty-five acres, not at that time much improved. He has now a modern house and barn, and his farm has been increased to eighty acres, with a fine young orchard, and windmill. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Trout, two in number, are named Ida May and Carter LeRoy. Mrs. Trout is a Methodist in her religious faith, and in politics Mr. Trout is a democrat. Mr. Trout is an energetic man in every respect, and by industrious habits and strict sobriety has won for himself his pleasant home.

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CHARLES EDWIN WALKER, who is superintendent of motive power for the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad company, is a native of Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa., and was

born September 22, 1859. His father was Jacob Walker, and his mother Mary Elizabeth (Robbins) Walker, and both parents were natives of Connellsville. They had three children. The mother died when her son, Charles E., was a child of six years. His maternal grandmother took her grandson home, and under her kind and motherly care the youth grew up. He was fourteen years of age when his father died. His paternal grandfather was Noah Walker, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and the father of nine children—two daughters and seven sons—and of the sons six were soldiers in the Civil war. Our subject's maternal grandfather was John Robbins, also a native of Pennsylvania, and the father of four daughters and seven sons. Six of the sons were soldiers in the Civil war. Thus we observe that Mr. Walker had six males on his father's side and six on his mother's side, who were participants in the war of the rebellion. His father, also a soldier, after the war lived in Pittsburg, Pa., where his death took place. At the age of fourteen years his son joined him in Pittsburg, and in that city finished his education by attending night schools, while learning the trade of machinist. Mr. Walker also attended Huff's Business college, and gained a fair commercial education.

Having learned his trade, Mr. Walker went to Chicago in 1879, where he worked in divers shops for a short time; then accepted a position with the C., B. & Q. R. R. company, and remained on it's road for about one year, his home during the time being at Beardstown, Ills., where he formed an acquaintance with Miss Mary Richards, and in 1879, he and that lady were united in marriage. Mrs. Walker is a daughter of the late Jacob Richards, a prominent farmer and citizen of Beardstown for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have two children, William C. and Charles V. In 1880, Mr. Walker embarked in the grocery



JAMES WATT.

DECEASED.

business at Beardstown and was thus engaged till August, 1882, when he sold out and entered the employ of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville R. R. company at Mattoon, Ills. Shortly afterward he changed to Springfield, Ohio, and entered the employ of the Ohio Southern R. R. company. In 1883 he assumed charge of the shops of the Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. company at Minneapolis, thus again changing employers. From there he went into the employ of the Cincinnati Southern, then the C., H. & D. R. R., taking charge of its round house at Cincinnati. In 1885, Mr. Walker accepted the position of general foreman for the Cincinnati Southern, for which road he ran an engine the next year. Then, Mr. Walker went to Lima, Ohio, as general foreman for the C., H. & D. R. R. In August, 1890, he became division master mechanic for the "Clover Leaf" R. R., and in October, 1893, was promoted to his present position as superintendent of motive power, with residence at Frankfort, Ind. Mr. Walker is a thorough machinist and is recognized as one of the ablest of railroad men. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and belongs to the uniform rank of the order.

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JAMES WATT, deceased, was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, March 18, 1797, a son of William and Sarah (Boyd) Watt, also natives of Scotland. William, father of James, was a stock raiser, and died in Scotland. After his death his wife started for America, after she had passed her eighty-sixth birthday, to spend the remainder of her days with her sons, James and Robert, but died while on the ocean.

James Watt went to the Shetland islands when he was sixteen years of age, remained there five years, and then went to the south of

England, where he was steward of a large estate of 900 acres. He was married May 24, 1829, while there, and remained until 1832, and had born to him one child, Mary Isabella, June 24, 1830. He then came to America, and settled in Canada, where were born—Elizabeth S., June 30, 1834; William A., March 4, 1836; Jane S., January 26, 1838; from Canada he came to Indiana, where were born Lavinia B., May 3, 1840; Robert B., December 21, 1842. James Watt left London June 20, 1832, and arrived in Quebec, Canada, ten weeks and four days later. He then went to Coburg, where he bought a farm, which he improved and sold three years later, and bought a farm in Ontario. November 5, 1838, he started for Clinton county, Ind., with his family, in a covered wagon, and bought 240 acres of land, which he improved. Here he dealt extensively in stock, and here died July 1, 1878, from the result of an accident. His wife had died January 4, 1848. His eldest daughter died September 6, 1832; William died October 20, 1872; Robert died April 20, 1875. James Watt was a man of more than ordinary force of character, and accumulated a handsome competence before his death, giving his children all good educations. He was a strong believer in Christianity, and was a liberal man, a strong abolitionist, took an active interest in all American industries, and was a liberal supporter of all benevolent institutions.

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OLIVER P. WEAVER, a substantial farmer of Johnson township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Rush county, same state, September 3, 1846, and remotely is of German extraction. His grandfather, John Weaver, was a citizen of Virginia, but one of the earliest settlers of

Rush county, Ind., where he owned 300 acres, and to which he moved from the Old Deminion in a one-horse wagon, which carried all he possessed in the way of worldly goods. He was a deacon in the Baptist church, and he and wife ended their days in Rush county. William V. Weaver, son of the above and father of Oliver P., was born in Rush county, Ind., February 16, 1822, and was reared a farmer. He owned eighty acres, which he cultivated with much success. He first married Susan Williams, daughter of John and Jane Williams, and after her death, March 16, 1862, he chose for his second spouse Sarah Walker. The children born to the first marriage were Oliver P., John, Calvin, William, Isabel and James; those born to the second marriage were named Lydia, Martin, Elizabeth and Jesse. Mr. Weaver was a democrat in politics, and died, in the faith of the Missionary Baptist church, April 21, 1881.

Oliver P. Weaver has lived on a farm ever since his birth. He received a good common-school education, to which he has added materially by study at home. February 15, 1872, he married Miss Eva Huffer, daughter of Henry and Jane (Galbreth) Huffer, the former of whom is a retired farmer and is living at Hillisburg, in Johnson township. In 1877 Mr. and Mrs. Weaver settled on their present farm of eighty acres of rich fertile land, well improved in all respects. They are parents of eight children, named as follows: Lona A., Lula J., Lillie M., Tennie, Iva M., Roscoe, Cora, and the baby. Mrs. Weaver is a member of the Baptist church, which her husband liberally aids; Mr. Weaver is a democrat in politics, is a member of the Hillisburg lodge, No. 550, F. & A. M., in which he has passed all the chairs, is a dormant member of the I. O. R. M., and he and family are held in high respect by their neighbors. There is, indeed, no more highly respected family in Johnson township.

JOHN S. WHARRY, a progressive farmer of Michigan township, Clinton county, Ind., son of James A. Wharry, is a native of the township, and was born on the home farm August 5, 1872. James A. Wharry, deceased, a native of Columbus, Ohio, was born January 24, 1820, son of James and Margaret (Crane) Wharry, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He spent his early life in woolen mills as a weaver, and soon after attaining his majority came to Clinton county, where he followed the carpenter's trade for several years. He married Miss Julia Ann Price, February 25, 1857, daughter of George and Mary Ann (Snuff) Price, who came from Ohio to this county, were among the early settlers, and he located in Michigan township, when all was a dense wilderness, and lived there many years. They died in Tippecanoe county at an advanced age. After marriage Mr. Wharry settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his son, James G. Wharry. They were the parents of seven children—Marcellus P., James G., Margaret N., Cora L., Martha A., John S. and Frank E. Mr. Wharry was very successful in his chosen occupation, and at his death, which occurred September 4, 1879, when he was nearly sixty years of age, he owned 240 acres of land in a high state of cultivation. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and affiliated with the democratic party. His wife was a Methodist. James G. Wharry was born in Warren township, Clinton county, January 15, 1859, a son of the preceding. He was reared on a farm in Michigan township and received a common-school education. He resided with his parents until their death, then succeeded them on the farm. He was married September 5, 1880, to Miss Matilda, a daughter of Barney and Elizabeth (Cook) Thompson. After his mother's death he took charge of the homestead and assumed the care

of his brothers and sisters. Mrs. Wharry is a member of the Protestant Methodist church; politically Mr. Wharry affiliates with the democratic party.

John S. Wharry, the subject proper of this sketch, was married, November 23, 1892, to Miss Luella Brandon, a sketch of whose parents will be found on another page. On September 17, 1893, the idol of the home, Tressie L., made her appearance. Mr. Wharry is not only a successful agriculturist, but is an equally successful stock raiser. He has ten head of horses, full-blooded Banquo, Hambletonian and Wilkes stock. He owns forty acres of good land, and farms, beside, 160 acres of rented land, and makes fine crops. In politics Mr. Wharry is a staunch democrat. His modest dwelling is a model of neatness and his barn is substantial and commodious, and every surrounding shows Mr. Wharry to be a progressive young man and a farmer that understands his business.

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GEORGE W. WHITE, one of the leading farmers of Perry township, Clinton county, Ind., is descended from German ancestry and was born in Butler county, Ohio, April 2, 1841. His great-grandfather came from Germany and settled in Virginia in the time of the colonies, and later, about 1816, moved to Berks county, Pa. He fought in the war of the Revolution and did valiant service for his adopted country. The subject's grandfather, Jacob White, a native of Berks county, Pa., married a Miss Fiddler and reared the following children: Jacob, Benjamin, Mary, Henry, and Elizabeth. Jacob White, Sr., left his native state a number of years ago and emigrated to Butler county, Ohio, thence moved to Indiana, settling first in Wayne county and later in the county of Clinton. His son, Henry White,

father of George W., was born September 23, 1818, went to Ohio when thirteen years of age, and, in Butler county, that state, married Mary Kauffman, daughter of Joseph and Christena (Kayler) Kauffman, by whom he had the following children: George W., Catherine, Harriet, Jacob, and Joseph. Henry White resided near Dayton when that flourishing city was but a mere village, but, for a number of years has been a well known and popular citizen of Clinton county, residing at the present time in the township of Perry. Both he and his wife, though well advanced in age, are still quite active and bid fair to live many years longer. They are devout members of the Lutheran church, in which Mr. White has held the office of deacon. Joseph Kauffman, father of Mrs. White, served in the war of 1812 and became a citizen of Clinton county, Ind., in 1857.

George W. White was reared to manhood on a farm, and after his marriage, which occurred October 19, 1862, with Hannah J., daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Nihard) Peters, engaged in agricultural pursuits in Carroll county, Ind., on a farm of 100 acres, where he lived for some years, and in 1883 came to the county of Clinton and purchased his present home in Perry township, owning, at this time, 176 acres of valuable and highly improved land. He is an enterprising and intelligent man, a public-spirited citizen, and possesses the confidence of a large circle of friends in Clinton county, throughout which he is well and favorably known. He is a member of the United Brethren church, in which he holds the office of trustee, and is liberal of his means in the support of his home congregation, and also uses his influence toward the furtherance of all movements of a moral and religious character.

Politically Mr. White is a democrat, and, as such takes an active interest in the leading

public questions of the day. Mr. and Mrs. White are the parents of the following children: Ida A.; Perry, deceased; Frank; Lenora; Salena, deceased; Charles; Fanny, deceased; Eliza; and Zelpha, deceased. The father of Mrs. White was a farmer of Clinton county and one of its well known early settlers. He came to Indiana in 1831 and developed a farm in Ross township, and died in 1880; his wife died in 1845. The following are the names of his children: Daniel, Franklin, Eli, Susannah, Edward, Matilda, Owen, Leah and Hannah J. Henry Peters was an industrious, energetic man, and the greater part of his life was spent as a member of the Lutheran church. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, married a Miss Kern, and came to Indiana short after its admission to the Union, having been a pioneer of the counties of Clinton and Tippecanoe.

JOHN WHITEMAN, one of the old soldiers now living in Rossville, Clinton county, Ind., springs from an old American family, his grandfather on the maternal side having been a soldier in the war of 1812. John Whiteman, grandfather of our subject, was a pioneer of Carroll county, Ind., and was the father of five children: William, Patterson, John, Lucinda and Elizabeth. Mr. Whiteman was a farmer and lived to be an old man, and died in Carroll county. William Whiteman, son of above and father of our subject, John, was a farmer and married Barbara, daughter of Daniel Leslie, also a soldier of the war of 1811. To Mr. and Mrs. Whiteman were born three children: Amaretta, John and Elizabeth. Mr. Whiteman died when twenty-six years of age.

John Whiteman, whose name opens this sketch, was born in Tippecanoe county, Ind., December 25, 1843, received a common edu-

cation, and learned to work in the woolen mills when young. He enlisted, at the age of eighteen, at La Fayette, Ind., and was enrolled November 2, 1863, as a private in the Tenth Indiana battery light artillery, Capt. Cox, for three years, or during the war. He was at the battle of Lookout Mountain; at Missionary Ridge the battery was held in reserve, but was present on the field. With the Fifth Indiana battery, he was in the battles of Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and the battle in which Atlanta fell, and in many skirmishes, and under fire for three months in this campaign. After this he returned to the Tenth Indiana battery, was on a gunboat on the Tennessee river, and was in a battle at Decatur, Ala., and many skirmishes on the river. He was taken sick while in this service, with rheumatism, and was at Bragg's hospital, Chattanooga, when the war closed, and he was honorably discharged July 10, 1865, at Indianapolis. He returned home, disabled from exposure, and has never recovered his health. After the war he worked in the woolen mills a few years, and married in Warren county, Ind., Catherine, daughter of Gideon Boohee, and to Mr. and Mrs. Whiteman were born three children, who lived to maturity: Edith, Elizabeth and Bruce. His first wife died in 1889, and he married, June 16, 1890, Emma A., daughter of Matthias and Bernice (Musgrove) Weidner. To Mr. and Mrs. Matthias Weidner were born seven children, six reaching mature years: Francis M., Ida B., Mary M., Samuel (deceased at eight years), Martha Jane, Emma and Retta B. Mr. Weidner was a soldier in the Civil war, is yet living on his farm near Monitor, Tippecanoe county, Ind., and is a respected citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Weidner are members of the Baptist church, and Mr. Weidner is a member of Elliott post, No. 60, G. A. R., at Dayton, Ind.

Bernice Musgrove, mother of Mrs. Whiteman, is the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Kuney) Musgrove. John Musgrove, grandfather of Mrs. Whiteman, was the father of six children—Samuel, Seldon and Jacob, who were soldiers in the Civil war, and Artemesia, Milton and Bernice. The Weidner family spring from sterling German stock and were Scotch by inter-marriage. Lewis Weidner, great-grandfather of Mrs. Whiteman, came from Germany before the war of the Revolution, settled in Virginia, and moved to Tennessee. He married in America and was a slave-owner and farmer in Grainger county. A copy of his last will and testament is in the possession of Daniel Weidner, of Ross township, Clinton county; it was executed in 1807 in Grainger county, Tenn. By this will it is shown that his name was Louis Whitner, the name having been corrupted to Weidner and Widner. It also shows that he had one son, Harvey, who was made executor of his will, and five daughters: Eve Miller, Barbara DeVolt, Catherine Clark, Mary Cox, and Elizabeth Roller. The name of his wife was Barbara. He left to his heirs 2,000 acres of land on the Tennessee river in Grainger county, Tenn., and he also left several negro slaves and a sum of money. He was a carpenter by trade and left his tools to his son Henry, who was the grandfather of Mrs. Whiteman, and was born in Tennessee, and married, in that state, Margaret Glick, and to them were born Matthias, Lewis, Henry, John, Roller and Michael. Henry Weidner remained in Tennessee until he was an old man. In 1826 he sold his property and moved with three sons and one daughter—John, Michael, Roller, and Barbara—to Indiana, and settled in Ross township. There were probably three other families living in the township at that time—the families of Sol Miller, Daniel Underhill and Peter Sink. The country was a howling wil-

derness, with no roads, and the Weidners cut a trail from Dayton, Ind., five miles through the woods, and lived the first winter in a log shanty with no floor. Mr. Weidner entered 160 acres of land and all his children likewise made entries. He was too old to do much work after he came to the county, but hired his land partly cleared, and remained here until his death, which occurred at the age of eighty-seven years. He was a typical American pioneer, and in his last days became a member of the German Baptist church. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was wounded in the battle of Trenton and carried the scar on his face to his grave. Daniel Weidner, of Ross township, remembers him well. From Henry, by his son Roller, descends Mrs. Whiteman.

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JAMES B WISE, physician and surgeon, was born in Auglaize county, Ohio, April 26, 1850, the son of J. M. and Nancy Wise. J. M. Wise was born in Cumberland county, Pa., February 20, 1820, and grew to maturity in Auglaize county, Ohio, accompanying his parents to their home there when sixteen years of age. He received a good education, and after a course of preliminary reading under the direction of a competent preceptor, entered the medical college at Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1851. He entered upon the active duties of his profession that year at the town of St. Marys, Ohio, and practiced there until 1880, when he came to Frankfort, Ind., in which city he ceased from his earthly labors on the thirteenth day of July, 1885. He married in St. Marys, Ohio, in the year 1848, Miss Nancy Moore, the results of which union were eight children, of whom the following survive: Dr. J. B., William A., Harriet M., Alphonso M., Ida R., and Charles M.

Dr. James B. Wise spent the first thirty years of his life in his native county and state, and received his educational training in the St. Marys high school, the prescribed course of which he completed in 1870.

His early inclinations leading him to choose the medical profession, he began the study of the same under the direction of his father, in whose office he remained until 1876, in which year he became a student in the Pulte medical college, Cincinnati, from which he was graduated on the fourth of March, 1880. After receiving his diploma Dr. Wise became associated in the practice with his father at St. Marys, Ohio, where he continued until October, 1880, at which time he came to Frankfort, Ind., where he has since been actively attending to the many duties of his calling. The doctor belongs to the homeopathic school of medicine, and by diligent application and zeal in his profession, has succeeded in building up a large practice in Frankfort and throughout the county of Clinton. While familiar with general practice, he makes a specialty of the diseases of women and children, and his success in these departments has been of the most gratifying nature.

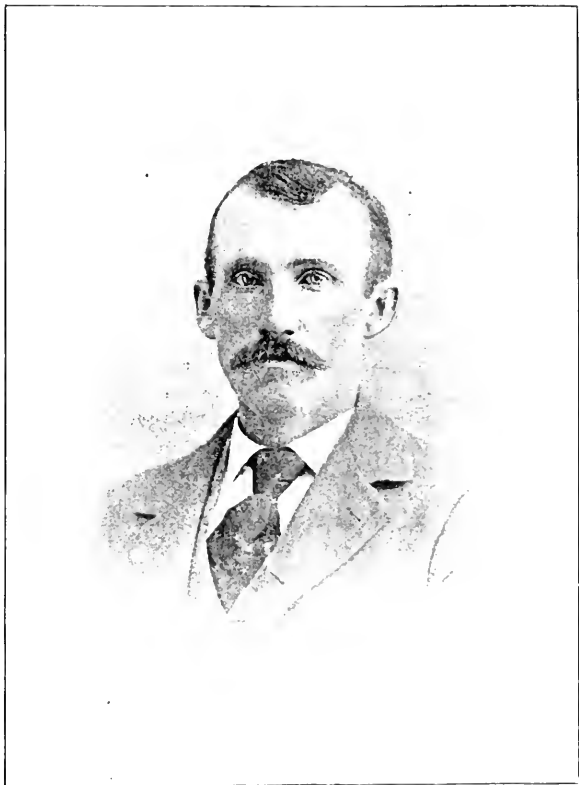
Dr. Wise is a member of the K. of P., a democrat in politics, and, with his wife, belongs to the Christian church. He was married April 22, 1884, to Marcella Hollowell, who was born in Preble county, Ohio, in 1846.

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LEVI WRATTEN, an enterprising young farmer of Michigan township, was born in Clinton county, Ind., September 14, 1858, and is of sterling English descent. His great-grandfather, Thomas Wratten, lived and died in Marden, Kent county, England, was a carpenter by trade, in religion a member of the Independent Chapel church, and a liberal in politics. Edward

Wratten, grandfather of Levi, was born August 17, 1809, in the same shire or county, was also a carpenter, and for some time plied his trade on the estate of Lord Cornwallis. Mary Ann Veril, his wife, died in England, and later he came to America and married Mary A. Parson; his death took place in Westfield, N. Y. Edward Wratten, son of the above named Edward, and father of Levi, was also born in Kent county, England, in 1833, attended the common schools, mostly at night, served an apprenticeship of three years at carpentering, and also worked on the Cornwallis estate. When eighteen years old he reached America, married in Jefferson county, Ind., Nancy J. Climer, daughter of Denison Climer, and became the father of two children: Levi and Edward, the latter dying at the age of two years. He followed his trade and did some contracting the greater part of his early manhood, but now resides on a farm near that of his son, Levi. In politics he is a democrat, and he and wife are members of the Christian church, in which he has been an elder for a number of years.

Levi Wratten received a good common-school education, and has always farmed, excepting two years, when he was sheriff of Clinton county. October 28, 1879, he married Miss Delilah C. Cohee, daughter of Wilson and Susanna (Douglass) Cohee, and the children born to this union are named Effie C., Gracie M., Harvey W., and Perry E. Mrs. Wratten's grandfather, Benjamin Cohee, was a native of Delaware, but a pioneer of Clinton county, Ind., where he died; her father was a prominent farmer of Michigan township, a strong republican and an active Methodist. His children were named Eliza C., Martha A., John W., Henry M., Delilah C., Rebecca F. and Manda M. When first married, Mr. and Mrs. Wratten settled on a part of the farm belonging to Mrs. Wratten's father, and this



Levi. Whitten

parcel Mr. Wratten has increased to eighty-four acres, and improved with a new modern farm residence and all the necessary farm buildings. Mr. Wratten is a democrat and was elected sheriff of Clinton county for two years, in a campaign in which most of the democratic ticket was defeated. Mr. Wratten rents land on a large scale, and this year has raised 2,416 bushels of wheat and 658 bushels of oats, and is altogether an energetic and enterprising young farmer.

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NEWTON W. WRIGHT, who owns and operates a good farm of 150 acres in Warren township, Clinton county, Ind., is one of the self-made men, who, by well directed and earnest efforts, has worked his way upward from a humble position to one of affluence. He was born in Augusta county, Va., September 16, 1848, and is a son of Absalom and Sophronia (Irwin) Wright, both of whom were also natives of Augusta county, and were of Scotch and Irish descent respectively. The father was born in 1793, and during his early manhood followed school-teaching. He afterward learned the carpenter's trade, which he carried on during the greater part of his life. His death occurred in 1862, and his wife passed away just two weeks previously, dying at the same hour. They were the parents of eleven children—Erasmus J. and James A., both deceased; William A.; Caroline A.; John H., who was a captain in the Southern army and is now deceased; Eliza J., of Kansas; Elizabeth M.; Marion A., deceased; Newton W.; Maria J., and one who died in infancy.

Mr. Wright remained at home until the death of his parents, but was left an orphan at the early age of thirteen years, and from that time was forced to make his own way in the world. He engaged in any labor which would

yield him a livelihood, and in 1868 came to Indiana, locating in Boone county. In 1873, he came to Clinton county, where he purchased a small tract of land with his hard-earned savings. In 1880, he bought forty acres of his present farm, to which he has since added until he now owns a valuable tract of 150 acres under a high state of cultivation and well improved. Mr. Wright was married December 27, 1877, to Miss Amanda, daughter of Joseph S. and Clarissa A. (Taylor) Nunemaker, both of whom were natives of Ohio, and were of German and Irish lineage. The father was born February 16, 1821, and on the 1st of October, 1846, married Miss Taylor. His death occurred January 28, 1874, but his wife still resides in Kansas. Ten children graced their union, namely: Lavina J. and Elizabeth, both deceased; Clarissa A., wife of John M. Clark; Daniel; John T., deceased; Mrs. Wright; Joseph S.; Rachel, deceased; George W., and Martha A., wife of Michael Layman. To Mr. and Mrs. Wright were born four children—Cora A., born October 2, 1878; Augustus W., born May 26, 1880; Orrill G., born December 24, 1881; and Russell D., born October 31, 1883. The mother of this family was born September 14, 1855. She is a member of the Methodist church, and a most estimable lady. Mr. Wright votes with the democracy, but has never been an office seeker, preferring to give his entire time and attention to his business interests, in which he has met with a good and well merited success.

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JOHAN L. YOUNG was born in Jessamine county, Ky., February 15, 1849, being one of the family of five children of George P. and Nancy Young, both of whom are now dead. The other children of the family are William H. Young of La Fayette, Decalvius K. Young, who lives on a

farm in Boone county, near Colfax, George E. Young, also a farmer near Colfax, and Mrs. L. W. Loveless of La Fayette. When he was only three years of age Mr. Young's parents moved to Clinton county, Ind., and located on a farm about two and one-half miles northwest of Colfax. Here he lived and worked on the farm, attended the district school until young manhood, when he attended the Frankfort high school, which was then under the superintendency of Hon. E. H. Staley.

July 19, 1871, Mr. Young was married to Miss Angeline S. Carver, of Perry township, Clinton county, Ind. She is a daughter of Miles A. Carver, and was born in Ohio, January 28, 1850. Her father was born November 7, 1816, in Chenango county, N. Y., and is descended from Gov. John Carver of Massachusetts. After his marriage Mr. Young lived on the farm until he was twenty-eight years of age. During his residence on the farm he read law for years and formed that comprehensive idea of its practice he has found so useful since. To Mr. and Mrs. Young there have been born five children, Mary D., Ida F., Nellie B., Edith O. and George L., all of whom are living except Ida F., who died when but six months old.

In October, 1874, Mr. Young was elected trustee on the republican ticket, and re-elected on the same ticket in the fall of 1876, and served until the end of the term for which he was elected, two years. While trustee of his township he was instrumental in establishing the graded school in the town of Colfax, which school is the pride of the community. He continued to live in Perry township until the summer of 1879, when in July of that year he bought of Aaron H. Southard the five acre tract of land upon which he yet lives lying across Clinton and Walnut streets, just east of the city limits, paying therefor \$700, and erected thereon a neat cottage, to which place

he moved on the 9th day of October of that year. At that time it was "out in the country" so far that one could scarcely see the town. The streets and sidewalks now run to his home, which is situated in a beautiful sugar tree grove.

In the spring of 1880 he formed a law partnership with William E. Ross, and opened an office on the south side of the square, over the J. H. Paris dry-goods store. Their partnership continued until February 18, 1881, when the firm was merged into the partnership of Hockman, Ross & Young, Messrs. Ross and Young having bought the two-thirds interest in the abstract of titles to the lands of Clinton county, then owned by Mr. Hockman. This partnership continued until the twenty-first day of October, 1882, when Mr. Hockman retired, leaving the business to Ross & Young. In the spring of 1884 Mr. Ross retired, and was succeeded by William R. Hines in his interest in the firm, books and business, since which time this latter partnership has continued under the firm name of Young & Hines, being conducted principally, however, by Mr. Young, Mr. Hines being one of the principal contractors in the country, and giving most of his attention thereto. The abstract record is kept in perfect condition by Mr. Young, who employs two lady clerks to assist him in his rapidly increasing business. This abstract of title is compiled with all the care and skill known to that branch of the legal profession, Mr. Young giving it his personal supervision. Every deed, mortgage and other written evidence of title recorded in the Recorder's office of Clinton county having been carefully copied and transferred to their abstract record, all the work is then verified. The abstracts of title prepared by Mr. Young are well known all over the county to be correct and reliable, no man ever having lost a cent or being misled in the least on account of inaccuracies. Socially,

Mr. Young is a pleasant man to meet, but he is a firm believer in the old maxim, "Business first, pleasure afterwards." He is a fine example of what close application and indomitable energy will bring—success.

Ephraim January, the father of Ann (January) Young, who was the mother of George P. Young and the grandmother of John L. Young, was born in Pennsylvania, and was the grandson of a French Huguenot. The persecution which drove the emigrant from his native land confiscated his estate, which was said to be very large. Ephraim January married Sarah McConnell, near McConnellstown, Pa., while they were both very young. In 1780 they emigrated to Kentucky, and, passing down the Ohio river with several other families, in small flat boats fitted up to resist the attacks of the Indians, landed safely at Louisville in the spring. They took their little property to a small fort called Spring Station, six miles from Louisville, and remained there six months. They then removed to the fort at Harrodsburg, Ky., where they lived twelve months, and afterward to the fort at Lexington, and remained there till the fall of 1783. Such was the unsettled condition of the country at that period, and the character of the savage warfare waged by the Indians, that a family was only safe when inside of a fortification.

Andrew McConnell, the grandfather of Ann (January) Young, was killed at the battle of the Blue Licks, which occurred in the summer of 1782. Although that battle resulted disastrously to the emigrants, additional forces pressed upon the Indians and drove them out of Kentucky, and an increase of emigration in the course of a year so checked the incursions of the Indians that families were justified in making locations of their own in the neighborhood of Lexington and some other parts of the territory. Ephraim January accordingly obtained a pre-emption to 1,000 acres of land in

the county of Jessamine, built a small log cabin on it in the midst of the forest, and moved his family, consisting of his wife and two young children, into it in the year 1783. His nearest neighbor was six miles distant. There he raised a family of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, and there the father and mother lived and died, he in 1823, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, she in 1850, in her eighty-seventh year. They were both persons of ardent piety, belonging to the Associate Reformed, a branch of the Presbyterian church, and gave great care to the religious training of their children. The family was large, and the father unable to provide capital to set up his sons in business. They all remained at home and worked on the farm until they were seventeen or eighteen years old. Each was then suffered to select some mechanical branch of business.

Ann January was born January 31, 1788, and was married three times, her first marriage being with John Fowler, and from this marriage there were two children born, William A., and Eliza Jane, the latter having died in early life, and the former in an early day located with his family in Clinton county, Ind., and became one of its most prominent citizens. Ann (January) Fowler, after the death of her former husband, was married to William Young, of Jessamine county, Ky., and from this marriage there were born five children, to-wit: Ephraim J., George P., Andrew M., Haydon R., and Ann. William Young, the father, died in the year 1826, and the mother was married to Alex. Blair. From this union there were no children. She died June 11, 1862, and was buried in the cemetery of her native county, at the small town of Keene.

George P. Young was born on the twelfth day of November, 1817, in Jessamine county, Ky. When he was about nine years old he lost his father, and was left to care for himself. He was, however, possessed of a large

amount of courage and went to the field at meager wages. At this time slave labor was about the only kind of labor known in Kentucky, but he continued to work beside the black man until he was possessed of sufficient judgment to become an overseer, to which business he was called while a young man and continued to follow for several years. He was married to Nancy Lancaster of Jessamine county, Ky., on the eleventh day of April, 1839. To this marriage were born five children, viz: Mary E. S., William H., Decalvius K., John L. and George E., all of whom are now living. In religion he was a Methodist and his wife a Baptist in belief. He moved with his family to Clinton county, Ind., and located on a farm about two and one-half miles northwest of Colfax, on the twenty-third day of September, 1852. Here he lived and reared his family, and here he died on the tenth day of January, 1875. Nancy (Young) Lancaster was the daughter of John and Hannah Lancaster. She was born in Jessamine county, Ky., on the twenty-fourth day of December, 1814, and died on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1886, and was one of a family of ten children, to-wit: Susan M., Sarah, Polly, Patsey, Samuel C., Mason S., Levi, Nancy, Jane, and John N. Lancaster. Her father, John Lancaster, came to Kentucky in an early day from England. He was born on the twenty-fourth day of January, 1774. He was married to Hannah Singleton, and settled in Jessamine county about eight miles from Lexington, and was the owner of considerable real estate. The stone house that he erected on his farm in 1811 is still standing. He and his wife in religious belief were Baptists. He died on the twenty-seventh day of April, 1862, and was buried on his farm. Hannah (Lancaster) Singleton was the daughter of Manoah Singleton, who came to Jessamine county, Ky., from

Virginia. She was born on the eighth day of February, 1778, and died on the twenty-eighth day of July, 1862, and was buried beside her husband.

ROBERT O. YOUNG, M. D., of Warren township, Clinton county, Ind., who for many years was successfully engaged in the practice of medicine, but is now living retired, was born on the twelfth of May, 1814, in Butler county, Ohio, and is a son of Robert and Jane (Ogle) Young. The parents were both natives of Dauphin county, Pa., but the father came of an old English family, and the mother was of Irish descent. By trade, Robert Young was a tailor, but on emigrating westward to Butler county, Ohio, in 1801, he entered 160 acres of land and turned his attention to farming. This property he continued to cultivate and improve until his death, which occurred in 1878. In an early day he did all the carpentering and shoemaking for himself and family. His wife was called to her final rest in 1876. This worthy couple were the parents of ten children, but the doctor is the only one now living. The others were Andrew W., Alexander P., Sarah, James, John, Jane, Nancy, Mary and Howard. Mrs. Young was a cousin of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat.

Doctor Young is so well known throughout this community that he needs no special introduction to our readers. His early life was spent in the usual manner of farmer lads, the summer months being devoted to work upon the farm, while in the winter season he gave his time toward acquiring an education. In 1841 he took up the study of medicine under Dr. Mendenhall, and in 1843 entered the Ohio Medical college of Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in the class of 1845. He then

began the practice of his chosen profession near his old home in Butler county, Ohio, but in 1845 came to Indiana, locating near Sedalia. Subsequently he purchased his present farm, and then opened an office in Clinton county, where he successfully engaged in the practice of medicine for thirty years. His skill and ability won him a liberal patronage, and he did a good business. As his capital increased, he invested it in land, and on his retirement from business he owned 900 acres, which he has since divided among his children. In all his practice he never refused to trust a man, but treated all alike.

On the twenty-first of March, 1848, the doctor was joined in wedlock with Miss Margaret N. Robinson, daughter of Andrew and Grizzella Robinson, who were natives of Pennsylvania. They had five children—Robert, now living in Owen township; Louisa, wife of Alexander H. Coapstick, of Warren township; Mary, Milton and Hulda, who are now deceased. The mother of this family died March 17, 1863, and in November, 1865, the doctor married Susanna Compton, daughter of Archibald Compton. Both Mr. and Mrs. Young are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a republican, and in an early day served as treasurer of Warren township. He is numbered among the honored pioneer settlers of the county, having long been identified with its history, and throughout the community is held in the highest regard.

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DAVID YUNDT, a well known farmer of Owen township, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Allentown, Lehigh county, Pa., April 3, 1823, and is of German lineage, the family having been founded in America by the great-grandfather of our subject. George Yundt, son of this founder,

was born in Lehigh county, and became an extensive land owner, through industry and perseverance. He supported the democratic party and afterward became a whig. His death occurred at the age of eighty years. Both he and his wife were members of the German Reform church, and in their family were eight children: John, Abraham, Jonathan, Daniel, Henry, Elizabeth, Catherine and Saloma. George Yundt, father of David, was born April 3, 1785, and at the age of eighteen wedded Mary Saloma Newhart, a maiden of sixteen summers. The following children graced their union—Henri and David, who died in early life; Paul, Thomas, David, Francis, Mary, Rebecca and Eliza. The father secured 120 acres of land near Allentown, and extensively engaged in farming and stock dealing. He and his wife belonged to the German Reform church, in which he served both as deacon and elder. He voted with the whig party. His death occurred at the age of seventy-seven, and his wife passed away at the age of seventy.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was reared on the farm and received such educational advantages as the common schools afforded. At the age of twenty-four he started westward and spent two years in Seneca county, Ohio. The following winter was passed in his old home, but in the spring he came with a neighbor's family to Clinton county. When quite young he wished to see something of the country, and his father gave him \$50 for the purpose. He then visited New York, Rochester, Buffalo and other cities, and worked for some two years before returning home; when his father asked him what he had done, he had \$180 to show. On reaching Indiana he purchased forty acres of land for \$300, and after selling it for \$500, bought the eighty acres on which he now resides. He then purchased 160 acres, and also

became the owner of 320 acres in Kansas. He has ever manifested excellent business and executive ability, sagacity and foresight. At one time he owned more than 500 acres of land and now has 400 acres.

In Pennsylvania, in 1857, Mr. Yundt married Louisa Weaver, who was born in 1840, and is a daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Shaffer) Weaver of the Keystone state. Their union has been blessed by the following children: Uriah, who was born in 1858, and married Emma Lone; Sylvester, born in 1860; Silas, who was born in 1862, and married Edith Gray, and after her death wedded Maggie Harrington; Joseph, who was born in 1864, and married Clara Weaver; William, who was born in 1866, and wedded May Cole; Ida, who died at the age of twelve years; Alice, who was born in 1870, and is the wife of Clyde Bunnell; Rosa, who was born in 1872, and is the wife of Frank Mabbitt, and Wilson, who was born in 1874. The mother died in June, 1890, and her loss was deeply mourned. Mr. Yundt is an active member and has long been elder of the German Reform church. He is an active republican, and has been a delegate to the county conventions. His home is a fine frame residence, and upon the farm are barns and outbuildings which are models of convenience. Everything denotes the thrift and enterprise of the owner, who has prospered.

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HOBERT A. BOOMER, superintendent of the Toledo division of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad, was born in Philo, Champaign county, Ill., on the thirteenth day of October, 1862. He is a son of Andrew B. and Permelia (Seymour) Boomer, who were born, reared and married in New York, from which state they removed to Philo, Ill., in 1852. The Boomers are of Scotch ancestry, and the

Seymours of English progenitors. Hobert A. was given an ordinary education, such as the country schools of his neighborhood afforded, and passed his earlier days on his father's farm. At the age of sixteen years, he went into the office of the Wabash railway at Philo, his home, and there began what has been a brilliant career as a railroad man. His first position was that of station agent and operator for the Wabash railroad at Edwardsville, Ill. This position he held for three years and resigned, that he might become the first station agent and operator for the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad, at Edwardsville. This position Mr. Boomer held for a little over three months, and was then promoted to dispatcher in the superintendent's office at Charleston, Ill., which office was later changed to Frankfort, then to Toledo, then back to Frankfort. During the meantime Mr. Boomer remained as dispatcher, but, in 1889, his position was changed to that of train master, a position he held until February, 1894, when he was promoted to his present position. As a railroader, Mr. Boomer is regarded as a man of unusual ability. He is still young, but notwithstanding this his promotions to high and responsible positions have been deserved.

November 5, 1891, Mr. Boomer was married to Miss Lillian B. Lundy, daughter of Ira C. and Margaret J. (Hart) Lundy, of Indianapolis. Mrs. Boomer was born near Columbus, Ind., but reared at Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Boomer have one child, Margaret. Mr. Boomer is one of the representative citizens of Frankfort, where he has claimed a residence since the year 1885. In his profession he is an "all round" man and very efficient, affording the fullest satisfaction to his employers, while socially he sustains a position of which any person might well be proud, and Frankfort could not well afford to lose so valuable a citizen.

SAMUEL A. BRAND, one of the prominent farmers of Ross township, Clinton county, Ind., descends from German ancestors. The founder of the family was an old settler of Maryland, and the grandfather of our subject was from Hagerstown. The latter moved to Ohio at an early day and was one of the pioneers of Butler county. He married Lydia Vance and to them were born eight children: Washington, Michael, Samuel, Eli, John, Elizabeth, Mary and Lydia. Mr. Brand later settled in Sheffield township, Tippecanoe county, Ind., where he entered 162 acres and cleared up his farm from the wilderness, made a good home, owned at one time 320 acres, and was accustomed to assist each of his children to land. In his old age he became a member of the Lutheran church, was a republican in politics, was well known as a pioneer citizen of Tippecanoe county, was highly respected and died an aged man. Washington Brand, father of Samuel A., was born in Butler county, Ohio, and was a small boy when brought to Indiana by his parents. He received a common education and became a farmer; married Catherine Clausen, and to them were born four children: Samuel A., Orlando, Eli L. and Alexander A. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Brand settled on 160 acres of land in Sheffield township, half of which he cleared up and made a good home. His wife having died, he married a widow, Susan A. Hellick, *née* DeLong, and by her became the father of three children: Morton, Roy K. and Ella H. Mr. Brand passed his remaining days on his farm and died aged fifty-two years, a member of the German Reform church. He was a man of honest purposes in life, and noted for his integrity and business ability. By thrift and industry he accumulated 664 acres, all in Tippecanoe county except 154 acres, in Clinton county, on which his son, Samuel A.,

now resides. Beside being a prosperous farmer, Mr. Brand ran a steam threshing machine for years, having the second steam thresher in this part of the country.

Samuel A. Brand was born January 3, 1852, on his father's farm, received a common education and became a carpenter and farmer. He married, March 26, 1878, at twenty-six years of age, Louisa Heaton (born August 27, 1857, at Battle Ground city, Tippecanoe county, Ind.), daughter of Andrew J. and Delia (Schurtz) Heaton. Andrew was the son of William Heaton, whose remote ancestors were English Puritans, and came on the good ship "Mayflower," with the Pilgrims, in 1620. William Heaton was born in Kentucky, where his father was one of the original pioneers with Daniel Boone. He settled on the site of what is now Louisville, Ky., purchasing a claim of 900 acres, from which he was driven by the Indians, and died a short time after. William Heaton, one of his sons and grandfather of Mrs. Brand, settled at Wyandotte, Tippecanoe county, as one of the pioneers. When he passed through La Fayette it contained but four log cabins. At Wyandotte he built the first grist-mill in the state of Indiana, and also built a saw-mill. He began life with 160 acres of land and kept adding until he finally owned 2,200 acres on Wild Cat Prairie. He was a man of great energy and force of character and a prominent citizen. Andrew J. Heaton, father of Mrs. Brand, was born in Ohio, received a good education, and was brought to Indiana by his father when a boy. He married a widow Randolph, *née* Schurtz. To Mr. and Mrs. Heaton were born three children: Rachael, Louisa and Milton. After marriage, Mr. Heaton lived in Battle Ground, Tippecanoe county, kept a general store and was postmaster many years. He moved to Americus, Ind., where he died aged sixty-three years. He was a member of the Methodist

church, politically a democrat, and fraternally he was a Mason. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Brand settled on their present farm of 154 acres, of which Mr. Brand inherited from his father seventy-four acres. There were no improvements on the farm when Mr. Brand settled on it, and he erected his present tasteful and substantial residence in 1877, and has also put up commodious barns and other buildings. Mr. Brand is a practical, progressive farmer, keeps well up with the times, and has one of the best farms in Clinton county. To himself and wife have been born five children: Gerda E., Lula, Augusta, Samuel O. and Ralph W. Mr. Brand is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Brand is a member of the Progressive Baptist church. In politics he is a republican. He is a member of Mulberry lodge, No. 395, I. O. O. F., and has held all the offices. Mr. Brand is a practical mechanic, thoroughly understands the use of tools, and has done much of his own carpenter work, and stands high in Clinton county for his sterling worth.

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MARCELLUS BRISTOW, a prominent member of the Frankfort bar, is a native of Indiana, born on the 12th day of September, 1849, in Clinton county. His father, John Bristow, was born in Owen county, Ky., and married Lucinda Harding, daughter of Noah and Mary (Carr) Harding, natives of the same county, and about 18— came to Indiana, locating at Danville, thence moving to the county of Clinton, where he remained until his death, which occurred in the year 1874. John Bristow was a well-to-do farmer and citizen, who enjoyed great popularity in the community where he resided. His widow is now living, at the age of seventy-five years, on the home farm. She is a devout member of the Christian church,

to which religious body her husband also belonged for many years. The following are the names of their children: Euclid, a resident of Clinton county; Marcellus, the subject of this mention; Louisa, wife of William A. Thomas; Jasper, deceased; Melvijn, who lives in one of the western states; Caroline, wife of Squire Moore, and Noah, residing in Oklahoma territory.

Marcellus Bristow grew up on a farm, enjoyed the advantages of a good English education, and remained under the parental roof until his seventeenth year, at which time he began life for himself, on a place given him by his father, who also allowed him his freedom at that age. Until his twenty-third year Mr. Bristow was engaged in the pursuit of agriculture in connection with buying and selling cattle, and then began the practice of law, which profession he had previously prepared for by a course of reading at the town of Scircleville. In 1878, he sought a wider field for the exercise of his legal talent, going to the town of Tipton, where he practiced for five years, meeting with flattering success in the meantime, but losing considerable money through ill-advised speculations of various kinds. From Tipton Mr. Bristow returned to his farm in Clinton county, and there resided several years, engaged in agriculture and looking after the interests of his property, which had become considerable. In 1884, he located at Frankfort and resumed the practice of his profession, in partnership with Judge Higinbotham, and later was associated with Bert Beard for a period of two years. At this time Mr. Bristow is a member of the law firm of Hickman & Bristow and has a large and lucrative practice in Clinton county, taking high rank among the successful lawyers of the Frankfort bar. In the matter of accumulating property, Mr. Bristow has been signally fortunate, his possessions representing valuable real

estate in Clinton and Tipton counties, also lots in the town of Scireville and the city of Frankfort. Politically, he wields an influence for the republican party, and he has decided opinions on all leading public questions, which he does not hesitate to express. Mr. Bristow was married in Clinton county, Ind., to Miss Sarah J. Biddel, and has had born to him three children, viz: Mariam (deceased), Marvin and Merton.

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ABSALOM BRANDON, one of the influential and wealthy farmers of Michigan township, Clinton county, Ind., is a native of the county, and was born January 19, 1839. His paternal ancestor, the fourth generation back, came from England, and his son, Absalom, the first native-born Brandon, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Virginia, but the greater portion of his life was passed in Butler county, Ohio. Samuel Brandon, father of our subject, was born in Butler county, Ohio, and was a wagon-maker by trade. He and wife came to Frankfort, Clinton county, Ind., when that city was a mere village of log huts, and there he worked at his trade for ten dollars per month, while his wife worked for her board. Within the year, however, he bought a shop of his own, and this he carried on for fifteen years. He then sold out, and engaged in butchering and packing pork. Later he sold this business and engaged in land speculation, having, at times, secured large tracts in Clinton county. He married Mariah Hill, daughter of Willson Hill, and to this union were born the following children: Orr; Mary; William (who died while sheriff of Clinton county), Nancy A.; Mynda; Absalom, and Mariah.

Absalom Brandon, subject of this sketch, passed the latter part of his youth as a clerk

in a store in Frankfort, and at the age of twenty began farming, and now owns 240 acres and a large house and barn. He married Lovina Dow, daughter of Edmund and Mary (Storer) Dow. Grandfather Dow was an early settler of Pennsylvania, coming from New Jersey, and Edmund Dow was a pioneer teacher of Clinton county, Ind. He pursued his vocation in Michigantown when the log school-house was the recognized edifice for school purposes. He was also a farmer, owning 170 acres. To the marriage of Absalom and Lovina Brandon have been born the following named children: James E., Samuel, Mariah, Humbert, Lulu, Virgil, and Clinton. Mr. Brandon is a strong democrat, and was one, among others, to visit Toledo to investigate the advisability of voting a tax in his neighborhood for railway purposes—the report being favorable. Mr. Brandon is a non-affiliating Red Man, but he is of a very social turn, and his spacious home is often filled to overflowing by congenial neighbors. He often compliments his wife by saying, "We will consult her; she has made me what I am."

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TIMOTHY B. COX, M. D., one of the oldest and most experienced physicians of Frankfort, Clinton county, Ind., was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., January 9, 1817, and is a son of David J. and Rosanna (Bake) Cox. David J. Cox was born in Monmouth county, N. J., and was a son of James Cox, also a native of New Jersey, and a tanner by trade. James Cox was a hero of the Revolutionary war, and a very prominent man. He married Miss Deborah Potts, to which union were born thirteen children. Mr. and Mrs. Cox were old-fashioned Baptists. James Cox was a brave man, endowed with more than ordinary intelligence,

and his political career was a most brilliant one. His son, David J., was reared in New York, served seven years as an apprentice at cabinet-making, then, at the age of twenty-eight, came west and followed his vocation in Preble and Butler counties, Ohio, and elsewhere, until he reached middle age, when he entered the ministry of the Methodist church, and had charge of the Shelbyville circuit at the time of his death, August 20, 1837. The marriage of David J. Cox took place in New York, in 1814, to Miss Rosanna Bake, daughter of Peter and Phœbe (Titus) Bake, of New Jersey, and to this union were born the following children: William, Timothy B., M. D., Jonathan, Henry, M. D., Samuel, James, Phebe Ann, and Rosina. The mother of this family died May 17, 1858.

Timothy B. Cox was reared in Decatur county, Ind., and remained on the home farm until twenty-five years of age, receiving, in the meanwhile, his preliminary education. In 1842 he came to Clinton county, Ind., located in Kirklin, and, having graduated from the Medical college of Ohio in 1853, began practice, which he followed with much success until 1864, when he moved to Frankfort. Here his medical career was an uninterrupted series of successes and triumphs until 1890, when he practically retired from the active duties of the profession, although he feels the binding power of the Æsculapian pledge, and generously aids the lowly when called upon. The allopathic school of medicine has been with him a life-long study, and his library is complete and invaluable. His abilities as a physician have been recognized by an appreciative public, and his great services have been remunerative.

The marriage of Dr. Cox took place in Decatur county, Ind., September 6, 1836, to Miss Mary Ann Shepherd, a native of Fayette county, Ky., and daughter of Dickey Shepherd, of the same state. To this felicitous union

seven children were born, one of whom yet survives—Elizabeth, who resides in Kirklin. The mother of this family was called away in 1872, and her mortal remains lie interred at Kirklin. Dr. Cox is the owner of 350 acres of good land, most of which is arable, and also owns considerable real estate in town. As will have been seen, the doctor was in active practice over half a century, and during all that time has maintained a position at the "very head and front" of his profession, and many articles from his pen have added to the fund of medical knowledge.

AOL. NOAH T. CATTERLIN, deceased, was probably one of the most enterprising, energetic and successful of the early business men of Frankfort, Ind., but the narrow scope to which our pages are now limited precludes any thing more than a brief mention of the chief facts in his eventful life. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, September 20, 1806, and with his father, in 1823, came to Indiana and established a home in Montgomery county. He assisted his father on the farm some two or three years, working at intervals at brick laying, and then entered upon a career of trade, beginning as a peddler in 1827. He passed through Tippecanoe county, up La Ramie creek, through the region where Dayton was subsequently located, down Wild Cat creek to the Wabash and to La Fayette, then a mere village, and for a few months there ran a store. Selling out, he went to Logansport, trading for furs on the way, with the Indians, and these furs he disposed of at Terre Haute. He continued peddling until the summer of 1828, when he opened a store in Edinburg, Ind., in connection with Patrick Cowan; then built two flat boats, loaded them with corn and provisions, and pushed his way to New

Orleans, making a successful speculation. At Crawfordsville, he opened a store in the spring of 1830, but in July of the same year sold out and purchased a number of lots in Frankfort. Here he erected, on one of these lots, on the west side of the public square, a hewn log house of two rooms—one for business purposes and one for family occupation. This was the first store in Frankfort, and here he established himself in business in September, 1830. In 1833 he connected himself with his brother-in-law, Samuel Ship, which business was continued until 1836. In 1837, Mr. Catterlin began the transportation of live stock and provisions to the south, and conducted a most successful trade until the Civil war broke out, having connected with it, for fifteen years, an extensive pork packing enterprise, and during the war carrying on a general store. In 1835 he erected the first grist and saw-mill in Frankfort. In 1837 he erected the first brick building, which still stands on the north side of the square.

The marriage of Col. Catterlin took place at Edinburg, Ind., August 27, 1829, with Miss Malinda Peoples, who was born in Kentucky, February 28, 1810. Several children were born to this union, and of these Noah Catterlin, Jr., was promoted from the ranks in the Tenth Indiana infantry to a captaincy in the One Hundreth regiment, and two other sons took an active part in the defense of the Union during the late Civil war.

Mr. Catterlin gained his military title by being honored with a commission, in the early part of the history of the county, as a reward for raising a military regiment, of which he was given the command; he was also honored, afterward, with the positions of sheriff of the

county, justice of the peace and probate judge. The death of the colonel took place September 6, 1883; his wife died a few years later at her residence in Frankfort.

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CYRUS CLARK, of Frankfort, Ind., was born in Juniata county, Pa., April 18, 1840, a son of Matthew and Elizabeth (McPheatures) Clark. The family came to Clinton county in 1852, and here the father died in 1870, at the age of seventy years; the mother died in 1873, at the age of about seventy-six years. These parents had eight children.

Cyrus Clark's boyhood days were spent on the home farm, but he gained a fair common school education, and taught district schools for four years before the war, at the outbreak of which he enlisted in company C, Tenth Indiana infantry, September 19, 1861, and was mustered out September 20, 1864, when he resumed farming and school teaching. In 1868, he came to Frankfort and served as deputy county auditor till January, 1873, then was appointed to the office of auditor, and in the fall of 1874 was elected by the people to the office and served till the fall of 1878; was then in the Farmers' bank as assistant cashier, about one year; later was elected mayor of Frankfort, and served one term. He then farmed until five years prior to 1891, when he was engaged in the grocery business. In the fall of 1867 he married Laura J. Pierce; she died in 1873, leaving three children, viz: Elgie, Miles and Laura. In December, 1874, he married Mrs. Julia Jenkins, *nee* Steele, who has borne him three children—Jason, Mabel and Elmer.

Additional Memoranda for Biographical Record.

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